

Etymologies of wellbeing

Etymologies of wellbeing:

Exploring the non-English roots of English words used in positive psychology

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The Journal of Positive Psychology

Note: This is not the final version of the article in The Journal of Positive Psychology.

It is not the copy of record.

Abstract

Mainstream psychology can be considered relatively Western-centric, as reflected in the fact that its discourse and theorising is mainly in English, influencing how it conceptualises its subject matter. However, English itself is a complex product of multiple cultural influences, including the widespread borrowing of words from other languages. To shed light on this issue, this paper conducted an etymological analysis of a sample of words in psychology – focusing as a case study on a seminal article in positive psychology. The analysis identified 1333 lexemes, of which more than 60% can be regarded as loanwords (i.e., borrowed from other languages). The analysis shows the great cultural influences that have combined to form English, and hence psychology, yet also the extent to which this influence has been limited to certain cultures. The paper thus illustrates how psychology has benefitted from insights forged in other languages, but moreover how it might continue to do so through more systematic and comprehensive forms of cross-cultural engagement.

Keywords: language; etymology; positive psychology; wellbeing

Introduction

Among the criticisms often levelled against psychology is that the field is relatively Western-centric, and would therefore benefit from greater cross-cultural sensitivity and engagement (Henrich, Heine, & Norenzayan, 2010). As an example, research and theorising is mainly conducted in English, which influences the field's conceptualisation and understanding of its subject matter (Lomas, 2018). Intriguingly though, these claims are both challenged *and* supported by considerations of the nature of English itself. As this paper will show, English – like most languages – is something of a multi-cultural “melting pot,” heavily shaped by influences and imports from across the globe. That is, English – and psychology too therefore – has evolved by “borrowing” words from other cultures to enrich its lexicon. To an extent, this slightly punctures the charges of psychology as being insular and Western-centric, since other cultures have played a historical role in bringing the field into being. At the same time though, such considerations corroborate claims that the field would benefit from greater cross-cultural engagement. Given that the field, and English more broadly, has been greatly augmented by concepts imported from other languages, a strong case can thus be made for further such engagement, and the incorporation of even more ideas from across the globe.

This paper will explore these ideas by conducting an etymological analysis of words used in psychology, focusing as a case study on the topic of wellbeing. Specifically, a sample of words from the area of positive psychology will be analysed, with the sample comprising the words used in a Seligman and Csikszentmihalyi's (2000) seminal and foundational paper, *Positive Psychology: An Introduction*, published in *American Psychologist*. First though, to contextualise the analysis, this introduction will further outline the premise of the paper. It begins by making the case that psychology is relatively Western-centric, focusing specifically on English as its hegemonic mode of discourse. However, our attention will then turn to the origins and development of English itself, showing that it emerged and evolved through the

confluence of multiple cultural and linguistic sources, a process which has necessarily shaped the field of psychology.

Psychology as Western-Centric

Scholarship is inevitably influenced by the cultural contexts in which it is conducted. In that respect, given that psychology is practised across the globe, one might speak of multiple “ethnopsychologies.” These can be identified at various scales, from the transnational, such as Western ethnopsychology (Wierzbicka, 1989), through the national (Kohrt & Maharjan, 2009) to the subnational (Lutz, 1985). However, over the second half of the 20th century, Western ethnopsychology, and more specifically American ethnopsychology, has come to dominate the field as a whole (academic psychology as an international endeavour). Indeed, such is the hegemony of American ethnopsychology that its cultural specificity is often overlooked and it is instead regarded uncritically as psychology *in toto* (Pickren, 2009). An influential analysis of these power dynamics was provided by Danziger (2006): before the Second World War were various centres of knowledge and practice, including Berlin, Cambridge, and Chicago, as well as peripheral locations where such knowledge/practice was reproduced. However, the post-war economic, military, and cultural dominance of the United States meant that American psychology was exported globally, effectively becoming the sole centre, to the extent that the qualifier “American” soon became erased as superfluous. Consequently, concepts, ideologies, priorities, and methods associated with American psychology came to dominate the international scene.

One aspect of this dominance is that (American) English has become the default language for the field, constituting most of its literature and discourse (e.g., at conferences). As a result, most of its ideas and theories are structured around the contours of the English language. This linguistic bias is an issue, since the knowledge developed within the field is therefore to an extent provincial and culturally-specific. This claim can be understood

through the prism of the “linguistic relativity hypothesis” (LRH). The idea that culture, via language, influences thought can be traced back at least as far as Herder (1772), who argued that differences in the mentalities of individual countries derived in large part from the nature of their language. In the modern era, these ideas found their most prominent articulation with the anthropologist Sapir (1929) and his student Whorf (1940), to the extent that the LHR is sometimes referred to as the “Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis.” As per the general tenets of the LHR, they argued that language plays a constitutive role in the way people experience and understand life. As Whorf (1956) put it, “We dissect nature along lines laid out by our native languages... The world is presented as a kaleidoscopic flux of impressions which has to be organized... largely by the linguistic systems in our minds” (pp. 213-214). Such linguistic parsing takes two main forms: grammatical structure and lexical content. The most impactful relativity effects are generally thought to pertain to the former, since grammar structures are arguably more foundational to the mind than lexical frameworks, which essentially fit within the structures provided by grammar (Lucy, 1996). For instance, Whorf argued that the Hopi have a different experience of time – in contrast to Western cultures – due to particularities in their grammar, which he appraised as lacking a linear sense of past, present and future. That said, lexical variation is still impactful epistemologically, influencing the ideas and categories people use to conceptualise and understand the world.

The LHR has of course generated much debate over the decades, with a wealth of empirical research delving into its intricacies. A prominent example is the phenomenon of colour perception, which has attracted considerable attention ever since the Cambridge expedition to the Torres Straits, where scholars observed that colour-term inventories vary across languages (Rivers, 1901). This does not merely mean that cultures differ in how they parse the colour spectrum (e.g., segmenting it into more or fewer categories). Theorists such as Lucy (1997) – drawing on anthropological scholars like Conklin (1955) – point to cross-

cultural differences in what is meant by colour itself. For instance, whereas in English, colour terms identify properties such as hue, saturation, and brightness, those in other languages can also pertain to properties like lustre, luminosity, and reflectance, and thus capturing different dimensions altogether (such as succulence versus desiccation). Davies and Corbett (1997) suggest that scholarship up to the 1970s was dominated by a strongly relativist perspective, in which colour perception was regarded as being heavily influenced by cultural conditioning. Then came a surge of work taking a more universalist perspective, which held that lexical differences vis-à-vis colour are superficial, with considerable cross-cultural communality in colour perception (Franklin, Clifford, Williamson, & Davies, 2005). The debate continues, with various scholars leaning towards one of these two perspectives, but most scholars agree that culture has at least *some* influence on people's perception and understanding of colour. The central point here though is not merely that people from different cultures may differ in their experience and conceptualisation of colour (and indeed all aspects of life). It is that these differences apply to psychologists themselves, and therefore to the field of psychology.

