CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

In this research like in the introduction of this thesis the data is taken on The Jakarta Post newspaper, the writer takes from the headlines of the Jakarta Post Newspaper which are explored etymologically. Every word is taken from The Jakarta Post’ Headline during 1st– 31st July 2015, if it is calculated it will 26 headlines because there were 5 days of holiday.

The finding is divided into two categories as follows:

1) Origin word without affixes

2) The origin of affixes

A. Data Finding

1) Origin word without affixes


1.1 Aging, Age [13]

Age has undergone considerable transmutations and abbreviations since its beginnings in Latin. Its immediate source in English is Old French aage, which was the product of a hypothetical Vulgar Latin form *aetaticum (the t is preserved in Provençal atge). This was based on Latin aetat- (stem of aetas), which was a shortening of aevitas, which in turn came from aevum ‘lifetime’. This entered English in more recognizable form in medieval, primeval, etc; it is related to Greek aión ‘age’, from which English gets aeon [17], and it can be traced back to the same root that produced (via Old
Norse *ei* the now archaic adverb *ay(e)*’ever’ (as in ‘will aye endure’) (Ayto, 2005:11-12).

1.2 Fleet [OE]

_Fleet_ is one of a vast tangled web of words which traces its history back ultimately to Indo-European *pleu-*, denoting ‘flow, float’ (amongst its other English descendants are _fly, flood, flow, fledge, fowl, plover_, and _pluvial_). _Fleet_ itself comes from the extended Indo-European base *pleud-*, via the Germanic verb _fleutan_ and Old English _fleotan*_float, swim’ (modern English _float_ comes from the related Old English _flotian_). The verb has now virtually died out, but it survives in the form of the present participial adjective _fleeting_, which developed the sense ‘transient’ in the 16th century, and in the derived noun _fleet_: Old English seems to have had two distinct nouns _fleot_ based on the verb _fleotan_, one of which meant ‘ships’, and the other of which signified ‘creek, inlet’ (it survives in the name of London’s Fleet Street, which runs down to the now covered-up Thames tributary, the river Fleet). The adjective _fleet_ ‘quick’ (as in ‘fleet of foot’) was probably borrowed from Old Norse _fljótr_, likewise a descendant of Germanic *fleut-* (Ayto, 2005:222).

1.3 again [OE]

The underlying etymological sens of _again_ is ‘in a direct line with, facing’, hence ‘opposite’ and ‘in the opposite direction, back’ (its original meaning in Old English). It comes from a probable Germanic *gagin* ‘straight’, which was the source of many compounds formed with _on_ or _in_ in various Germanic languages,
such as Old Saxon *angegin* and Old Norse *íg gegin*. The Old English form was *ongean*, which would have produced *ayen* in modern English; however, Norse-influenced forms with a hard *g* had spread over the whole country from northern areas by the 16th century. The meaning ‘once more, anew’ did not develop until the late 14th century. From Old English times until the late 16th century a prefix-less form *gain* was used in forming compounds. It carried a range of meanings, from ‘against’ to ‘in return’, but today survives only in *gainsay* (Ayto, 2005:11).

1.4 Takes, *take* [12]

*Take* was borrowed from Old Norse *taka*, whose modern descendants include Swedish *taga* and Danish *tage*. Now defunct relatives include Middle Dutch *taken* ‘seize’ and Gothic *tekan* ‘touch’, and its ancestral meaning is probably ‘lay hands on’, but its ultimate origins are not known (Ayto, 2005:496).

1.5 *its, it* [OE]

*It* (or *hit*, as it was in Old English) comes ultimately from the same prehistoric Germanic demonstrative stem form. *khi-*, as produced *he*. The possessive form *its* is a comparatively recent development, dating from the end of the 16th century; until then, *his* was used for ‘its’ (Ayto, 2005:292).

1.6 *toll* [OE]

*Toll* ‘charge, payment’ [OE] and *toll* ‘ring a bell’ [15] are distinct words. The former was borrowed into Old English from Medieval Latin *toloneum* ‘place where tolls are collected’, an
alteration of late Latin *teloneum*. This in turn was borrowed from Greek *telónion*, a derivative of *télos* ‘tax’. The ancestry of *toll* ‘ring a bell’ is more conjectural. It may be the same word as the long-obsolete *toll* ‘pull’, which went back to an Old English *tollian* (Ayto, 2005:511).

2. July 2nd, 2015 “TNI to focus on local suppliers”

2.1 focus [17]

Latin *focus* meant ‘fireplace’, and in post-classical times it came to be used for ‘fire’ itself – hence French *feu*, Italian *fuoco*, Spanish *fuego*, all meaning ‘fire’, and hence too the English derivatives *fuel* and *fusillade*. The first writer known to have used it in its modern sense ‘point of convergence’ was the German astronomer Johannes Kepler, in 1604, but the reason for his choice of word is not clear. It may have been some metaphorical notion of the ‘hearth’ symbolizing the ‘centre of the home’, but it has also been suggested that it may have been preceded and inspired by the use of *focus* for the ‘burning point’ of a mirror (not actually recorded until somewhat later). The philosopher Thomas Hobbes appears to have introduced the term into English, in 1656 A medieval Latin derivative of *focus* was *focarius*, from which French got *foyer* ‘hearth, home’, borrowed by English in the 19th century for a public entrance hall or lobby (Ayto, 2005:224).
2.2 on [OE]

*On* is an ancient Germanic preposition, with relatives in German (*an*), Dutch (*aan*), and Swedish (*ā*), and also connections outside Germanic (such as Greek *aná* ‘on’ and Russian *na* ‘on’) (Ayto, 2005:357).

2.3 local [15]

Latin *locus* meant ‘place’ (it became in due course French *lieu*, acquired by English in the 13th century, and was itself adopted into English as a mathematical term in the 18th century). From it was derived the verb *locale* ‘place’, source of English *locate* [18] and *location* [16], and the post-classical adjective *localis*, from which English gets *local*. The noun *locale* is a mock Frenchification of an earlier *local* [18], an adoption of the French use of the adjective *local* as a noun (Ayto, 2005:314).

2.4 suppliers, supply [14]

Latin *supplère* meant ‘fill up, complete’. It was a compound verb formed from the prefix *sub-* ‘under, from below’, hence ‘up’, and *plerē* ‘fill’ (source of English *accomplish, complete*, etc). The sense ‘provide’ evolved via the notion of ‘making good a deficiency, fulfilling a need’.

The original meaning is better preserved in *supplement* [14], whose Latin ancestor *supplementum* was derived from *supplere* (Ayto, 2005:490).

3.1 seeking, seek [OE]

*Seek* has several Germanic relatives – German *suchen*, Swedish *söka*, Danish *søge*, etc – which point back to a prehistoric Germanic ancestor *sokjan*. The base from which this was derived, *sok-*-, went back to an Indo-European *sag-*-, which also produced (via Latin) English *presage* [14] and *sagacious* [17]. If Old English *secan* had developed in the ordinary way, it would have become modern English *seech*, not *seek*. For various reasons it did not, but we can see how it would have been in its derivative *beseech* [12] (Ayto, 2005:445).

3.2 certainty, certain [13]

*Certain* comes ultimately from Latin *certus* ‘sure, fixed’, which derived from the past participle of the verb *cernere* ‘decide’. The Latin adjective was extended in Vulgar Latin to *certanus*, which passed into English via Old French *certain*. Other English words based on *certus* include *certify* [14] (from late Latin *certificāre*) and its derivative *certificate*, and *certitude* [15] (from late Latin *certitūdō*) (Ayto, 2005:101).


4.1 house [OE]

The ultimate origins of *house* are uncertain. The furthest it can be positively traced into the past is to a prehistoric Germanic *khūsam*, which also produced German *haus*, Dutch *huus* (probably
a close relative of English *husk*, and Swedish *hus* (descendant of Old Norse *hus*, which provided the *hus*- of English *husband*). Beyond that, all is speculation: some have argued, for instance, that *khūsam* came from an Indo-European *keudh-* ‘cover, hide’, source also of English *hide, hoard*, and *hut* (Ayto, 2005:276).

