

**A. 1. Nation (n)** - c. 1300, from Old French *nacion* "birth, rank; descendants, relatives; country, homeland" (12c.) and directly from Latin *nationem* (nominative *natio*) "birth, origin; breed, stock, kind, species; race of people, tribe," literally "that which has been born," from *natus*, past participle of *nasci* "be born" (Old Latin *gnasci*; see **genus**). Political sense has gradually predominated, but earliest English examples inclined toward the racial meaning "large group of people with common ancestry." Older sense preserved in application to North American Indian peoples (1640s). *Nation-building* first attested 1907 (implied in *nation-builder*).

Genus (n) - (Latin plural *genera*), 1550s as a term of logic, "kind or class of things" (biological sense dates from c. 1600), from Latin *genus* (genitive *generis*) "race, stock, kind; family, birth, descent, origin," from PIE root *\*gene-* "to produce, give birth, beget," with derivatives referring to family and tribal groups.

Cognates in this highly productive word group include Sanskrit *janati* "begets, bears," *janah* "race," *janman-* "birth, origin," *jatah* "born;" Avestan *zizanenti* "they bear;" Greek *gignesthai* "to become, happen," *genos* "race, kind," *gonos* "birth, offspring, stock;" Latin *gignere* "to beget," *gnasci* "to be born," *genius* "procreative divinity, inborn tutelary spirit, innate quality," *ingenium* "inborn character," possibly *germen* "shoot, bud, embryo, germ;" Lithuanian *gentis* "kinsmen;" Gothic *kuni* "race;" Old English *cennan* "beget, create," *gecynd* "kind, nature, race;" Old High German *kind* "child;" Old Irish *ro-genar* "I was born;" Welsh *geni* "to be born;" Armenian *chanim* "I bear, I am born").

2 – **International (adj)** - 1780, coined by Jeremy Bentham from inter- "between" + national (adj.). In the phrase international jurisprudence. He footnotes the word with:

The word international, it must be acknowledged, is a new one; though, it is hoped, sufficiently analogous and intelligible. It is calculated to express, in a more significant way, the branch of law which goes commonly under the name of the law of nations: an appellation so uncharacteristic, that, were it not for the force of custom, it would seem rather to refer to internal jurisprudence. [Bentham, "Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation"]

As a noun and with a capital -i-, it is short for International Working Men's Association, a socialistic worker's movement with global aims, the first chapter of which was founded in London by Marx in 1864. The group lends its name to "The Internationale" (from fem. of French international, which is from English), the socialist hymn, written 1871 by Eugène Pottier. International Dateline is from 1882. Related: Internationally (1821).

3 – **Amity (n)** - mid-15c., "friendly relations," especially between nations, from Old French *amitie*, earlier *amistie* (13c.) "friendship, affection, love, favor," from Vulgar Latin *\*amicitatem* (nominative *\*amicitas*) "friendship" (source also of Spanish *amistad*), corresponding to Latin *amicitia*, from *amicus* (adj.) "friendly," which ultimately is from *amare* "to love" (see **Amy**).

Amy - fem. proper name, from Old French *Amee*, literally "beloved," from fem. past participle of *amer* "to love," from Latin *amare* "to love, be in love with; find pleasure in," Proto-Italic *\*ama-* "to take, hold," from a PIE root meaning "take hold of," also the source of Sanskrit *amisi*, *amanti* "take hold of; swear;" Avestan *\*ama-* "attacking power;" Greek *omnymi* "to swear," *anomotos* "under oath;" Old Irish *namae* "enemy." According to de Vaan, "The Latin meaning has developed from 'to take the hand of' [to] 'regard as a friend'."

4- **Commerce (n)** - 1530s, from Middle French *commerce* (14c.), from Latin *commercium* "trade, trafficking," from *com* "with, together" (see **com-**) + *merx* (genitive *mercis*) "merchandise" (see **market** (n.)).

Com - word-forming element usually meaning "with, together," from Latin *com*, archaic form of classical Latin *cum* "together, together with, in combination," from PIE *\*kom-* "beside, near, by, with" (compare Old English *ge-*, German *ge-*). The prefix in Latin sometimes was used as an intensive.

