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Meanings Synonyms Sentences To dislike or wish to avoid; have a strong aversion to. To have strong dislike or ill will for; loathe; despise. To be disinclined (to do something) out of politeness or a need to apologize. I hate to interrupt, but can I ask you a quick question? A strong feeling of dislike or ill will; hatred. (Internet, colloquial) Negative feedback, abusive behaviour. There was a lot of hate in the comments on my vlog about Justin Beiber from his fans. Based on, expressing, or characterized by hatred, esp. hatred of a particular race, religion, etc. A hate group, a piece of hate mail. To ridicule, insult, or act hatefully toward: Stop hating on them—they're my friends. From Middle English haten, from Old English hatian ("to hate, treat as an enemy"), from Proto-Germanic *hatōną ("to hate"), from Proto-Germanic *hataz ("hatred, hate"), from Proto-Indo-European *kād- ("strong emotion"). Cognate with Dutch haten, German hassen, Swedish hata, French haïr (a Germanic borrowing). From Wiktionary From Old English hete, from Proto-Germanic *hataz. Cognate with West Frisian haat, Dutch haat, German Hass, Swedish hat. From WiktionaryMiddle English haten from Old English hatian N., Middle English from Old English hete From American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 5th Edition For other uses, see Hatred (disambiguation). "Hate" redirects here. For other uses, see Hate (disambiguation). Hatred or hate is an intense negative emotional response towards certain people, things or ideas, usually related to opposition or revulsion toward something.[1] Hatred is often associated with intense feelings of anger, contempt, and disgust. Hatred is sometimes seen as the opposite of love. A man glowering, expressing hatred or jealousy. A number of different definitions and perspectives on hatred have been put forth. Philosophers have been concerned with understanding the essence and nature of hatred, while some religions view it positively and encourage hatred toward certain outgroups. Social and psychological theorists have understood hatred in a utilitarian sense. Certain public displays of hatred are sometimes legally proscribed in the context of pluralistic cultures that value tolerance. Hatred may encompass a wide range of gradations of emotion and have very different expressions depending on the cultural context and the situation that triggers the emotional or intellectual response. Based on the context in which hatred occurs, it may be viewed favorably, unfavorably, or neutrally by different societies. As an emotion, hatred can be short-lived or long-lasting.[2] It can be of low intensity - 'I hate broccoli' - or high intensity: 'I hate the whole world'.[3] In some cases, hatred can be a learned response from external influences, such as from being abused, misled, or manipulated. As a general rule, hatred is the deep psychological response to feeling trapped or being unable to understand certain sociological phenomena. Robert Sternberg saw three main elements in hatred: a negation of intimacy, by creating distance when closeness had become threatening; an infusion of passion, such as fear or anger; a decision to devalue a previously valued object.[2] The important self-protective function, to be found in hatred,[4] can be illustrated by Steinberg's analysis of 'mutinous' hatred, whereby a dependent relationship is repudiated in a quest for autonomy.[5] Sigmund Freud defined hate as an ego state that wishes to destroy the source of its unhappiness, stressing that it was linked to the question of self-preservation.[6] Donald Winnicott highlighted the developmental step involved in hatred, with its recognition of an outside object: "As compared to magical destruction, aggressive ideas and behaviour take on a positive value, and hate becomes a sign of civilization".[7] In his wake, object relations theory has emphasised the importance of recognising hate in the analytic setting: the analyst acknowledges his own hate (as revealed in the strict time-limits and the fee charged),[8] which in turn may make it possible for the patient to acknowledge and contain their previously concealed hate for the analyst.[4] Adam Phillips went so far as to suggest that true kindness is impossible in a relationship without hating and being hated, so that an unsentimental acknowledgement of interpersonal frustrations and their associated hostilities can allow real fellow-feeling to emerge.