**4.2 talks, talk [13]**

*Talk* has only one close relative – East Frisian *talken* ‘talk, chatter’. This suggests that it may first have seen the light of day just before the Anglo-Saxon peoples first crossed the North Sea to Britain – they were then in close contact with the Frisians. However, there is no record of the verb in Old English, and it first crops up in West Midland texts of the early 13th century. Its ultimate source is the prehistoric Germanic base *tal-* , which also produced English *tale* and *tell* (Ayto, 2005:496).

**4.3 alcohol [16]**

Originally, alcohol was a powder, not a liquid. The word comes from Arabic *alkuhul*, literally ‘the kohl’ – that is, powdered antimony used as a cosmetic for darkening the eyelids. This was borrowed into English via French or medieval Latin, and Retained this ‘powder’ meaning for Some centuries (for instance, ‘They Put between the eyelids and the eye a certain black powder made of a mineral brought from the kingdom of Fez, and called Alcohol’, George Sandys, *Travels* 1615). But A change was rapidly taking place: from specifically ‘antimony’, *Alcohol* came to mean any substance obtained by sublimation, and hence ‘quintessence’. 
Alcohol Of wine was thus the ‘quintessence Of wine’, produced by distillation or rectification, and by the middle of the 18th century alcohol was being used on its own for the intoxicating ingredient in strong liquor. The more precise chemical definition (a Compound with a hydroxyl group bound to a hydrocarbon group) developed in the 19th century (Ayto, 2005:15).

Ultimately from an Arabic term which first entered European alchemical jargon, and then entered general use. It reached English in the 1500s via Old Spanish and/or Old French alcohol (modern French alcool).

Since at least the 1600s, some authorities have suggested اَلْكُحْل (al-kuḥl, “kohl”) as the Arabic etymon; this suggestion is found for example in Webster’s Third New International Dictionary.

Other authorities, including Rachel Hajar, suggest that the ultimate etymon was the classical Arabic term اَلْغَوْل (al-ḡawl) or غَوْل (ḡawl, “bad effect, evil result of headache”) (as used in Qur’an verse 37:47 (Arabic), which refers to drink in which there is no "ghawl") (wiktionary.org).

4.5 control [15]

Implausible as it may seem, control’s closest relative in English is contrarotating. It has its origins in a medieval method of checking accounts which involved a duplicate register, or ‘counter-roll’, as it was known (contrarotulus in medieval Latin, contra
meaning ‘opposite’ and *rotulus being the diminutive of *rota ‘wheel’). From the medieval Latin noun a verb was formed, *contrarotulare, meaning ‘check accounts by such means’, and hence ‘exert authority’. This passed into English via Anglo-Norman *contreroller. The spelling of the agent noun *controller as *comptroller, still encountered in certain official designations, arises from an erroneous 16th-century association of the first syllable with *count, from late Latin *computes (Ayto, 2005:130).

5. July 5th, 2015 “Jimly, Johan pass first round of KPK test”

5.1 pass [13]

Strictly speaking, English has two distinct words *pass, although they come from the same ultimate source, and have now virtually merged together again. That source was Latin *passus ‘step’, which gave English *pace. From it was derived the Vulgar Latin verb *passare, which came to English via Old French *passer. The past participle of the English verb has become *past; and other related English words include *passage and *passenger. The noun *pass ‘mountain defile’ originated as a sense of *pace, but since the early modern English period has been spelled (and pronounced) *pass, partly through reassociation with French *pas, partly under the influence of the verb *pass (Ayto, 2005:369).

5.2 first [OE]

As its -st ending suggests, *first was originally a superlative form. Its distant ancestor was Indo-European *pro, denoting
‘before, in front’ (amongst whose other descendants to have reached English are *prime* and the prefix *proto-*). Its Germanic offspring was *fur, *for* (source also of English *for* and *fore*), from which the superlative *furistaz*, literally ‘most in front’, was formed. Besides English *first* and the related Swedish *först* and Danish *først* (which etymologically are the equivalent of *foremost*), this has produced German *fürst* and Dutch *vorst* ‘prince’ (Ayto, 2005:219).

5.3 **round** [13]

*Round* goes back ultimately to Latin *rotundus* ‘round’, source of English *rotund*. In Vulgar Latin this became *retundus*, which passed into Old French as *reont*, later *ront*. Its stem form *rond-* gave English *round*. Derivatives to have reached English include *prune* ‘cut branches’, *rondo* [18], *roundel* [13], and *roundelay* [16]; but *surround*, despite the similarity, is not related (Ayto, 2005:429).

5.4 **of** [OE]

*Of* has an ancient ancestry, going back to the prehistoric Indo-European preposition of ‘removal’ or ‘origin’, *ap*. Its Germanic descendant was *ab*, source of modern German *ab* (now only an adverb, meaning ‘away’), Dutch *af*, Swedish *av*, and English *of*. Latin *ab* ‘from’ (as in English *abduct, abject*, etc) also came from Indo-European *ap* (Ayto, 2005:356).

5.5 **test** [14]

Latin *testum* denoted an ‘earthenware pot’. English acquired it via Old French *test*, and used it originally for a ‘pot in which metals are subjected to heat’. Among the purposes these *tests* were
put to was assaying, to ascertain the quality of metal, and by the 16th century the word was being used metaphorically for an ‘examination of properties or qualities’. English testy and French tête ‘head’ are close relatives (Ayto, 2005:502).


6.1 sign [13]

Sign comes via Old French signe from Latin signum ‘mark’. It already had the meaning ‘mark denoting something’ in Latin, and it was in this sense that it entered English, gradually ousting the native word token. The verb sign goes back ultimately to the Latin derivative signare ‘mark’. English acquired it in the 14th century, and first used it for ‘write one’s name’ in the 15th century. Other related forms in English include assign [14], consign [15], design, ensign [14], insignia [17], resign [14] (in which the prefix re- has the force of ‘un-’), seal ‘wax impression, fastening’, signal, signatory [17], signature [16], signet [14], significant [16], and signify [13]. The ultimate source of Latin signum is uncertain. It was once assumed to go back to the Indo-European base *sek- ‘cut’ (source of English saw, section, etc), as if it denoted etymologically a ‘cut mark’, but now Indo-European *seq- ‘point out’, hence ‘say, tell’ (source of English say) is viewed as a more likely ancestor (Ayto, 2005:456).
6.2 weak [13]

Etymologically, something that is weak is ‘bendable’. The word was borrowed from Old Norse veikr. This was descended from prehistoric Germanic *waikwaz, which also produced German weich and Dutch week ‘soft’. And this in turn was formed from *waikw-, *wik- ‘give way, yield’, a derivative of the base *wik- ‘bend’, which also produced the witch of English witch hazel [16] (etymologically the hazel with ‘bendy’ branches) and possibly English week (Ayto, 2005:542).

6.3 demand [13]

Latin demandare meant ‘entrust something to someone’. It was a compound verb formed from the intensive prefix de- and mandare ‘entrust, commit’ (source of English mandate). As it passed via Old French demander into English, its meaning developed to ‘give someone the responsibility of doing something’, and finally ‘order’(Ayto, 2005:156).

7. July 7th, 2015 “Govt to redistribute land”

‘Govt’ is Clipping of ‘government’

7.1 Govt, govern [13]

Politicians’ clichés about ‘steering the ship of state’ are no new thing; for the distant ancestor of English govern is the Greek verb kubernan ‘steer a ship’ (source also of English cybernetics). It developed the metaphorical sense ‘guide, rule’, and it was this that passed with it via Latin gubnare and Old French gouverner into

7.2 redistribute, distribute see TRIBE [13]

*Tribe* comes via Old French *tribu* from Latin *tribus* ‘division of the Roman people’. This was probably derived from the base *tri* ‘three’, and denoted etymologically the ‘three original tribes of Rome’ – The Tities, the Ramnes, and the Luceres. The ‘head of a tribe’ was known as a *tribunus*, whence English *tribune* [14]; and the verb for ‘give out amongst the tribes’ was *tribuere*, source of English *contribute* [16], *distribute* [15], *retribution* [14], and *tribute* [14] (Ayto, 2005:517).

7.3 land [OE]

*Land* goes back to a prehistoric Germanic *landam*. This seems originally to have meant ‘particular (enclosed) area’ (ancestor of the modern sense ‘nation’), but in due course it branched out to ‘solid surface of the earth in general’. The term is now common to all the Germanic languages, and it has distant relatives in Welsh *llan* ‘enclosure, church’ and Breton *lann* ‘heath’ (source of French *lande* ‘heathmoor’, from which English gets *lawn*) (Ayto, 2005:303).

