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THOUGHT

From Mantropedia

Nature of thought Thought (or thinking) can be described as all of the following:

- An activity taking place in a:
 - **brain** – organ that serves as the center of the nervous system in all vertebrate and most invertebrate animals (only a few invertebrates such as sponges, jellyfish, adult sea squirts and starfish do not have a brain). It is the physical structure associated with the mind.
 - **mind** – abstract entity with the cognitive faculties of consciousness, perception, thinking, judgement, and memory. Having a mind is a characteristic of living creatures. Activities taking place in a mind are called mental processes or cognitive functions.
 - computer (see § Machine thought below) – general purpose device that can be programmed to carry out a set of arithmetic or logical operations automatically. Since a sequence of operations (an algorithm) can be readily changed, the computer can solve more than one kind of problem.
 - An activity of intelligence – intelligence is the intellectual process of which is marked by cognition, motivation, and self-awareness.[3] Through intelligence, living creatures possess the cognitive abilities to learn, form concepts, understand, apply logic, and reason, including the capacities to recognize patterns, comprehend ideas, plan, problem solve, make decisions, retaining, and use language to communicate. Intelligence enables living creatures to experience and think.
 - A type of mental process – something that individuals can do with their minds. Mental processes include perception, memory, thinking, volition, and emotion. Sometimes the term cognitive function is used instead.
- Thought as a biological adaptation mechanism.
 - Neural Network explanation: Thoughts are created by the summation of neural outputs and connections of which vectors form. These vectors describe the magnitude and direction of the connections and action between neurons. The graphs of these vectors can represent a network of neurons whose connections fire in different ways over time as synapses fire. These large thought vectors in the brain cause other vectors of activity. For example: An input from the environment is received by the neural network. The network changes the magnitude and outputs of individual neurons. The altered network outputs the symbols needed to make sense of the input.

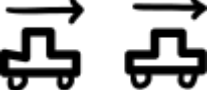
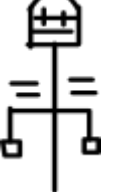
STATEMENTS

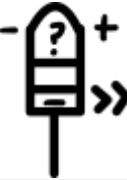
- explanation , hypothesis , argument , proposition , premise , statement , conjecture , assertion , syllogism , theory , Truth , proof ,fact , reality , real , inference , rational , empiricism , deduction , conclusion ,
- strategy , protocol ,

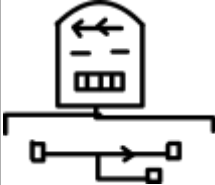
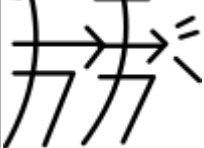
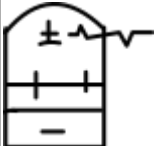
DISORDERS OF THOUGHT

ALLOGIA - POVERTY OF SPEECH
CLANG ASSOCIATION
distractable speech
ECHOLALIA
evasion (paralogia and perverted logic)
ILLOGICALITY
LOSS OF GOAL
PHONEMIC PARAPHASIA
SELF REFERENCE
SEMANTIC PARAPHASIA
STILTED SPEECH
FORCED THINKING
DISORDER OF STREAM AND FLOW OF THOUGHT
pressured speech
FLIGHT OF IDEAS
perseveration
BLOCKING (deprivation of thought and obstructive thought
Tangential thinking
Circumstantial thinking or speech
RETARDATION OF THINKING
DISORDER OF FORM OF THOUGHT
Derailment (loose association and knight's move thinking)
NEOLOGISMS
INCOHERENCE(WORD SALAD)
VERBIGATION
DISORDER OF POSESSION OF THOUGHT
THOUGHT ALIENATION PHENOMENA
THOUGHT INSERTION
WITHDRAWAL
BROADCASTING
OBSESSION
COMPULSION
DISORDER OF CONTENT OF THOUGHT
DELUSION
Over valued ideas
Magical thinking
Phobia
Pre occupation

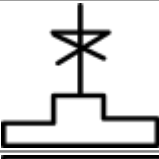
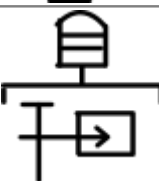
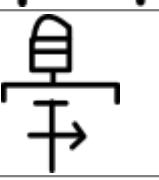
German derivatives

