

Swear Words That Start With E

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the... 4ff40683e0 Addled - 1. spoilt, rotten 2. empty, cracked or broken; e.g. addled eggs 4ff40683e0 Allicumpooster - all right (Camborne, in use after the year 1800, from Cornish language oll yn komposter, meaning 'all in order') 4ff40683e0 == A == 4ff40683e0

List of Cornish dialect words Abroad - *Abroad - 1. open: "laive the door abroad, boy. in pieces: " 'e scat en abroad" This is a select list of Cornish dialect words in English—while some of these terms are obsolete others remain in use. consequently words listed may not be exclusive to Cornwall. " 2. Many Cornish dialect words have their origins in the Cornish language and others belong to the West Saxon group of dialects which includes West Country English: consequently words listed may not be exclusive to Cornwall 4ff40683e0

Quebec French profanity and ciboire Sometimes older people unable to bring themselves to swear with church words or their derivatives would make up ostensibly innocuous phrases Quebec French profanities, known as sacres (singular: sacre; from the verb sacrer, "to consecrate"), are words and expressions related to Catholicism and its liturgy that are used as strong profanities in Quebec French (the main variety of Canadian French), Acadian French (spoken in Maritime Provinces, east of Quebec, and parts of Aroostook County, Maine, in the United States), and traditionally French-speaking areas across Canada. Sacres are considered stronger in Québec than the sexual and scatological profanities common to other varieties of French (such as merde, "shit") 4ff40683e0

Oath of office Such oaths are often required by the laws of the state, religious body, or other organization before the person may actually exercise the powers of the office or organization. In some cases it may be administered privately and then repeated during a public ceremony. (before the second and third sentence, they will be started with "I swear", regardless of the religions): that I, being appointed to this office, directly or An oath of office is an oath or affirmation a person takes before assuming the duties of an office, usually a position in government or within a religious body, although such oaths are sometimes required of officers of other organizations. It may be administered at an inauguration, coronation, enthronement, or other ceremony connected with the taking up of office itself, or it may be administered privately 4ff40683e0

Russian profanity A person who uses mat profusely is called matershchinnik (матерщинник). It is unknown who or what the swear was targeting Mat, matershchina, mat language (Russian: мат; матерщина / матерный язык, romanized: matershchina / maternyy yazyk) are the Russian terms for highly vulgar, obscene, or profane language in Russian and some other Slavic language communities. conference with Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Adel al-Jubeir while the interpreter was translating his words 4ff40683e0

Ager - ugly (Zennor, in use after the year 1800, from Cornish language hager) 4ff40683e0

Glossary of British terms not widely used in the United States In Commonwealth of Nations,

Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong, Ireland, Canada, New Zealand, India, South Africa, and Australia, some of the British terms listed are used, although another usage is often preferred. Words with specific British English meanings that have different meanings in American and/or additional meanings common to both dialects (e. g. pants This is a list of British words not widely used in the United States. preferred

John le Fucker Bozzimacoo: Origins & Meanings of Oaths & Swear Words. p. 71. Word Myths: Debunking John le Fucker was an Englishman mentioned in an administrative record of 1278. Wilton, David (2008). Marshall, Mary (1975). and J. His distinctive byname has been proposed by some scholars as the first written record of a variant of the English swear word fuck. Hobbs. 451. M

== A == The word "oath" and the phrase "I swear" refer to a solemn vow... All-overish - slightly out of sorts, nervous Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:— The sacres originated in the early 19th century, when the social control exerted by the Catholic clergy was increasingly a source of frustration. One of the oldest sacres is sacrament, which can be thought of as the Franco-Canadian equivalent of the English "goddamn it". It is known to have been in use as early as the 1830s. The word sacrer in its current meaning is believed to come from the expression Ne dites pas ça, c'est sacré ("Don't say that, it is sacred/holy"). Eventually, sacrer started to refer to the words Quebecers were not supposed to say. This is likely related to the commandment "Thou... Swear words can be discussed or even sometimes used for the same purpose without causing offense or being considered impolite if they are obscured (e.g. "fuck" becomes "f***" or "the f-word") or substituted with a minced oath like "flip".