[9] In legal jargon, a hate crime (also known as a "bias-motivated crime") is a criminal act which may or may not be motivated by hate. Those who commit hate crimes target victims because of their perceived membership in a certain social group, usually defined by race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, mental disorder, disability, class, ethnicity, nationality, age, gender identity, or political affiliation.[10] Incidents may involve physical assault, destruction of property, bullying, harassment, verbal abuse or insults, or offensive graffiti or letters (hate mail).[11] Hate speech is speech perceived to disparage a person or group of people based on their social or ethnic group,[12] such as race, sex, age, ethnicity, nationality, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, mental disorder, disability, language ability, ideology, social class, occupation, appearance (height, weight, skin color, etc.), mental capacity, and any other distinction that might be considered a liability. The term covers written as well as oral communication and some forms of behaviors in a public setting. It is also sometimes called antilocution and is the first point on Allport's scale which measures prejudice in a society. In many countries, deliberate use of hate speech is a criminal offence prohibited under incitement to hatred legislation. It is often alleged that the criminalization of hate speech is sometimes used to discourage legitimate discussion of negative aspects of voluntary behavior (such as political persuasion, religious adherence and philosophical allegiance). There is also some question as to whether or not hate speech falls under the protection of freedom of speech in some countries. Both of these classifications have sparked debate, with counter-arguments such as, but not limited to, a difficulty in distinguishing motive and intent for crimes, as well as philosophical debate on the validity of valuing targeted hatred as a greater crime than general misanthropy and contempt for humanity being a potentially equal crime in and of itself.[citation needed] The neural correlates of hate have been investigated with an fMRI procedure. In this experiment, people had their brains scanned while viewing pictures of people they hated. The results showed increased activity in the middle frontal gyrus, right putamen, bilaterally in the premotor cortex, in the frontal pole, and bilaterally in the medial insular cortex of the human brain.[13] Those suffering from Misophonia have been known to express hatred when triggered.[14] Hate, like love, takes different shapes and forms in different languages.[15] While it may be fair to say that one single emotion exists in English, French (haine), and German (Hass), hate is historically situated and culturally constructed: it varies in the forms in which it is manifested. Thus a certain relationless hatred is expressed in the French expression J'ai la haine, which has no precise equivalent in English; while for English-speakers, loving and hating invariably involve a force, an object, or a person, and therefore, a relationship with something or someone, J'ai la haine (literally, I have hate) precludes the idea of an emotion directed at a person.[16] This is a form of frustration, apathy and animosity which churns within the subject but establishes no relationship with the world, other than an aimless desire for destruction. French forms of anti-Americanism have been seen as a specific form of cultural resentment, registering joy-in-hate.[17] A United Nations Special Rapporteur on freedom and religion cited the concept of collective hatred based on religion, which he described as a man-made phenomenon caused by deliberate actions and omissions of hate-mongers.[18] Hatred can also be sanctioned by religion. The Hebrew word describing the psalmist's "perfect hatred" (Ps. 139.22) means that it "brings a process to completion".[19] Religion can employ extreme speech in an attempt convert new adherents and that extreme speech made against other religions or their adherents can result in situations of religious hatred.[20] Philosophers from the ancient time sought to describe hatred and today, there are different definitions available. Aristotle, for instance, viewed it as distinct from anger and rage, describing hate as a desire to annihilate an object and is incurable by time.[21] David Hume also offered his own conceptualization, maintaining that hatred is an irreducible feeling that is not definable at all.