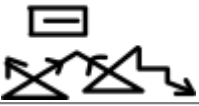
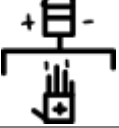
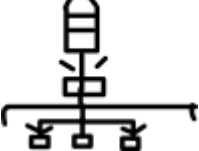
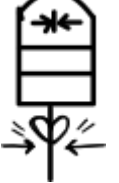
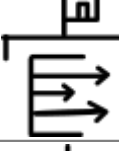
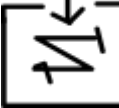
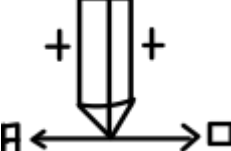
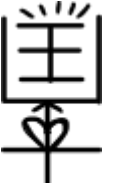
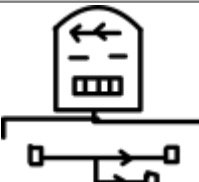
almost		from Old English eallmǣst (“nearly all, almost, for the most part”), equivalent to al- (“all”) + most.
awareness		from Old English ġewær (“aware”),
banish		from Old French banir (“to proclaim, ban, banish”)
beware		middle english equivalent to be + ware or be + aware.
chase		
cheat		from Middle English acheten, variant of escheten,
dream		from Old English drēam (“music, joy”)
fairness		from Old English fægernes (“fairness; beauty; pleasantness”), equivalent to fair + -ness.
feel		From Middle English felen, from Old English fēlan,
forecast		Middle English forecasten, forcasten, equivalent to fore- + cast. . Scots cast (“to cast, throw”),
forsake		from Proto-Germanic *fra- (prefix meaning ‘away, off’) + *sakaną (“to charge; to dispute”)
frame		
freewill		

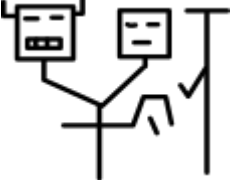
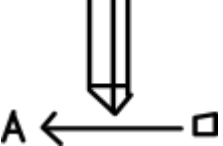
guess		from Proto-Germanic *getanaǵ (“to get”),
handle		from Old English handle (“a handle”),
help		from Old English help (“ help , aid, assistance, relief”)
hint		, from Old English hentan (“to seize, grasp”),
insight		German Einsicht (“insight, knowledge, perception, understanding”),
know		From Middle English knowen, from Old English cnāwan (“to know, perceive, recognise”)
learn		Cognate with German lernen (“to learn”)
leave		from Old English lāefan (“to leave”)
let		from Old English lāetan (“to allow, let go, bequeath, leave, rent”),
mislead		mis— lead
mistake		equivalent to mis- + take

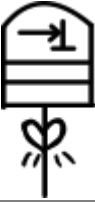
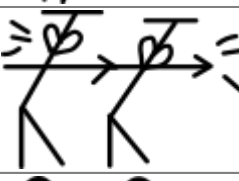
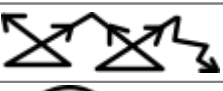
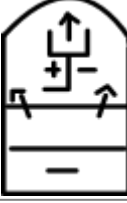
plot		
ready		
seek		from Old English sēcān (compare beseech)
shape		
skill		from Old English scille and Old Norse skil ("a distinction, discernment, knowledge"),
try		
understand		from Old English understandan ("to understand"),
warn		From Middle English warnen, warnien ("to warn; admonish"),
will		from Old English willan ("to want")
wisdom		corresponding to wise + -dom
without		from Old English wipūtan (literally "against the outside of");

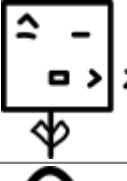
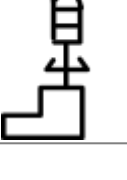
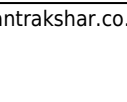
Greek and latin derivatives

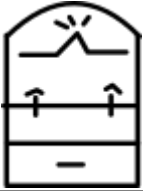
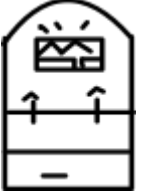
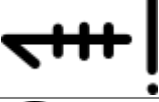
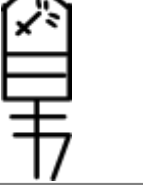
ENGLISH	MANTRAKSHAR	ETYMOLOGY
abandon		from Late Latin bannum ("proclamation"), bannus,
abdicate		, formed from ab ("away") + dicō ("proclaim, dedicate, declare"), akin to dīcō ("say").
ability		from Latin habilitās ("aptness, ability"), from habilis ("apt, fit, skillful, able");
access		from ad ("to, toward, at") + cēdō ("move, yield").
agree		from Latin ad ("to") + gratum ("pleasing"),
allow		from Medieval Latin allaudāre, present active infinitive of allaudō, merged with alouer, from Medieval Latin allocō ("to assign").
analysis		from ἀνα- (ana-, "thoroughly") + λύω (lúō, "I loosen").
approximate		From Latin approximatus, past participle of approximare ("to approach"); ad + proximare ("to come near")
aptitude		from Medieval Latin aptitudo, from Latin aptus ("apt, fit").
attitude		from Medieval Latin aptitūdō ("aptitude") and actitūdō ("acting, posture"), from Latin aptō and actitō.

