

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

(VOLUME X.)

TRAIK—TRINITY.

BY

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PREFATORY NOTE.

THIS double section, extending from TRAIK to TRINITY, contains 2350 Main words, 524 Combinations explained under these, and 354 Subordinate entries of obsolete forms, etc., amounting to 3228. The *obvious combinations*, recorded, classified, and illustrated under the Main words, number 708 more, raising the total to 3936. Of the 2350 Main words, 1815 (77·24 %) are current English, native or naturalized, 439 (18·68 %) are marked † as obsolete, and 96 (4·08 %) †† as alien or not fully naturalized. Comparison with Dr. Johnson's, and some more recent Dictionaries, shows the following figures :-

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic'.*	'Century' Dict.*	Funk's 'Standard'.†	Here.
Words recorded, <i>Traik</i> to <i>Trinity</i>	302	1710	2010	1765	3936
Words illustrated by quotations	270	631	713	185	3240
Number of illustrative quotations	831	989	1687	240	14,405

* Including Supplement.

† Edition 1895.

The number of quotations in the corresponding portion of Richardson is 989.

Of this double section the chief feature is the small number of words originally English. *Tr-* is not a favourite initial in Teutonic (where its place is taken by *br-* *thr-*: see T to TH- 344-88). The Anglo-Saxon Dictionaries show between *Trai-* and *Trin-* (including such *Try-* words as have now passed into *Tri-*) only 15 or 16 simple native words. The chief of these are the sb. *tréow*, the vb. *trédan* and sb. *trede*, and the vb. *trymman*, retained in modern English as TREE, TREAD, and (apparently) TRIM, which are the chief words of native origin in this section, *tree* extending to 8 (or, with its compounds, 11) columns. To these we may add *tray* sb.¹ and ², and TRAY vb.¹, also *trend*, *trendle*, and *trindle*. From Scandinavian languages there have been added *traik* vb. and sb., *traist* a., sb. vb., *trash* sb.¹ and vb.², *trig* a., vb.¹ and sb.¹, and perhaps *trill* v.¹ From Dutch and Low German, *train* (oil), *tram* (of a barrow or cart, in Sc. c 1500, in Durham coal-mines 1516), with the article on which cf. those on *tram-car*, *tram-line*, *tram-plate*, *tram-road*, *tramway*; also *tramp* (used along with *trample* by Wyclif), *trek*, *trekschuit* (with 20 English variants), *trice* vb. and sb. (*at* or *in a trice*), and *trigger*, till c 1750 *tricker*. English has, from its own resources, apparently produced *trattle*, *trepan* sb.², v.², *trick* a., *trickle*, and perhaps more than one of the numerous words spelt *trig*. There are several other words, including *trail*, *trap* sb.¹, *trapes*, *trawl*, of which the provenance is more or less uncertain. Greek derivatives appear in groups of technical words in *trauma-*, *trichino-*, *tricho-*, and in various words formed with the prefix *tri-*, as *triad*, *trialomic*, *trichronous*, *triglot*, *trilith*. There are a few musical terms from Italian, including *trill* sb.² There is one Irish word *traneen*, and from non-European languages, *trankeh* Persian, *trefa* Hebrew, *trehala* Turkish, *trepang* Malay. But nine-tenths of the words here treated are from Old French or later French, and most of these ultimately from Latin. Such are *train*, *trait*, *traitor*, *trammel*, *trance*, *transom*, *trap* sb.², *trapper* sb.¹, *travail*, *trave*, *travel*, *traverse* sb., a., vb., *travesty*, *travis*, † *treacher*, with *treacherous*, *treachery*, *treacle* (OF. *triacle*, from late L. **triaca*, Gr. *θριπιακή*; with its curious history); *treat*, *treatise*, *treaty*, *trefoil*, *trellis*, *tremble*, *trench*, *trenchant*, *trencher*, *trespass* (OF. *tres* = L. *trans*); *tress*, *trestle*, *trey* (OF. *treis*, *trei* three) with many applications; *tribe*, *tribune*, *tribute*, *trick*, *trifle* (both with great development in English). Even *Trinity* is not historically an English adaptation of or formation from L. *trinitās*, but a simple borrowing of *trinite*, the French representative of that word. The native English representative of *trinitās* was the OE. *þrignes*, *þrinness* 'threeness', a direct translation of the Latin word.

The Latin prefix TRANS- appears in words from French and also in many directly from Latin, occupying one-fifth of this section; attention may be called to the introductory article on its use in English, and to the articles on *transcendent*, *-al*, *translate*, and *transubstantiate*, *-ation*. It is prefixed to an English radical in *transhape*, *tranship*, *transmake*, *transmould*, *transwarf*, *transuritten*. Words with the Greek and Latin prefix TRI- (= three, thrice) occupy many of the later pages. The preliminary article contains six columns of technical words of less common use; the more important words follow in their alphabetical places.

Articles of historical interest are TRAILBASTON, *trainband*, *treadmill*, TREASURER, TREASURY, *trete* (bread of *trete*, TREAT sb.²), TREBUCHET, *trenchefil*, *treve* (truce), *trewage* (tribute), *trews*, *trier*, and the mediæval Latin *trinōda necessitas*, more familiar to students of English History in the erroneous form *trinōda necessitas*. Words of legal importance are *treason*, *treasure-trove*, *trespass* (OF. *treis* = L. *trans*), *trial*, *trier*. The two architectural terms TRANSEPT and TRIFORIUM are interesting as having apparently originated in England; it was only in the nineteenth century that *transept* passed from English into French, and that *triforium* was extended from Canterbury Cathedral to similar features in other large churches.

Many words in this section are of uncertain etymology: several of those known to be from Old French have not yet been certainly traced further. Many of the etymological difficulties of English are really difficulties of French Etymology which French scholars have not yet solved.