Market - early 12c., "a meeting at a fixed time for buying and selling livestock and provisions," from Old North French *market* "marketplace, trade, commerce" (Old French *marchiet*, Modern French *marché*), from Latin *mercatus* "trading, buying and selling, trade, market" (source of Italian *mercato*, Spanish *mercado*, Dutch *markt*, German *Markt*), from past participle of *mercari* "to trade, deal in, buy," from *merx* (genitive *mercis*) "wares, merchandise." This is from an Italic root *\*merk-*, possibly from Etruscan, referring to various aspects of economics. Meaning "public building or space where markets are held" first attested mid-13c. Sense of "sales, as controlled by supply and demand" is from 1680s. *Market value* (1690s) first attested in writings of John Locke. *Market economy* is from 1948; *market research* is from 1921.

5- **Fulmination (n)** - c. 1500, "act of thundering forth denunciations," from Middle French *fulmination*, from Latin *fulminationem* (nominative *fulminatio*) "a discharge of lightning," noun of action from past participle stem of *fulminare* "to hurl lightning" (see **fulminate**). Literal sense "act of exploding or detonating" (1620s) is rare in English.

Fulminate - early 15c., "publish a 'thundering' denunciation; hurl condemnation (at an offender)," a figurative use, from Latin *fulminatus*, past participle of *fulminare* "hurl lightning, lighten," figuratively "to thunder," from *fulmen* (genitive *fulminis*) "lightning flash," related to *fulgor* "lightning," *fulgere* "to shine, flash," from PIE *\*bhleg-* "to shine, flash," from root *\*bhel-* (1) "to shine, flash, burn" (see **bleach** (v.)). Metaphoric sense (the oldest in English) in reference to formal condemnation is from Medieval Latin *fulminare*, used of formal ecclesiastical censures.

6- **Universal (adj)** - late 14c., "pertaining to the whole of something specified; occurring everywhere," from Old French *universel* "general, universal" (12c.), from Latin *universalis* "of or belonging to all," from *universus* "all together, whole, entire" (see **universe**). In mechanics, a *universal joint* (1670s) is one which allows free movement in any direction. *Universal product code* is recorded from 1974.

Universe - 1580s, "the whole world, cosmos, the totality of existing things," from Old French *univers* (12c.), from Latin *universum* "all things, everybody, all people, the whole world," noun use of neuter of adjective *universus* "all together, all in one, whole, entire, relating to all," literally "turned into one," from *unus* "one"

7 – **Geology (n)** - 1795 as "science of the past and present condition of the Earth's crust," from Modern Latin *geologia* "the study of the earth," from *geo-* "earth" + *logia* (see **-logy**). German *Geologie* is attested by 1785. In Medieval Latin, *geologia* (14c.) meant "study of earthly things," i.e. law, as distinguished from arts and sciences, which concern the works of God. Darwin used *geologize* as a verb.

Geo - word-forming element meaning "earth, the Earth," ultimately from Greek *geo-*, comb. form of Attic and Ionic *ge* "the earth, land, a land or country" (see **Gaia**)

Gaia - Earth as a goddess, from Greek *Gaia*, spouse of Uranus, mother of the Titans, personification of *gaia* "earth" (as opposed to heaven), "land" (as opposed to sea), "a land, country, soil;" it is a collateral form of *ge* (Dorian *ga*) "earth," which is of unknown origin and perhaps from a pre-Indo-European language of Greece. The Roman equivalent goddess of the earth was *Tellus* (see **tellurian**), sometimes used in English poetically or rhetorically for "Earth personified" or "the Earth as a planet.

Logy - word-forming element meaning "a speaking, discourse, treatise, doctrine, theory, science," from Greek *-logia* (often via French *-logie* or Medieval Latin *-logia*), from root of *legein* "to speak;" thus, "the character or deportment of one who speaks or treats of (a certain subject);" see **lecture** (n.). Often via Medieval Latin *-logia*, French *-logie*.

Lecture (n) - c. 1300, "written works, literature;" late 14c., "learning from books," from Medieval Latin *lectura* "a reading," from Latin *lectus*, past participle of *legere* "to read," originally "to gather, collect, pick out, choose" (compare **election**), from PIE *\*leg-* (1) "to pick together, gather, collect" (source also of Greek *legein* "to say, tell, speak, declare; to count," originally, in Homer, "to pick out, select, collect, enumerate;" *lexis* "speech, diction;" *logos* "word, speech, thought, account;" Latin *lignum* "wood, firewood," literally "that which is gathered;" Albanian *mb-ledh* "to collect, harvest;" Gothic *lisan* "to collect, harvest," Lithuanian *lesti* "to pick, eat picking;" Hittite *less-zi* "to pick, gather"). To read is, perhaps, etymologically, to "pick out words." The sense "a reading aloud, action of reading aloud" (either in divine worship or to students) in English emerged early 15c. That of "a discourse on a given

subject before an audience for purposes of instruction" is from 1530s. Meaning "admonitory speech given with a view to reproof or correction" is from c. 1600. *Lecture-room* is from 1793; *lecture-hall* from 1832.