That is, the LRH has bearing on scholarship itself, influencing phenomena such as the nomological network of concepts in a given field. An endeavour such as psychology will by necessity be influenced and moreover restricted by the lexical tools at its disposal – which, in the case of psychology, is mainly the lexical landscape of English, as argued above. Concepts that have been identified and articulated in English may become objects of interest and study. However, the LRH posits that there may be aspects or dimensions of life that have not been lexicalised in English for whatever reason. We see that in the case of “untranslatable” words, terms which lack an exact equivalent in a given language, such as English (Lomas, 2018). For various complex reasons – including geography, climate, and tradition – another culture may have identified and labelled a phenomenon that has been overlooked by English-speaking cultures; as such, that culture will have a signifier which English lacks. In such instances,

psychology is unlikely to take that phenomenon as a focus of study; in some sense, it would not “exist” as a topic of concern. In ways such as this, psychology is constrained by the boundaries and limitations of the English language. This corroborates the argument that psychology is relatively Western-centric, and would thus benefit from a greater degree of cross-cultural sensitivity and engagement (Henrich et al., 2010).

However, even as we recognise the validity of this point, we can also turn our critical attention to English itself. As we shall see, this has a complex provenance, and in many ways is already the fruit of a great degree of cross-cultural cross-fertilisation.

The Roots of English

The roots of English lie in the Proto-Germanic languages, which are part of the broader Indo-European language family. Although the historical details and dates are speculative and much debated, according to Grant (2009), many scholars agree that the Proto-Germanic languages began to diversify from the Indo-European tree around 500 BCE, with North-Western Germanic splitting off soon after, followed a few hundred years later by West Germanic. What we now call English subsequently emerged from this latter diversification, dating from the migration of three Germanic tribes – the Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes – to the British Isles around the 5th Century CE. As the Anglo-Saxons subsequently became dominant in England, their West Germanic language supplanted the extant languages of Roman Britain (e.g., Latin and Brittonic). Ever since, this emergent “English” language has undergone considerable evolution, through three main phases: Old English (circa 450 – 1100 CE); Middle English (circa 1100-1500); and Modern English (split into Early Modern English, circa 1500-1800, and Late Modern English, to the present day). This evolution partly involved shifting patterns in features of language use such as pronunciation. However, much of the process involved lexicalisation, i.e., adding new words and phrases to the lexicon.

Such lexicalisation generates two key questions for our purposes here: where from, and why? Regarding the former, sometimes lexicalisation involves coining new words (often by combining existing morphemes in novel ways), or perhaps adapting existing words in innovative ways. An example of the latter is the notion of “boredom,” which entered the language when Charles Dickens (1853) creatively deployed the verb “to bore” – i.e., pierce or wear down – to depict Lady Dedlock’s apathetic state. Often however, words are “borrowed” from other languages. Indeed, in one sense this applies to Old English as a whole, which mostly constitutes the importation of an entire West Germanic lexicon. The Norman invasion from 1066 onwards then inaugurated a new phase of language development – labelled Middle English – as the conquerors brought their own French language to the British Isles (Rothwell, 1998). The result was a temporary linguistic class division, with the upper echelons of society switching to French, and the lower classes remaining with Old English. Eventually, English regained dominance, but now with many French words added. Of course, French itself had roots in, and borrowings from, other languages, like Latin and Arabic, just as these languages too had their own sources, such as the Greek influence upon Latin (Grant, 2009). Then, the phase of Modern English saw direct borrowing from many languages as these became more widely available in published works, particularly Greek and Latin words. This process also saw the creation of neologisms – e.g., for new inventions – some of which combined lexemes from multiple languages, such as television, which joined the Greek stem *tele* (i.e., far off) to the Latin *visio* (the act of seeing).

Indeed, English truly is a melting pot of borrowed words. Of the more than 600,000 lexemes in the Oxford English Dictionary, the percentage of borrowed words – those which cannot be taken back “to the earliest known stages of a language” (Lehmann, 1962, p.212), namely Old English in the present case – is estimated at between 32% (Durkin, 2014) and 41% (Tadmor, 2009). This figure is among the highest in a selection of languages analysed

by Tadmor (2009) (with the highest being 62% for Selice Romany, and the lowest being 1.2% for Mandarin). With English, these words have been borrowed from a great range of sources. An analysis by Grant (2009) indicated that of the total number of English lexemes, approximately 25% were borrowed directly from French, 8% from Latin, 3.5% from Old Norse, 1.3% from Dutch and Middle-Low German, and 2% from Greek. A remaining 3.5% were borrowed from various other languages, from Arabic (e.g., zero, via Italian) to Sanskrit (e.g., pepper, via Greek and Latin).

Collectively, these borrowings are referred to as loanwords (Durkin, 2014). However, more specific terminology has also been developed to reflect the notion that loanwords can be at different stages of the borrowing process. Appropriately enough, linguists themselves deploy loanwords (from German) to depict these varying levels of assimilation: *gastwört* (guest-word), *fremdwört* (foreignisms), and *lehnwört* (loanwords proper) (Cannon & Kaye, 1994). Least assimilated are *gastwört*, words whose status as a foreign term is still clear; deploying immigration terminology, the OED used to refer to these as “aliens” (in contrast to *fremdwört*, which were labelled “denizens,” and *lehnwört*, which were deemed “naturals”). These words, which largely retain the pronunciation, orthography, grammar and meaning they have in their donor language, are usually limited to specialist vocabularies, and are italicized when used. More assimilated are *fremdwört*, which have been welcomed into the language as a stable part of the lexicon, but which are nevertheless still consciously regarded as foreign words. Finally, *lehnwört* – loanwords proper – are those whose assimilation into the host language is essentially complete. Speakers tend not to regard, or even recognise, these as being of foreign origin; they are indistinguishable from the rest of the lexicon, and open to normal rules of word use and formation. Strictly speaking, loanwords are a case of *lexical* borrowing – one type of a more general phenomenon of borrowing – in that they are words (i.e., lexemes) rather than phrases, and usually constitute unanalysable units in the

recipient language (Haspelmath, 2009). That is, the corresponding word source in the donating language can be complex or even phrasal, but this complex internal structure is usually lost when it enters the host language. That said, if sufficient numbers of semantically-related complex words enter a language, it may be possible for speakers to appreciate their morphological structure. This is frequently the case with neoclassical compounds using Greek or Latin (e.g., where English speakers may come to understand that words featuring the Greek root *ethno-* all relate to nationhood in some way).