8. July 8th, 2015“New ruling upsets forestry firms”

8.1 new [OE]

*New* goes back a long way – to Indo-European *newos*, in fact. This also produced Greek *néos* ‘new’ (source of English
neophyte and a range of other neo- compounds), Latin novus ‘new’ (ancestor of French nouveau, Italian nuovo, and Spanish nuevo, and source of English novel, novice, etc), Welsh newydd ‘new’, Lithuanian naujas ‘new’, and Russian novyj. Its prehistoric Germanic descendant was *neujaz, which has fanned out into German neu, Dutch nieuw, Swedish and Danish ny, and English new. The use of the plural noun news for ‘information’ dates from the 15th century (Ayto, 2005:349).

8.2 ruling, rule [13]

Rule is one of a largish family of English words that go back ultimately to Latin regula ‘straight stick, ruler, rule, pattern’ (whose close relatives rex ‘king’ and regere ‘rule’ have also contributed royally to English vocabulary in the form of rector, regent, regiment, royal, etc). Derivatives have produced regular and regulate, while regula itself has given rail ‘bar’ and, via Vulgar Latin *regula and Old French reule, rule (Ayto, 2005:430).

8.3 forestry, forest [13]

The underlying sense of forest appears to be ‘outside wooded area’. It comes from the late Latin phrase forestis silva (Latin silva means ‘wood’), which was applied to the royal forests of Charlemagne. The adjective forestis (which became the Old French noun forest) was probably a derivative of Latin foris ‘outdoor, outside’, which, like foras (source of English foreign), was related to Latin fores ‘door’. In this context, ‘outside’ presumably meant
'beyond the main or central fenced area of woodland’ (Ayto, 2005:226).

8.4 firms, firm [14]  

_Firm_ comes ultimately from Latin _firmus_ ‘stable, strong, immovable’. In its adjectival use, the English word’s semantic line of descent from its Latin original is perfectly clear, but the noun presents a very different story. From _firmus_ was derived the verb _firmare_ ‘make firm, fix’, which in post-classical times came to mean ‘confirm’. It passed into Italian as _firmare_, which was used in the sense ‘confirm by one’s signature’, hence simply ‘sign’. It formed the basis of a noun _firma_ ‘signature’, and by extension the ‘name under which a business is carried on’, and finally the ‘business’ itself. English took the noun over with the latter two meanings in the 18th century.

Other English words that trace their ancestry back to Latin _firmus_ are _firmament_ [13], from Latin _firmamentum_ (this originally meant simply ‘strengthening, support’, and acquired the sense ‘sky’ in post-classical times as a literal Biblical translation of Greek _steréoma_ ‘heavenly vault’, a derivative of _stereós_ ‘firm’, which in turn was a literal translation of Hebrew _raqi_ a ‘heavenly vault’, also derived from a word meaning ‘firm’); _furl_ [16], originally a blend formed in Old French from _ferm_ ‘firm’ and _lier_ ‘tie’ (a relative of English _liable_); and _farm_, whose semantic history is quite similar to that of the noun _firm_ (Ayto, 2005:219).

9.1 chiefs, chief [13]

   Etymologically, the chief is the ‘head’. The word comes via Old French chef or chief and Vulgar Latin *capum from Latin caput ‘head’. The adjectival use is equally as old as the noun use in English. Other English offshoots of *capum are cape and, via the diminutive form *capitellus, cadet, and it also forms the basis of achieve. The form which has come through into modern French is, of course, chef, which entered English in the sense ‘cook’ (short for chef de cuisine ‘head of the kitchen’) in the 19th century. Chieftain [14] comes via Old French chevetaine from late Latin capitaneus (a derivative of caput ‘head’), which was later reborrowed as captain (Ayto, 2005:107).

9.2 promise [14]

   Latin prōmittere originally meant simply ‘send forth’ (it was a compound verb formed from the prefix prō- ‘forward’ and mittere ‘send’, source of English mission, missile, transmit, etc). But it soon evolved metaphorically via ‘say in advance, foretell’ to ‘cause to expect’ and hence ‘promise’ – the sense adopted into English via its past participle prōmissum. (Ayto, 2005:397).

9.3 big [13]
Big is one of the notorious mystery words of English etymology – extremely common in the modern language, but of highly dubious origin. In its earliest use in English it meant ‘powerful, strong’, and it is not really until the 16th century that we get unequivocal examples of it in the modern sense ‘large’. It occurs originally in northern texts, only slowly spreading south, which suggests that it may be of Scandinavian origin; some have compared Norwegian dialect bugge ‘important man’ (Ayto, 2005:60).

9.4 things, thing [OE]

The ancestral meaning of thing is ‘time’: it goes back to a prehistoric Germanic *thingam, which was related to Gothic theihs ‘time’, and may come ultimately from the Indo European base *ten- ‘stretch’ (source of English tend, tense, etc). In Germanic it evolved semantically via ‘appointed time’ to ‘judicial or legislative assembly’. This was the meaning it originally had in English, and it survives in other Germanic languages (the Icelandic parliament is known as the Althing, literally ‘general assembly’). In English, however, it moved on through ‘subject for discussion at such an assembly’ to ‘subject in general, affair, matter’ and finally ‘entity, object’. (The ancient meaning ‘assembly’ is preserved in fossilized form in English husting, etymologically a ‘house assembly’) (Ayto, 2005:504).

10. July 10th, 2015 “Jokowi: Things will get better”

10.1 will
Will the noun [OE] and the two verbs will [OE] all go back ultimately to the Indo European base *wel-, *wol- ‘be pleasing’, which also produced English voluntary, voluptuous, wealth, well ‘satisfactorily’, etc. From it was derived a noun, *weljon, which evolved into English will, and also German wille, Dutch wil, Swedish vilja, and Danish vilje. The verb will ‘decide on or resolve by force of the will’ was formed in the prehistoric Germanic period from the noun. The auxiliary verb will, expressing intention or future time, comes from a prehistoric Germanic *weljan. Would evolved from its original Old English past form wolde (Ayto, 2005:547).

10.2 get [13]

Get, now one of the most pervasive of English words, has only been in the language for the (comparatively) short period of 800 years. It was borrowed from Old Norse geta (although a related, hundred-per-cent English -get, which occurs in beget and forget, dates back to Old English times). Both come via a prehistoric Germanic *getan from Indo-European *ghed-, which signified ‘seize’ (guess is ultimately from the same source). Gotten is often quoted as an American survival of a primeval past participle since abandoned by British English, but in fact the original past participle of got was getten, which lasted into the 16th century; gotten was a Middle English innovation, based on such models as spoken and stolen. Got originated as an abbreviated form of gotten, which in due course came to be used, on both sides of the Atlantic, as the past tense of the verb (replacing the original got) (Ayto, 2005:242).

11.1 risks, risk [17]

The ultimate origins of risk have never been satisfactorily explained. English acquired it via French risque from Italian risco, a derivative of the verb riscare ‘run into danger’, but there speculation takes over. One persistent theory is that its ancestral meaning is ‘sail dangerously close to rocks’, and attempts have been made to link it with Greek rhiza ‘cliff’ and Latin resegare ‘cut off short’ (from the notion of coastal rocks being ‘cut off sharply’ or ‘sheer’). English acquired the French past participial form risqué in the 19th century (Ayto, 2005:427).

11.2 reserved, serve [13]

Latin servus ‘slave’ has been a rich source of English vocabulary. It is the direct ancestor of serf [15] (and of the second syllable of concierge [17]). But it is its derivatives that have made the most numerous contributions. From the verb servire ‘serve’ come deserve, dessert, sergeant, servant [13], serve, and serviette [15] (but not, despite the similarity, conserve, observe, preserve, reserve, etc, which go back to the unrelated Latin servare ‘keep, protect’). Servitium ‘slavery’ has provided service [12] and its
derivative *serviceable* [14], while from *servilis* ‘slavish’ comes *servile* [14] (Ayto, 2005:448).

