

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

(VOLUME V.)
INPUT — KAIRINE.

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PREFATORY NOTES.

Input — Invalid. This contains 3028 Main words, 47 Combinations explained under these, and 184 Subordinate entries of obsolete forms, etc.; 3259 in all. The *obvious combinations*, recorded and illustrated by quotations, but not requiring individual explanation, number 32 more. Of the 3028 Main words, 2171 are current and fully English, 815 (26.9 %) are marked † as obsolete, and 42 (1.38 %) as || alien or not fully naturalized.

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic'.	'Century' Dict.	Funk's 'Standard'.	Here.
Words recorded, <i>Input</i> to <i>Invalid</i>	478	1306	1713	1773	3291
Words illustrated by quotations	395	707	900	254	2943
Number of illustrative quotations	1076	1015	2002	315	12,808
The quotations in the corresponding portion of Richardson number 1447.					

The present section brings us within a few pages of the end of the IN- words, and includes all the English compounds of the prefixes INTER-, INTRA-, and INTRO-, of each of which groups a general analysis is given under the prefix. The words are, as before, chiefly of Latin origin, and of varied interest. Among those worthy of notice are *insect*, *insignia*, *insolence*, *-ent*, *inspire*, *-ration*, *instruct*, *-tion*, *intellect* with its family, *intelligence*, *intemperance*, *intension*, *interfere* (orig. a term of Farriery), *interjection*, *interpolate*, *interval* and *intervale*, *intoxicate*, *introduce*, *-duction*, *intuition*, *invalid* and *invalid*. Of special note are INTEREST (with the earlier *interest*); INTEND with its perplexing ramification of 33 senses and sub-senses, of which not more than 6 are now in use; INTENTION, with the history of *first* and *second intention* in Surgery and in Logic; the varied senses of INSTANCE, between which, without a knowledge of their history, no connexion would be discernible: witness, 'At the *instance* of a friend, I went in the first *instance* to London, an *instance* of how badly one may be advised'. We learn also that originally an 'instance', *ἐπιτοραῖος*, disproved the general statement, which, by a peculiarly English perversion of sense, it is now taken to exemplify. Other words of curious history or change of sense are INSTALMENT, INSTINCT, and the mysterious INTERLOPE, INTERLOPER.

The important historical words, or words with historical senses, are numerous: such are *inquest*, *inquisition*, *inspeximus*, *install*, *-ation*, *institute*, *-tution*, *insurance*, *insure* (under which is some discussion of *assure*, *ensure*, *insure*), *intercommon*, *interdict*, *interim*, *interlude*, *international*, *interview*, *intrusion*.

The words of Teutonic origin all contain the adverb or preposition IN: such are *input*, *insee*, *inset*, *in-shore*, *insomuch*, *inspan*, *instep*, *insucken*; the largest article in this group is devoted to the preposition INTO; those on *inside*, *insight*, and *instead* come next in importance.

Invalid — Jew. This contains 2436 Main words, 308 Combinations explained under these, and 736 Subordinate entries of obsolete forms, etc.; 3480 in all. The *obvious combinations*, recorded and illustrated by quotations, but not requiring individual explanation, number 426 more. Of the 2436 Main words, 1888 are current and fully English, 471 (19½ %) are marked † as obsolete, and 77 (3½ %) as || alien or not fully naturalized.

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic'.	'Century' Dict.	Funk's 'Standard'.	Here.
Words recorded, <i>Invalid</i> to <i>Izzard</i>	216	1257	1321	101	2617
" " <i>J</i> to <i>Jew</i>	102	601	806	799	1289
Words illustrated by quotations, I	175	296	521	122	1838
" " " " J	76	146	290	87	1047
Number of illustrative quotations, I	562	412	991	154	8250
" " " " J	199	193	598	100	4573

The quotations in Richardson, *Invalid* to *Izzard*, are 703; *J* to *Jew*, 333.

This section completes the letter I, and brings us nearly to the middle of the small letter J. After leaving the IN- words, which have occupied us so long, and the IR- words, which follow them as a kind of aftermath, the I- words become much more varied and attractive. There are the compounds of the Greek

Iso-, of which (independently of such chemical terms as *iso-butyl*, *iso-cyanide*) there are registered 196—almost the same number as in Greek itself. Many of these belong to the new sciences of Meteorology and Chemistry; among the latter being the important term ISOMERIC and its cognates. The series of Latin words in *ir-* is broken into by the great word IRON, with its numerous family, among which IRONCLAD and IRONSIDE(S) deserve special notice. Later we have ISLAND, ISLE, ISSUE, ITCH, IVORY, and IVY, the little word IT (the most troublesome of the pronouns), and its new-formed possessive ITS, the beginnings of which are minutely traced. The latter part of I contains the important suffixes, -ISH, -ISM, -IST, -ITE, -IZE.