[22] Discrimination Duluth lynchings Forgiveness Gossip Misanthropy Moral emotions Nineteen Eighty-Four Resentment Revenge Self-compassion Self-loathing Two Minutes Hate Zelyonka attack ^ Reber, A.S., & Reber, E. (2002). The Penguin dictionary of psychology. New York: Penguin Books. ^ a b Y Ito ed., Encyclopedia of Emotion (2010) p. 302 ^ S Kucuk, Brand Hate (2016) p. 12-3 ^ a b I Craib, Psychoanalysis (Cambridge 2001) p. 208 ^ Y Ito ed., Encyclopedia of Emotion (2010) p. 303 ^ S Freud, 'The instincts and their vicissitudes' (1915) in On Metapsychology (PFL 11) p. 135-5. ^ D W Winnicott, The Child, the Family, and the Outside World (Penguin 1973) p. 239 ^ J Malcolm, Psychoanalysis (London 1988) p. 143 ^ A Phillips/B Taylor, On Kindness (London 2004) p. 93-4 ^ Stotzer, R.: Comparison of Hate Crime Rates Across Protected and Unprotected Groups Archived 2013-10-19 at the Wayback Machine, Williams Institute, 2007–06. Retrieved on 2007-08-09. ^ Hate crime Archived November 26, 2005, at the Wayback Machine, Home Office ^ "Dictionary.com: Hate speech". Dictionary.reference.com. Retrieved 2012-12-07. ^ Zeki, S.; Romaya, J.P. (October 2008). Lauwereyns, Jan (ed.). "Neural Correlates of Hate". PLoS ONE. 3 (10): e3556. Bibcode:2008PLoSO...3.3556Z. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0003556. PMC 2569212. PMID 18958169. ^ Swedo, Susan; Baguley, David M.; Denys, Damiaan; Dixon, Laura J.; Erfanian, Mercede; Fioretti, Alessandra; Jastreboff, Pawel J.; Kumar, Sukhbinder; Rosenthal, M. Zachary; Rouw, Romke; Schiller, Daniela (2021-04-07). "A Consensus Definition of Misophonia: Using a Delphi Process to Reach Expert Agreement". medRxiv 10.1101/2021.04.05.21254951v1. ^ James W. Underhill, Ethnolinguistics and Cultural Concepts: truth, love, hate & war, (2012) p. 160 ^ James W. Underhill, Ethnolinguistics and Cultural Concepts: truth, love, hate & war, (2012) p. 161-2 ^ James W. Underhill, Ethnolinguistics and Cultural Concepts: truth, love, hate & war, (2012) p. 173-181 ^ Temperman, Jeroen (2015). Religious Hatred and International Law: The Prohibition of Incitement to Violence or Discrimination. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. p. 317. ISBN 9781107124172. ^ Harris, R Laird (2003-10-01). Theological Wordbook of the Old Testament. Moody Publishers; New Edition. ISBN 978-0802486493. ^ Howard, Erica (2017-07-28). Freedom of Expression and Religious Hate Speech in Europe. Routledge. ISBN 9781351998789. ^ Smith, Tiffany Watt (2016-06-07). The Book of Human Emotions: From Ambiguphobia to Umpty -- 154 Words from Around the World for How We Feel. Little, Brown. ISBN 9780316265393. ^ Spencer, F. Scott (2017). Mixed Feelings and Vexed Passions: Exploring Emotions in Biblical Literature. Atlanta, GA: SBL Press. p. 61. ISBN 9780884142577. Look up hatred or hate in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Wikiquote has quotations related to Hatred. Wikimedia Commons has media related to Hate. The Psychology of Hate by Robert Sternberg (Ed.) Hatred: The Psychological Descent into Violence by Willard Gaylin Why We Hate by Jack Levin The Psychology of Good and Evil: Why Children, Adults, and Groups Help and Harm Others by Ervin Staub Prisoners of Hate: The Cognitive Basis of Anger, Hostility, and Violence by Aaron T. Beck Becoming Evil: How Ordinary People Commit Genocide and Mass Killing by James Waller Ethnolinguistics and Cultural Concepts: truth, love, hate & war, by James W. Underhill, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. "Hatred as an Attitude", by Thomas Brudholm (in Philosophical Papers 39, 2010). The Globalisation of Hate, (eds.) Jennifer Schweppe and Mark Walters, Oxford: Oxford University Press. Retrieved from " Hate, it appears, sings with a different cadence throughout our lifetime. When we first learn of it, it's foreign, formidable and forbidden, almost like a curse word. During hormone-fueled adolescence, hate suddenly becomes more accessible. Now it sounds like a pesky jingle dedicated to just about anything—from Brussel sprouts to math teachers. All through adulthood, its catchy rhythms might linger on our screens and in our hearts. But as seasons pass, we yearn to distance ourselves from its jarring chords. Hate becomes too dissonant of an opus to endure, or in Martin Luther King Jr.'s words, "too great a burden to bear." Here are nine insights on hate from psychologist Agneta Fischer and her research on this searing emotion. Hate is often misunderstood Hate involves an appraisal that a person or group is evil. While hate relates to other negative emotions, it also has some unique features, such as the