The foregoing addresses the issue of where words are borrowed from, but arguably the more compelling question is *why* words are borrowed. Haspelmath (2009) identifies two main reasons, which he labels as “core” versus “cultural” borrowings. The former is when a loanword replicates a word that already exists in the recipient language. This may happen for sociolinguistic reasons, such as the cultural capital associated with using foreign words (Blank, 1999). Even more intriguing though is the phenomenon of “cultural” borrowings. Haspelmath describes these as “loanwords by necessity,” where the recipient language lacks its own word for the referent in question – with the foreign word thus being untranslatable, as elucidated above. This might occur, for instance, when a new invention, practice, or idea is introduced to a culture. Thus, in the absence of an appropriate native word – or a new word being coined – the loanword is taken up because it is cognitively and socially useful, allowing speakers to articulate ideas they had previously struggled to. In Lehrer’s (1974) terminology, such words fill “semantic gaps,” namely “the lack of a convenient word to express what [one] wants to speak about” (p.105). Such gaps are what make words untranslatable, indicating phenomena that have been overlooked or undervalued by one’s own culture, but which another culture has identified and labelled. As a result, a borrowed word can *fill* a semantic gap. For instance, analysing loanword adoption across languages, Tadmor (2009) found that most borrowed words belong to categories susceptible to the introduction of novel ideas and

practices, such as religion and belief (of which 41% of English words are loanwords), and clothing and grooming (39%). By contrast, aspects of life less susceptible to such innovation have far less borrowing, such as the body (14%), spatial relations (14%) and sense perception (11%). That is, semantic gaps are less likely to arise in relation to phenomena which are common across cultures, such as bodily structures and processes. By contrast, phenomena more subject to creativity and innovation – such as belief systems – are more likely to have culturally specific elements; this, in turn, means that other cultures may have semantic gaps in relation to these elements, necessitating the borrowing of loanwords.

Thus, English has been greatly enriched over the centuries by the importation of loanwords. These have augmented the lexicon with respect to all areas of life, enhancing English-speakers' ability to conceptualise and understand any given phenomenon. This process of enhancement applies to all realms of existence, including our understating of mind and behaviour – a realm of knowledge which in recent centuries has come to be known as “psychology.” Indeed, this process applies to the concept of psychology itself, which is a complex product of multiple cultural sources and phases of invention. Its roots are the Greek terms *psykhe* (which in the classical era encompassed meanings such as breath, spirit, and soul) and *logia* (referring to the study of a given phenomenon). However, the term is widely believed to have been coined in the mid-16th century – using Latinised versions of the Greek roots – by Philip Melanchthon, a German Lutheran theologian, to describe the “study of the soul” (i.e., in a religious/spiritual context) (Pitkin, 2004). That said, these origins remain a matter of some debate, with other scholars also given credit by some (Brock, 2015). The term's usage in a more strictly psychological sense, i.e., the study of the mind, is similarly contested, especially given that consideration of the mind has long been the province of philosophers and theologians. However, this specifically psychological usage – untethered from philosophical or religious discourse – is widely regarded as being popularised in the 18th

century with the publication of Christian Wolff's *Psychologia Empirica* in 1737 (Richards, 1980). Even then, English-speaking scholars still tended to use the term "mental philosophy" to describe the study and understanding of the mind, and it was not until the mid-19th century that the Anglicised term "psychology" began to be widely adopted through the influence of scholars such as William Hamilton (Danziger, 1997).

The entire modern psychological lexicon is the product of a similarly rich and complex etymological history. Thus, in the interests of shedding light on these developmental processes, the present paper conducts an etymological excavation of a selection of words in the field. To render the enquiry manageable and focused – given that the field spans a vast arena of discourse – it concentrates on one particular topic, namely wellbeing. Specifically, it focuses on wellbeing as seen through the prism of positive psychology – this being the author's own area of scholarship – which can broadly be defined as the scientific study of wellbeing (Lomas, Hefferon, & Ivtzan, 2015). This relatively new paradigm/discipline was initiated at the turn of the millennium, drawing on such roots as humanistic psychology, but with an explicit rationale of bringing more "positive" topics to the fore in mainstream psychology. These origins are articulated in Seligman and Csikszentmihalyi's (2000) seminal paper, *Positive Psychology: An Introduction*, published in *American Psychologist*, which inaugurated the new endeavour. This paper was therefore selected here to provide the sample of words under consideration, as outlined below.

Methods

The aim of the paper is to conduct an etymological analysis of words used in psychology. Since the field comprises a huge realm of discourse, this endeavour was made feasible by delimiting it in several ways. First, the choice was made to restrict the focus to the topic of wellbeing, as seen through the prism of positive psychology, as noted above. Then, within this specific realm of psychology, a sample of discourse was selected through the expedient

means of choosing one journal article, namely Seligman and Csikszentmihalyi's (2000) aforementioned paper *Positive Psychology: An Introduction*. This was selected on the basis of being: (a) one of the most influential papers on wellbeing in psychology (initiating positive psychology); (b) published in one of the foremost psychology journals; and (c) coming out at the turn of the millennium (so constituting a symbolic marker of our current age). The approach taken was to identify the etymology of every word in the main text of the article using the prominent and widely-used online etymology dictionary (www.etymonline.com).

Every word in the main text was entered into the search function of the dictionary. From the result obtained, several items of data were extracted or extrapolated, and inputted into one overall table (see supplementary table below). First, the word itself was inputted in the first column. In general, words were inputted as they appeared in the paper. However, given that some words featured in the paper multiple times but in slightly different ways (e.g., various conjugations of a verb, or an adjective based on a noun), to avoid repetition and redundancy, in general the table includes only one instance of a given lexeme (with a lexeme being a basic abstract unit of meaning that exists regardless of the number of inflectional endings it may permit). To give one example, "spirit," "spiritual," and "spirituality" all derive from the same root (the Latin *spiritus*), and also all entered English around the same time (borrowed from French in the 13th century); thus, the table just includes the term "spirit." The exception to this rule was if there were significant difference in either time or meaning between a lexeme and a related concept. For instance, "citizen" entered English around the 12th Century (from the French *citeien*), but "citizenship" did not appear until the 17th Century (with the addition of the suffix -ship); as such, these constitute two separate entries in the table.

The second item of data extracted from the search query – and so inputted into the second column of the table – was the grammatical status of the word (e.g., whether a noun,

verb, etc.). Third, words were classified (by the author) into three conceptual categories: psychological concepts (those deemed to specifically pertain to the mind and its functions); general concepts (those which belong to English more broadly); and grammatical terms (e.g., those whose main function is to clarify relationships between nouns and verbs). Fourth, words were classified (by the author) into three etymological categories: native (belonging either to the Germanic languages from which English emerged, or originating in Old English itself); loanwords (those borrowed from other languages, but which have become assimilated into the lexicon); guestwords (those borrowed from other languages which are still perceived as “foreign”); and neologisms (words newly created in English after the Old English era, generally by combining lexical units in innovative ways). Fifth, the origin language for each word was registered. Note, this is not necessarily the same as the language from which the word entered English (which, if different, was noted in the eighth column). For instance, many words originated in Latin but entered English via French in the wake of the Norman conquest; in such cases, Latin would be inputted in the fifth column, and French in the eighth. Sixth, the word as it appeared in its original language was recorded. Seventh, and relatedly, the meaning of the word in its original language was also noted. If its meaning in English subsequently diverged significantly from this original meaning, this was indicated in the table. For instance, the term “downside” entered English in the 17th Century to signify the underneath of something, and not until the 20th Century did it imply a negative or undesirable aspect. Eighth, the language from which the term entered English – if this differed from the root language – was recorded. Finally, the ninth column shows the general time-period during which the word entered English – with most cases identifying a specific century (and also more specifically, where possible, whether early, middle, or late century), and in select cases a particular decade (where such information was available).

