CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

A number of emergent researches have aimed at understanding the phenomena that trigger the semantic evolution of words. The semantic evolution, one of the cases, has been treated to bear negative connotations. However, inadequacy of the fact that the previous researches lack a cohesive discussion of etymological analysis has motivated the present study. To cope with the challenge, this study aims to reveal and elaborate the semantic evolution of word usage in the realm of pejoration with etymological approach. In particular perspective, it employs political-sociocultural perspective to provide words that have undergone semantic pejoration.

According to the data, pejoration occurred within the scope of historical, social stratification and linguistics. Thus the analysis begins with those classifications. In the study, 2 data shows the lexical evolution on the base of historical, 2 data due to social stratification, and 2 data due to linguistic scope. The second step of etymological analysis is to identify the word identified to be experiencing qualitative semantic changes. Then the third step is to examine the factors triggering the changes. Since the examination of factors leads to the change of human perceptions, semantic features show the change of word concepts as the form of semantic evolution.

Adapting the analysis framework mentioned, the analysis descriptions are provided in this chapter to illustrate the pejoration cases under the study.

4.1 Pejoration due to Historical Causes

As Meilet's ideas on historical causes, situations and conditions of society greatly influence the radical semantic changes. In this study, pejoration covering this issue are represented by 2 (two) data. The following discussion serves the words which have experienced semantic evolutions providing factors and semantic features. The data are as follows:

4.1.1 Anarchy

Date	2012 (120713)
Title	Shooting Victoria; Writer Paul Thomas Murphy's crisp prose provides a vivid look at the various assassination attempts against Queen Victoria.
Source	Christian Science Monitor

Expanded context 1:

> *being " publicly or privately whipped, " the shame of which was thought to be the ultimate deterrent. Forty years later, Victoria, who had always felt strongly that "premeditation signified reason, which proved guilt," finally prevailed upon her least favorite prime minister, William Gladstone, to change the insanity verdict from "not guilty by reason of insanity" to "guilty, but insane. " (The original " not guilty " wording would not be restored until 1964.) By the end of Victoria's epic reign, the rise of European* ***anarchism*** *had produced assassins who, unlike the hapless and apolitical fellows who had shot at the queen, were able to snuff out royals in Austria and Italy. (Even an American president, William McKinley, would eventually be felled by an anarchist's bullet.) But Victoria had long stopped being the open target she was in her youth.*

Date	2015
Publication information	Jun2015, Vol. 97 Issue 2, p210-228. 19p.
Title	Félix Vallotton's Murderous Life
Author	Alsdorf, Bridget;
Source	Art Bulletin

Expanded context 2:

> *realm of spectacle. "85 Anne-Claude Ambroise-Rendu has argued that these histoires minuscules revealed essential aspects of late nineteenth-century French culture, including relationships between people and institutions of power, revolutions in social behavior, and the changing role of the media vis--vis everyday life. Dominique Kalifa has shown how this changing role was one of increasing power over public opinion, shaping "the social imaginary" in a variety of ways. Investigative reporters became popular heroes and readers became increasingly insecure about the safety and stability of society, in part because of the trumped-up connections these reporters drew between* ***anarchism*** *and crime. The proliferation of traffic accident reports throughout the 1890s likewise made urban life seem alarmingly hazardous. Coachmen, in particular, were regularly branded reckless brutes in the press.*

Analysis:

Anarchy is argued to be the word experienced pejoration process. The word *anarchy,* known as French *anarchie,* and Medieval Latin *anarchia,* is derived from Greek *anarkhia.* In typological perspective, it is constructed from the word *an 'without'* and *arkhia/arkhos* '*leader*'. For the first time, Athens used it to describe the concept of *without leader* or *lack of leader* for year of thirty tyrants, 404 B.C. In this sense, semantic features of *anarchy* may be described as follows:

Anarchy

[-WITH]
[PERSON] [LEAD] [OTHER PERSON]

➔ LEAD [TO GUIDE ON A WAY ESPECIALLY BY GOING IN ADVANCE]

Along with human experiences, *anarchy* has experienced degradation of meaning. For example, in expanded context 1, *anarchism* (2012), a construction of *anarchy* and *-ism,* refers to *an idea that produced assassins who shot a queen.* While in

expanded context 2 *anarchism* (2015) related to *crime*. Since pejoration involves a dynamic process, a comprehensive analysis is served through examining factors initiated.