motivation to eliminate the object of your hate. Revenge is often a part of hate, because the idea behind revenge is to want to hurt the person/group as much as you have been hurt by them. In daily life, the word hate is used very casually (e.g., I hate my teacher because she gave me a bad grade). People don't usually mean that. When we ask participants to recall an experience when they felt hate, they do not usually recall these types of casual events. In fact, one of the challenges of studying hate is that most people can't think of a time when they experienced true hate. It seems easier to hate groups than individuals One surprising finding from our research is that hate spreads and increases quicker if it's directed at a group, rather than an individual. When you hate a group, the intensity of your hate can grow without you being confronted with specific persons or contrasting information from the group—you are basing your hate on stereotypes and prejudices. If you hate an individual, your hate may be countered with empathy or a reappraisal of the person when you encounter their positive side. In fact, when we asked people in conflict regions to tell us stories in which they hated someone, 80% talked about groups and not individuals. Differences between hate, anger, and contempt Hate vs. anger The theoretical difference between hate and anger is that hate involves the whole individual/group, and not a particular aspect of the individual/group. You hate someone because of what they are, and you are angry at someone because of what they did. Anger, thus, can be considered more in terms of behavior. When people are angry at someone, they often have the feeling that they can control the other person. Anger, essentially, is trying to remove the obstacle posed by the other person when you want to reach a goal. You get angry when you want an apology, when you want someone to change their behavior, etc. When there is repeated anger and nothing changes, contempt may arise. Contempt is feeling like the other person is not worth your anger. You are still angry, but you are trying to regulate your anger by looking down on the other person and putting a distance between you. Contempt vs. hate Contempt is the cold version of hate. Like hate, contempt is about who you are, your nature and your personality. When you feel contempt, you tend to feel that they are not even worth your attention, which I think might make it feel worse to be the object of someone's contempt than it does to be the object of hate. With hate, you cannot be indifferent towards the person. You are more engaged, because you want to get rid of them—whether socially, mentally or physically. Hate spreads easier than anger Hate can spread from one generation to another much easier than anger or frustration. For example, when we asked people who had experienced a war themselves and people who had only heard about it from others' stories, the amount of reported hate was the same for both groups. This means that not only can people hate others based on someone else's experiences, but that hate can be as intense as if they had experienced the event themselves. This was not the case with anger, which tends to be more intense if you experience the anger-causing event firsthand. Physiology of hate Unlike anger, there is no physiological pattern that is characteristic of hate, because hate is a long-term experience. Someone can do something to make you immediately angry, but usually, you need more information to hate someone. In the heat of the moment, however, the arousal patterns of hate in the brain and the body may be similar to anger. Dealing with hate There is a lot of confusion about hate and what it really means. If people realize that hate is something much bigger, that it includes the desire to eliminate others, maybe they will change the way they use the word. It takes emotional intelligence to discern between feelings. But it is something that can be developed. Perhaps making people understand what they are actually thinking and feeling, and why, when they say "I hate you," or disentangling the different ingredients of their negative emotions, might be helpful. For example, you could say, "I know you are saying I hate you, which means that there is nothing positive that you can detect about this person or group, nothing that you have in common. Is this really true?" I think it's better not to let your emotions reach the level of hate, and to start working on them while you are still angry. If it doesn't work, consider