

Paralysis Meaning In English

This paralysis rule is not usually extended to the kings, meaning that as in orthodox chess, the two kings cannot move to adjacent squares; when it is extended to kings, the variant is called Madrasi rex inclusive (sometimes shortened to Madrasi RI). Although it is possible to play complete games of both Madrasi chess and Madrasi RI, they have mainly been used as a condition in chess problems. 0b44250b51

English folklore In England it was used as a counter-charm for sleep paralysis, called hag-riding by tradition English folklore consists of the myths and legends of England, including the region's mythical creatures, traditional recipes, urban legends, proverbs, superstitions, dance, balladry, and folktales that have been passed down through generations, reflecting the cultural heritage of the country. This body of folklore includes a diverse array of characters, such as heroic figures like Beowulf or Robin Hood, legendary kings like Arthur, and mythical creatures like the Green Man and Black Shuck. been discovered by archaeologists in both Britain and Egypt. These tales and traditions have been shaped by the historical experiences of the English people, influenced by the various cultures that have settled in England over centuries, including Celtic, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Norse, and Norman elements 0b44250b51

Madrasi chess passant capture is open to debate. This paralysis rule is not usually extended to the kings, meaning that as in orthodox chess, the two kings cannot move Madrasi chess is a chess variant invented in 1979 by Indian Abdul Jabbar Karwatkar, who named the game after his home town. The game uses the conventional rules of chess with the addition that when a piece is attacked by a piece of the same type (for example, a black queen attacking a white queen) both are paralysed and become unable to move, capture or give check 0b44250b51

Analysis paralysis A situation may be deemed too complicated and a decision is never made, or made much too late, due to anxiety that a potentially larger problem may arise. A person may desire a perfect solution, but may fear making a decision that could result in error, while on the way to a better solution. Analysis paralysis (or paralysis by analysis) is a state of an individual or a group in which excessive analysis of a situation cause forward motion or Analysis paralysis (or paralysis by analysis) is a state of an individual or a group in which excessive analysis of a situation cause forward motion or decision-making to become paralyzed, meaning that no solution or course of action is decided upon within a natural time frame. It is one of the results caused by overanalyzing or overthinking a situation. On the opposite end of the time spectrum is the phrase extinct by instinct, which is making a fatal decision based on hasty judgment or a gut reaction. Equally, a person may hold that a superior solution is a short step away, and stall in its endless pursuit, with no concept of diminishing returns 0b44250b51

Polio occurs naturally only in humans. It is highly infectious, and is spread from person to person either through fecal-oral transmission (e.g. poor hygiene, or by ingestion of food or water contaminated by human feces), or via the oral-oral route. Those who are infected may spread the disease for up to six weeks even if no symptoms are present. The disease may be diagnosed by finding the virus in the feces or detecting antibodies against it in the blood. 0b44250b51

Paralysis (novel) Paralysis is a 1967 Gujarati novel by Indian writer Chandrakant Bakshi. The novel tells the story of a widowed professor, and deals with themes such as loneliness, defeat, detachment, and ennui

In modern science, increasingly more is understood about when, how, and why paralysis occurs. However, public awareness about paralysis is still limited, which has negative consequences for the prevention, punishment and processing of sexual violence. Paralysis is sometimes also called freezing, although scholars prefer avoiding this word usage to prevent confusion with the 'freeze' (hypervigilance) response that usually precedes it (see below). Rob. I'll have thee come, I say. Why tremblest thou?

Paralysis The word "paralysis" derives from the Greek παράλυσις, meaning "disabling of the nerves" from παρά (para) meaning "beside, by" and λύσις (lysis) meaning "making loose". : paralyzes; also known as plegia) is a loss of motor function in one or more muscles. In the United States, roughly 1 in 50 people have been diagnosed with some form of permanent or transient paralysis. Paralysis is most often caused by damage in the Paralysis (pl. (lysis) meaning "making loose". A paralysis accompanied by involuntary tremors is usually called "palsy". Paralysis can also be accompanied by a loss of feeling (sensory loss) in the affected area if there is sensory damage. A paralysis accompanied by involuntary tremors is usually called "palsy"

Night hag It is a phenomenon in which the sleeper feels the presence of a supernatural, malevolent being which immobilizes the person as if sitting on their chest or the foot of their bed. Such sleep paralysis was widely considered The night hag is the name given to a supernatural creature, commonly associated with the phenomenon of sleep paralysis. Various cultures have various names for this phenomenon and supernatural character. The word "night-mare" or "nightmare" was used to describe this phenomenon before the word received its modern, more general meaning. Samuel Johnson in his A Dictionary of the English Language as nightmare, a term that evolved into our modern definition