4.1.1.1 Social Factor

In the history of word**,** *anarchism* firstly experienced the gradation of meaning influenced by social factor. From the eleventh century onward, Europe experienced social changes. The bonds of feudalism that tied serf and free peasant to lords and Church were breaking. Countryside peasants often refused to pay taxes or to labor without payment and demanded rights. The gap between the rich (the church and landlord) and the poor (peasants) grew and increasing numbers reacted radically. The Free Spirit was the world first major anarchist movement. It began in 1200 among Paris intellectuals gathered around William Aurifex as a rebellion against the totalitarian power of corrupt Church. In 1259 the church being horrified by The Free Spirit thus hundreds were burned and drowned for their belief and the Church labelled them as *anarchists.* The word *anarchis*ts, a construction of *anarchy* and *–is*t, used at that time referred to: "*free, barbaric, idle, gossiping vagabonds who refuse obedience under the pretext that God is best served in freedom*." Thus the semantic features may be illustrated as follows:

Anarchism

[ANARCHY]
[-ISM]

➔ -ISM(suffix) [A BELIEF] [A DISTINCTIVE DOCTRINE] [THEORY]

Anarchist(s)

[ANARCHY]
[-IST]
[-S]

- ➔ -IST(suffix)
- ➔ -S(plural)

Anarchists

[FREE]
[BARBARIC]
[IDLE]
[[GOSSIPING] [VAGABONDS] [[REFUSE] [OBEDIENCE] [UNDER] [DEFINITE] [PRETEXT] [[GOD] [PASSIVE] [SERVED] [FREEDOM]]]]

And in 17th century, the Free Spirit anarchism reached its developed form. They ended the revolution with the execution of the king and dictatorship of Cromwell. They announce the abolition of taxes, magistrates, and the Bible.

4.1.1.2 Political Factors

In political cases, anarchy experienced pejoration process in two events.

4.1.1.2.1 The American Revolution

The revolution's leading intellect was Thomas Jefferson and he stated that *'the government is best which governs least.'* He sided with the rebels as he wrote:

> "…we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without government…under the pretext of governing, they have divided their nations into two classes, wolves and sheep."

After that statement, *anarchism* was referred by American Constitution as *"a conspiracy against Government".* Thus the semantic features can be illustrated as follows:

Anarchism

[A CONSPIRACY] [AGAINST] [GOVERNMENT]

4.1.1.2.2 The French Social Revolution of 1968

The biggest demonstration that happened in 1968 was also inspired by anarchist revolution in 1789 and the orators labelled themselves as *anarchists.* The Society (the group of anarchist) was founded in May, and throughout that year, The Society attacked government and some of the protester was arrested. This mass popular action influenced all the revolutions of 19th-century Europe. The mass media at that time referred the word *anarchist* to *a group who brings chaos and riot.* The semantic features can be illustrated as follows:

Anarchist

[A GROUP] [BRINGS] [CHAOS] [RIOT]

The early years of the 20th century, across the world from Moscow to San Francisco, pressure for radical change was reaching explosion point. The term *anarchism* that refers to chaos or disorder for some intellectuals was rejected. They argued that anarchism was a philosophical belief. This proven by philosophers who claim themselves as *anarchists*, for example, Noam Chomsky. He writes his philosophical belief in Anarchism (2005).

The pejorative development of this word strongly influenced by what anarchists did in the past. For 20 years the anarchists struck out with bomb, pistol or dagger at every King, President, Minister and millionaire:

1878, St Petersburg	Sergei Kravchinski kills head of Russian Secret Police
1878, Madrid	Giovanni Passanante attempts to kill King of Italy

1880, Madrid	Otero attempts to shoot King and Queen of Spain
1884, Germany	August Reinsdorf attempts to blow up Kaiser Wilhelm
1886, Paris	Charles Gallo throws vitriolic acid at stockbrokers crowding the Stock Exchange, screaming: *"Long live anarchism! Death to the bourgeoisie!*
1891, Barcelona	Paulino Pallas attempts to blow up Spanish General Campos
1891, Barcelona	Santiago Salvador throws bomb into crowded theatre, killing 22
1892, Pitsburgh	Alexander Berkman attempts to kill Henry Clay Frick, head of steelworks
1892, Paris	Emile Henry bombs police station, killing 5. Bombs café, kills 1. Shoots 3 policemen
1892, Paris	Auguste Vaillant throws bomb into Chamber of Deputies. At his execution, he cries 'long live anarchy! My death will be avenged!
1894, Lyon	Santo Caserio kills French President Carnot to avenge Vaillant
1897, Barcelona	Michele Angiolillo kills Spain's Minister Del Castillo
1898, Geneva	Luigi Luccheni kills Austria's Empress Elizabeth
1898, Paris	Claude Etievant shoots two policemen
1900, Geneva	Gaetano Bresci shoots Italy's King Umberto
1901, Buffalo	Leon Czolgosz assassinates President McKinley
1906, Madrid	Mateo Morral throws bomb at Spain's King and Queen