whether you still want that relationship. Hate can dissolve over time if the hated individual/group leaves your life, changes completely, or if you can work on changing the way you think about them. But don't count on it happening from one day to another. One needs to work on the disappearance of hate, like one has to work on maintaining love. Many thanks to Agneta Fischer for her time and insights. Fischer is a professor in Emotions and Affective Processes in the Social Psychology department at the University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands, and Dean of the Faculty of Social and Behavioral Sciences. Also found in: Thesaurus, Acronyms, Idioms, Encyclopedia, Wikipedia.Related to hate: hateable (hāt)v. hat·ed, hat·ing, hates v.tr.1. To feel strong dislike for or hostility toward: rivals who hate each other.2. To feel dislike or distaste for: hates washing dishes; hates to get up early.3. To be disinclined (to do something) out of politeness or a need to apologize: I hate to interrupt, but can I ask you a quick question?n. Intense animosity or dislike; hatred.Idiom: hate on (someone) Slang To ridicule, insult, or act hatefully toward: Stop hating on them—they're my friends.[Middle English haten, from Old English hatian. N., Middle English, from Old English hete.]American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition. Copyright © 2016 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. (heɪt) vb1. to dislike (something) intensely; detest2. (intr) to be unwilling (to be or do something)n4. informal a person or thing that is hated (esp in the phrase pet hate)5. (modifier) expressing or arousing feelings of hatred: hate mail. [Old English hatian; related to Old Norse hata, Old Saxon hatōn, Old High German hazzēn]Collins English Dictionary – Complete and Unabridged, 12th Edition 2014 © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2014 (heɪt) v. hat•ed, hat•ing, n. v.t. 1. to dislike intensely or passionately; feel extreme aversion for or extreme hostility toward; detest. 2. to be unwilling; dislike: I hate to accept it. v.i. n. 4. intense dislike; extreme aversion or hostility. 5. the object of extreme aversion or hostility. [before 900; Middle English hat(i)en, Old English hatian (v.), c. Old Saxon haton, Old High German hazzōn, Old Norse hata, Gothic hatan] syn: hate, abhor, detest imply feeling intense dislike or aversion toward something. hate, the simple and general word, suggests passionate dislike and a feeling of enmity: to hate autocracy. abhor expresses a deep-rooted horror and a sense of repugnance or complete rejection: to abhor cruelty. detest implies intense, even vehement, dislike and antipathy, besides a sense of disdain: to detest a combination of ignorance and arrogance. Random House Kernerman Webster's College Dictionary, © 2010 K Dictionaries Ltd. Copyright 2005, 1997, 1991 by Random House, Inc. All rights reserved.Past participle: hatedGerund: hatingImperativePresentPreteritePresent ContinuousPresent PerfectPast ContinuousPast PerfectFutureFuture PerfectFuture ContinuousPresent Perfect ContinuousFuture Perfect ContinuousPast Perfect ContinuousConditionalPast ConditionalCollins English Verb Tables © HarperCollins Publishers 2011 Noun1.hate - the emotion of intense dislike; a feeling of dislike so strong that it demands actionemotion - any strong feelingmisanthropy - hatred of mankindmisogamy - hatred of marriagemisogynism, misogyny - hatred of womenmisology - hatred of reasoningmisoneism - hatred of change or innovationmisopedia - hatred of childrenmurderousness - a bloodthirsty hatred arousing murderous impulsesdespisal, despising - a feeling of scornful hatredmalevolence, malignity - wishing evil to otherslove - a strong positive emotion of regard and affection; "his love for his work"; "children need a lot of love"Verb1.hate - dislike intensely; feel antipathy or aversion towards; "I hate Mexican food"; "She detests politicians"contemn, despise, disdain, scorn - look down on with disdain; "He despises the people he has to work for"; "The professor scorns the students who don't catch on immediately"dislike - have or feel a dislike or distaste for; "I really dislike this salesman"love - have a great affection or liking for; "I love French food"; "She loves her boss and works hard for him"Based on WordNet 3.0, Farlex clipart collection. © 2003-2012 Princeton University, Farlex Inc.verb1. detest, loathe, despise, dislike, be sick of, abhor, be hostile to, recoil from, be repelled by, have an aversion to, abominate, H8 (S.M.S.), not be able to bear, execrate Most people hate him, but I don't. detest like, love, wish, fancy, treasure, esteem, cherish, be fond of, dote on3. be unwilling, regret, be reluctant, hesitate, be sorry, be loath, H8 (S.M.S.), feel disinclined I hate to admit it, but you were right.noun1. dislike, hostility, hatred, loathing, animosity, aversion, antagonism, antipathy, enmity, abomination, animus, abhorrence, odium, detestation, H8 (S.M.S.), execration eyes that held a look of hate dislike liking, love, affection, goodwill, devotion, fondness, amitypet hate bugbear, bane of your life, pet aversion, thorn in your side My pet hate is aggressive drivers.Quotations"Men love in haste, but they detest at leisure" [Lord Byron Don Juan]"If you hate a person, you hate something in him that is part of yourself. What isn't part of ourselves doesn't disturb us" [Hermann Hesse Demian]Collins Thesaurus of the English Language – Complete and Unabridged 2nd Edition. 2002 © HarperCollins Publishers 1995, 2002verbnoun1. Extreme hostility and dislike:abhorrence, abomination, antipathy, aversion, detestation, hatred, horror, loathing, repellence, repellency, repugnance, repugnancy, repulsion, revulsion. The American Heritage® Roget's Thesaurus. Copyright © 2013, 2014 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. يَكْرَهشيءٌ مَكْرُوهكَراهِيَه، كُرْهكرهيَكْرَهيَكْرَهnenávidětnenáviststrašáknenáviděná věcodiarodioaborreceraversiónodetestarhatahaturvera meinilla viïodiareodioastioavversionedetestareneapykantanekęstinepakenčiamas dalykasnepakęstipasibjaurėtinasienīstnaidsneciestnepatikas objektsnefret etmeknefretnefret edilen kimse/şeyCollins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1971, 1988 © HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2003, 2005 [ˈheɪt] vt (in apologies)I hate to trouble you, but → Désolé de vous déranger, mais ...I hate to tell you this, but → Ça m'embête beaucoup d'avoir à vous dire ça, mais ...I hate to admit it, but you were right → Je suis obligé d'admettre que vous aviez raison.Collins English/French Electronic Resource. © HarperCollins Publishers 2005 vt → hassen; (= detest also) → verabscheuen, nicht ausstehen können; (= dislike also) → nicht leiden können; to hate the sound of something → etw nicht hören können; to hate to do something or doing something → es hassen, etw zu tun; (weaker) → etw äußerst ungern tun; I hate being late → ich hasse es, zu spät zu kommen, ich komme äußerst ungern zu spät; I hate seeing or to see her in pain → ich kann es nicht ertragen, sie leiden zu sehen; I hate the idea of leaving → der Gedanke, wegzumüssen, ist mir äußerst zuwider; I hate it when people accuse me of lying → ich kann es nicht ausstehen, wenn man mich als Lügner bezeichnet; I hate to bother/rush you → es ist mir sehr unangenehm, dass ich Sie belästigen/zur Eile drängen muss; I hate to say/admit it but … → es fällt mir sehr schwer, das sagen/zugeben zu müssen, aber …; I hated myself for writing that letter → ich konnte es mir nicht verzeihen, dass ich diesen Brief geschrieben hatte; she hates me having any fun → sie kann es nicht haben, wenn ich Spaß habe; you'll hate me for this but … → du wirst es mir vielleicht übel nehmen, aber …; don't hate me for telling you the truth → nimm es mir nicht übel or sei mir nicht böse, dass ich dir die Wahrheit sage; I should hate to keep you waiting → ich möchte Sie auf keinen Fall warten lassen; I'd hate to think I'd never see him again → ich könnte den Gedanken, ihn nie wiederzusehen, nicht ertragen Collins German Dictionary – Complete and Unabridged 7th Edition 2005. © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1980 © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition © HarperCollins Publishers 1995 (heit) verb to dislike very much. I hate them for their cruelty to my father; I hate getting up in the morning. haat, 'n afkeer hê يَكْرَه мразя odiar nenávidět hassen hade μισώodiar, detestar, aborrecer vihkama نفرت داشتن از vihata détester לשנוא □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ mrziti gyűlöl membenci hata odiare 憎む ne(pa)kęsti ienīst; neciest membenci hatenhate, avsky nienawidzieć, nie znosić بد راتلل , كرکه كول odiar a urî, a detesta ненавидеть nenávidieť sovražiti mrzeti hata, avsky □□□□□□ nefret etmek 厭惡, 憎恨 ненавидіти نفرت کرنا ghét 憎恨 , 讨厌 noun1. great dislike. a look of hate. haat, afkeer كُرْه ,كَراهِيَة омраза ódio nenávist der Ha hincha viha نفرت viha haineשנאה □□□□□□ mržnja gyűlölet kebencian hatur odio 憎しみ neapykanta naids kebencian haathat, avskynienawiść نفرت ، کرکه ódio ură ненависть nenávisť sovraštvo mržnja hat, avsky □□□□□□□□□□□ nefret 厭惡 , 憎恨 ненависть سخت ناپسندیدگی sự căm thù 憎恨 , 厌恶 2. something disliked. Getting up in the morning is one of my pet (= particular) hates. 