12. July 12nd, 2015 “KY pair named suspects for defamation”

12.1 **pair** [13]

Like English *par* [17], *parity* [16], and *peer* ‘noble’ [13], *pair* comes ultimately from Latin *par* ‘equal’, a word of unknown origin. Its derivative *paria* ‘equal things, similar things’ passed into English via Old French *pair*. Other English descendants of Latin *par* include *compare*, *disparage* [14], *nonpareil* [15], and *umpire* (Ayto, 2005:364).

12.2 **named, name** [OE]

*Name* is an ancient word, which traces its history back to Indo-European *-*-*nomen*-*. This has produced Latin *nomen* (source of English *nominate*, *noun*, etc), Greek *ónoma* (source of English *anonymous* [17] – etymologically ‘nameless’ – and *synonym* [16]), Welsh *enw*, and Russian *imja*, among many others. Its prehistoric Germanic descendant was *-*-*namon*, which has evolved to German and English *name*, Dutch *naam*, Swedish *namn*, and Danish *navn* (Ayto, 2005:345).

12.3 **Suspects, suspect** [14]

Latin *suspicere* originally meant literally ‘look up at’ (it was a compound verb formed from the prefix *sub-* ‘up from under’ and *specere* ‘look at’, source of English *spectator*, *spy*, etc). It evolved metaphorically along two lines: ‘look up to, admire’, which has
since died out, and ‘look at secretly’, hence ‘look at distrustfully’, which has passed into English in the form of its past participial stem suspect-. Suspicion [14] comes from the medieval Latin derivative suspectiō (Ayto, 2005:491).

12.4 for [OE]

For comes from a prehistoric Germanic *fora, which denoted ‘before’ – both ‘before’ in time and ‘in front’ in place. For itself meant ‘before’ in the Old English period, and the same notion is preserved in related forms such as first, fore, foremost, former, from, and of course before. Germanic *fora itself goes back to IndoEuropean *pr, source also of Latin prae ‘before’, pro ‘for’, and primus ‘first’ (whence English premier, primary, etc), Greek pará ‘by, past’, pró ‘before’, and protos ‘first’ (whence English protocol, prototype, etc), and English forth and further (Ayto, 2005:225).

12.5 defamation, defame [14]

The main source of defame (originally, in Middle English, diffame) is Old French diffamer, which came from Latin diffāmāre ‘spread damaging rumours about’, a compound verb formed from the prefix dis-, denoting ‘ruination’, and fāma ‘report, fame’ (source of English fame) (Ayto, 2005:154).

13. July 13rd, 2015 “Do more to earn rescue : EU”

13.1 Do

Do [OE] Not surprisingly, do is a verb of great antiquity. It goes back to the Indo-European base *dhē- (source also of English
deed and doom), which signified ‘place, put’. This sense remains uppermost in descendants such as Sanskrit dhā and Greek tithēmi (related to English theme), but a progression to ‘make, do’ shows itself in Latin facere (source of English fact and a host of other words) and West Germanic *dōn. ‘Make’ is now the central signification of English do, although traces of the earlier ‘put, place’ survive in such fossilized forms as don and doff, and ‘do someone to death’. Other Germanic relatives include German tun and Dutch doen, but the Scandinavian languages have not adopted the verb, preferring instead for ‘do’ one which originally meant ‘make ready’ (Danish gøre, Swedish gåra) and which is related to English gear (Ayto, 2005:171).

13.2 Earn

Earn the underlying sense of earn is ‘gain as a result of one’s labour’. It comes from a prehistoric West Germanic verb *aznōjan, which was based on the noun *aznu ‘work, labour’. This seems often to have been used specifically for ‘work in the fields’, for several other related forms in the Germanic languages, such as German ernte and Gothic asans, denote ‘harvest’, which in some cases has been metaphorically extended to apply to ‘autumn’ (Ayto, 2005: 183).

13.3 Rescue see QUASH

quash [14] Quash goes back ultimately to Latin quatere ‘shake’ (source also of English rescue [14], which etymologically
means ‘shake off, drive away’, and of concussion and percussion). From it evolved quassāre ‘shake to pieces, break’, which passed into Old French as quasser (its modern descendant is casser, from which English gets cashier ‘dismiss from the army’). English took quasser over as quash. Squash [16] comes ultimately from the Vulgar Latin derivative *exquassāre (Ayto, 2005: 407).

14. July 14th, 2015 “RI’s biggest exodus begins”

14.1 exodus see PERIOD

period [14] Period means etymologically ‘going round’. It comes via Old French periode and Latin periodus from Greek períodos, a compound noun formed from the prefix peri ‘round’ and hódos ‘way’ (source also of English episode, exodus [17], and method) (Ayto, 2005:373).

14.2 begin [OE]

Begin comes from a prehistoric West Germanic compound verb *biginnan, which also produced German and Dutch beginnen; the origin of the second element, *ginnan, is not known for certain. The form gin was common in the Middle Ages and up until about 1600; this was a shortening, perhaps not so much of begin as of the now obsolete ongin ‘begin’, which was far more widespread than begin in Old English (Ayto, 2005:56).


15.1 more [OE]
The Indo-European term for ‘more’ was *meis (it was formed from the same base as produced Latin magis ‘more’, source of Spanish mas ‘more’ and English master, and Latin magnus ‘large’, source of English magnitude). Its Germanic descendant was *maiz, which evolved into modern German mehr ‘more’, and also into Old English ma ‘more’, which survived dialectally until fairly recently as mo. From the adverb *maiz was derived the adjective *maizon, and it was this that has given English more. Most is, of course, closely related (Ayto, 2005:339).

15.2 live [OE]

Modern English live represents a conflation of two Old English verbs, libban and lifian, both of which go back ultimately to the same prehistoric Germanic source, *lib‘remain, continue’. Variants of this produced leave ‘depart’ and life. The adjective live [16] is a reduced form of alive, which derived from life (Ayto, 2005:313).

15.3 lost, lose [OE]

The verb lose originated as a derivative of the Old English noun los ‘loss’, which went back ultimately to the same Indo-European source (*lau-, *leu-, lu-) as produced English loose and the suffix -less. In Old English it was losian, which eventually ousted the original leosan to become the only verb for ‘lose’. The noun los died out before the Middle English period, and was replaced by loss [14], probably a derivative of the past participle
lost. The past participle of leosan ‘lose’ was loren, which survives in forlorn and love-lorn (Ayto, 2005:315).

16. July 16th, 2015 “Muslims gear up for Idul Fitri”

16.1 Muslims, Muslim

From Arabic muslim "one who submits" (to the faith), from root of aslama "he resigned." Related to Islam (Harper, 2010).

16.2 gear [13]

The etymological meaning of gear is roughly ‘that which puts one in a state of readiness’ – hence ‘equipment, apparatus’. Its ultimate source is prehistoric Indo-European *garw-, which also produced the now obsolete English adjective yare ‘ready’ and (via Germanic, Italian, and French) garh [16]. A derivative *garwin- passed into Old Norse as gervi, which English borrowed as gear. The mechanical sense of the word developed in the 16th century (Ayto, 2005:240).

17. July 22nd, 2015 “Cops involved in riot injuries”

17.1 Cop

cop (1), n, head, top, hence a heap or pile (cf the Afr kopje, hillock, dim of D kop, hill): ME cop or cope, head, top; OE cop or copp, top, summit: akin to G Koppe, summit, and OFris kopp, G
Kopf, head, either from Gmc *kuppa head, or from LL coppa, cuppa—cf CUP.

cop (2), v, to catch or capture (si and dial), whence A si cop, a policeman, E si cop, a capture, and E si copper, policeman: prob OF-MF caper, to seize, catch, capture: L capere (s cap), to take, to catch: f.a.e., CAPABILITY. (Partidge 2006:626)

17.2 involved, involve see VOLUME [14]

Volume is one of a sizeable family of English words that go back to Latin volvere ‘roll, turn’. Others include convolution [16], convolvulus [16], devolution [16], evolution, involve [14], revolt, revolution, revolve, vault, volte-face [19], and voluble [16]. Volume itself comes via Old French volum from Latin volumen, a derivative of volvere. The sense ‘book’ evolved from the notion of a ‘roll’ of parchment. The word came to have connotations of a ‘big’ book, and this gave rise in the 16th century to the sense ‘size of a book’. By the 17th century this had broadened out to ‘size’ in general, but the modern sense ‘size of sound’ did not emerge until the early 19th century. Latin volvere itself came ultimately from the Indo-European base *wel- ‘turn’, which also produced English wallow (Ayto, 2005:536).