And in 1968 - date, the mass media used *anarchy--anarchism* by referring the word to *violence* and *disorder*. Thus, the semantic feature of *anarchism* can be illustrated as follows:

Anarchy:

[VIOLENCE] [DISORDER]

Anarchism:

[AN IDEA] [INVOLVES] [VIOLENCE]

The presented table 4.1.1 illustrates the pejorative development of word *anarchy:*

Anarchy	**Semantic Features**	**Contrastive Features**	**Meaning**
Origin	[WITHOUT] [LEADER]	-	Lack of leader
Church	[FREE] [BARBARIC] [IDLE] [[GOSSIPING] [VAGABONDS] [[REFUSE] [OBEDIENCE] [UNDER] [DEFINITE] [PRETEXT] [[GOD] [PASSIVE] [SERVED] [FREEDOM]]]]	[BARBARIC] [PEOPLE WHO REFUSE TO OBEY]	Barbaric vagabonds who refuse to obey
American Revolution	[A CONSPIRACY] [AGAINST] [GOVERNMENT]	[CONSPIRACY]	The act of secretly planning to do something that is harmful or illegal
Social French Revolution of 1968	[A GROUP] [BRINGS] [CHAOS] [RIOT]	[CHAOS] [RIOT]	A group who brings complete confusion and disorder
20th century	[VIOLENCE] [DISORDER]	[CONFUSION] [FORCES]	The use of physical force to harm someone, to damage property, etc.

Date 2015	[A BELIEF] [INVOLVES] [CHAOS] [VIOLENCE]	[BELIEF] [CONSTRUCTION] [CHANGE]	A situation of confusion and wild behavior that involves chaos and violence from a group, organization, etc.

Table 4.1.1 Semantic features of *anarchy* (pejorative development)

4.1.2 Jihad

Date	2015
Publication information	Sep 2015, Vol. 144 Issue 2844, p18-20. 3p.
Title	BRIDES OF ISIS
Author	SPECKHARD, ANNE;
Source	USA Today Magazine

Expanded context 1:

> *and accepted (in some circles) narrative that the West is attacking Muslims and occupying Islamic lands. Those who are facing perceived or real injustices, and who are angered over foreign policy decisions that do not sit well with them, may resonate to this message. ISIS has taken it a full step further in claiming a caliphate in the Middle East and capitalizing on scriptures and beliefs about the end times. In its apocalyptic vision, the group claims that every Muslim has a duty to make "hijra" --moving to the place of **jihad** and fighting jihad. One way to counter this is to teach virulent ideologies in eighth-grade civics courses. Teaching that terrorist ideologies frame problems and solutions in violent terms and that, while there indeed may be real grievances that need to be addressed politically, no cause ever justifies attacking innocent civilians. Another is to educate imams and parents about spotting changes in youth, as well as what is out there on the Internet that may ensnare these young people.*

Date	2015
Publication information	May2015, Vol. 65 Issue 5, p26-34. 9p.
Title	THE CRUSADES

Author	Phillips, Jonathan;
Source	History Today

Expanded context 2:

> *Sunni/Shi'ite fault line, but also, in the case of the former, among themselves. Robert Irwin draws attention to this in his 1997 article, as well as considering the impact of the crusade on the Muslims of the region. It was a fortunate coincidence that during the mid-1090s the death of senior leaders in the Seljuk world meant that the crusaders encountered opponents who were primarily concerned with their own political infighting rather than seeing the threat from outside. Given that the First Crusade was, self-evidently, a novel event, this was understandable. The lack of* ***jihad*** *spirit was also evident, as lamented by as-Sulami, a Damascene preacher whose urging of the ruling classes to pull themselves together and fulfil their religious duty was largely ignored until the time of Nur ad-Din (1146-74) and Saladin onwards. THE FRANKISH SETTLERS had to fit in to the complex cultural and religious blend of the Near East. Their numbers were so few that once they had captured places they very quickly needed to adapt their behavior from the militant holy war rhetoric of Pope Urban II to a*

Analysis:

Etymologically, jihad is derived from Arabic *jahada,* translated literally as *struggle, contest*, and *effort*. Also it is argued that jihad '*jahd*' or '*juhd*' means *ability, exertion,* and *power*. In that sense, semantic features of *jihad* may be described as follows:

Jihad

[STRUGGLE] [CONTEST] [EFFORT] [ABILITY] [EXERTION] [POWER]

Along with history, the word jihad has experienced degradation of meaning since that word is understood differently. In expanded context 1, jihad related to

hijra. *Hijra* means moving from one place to another place in spirituality sense. While in expanded context 2, jihad refers to *militant holy war*. The pejorative development of this word is influenced by several factors.

