

# [Great gatsby vocabulary essay sample](https://assignbuster.com/great-gatsby-vocabulary-essay-sample/)

Rout: (N) –an overwhelming defeat. “ disorderly retreat,” 1590s, from Middle French route “ disorderly flight of troops,” literally “ a breaking off, rupture,” from Vulgar Latin rupta “ a dispersed group,” literally “ a broken group,” from Latin rupta, fem. pp. of rumpere “ to break? innumerable (adj.) –very numerous; incapable of being counted; countless. mid-14c., from Latin innumerabilis “ countless, immeasurable,” from in- “ not” numerabilis “ able to be numbered,” from numerare “ to count, number,” from numerus “ a number”

Estatic: (Adj.) –subject to or in a state of ecstasy; rapturous. 1590s, “ mystically absorbed, stupefied,” from Greek ekstatikos “ unstable,” from ekstasis. Meaning “ characterized by intense emotions” is from 1660s, now usually pleasurable ones, but not originally always so. Related: Ecstatical; ecstatically. Reproach: (V) –to fnd fault with (a person, group, ect.); blame. mid-14c., reprochen “ to rebuke, reproach,” from Old French reprochier, Anglo-French repruchier, from reproche Related: Reproached; reproaching.

Serf: (N) –a slave late 15c., “ slave,” from Middle French serf, from Latin servum (nom. servus) “ slave” Fallen from use in original sense by 18c. Meaning “ lowest class of cultivators of the soil in continental European countries” is from 1610s. Use by modern writers with reference to medieval Europeans first recorded 1761 (contemporary Anglo-Latin records used nativus, villanus, or servus). Obstinate: (Adj.) –inflexible; stubborn; not yielding. mid-14c., from Latin obstinatus “ resolute, resolved, determined, inflexible, stubborn,” pp. of obstinare “ persist, stand stubbornly, set one’s mind on,” from ob “ by” stinare, related to stare “ stand,” from PIE root \*sta- “ to stand” . Related: Obstinately.

Exult: (V) –to show or feel a lively or triumphant joy; rejoice; be highly elated or jubilant 1560s, “ to leap up;” 1590s, “ to rejoice, triumph,” from Middle French exulter, from Latin exultare/exsultare “ leap about, leap for joy,” frequentative of exsilire “ to leap up,” from ex- “ out” salire “ to leap”. The notion is of leaping or dancing for joy. Related: Exulted; exulting.

Hulking: (Adj.) –heavy and clumsy; bulky. “ big, clumsy,” 1690s (through 18c. usually with fellow), from hulk (n.) Nebulous: (Adj.) -hazy, vague, indistinct, or confused. late 14c., “ cloudy, misty,” from Latin nebulosus “ cloudy, misty, foggy, full of vapor,” from nebula. The figurative sense of “ hazy, vague, formless” is first attested 1831. Astronomical sense is from 1670s. Related: Nebulously; nebulousness.

Laudable (Adj.) –deserving praise; praiseworthy; commendable. early 15c., from Old French laudable and directly from Latin laudabilis “ praiseworthy,” from laudare. Related: Laudably. Insidious: (Adj.) –intended to entrap or trick. 1540s, from Middle French insidieux (15c.) or directly from Latin insidiosus “ deceitful, cunning, artful,” from insidiae (plural) “ plot, snare, ambush,” from insidere “ sit on, occupy,” from in- “ in” sedere “ to sit” (see sedentary). Repose: (N) –peace; tranquility; calm. “ rest,” c. 1500; “ lie at rest,” late 15c., from Middle French reposer, from Old French repauser (10c.), from Late Latin repausare “ cause to rest,” from Latin re-, here probably an intensive prefix, Late Latin pausare “ to stop”. Related: Reposed; reposing. Elusive: (Adj.) –hard to express or define; cleverly or skillfully evasive. 1719, from Latin elus-, pp. stem of eludere.

Related: Elusiveness.

Debauch: (N) –an uninhibited spree or party. 1590s, from Middle French débaucher “ entice from work or duty,” from Old French desbaucher “ to lead astray,” supposedly literally “ to trim (wood) to make a beam” (from bauch “ beam,” from Frankish balk or some other Germanic source akin to English balk). A sense of “ shaving” something away, perhaps, but the root is also said to be a word meaning “ workshop,” which gets toward the notion of “ to lure someone off the job;” either way the sense evolution is unclear.

Antecedent: (N) –a preceeding circumstance, event, object, style, phenomenon. late 14c. (n. and adj.), from Old French antecedent (14c.) or directly from Latin antecedentem (nom. antecedens), prp. of antecedere “ go before, precede,” from ante- “ before” cedere “ to yield”. Used as a noun in Latin philosophical writings. Ingratiate: (V) –to establish (oneself) in the favor or good graces of others by deliberate effort. 1620s, possibly via 16c. Italian ingraziarsi “ to bring (oneself) into favor,” from Latin in gratiam “ for the favor of,” from in “ in”. gratia “ favor, grace”.

Dilatory: (Adj.) –tending to delay or procrastinate; slow; tardy. late 15c., from Late Latin dilatorius, from dilator “ procrastinator,” from dilatus, serving as pp. of differe “ delay” Desolate: (Adj.) –barren or laid waste; devastated; deprived or destitute of inhabitants; deserted; uninhabited; solitary; lonely. mid-14c., “ without companions,” also “ uninhabited,” from Latin desolatus, pp. of desolare “ leave alone, desert,” from de- “ completely” solare “ make lonely,” from solus “ alone”. Sense of “ joyless” is 15c.