17.3 injuries, injury [14]

Etymologically, an injury is something ‘unjust’. It comes via Anglo-Norman injurie from Latin injuria, a noun use of injurius ‘unjust’, which was a compound adjective based on jus ‘right’ (source of English just). Its original meaning in English was
‘wrongful action’, and it was only gradually that the notion of ‘harm’ (which had actually been present in the word from classical Latin times) began to come to the fore. From Anglo-Norman injurie, from Latin iniūria (“injustice; wrong; offense”), from in- (“not”) + iūs, iūris (“right, law”) (Ayto, 2005:287).


18.1 Christian

Christian [16] Christian is derived, of course, from the name of Christ. It is a surprisingly recent word, having been introduced in the 16th century from Latin Chrīstiānus, replacing the existing English adjective christen, which came from Old English crīsten. The latter was the basis of the Old English verb crīstnian, from which we get modern English christen. The name Christ itself was borrowed into Old English from Latin Chrīstus, which in turn came from Greek Khristōs. This meant literally ‘anointed’, and came from the verb khrīein ‘anoint’. It was a direct translation of Hebrew māshīah (source of English messiah), which also meant literally ‘anointed’. Christmas comes from late Old English crīstes mässe, literally ‘Christ’s mass’ (Ayto, 2005:129-10).

16c., forms replacing earlier Christen, from Old English cris
ten (noun and adjective), from a West Germanic borrowing of Church Latin christianus, from Ecclesiastical Greek christianos, from Christ
os, First used in Antioch, according to Acts xi:25-
26. *Christian Science* as the name of a religious sect is from 1863 (Harper, 2010).

**18.2 reach** [OE]

*Reach* goes back ultimately to a prehistoric West Germanic \*raikjan, a word of uncertain origin which also produced German *reichen* and Dutch *reiken*. It originally meant ‘stretch out the hand’, and ‘attain’ and ‘arrive at’ are secondary semantic developments (Ayto, 2005: 414).

**18.3 peace** [12]

The etymological notion underlying *peace* is of ‘fastening’, so as to achieve a ‘stable’ condition. The word comes via Anglo-Norman *pes* from Latin *pax* ‘peace’, which was derived from the same base, \*pak- ‘fasten’, as lies behind English *pact*, and is closely related to *pagan, page, pale* ‘stake’, and *pole* ‘stick’. Derivatives of Latin *pax* or its Old French descendant to reach English include *appease* [16], *pacific* [16], *pacify* [15], and *pay* (Ayto, 2005: 371).


**19.1 Import**

Import Latin *importāre*, to carry in (*im-* for *in*), especially to bring into a country, becomes English ‘to *import*’, whence the trade n. But *import*, something important, importance, significance, derives from ‘to *import*’, to be important or significant, from the
synonym Early Modern French importer, ‘formed to serve as verb for importance and important’ (B & W), which, arising, the former in C14, the latter in C15, derive from Medieval Latin importāre, to be of importance, from Latin importāre, and have been adopted by English. (Partridge 2006: 2502 para 9).

19.2 Tariff

Tariff like French tariffe, later tarîf, comes from Italian tariffa: Arabic taʾrīf, notification, from ‘arifa, to notify, to explain (Partridge 2006: 3374).

19.3 Hike

Hike (v, hence n) is app a dial variant of HITCH, the dial use preceding the colloquial, -ism, -ly: and dial hike means ‘to move swingingly’, hence, verb intransitive, ‘to move oneself thus, to swing along’ (Partridge 2006: 1425).

19.4 Applauded, (see PLAUDIT)

The compound applaudere (ap- for ad- used int), becomes Medieval French applaudir and, perch independently, English applaud; English applause is formed, anl, after the synonym Latin simple n plausus (gen -us) (Partridge 2006:123).


20. 1 braces, brace [14]

English borrowed brace from Old French brace, which meant simply ‘(the length measured by) two arms’. It came from Latin bracchia, the plural of bracchium ‘arm’ (source of French bras
‘arm’, and also of various English technical terms, such as brachiopod [19], a type of shellfish, literally ‘arm-foot’). The word’s ultimate source was Greek brakhiōn ‘arm’, originally ‘upper arm’, which was formed from the comparative of brakhús ‘short’, a relative of English brief (the sense development is probably that the upper arm was named from being ‘shorter’ than the forearm). Of the rather diverse range of meanings the word has in modern English, ‘pair’ derives from the original notion of ‘twoness’, while ‘strengthening or supporting structure’ owes much to the idea of ‘clasping’, mainly contained originally in the verb brace [14], from Old French bracier ‘put one’s arms around’ (a derivative of Old French brace). In English it now only means ‘support, strengthen’, the sense ‘clasp with the arms’ being reserved to embrace [14], from Old French embracer (Ayto, 2005:72).

20.2 drought [OE]

Etymologically, drought means simply ‘dryness’. The prehistoric Germanic base that produced English dry (and indeed drain) was *draug-, *drug-. To this was added the suffix -th, used for creating abstract nouns from adjectives, as in length, strength, and truth; this gave Old English drugath. The subsequent change of -th to -t (which began in the 13th century) is mirrored in such words as height and theft (Ayto, 2005:178).

20.3 related, relate [16]

Something that is related to something else is etymologically ‘carried back’ to it. The word is based on relatus, the past participle
of Latin referre ‘carry back, refer to’ (source of English refer). (Latus was not the original past participle of Latin ferre ‘carry’; it was drafted in from tollere ‘raise’, source of English extol and tolerate.) Derivatives in English include relation [14] and relative [14] (Ayto, 2005:419).

**20.4 food [OE]**

Food and its Germanic relatives, German futter ‘fodder’, Dutch voedsel ‘food’, and Swedish föda ‘food’, all go back ultimately to a prehistoric Indo-European base *pa-, *pi-, which also produced Latin pabulum ‘fodder’, Russian pisca ‘food’, and Czech pice ‘fodder’. The immediate source of all the Germanic forms was *foth-, which had two important derivatives: *fothram, which gave English fodder [OE] and (via Old French) forage [14] and foray [14] (etymologically probably a ‘search for food’); and *fostrom, source of English foster (Ayto, 2005:225).

From Middle English foode, fode, from Old English föda (“food”), from Proto-Germanic *fōdō (“food”), from Proto-Indo-European *peh₂- (“to guard, graze, feed”). Cognate with Scots fluid (“food”), Low German fōde, vöde (“food”), Dutch voedsel (“food”) Danish føde (“food”), Swedish föda (“food”), Icelandic fæða, fæði (“food”), Gothic fōdeins (fōdeins, “food”), Latin pānis (“bread, food”), Latin pāscō (“feed, nourish”, verb).

Related to fodder, foster (dictionary.com).

21.1 Mission [16]

*Mission*, etymologically a ‘sending’, is the hub of a large family of English words that come from the Latin verb *mittere* ‘let go, send’ or its stem *miss-*. Most are prefixed forms – *admit, commit, permit, promise, transmit*, etc – but the unadorned verb is represented in *mass* ‘eucharist’, *mess, missile* [17] (literally ‘something capable of being sent’), *mission* itself and its derivative *missionary* [17], and *missive* [15] (‘something sent’). The source of *mittere* is not known, but what does seem clear is that it originally meant ‘let go, throw’. This subsequently developed to ‘send’ and, in the post-classical period, to ‘put’ (hence French *metre* ‘put’) (Ayto, 2005:335).


22.1 Harsh [16]

*Harsh* originally meant ‘hairy’. Its ancestor, Middle Low German *harsch*, was a derivative of the noun *haer* ‘hair’, and its exact English equivalent would have been *hairish*. By the time English acquired it, it had broadened out in meaning to ‘rough’, both literally and figuratively (Ayto, 2005:264).

From Middle English *harsk, harisk(e), hask(e), herris*. *Century* derived the term from Old Norse *harsk* (whence Danish *harsk* (“rancid”), dialectal Norwegian *hersk*, Swedish *härsk*); the *Middle English Dictionary* derives it from that and Middle Low German *harsch* (“rough”, literally “hairy”)
(whence also German *harsch*), from *haer* (“hair”); the *Oxford Dictionary of English* derives it from Middle Low German alone (dictionary.com).