8 – **Biology (n)** - 1819, from Greek *bios* "life" (see *bio-*) + *-logy*. Suggested 1802 by German naturalist Gottfried Reinhold Treviranus (1776-1837), and introduced as a scientific term that year in French by Lamarck.

Bio - word-forming element, from Greek *bios* "one's life, course or way of living, lifetime" (as opposed to *zoe* "animal life, organic life"), from PIE root *\*gweie-* (1) "to live" (source also of Sanskrit *jivah* "alive, living;" Old Persian *\*jivaka-* "alive," Middle Persian *zhiwak* "alive;" Old English *cwic*, *cwicu* "living, alive;" Latin *vivus* "living, alive," *vita* "life;" Old Church Slavonic *zivo* "to live;" Lithuanian *gyvas* "living, alive," *gyvata* "(eternal) life;" Old Irish *bethu* "life," *bith* "age;" Welsh *byd* "world").

9- **Etymology (n)** - late 14c., *ethimologia* "facts of the origin and development of a word," from Old French *etimologie*, *ethimologie* (14c., Modern French *étymologie*), from Latin *etymologia*, from Greek *etymologia* "analysis of a word to find its true origin," properly "study of the true sense (of a word)," with *-logia* "study of, a speaking of" (see **-logy**) + *etymon* "true sense," neuter of *etymos* "true, real, actual," related to *eteos* "true," which perhaps is cognate with Sanskrit *satyah*, Gothic *sunjis*, Old English *soð* "true." Latinized by Cicero as *veriloquium*. In classical times, with reference to meanings; later, to histories. Classical etymologists, Christian and pagan, based their explanations on allegory and guesswork, lacking historical records as well as the scientific method to analyze them, and the discipline fell into disrepute that lasted a millennium. Flaubert ["Dictionary of Received Ideas"] wrote that the

general view was that etymology was "the easiest thing in the world with the help of Latin and a little ingenuity." As a modern branch of linguistic science treating of the origin and evolution of words, from 1640s. As "account of the particular history of a word" from mid-15c.

1 – **Nation (n)** – “c 1300, from Old French *nacion* "birth, rank; descendants, relatives; country, homeland" (12c.) and directly from Latin *nationem* (nominative *natio*) "birth, origin; breed, stock, kind, species; race of people, tribe," literally "that which has been born," from *natus*, past participle of *nasci* "be born" (Old Latin *gnasci*; see *genus*). Political sense has gradually predominated, but earliest English examples inclined toward the racial meaning "large group of people with common ancestry." Older sense preserved in application to North American Indian peoples (1640s). Nation-building first attested 1907 (implied in *nation-builder*).”

### **Scrutiny Of The Claim**

The etymon claimed dates around c1300 only. French language itself evolved into the old French from Latin by around 9th century only. So the question that arises is ‘Were there no ‘nations’ earlier?’

The etymon French “*nacion*” claimed is a stand – alone word with no other word to support the claim. Latin word ‘*natio*’ appears to be the older root from which ‘*nacion*’ should have descended. Still there are no other supporting words related to ‘*natio*’ in Latin.

Now let us consider a competing claim for this word ‘*nation*’, which is from Tamil word ‘*naadu*’. This word ‘*naadu*’ means ‘country or people’ as against ‘*veedu*’ meaning ‘home’. Plenty of supporting words are available for the claim. ‘*Natukaran*’ is a ‘citizen’. ‘*Naatu Nai*’ is a ‘country dog’. This word ‘*Nadu*’ appears to be derived from verb ‘*nadu*’ which means ‘to plant’. ‘*Naattu*’ means ‘to firmly plant’. Hence that (territory/people) which is ‘planted (established) firmly’ becomes ‘*naadu*’ ( *nation* )

Tamil has a recorded history of 2500 years dating from 500 BC and the presence of large number of Tamil words in Greek and Latin adds strength to the findings. Are Greek and Tamil genetically related?