4.1.2.1 Religion Factor

In the history of the word, Moslems quoted Al-Quran verses which gave them permission to fight in the way of their God. They consider Al-Quran permits fighting to defend the religion of Islam and the Muslims. This permission includes fighting in self-defense and for the protection of family and property. For example, when the pagans of Quraysh brought armies against Prophet Muhammad, the Muslims fought to defend their faith and community. The word is used in the Quran verses is *jahadu* (jihad). The word *jihad* then experienced the gradation of meaning when there is a war between Christian and Moslem in the first crusade. A struggle at that time was a pure motive to establish the religious principle although it killed thousands of Crusaders and innocent people. In those circumstances, the word is used in English as references to the duty of religious war against unbelievers since c. 1880 for any doctrinal crusade. Semantic features of the word may be described as follows:

Jihad

[RELIGIOUS] [WAR] [AGAINST] [UNBELIEVERS]

4.1.2.2 Political Factor

Western politicians and media used the word *jihad* to describe *violent struggle* as necessary to eradicate obstacles to restoring God's rule on Earth and defending the Muslim against infidels and apostates. The word has been used by Western academics since the 1990s, and more widely since the 11 September 2001 attacks. U.S Department of Defense's publication stated that *"violence against individuals or property to coerce or intimidate governments or societies, often to achieve political, religious, or ideological objectives is terrorism."* As pointed out by RAND's Bruce Hoffman, in 1980 two out of 64 groups were categorized as largely religious in motivation; in 1995 almost half of the identified groups, 26 out of 56, were classified as religiously motivated; the majority of these espoused Islam as their guiding force. That overview makes the term *jihad* refers to modern terrorism.

This is how modern Islamic terrorism has evolved in the Middle East and South Asia according to John Moore:

1968-1979, the dawn of modern international terrorism	Hezbollah, Egyptian Islamic Jihad, etc...
1979-1991, the afghan jihad and state sponsors of terrorism	HAMAS (Islamic Resistence Movement), Al-Gamaat Al-Islamiya, etc…
1991-2001, the globalization of terror	Al-Qaeda, Army Islamic Group, etc…

The presented table 4.1.2 illustrates the pejorative development of word *jihad:*

Jihad	Semantic Features	Contrastive Features	Meaning
Origin	[STRUGGLE] [CONTEST] [EFFORT] [ABILITY] [EXERTION] [POWER]	-	To achieve or deal with something that is difficult
Religion Factor	[RELIGIOUS] [WAR] [AGAINST] [UNBELIEVERS]	[WAR] [AGAINST] [UNBELIEVER]	A situation in which people or groups fight against each other
Political Factor	[WAR] [TERRORISM]	[TERRORISM]	The use of violent acts to frighten the people in an area as a way of trying to achieve a political goal
Date 2015	[WAR] [TERRORISM] [MOSLEMS]	[MOSLEMS] [EXTREMIST] [WAR]	A war fought by Moslems to defend or spread their beliefs

Table 4.1.2 Semantic features of *jihad* (pejorative development)

4.2 Pejoration due to Social Stratification

Meilet (1974) argued that the pejoration due to social stratification happens when semantic transformation is reflected by class relations and the attitude becomes a rule of changing. Pejoration covering this issue is represented by two data. The data are as follows:

4.2.1 Awful

Date	2015
Publication information	First Published in 1851. Language: English; Country of Origin: United States of America: Chapter CXI
Title	The Pacific | Moby Dick
Author	Melville, Herman;
Source	Bartleby

Expanded context 1:

> *WHEN gliding by the Bashee isles we emerged at last upon the great South Sea; were it not for other things, I could have greeted my dear Pacific with uncounted thanks, for now the long supplication of my youth was answered; that serene ocean rolled eastward from me a thousand leagues of blue. There is, one knows not what sweet mystery about this sea, whose gently* ***awful*** *stirrings seem to speak of some hidden soul beneath; like those fabled undulations of the Ephesian sod over the buried Evangelist St. John. And meet it is, that over these sea-pastures, wide-rolling watery prairies and Potters' Fields of all four continents, the waves should rise and fall, and ebb and flow unceasingly; for here, millions of mixed shades and shadows, drowned dreams, somnambulisms, reveries; all that we call lives and souls, lie dreaming, dreaming, still; tossing like slumberers in their beds; the ever-rolling waves but made so by their restlessness.*