At the beginning of J will be found an account of the evolution of this symbol, and of the stages by which it has, within the last three centuries, attained the position of an alphabetic letter. The transition from I to J is like migration to a new world of words. With the exception of a few instances in which *j* somewhat sporadically represents an earlier *ch*, no word beginning with this letter is of Old English origin. The earliest words are from Old French, often, of course, ulteriorly from Latin, Greek, or other source; in the wake of these follow many words derived from these sources directly. But the J-division swarms with exotics, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Hindūstānī, Tupi-Guarani—words from farthest east and farthest west; some caught up first-hand in the Indies, some coming to us through Portuguese or Spanish; such are *jackal*, *janizary*, *jar*, *jasmine*, *jasper*, *jazerant*, *jennet*, *jerboa*; *jaconet*, *jaggery*, *jaghire*, *jampan*, *jangada*, *jemadar*; *japan*; *jabiru*, *jacamar*, *jaguar*, *jequirity*. Yet, above the jabber of this jaw-breaking jargon, rise the familiar voices of a crowd of homely words, *Jack* (a verbal Jack-of-all-trades, but in every trade a different *jack*), *Jack Ketch*, *jade*, *jag*, *jam*, *jangle*, *jape*, *jaw*, *jeer*, *jerk*, *Jerry*, and *jest*. The history of the naval *Jack* and the Union *Jack*, of *Jackanapes*, the mineral *jade*, the chess-term *jeopardy*, will attract attention; as will the treatment of the Scriptural sacred names and their form-history in English.

Jew — Kairine. The J portion contains 1006 Main words, 259 Combinations explained under these, and 224 Subordinate entries of obsolete forms, etc.; 1489 in all. The *obvious combinations*, recorded and illustrated by quotations, but not requiring individual explanation, number 211 more. Of the 1006 Main words, 792 are current and fully English, 177 (17½%) are marked † as obsolete, and 37 (3½%) as || alien or not fully naturalized.

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic'.	'Century' Dict.	Funk's 'Standard'.	Here.
Words recorded, <i>Jew</i> to <i>Jyvel</i>	197	737	930	931	1700
Words illustrated by quotations	161	232	421	111	1382
Number of illustrative quotations	564	400	924	156	7507

The quotations in Richardson, *Jew* to end of *J*, are 568.

This Section completes the letter J, and breaks ground on K. The characteristics of the J-words continue throughout the letter; but, in the latter part, the proportion of alien words is smaller, and that of words from French and Latin increases. To Old French we owe the earliest words in J (not being foreign proper names) yet recorded—the words *juggler* and *justice*, cited from documents of the 11th and 12th centuries. Other words from French, early or late, are *jewel*, *jewry*, *join*, *joint*, *joist*, *jolly*, *journal*, *journey*, *joy*, *judge*, *judgement*, *juggle*, *juice*, *junket*, *jupe*, *jury*, *jussel*, *just* adj., *just* or *joust* vb.—most of them supported by many derivatives. The words of native origin are later, and belong more to the colloquial than to the literary stratum of the language; they are mostly also of obscure origin, 'risen from the ranks'. Besides *jag*, *jam*, *jar*, *jaunt*, *jeer*, *jerk*, in the previous section, we have here *jib*, *jig*, *jilt*, *jimp*, *jink*, *job*, *jog*, *jolt*, *jouk*, *jounce*, *jug*, JUMP, *junk* (sb.²), and the disyllabic *jiffy*, *jigger*, *jingle*, *joggle*, *jumble*. The majority of these are evidently onomatopœic, reminding us that, on the colloquial side, the nascent age of language never comes to an end. One curious feature of J is the number of personal proper names, beginning with this initial, which have passed more or less into the class of common nouns, and claim notice in the Dictionary. Such are the familiar *Jack*, *James*, *Jemmy*, *Jenny*, *Jill*, *Jock*, *Jockey*, *Joe*, *John*, *Johnny*, *Judy*, *Jug*, *Juggins*, the Scriptural *Jacob*, *Jehu*, *Jezebel*, *Job*, *Jonah*, *Jonathan*, *Joseph*, *Judas*, the pagan *Jove*, *Juno*, *Jupiter*, and (perhaps) the heathen *Jumbo*. JOHN enters into a multitude of designations, of which *John Bull* and *John Dory* exemplify home products, while *John Company* has been 'annexed' from the Colonial Dutch. The most familiar words from far-off languages are *Juggernaut*, *julep*, *jungle*, *junk* (sb.³), and *jute*; *jezail*, *jibbah*, *jinn*, *jinnee*, *jinricksha*, *joom*, *ju-ju* are more alien elements, as yet, of 'the white man's burden'. *Joss*, though coming to us from farthest east, is shown to be of European origin. Words of interest, etymologically or historically, or in respect of their sense-development, are *Jews' harp* or *trump*, JINGO, *jockey*, *Jocko*, *jockteleg*, *jointure*, *jolly-boat*, *Jordan*, *jubilee*, *jujube*. Two very important series of words are constituted by the derivatives of Latin *judex* and *jus*; beside the great words JUDGE, JURY, and JUSTICE (to which special attention is invited), there are *judgement*, *judicature*, *judicial*, *jurat*, *juridical*, *jurisdiction*, *jurisprudence*, *jurist*, *juror*, JUST, *justiciar*, *justiciary*, *justify*, and *justification*. The idiomatic uses of the adverb *just* are singularly protean and elusive. See senses 4, 5, 6.

The opening article in K sketches the interesting history of that letter, and its status in English, where, like J, it has only a restricted native function, but a large alien constituency.

The assistance of Miss J. E. A. Brown, of Further Barton, near Cirencester, and of the Rev. Canon Rupert Morris, D.D., in sub-editing the I part, has been already recorded. The J materials were arranged in 1885-6 by the late Rev. Walter Gregor, D.D., of Pitsligo; they were sub-edited, with much addition of later materials, by the Rev. C. B. Mount, M.A., Oxford, in 1897-8. Acknowledgement of the assistance received in the proof stage, and of the work of the editorial staff, will be made in the General Preface.