#### 22.2 Legislators, Legal [16]

The Latin term for a ‘law’ was *lex*. From its stem form *leg-* come English *legal*, *legislator* [17] (which goes back to a Latin compound meaning literally ‘one who proposes a law’), and *legitimate* [15]. *Loyal* is a doublet of *legal*, acquired via Old French rather than directly from Latin. Another derivative of *leg* was the Latin verb *legare* ‘depute, commission, bequeath’, which has given English *colleague, college, delegate* [14], *legacy* [14], and *legation* [15] (Ayto, 2005:307).

#### 23. July 28th, 2015 “Investment up despite slowdown”

#### 23.1 investment, invest [16]

The etymological notion underlying *invest* is of ‘putting on clothes’. It comes via Old French *investir* from Latin *investire*, a compound verb formed from the prefix *in-* and *vestis* ‘clothes’ (source of English *vest, vestment, travesty*, etc). It retained that original literal sense ‘clothe’ in English for several centuries, but now it survives only in its metaphorical descendant ‘instal in an office’ (as originally performed by clothing in special garments). Its financial sense, first recorded in English in the early 17th century, is thought to have originated in Italian *investire* from the idea of
dressing one’s capital up in different clothes by putting it into a particular business, stock, etc (Ayto, 2005:291).

23.2 despite [1250 -1300]

orig. in despite of; Middle English despít < Old French < Latin déspectus view from a height, scorn, equivalent to déspec, variant stem of déspicere (see despicable) + -tus suffix of v. action (dictionary.com).

23.3 slowdown

n. also slow-down, 1892, "act of going more slowly," from verbal phrase; see slow (v.) + down (adv.) (Harper, 2010).

22.3.1 slow

slow [OE] The etymological notion underlying slow is ‘dullness, sluggishness’; ‘lack of speed’ is a secondary development. The word goes back to a prehistoric Germanic *slæwaz, which also produced Swedish slö and Danish sløv ‘dull, blunt’. The original idea of ‘sluggishness’ is better preserved in the derivative sloth [12] (etymologically ‘slow-ness’) (Ayto,, 2005: 462).

22.3.2 down

down Effectively, English now has three distinct words down, but two of them are intimately related: for down ‘to or at a lower place’ [11] originally meant ‘from the hill’ – and the Old English word for hill in this instance was dūn. This may have been
borrowed from an unrecorded Celtic word which some have viewed as the ultimate source also of dune [18] (borrowed by English from Middle Dutch dūne) and even of town. Its usage is now largely restricted to the plural form, used as a geographical term for various ranges of hills (the application to the North and South Downs in southern England dates from at least the 15th century).

The Old English phrase of dūne ‘from the hill’ had by the 10th century become merged into a single word, adūne, and broadened out semantically to ‘to a lower place, down’, and in the 11th century it started to lose its first syllable – hence down. Its use as a preposition dates from the 16th century. (The history of down is closely paralleled in that of French à val, literally ‘to the valley’, which also came to be used for ‘down’; it is the source of French avaler ‘descend, swallow’, which played a part in the development of avalanche.) Down ‘feathers’ [14] was borrowed from Old Norse dúnn (Ayto, 2005: 175).

24. July 29th, 2015 “Singapore upset by RI’s haze”

24.1 by [OE]

By comes from a prehistoric Germanic *bi, which appears ultimately to be the same form as the second syllable of Latin ambī- (as in ambidextrous), Greek amphi (as in amphitheatre), and Old English ymbe, all of which meant ‘on both sides, round’. The original meaning of by thus seems to be ‘close to, near’. By is the basis of the prefix be-, as in befall and belong (Ayto, 2005:86).
From Middle English by, bi, from Old English bī (“by; near; around”), from Proto-Germanic *bi (“near; by; around; about”), from Proto-Germanic *umbi (“around”), from Proto-Indo-European *h₂m̥bi (“round about; around”).

Cognate with West Frisian by (“by; near”), Afrikaans by (“at; by; near”), Saterland Frisian bie (“near; by”), Dutch bij (“near; by”), German Low German bi (“by; near; at”), German bei (“by; near; at”) (wiktionary.org 2016).

24.2 haze

See HARE, para 2.

With OE hasu, heasu, grey, cf the otherwise unexplainable English haze, a light vapour or greyness or smoke that slightly lessens vision; cf dial haze, to be foggy. Decidedly derivative is American English haze, to bully: bullying produces haziness of mind (Partridge 2006: 1382).

1700-10; perhaps noun use of Middle English *hase; Old English hasu, variant of haswa ashen, dusky. See hazy, hare the earliest instances are of the latter part of the 17th century (dictionary.com).

25. July 30th, 2015 “Residents told to save water”

25.1 Residents, Reside [15]

The -side of reside has no connection with English side. It comes from Latin sedere ‘settle’ (source of English sedentary,
session, etc and related to sit). Combination with the prefix re-
‘back’ produced residere ‘settle back, remain in place, rest’, which
passed into English via its present participle as resident ‘settling
permanently in a place’ [14]. Reside is either a back-formation from
this or a borrowing from French résider. The past participle of
residere was residuus, whose neuter form residuum was used as a
noun meaning ‘that which settles back’, hence ‘that which is left
behind’. It passed into English via Old French as residue [14] (Ayto,
2005:422).

25.2 Water [OE]

Water is an ancient and widespread word, which goes back
ultimately to prehistoric Indo-European *wodor. Its relatives
include Greek ὕδωρ ‘water’ (source of the English prefix hydro-),
Latin unda ‘wave’ (source of English redundant, surround,
undulate, etc), Russian voda ‘water’ (source of English vodka),
Gaelic uisge ‘water’ (source of English whisky), Lithuanian vanduo
‘water’, Latvian udens ‘water’, Sanskrit udān ‘water’, and Hittite
water ‘water’. In the Germanic languages it has become German
wasser (source of English vaseline), Dutch and English water,
Swedish vatten, and Danish vand. Otter comes from a variant of the
same Indo-European base, as may winter, and wet is closely related
(Ayto, 2005:430).


26.1 Company, Companion [13]
Etymologically, your *companion* is someone who shares your ‘bread’ with you. It comes, via Old French *compaignon*, from Vulgar Latin *compāniō*, a compound noun formed from Latin *com-* ‘with’ and *pānis* ‘bread’. The Old French stem *compaign-* also formed the basis of *compaignie*, from which English gets *company* [13].

The *companion* of *companionway* ‘stairway on a ship’ [18] is of similar but distinct origin. It comes ultimately from Vulgar Latin *compāniō*, a compound noun meaning ‘what one eats with bread’, formed from Latin *com-* ‘with’ and *pānis* ‘bread’. In Italian this became *campagna* ‘provisions’, which was used in the phrase *camera della campagna* ‘(ship’s) storeroom’. The meaning of the phrase eventually passed to *campagna* on its own, and was carried via Old French *compagne* to Dutch *kompanje*, which meant ‘quarterdeck’. English borrowed this, and adapted it to the more familiar English pattern *companion* (Ayto, 2005:123).

From Old French *compaignie* (“companionship”) (Modern French: *compagnie*), possibly from Late Latin *compania*, but this word is not attested. Old French *compaignie* is equivalent to Old French *compaignon* (Modern French: *compagnon*) + -ie. More at *companion* (wiktionary.org).

### 26.2 profits [14]

Like proficient, profit goes back to Latin *prōficere* ‘advance, be advantageous’. This was a compound verb formed from the prefix *prō-* ‘forward’ and *facere* ‘do, make’ (source of English *fact,*
fashion, feat, etc). Its past participle prōfectus was used as a noun meaning ‘progress, success, profit’, and this passed into English via Old French profit. The Latin present participle prōficiēns ‘making progress’ is the source of English proficient [16], which took its meaning on via ‘making progress in learning’ to ‘adept’ (Ayto, 2005:396).

