

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

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TRINK — TURN-DOWN.

BY

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PREFATORY NOTE.

THIS double section, extending from TRINK to TURN-DOWN, contains 1971 Main words, 713 Combinations explained under these, and 492 Subordinate entries of obsolete forms, etc., amounting to 3176. The *obvious combinations*, recorded, classified, and illustrated under the Main words, number 761 more, raising the total to 3937. Of the 1971 Main words, 1538 (78·03 %) are current English, native or naturalized, 320 (16·24 %) are marked † as obsolete, and 113 (5·73 %) †† 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	282	1775	2216	1800	3937
Words illustrated by quotations	226	582	592	165	3145
Number of illustrative quotations	889	1087	1490	233	14,375

* Including Supplement.

† Edition 1895.

The number of quotations in the corresponding portion of Richardson is 787.

This double section is as deficient in words originally English as that immediately preceding it. The corresponding columns of an Anglo-Saxon Dictionary show only about 20 native main words with some 6 adopted from Latin. Of the twenty aboriginal words, not more than half survive in Modern English and its dialects, viz. *trod*, *trough*, *trouse*¹ (perhaps originally Norse), *trolth*, *trow*, *truce*, TRUE, *tuck*, *tun*, and *turf*; of those taken over from Latin already in Old English, we have *triumph*, *trout*, *tunic*, and earliest of all TURN. Although many derivatives and compounds have since been formed, and some words from cognate Low German and Scandinavian have been added at later dates to this element, it still, as the following pages show, forms a very small fraction of this section. By far the largest proportion of naturalized words comes to us from Latin directly, or through French: among these are *tripe*, *tron*, *trol*, TROUBLE, *trouel*, *truant*, *trump*, *trumpery*, *truncheon*, TRUNK, *trunnion*, *truss* sb. and vb., TRY, *tube*, *tuber*, *tubercle*, *tufa* and *tuff*, *tumefy*, *tumid*, *tumult*, *tunnel*, *tunny*, *turbid*, *turbine*, *turbot*, *turbulent*, *tureen*, *turgid*. Both Latin and Greek have given us words in TRI-, meaning 'three', such as *triple*, *trivial*, *trivium*; *tripod*, *triphthong*, *tripluch*, and *trisyllable*. Greek is also the source of large groups of words in *trito-*, *trocho-*, *tropho-*, *tropo-*, with such learned terms as *trogodyte*, *trope*, *tropic*, and *trypanosome*. The Celtic languages have contributed, Welsh *tump* (?) and *tunc* or *tunk*, Scottish Gaelic *tulchan* and *tummock*, Irish *tuath* and *turlough*. Of other European languages, Italian has given *trio*, *trombone*, Swedish *tungsten*, Lapp *tundra*, Russian *tsar* and its family, Turkish *tulip*. Words from non-European languages (chiefly names of animals, trees and plants, native products or devices, food, clothing, dwellings) are very few in TR-, but numerous in TU-, including Maori words retained in New Zealand as *tuatara*, *tui*, *tumatakuru*, Australian *tuan*, Malay *tuba*, Chinese *tsatlee*, Tibetan *tsamba*, Burmese *tsine* or *tsaing*, Hindī *tulsī*, *tulwar*, *tupsee*, Persian *turban*, Turk, *Turcoman*, Arabic *truchman*, *tuba* (tree), *tumbāki*. Northern Africa yields *trombash* and *tubboe*, South Africa, the Sechwana *tsetse* (fly); North American Indian dialects have given *tuckahoe* and *tullibee*; Aztec *tule*, Haytian *tuna*, Carib *tumu*, Tupi and other South American tongues *troolié*, *tucum*, *tuculucu*, *turanira*, *tryssil*.

The longest article is that on the word TURN, of which the simple verb has 47 main senses, and 65 sub-senses. There are also 25 senses in special phrases, e.g. *turn the scale*, *turn colour*, *turn tail*, *turn loose*, *turn to bay*, and 16 combinations with adverbs, e.g. *turn about*, *turn in*, *turn off*, *turn on*, *turn out*, many of which exceed the average length of main words (thus, *turn up* has itself no fewer than 27 senses), so that the total number of sense-divisions explained and illustrated under this verb is 286. The substantive *turn* has 76 senses, the compounds of the verb-stem number 47, and the derivatives treated as Main words, e.g. *turnable*, *turncoat*, *turnspit* (only a few of which appear in this section) upwards of 40. No one will be surprised, therefore, that the analysis of the signification of this word, with the arrangement and illustration of its various meanings, has occupied nearly three months, and that the results, although compressed to a minimum, fill 36 columns. To enable the reader to make his way through the maze of meanings, a general index is prefixed. Yet *turn* is not originally English, but only a very early adoption from Latin, and ultimately from Greek, *turnus*, *τόρνος* being a turning-lathe, and *tornare* to 'turn' on a lathe, the source of the multitude of senses here exhibited.

Other words of interesting history are TRIPPO, *trite*, *trivium*, *trouse*² (with its derivative *trousers*), *truckle* vb. and its connexion with *truckle-bed*, *truce* (in origin plural of ME. *trewe*), *trunk*, TRY, *tubman*, TUESDAY, TULCHAN, TULIP, *tumbler*, *tumbrel*, TUNE (variant of *tone*), *turban*, TURK and its numerous derivatives *Turkey*, *turcopole*, *turcopolier*, and *turkey* the fowl.

I had hoped by a slight enlargement of this issue to reach the end of T, but my long and serious illness, which lasted from May to November, robbed us of that satisfaction. The next section will take us well into U.