2 – **International (adj)** - 1780, coined by Jeremy Bentham from inter- "between" + national (adj.). In the phrase international jurisprudence. He footnotes the word with:

The word international, it must be acknowledged, is a new one; though, it is hoped, sufficiently analogous and intelligible. It is calculated to express, in a more significant way, the branch of law which goes commonly under the name of the law of nations: an appellation so uncharacteristic, that, were it not for the force of custom, it would seem rather to refer to internal jurisprudence. [Bentham, "Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation"]

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It is well known that the expression 'international' came into use through the famous mistake made by Jeremy Bentham when he coined it to describe the system of law between sovereign states as a translation of the term *ius gentium*, which the Romans used to refer to the corpus of rules, controlled, of course, by Rome itself, between themselves and the tribes of Italy and later the various parts of the Roman Empire.

3 – **Amity (n)** - The Indo-European “root” *amma* (*various nursery words*) reflects the AHD’s belief that many words evolved from infant babble. The scientific law of entropy states that such words are the end, not the beginning, of the linguistic process. For those who imagine that adults give words to children, Latin *amare* is to love. AMITY means friendship, derived from French *amitie* and Latin *amare* (to love) and *amo* (passionate love). AMITY means friendship, derived from French *amitie* and Latin *amare* (to love) and *amo* (passionate love).

#### 4- **Commerce (n)** -

1530s, from Middle French *commerce* (14c.), from Latin *commercium* “trade, trafficking,” from *com-* “together” (see *com-*) + *merx* (genitive *mercis*) “merchandise” (see *market* (n.)).

*Com-* from Latin *com-* related to *cum* with. In compound words of Latin origin, *com-* becomes *col-* and *cor-* before *l* and *r*, *co-* before *gn*, *h*, and most vowels, and *con-* before consonants other than *b*, *p*, and *m*. Although its sense in compounds of Latin derivation is often obscured, it means: together, with, etc ( *combine*, *compile* ); similar ( *conform* ); extremely, completely ( *consecrate* )

**Market - n.**

early 12c., “a meeting at a fixed time for buying and selling livestock and provisions,” from Old North French *market* “marketplace, trade, commerce” (Old French *marchiet*, Modern French *market*), from Latin *mercatus* “trading, buying and selling, trade, market” (source of Italian *mercato*, Spanish *mercado*, Dutch *markt*, German *Markt*), from past participle of *mercari* “to trade, deal in, buy,” from *merx* (genitive *mercis*) “wares, merchandise,” from Italic root *\*merk-*, possibly from Etruscan, referring to various aspects of economics. Meaning “public building or space where markets are held” first attested mid-

13c. Sense of "sales, as controlled by supply and demand" is from 1680s. *Market value* (1690s) first attested in writings of John Locke. *Market economy* is from 1948; *market research* is from 1921.

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#### Fulminate-

v. early 15c., "publish a 'thundering' denunciation," from Latin *fulminatus*, past participle of *fulminare* "hurl lightning, lighten," from *fulmen* (genitive *fulminis*) "lightning flash," related to *fulgere* "to shine, flash," from PIE *\*bhleg-* "to shine, flash," from root *\*bhel-*

(1) "to shine, flash, burn" (see *bleach* (v.)). Metaphoric sense (the original sense in English) is via its use in reference to a formal ecclesiastical censure.

#### 6- **Universal (adj)** - *adj.*

late 14c., from Old French *universel* (12c.), from Latin *universalis* "of or belonging to all," from *universus* "all together, whole, entire" (see *universe*). In mechanics, a *universal joint* (1670s) is one which allows free movement in any direction; in theology *universalism* (1805) is the doctrine of universal salvation (*universalist* in this sense is attested from 1620s). *Universal product code* is recorded from 1974.

Universe - C16: from French *univers*, from Latin *ūniversum* the whole world, from *ūniversus* all together, from *uni-* + *vertere* to turn

## 7 – **Geology (n)** -.

1735, from Modern Latin *geologia* "the study of the earth," from geo-"earth" + *logia* (see -logy). In Medieval Latin, *geologia* (14c.) meant "study of earthly things," i.e. law, as distinguished from arts and sciences, which concern the works of God. Darwin used *geologize* as a verb.

Geo - word-forming element meaning "earth," ultimately from Greek *geo-*, comb.form of *ge* "earth" (see Gaia).