Date	2015 (150705)
Publication information	A-SECTION; Pg. A06
Title	In rainy Washington, waterlogged crowds swarm to July 4 fireworks show
Author	Elizabeth Koh;Will Greenberg;Faiz Siddiqui
Source	Washington Post

Expanded context 2:

> *people from 45 countries become U.S. citizens in a special naturalization ceremony. Jones Manga, 25, an Army reservist who was born in Cameroon, was in uniform as he received his citizenship. "I felt like a different man, "Manga said afterward. So did Thomas Jung, who held his stomach after the inaugural Vienna Chili Dog Eating Contest in Vienna, Va. He had won by gobbling 11 Vienna Inn chili dogs. "Easy," he said as his daughter Hannah, 10, bolted toward him for a hug. "I feel* ***awful****." Jung, 46, said it was his first-ever competitive-eating event. With two minutes to go in the contest, he had bowed his forehead and wiped his brow, appearing ready to quit. But then he reached for another chili dog and began eating it scrap by scrap. When a paper sign flashed "11," the crowd roared. The District parade had marching bands and performers from all over the country.*

Iowa's Davenport Central Marching Blue Devils twirled red, white and blue flags

Analysis:

The word *awful* is derived from the Old English c. 1300 '*egefull'* means *worthy of respect or fear.* The Old English of this word has many forms that are *eiful, eifful, ahefull, aghful, aufull* which originally meant *awe, an emotion variously combining dread, veneration, and wonder that is inspired by authority or by the sacred.* Thus, semantic features of this word may be described as follows:

Awful → Egefull

[WORTHY] [RESPECT] [FEAR] [AWE]

The word itself is argued has experienced pejoration since the usage of this word reflects its user. In expanded context 1, *awful* is used by novelist Herman Melville to show an awe feeling of sea. While in expanded context 2, this word refers to sense of inconvenient feeling on Jung's stomach. This word has experienced pejoration due to social factors.

In the history of the word, *awful* has experienced the gradation of meaning and been used differently by different social stratification. In c1230, writing, old scripts, and classic literature, in one case, become the proof showing the word use of having frequently conveyed *exaggeration* towards something. Then around 1809, this word was used as an allegory of *terror* by low social class. Semantic features of this word can be described as follows:

Awful

[EXAGGERATION] [TERROR]

Since the social stratification itself decides aesthetic and other norms which enable the member of society to classify certain states, qualities, phenomena or actions as rather positive or negative, the word *awful* first used from c885-1876 that meant *awe or inspiring* but in a sense of fear or respect towards God/human/things. The word then developed to *solemnly impressive towards something* from 1656-1853, and after those decades, around 1809-1923, the word finally evolved as slang that referred to something very ugly, frightful, and monstrous (exceedingly bad, great, and long), and hence as a mere intensive deriving its sense from the context.

To sum up the development in the case of semantic change, the table 4.2.1 serves the illustration on how the meaning of *awful* evolves.

Awful	**Semantic Features**	**Contrastive Features**	**Meaning**
Origin	[WORTHY] [RESPECT] [FEAR] [AWE]	-	Good and deserving respect, praise, or attention
Social factor: different usage by different social class.	[EXAGGERATION] [TERROR]	[TERROR]	Something that causes very strong feelings of fear
Date 2015	[EXTREMELY BAD] [UNPLEASANT]	[DISTURBED] [PAIN]	Causing feelings of fear, discomfort, or pain

Table 4.2.1 Semantic features of *awful* (pejorative development)

In addition, the semantic change of the word *silly* was preceded by lexical change during c885-1923 as shown in table 1.2 of appendices.

4.2.2 Silly

Date	2015
Publication information	May2015, Vol. 43 Issue 5, p46-51. 6p. 8 Color Photographs, 1 Map.
Title	The fight to save Lick Observatory
Author	Betz, Eric; Hatch, Laurie;
Source	**MAG**: Astronomy

Expanded context 1:

> *a dance professor. # " They set up a board that they claimed gave them good advice, " says UC Santa Cruz astronomer Garth Illingworth. " The board gave them the answers they wanted. " # He believes their approach was divisive and odd, considering the relatively small amount of money needed to run Lick in comparison to the massive UC budget. # " It was,' we'll shut down Lick and we'll cut your budget to $5 million and that will be it,' " he says. " And what was pointless and* ***silly*** *about that attempt is that at the same time, UC is a significant partner in a $1.5 billion project. " But with the university's TMT share at just 12 percent -- roughly 40 nights a year -- it's too little to sustain all the UC astronomers. # Illingworth no longer uses Lick because his research focuses on faint objects that require space-based telescopes and large, modern observatories. But he still sees older instruments as having an important role. " A lot of things in astronomy need large*

