

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

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SULLEN — SUPPLE.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

THIS section of 72 pages contains 938 Main words, 250 Special Combinations explained under these, 276 Obvious Combinations, and 411 Subordinate entries (including 250 words recorded under the prefix SUPER-); in all 1875 words. Of the Main words 231 are marked + as obsolete, and 26 are marked || as alien or not fully naturalized.

Comparison with Johnson's and some recent Dictionaries gives the following results:—

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic', and Suppl.	'Century' Dict., and Suppl.	Here.
Words recorded, <i>Sullen—Supple</i>	183	770	902	1875
Words illustrated by quotations	156	305	304	1732
Number of illustrative quotations	405	394	556	8512

The number of quotations in the corresponding part of Richardson's Dictionary is 485.

Words of Anglo-Saxon origin, with their compounds and derivatives, occupy less than a quarter of this section. The few words are, however, of great importance; they are *summer* sb.¹, *sun*, *sunder*, *sundry*, and *sup* vb.¹ There is also *sullov*, which is interesting both phonologically and on account of its connexion with *suling*. Other words of Germanic extraction are *sulp*, *sulter* and *sultry*, the relative adverb *sum*, and *sump*.

The other three-quarters of the section are concerned for the most part with words derived directly or indirectly from Latin. The compounds of the prefix *super-* form a large proportion of these. They fill close upon thirty pages, and among them are many words of an abstract character with which ordinary language would find it difficult to dispense, as *superficial*, *superfluous*, *superintendent*, *supernatural*, *supernumerary*, *supersede*, *superstition*, *superwise*. The chief loan-words from French are *sum*, *summit*, *summon*, *summons*, *summer* sb.², *summer*, *sumpter*, *sumptuous*, *sup* vb.², *supper* sb.¹, *supplant*, *supple*.

Various languages of the East contribute *sultan*, *sumach*, *sumbul*, *sumpitan*, *sundri*, *sungar*, *sun*, *sumi*, *sunud*, *sunnyasee*, *sunt*, *supari*. From North-American Indian dialects come *sunck* (*squaw*) and *supawn*.

Interesting or obscure points of etymology are involved in *sunrise*, *sunrising*, *sunset*, *sunsetting*, *sunshine*, *sunstroke*, *sunket*, *superannuate*, *supernaculum*. The most remarkable word in regard to sense-history is *supersede*.

As in the two former sections of *Su-*, technical terms are numerous. Religion and the church are represented by *summer*, *sumption*, *Sunday*, *Sunday-school*, *superaltar*, *supererogation*, *superfrontal*, *superhumeral*, *superinstitution*, *superintendent*, *superior*, *superlapsarian*, *supersubstantial*; law, by *summary*, *summon*, *summons*, *superinduction*, *superintromission* (SUPER- 10), *supersedeas*, *supersedere*, *superstitious uses*, *supervenient*; mathematics, by *sum*, *summation*, *summit*, *superficies*, *superparticular*, *superpartient*; chemistry, by *sulphur* and its derivatives, and the *super-salts*; grammar, by *superlative* and *supine*; music, by *superdominant*, *superoctave*, *supertonic*; philosophy and logic, by *summum bonum*, *summum genus*, *sumption*, *superordinate*.

Two expressions are here treated which have come into high prominence during the last few years. The phrase *a place in the sun*, which is traceable in literature to Pascal's *Pensées*, has long been familiar on the Continent, but its present currency in this country is due to its use by the Emperor of Germany in a speech made at Hamburg on 27th August, 1911. *Superman*, the invention of which is to be put down to Mr. Bernard Shaw, has now definitely superseded the earlier attempts to render *übermensch* as used by Nietzsche, viz. *beyond-man* (A. Tille, 1896) and *overman* (T. Common, 1901), the second of which had for a time a considerable vogue.

A recent Act of Parliament has set its seal upon a new use of the compound *summer-time*, which is duly recorded here.