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## Elizabethan curse words

The word insult can be defined as an expression or any statement made by a person to put down or offend another human being. The use of such a term may only be accidental, i.e. without the actual intention of verbally injuring the person or, can be used with full knowledge by a person that his words would affect others in a negative way. People have been referring to insults over centuries. However, during the Elizabethan period, the use of insults was different. In this era, insults have been frequently seen or it can be said that they were used in the famous Shakespearsan songs. These insults, unlike today, were funny and very clever. Shakespeare used very simple language in his plays. Today we find it difficult to understand the pieces because of the different style in which English was spoken and written. Elizabethan English had only 24 vowels, which made it difficult for writers such as Shakespeare to express their ideas. During his plays, Shakespeare came up with new words that were not only used in plays, but later became a part of spoken English and are still used to date. Here are some of the sentences used in Shakespearean pieces: You're a fusilarian who dreams grim. You cockered motley-minded hugger-tinger Tu roughish spur-galled luggage A smallpox o' neck, you howl, blasphemy, incaritable dog. Far, stupid 10 cm You have such a Face of February, so full of frost, storm, cloudiness. You paper-do'd villain. You lily-liver'd boy. You're a boil, a plague pain, a cockcomb and a valet, a thin fac'd, a full. More information about- William Shakespeare Plays, Dictionary, Language Enerate Your Insult! ind you tempted to say that the word effin too often? Modern English is unimaginative when it comes to expletives, content with a lack of four-letter equivalent to the range of human distress. This is due in part to television, which quickly favors over skillful, and also to the accelerated demands of modern life: a passing machine does not allow more than a few syllables and a gesture. Some television humor runs counter-current thanks to the FCC-letter restriction on certain dirty words. South Park, Drawn Together, (even Beavis & Butthehead - but with limited vocabulary) creates a shocking verbal effect by creating dirty concepts without the use of dirty words. However, the delivery rate dictates a low complexity. Many shows now use dirty words and simply bleep from a fragment. 500 years ago, a little alive moved faster than a trap horse. With no media to fill the day, there was nothing but for song and speech. Elizabethans took a delight with tongue, woven tissue terms to form stinging phrases of spirit. It is believed that Shakespeare himself invented (or published for the first time) almost 1,700 words. This was a period before the first English dictionary (published 1604), where you might stitch together ale and louse to accuse your neighbor of being an all-louse and no one could gainsay your use. For the faire worker, this freedom allows you to be not only period-correct, but to avoid the angry eye of parents with children. The common equivalent of disgust is either (f-eye). It's not the eff-word you're thinking about, but more akin to ugh or bleh. May your speech be without art! All right, go sir! The modern word was used until 1500, but the Elizabethan scholar would use the common verb. Modern humorous effects resultfrom the use of terms, would be pork farker (medium low German ferken), which means pig farmer and is quite different from a pork swiver. Be careful with that if you're not looking for a fight. aths are an affirmation of the truth made on some object of unblemished purity. Vows are not taken lightly, to do so form the basis of swearing - because they swear an oath (for example, on the Bible in court). The strongest vows involve swearing from God, for example God's teeth or wounds (Z'wounds). A similar contraction is believed to have turned By-your-Lady into the bloody British oath (but in the late 1600s). Through my Trowth hires old-English for truth to swear by an (alleged) honesty (similar to by my word). As a faire worker, you can use gentle vows to spice up your tongue. Use the purest object for your character for an appropriate effect. As a blacksmith you might swear by hammer or pliers, a plough farmer's, a soldier by his sword, a drunk of his cup. For a humorous effect, use a double-enendre by swearing against something of dubious virtue: of my withered gammer foot! The good Elizabethans wouldn't swear on Odin's beard or a similar pagan heresy, but that's the right idea. urses are an expression of desired evil. A smallpox on you! practically wants death on the recipient (either by small pox or syphilis (French smallpox)). As with vows, a curse is most effective on an object of preeminent value. May your hammer be fragile! May your plow take advantage! May your glass be like a sieve! May your pigs be covered by crows and orrches, leaving only bone and wrinkled fat for rats to feast! Particularly serious are those things that involve livelihoods or reproduction. May you suffer scorching fields! May your sheep be barren, and your tongue be a leaden! that you actively wish someone bad, curses are best used with other actors and not against the public unless the context is so humorous or the curse so cumbersome and ridiculous that no offense could be taken. Be careful. If in doubt, target an object and not a person: a smallpox for these words than a smallpox for you. In modern times, curses have fallen mostly from use, except for you and more directly go to hell. None of this is suitable for the Elizabethan attention. nsults demean the target in some way by their position in question, in value, or social. The notion of demeaning changes in time: calling someone a farmer in Elizabethan times in general would not be an insult because almost everyone was a farmer. But an alle-sosed John apple (drunk withered old apples) is unequivocally an insult. To create elizabethan-like insults, use