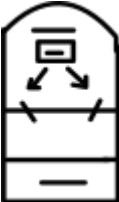
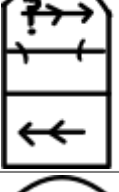
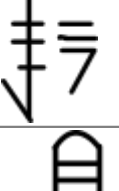
ENGLISH	MANTRAKSHAR	ETYMOLOGY
awkward		From awk (“odd, clumsy”) + -ward.
behaviour		Compare Scots havings (“behavior”), from have (“to behave”).
bias		Latin *biaxius with two axes
calculate		perfect passive participle of calculō (“I reckon, originally by means of pebbles”), from calculus (“a pebble”).
categorize		Late Latin catēgoria (“class of predicables”),
cautious		caution (“from Latin cautus”) + -ous
comittment		from com- (“together”) + mittō (“to send”).
common sense		
compete		from com- (“with”) + petō (“I seek, I aim for, I strive for”).
competency		From competēns (“meeting”) + -ia.
concept		from Latin conceptus (“a thought, purpose, also a conceiving, etc.”), from concipiō (“to take in, conceive”).
connote		Latin connotō (“signify beyond literal meaning”), from com- (“together”), + notō (“mark”)
consciousness		From Latin cōnsciūs, itself from con- (a form of com- (“together”)) + scīre (“to know”) + -us.
conspiracy		From con- + spīrō. (breath)

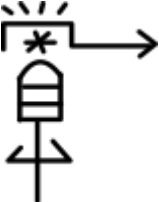
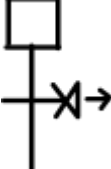
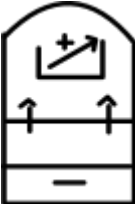
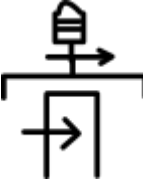
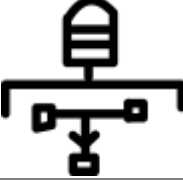
ENGLISH	MANTRAKSHAR	ETYMOLOGY
control		from Latin contra (“against, opposite”) + Medieval Latin rotulus, Latin rotula (“roll, a little wheel”),
creativity		from Late Latin creativus, from Latin creō. - cresco – grow
deceive		from Latin dēcipiō (“to deceive; beguile; entrap”), from dē- (“from”) + capiō (“to seize”);
decision		From dē- (“down from”) + cadō (“I fall”).
define		Latin dēfīniō (“limit, settle, define”), from dē + fīniō (“set a limit, bound, end”)
delete		from dē- (“from, away”) + linere (“to smear, wipe”).
demonstrate		dē- (“concerning”) + mōnstrō (“I show”)
denote		from Latin denotare, from de- (“complete”) and notare (“to mark out”).
deny		from Latin denegare (“to deny, to refuse”), from de- (“away”) and negare (“to refuse”),
depend		and Latin dependeō, from Latin dē- + pendeō (“to hang”).
describe		from dē (“off”) + scrībō (“write”)
design		from de- (or dis-) + signō (“I mark”), from signum (“mark”)

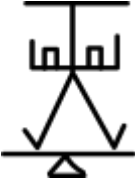
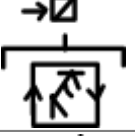
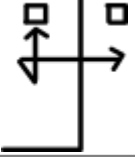
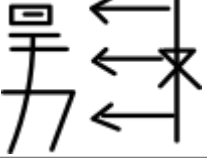
ENGLISH	MANTRAKSHAR	ETYMOLOGY
determination		From dē- + terminō (“I limit”), from terminus.
dignity		from Latin dīgnitās (“worthiness, merit, dignity, grandeur, authority, rank, office”), from dīgnus (“worthy, appropriate”),
diligence		From dis- (“apart, asunder”) + legō (“to choose, to take”), or from dis- (“apart, asunder”) + Proto-Italic *legō (“to care”).
disagree		dis + from Latin ad (“to”) + gratum (“pleasing”)
discernness		from dis- (“apart”) + cernere (“to separate”);
discrepancy		From dis- + crepō.
dismiss		dīmittō (“send away, dismiss”), from dis- + mittere (“to send”).
doubt		dwóh ₁ (“two”)) + habeō (“to have, hold”)
Erase		from ex- (“out of”) + radere (“to scrape”).
error		from Latin error (“wandering about”), infinitive of errō (“to wander, to err”)
estimate		from Latin aestimatus, past participle of aestimō, older form aestumo (“to value, rate, esteem”);