Results

Through the search methods outlined above, 1333 distinct lexemes were identified in the paper, 160 of which could be deemed psychological concepts (as opposed to general concepts or grammatical items). The full table of all 1333 items is included as a supplementary table (since it runs to 34 pages). It features nine columns pertaining to the data of interest outlined above: (1) the word itself; (2) its grammatical category; (3) its conceptual category; (4) its etymological category; (5) its origin language; (6) its form in its origin language; (7) its meaning in its origin language; (8) the language via which it entered English (if different from its origin language); and (9) the time period in which it entered English. To give an indication of the data contained in this overall table, a subset is included below as table 2, featuring only psychological concepts (since these are likely to be of most interest to readers). Before that though, the tables and figures immediately below this paragraph contain an analytic summary of the data. The main data of interest here were the origin language of words and the period in which the words entered English (columns 5 and 9 respectively in table 2 and the supplementary table). Table 1 below shows the number of words entering English during its history – namely, prior to the 12th Century (column 3), followed by the subsequent nine centuries from the 12th to the 20th (columns 4 to 12). The data are broken down by origin language, expressed as a total figure and as a percentage. For both total figure and percentage, two numbers are offered: the number and percentage of all words (i.e., out of the total of 1333); and, in parentheses, the number and percentage of psychological words (i.e., out of 160). The figures for all words are also represented visually in figures 1 and 2: figure 1 shows the time periods as columns and origin languages as stacks within them, while figure 2 reverses this, showing the origin languages as columns and time periods as stacks.

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Table 1. Etymological influx of words into English across the centuries

Language	Metric	Pre 12c.	12c.	13c.	14c.	15c.	16c.	17c.	18c.	19c.	20c.	Total
Latin	n	9 (2)	47 (5)	90	208	116	73 (7)	37 (5)	8 (-)	6 (2)	-	594
	%	0.6 (1.2)	3.5 (3.1)	(11) 6.7 (6.7)	(27) 15.5 (16.6)	(12) 8.7 (7.4)	5.5 (4.4)	2.7 (3.1)	0.6 (-)	0.4 (1.2)	-	-
Germanic	n	293	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	293
	%	(10) 21.9 (6.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10) 21.9 (6.1)
English	n	50 (5)	16 (2)	13 (2)	13 (1)	12 (3)	31 (7)	34 (9)	13 (4)	26 (6)	26	234
	%	3.7 (3.1)	1.2 (1.2)	0.9 (1.2)	0.9 (0.6)	0.9 (1.8)	2.3 (4.3)	2.5 (5.6)	1.0 (2.5)	1.9 (3.7)	(11) 1.9 (6.7)	(11) 17.5 (31.9)
French	n	-	14 (-)	24 (2)	18 (2)	8 (1)	10 (1)	7 (2)	7 (2)	4 (-)	2 (1)	94 (11)
	%	-	1.0 (-)	1.8 (1.2)	1.3 (1.2)	0.6 (0.6)	0.7 (0.6)	0.5 (1.2)	0.5 (1.2)	0.4 (-)	0.1 (0.6)	0.1 (0.6)
Greek	n	-	15 (1)	7 (1)	28 (5)	6 (1)	20 (2)	12 (1)	3 (-)	3 (1)	-	94 (12)
	%	-	1.1 (0.6)	0.5 (0.6)	2.0 (3.1)	0.4 (0.6)	1.5 (1.2)	0.9 (0.6)	0.2 (-)	0.2 (0.6)	-	-
German	n	-	-	-	-	-	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (-)	3 (1)	2 (1)	9 (4)
	%	-	-	-	-	-	0.1 (0.6)	0.1 (0.6)	0.1 (-)	0.2 (0.6)	0.1 (0.6)	0.1 (0.6)
Old Norse	n	-	2 (-)	-	3 (-)	1 (-)	1 (-)	-	-	-	-	7 (-)
	%	-	0.1 (-)	-	0.3 (-)	0.1 (-)	0.1 (-)	-	-	-	-	0.5 (-)
Italian	n	-	-	-	-	-	1 (-)	3 (2)	-	1 (-)	-	5 (2)
	%	-	-	-	-	-	0.1 (-)	0.2 (1.2)	-	0.1 (-)	-	0.4 (1.2)
Arabic	n	-	-	-	-	-	1 (-)	-	-	-	-	1 (-)
	%	-	-	-	-	-	0.1 (-)	-	-	-	-	0.1 (-)
Dutch	n	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (-)	-	-	-	1 (-)
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1 (-)	-	-	-	0.1 (-)
Scottish	n	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (-)	-	-	1 (-)
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1 (-)	-	-	0.1 (-)
All	n	352	94 (8)	134	270	143	138	95 (20)	34 (6)	43	30	1333
	%	(17)	7.0 (4.9)	(16)	(35)	(17)	(18)	7.1 (12.5)	2.5 (3.7)	(10)	(13)	(160)
		18.9 (10.4)	10.0 (9.8)	20.0 (21.5)	10.7 (10.4)	10.3 (11.2)			3.2 (6.1)	2.2 (8.0)	100 (100)	

Note. Figures for psychological words are in parentheses. Percentages (which are rounded to 1 decimal place) outside parentheses reflect the percentage of overall words (n = 1333), and percentages inside parentheses reflect the percentage of psychological words (n = 160).