Date	2012
Publication information	New York, N.Y. : Minotaur Books,Edition: 1st ed.
Title	The devil"s odds :a mystery
Author	Burton, Milton T.
Source	**FIC**: The devil"s odds :a mystery

Expanded context 2:

*she took a quick, nervous sip. # " Thanks, " she muttered. Then she put the glass on the nightstand, threw her suit coat aside, and began unbuttoning her blouse with trembling hands. " Can we hurry up and get this over with? " she asked. # " What? " I asked, puzzled. # " You know, " she said and gave me a little shrug. # I tilted my head a bit to one side and stared at her for a few seconds, then smiled in amusement. " **Silly**, **silly**, **silly**, " I said and took her hands and gently pulled them away from the buttons. Her breasts were full and milky and above her bra they were sprinkled with freckles like her nose. I began to rebutton the blouse from the bottom up. " You've been reading too many cheap novels, " I said. " There are still a few gentlemen left in the world. "# Her eyes widened. "You're not going to make me --*

Analysis:

Silly is derived from Old English *gesælig.* It is related to *sæl* means *happiness*. The word is from Proto-Germanic *sæligas.* Silly also has its other form from Old Saxon *salig*, Middle Dutch *salich*, Old High German *salig* or *selig* which mean *blessed*, *happy*, and *blissful*.

Semantic features of the word may be described as follows:

Silly → *gesælig*

[HAPPINESS] [BLESSED] [HAPPY] [BLISSFUL]

The word silly is argued has experienced pejoration since the sense development of the word moved from *happy* to *innocent* (c. 1200), and as shown in expanded context 1 and 2, *silly* refers to sense of lacking in reason or foolish. The gradation of meaning of this word happened due to social factors which focused on the drag of people mind by media.

The word's considerable sense development moved from "*happy"* to "*blessed"* and to *"innocent"* (c. 1200). It is found in literature that the word is used to show happiness but with the sense of sympathy and weak. In c1425, the meaning of the word, *innocent*, changed to *deserving of pity, compassion* and *sympathy*, around c1500-1866 *silly* was used as conventional poetic of animals (epithet of sheep). After it had been used frequently in poems depicting sheep, in 1547-1798, *silly* required its sense which was an obscene word that referred to *unlearned, ignorant people of low rank or state.* Later, in 1567-1889 *silly* meant *helpless, weak*, and *poor* especially for women, children, animals, and inanimate things. In 1570s, its meaning became *foolish* adapted by journalism slang through the expression of *silly season* in 1861 (August and September, when newspapers compensated for a lack of hard news by filling up with trivial stories). The meaning of *foolish* for silly was a widespread phenomenon, apart from *silly* legal use, developed into *naïve.* However, in 1588-1889, the meaning of *silly* evolved to *weak* or *imbecile.* The word was considered change from its usage from 1886-1978 which meant stunned, stupid, dazed.

To sum up the case of semantic change, the following table presented the pejorative development of the word *silly*.

Silly	**Semantic Features**	**Contrastive Features**	**Meaning**
Origin	[HAPPINESS] [BLESSED] [HAPPY] [BLISSFUL]	-	The state of being happy and blissful
Social Factors	[HAPPY] [BLESSED] [DESERVING OF PITY]	[DESERVING OF PITY] [NAÏVE] [FOOLISH]	Having or showing a lack of experience or knowledge:

	[NAÏVE] [SIMPLE] [FOOLISH]		innocent or simple
Date 2015	[FOOLISH] [STUPID]	[LACK OF EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE]	Not sensible or logical

Table 4.2.2 Semantic features of *Silly* (pejorative development)

In its development, however, the semantic change of the word *silly* was preceded by lexical change during c1200-1978 as shown in table 1.2 of appendices.

