



Visage

A Classic Noun: *Visage*. The common noun *visage*, which indicates the face or the expression on the face, is a classic noun that has been in literary use for centuries. Chaucer, for example, used *visage* in his immortal *Canterbury Tales*, written in 1385; he wrote that “This olde man gan loke in his visage” and referred to “Many fair shap [shape] and many a fair visage.” We even see “Of his visage children were aferd.” The changes in spelling during five centuries are dramatic. Shakespeare used *visage* in *A Midsummer Night’s Dream* to describe how Phoebe doth behold “Her silver visage in the watery glass.” In *Romeo and Juliet*, we read, “Give me a case to put my visage in,” referring to a mask. In modern literature *visage* continues to have an important role; Joseph Heller, in his 1955 *Catch-22*, described “the sheer force of his solemn, domineering visage,” and Robert Penn Warren, in his 1946 *All the King’s Men*, wrote that “Mr. Patton’s granite visage seemed to lean toward me like a monument about to fall.”

A Four-Level Analysis: Frequently in *The Magic Lens* you will see a four-level analysis of a sentence from a famous work of literature. Some of the analysis will be in gray, with focus elements highlighted in black or purple. Even though we have not studied some of the levels or terms yet, this analysis will give you a preview of them. As we continue, more of the analysis will make sense. In the four-level analysis below, you can see that at the parts of speech level, *Americans* and *summer* are nouns, while at the parts of sentence level, each noun plays a different role. *Americans* is the subject of the sentence, and *summer* is a direct object. We will learn what a direct object is soon.

From Martin Luther King, Jr.’s *Why We Can’t Wait*:



	Americans	awaited	a	quiet	summer.
Parts of Speech	n.	v.	adj.	adj.	n.
Parts of Sentence	subj.	AVP			D.O.
Phrases	no phrases				
Clauses	-----one independent clause----- a simple declarative sentence				



Nouns with *The Word Within the Word* • List #1

In the sentences below, the words in **bold** contain important Latin or Greek stems. Which of the words in bold are nouns? For each bold word that is a noun, write *noun* in the blank.

1. The Civil War **antedates** the Korean War by decades. _____
2. The **anti-aircraft** fire shot down the enemy planes. _____
3. The two nations have a **bilateral** agreement. _____
4. The **circumspect** spy is difficult to catch. _____
5. The two together are an interesting **combination**. _____
6. Stubb was **confined** to the ship's hold. _____
7. The lunar lander **descended** through the atmosphere. _____
8. Queequeg's attention was not easily **distracted**. _____
9. She made an **equilateral** triangle with three straws. _____
10. It was an **extraordinary** achievement. _____
11. They were lost in **interstellar** space. _____
12. He received an **intravenous** solution through a tube in his arm. _____
13. The boy was a lonely **introvert** who kept to himself. _____
14. He looked fearfully at the glowing, **malevolent** demon. _____
15. Ishmael had the **misfortune** to forget his wallet. _____
16. The *Pequod*'s voyage is not a **nonprofit** endeavor. _____
17. Flask added a **postscript** at the bottom of the letter. _____
18. Before Romeo left, Juliet had a frightening **premonition**. _____
19. The circle was divided into two equal **semicircles**. _____
20. She issued a sharp order to her **subordinate**. _____