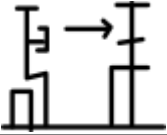
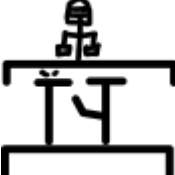
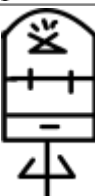
ENGLISH	MANTRAKSHAR	ETYMOLOGY
evaluate		from Latin valēre (“be strong, be worth”)
experience		from ex (“out”) + peritus (“experienced, expert”), past participle of *periri (“to go through”);
explain		from ex- (“out”) + planō (“I flatten, make level”), from planus (“level, plain”);
express		From ex- (“out of, from”) + premō (“press”).
falsify		from Latin falsus (“counterfeit, false; falsehood”), perfect passive participle of fallō (“deceive”).
favour		from Latin favor (“good will; kindness; partiality”), from faveō (“to be kind to”),
fiction		from Latin fictiō (“a making, fashioning, a feigning, a rhetorical or legal fiction”), from fingō (“to form, mold, shape, devise, feign”)
find		Latin pōns (“bridge”), Ancient Greek πόντος (póntos, “sea”),
foolishness		from Latin follis
Form		from Ancient Greek μορφή (morphé,
hoax		Possibly from hocus-pocus or Latin iocus (“joke”).
honor		From Old Latin honos,

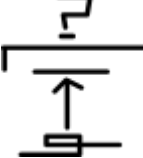
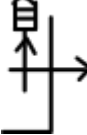
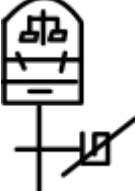
ENGLISH	MANTRAKSHAR	ETYMOLOGY
idea		from Latin idea (“a (Platonic) idea; archetype”), from Ancient Greek ἰδέα (idéa, “notion, pattern”), from εἶδω (eídō, “I see”),
idealize		from Latin idea (“a (Platonic) idea; archetype”), from Ancient Greek ἰδέα (idéa, “notion, pattern”), from εἶδω (eídō, “I see”),
identify		from Medieval Latin identicus + Latin faciō.
idiot		from ἰδιος (ídios, “one's own, pertaining to oneself, private”).
ignore		from ignārus (“not knowing”), from in + gnārus (“knowing”)
illustrate		From in- + lūstrō (“to purify via sacrifice; to illuminate”).
imagine		from Latin imāginor, from imāginem, the accusative singular of imāgō (“a copy, likeness, image”).
impartiality		From Middle French partial, borrowed from Late Latin partiālis (“of or pertaining to a part”), from Latin pars (“part”).
imply		from Latin implicare (“to infold, involve”), from in (“in”) + plicare (“to fold”).
indicate		indicāre (“to point out, indicate”), from in (“in, to”) + dicāre (“to declare, originally to point”);
instinct		īnstituō (“to incite, to instigate”), from in (“in, on”) + stinguō (“to prick”)
intelligence		which is from inter- (“between”) + legere (“choose, pick out, read”),

ENGLISH	MANTRAKSHAR	ETYMOLOGY
introspection		
intuition		from Latin intueor ("to look at, consider"), from in- ("in, on") + tueor ("to look, watch, guard, see, observe").
judge		from Latin iūdex.
liberty		from Latin libertas ("freedom"), from liber ("free");
lie		with Latin lectus ("bed")
logic		From λόγος (lógos, "speech, reason") + -ικός (-ikós)
magic		from Ancient Greek μαγικός (magikós, "magical"), from μάγος (mágos, "magus").
maintain		from Latin manū ("with the hand") + teneō ("I hold").
manage		from Old Italian maneggiare ("to handle, manage, touch, treat"), from mano, from Latin manus ("the hand");
memorize		
model		diminutive of modus ("measure");
mood		Latin mōs ("will, humour, wont, inclination, mood")

