

TECHNICAL REPORT WRITING CA2 EXAMINATION



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**TOPIC: A TECHNICAL REPORTING WITH THE
ETYMOLOGY OF THE WORDS – RESTAURANT,
BUREAUCRACY, AVANT- GARDE , BONAFIDE & JUVENILE.**

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SUMMARY: -

First, let's talk about the word ETYMOLOGY.

Etymology is the study of the beginnings of words and how their meaning has evolved over time. Take the word "etymology" as an example, and let's become meta. The word "etymology" comes from the Greek word *etimos*, which means "truth." The study of words' "real meanings" is known as *etimologia*. By the Old French word *ethimologie*, this became "etymology". All of that is very simple, yet there are a huge number of terms in the English language with surprising and intriguing origins.

The study of etymology may provide intriguing insights into how language has changed through time and how different cultures and historical events have shaped words. For instance, a large number of English terms contain Roman or Greek roots, demonstrating how these classical languages have influenced English lexicon.

DISCUSSION ANALYSIS: -

Let's discuss the etymology of each and every word in detail.

1. Restaurant- The derivation of the word "restaurant," which is a French word, dates back to the sixteenth century. The French verb "restaurer," which means "to restore or refresh," gave the term its original meaning of "a dish that restores." The term "restaurant" was first used to describe locations where food was served in the 18th century. These places were often tiny stores or inns that offered wine or other alcoholic drinks along with straightforward food like soups and stews.

When the idea of excellent dining developed in the 19th century, the word "restaurant" started to be used more often. Auguste Escoffier and other French restaurateurs contributed to the development of the notion of haute cuisine, which placed an emphasis on extensive menus, attractive presentation, and complex tastes. Nowadays, the term "restaurant" is used to describe a variety of eating places, from fast-food franchises and upscale fine dining restaurants to quaint coffee shops. The phrase has also been incorporated into several other languages, demonstrating the French cuisine and culture's impact on cultures all over the world.

2. Bureaucracy- The French word "bureaucratie" which was created in the early 19th century by French economist Jean Claude Marie Vincent de Gournay, is where the word "bureaucracy" originates. He adopted the phrase to describe the French government's bureaucratic structure, which was distinguished by a convoluted hierarchy of officials and rules. Originally referring to a desk or office, the French word "bureau" came to be linked with government employees who sat at desks in administrative offices. The prefix "-cracy" which stands for "rule" or "power," is derived from the Greek word "kratos" and is used to designate a particular type of government or social structure.

The word "bureaucracy" first appeared in English in the middle of the 19th century to describe a form of administration distinguished by a hierarchical arrangement of officials, regulations, and practises. The phrase has come to have a more unfavourable meaning over time, frequently denoting a cumbersome, rigid, and ineffective system. Despite its bad reputation, bureaucracy is an essential component of contemporary civilizations, giving complex systems structure and order and ensuring that rules and laws are adhered to. Nonetheless, a lot of people still complain about the perceived lack of responsibility, openness, and responsiveness of bureaucratic institutions to the interests of residents.

3. **Avant-garde-** The French word "avant-garde" means "advance guard" or "vanguard," respectively. The first line of soldiers in an army, who would be the first to engage in battle and confront any impediments, were traditionally referred to by this phrase in the military. The phrase first used in an artistic setting in the late 19th century to characterise creators who were at the forefront of cutting-edge trends and styles. The avant-garde artists frequently experimented and pushed the boundaries of accepted art, music, literary, and other creative genre norms.

Guillaume Apollinaire, a French critic and poet, popularised the phrase in his works at the beginning of the 20th century by using it to characterise the work of Cubist movement founders like Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque. A wide number of creative industries have been influenced by the avant-garde movement, which had a profound impact on modern art and culture. The word "avant-garde" is still used today to designate creatives who are pushing the envelope of conventional forms and venturing into uncharted territory.

4. **Bonafide** - The Latin term "bona fide," which meaning "in good faith" or "authentic," is the source of the English word "bonafide." It is a composite word combining the Latin roots "bona" for "good" and "fide" for "faith." Originally, the phrase referred to something that was genuine, sincere, or done in good faith in legal circumstances. A contract signed, for instance, "in good faith" was deemed to be bona fide, which denoted that it was legitimate and not fraudulent.

The term "bonafide" has evolved over time to refer to anything that is true, sincere, or genuine. Nowadays, it is frequently used to distinguish between anything that is believed to be authentic and something that is phoney or counterfeit. The notion of "bonafide" has been incorporated into many different languages around the world, and it is still crucial in industries like law and business where sincerity and authenticity are prized.

5. **Juvenile-** The Latin word "juvenilis," which meaning "youthful" or "young," is the source of the English term "juvenile." Juvenis, the Latin term for "young person" or "youth," serves as the word's origin. When referring to young persons who had not yet reached adulthood, the term "juvenile" was first used in English in the 17th century. The phrase was used to describe people in a legal setting who were minors and hence were subject to different rules and laws.

The term "juvenile" has evolved over time to refer to anything that is related to or catered towards children or teenagers. A "juvenile book" is a book aimed at children or teens, while a "juvenile crime" is a crime committed by someone who is younger than the legal drinking age. Regardless of age, the word

"juvenile" is frequently used nowadays to characterise someone who is immature or infantile in their conduct or attitude. In many countries, the phrase is still used to refer to a distinct system of justice for young people who have been accused of crimes, preserving its original legal meaning.

Conclusion: -

In conclusion, etymology is the study of the origin and history of words. Knowing a word's origin can help one better understand its usage, cultural significance, and meaning. Several terms in the English language have roots in other languages, mainly Roman and Greek, and they have changed through time as a result of borrowing and other forms of appropriation. We may better understand the lengthy and intricate history of language, as well as how it reflects and forms human civilization, by researching the etymology of words.

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