Figure 1. Etymological influx of words into English (by language)

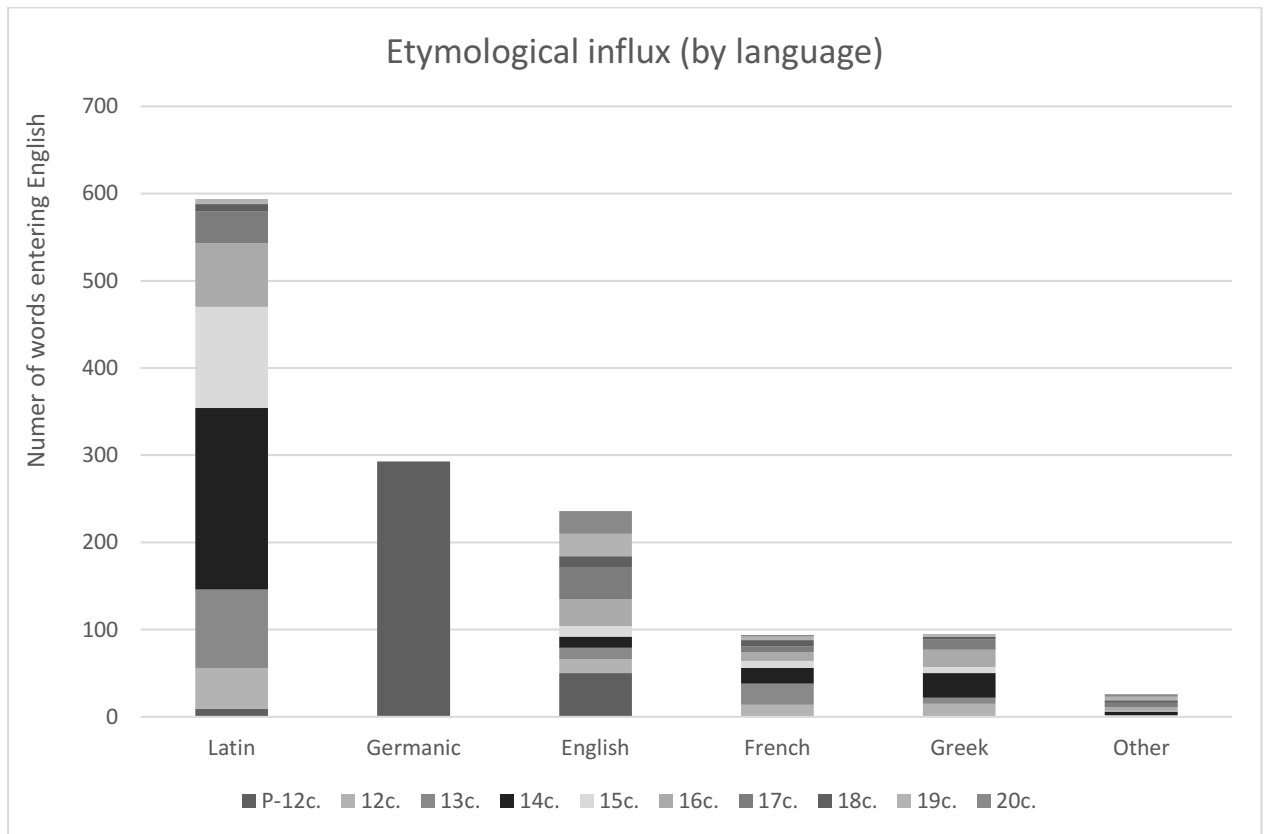
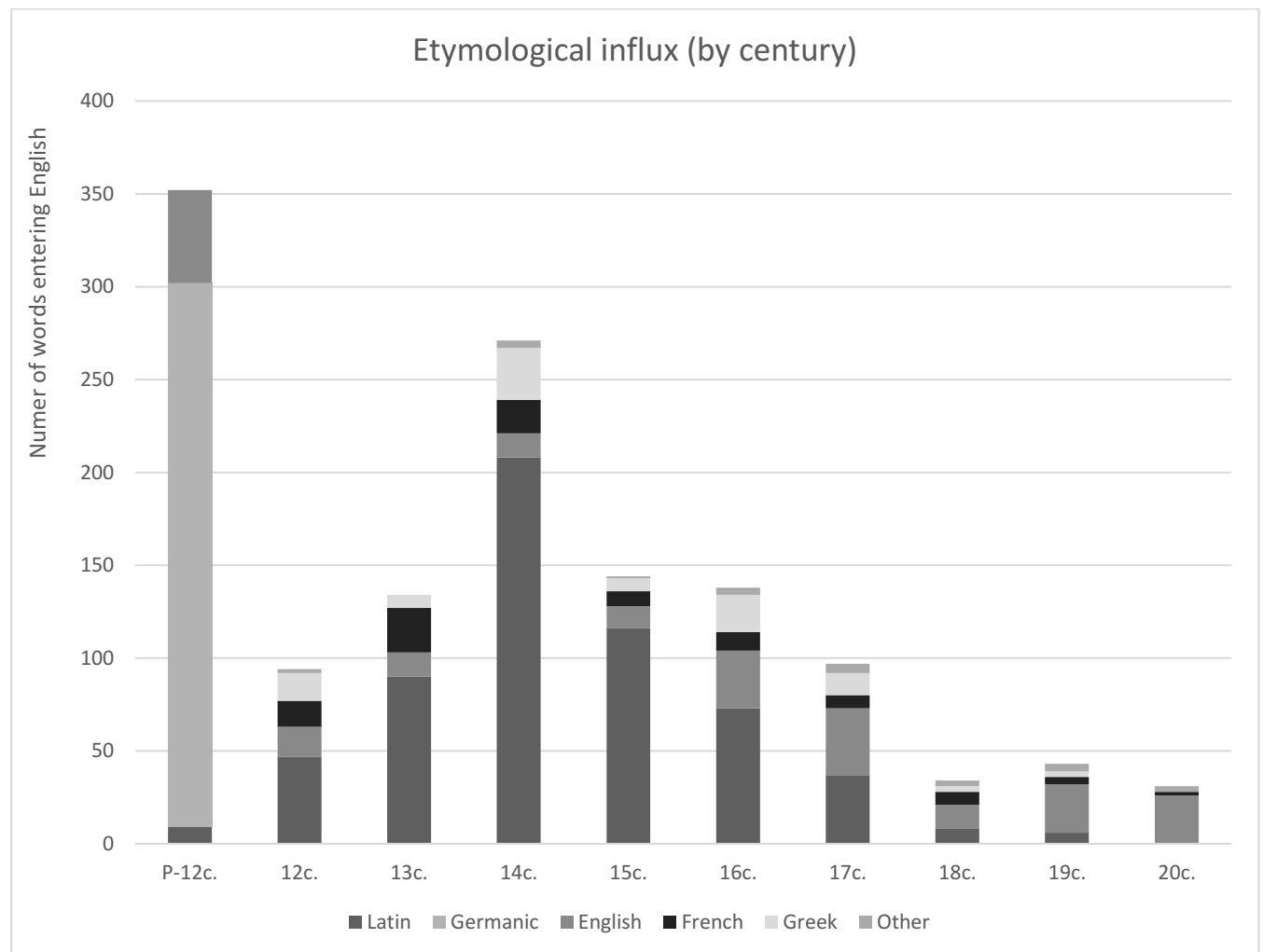


Figure 2. Etymological influx of words into English (by century)



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Table 2. Etymologies of psychological words

