MISDEMEANOUR — MNEMONIC VERSES AND WORDS

seen fragmentarily in the reversal, and even the up-or-down-turning, of single letters, figures, etc., and in the writing with the left hand of many adults who write normally with the right hand. A simple test is: starting with both hands together before the body, trace one's autograph naturally with each index-finger in mid-air. In many cases of right-handed persons the left hand then inscribes mirror writing more naturally than correct writing, performing movements symmetrical with those of the right hand, rather than analogous to them; that is, moving away from the right hand rather than following it.

Mirror writing furnishes an important problem to teachers on HANDWRITING (q.v.). It is probably due in children to the incompleteness of the series of hand-movement sensations with the control series of visual sensations. In some the hand unconsciously to writing reproduces the muscular series to which the other hand is accustomed (symmetrical accompanying movements); this is in persons who think of writing mainly in terms of the muscular sensation series. Others, who do not produce mirror writing, think on the contrary of the visual form of the words, and so reproduce that, giving a correct imitation of the other hand (analogous accompanying movements).

Literature: see Handwriting, Graeco-Latin, and Agraphia under Speech and Its Defects (q.v.).

Misedemeanour (in law) [OE. mæssedenornr]

Ger. Vergehen, Ubererben; Fr. délirer, and for petty offences contravenion (Code Pénal, 1); Ital. contravvenzione. A crime less than a felony; a minor offence. In common usage the word "crime" is made to denote such offences as are of a deeper and more atrocious dye; while smaller faults and omissions of less consequence are comprised under the gentler name of "misedemeanors" only (Blackstone's Commentaries, iv. 4). (I.R.B.)

Miology (Gr. πες, to hate, πίεω, to press): Ger. Myologie; Fr. myologie; Ital. myologia. Hatred and despair of reason. Sometimes applied to intellectual Paralysis (q.v.). (I.R.B.)

Missing link: the immediate ancestor of man. See Antropoid, ad fin.

Mitosia (Gr. μετος, a thread): Ger. Misseor; Fr. myose; Ital. mitei. The indirect mode of nuclear division, to which the term karyokinesis is also applied.

The chromatin of the nucleus forms a thread, which breaks up into a number of separate chromosomes (q.v.); these are split each into two halves, which travel to the opposite poles of the achromatic spindle (aphanister), where they become coalesced into the two daughter nuclei. Mitosis is the ordinary mode of nuclear division, and is found, with but little variation, in the cell division of the Protozoa and Metazoa, and of plants also. Cf. Cell Theory (also for literature), Anatomy, and Nuclear. (I.R.B.)

Mixed (Lat. mixtum, from mixere, to mix): Ger. gemisst; Fr. compose; Ital. misto. (1) Mixed proof: a proof which is partly analytic, partly synthetic.

(a) Mixed mode: a mode compounded of simple ideas of several kinds put together to make one complex one (Look at Entry concerning Human Understanding, Bk. II. chap. xii. § 2). See More.

(b) Mixed power: a power at once active and passive, because the principle of change is in itself.

Mixture (linguistic): Ger. Mischung; Fr. mélange; Ital. miscela, mistura. Applied to the results of the borrowing from one language to another of words or other speech elements.

Languages influence each other through individuals speaking two or more languages. Words of one language are fitted into the sentence framework of another. An inessential or formative element cannot be "borrowed." It becomes a loan-ellipsis, unless enough words containing it are borrowed to fix each element as an independent existence in the consciousness of the speech-community. In bilingual communities it is noticed that the tendency for a single sentence would suffice for two languages. This tendency to use a single mode of syntax with various vocabularies has brought about the "modernizing" of the syntax of all European languages.

Mnemonic Verses and Words (in logic)

Aids to memory in logic, the sort described under Mnemonics (q.v.).

1. Instruments novem musit, gutur, lingua, palatum Quantum et decres, et duo labrum simul.

The following mnemonic verses are contained in the Compendium Logicae of Princes Hispanus, but were older, perhaps very much older.

1. "Quoim" ce vel hyph, "Qualla!" no. vel aff, "Quanta!" univ. par. in. veling. What is the substance of a proposition? categorical or hypothetical? What is its quality? negative
MENONIC VERBS AND WORDS

or affirmative. What is its quantity? 1 universal, s. 2 specific, s. 3 real, s. 4 personal, s. 5 co-equal, s. 6 and particular.

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