4.3 Pejoration due to Linguistics

Pejoration due to linguistics is different from social and history. It is independently from external contextual factors; it is imposed by internal factors in internal system. Pejoration covering this issue is represented by two data. The data are as follows:

4.3.1 Notorious

Date	2015
Publication information	Aug2015, Vol. 65 Issue 8, p39-44. 6p.
Title	The Fall of Robespierre
Author	Jones, Colin;
Source	**MAG**: History Today

Expanded context 1:

> *on their hands. # EVEN BEFORE ROBESPIERRE'S head had hit the guillotine basket at around 7pm on 10 Thermidor, a further falsehood was visibly taking form. This -- our second myth -- was that Robespierre had been principally responsible for the Terror through which the Committee of Public Safety had ruled the country. He certainly was a very powerful figure. His chilling rhetoric had been critical in imposing much of the programme of Terror on the Convention, notably the General Maximum on prices, the execution of*

*political opponents including Danton, Camille Desmoulins and Hbert, the **notorious**' Law of 22 Priairial', which had made it even easier for the Revolutionary Tribunal to convict and the Cult of the Supreme Being. Yet he was not the Terror's sole artisan. For the previous year he had been only one among 12 members of the Committee of Public Safety, several of them imposing figures themselves, and all committee decisions were collective. Indeed Robespierre personally signed a relatively small number of the Committee's decrees. As the number of executions ordered by the Revolutionary Tribunal increased*

Date	2015
Publication information	7/6/2015, Vol. 67 Issue 12, p4-16. 8p. 4 Color Photographs, 1 Illustration, 1 Graph.
Title	The Week
Source	**MAG**: National Review

Expanded context 2:

*months, complaints have been heard from Jerry Seinfeld, Chris Rock, Bill Maher, Patton Oswalt, John Cleese, and a whole host of other funnymen who have suggested that it is time to stand athwart hysteria yelling, " Stop! " " There's a creepy PC thing out there that really bothers me, " Seinfeld told Seth Meyers in June. People today " just want to use these words: That's racist. That's sexist. That's prejudice.' They don't even know what they're talking about. " Comedians are **notorious** for pushing back against authority. Could it be that America's left-wing censors have finally become the Man? #? American Pharoah has won the Triple Crown, the first horse to do so since 1978, when Affirmed won it. American Pharoah is the twelfth horse to win the Triple Crown. Why did so many of us root for him in the third leg, the Belmont Stakes, instead of one of the underdogs? Must one horse grab all the glory? There is a natural thrill in*

Analysis:

Etymologically, notorious is a borrowing word from classical Latin *nōtus* means *"known"* and *"notify"*. In 12th century (post-classical Latin), the meaning of the word changed to *well-known*, argued from *nōtus* (NOTIFY v.) + *-ōrius* suffix. This word also has its form in Middle French *notoire* (NOTORY adj.), Anglo-

Norman *notoire, notoir, notoro, notorie*, Portuguese *notório* (13th century as *notorjo*), Spanish *notorio* (1325 or earlier) and Catalan *notori* (14th century). Semantic feature of this word can be described as follows:

Notorious → *nōtus* + *-ōrius*

[KNOWN] [NOTIFY] [WELL-KNOWN]

This word is argued has experienced pejoration due to linguistics since the nowadays definition is different from the very first concept of the borrowing-word. In expanded context 1 and context 2, the word is associated with the negative connotation. In linguistics cases of pejoration, there are no factors involved but the association of this word with negative marker is frequently used (that is internal factors in internal system of language.)

A written statement in classical Latin shows *nōtōria* (feminine) is notifying the authorities of a crime (perhaps short for *epistola nōtōria*) + OUS suffix.

From 1495-1891 the word referred to *well-known* with neutral or favorable connotations, and in 1531-1863, it changed to *publicly knowable* but in an obscene sense. Afterward, the sense of the word change to *infamous* for a criminal and sinner in 1549-1844, then developed into discreditable or disgraceful to a person and noted for something which is not generally approved from 1574-1915. Negative connotation arose 17th century from frequent association with derogatory nouns. This word itself is to describe people, places, or things that are famous for a bad reason or bad reputation.

To sum up the development, the table 4.2.1 presented the semantic change (pejorative development) of the word *notorious.*

Notorious	Semantic Features	Contrastive Features	Meaning
Origin	[KNOWN] [NOTIFY] [WELL-KNOWN]	-	Generally accepted or familiar to people
16th century	[NOTIFYING THE AUTHORITIES OF A CRIME]	[CRIME]	An illegal act that against the law
17th century	[FAMOUS FOR A BAD REASON]	[FAMOUS FOR A BAD REASON]	Known or recognized by many people but for a bad reason
Date 2015	[WELL-KNOWN FOR SOMETHING BAD]	[RECOGNIZED] [POOR IN QUALITY]	Well known or famous especially for something bad

Table 4.2.1 Semantic features of *notorious* (pejorative development)

Furthermore, the illustration of the word change of *notorious* may be seen in table 1.3 of appendices.

