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**ETYMOLOGY OF THE ENGLISH WORD-STOCK, THE APPROACHES  
AND PRINCIPLES ON CREATING ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARIES  
OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

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***Аннотация.** Мазкур маколада инглиз тилининг этимологияси, турли хил тилишуослар томонидан бажарилган инглиз тили этимологик лугатларини тузишдаги ёндашувлар ва принциплар, масала юзасидан турли назариялар мухокама қилинади. Макола этимологик лугатларни қиёсий урганишга бағишланган.*

***Калит сўзлар:** махаллий сузлар, этимология, этимологик лугатлар, қиёсий тахлил, ёндашув, олинма суз, суз негизи, таржима олинма сузлари, суз ясяш, аслият.*

***Аннотация.** В этой статье обсуждается этимология английского языка, принципы форматирования этимологического словаря, которые сделаны разными лингвистами. В статье также рассматриваются различные гипотезы по вопросам теории. Статья посвящена сравнительному анализу этимологического словаря.*

***Ключевые слова:** родные слова, этимология, этимологический словарь, сравнительный анализ, принцип, заимствующее слово, корни слов, переводные заимствования, деривация, происхождение.*

***Annotation.** This article discusses the etymology of the English word-stock, the approaches and the principles of English etymological vocabularies, which are done by various linguists. It also considers different hypothesis on the matter. The article is devoted to the comparative study of creating etymological dictionaries.*

***Key words:** native words, etymology, etymological dictionaries, comparative analyses, principle, borrowing word, word roots, translation borrowings, derivation, origins.*

**Intoduction.**

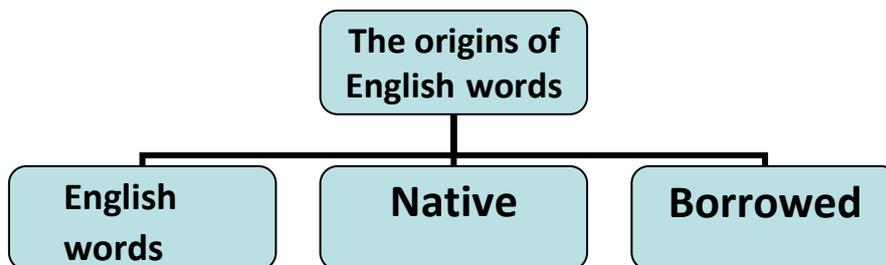
What is Etymology? Why is etymology important? There are the following reasons that give us explanations why word roots should be learnt:

- One can recognize word chunks in unfamiliar words and be able to narrow down the possible meaning of the word
- It can help anyone with vocabulary in many subject areas
- One can be better able to pronounce unfamiliar words
- One can become a better speller
- Since many languages have common roots to Latin and Greek, it makes learning a foreign language easier

The term "Etymology" shifts from century to century, falling somewhere between the classical, philosophical attempt to establish some innate (truth - giving) connection between the word and what the word stands for and the nineteenth - and twentieth -century lexicographical attempt to trace a word to its earliest form.

### Materials and methods

Etymological theory recognizes that words originate through a limited number of basic mechanisms, the most important of which are language change, borrowing (i.e., the adoption of "loanwords" from other languages); word formation such as derivation and compounding; and onomatopoeia and sound symbolism, (i.e., the creation of imitative words such as "click" or "grunt").



A native word is a word, which belongs to the original English word stock, as known from the earliest available manuscripts of the Old English period. For instance:

- Words of the Indo-European origin (IE) Family relations: *father, mother, brother, son, daughter*;
- Parts of the human body: *foot, nose, lip, heart, tooth*;
- Animals and plants: *cow, swine, goose, tree, birch, corn*;
- The most important objects and phenomena of nature: *sun, moon, star, wind, water, wood, hill, stone*;
- Adjectives: *hard, quick, slow, red, white, new*;

- Numerals from 1 to 100: *one, two, twenty, eighty*;
- Pronouns – personal, except *they* (Sc.): *I, you, he*;
- demonstrative: *that*;
- interrogative: *who*;
- Some of the most frequent verbs: *bear, do, be, sit, stand*.

A borrowed word (a borrowing or a loan word) is a word taken over from another language and modified in phonemic shape, spelling, paradigm or meaning according to the standards of the English language. Words of common Germanic origin Nouns:

- denoting parts of the human body: *head, arm, finger*
- Periods of time: *summer, winter, time, week*
- Natural phenomena: *storm, rain, flood, ice, ground, sea, earth*
- Artefacts and materials: *bridge, house, shop, room, coal, iron, lead, cloth*
- Animals, plants and birds: *sheep, horse, fox, crow, oak, grass*
- Adjectives denoting colors, size and other properties: *broad, dead, deaf, deep, grey, blue*
- Verbs: *see, hear, speak, tell, say, make, give*

Other borrowings:

- Japanese: *karate, judo, hara-kiri, kimono, tycoon*;
- Arabic: *algebra, algorithm, fakir, giraffe, sultan*
- Turkish: *yogurt, kiosk, tulip*
- Persian: *caravan, shawl, bazaar, sherbet*
- Eskimo: *kayak, igloo, anorak*
- Amerindian languages: *toboggan, wigwam, opossum*

Classification of borrowings according to the aspect, which is borrowed

- Translation borrowings (translation loans) are words and expressions formed from the material already existing in the English language but according to patterns taken from another language, by way of literal morpheme-for-morpheme translation. E.g. *masterpiece* < Germ. *Meisterstück*; *Wonder child* < Germ. *Wunderkind*; *wall newspaper* < Rus. *стенная газета*; *collective farm* < Rus. *колхоз*.

