A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

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SORROW—SPEECH.

BY

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PREFATORY NOTE.

This section of the Dictionary contains 1249 Main words, 258 Special Combinations explained under these, 741 Obvious Combinations, and 394 Subordinate entries of obsolete or variant forms; in all 2642 words. Of the Main words, 314 are marked with an asterisk (*), as obsolete, and 52 are marked with a dagger (†), as alien or not fully naturalized.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words recorded</th>
<th>Johnson's 'Encyclopedic'</th>
<th>Cassiobury's 'Encyclopedic'</th>
<th>Century Dict.</th>
<th>Funk's 'Standard'</th>
<th>Heron</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>203</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>998</td>
<td>992</td>
<td>2642</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Words illustrated by quotations</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>2251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of quotations</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>977</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>15,385</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

In the corresponding portion of Richardson the quotations number 526.

This portion of S contains the remainder of the words beginning with So- and the first instalment of those with initial Sp-. In the former group the prominent words are mainly of native origin, as sorry, so, sough sb.† and v.†, soul, sound a., sour, south (with many derivatives and compounds), saw sb.†, saw v.†; sourcer (cobbler) is a very early adoption from Latin. Those which have come from other Teutonic languages are few and unimportant, with the exception of sound sb.†, which appears to be partly of Scandinavian origin. A few common words are adoptions from older French, as sort, sort, sound sb.?, v.†, sourc, souse, and soveign (with a remarkable variety of spellings); of later introduction from the same language are sort, soudre, souffle, souf, soup, souchon, souci, and some others. Italian has contributed the musical terms sostenuto and sostenuto and the phrase solo, voce, as well as the spelling sower introduced by Milton. Greek is slightly represented by Sotate, Sotiac or Sotiac, and some derivatives from soter 'saviour'. The only Oriental words of special interest are souchong, sower, and soy or soya.

In the words beginning with Sp- the native element is also large and important, including spade, span sb.†, spare, spak, sparrow, speak (with its derivatives occupies 17 columns), spare, and speck sb.†. A considerable number of words have obviously or probably been adopted from Dutch or Low German at different times, as span sb.† and v.†, spliced, span sb.† (whence spangle), spar, spath, spatter, span, spck (fat), speck, and the whaling term specktonier, which has not been fully explained in previous Dictionaries. Of Scandinavian words the chief are sparre, span-new, and sparr (the weapon of the Irish galloglasses).

The Romanic element in Sra- is for the most part directly from French, as space, Spaniard, spainel, sparble (with several variant forms), sparrow, spauld, spavon, spaw, spay, and probably spandrel. In Sra- there is an extensive group of words based on the Latin root spec-, as special (with specialization, -ist, -ist, etc.), specie, species, specific, specify, specimen, species, spectac, etc., occupying in all about 50 columns. An interesting set of words is ultimately derived from Gk. spathë, and comprises spatha, spate, spatha, spathulate, spatele (with a number of Anglicized or corrupted forms), together with spade sb.† and spadilla. Other words taken more or less directly from Greek are spadix, Spartan, spasm, spasmodic, and spastic.

In addition to the words enumerated above, the following present various points of interest: Spa, spagyric, Spanish, spank, spanning, sparrowgrass, sparse a, spatchcock, spate, spaltierdash, spayward, speaker, and spec.