### Gaia -

Earth as a goddess, from Greek *Gaia*, spouse of Uranus, mother of the Titans, personification of *gaia* "earth," as opposed to heaven, "land," as opposed to sea, "a land, country, soil," a collateral form of *ge* (Dorian *ga*) "earth," of unknown origin, perhaps pre-Indo-European. The Roman equivalent goddess of the earth was *Tellus* (see tellurian), sometimes used in English poetically or rhetorically for "Earth personified" or "the Earth as a planet."

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### Lecture (n) - .

late 14c., "action of reading, that which is read," from Medieval Latin *lectura* "a reading, lecture," from Latin *lectus*, past participle of *legere* "to read," originally "to gather, collect, pick out, choose" (cf. election), from PIE *\*leg-*

"to pick together, gather, collect" (cf. Greek *legein* "to say, tell, speak, declare," originally, in Homer, "to pick out, select, collect, enumerate;" *lexis* "speech, diction;" *logos* "word, speech, thought, account;" Latin *lignum* "wood, firewood," literally "that which is gathered"). To read is to "pick out words." Meaning "action of reading (a lesson) aloud" is from 1520s. That of "a discourse on a given subject before an audience for purposes of instruction" is from 1530s.v.

1580s, from lecture (n.). Meaning "to address severely and at length" is from 1706. Related: *Lectured*; *lecturing*.

8 – **Biology (n)** - . The word biology is formed by the composition of two words Greek bios "life" and logos which means "study".

This word has been defined in the late eighteenth century by the naturalist French Jean-Baptiste Lamarck: "All that is generally common to plants and animals like all the faculties which are unique to each of these beings without exception, must constitute the unique and vast subject of a special science is not yet established who did not even have a name, and when I give the name of biology. "

9- **Etymology (n)** - late 14c., *ethimologia* "facts of the origin and development of a word," from Old French *etimologie*, *ethimologie* (14c., Modern French *étymologie*), from Latin *etymologia*, from Greek *etymologia* "analysis of a word to find its true origin," properly "study of the true sense (of a word)," with *-logia* "study of, a speaking of" (see **-logy**) + *etymon* "true sense," neuter of *etymos* "true, real, actual," related to *eteos* "true," which perhaps is cognate with Sanskrit *satyah*, Gothic *sunjīs*, Old English *soð* "true."

Latinized by Cicero as *veriloquium*. In classical times, with reference to meanings; later, to histories. Classical etymologists, Christian and pagan, based their explanations on allegory and

guesswork, lacking historical records as well as the scientific method to analyze them, and the discipline fell into disrepute that lasted a millennium. Flaubert ["Dictionary of Received Ideas"] wrote that the general view was that etymology was "the easiest thing in the world with the help of Latin and a little ingenuity."

As a modern branch of linguistic science treating of the origin and evolution of words, from 1640s. As "account of the particular history of a word" from mid-15c.

**B.** Regarding with the use of words similar to our words, this came about because we were conquered by Spain, US and Japan. Aside from this, we were engaged in Trade with our neighbours. Eventually, many of the words we now use have origins from these countries who either conquered us or engaged in trade with us, thus, enriching our language.

Since we had to interact with these people who spoke differently from us, we somehow, by necessity, had to learn the meaning and usage of there words. These words eventually influenced our language.

In the same manner, the English language, paricularly, in North America, is evolving rapidly because of migration particularly from Latin America (South America).

**C.** Compare to the advancements might be followed today in the utilization of English around the world, particularly in nations where it works as a moment dialect. New "inter-languages" are rising, in which components of English are blended with those of other local tongues and their elocutions. The improvement of programmed interpretation programming, for example, Google Translate, will come to supplant English as the favoured method for correspondence utilized in the meeting rooms of universal partnerships and government organizations.

So the future for English is one of different Englishes.

In the online world, manners to consistency and rightness are impressively more casual: variation spellings are acknowledged and emphasis marks overlooked, to pass on a scope of dispositions.

Capital letters are utilized to show violence, incorrect spellings pass on absurdity and build up gathering character, and smiley-appearances or emoticons express a scope of responses.

Some have addressed whether the expanding improvement and selection of emoji pictograms, which permit speakers to convey without the requirement for dialect, imply that we will stop to impart in English by any means. The quick changing universe of online networking is likewise in charge of the begetting and spreading of neologisms, or "new words". Regardless of whether you like it or abhor such words they are without a doubt digging in for the long haul.

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