'n bro aan, iets nie kan verdra nie شيءٌ مَكْرُوه предмет на омраза aversão nenáviděná věc, strašák etwas Verhaßtes aversion αντιπάθεια cosa que uno más detesta, pesadilla vastik asi بیزاری epämiellyttävä asia bête noire, cauchemarשנאה □□□□□□ nešto što posebno mrzim gyűlöletének a tárgyia tidak disukai vera meinilla við avversione 嫌いなこと nepakenčiamas dalykas nepatikas objek perkara yang dibenci ergernis, kwelling det å ha uvilje mot znienawidzona rzecz/osoba كركه كول aversão ненавистное занятие nenáviděná vec osovražena stvar nešto što se nerado čini hatobjekt □□□□□□□□□□□□□ nefret edilen kimse/şey 厭惡或憎恨的事物 нехіть ناپسندیدہ ش□ người hoặc vật bị ghét 憎恨的事物'hateful adjective very bad; very unpleasant. That was a hateful thing to do to What a hateful person! haatlik شنيع ,كريه омразен odioso odporný haßenswert hadefuld μισητόςodioso, detestable vastik تنفرآمیز kamala odieuxנורא □□□□□, □□□□□□□□□□ mrzak, omražen utálatos buruk, sangat membencikan andstyggilegur odioso 憎むべき šlykštus, pasibjaurėtinas pretīgs; naidpilns; ļauns terkutuk hatelijkvemmelig, ekkel, motbydelig nienawistny, nienawidzony مکروه odioso odios ненавистный odporný odvraten mrzak förhatlig, avskyvärd □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ nefret uyandıran 可恨的 ненависний نفرت انگیز đáng ghét 可恨的'hatefully adverb haatdraend بِكَراهِيَة омразно odiosamente odporně haßenswert, haßerfüllt hadefuldt με μίσος con odio/aversión vastikult بطور تنفرآمیز vastenmielisesti odieusement בשנאה □□□□ □□ □□□ mrsko, omraženo utálatos buruk andstyggilega odiosamente いまいましく su neapykanta, šlykščiai pretīgi; ļauni dgn cara yg terkutuk hatelijkvemmelig, vederstyggelig, ekkelt nienawistnie بد منفوره توګه odiosamente odios ненавистно odporne odvratno mrsko förhatligt, avskyvärt □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ nefretle 可恨地 огидно نفرت انگیزی س□ đáng căm hờn; đáng ghét 可恨地'hatefulness noun haatlikhe омраза caráter odioso nenávist, zášť die Verhaßtheit hadefuldhed αντιπαθητικότητα, μίσοςodiosidad, carácter odioso/detestable vastikus زشتی vastenmielisyys caractère odieuxשנאה □□□□□□□□□□□ mrskost, omraženost utálatosság keburukan andstyggilegheit, kvikindisháttur odiosità 憎らしさ šlykštumas pretīgums kebencian hatelijkheidavskyelighet, motbydelighetnienawiść بدی carácter odioso caracter odios ненавистность nenávisť odvratnost mrskost förhatlighet □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ nefret etme 可恨 огидність نفرت انگیزی sự căm ghét 憎恨 , 可憎 hatred ('heitrid) noun great dislike. There was a look of hatred in his eyes; I have a deep-seated hatred of liars. haat كُرْه شَديد ненавист ódio nenávist der Haß had μίσοςodio viha تنفر viha haineשנאה □□□ mržnja gyűlölet kebencian hatur odio 憎しみ neapykanta naids kebencian hekel, haathat, avskynienawiść تنفر ، کرکه ódio ură ненависть nenávisť sovraštvo mržnja hat, avsky □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ nefret 厭惡 , 憎恨 ненависть نفرت lòng căm ghét; lòng căm thù 憎恨 , 憎恶 , 怨恨 Kernerman English Multilingual Dictionary © 2006-2013 K Dictionaries Ltd. → يَكْرَه nenávidět hade hassen μισ odiar vihata détester mrziti odiare 憎む □□□□□ hekel hebben aan hate nienawidzić odiar ненавидеть hata □□□□□□□ nefret etmek ghét 憎恨Multilingual Translator © HarperCollins Publishers 2009, hatredEnglish-Spanish Medical Dictionary © Farlex 2012Collins Multilingual Translator © HarperCollins Publishers 2009English-Spanish/Spanish-English Medical Dictionary Copyright © 2006 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. Want to thank TFD for its existence? Tell a friend about us, add a link to this page, or visit the webmaster's page for free fun content. Link to this page: Here was some thing, not wood nor iron, upon which to wreak his hate. He leaped in with a flash of fangs that ripped down the side of the mastiff's neck.This acquiescence in Mrs Blifil was considered by the neighbours, and by the family, as a mark of her condescension to her brother's humour, and she was imagined by all others, as well as Thwackum and Square, to hate the foundling in her heart; nay, the more civility she showed him, the more they conceived she detested him, and the surer schemes she was laying for his ruin: for as they thought it her interest to hate him, it was very difficult for her to persuade them she did not.Less difficult it was to guess whom he hated