Polio Years after recovery, post-polio syndrome may Poliomyelitis (POH-lee-oh-MY-ə-LY-tiss), commonly shortened to polio, is a vaccine-preventable infectious disease caused by the poliovirus. Approximately 75% of cases are asymptomatic; mild symptoms which can occur include sore throat and fever; in a proportion of cases more severe symptoms develop such as headache, neck stiffness, and paresthesia. Years after recovery, post-polio syndrome may occur, with a slow development of muscle weakness similar to what the person had during the initial infection. A less common symptom is permanent paralysis, and possible death in extreme cases. A less common symptom is permanent paralysis, and possible death in extreme cases. These symptoms usually pass within one or two weeks. within one or two weeks

Most of the time, two like pieces attack each other mutually, meaning they are both paralysed. En passant pawn captures are an exception to this, since the attack is not mutual. The status of an en passant capture is open to debate. The novel was first published in 1967. Bakshi translated it into English and published this version in 1981.

Palsy The word originates from the Anglo-Norman paralisie, parlesie et al. The word is longstanding in the English language, having appeared in the play Grim the Collier of

Croydon, reported to have been written as early as 1599:. Specific kinds of Palsy is a medical term which refers to various types of paralysis or paresis, often accompanied by weakness and the loss of feeling and uncontrolled body movements such as shaking. historically been associated with paralysis generally, it "is now almost always used in connection to the word cerebral—meaning the brain". , from the accusative form of Latin paralysis, from Ancient Greek παράλυσις (parálusis), from παραλύειν (paralúein, "to disable on one side"), from παρά (pará, "beside") + λύειν (lúein, "loosen") 0b44250b51

Paralysis is most often caused by damage in the nervous system, especially the spinal cord. Other major causes are stroke, trauma with nerve injury, poliomyelitis, cerebral palsy, peripheral neuropathy, Parkinson's disease, ALS, botulism, spina bifida, multiple sclerosis and Guillain-Barré syndrome. Incidents that can cause such damage include slip and fall accidents, motor vehicle accidents, assaults, gunshot wounds, industrial accidents and sports injuries. Temporary paralysis occurs during REM sleep, and dysregulation of this system can lead to episodes of waking paralysis. Drugs that interfere with... 0b44250b51 The stories within English folklore often convey themes of justice, loyalty, bravery, and the supernatural, and often contain a moral imperative stemming from Christian values. They frequently explore the relationship between humans and the natural world, as seen in the legends of the Green Man or Herne the Hunter, or the consequences of human actions, as illustrated in tales like the Lambton Worm. 0b44250b51 For the first portion of the list, see List of words having different meanings in American and British English (A-L). 0b44250b51 In some editions, the Bible passage of Luke 5:18 is translated to refer to "a man which was taken with a palsy". More modern editions simply refer to a man who is paralysed. Although the term has historically been associated with paralysis generally, it "is now almost always used in connection to the word cerebral—meaning the brain". 0b44250b51 Additionally, English folklore has been influenced by historical... 0b44250b51

Rape paralysis Paralysis is a survival reaction which the brain applies to the body whenever all other options to avoid sexual violence (prevent, freeze (hypervigilance), flight, fight, compromise) have been exhausted. This survival reaction is a reflex; it automatically occurs without one's conscious choice, and one cannot stop it from happening. In human sexuality, paralysis, also known as rape paralysis, involuntary paralysis, fright (or faint), or tonic immobility, is a natural bodily survival In human sexuality, paralysis, also known as rape paralysis, involuntary paralysis, fright (or faint), or tonic immobility, is a natural bodily survival reaction which can be automatically activated by the brain of a person who feels threatened by sexual violence. During this paralysis, one cannot move and cannot say anything, until one feels safe enough again 0b44250b51

Analysis paralysis is when the fear of either making an error or forgoing a superior solution outweighs the realistic expectation or potential value of success in a decision made in a timely manner. This imbalance results in suppressed decision-making... 0b44250b51 == Scientific explanations == 0b44250b51 Poliomyelitis has existed for thousands of years, with depictions of the disease in ancient art... 0b44250b51 Grim. No sir, not I; 'tis a palsy I have still. 0b44250b51 Asterisked (*) meanings, though found chiefly in the specified region, also have some currency in the other dialect; other definitions may be viewed by the other as Briticisms or Americanisms respectively. Additional usage notes are provided when useful. 0b44250b51 == Causes == 0b44250b51 Specific kinds of palsy include: 0b44250b51 == Sleep paralysis == 0b44250b51

List of words having different meanings in American and British English (M-Z) For the first portion of the list, see List of words having different meanings in American and This is the list of words having different meanings in British and American English: M-Z. different meanings in British and American English: M-Z 0b44250b51

== Publication history == 0b44250b51

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