26.3 Battering, battery [16]

The original meaning of battery in English was literally ‘hitting’, as in assault and battery. It came from Old French batterie, a derivative of batre, battre ‘beat’ (from which English also gets batter [14]). The ultimate source of this, and of English battle, was Latin battuere ‘beat’. The development of the word’s modern diversity of senses was via ‘bombardment by artillery’, to ‘unit of artillery’, to ‘electric cell’: it seems that this last meaning was inspired by the notion of ‘discharge of electricity’ rather than ‘connected series of cells’ (Ayto, 2005:52).
2) The Origin of Affixes

A. Prefix

1. Re-

back (to an original place or state), back-wards, or merely connoting ‘(to hold oneself) back from advancing or from doing something definite’, as in return or revert—recline— (third nuance) refrain. Re- comes, sometimes via F re- or ré-, from L re-, answering to no recorded adv or prep and akin to nothing more remote, whether in space or in time, than the syn Umbrian re-.

A spatial deviation—a very natural deviation—is that constituted by the connotation of ‘such a movement in a contrary direction as destroys what has been done’ (E & M), as in recluse, renounce, resign, reveal.

Deriving from the sense ‘back in space or in time or in state’ is that of ‘again’, as in recant, rejoin, renew, and repeat.

The L variant red- may have been the orig form, but in Classical L appears only before a vowel, as in redarguere (E redargue), redimere (E redeem), redīre (whence reeditō, whence the obs redition), redundāre (E redound) (Partridge 2006:3889).
B. Suffix

1. -ed

(1) in adjj, as ‘foliated’, ‘pig-headed’, derives analogously from -ed
(2); whereas such words as *foliated* come from vv, those of the
*calyx*ed and *pig-headed* types come from nn whether simple or
cpd. The connotation is ‘possessed of’ (a calyx, a pig-head—i.e.,
an obstinate one). Cf -t.

(2) in pp, as in ‘He had hastened’, derives from OE -ede or -ode or
-ade. Cf -t.

(3) in pt, as in ‘He hastened’, derives from OE -ed or -od or -ad.
(Partridge 2006:3912-13).

2. -ent,

-ent adj and n. See -ant (1) above.

(1) and -ent, adjj, answer to -ance and -ence, q.q.v. at -ance above;

nn in -ant, -ent, either derive straight from adjj or have been
formed anl with other adjj in -ant, -ent.—Cf the adjj and nn in -
ient, -ience.

Whereas E -ent must come either direct from -ent-, the c/f of the
L presp -ens (whether 2nd or 3rd conjugation), as in *regent*, or
through F -ent, or have been formed anl with L *ent*, the E -ant
comes, whether through F or direct, from L -ant, as in *clamant*
(direct) or *claimant* (via F), or has been formed anl with L -ant-
, c/f of presp -ans (1st conjunction)—or, in the ME period, from
OF -ant representing not L -ant but L *ent*, for, in OF, -ant stood
for either L -ant- or L -ent-. In CC16–17, F restored the -e- where the L had -ent-. Hence such confusions as pendant, pendent—ascendant, ascendent—assistant but persistent. The practice of reserving -ant for nn, -ent for adjj, is modem. The nn in -ant (or -ent) connote agency or instrumentality, as in defendant, inhabitant, suppliant, errant; agent, regent, student, torrent.

(2) n through OF-F from L from Gr, as in adamant, elephant, sycophant, derives from the Gr o/s: thus, adamant, OF adamant, L adamant- (nom adamas, gen adamantis), Gr adamant- (nom adamas, gen adamantos); elephant, via OF from Gr elephant- (nom elephas, gen elephantos); sycophant, L sycophanta, Gr sukophantēs (o/s sukophant-); cf gigantic and giant, from Gr gigas, o/s gigant- (Partridge 2006:3916).

3. -er

(1) adj of comp degree, as in faster, slower, better, finer (i.e. fin(e)-er), derives from OE -ra, as in better, OE betera: cf ON betri, OHG bezziro, Go batiza, L melior, Gr beltiōn, and perh Skt bhadra (good).

The -er of comp advv derives from OE -or, akin to OHG and OS -ōr and Go -ōs, -ōz. The adv better, deriving from OE bet, has been influenced by analogy: cf the L melius and the Gr beltion.

(See esp O.E.D.)

(2) adj, as in eager, AE meager (E meagre), derives from L -er; an -re spelling indicates passage via F. Thus: eager, ME egre, OF
aigre, L ācer; meager or meagre, ME megre, OF megre or maigre, L macer—cf the eccl maigre. This -er, very common in L and having conn ‘quality’, has occ been taken direct by E from L, as in dexter and sinister—contrast F dextre and sinistre.

(3) adv. For some advv, see -er (1), second para. For the -er of never, hence of never, see -re (2), the adv -re of here and there.

(4) n, agential (orig m) or instrumental straight from v, as in murderer from murder and player from play; where the v ends in -e, as in hate, poke, that -e is dropped, as in hater, poker. Although most of the exx are modem, this -er derives from OE -ere, which, like Go -areis and OHG -ari (G -er), came orig from L -ārius (m) or -ārium (neu). Cf:

(5) n denoting ‘person or thing connected with’, as in carpenter, garner, grocer, comes—usu via AF -er, OF -ier—from L -ārius (m) or -ārium (neu), from another n. Exx: carpenter, ONF carpentier (cf the surnames Carpentier, Carpenter), LL carpentārius, from carpentum; garner, a granary from OF gernier, metathesis of grenier, from L grānārium, from grānum; grocer, ME grosser, OF grossier, ML grossārius, from grossus. Cf prec.

(6) n, links very closely with prec. This group consists of nn from E nn, thus hatter from hat, philologer from philolog(y), purser from purse, and the general conn is ‘one concerned with’. Both -er (5) and -er (6) are neutral, whereas -er (4) is active. Note the variants bowyer, lawyer, Sawyer, and collier, glazier, haulier.
(7) agent of L origin (via OF-F) in -ātor, which represents the predominant L agential suffix -or attached to the pp s. Exx: commander, OF comandeor (F commandeur), analogously from comander, from a VL var of commendāre; compiler, OF compileor, L compīlātor, from compīlāre, to gather together; diviner, OF divineor, ML divinātor, LL diuinātor, from diuināre, to foresee; interpreter, OF interpreter, LL interpretātor, from interpretāri.

(8) n, denoting ‘a resident in, a native of’, as in Londoner, Northerner, foreigner and villager; deriving from n or adj, this -er may be compared to the -er of G Engländər, Englishman.

(9) n, person or thing attaining to a certain size, height, weight, strength, etc.: as in sixtypounder, six-footer, half-miler, Forty-Niner. Perh cf prec and prob cf:

(10) n, a person, an object, an action connected with or related to the idea implicit in the stem. Exx: back-hander, facer, header, newcomer, old-timer. With -er (4) and, less, (5)(10) cf the agential -or below.

(11) Alternative for -or, as in carburetter.

(12) n, denoting or, at the vaguest, connoting ‘action or process of’ whatever the v indicates, as in dinner and supper and, exemplifying certain legal terms, demurrer and waiver; all of which derive from, or are adoptions of, OF-MF or AF pres-infs, thus: demurrer, OF demorer; dinner, ME diner, OF disner;
disclaimer, AF desclamer; supper, ME soper or super, adopted from OF; waiver, AF weyver.

(13) n. The suffix in udder, from OE ūder (akin to OHG ūtar, L ūber, Gr outhar, Skt ūdhar), has a meaning difficult to determine. It is perh the same as that in finger, OE finger, akin to OHG fingar, ON fingr; hammer, OE hamer or hamor, akin to ON hamarr; hunger, OE hungor, akin to OFris hunger, OHG hungar, ON hungr; silver, OE seolfor, akin to OFris selover, ON silfr; summer, OF sumor or sumer, akin to OFris sumur, OHG sumar, ON sumar.

(14) n, as in counter, via OF from ML computatōrium—dormer, OF dormeor, L dormitōrium—laver, via OF from ML lavatōrium, LL lauatōrium—manger, via OF from VL *manducatōria, from L manducāre, obviously comes from the L suffix -ōrium or its occ var -ōria, with conn ‘a place’ for the action denoted by the v stem (to calculate— sleep—wash—eat). Cf, therefore, -ory below.

(15) in freq vv, as batter (?) and clatter and patter and shatter—quaver and quiver and shiver—flitter and glitter—mutter, sputter, stutter. The origin, therefore, is vaguely echoic; all the stems are echoic.