than whom he did not hate. For I had come to see a malignant devil in him which impelled him to hate all the world.doubt of everything that I even hate my son, and sometimes do not believe he is my son.And then from hating "Hanson" he came to look upon himself with hate and loathing--to see himself and his perfidious act in all their contemptible hideousness.He beat his foot upon the ground, and scowled with hate at the swirling smoke that was approaching like a phan- tom flood.I had begun to hate him particularly in the upper forms.Oh, you'll agree with me now that I AM a hateful beast--to hate another woman just because she was happy,--and when her happiness didn't take anything from me!"I hate you," she said, and then, as I was about to beg for a fair hearing she pointed over my shoulder.When they prayed for those who hate us, she tried to think of her enemies and people who hated her, in order to pray for them.If he affected her at all, it was inevitable that she should love or hate him.A thing had happened to him that made him hate life, and he hated it wholeheartedly, with the abandon of a poet. Etymology Noun Middle English, probably derivative of haten "to hate entry 2," replacing hete "hate, hatred," going back to Old English, going back to Germanic *hatiz- (whence, also inflected as an i-stem as in Old English, Old Saxon heti "hatred," and, inflected as a neuter strong noun, Old Norse hatr "hatred, spite" and Gothic hatis "anger, enmity"), perhaps going back to Indo-European *kh2d-es-, derivative of a base *keh2d- "grief, pain, hatred," whence, with different ablaut grades and suffixation, Oscan cadeis (genitive singular) "ill will," Middle Irish cais "love, hatred," Old Welsh cas "bitterness, hatred" (Celtic from a derivative *kh2d-ti-), Greek kêdos (neuter) "care, grief, (in plural) funeral rites, mourning, connection by marriage," Avestan sādra- "grief, pain, calamity" Note: Though this Indo-European etymon is generally accepted in etymological dictionaries of the relevant older languages, the semantic relations are far from transparent, in particular the relation between "grief, mourning, care" (Greek, Iranian) and "hatred" (Germanic, Italic, and Celtic, though the ambiguity of the Irish word is peculiar). Verb Middle English haten, going back to Old English hatian, going back to Germanic *hatōjan- (whence Old Saxon haton "to hate," Old High German hazzōn, Old Norse hata,), derivative from the base of *hatiz- hate entry 1 First Known Use Noun 12th century, in the meaning defined at sense 1a Verb before the 12th century, in the meaning defined at transitive sense 1 Time Traveler The first known use of hate was before the 12th century See more words from the same century Hate can be directed externally — at another person, a group of people, or even a situation or an idea. It can also be directed internally, at yourself.General HateHate that's directed externally is typically caused by a personal threat or experience that triggers a strong sense of fear, mistrust, loss of power, or vulnerability. The feeling of hatred can be specific or more general. You may hate your alcoholic father because of how he treats you when he's drinking, or you may hate alcohol in general, because of the role it's played in your experiences.Self-Hate"When we become intensely critical of ourselves, we may experience self-hatred, in which the narratives we tell about ourselves are saturated with negativity and contempt," Carnes explains. Self-hate may arise when you fail to meet expectations you or others have for yourself. It can be based on things like your appearance, your performance at school or at work, or the way you interact and relate with others. It may not have any basis in reality.Systemic HateThere are countless situations around the world in which a culture or group views another culture or group as a threat. The feelings of hate aren't necessarily directed at a specific person, but at the group as a whole. Racism, xenophobia, nativism, anti-semitism, bigotry, and homophobia are examples of systemic hate. "Hate is founded on a diffuse sense that members of a target group are inferior, threatening, or have negative intentions," says Carnes.Internalized HateInternalized hate is a form of self-hate that arises as a by-product of systemic hate. "Internalized hatred can occur when an individual from a minority community experiences a form of broadly defined hate so pervasively that those perceptions of inferiority become internalized as their own internal narrative," explains Carnes.