“Words of identical origin that occur in several languages as a result of simultaneous or successive borrowings from one ultimate source” (I. A. Arnold, p. 260).

- ⊙ Words denoting science and technological advances: *sputnik, television, antenna, bionics, gene, cybernetics*
- ⊙ Political terms: *politics, democracy, communism, revolution*
- ⊙ Fruits and foodstuffs imported from exotic countries: *coffee, chocolate, grapefruit*
- ⊙ Names of sciences: *philosophy, mathematics, physics, chemistry*
- ⊙ Terms of art: *music, theatre, drama, tragedy*
- ⊙ The sports terms: *football, baseball, cricket, golf.*

### **Research methodology**

In linguistics, the term *etymon* refers to a word or morpheme (e.g., stem or root) from which a later word derives. For example, the Latin word *candidus*, which means "white", is the etymon of English *candid*.

Etymologists apply a number of methods to study the origins of words, some of which are:

- Philological research. Changes in the form and meaning of the word can be traced with the aid of older texts, if such are available.
- Making use of dialectological data. The form or meaning of the word might show variations between dialects, which may yield clues about its earlier history.
- The comparative method. By a systematic comparison of related languages, etymologists may often be able to detect which words derive from their common ancestor language and which were instead later borrowed from another language.
- The study of semantic change. Etymologists must often make hypotheses about changes in the meaning of particular words. Such hypotheses are tested against the general knowledge of semantic shifts. For example, the assumption of a particular change of meaning may be substantiated by showing that the same type of change has occurred in other languages as well.

### **Analyses and results**

An etymological dictionary discusses the etymology of the words listed. Often, large dictionaries, such as the *Oxford English Dictionary* and *Webster's*, will contain some etymological information, without aspiring to focus on etymology.

Etymological dictionaries are the product of research in historical linguistics. For a large number of words in any language, the etymology will be uncertain, disputed, or simply unknown. In such cases, depending on the space available, an etymological dictionary will present various suggestions and perhaps make a judgement on their likelihood, and provide references to a full discussion in specialist literature.

<sup>1</sup>To create an etymological dictionary of any language is one of the responsible tasks and everyone uses their own principles on making such dictionaries. There are different linguists who have explored etymology and created etymological dictionaries. For example: Christopher Mark Simon in his dissertation explores the interplay between ancient etymological practices and the Roman historical tradition in stories of the early city. It aims to provide a better understanding of the intersection between language and history in Roman thinking about the past by examining the use of ancient etymology as a means to connect the origins of the Latin language with the origins of Rome and its culture. It assesses the influence exerted by ancient etymology not only from the perspective of etymologies as a category of historical evidence, but also from the perspective of etymological practices as an hermeneutic with the ability to (re)interpret and (re)construct the past.

"Etymology," Aarseff points out, is one of the trickiest words of all, both philosophically and philologically" In his earlier article on the background of the Old English he stressed that the meaning now usually assigned to etymology, i .e. , its late nineteenth -century meaning of word provenance, " will not do at all before around 1820 at the earliest.

Etymology before 1820, as Bailey's *Universal Etymological Dictionary* (1721) makes clear, was a "Part of Grammar, the Original of words, in order to distinguish their true Meaning and Signification", and an "Etymologist" is "one skilled in searching out the true Interpretation of Words" not the form. Following Locke, Bailey explains in his introduction that since "Words are those Channels by which the Knowledge of Things is conveyed to our Understandings," an etymological lexicon must help us understand them in their "proper Meanings and . . . true Sense." The correctness of our thinking, Bailey asserts, depends on our exact understanding of the meanings of the words we use. Bailey's definition of etymology tends toward the Lockean notion of using words precisely to avoid

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<sup>1</sup> O'Neill, Michael "Etymology: Its meaning in-language study before 1900 and the English tradition". The University Of Florida, Ph.D., 1976 Language, Linguistics

imprecise thinking; his declaring etymology a part of grammar, which is often overlooked by modern scholars, is pervasive before 1800.

It is important to point that there is a relation between the concepts that is being expressed by the word and the word itself. As R.M.W. Dixon states in the book *Word: A Cross – Linguistic Typology*, “the word is the smallest independent unit of language referring to a certain linguistic reality or to a relation of such realities and characterized by certain formal features (acoustic, morphemic) either actually (as an independent component of the context) or potentially (as a unit of the lexical plan).”

### **Conclusion**

Finally, Etymology which is one of the most systematic, enjoyable and effective ways of enhancing word power will increase the learners’ ability to figure out unknown and difficult words with ease and without continual reference to unabridged sources. According to methodologists having word formation knowledge, student can increase the ability to read difficult tests without continue reference to unabridged sources. Etymology of English includes original native word, loan words. Most of the English words come from Greek language. Creating Etymological dictionaries is also necessary in all the languages that are developing day by day. Etymological dictionaries are the product of research in historical linguistics. For a large number of words in any language, the etymology will be uncertain, disputed, or simply unknown. In such cases, depending on the space available, an etymological dictionary will present various suggestions and perhaps make a judgment on their likelihood, and provide references to a full discussion in specialist literature. All of the etymological dictionaries can be helpful in different cases. Discovering the common roots of words, language learners soon understand the meaning of many unknown words, they have never seen before, derived from the same root. Etymology is not only useful, effective and interesting, but it also is a fast word attack strategy. That is why, learning etymology of a word is very vital in any language in order to enrich the vocabulary, to be able to understand deeply the words that are slangs, dialect and etc. Creating Etymological dictionaries is also necessary in all the languages that are developing day by day.

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