(16) See -re (prefix).

(17) v, in sever, corresponds approximately to L -āre, 1st-conj pres-inf suffix; and in batter, ULT from L, to L -ere (battuere, LL
battere)—cf render, OF rendre, VL *rendere (after prendere), from reddere (Partridge 2006:3917-19).

4. **-est**

adj and adv, denoting the superlative degree: OE -est or -ost, akin to ON -(a)str, Go ists or -oists, Gr -istos, Skt -istha. Exx: sweetest; earliest; soonest; best, OE best, short for betst, itself short for betest.

5. **-ing**

(1) adj, derives from -ing, suffix of the presp: ‘Birds that are habitually singing become known as “singing birds”’. This -ing derives, by confusion with the vbl n suffix -inge (later -ing), from -inde, a late form of OE -ende; naturally enough, presp -ing ended by becoming identical in form with vbl n -ing. The OE -ende is akin to Go -and- and to L ant-, -ent- (o/ss of -ans, -ens), and, far back, to Skt -ant-; cf also the Gr -ont- (o/s of -ōn).

Cf:

(2) vbl n: ME -ing: OE -ing, but also -ung, akin to D -ing and G -ung: deriving, therefore, from vv but later, analogously, from nn, advv, etc.: gen conn, ‘action abstractly regarded’ (action, not act). ‘A shouting was heard, a killing was suspected.’ The association is often merely causal, actively in the making of a bed isn’t as simple as it sounds’, passively in ‘the writing on the wall’—or collective, as in ‘There’s not enough material for bedding’. Cf -ings below.

(3) in nn denoting ‘a belonging to, (hence) a descent from’, esp, therefore, in patronymics, as atheling, OE aetheling, a noble,
from *aethelo*, nobility or high lineage, and in dimm, as *wilding*, an uncultivated plant, and *shilling*, OE *sailing*, identical with the OHG and OS forms. Here, prob, are to be included such fish-names as *herring* and *whiting*.

(4) n, in place-names, sometimes=ing, a meadow (ON eng) but sometimes a patronymic, as in *Reading*. But, as Ekwall has shown, geog and topo -ing is very obscure indeed; app he thinks the patronymic conn to be preponderant. In the cpd suffixes -*ingham* and -*ington*, -ing is almost certainly patronymic, as in *Buckingham* and *Wellington*.

-ings, n, is the pl of vbl n -ing (see 2nd -ing above), with conn ‘something casually associated with the act, often esp in the pl; as, *sweepings, earnings*, etc.’ (Webster.) (Partridge 2006:3932).

6. **-ion**

-**ion**, abstract n: either from F -ion, which derives from—or has been formed anl with—L *iōn-* , part of the o/s of abstract nn in -iō. The conn is either ‘action’ or ‘process’ (or a result thereof) or ‘state’ or ‘condition’ or ‘a thing so conditioned’. Exx: *action*, through MF from L *actiō*, o/s *actiōn-*, from act-, s of actus, pp of *agere*, to do; *condition*, OF *condicion*, L *conditiōn-* (better condiciōn-), o/s of *conditiō*, better condiciō; *dominion*, adopted from OF, from dominiōn-, o/s of ML dominiō, from L dominium (as in *condominium*); *solution*, OF *solucion*, L *solūtiōn-* , o/s of solūtiō, from soluere, to loosen. Cf -ation, -etion above, and -ition, -ution below: these are simply extensions of -ion. Cf also the
merely apparent suffixes -sion, -tion, q.q.v. at the former (Partridge 2006:3932-3933).

7. -ment

-ment (cf -mente) is strictly an element, but, as -mentum, it occurs so often in L that it there became a suffix with the orig meaning (L mens, E mind) darkened or lost; often it comes into E through OF or F -ment. This n suffix occurs in nn formed mostly from vv. The L mentum consists of -men- (cf -men above) and -tum and corresponds to Gr -ma-to-. Its conn is fundamentally ‘result or product of the action of the implied v and may be divided into:

Concrete result or product, as in increment, L incrēmentum, from incrēscere, to increase; attachment, F attachement, from attacker, to attach; entanglement, which=entangle+ment; or a physical means or instrument, as in ornament, OF ornement, L ornāmentum, from ornāre (s orn-), and nutriment, L nūtrīmentum, from nūtrīre—cf nourishment, OF norrissement (influenced by F nourrir), from OF norrir, from L nūtrīre;

Action: as in abridgement, OF abregement, from abregier, from ML abbreviare, L abbreviare; government, OF governement, from OF gouverner, from L gubernāre; statement=state (v) + -ment;

State, quality, condition: amazement=(to) amaze + -ment; (hence) manner, as in arrangement, adopted from F, from the v arranger (Partridge 2006:3943).
8. -or

(1) adj, in major and minor, is a var of -ior as in inferior and superior. Adopted from L. See -ior.

(2) abstract n, either adopted from L -or or passing through OF-MF -or or -our or -ur; or, of course, formed analogously at either the F or the E stage. At the ME level, the form is -or or -our or -ur. Exx: error, L from errāre (s err-), to wander; pallor, L from pallère, to be pale. Words that have passed through OF -our or -ur tend, in E, to be spelt -our; AE prefers the L -or. Exx: fervour, OF fervour or fervor, ML fervor, L fervēre, L feruēre, and honour, ME honor, honour, onur, OF honor, honor, onur, enour, L honor.

(3) agential n, either adopted from L -or, often via OF-MF -or, -ur, -our, or F -eur, or deriving ult from L -ātor but imm from OF -eör or -eür (F *-eur). Exx: actor, L from act, pp s of agere, to drive, ply, do; creditor, F créditeur, L creditor, from crēdere (s crēd-), to believe; donor; OF donëor, L donātor, from donate (s don-), to give. An agent may become an instrument, as in ejector, which=eject+-or; there are many such analogous agents and instruments; e.g., sailor. Strictly -or goes with words of L origin, -er (see -er (4) above) with words of Gmc origin; but bachelor comes from OF bacheler, -er being OF var agential suffix. The correlative is -ee, q.v., as in lessor—lessee.

(4) n, from OF-F -oir or OF-MF -our or -eour. Exx: manor, OF manoir, from manoir, to stay, dwell, from L manēre; mirror
mirror, OF mirour, mireor, from VL *miratōrium, from L mirāri, to gaze at; parlor, British E parlour, OF parleor, ML parlatōrium, a place for talking. The conn is ‘a thing for, a place for’ (Partridge 2006:3949).

9. -ry.


10. -s

adv: short for -es

(1) above, i.e. for OE -es, gen of neu and strong m nn. Exx: always, which=all+way+adv-s; besides, an -s var (cf ME bisides) of adv beside; days, by day, during the day, as in ‘He lay awake nights and moped days’; eftsoons, ME eftsones, a var of eftson; needs, necessarily, OE nēdes; unawares, an analogous var of adv unaware.

(2) n, is very common in words adopted from Gr and L, where -s is the most freq suffix for the nom case: notably in Gr words ending in -as, -is, and esp -os, and in L words ending in -as, es, -is and esp -us. Exx: Greek, Lycidas (Gr Lukidas), aphẹsis (Gr aphēsis), pathos; Latin, adamas, animus, etc. See also the separate Gr and L endings.

(3) n. The usual pl of native nn, as boy—boys: ME -s, -es, from OE -as.

11. -ty

(1) Abstract n of L origin in -tās, o/s -tāt-(gen -tātis), often via OF -te or té, or F -té. (Cf, therefore, -ity.) Exx: beauty, OF beaute or beute, VL *bellitās (acc *bellitātem), from bellus, pretty; liberty, OF liberté, L libertās, o/s libertāt-, from liber, free; vanity, OF vanité, ML vānitās, o/s vānitāt-, from ML vānus (L uānus), empty.

(2) OE -tig, akin to OFris -tich, ON -tigr, Go -tigus, G -zig: in numerals, denoting ‘tens’, as twenty, two tens, OE twēntig, OFris twintich; thirty, by metathesis from OE thrītig. [-ual, as in gradual (ML gradualis, from gradus, a step) and punctual (ML punctuālis, from punctus, a point), is only an app suffix, for the u is thematic. See -al, adj.] (Partridge 2006:3958).