Word	Category	Type	Word status	Origin	Original/root	Original meaning	Prox. source	Date
Affective	adj.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Affect + ive	Affect + ive		20c.
Alert	v., n., adv.	Psych concept	Loanword	Italian	All'erta	To the height (i.e., being vigilant)	French	17c. (e) – 1610s
Altruism	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	French	Altruisme	Altrui (of or to others) + isme		19c. (m) – 1850s
Anger	n.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Angaz	To grieve, vex, distress; to be vexed at, take offense with	Old Norse	12c. (p)
Anxiety	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Anxietatem	Anguish, anxiety, solicitude		16c. (e) – 1520s
Appeal	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Appellare	To accost, address, appeal to, summon, name	French	14c. (e)
Appetite	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Appetitus	Appetite, longing; desire toward	French	13c.
Attention	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Attentionem	Give heed to; stretch toward	French	14c. (l)
Attitude	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Aptitudinem	Tendency, likelihood	Italian, t. French	17c. (m); 18c. n
Attract	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Attractus	To draw, pull; to attract		15c. (e)
Authentic	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Greek	Authentikos	Original, genuine, principal	Latin, t. French	14c. (m)
Autonomy	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Greek	Autonomia	Independence, freedom		17c. (e) – 1620s
Aware	v.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Ga-waraz	Watchful, vigilant		12c. (p)
Belief	n.	Psych concept	Native	English (Old)	Bileave	Confidence reposed in a person or thing		12c. (l)
Belongingness	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Belonging + ness	The quality of belonging		20c.
Bore	v.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Buron	N.s. (boredom): figurative extension of bore on the notion of move forward slowly and persistently		12c. (p); 18c. n – 1780s
Character	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Greek	Kharakter	Engraved mark; symbol or imprint on the soul	French	14c. (m)
Cognitive	adj.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Cognitive	From Latin – cognit (get to know, recognize) + ive		16c. (l) – 1580s
Compulsive	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Compulsus	To drive together, force		16c.
Concentrate	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Italian	Concentrare	From Latin com (with, together) + centrum (centre)		17c. (e) – 1630s

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Confident	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Confidentem	Firmly trusting, reliant, bold, daring	French	16c. (m)
Conscious	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Conscious	knowing, aware		17c. (e) – 1610s
Consciousness	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Conscious + ness	Conscious + ness; internal knowledge		17c. (e) – 1630s
Content	adj. n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Contentus	Contained, satisfied	French	15c.
Courage	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Cor	Heart	French	13c.
Depression	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Depressionem	To press down, depress	French	14c.; 15c. (e) n
Desirability		Psych concept	Neologism	English	Desire + ability	State or condition of being worthy to be desired		19c. (e) – 1820s
Desire	v., n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Desiderare	Long for, wish for; demand, expect	French	12c.
Despair	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Desperare	To despair, to lose all hope	French	14c. (m)
Determination	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Determinationem	Conclusion, boundary	French	14c. (m)
Dispirit	v.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Dis + spirit	Dis + spirit		17c. (m) – 1640s
Disposition	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Dispositionem	Arrangement, management	French	14c. (l)
Dissolution	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Dissolutionem	A dissolving, destroying, interruption	French	14c. (m)
Distaste	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Dis + taste	Dis + taste		16c. (l) – 1590s
Distress	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Districtus	Draw apart, hinder	French	13c.
Dysphoria	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Dysphoria	From Greek roots dys (bad) + pherin (bearing)		20c.
Ecstasy	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Greek	Ekstasis	Entrancement, astonishment, insanity, displacement	Latin, t.French	14c. (l)
Emotion	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Emovere	Move out, remove, agitate	French	16c. (m) – 1570s
Endeavour	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	In dever	From phrase put (oneself) in dever (make it one's duty)		15c. (e)
Endure	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Indurare	Make hard; bear, tolerate	French	14c. (l)
Enjoy	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	French	Enjoir	To give joy, rejoice, take delight in		14c. (l)
Enjoyment	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Enjoy + ment	Enjoy + ment		16c. (m) – 1550s
Enlighten	v.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	En + light + en	To remove the dimness or blindness		14c. (l)

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Enthusiasm	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Greek	Enthousiastikos	Inspired; be possessed or inspired by a god		16c.
Envy	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Invidia	Envy, jealousy	French	13c. (l)
Epiphany	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Greek	Epiphaneia	Manifestation, striking appearance	Latin, t. French	14c. (l)
Equanimity	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Aequanimitatem	Evenness of mind, calmness; goodwill, kindness		14c. (l)
Experience	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Experientia	Trial, proof, experiment, knowledge	French	14c. (l)
Faith	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Fides	Trust, faith, confidence, reliance, credence, belief	French	13c. (m)
Fantasy	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Greek	Phantasia	Power of imagination; appearance, image, perception	Latin, t. French	14c. (e)
Feel	v.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Foljanan	To feel, perceive, sense		12c. (p)
Fidelity	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Fidelitatem	Faithfulness, adherence, trustiness	French	15c. (e)
Flourish	v., n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Florere	To bloom, blossom, flower	French	13c.
Forget	v.	Psych concept	Native	English (Old)	Forgietan	For (away, amiss, opposite) + gietan (to grasp, get)		12c. (p)
Forgive	v.	Psych concept	Native	English (Old)	Forgiefan	For + giefan (give)		12c. (p)
Freedom	n.	Psych concept	Native	English (Old)	Freodom	Free + dom; power of self-determination, state of free will		12c. (p)
Gifted	adj.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Gift	talented, endowed by nature with some skill or power		17c. (m) – 1640s
Gratification	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Gratificationem	Obligingness, complaisance	French	16c. (l) – 1590s
Grumpy	adj.	Psych concept	Neologism	English		Probably related to Danish grum (cruel)		18c. (e) – 1720s
Happy	adj.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Hap	Chance, luck, fortune, fate		14c. (l)
Happiness	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Happiness	Happy + ness		16c. (e) – 1520s
Hedonic	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Greek	Hedone	Pleasure, delight, enjoyment; a pleasure, a delight		17c. (m) – 1650s
Honour	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Honorem	Honour, dignity, office, reputation	French	12c.
Hope	n., v.	Psych concept	Native	English (Old) (?)		Hope, trust, confidence		13c.
Impress	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Impressus	Press into or upon, stamp		14c. (l)
Impulse	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Impulsus	A push against, pressure, shock		15c. (e)