the above lists to sew together several terms that reflect poorly on the victim's attributes. As with modern insults, they are most effective if they have a basis in truth or draw an unflattering comparison. Unlike modern insults, the concession is not of the greatest concern. Examples You're fat. Through my trowth, you dost make the millstone seem like a wedge what widst lard-inflated footfall! You have a big mouth. In sooth, your cavernous tooth consumes all truth and reason! You're ugly. Your low canker-blossom'd makes it with milk and sour beer. Modern day swearing references has a well-defined lexicon, ranging from bloody to \*\*\*\*\* (for a full list, I did with the help of one earlier.) But English has a rich and varied tradition of swearing, dating back to early medieval times, when English as we know it today was spoken for the first time. Some of these historical insults have stood the test of time (damn,, and bollocks have a pedigree dating back to the Middle Ages). And they can be the perfect blend of descriptive and offensive, so why do they have lines like bald-arsed gutty-polecat legs fallen out of use? Bring them back, we say, and continue the tradition of our most beloved writers. If you're minding to do this, a language history is here to help. People are still afraid to stop homophobic banter at work, poll finds Dr Todd Gray MPE has spent years researching English swearing that have fallen out of use (I applaud anyone who funded this important work). He published a book on his discoveries, after carrying over 40,000 documents from 1500 and 1600. People were eager for scatological humor, he can confirm, favoring phases they like I don't care a fart for you and evocative Bring me the mayor and I'll fart in his mouth. Empty mouth (without teeth) Bald-arsed Long-nosed Guty-legs copper-nose (syphilis was treated with copper) Tarse (penis) Wittol (a husband who was complicit in the ways of his cheating wife) Polecat (an obscene woman) Cucumber (a cuckolded man - aka a man whose wife was unfaithful) Rogue whore ditch (a dishonest man) Broom almost whore hedge (These variations on the whore refer to the case where women are supposed to have prostituted) Many of the he used to make the list were related to libel cases, in which people would complain that they were verbally insulted. Turns out people aren't the most murderous mammal after all – meerkats are Dr Gray, 58, said: Reputation has had such a big impact on your life and you could lose your job or your home. If a woman had a bad reputation, she could lose her husband. I've seen references to men who leave their wives because of gossip, or to women who couldn't get married because things were said about them. Common themes include illicit sex, low intelligence, dishonesty, witchcraft and disease. Women were most often called names when they were suspected of having illicit sex, the most common insult being. Men, on the other hand, were more likely to be targeted for dishonesty and lack of intelligence. Two of the most common insults were rogue, which means a dishonored man, and valet. For example: You are a valet and an arrantic valet because you tried my chastity and you would have had the carnal knowledge of my body. Find the book here - you wittis. Modern English disappoints us when it comes to swearing. Who cares about that? The word F reigns supreme, but it is overused and is more the norm than shocking. What old English words can bring back the shock factor? Perhaps inevitably this blog post is quite... Coloring. Those with a sensitive disposition should return now. Puttock Let's ease slowly with Puttock. Being called one meant someone was calling you greedy. Greed has been met with more revulsion in Elizabethan times than it is now. While today, being a Puttock can find you a job in the White House... Gnashgab or smellfungus Now we warm up, gnashgab and smellfungus both gloriously repulsive sound. They refer to someone who is constantly finding fault and loves to complain. I think we all know someone like him, and now we know how to call them. Pizzle Here's a worthy curse straight from Shakespeare's pen, a man who knew how to squeeze the best performance from a curse word. Pizzle means penis. Quite apt that the last name Shaketsar was slang for masturbation. Sard The old English version of the F-bomb, very shocking in its day. Where did it go wrong? Probably died of overuse, just like the F-word will someday. Next time you come across a gnashgab, maybe you can tell them to leave? Klazomaniac You always shout when you talk? Then you're a Klazomaniac. Social media is full of Klazomanics, but instead of shouting they are writing everything in caps. Fopdoodle As English an insult as they come. Being called a fopdoodle meant you were seen as insignificant. To truly swear, as in the old days, you have to take a look old Scots. There are some great words that will have swear words like Jamie Fraser of Outlander in no time. Time. Scottish, I can confirm that they can still be heard today, from Glens of the Highlands to the streets of Glasgow. Jobby As much as this means a lot of, it's a new word, the Scottish people say a lot of our kids. If my kid needs a toilet, I'm going to ask him if he needs a little or a job. It's closer to saying than saying. Numpty A numpty is someone who is seen as stupid. Don't do it like that, numpty! Do it this way. Sguner To be an scuseiser is to be a disgusting and horrible person. To be seen as one is a bad insult. Fabulously portrayed in the well-loved Super Gran children's books, where the bad guy is Sguner Campbell. Bampot Avoid a bampot at all costs. I'm a violent person you shouldn't mess with. It's not safe to be near a bampot. Bawheed If you're a bawheed, your head is full of trash. Or put it on, full of crap. And that's where I'm going to leave it. Fortunately, you are now fully versed and armed with a fine selection of new swear words. The next time someone is worthy, you'll know how to put it in their place. Place.

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