List of words having different meanings in American and British English (A-L) For the second portion of the list, see List of words having different meanings in American and British English: M-Z. M-Z List of American words not widely used in the United Kingdom List of British words not widely used in the United States &A&E - Definition by AcronymFinder" This is the List of words having different meanings in British and American English: A-L

According to an entry in the Close Rolls of the chancery of Edward I for 26 April 1278, John le Fucker was imprisoned for a double murder and seeking bail. As published in 1900 in summary calendar form, the entry reads: Some oaths of office are statements of allegiance and loyalty to a constitution or other legal text or to a person or office-holder (e.g., an oath to support the constitution of the state, or of loyalty to the king or queen) (see Oath of allegiance). Under the laws of a state, it may be considered treason or a high crime to betray a sworn oath of office. In many cases, the oath is performed using an oath book, typically religious scripture such as the Bible.

List of English words of Old English origin) then borrowed back into English (e. forms of English, and words borrowed into other languages (e.) then borrowed back into English (e. g. French, Anglo-French, etc. This list also includes neologisms formed from Old English roots and/or particles in later forms of English, and words borrowed into other languages (e.). bateau, chiffon, gourmet This is a list of English words inherited and derived directly from the Old English stage of the language. French, Anglo-French, etc. g. bateau, chiffon, gourmet, nordic, etc. Foreign words borrowed into Old English from Old Norse, Latin, and Greek are

excluded, as are words borrowed into English from Ancient British languages. g

Profanity Profanity includes slurs, but most profanities are not slurs, and there are many insults that do not use swear words. In many formal or polite social situations, it is considered impolite (a violation of social norms), and in some religious groups it is considered a sin. Swear words can be discussed or even sometimes used for the same purpose Profanity, also known as swearing, cursing, or cussing, is the usage of notionally offensive words for a variety of purposes, including to demonstrate disrespect or negativity, to relieve pain, to express a strong emotion (such as anger, excitement, or surprise), as a grammatical intensifier or emphasis, or to express informality or conversational intimacy. profanities are not slurs, and there are many insults that do not use swear words

== Text == British English spelling is consistently used throughout the article, except when explicitly referencing American terms. Ancient - to describe someone who is a real character, "he's an ancient... This clause is one of three oath or affirmation clauses in the Constitution, but it is the only one that actually specifies the words that must be spoken. Article I, Section 3 requires Senators, when sitting to try impeachments, to be "on Oath or Affirmation." Article VI, Clause 3, similarly requires the persons specified therein to "be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution." The presidential oath requires much more than that general oath of allegiance and fidelity. This clause enjoins the new president to swear or affirm: "I will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." == Etymology and definitions == Agone - ago; as in 'a week ago' (mid and east Cornwall) Abroad - *Abroad - 1. open: "laive the door abroad, boy." 2. in pieces: " 'e scat en abroad" Asterisked (*) meanings, though found chiefly in the specified region, also have some currency in the other region; other definitions may be viewed by the other as Briticisms or Americanisms respectively. Additional usage notes are provided where useful. Airymouse - a bat

Oath of office of the president of the United States The wording of the oath is specified in Article II, Section One, Clause 8, of the United States Constitution, and a new president is required to take it before exercising or carrying out any official powers or duties. "Richard Nixon, who was raised a Quaker, swore, rather The oath of office of the president of the United States is the oath or affirmation that the president of the United States takes upon assuming office. Quaker, but a newsreel taken of the ceremony indicates that the words used were "solemnly swear

Asterisks (*) denote words and meanings having appreciable (that is, not occasional) currency in American English, but are nonetheless notable for their relatively greater frequency in British speech and writing. Aglets - hawthorn berries Ake - a groove made on the stone of a killick (Mousehole, in use after the year 1800, from Cornish language ak, meaning 'a slit', or 'a cleft') == Recorded details == == History == == A == == Basic lexical units == Profanity may be described as offensive language, dirty words, or taboo words, among other descriptors. The term profane originates from classical Latin profanus, literally 'before (outside) the temple', pro meaning 'outside' and fanum meaning 'temple, sanctuary'. This further developed in Middle... Words with specific British English meanings that have different meanings in American and/or additional meanings common to both dialects (e.g. pants, cot) are to be found at List of words having different meanings in American and British English. When such words are herein used or

referenced, they are marked with the flag [DM] (different meaning). 4ff40683e0 Agerever - pollack (Marazion, in use after the year 1800, from Cornish language hager euver, meaning 'ugly useless') 4ff40683e0

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