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Insight	n.	Psych concept	Native	English	Innsiht	Eyes of the mind, mental vision, understanding from within		12c.
Integrity	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Integritatem	Soundness, wholeness, completeness	French	14c.
Interpersonal	adj.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Inter + personal	Inter + personal		20c. (e) - 1911
Intrigue	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Intricare	To entangle, perplex, embarrass	Italian, t. French	17c. (e) - 1610s
Intrinsic	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Intrinsecus	Inwardly, on the inside	French	15c. (l)
Intuitive	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Intuitivus	Look at, consider	French	17c. (m) - 1640s
Irritate	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Irritatus	Excite, provoke, annoy		16c. (e) - 1530s
Jealous	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Greek	Zelos	Emulation, rivalry, zeal	Latin, t. French	12c.
Joy	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Gaudia	Expressions of pleasure; sensual delight	French	12c.
Know	n.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Knew	Perceive or understand as fact or truth		12c. (p)
Knowledge	n.	Psych concept	Native	English (old)	Cnawlece	Acknowledgment of a superior, honour, worship		12c. (e)
Learn	v.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Lisnojanan	To get knowledge, be cultivated; study, read, think about		12c. (p)
Lonely	adj.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	(A)lone + ly	(A)lone + ly		16c.
Love	n., v.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Lubo (n.) / lubojanan (v.)	Love, like, affection		12c. (p)
Master	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Magistrare	To reduce to subjugation	French	13c. (e)
Meme	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Meme	Coined by Dawkins from Greek mimeisthai (to imitate)		20c. (1) - 1970s
Mind	n.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Ga-mundiz	Memory, thought, intention		12c.
Mood	n.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Mōda	Mind, emotion, courage		12c. (p)
Motive	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Motivus	Moving, impelling	French	14c. (m)
Motivate	v.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Motive + ate	Motive + ate		19c. (m) - 1860s
Nationalist		Psych concept	Neologism	English	National + ist	One devoted to his/her nation		18c. (e) - 1710s
Neuro-/n	pref., n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Greek	Neuron	Nerve; originally "sinew, tendon, cord, bowstring	French	15c.
Neurochemistry	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Neurochemistry	Neuro + chemistry; chemistry of the brain		20c. (m) - 1960s

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Neuroscience	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Neuroscience	Neuro + science; science of the brain		20c. (m) – 1960s
Notice	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Notitia	A being known, celebrity, fame, knowledge	French	15c. (e)
Observe	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Observare	Watch over, note, heed, look to, attend to, guard, regard	French	14c. (l)
Obsess	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Obsessus	Watch closely; besiege, occupy; stay, remain, abide		15c.
Obsessive	adj.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Obsess + ive	To be obsessed with		20c. (m) – 1910s
Optimism	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	French	Optimum	Best, greatest good (Voltaire)	French	18c. (m) – 1759
Patience	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Patientia	Patience, endurance, submission	French	12c.
Persevere	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Perseverare	Continue steadfastly, persist	French	14c. (m)
Person	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Persona	Human being, person; a part in a drama, assumed character	French	13c. (e)
Personal/ity	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Persona	Pertaining to the person	French	14c. (l)
Perspective	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Perspectus	Clearly perceived	French	14c. (l)
Pessimism	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	French	Pessimism	From Latin pessimus (worst)		18c. (l) – 1790s
Pleasure	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Placer	To please, give pleasure, be approved	French	14c. (l)
Positive	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Positivus	Settled by agreement	French	14c. (e)
Precocious	adj.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Precocious	From Latin prae (before) + coquere (to ripen, to cook)		17c. (e) – 1640s
Prefer	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Praeferre	Place or set before, carry in front	French	14c. (l)
Preoccupy	v.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Pre + occupy	Pre + occupy		16c. (m) – 1560s
Proactive	adj.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Pro + active	Pro + active		20c. (e) – 1920s
Psychoanalysis	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	German / French	Psychoanalyse	Coined in French by Freud from Latinized form of Greek psykhe (mental) + German analyse		19c. (l) – 1890s
Psychology	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	German	Psychologia	From Greek psykhe (breath, spirit, soul) + logy		17c. (m)
Psychiatry/ist	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Psychiatria	From Greek psykhe (mind) + iatreia (healing, care)		19c. (m) – 1840s

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Purpose	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	French	Porpos	aim, intention		13c.
Rational	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Rationalis	Of or belonging to reason, reasonable	French	14c. (l)
Realise	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	French	Réaliser	To make real		17c. (e) – 1610s
Recognise	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Recognoscere	Acknowledge, recall to mind, know again; examine; certify	French	15c.
Reconcile	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Reconcilare	To bring together again; regain; win over again	French	14c. (m)
Regret	n., v.	Psych concept	Loanword	French	Regreter	Long after, bewail, lament someone's death; ask the help of		14c. (l)
Reinforcement	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Reenforcement	Re + enforce + ment		16c.
Relatedness	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Related + ness			18c. (e) – 1710s
Remind	v.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Re + mind	To remember		17c. (m) – 1640s
Resistance	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Resistentia	Make a stand against, oppose	French	14c. (m)
Resolve	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Resolvere	To loosen, loose, unyoke, undo; explain; relax; set free	French	14c. (l)
Respect	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Respectus	Regard, a looking at	French	14c. (l)
Rigour	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Rigorem	Numbness, stiffness, hardness, firmness; roughness, rudeness	French	14c. (l)
Role	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	French	Role	From Latin rotulus (roll of paper, on which script is written)		17c.
Rue	v.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Khrewen	Rue, regret		12c. (p)
Rueful	adj.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Rewfulle	Rue + full		13c.
Satisfy	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Satisfacere	Discharge fully, comply with, make amends	French	15c. (e)
Schizophrenia	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	German	Schizophrenie	From the Greek skhizein (to split) + phren (heart, mind)		20c. (e) – 1910s
See	v.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Sehwanan	To see, look; observe, perceive, understand		12c. (p)
Seek	v.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Sakanan	Inquire, search for; pursue; long for, wish for, desire		12c. (p)
Self-centred	adj.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Self + centred	Self + centred		17c. (l) – 1670s

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Self-deception	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Self + deception	Self + deception		17c. (l) – 1670s
Self-determination	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Self-determination	Self + determination		17c. (l) – 1670s
Self-directed	v.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Self + directed	Self + directed		19c.
Self-help	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Self + help	Self + help		19c. (e) – 1830s
Self-organise	v.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Self + organise	Self + organise		19c.
Self-rating	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Self + rating	Self + rating		19c.
Sense	v., n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Sensus	perception, feeling, undertaking, meaning	French	14c.
Sensitive	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Sensitivus	Capable of sensation	French	14c. (l)
Serene	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Serenus	Peaceful, calm, clear, unclouded		15c. (m)
Serious	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Serius	Weighty, important, grave	French	15c. (m)
Skeptic	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Greek	Skeptikos	Inquiring, reflective	French	16c. (l)
Smug	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	German (low)	Smücken	To adorn, dress		16c. (m)
Spirit	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Spiritus	Breath, inspiration, life		13c. (m)
Statelike	adj.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	State + like	State + like		20c.
Stimulate	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Stimulates	Rouse to action		17c. (e) – 1610s
Stimulus	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Stimulus	A goad, a pointed stick		17c. (l); 18c. n
Stress	n., v.	Psych concept	Loanword	French	Estrece	Narrowness, oppression		13c.
Stressor	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Stress	Agent noun form of stress		20c. (m) – 1950s
Subjective	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Late Latin	Subiectivus	Lying under, below, near bordering on	German	16c.; 1707 (n.s.)
Sublimation	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Sublimatus	To lift up		16c. (e) – 1590s
Suppression	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Suppressionem	The act of supressing		15c. (e)
Sure	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Secures	Free from care, untroubled, heedless, safe		13c. (e)
Suspense	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Suspensus	To hang up; interrupt	French	14c.
Suspicion	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Suspectionem	Mistrust, suspicion, fear, awe	French	13c.
Talent	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Talenta	Inclination, leaning, will, desire	French	13c. (l)
Temperament	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Temperamentum	Proper mixture, a mixing in due proportion		14c. (l)

