

# Linguistics 203: English Words

## Handout for 2014-10-04

### Tutorial 5101

#### 1. Dictionaries:

- The better the dictionary you use is, the more likely it is that you will do better on your assignment
- Some dictionaries are
  - more reliable
  - more detailed
  - better organized!
- Trust the syllabus, if something is recommended, there's a reason
- Do not confuse entries with multiple members (cf. long<sup>1</sup> and long<sup>2</sup>)
- You do not always need to give all of the entry, just the parts which prove your point
- If you are using an online dictionary, use caution when clicking on an entry, you may be sent to a page with multiple entries and the entry you want is actually at the bottom of the page
- Why learn to use or get in the habit of using a good dictionary? Because you shouldn't cite online sources (or any source) unless they are reputable, such as ones which are published or run by a university press or ones which are peer-reviewed (like Linguistic Inquiry). Also, if an instructor asks you to use a certain source in an assignment, make sure you do and make sure that you demonstrate that you do. Remember that this can be done in the text and in the reference section.
- Different citation methods vary in how they treat dictionaries in the reference section, find out how your instructor wants citations handled and if she or he allows multiple styles, be consistent and cite properly according to your chosen method

#### 2. Entries for *bondage* and *bond*

- Let us look at two sources and see if we can determine where some people might have went a little astray etymologically

##### 2.1. From dictionary.com

###### **Bondage**

c.1300, "condition of a serf or slave," from Anglo-Latin *bondagium*, from Middle English *bond* "a serf, tenant farmer," from Old English *bonda* "householder," from Old Norse *boandi* "free-born farmer," noun use of present participle of *boia* "dwell, prepare, inhabit," from PIE *\*bhow-*, from root *\*bheue-* "to be, exist, dwell" (see *be*). Meaning in English changed by influence of *bond* [WHICH BOND DO THEY MEAN?].

###### **Bondage < bond<sup>2</sup>**

###### **Bond<sup>2</sup>**

before 1050; Middle English *bonde*, Old English *bonda* < Old Norse *bōndi* husbandman, contraction of *\*bōande*, variant of *būande*, cognate with Old English *būend* dweller, equivalent to *bū* (an) to dwell + *-end* noun suffix, as in *fiend*, *friend*

###### **Bond<sup>1</sup>** (variant of *band*<sup>3</sup>)

1100-50; late Old English < Old Norse *band*; cognate with Old Saxon, Old Frisian *band*, Old High German *bant*; akin to Sanskrit *bandha-*.

early 13c., "anything that binds," phonetic variant of *band* (n.1). For vowel change, see *long* (adj.); also influenced by Old English *bonda* "householder," literally "dweller"

2.2 *Oxford English Dictionary* (available on the U of T library website)

### **Bondage**

**Forms:** Also ME *bondeage*, 15-16 *boundage*.

**Etymology:** Middle English *bondage*, < Anglo-Norman *bondage*, or < Anglo-Latin *bondagium*, < *bond* n.2 (in Anglo-Norman *bond*, *bonde*, in Anglo-Latin *bondus*) + *-age* suffix. The natural English formation was *bondehede* (see *bondhead* n.), or *bondescipe*, *bondship* n. In later times associated in thought with *bond* n.1, as of a man 'in bonds', or constrained by a bond: see esp. senses 2c, 3 (Show Less)

### **Bond (n2)**

**Forms:** ME-15 *bonde*, (ME *bounde*, 15 *band(e, bund)*), ME- *bond*.

**Etymology:** Early Middle English *bonde* < Old English *bonda*, *bunda* husbandman, householder, husband, < Old Norse *bónde(-i)*, contr. of *bóande*, *búande* 'occupier and tiller of the soil, peasant, husbandman; husband', participial noun < *búa*, *bóa* to dwell, Latin *colĕre*, and thus equivalent in sense and etymology to German *bauer*. In Iceland the *bónde* was a peasant proprietor 'including all owners of land from the petty freeholder to the franklin. In the more despotic Norway and Denmark, *bóndi* became a word of contempt, denoting the common low people; and in modern Danish *bønder* means *peasants*. In the Icelandic Commonwealth the word has a good sense, and is often used of the foremost men..this notion of the word (a franklin) still prevails in the mind of Icelanders' (Vigfusson). In Old English, *bonda*, *bunda* appears first in the Laws of Cnut, apparently in the same sense as in Old Norse, and nearly, if not entirely, = Old English *ceorl*. When, through the effects of the Norman Conquest, the *ceorl* sank from the position of a free-man tilling his own land to that of a tenant bound to certain services to a lord (see Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. 477), *bonde* became equivalent to 'villain', and so at length to 'serf, slave' (sense A. 3), and was thenceforth evidently associated with *bond* n.1 and *bound* n.1 Hence the occas. variant *bande*: but *bounde* may represent the Old English variant *bunda*.

### **Bond (n.1)**

**Forms:** Also ME *boond*, ME-16 *bonde*, 15 *bound*.

**Etymology:** Middle English *bond*, a phonetic variant of *band* n.1 (compare *land lond*, *stand stond*, etc.), used interchangeably with it in early senses; but *bond* preserved more distinctly the connection with *bind*, *bound*, and is now the leading or exclusive form in branch

### **Band (n.1)**

**Forms:** Also ME-16 *bande*.

**Etymology:** Middle English *band*, *bond*, < Old Norse *band* neuter (Danish *baand*, Swedish *band*) = Old Saxon, Old Frisian *band*, Old High German *bant*, *pant* < Germanic *\*bando-(m)*, < *band-* stem of *bind-an* to bind v. Not in Gothic, nor in Old English, which had only the cognate *bēnd* feminine < Germanic *\*bandjā*: see *bend* n.1 which survived in Middle English alongside of *band*, *bond*. *Band* and *bond* were at first merely phonetic variants (compare *land*, *lond*, *stand*, *stond*, *man*, *mon*, etc.), but are now largely differentiated in use, *bond* being usual in branch II, in which *band* is archaic or obsolete. Compare *band* n.2, which in modern use is treated as identical with this.