4.3.2 Egregious

Date	2015
Publication information	New York : Tor,Edition: First edition.
Title	The sleeping king
Author	Dees, Cindy,
Source	**FIC**: The sleeping king

Expanded context 1:

> *A message to Maximillian that Anton was his man, mayhap? # Ammertus continued, " You are suited to Dupree as well as anyone. And of course, you safeguard the Emperor's interests tirelessly at all times, do you not? " # He opened his mouth to agree most fervently that he lived only to serve the Empire, but a movement off to his right*

startled him into glancing away from the Emperor for a second. Horrified, he slammed his gaze back to the throne. To look away from the Emperor uninvited was an ***egregious*** *insult to His Resplendent Majesty. Abject relief turned his gut to water as he saw that Maximillian, too, had looked over at the opened golden door and failed to notice Anton's unpardonable breach of etiquette. # " What is it, Oretia? " Ammertus snapped. # Anton's eyes widened. Oretia? The oracle of the Imperial Court? It was said the powerful Child of Fate had never been wrong in centuries of prophecies. Supposedly, it was she who foretold the death of the*

Date	2015 (150804)
Publication information	A-SECTION; Pg. A11
Title	The limitations of sanctions on Iran
Author	Walter Pincus
Source	**NEWS**: Washington Post

Expanded context 2:

items relevant to Iran's missile program. Under terrorism, counter-proliferation, missile and human rights authorities, the United States will continue sanctions on third parties, including the Revolutionary Guard Corps and its leaders, who appear to be released under the JCPOA. Zarate spoke of weaknesses in the nuclear deal's "snapback" provision, which would permit the majority of an eight-member joint U.N. commission to reimpose sanctions based on any allegations that Iran was cheating. Calling it "a blunt instrument, " Zarate said, " It will only be applied if the most ***egregious*** *violations can be proven openly and convincingly to all parties. " Nephew, on the other hand, called for using the joint commission for " more modest sanctions snapback, " even for minor violations, because " the Iranians need to understand that we will respond at all times... challenging them when we see things that are inconsistent with the terms of the deal. " One critical element that I wrote about last week - Iran's earlier nuclear weapons research, the possible military dimensions (PMD*

Analysis:

Etymologically, *egregious* is a borrowing word from classical Latin *ēgregius* means *outstanding, excellent, splendid.* This word also has its form from

Middle French egregieux, egrege (late 15th century), French égrège, Old Occitan Catalan *egregi* (14th century), Spanish *egregio* (late 14th century), Portuguese egrégio (15th century), Italian *egregio* (a1321). Semantic feature of this word may be described as follows:

Egregious → *ēgregius*

[OUTSTANDING] [EXCELLENT] [SPLENDID]

Thus, the word *ēgregius* in its original sense on Latin meant *"exceptionally good."*

Later, English adapted it with a particular morphological and semantic adaptation. By means, Latin *ēgregius* was adapted into English *egregious,* formed from *ex* "out of" + *greg* (grex) "flock" + -OUS suffix "forming adjective", meaning *"standing out from the flock"* and originally in English described something that was remarkably good. However, it acquires negative connotation from its frequent association with derogatory nouns—(it is also internal factor in internal system of language) as can be seen in expanded context 1 and 2.

Around 1550-1873, the word *egregious* represented a great, distinguished quality of a person. It is used frequently to convey humorous or sarcastic exaggeration, then the word got its negative sense in 1566-2001 in which the word referred to conspicuously bad or wrong of a person, known by bad reputation. In conclusion, the sense of sarcastic appearing to have arisen as an ironic use of sense arose late 15th century. The word explained something that was stand out but not in a good way, and that was the only sense that has been maintained.

To sum up, the semantic change of egregious is presented through table 4.3.2.

Egregious	Semantic Features	Contrastive Features	Meaning
Origin	[OUTSTANDING] [EXCELLENT] [SPLENDID]	-	Easy to notice especially because of being important or very good
English borrowing from Latin	[SOMETHING THAT WAS REMARKABLY GOOD]	[REMARKABLE] [GOOD]	Unusual or surprising: likely to be noticed
15th century	[STAND OUT BUT NOT IN A GOOD WAY]	[STAND OUT BUT NOT IN A GOOD WAY]	Easy to notice but not in a good way
Date 2015	[VERY BAD] [EASILY NOTED]	[VERY BAD] [REPUTATION]	Well known by bad reputation

Table 4.3.2 Semantic features of e*gregious* (pejorative development)

To see a comprehensive description of word change of *egregious,* table 1.4 provides the meaning and sense development of the word.