ENGLISH	MANTRAKSHAR	ETYMOLOGY
morality		from Latin mōrālis (“relating to manners or morals”), from mōs (“manner, custom”)
mould		Diminutive from modus (“measure; manner, way”).
neglect		itself from nec (“not”) + legō (“pick up, select”).
optimize		From French optimiste, from Latin optimus (“best”).
organize		from Medieval Latin organizō, from Latin organum (“organ”);
perceive		from per (“by, through”) + capiō (“to take”);
perfect		from Latin perfectus, perfect passive participle of perficere (“to finish”), from per- (“through, thorough”) + facere (“to do, to make”)
permit		from Latin permittō (“give up, allow”), from per (“through”) + mittō (“send”).
perseverance		from per- + sevērus. - severe - serious
persistence		from per- + sistere (“to stand”)
personality		from Latin persōnālītās
plan		from Latin planus (“flat, plane”);
ponder		from Latin ponderare (“to weigh, ponder”), from pondus (“weight”),

ENGLISH	MANTRAKSHAR	ETYMOLOGY
potentiality		From Late Latin potentialis, from Latin potentia (“power”), from potens (“powerful”);
practice		from Ancient Greek πρᾶκτική (prāktikḗ), from πρᾶκτικός (prāktikós, “practical”)
probability		from *pro- (“forward”) + *b ^h uH- (“to be”)
problem		from προ- (pro-, “in front of”) + βάλλω (bállō, “to throw, to cast, to hurl”).
profession		from Latin professiō (“avowal, public declaration”), from the participle stem of profiterī (“to profess”).
pseudo		Ancient Greek ψευδής (pseudḗs, “false, lying”)
punish		from Latin puniō (“I inflict punishment upon”), from poena (“punishment, penalty”)
reasoning		from Latin ratiō, from ratus, past participle of reor (“reckon”),
recall		From re- + call, probably modelled on Latin revocāre,
recognize		From re- (“back; again”) + cognōscō (“know, recognize”).
recollect		from Latin recolligo (“gather again, recover”)
reflect		from Latin reflectō (“I reflect”), from re- (“again”) + flectō (“I bend, I curve”)

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refuse		from a blend of Latin refutō and recusō.
regulate		from regula (“rule”), from regō (“to keep straight, direct, govern, rule”).
reject		from rē- (“back”) + iacere (“to throw”).
relinquish		from Latin relinquere, itself from re- + linquere (“to leave”). Compare also Sanskrit रिणक्ति (riṇakti, “to leave”).
remember		from Late Latin rememorari (“to remember again”), from re- + memor (“mindful”),
remove		from Latin removēre, from re- + movēre (“to move”).
reward		from re- + warder (“to guard, keep”)
sapience		Present active participle of sapiō (“I discern”). - sapiens
schema		From Latin schēma, from Ancient Greek σχῆμα (skhēma, “form, shape”).
search		, from Late Latin circō, circāre (“to circle; go around; search for”),
self - respect		from re- (“back”) + speciō (“to see”).
Self-esteem		from Latin aestimō (“to value, rate, weigh, estimate”);
sense		partly from Latin sensus (“sensation, feeling, meaning”), from sentiō (“feel, perceive”);
signal		Late Latin signālis, from Latin signum;

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situation		from situare (“to locate, place ”), from Latin situs (“a site”).
skepticism		from Ancient Greek σκεπτικός (skeptikós, “thoughtful, inquiring”), from σκέπτομαι (sképtomai, “I consider”), compare to σκοπέω (skopéō, “I view, examine”).
solve		From se- (“away”) + luō (“to untie, set free, separate”).
statue		from Latin statua, derived from statuō (“set up or erect”).
stupid		from stupeō (“ be amazed or confounded, be struck senseless”),
support		From sub- (“under”) + portō (“I carry”).
Suppose		equivalent to prefix sub- (“under”) + poser (“to place ”) supponere (“to put under, to substitute, falsify, counterfeit”),
tackle		From Middle English takel (“gear, apparatus”)
think		Latin tongeō (“know”).
ultimatum		From Latin ultimatus (“late, last final”), from Latin ultimus (“extreme, last, furthest, farthest, final”)
value		from Latin valēre (“ be strong, be worth”)

ENGLISH	MANTRAKSHAR	ETYMOLOGY
volition		from Latin volō ("to wish; to want; to mean or intend") (ultimately from Proto-Indo-European *welh₁- ("to choose; to want"))
wonder		Cognate with Scots wunner ("wonder"),

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Last update: **2023/04/21 08:02**