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Temptation	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Temptationem	To feel, try out	French	12c.
Therapy	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Greek	Therapeia	Curing, healing, service done to the sick; a waiting on		19c. (m) – 1840s
Think	v.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Thankjan	Cause to appear to oneself		12c. (p)
Thrive	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Scandinavian	Cognate: þrifask	Grasp to oneself		13c.
Trait	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	French	Trait	Line, stroke, feature, tract		15c (l); 18c. n
Traitlike	adj.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Trait + like	Trait + like		20c.
Unbearable	adj.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Unbearable	Un + bearable		15c. (m)
Understand	v.	Psych concept	Native	English (Old)	Under + standen	Comprehend, grasp		12c. (p)
Valour	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Valorem	Value, worth	French	13c.
Victimology	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	French	Victimologie	Victim + logy		20c. (m) – 1950s
Vigilance	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Vigilantia	Wakefulness, watchfulness, attention	French	16c. (m) – 1560s
Virtue	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Virtus	Moral strength, high character, goodness; manliness; valour	French	12c.
Voluntary	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Voluntarius	Willing, of one's free will		14c. (l)
Vulnerable	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Vulnerabilis	Wounding		16c.
Well-being	n.	Psych concept	Native	English	Well + be	Being well		17c. (e) - 1610
Will	v., n.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Willjan	To wish, desire; be willing; be used to		12c. (p)

Note. In 2nd column, adj. = adjective, adv. = adverb, pref. = prefix, n. = noun, v. = verb. . In 8th column, t. = then. In 9th column, e = early, l = late, m = mid, n = new meaning, p = pre-.

Discussion

The results are illuminating in revealing the diverse etymological roots of mainstream psychology, and indeed of English more broadly. As one can see from table 1, “native” English words – belonging either to the Germanic languages from which English emerged (row 2) or originating in English itself (row 3) – comprise only 39.4% of the sample (and 38% of the specifically psychological words). Thus, over 60% of the general words (and 62% of psychological words) can be regarded as loanwords, having been borrowed from other languages at some point in the development of English. Of these, the largest contributor is Latin, providing 44.5% of all words (and 44.4% of psychological words), followed by French (7% of all words, and 6.7% of psychological words), and Greek (7% and 7.4). The remainder were provided by modern German (0.7% and 2.4%), Old Norse (0.5% and 0%), Italian (0.4% and 1.2%), and finally Arabic, Dutch, and Scottish (all 0.1% and 0%). These figures highlight the potent “foreign” influence on English (even leaving aside the fact that English is mostly an imported Germanic tongue). This influence is even more marked when one considers that, of the 234 words treated in the analysis as English in origin, 122 (52.1%) are neologisms created from lexemes from other languages (mainly Latin and Greek). If such words were also to be deemed loanwords (or at least, loan adaptations), the number of borrowed words rises from 808 (60.6%) to 930 (70%).

It should be noted moreover that sometimes the train of transmission into English could be somewhat complicated. For instance, of the 594 Latin loanwords, 392 (65.9%) arrived via French (and thus via French versions of the original Latin words). Similarly, of the 95 Greek loanwords, 16 (16.8%) arrived via French, 32 (33.7%) arrived via Latin, and 34 (35.8%) were borrowed first by Latin, and then French, before arriving into English via the latter. Thus, some words passed through many stages of cultural filtering and interpretation before finding their way into English. Further complexifying this process was the way other

languages also created neologisms from lexemes in other tongues, in the same way English did (as noted above). Consider, for instance, the term “psychoanalysis”: this was coined by Freud in French as *psychoanalyse*, using the Latinized form of the aforementioned Greek lexeme *psykhe* (the mind) together with the German term *analyse* (which itself stemmed from the Greek *analysis*) (Forrester, 1991). The term *psychoanalyse* then itself became Anglicised in 1906 with the translation of Freud’s works into English. In such way do new concepts come into being – in this instance, signifying the new forms of therapeutic praxis developed by Freud and others – thus enriching the language. A somewhat different example is the term “altruism,” widely thought to have been coined (or at least popularized) in 1830 as *altruisme* by the French philosopher August Comte (Wernick, 2001). It combined the French lexeme *autrui* – meaning of or to others, from the Latin *alter*, meaning other – with the suffix *isme*, and entered English in 1853 in its Anglicised form. So, whereas the term psychoanalysis served to denote new forms of therapies that were emerging in that era, the coinage of terms like altruism helped to acknowledge and conceptualise “new” forms of attitude and behaviour (which may have existed for centuries but had previously remained uncoded).

The findings and considerations above raise several key points which are central to the present paper. These are issues of: (a) enrichment (of psychology, and of English); (b) semantic shifts (in the meaning of words); (c) conceptual shifts (in our understanding of wellbeing); (d) contingency (in terms of which cultures happen to have impacted English); and (e) future directions (where do we go from here). First, regarding enrichment, it is undeniably the case that English – and all languages – are complexified and enhanced by borrowing from other languages. There is a radical difference, for instance, between English as it stood prior to the Norman invasion in the 11th century and the vastly-enhanced lexicon that emerged over the subsequent few centuries (particularly with French as the vehicle for the importation of Latin and Greek concepts). This applies to all aspects of life, including our

understanding of the mind (now formally designated as psychology). Of the sample here, only 20.9% were found in English prior to the 12th century, and only 10.4% of psychological terms. Over the next five centuries, 58% of the total words, and 70.3% of the psychological words, were brought into the lexicon from abroad. And the enrichment continued thereafter up to the present, as attested to by the examples of psychoanalysis and altruism. It is hard to overstate the importance and impact of these imports over the centuries. In appreciating this point, we can return to the reasons for borrowing outlined above, and in particular the distinction made by Haspelmath (2009) between “core” versus “cultural” borrowings.

With the former, a loanword replicates a word that already exists in the recipient language, perhaps for sociolinguistic reasons, such as the cultural capital associated with using foreign words (Blank, 1999). However, this appeared to have only occurred with a handful of words in the sample here. For instance, the adjective “poor” was brought into English in the 12th century from the Old French *povre* (which in turn derived from the Latin *pauper*), and in so doing replaced the Old English equivalent *earm* (from the Proto-Germanic *arma*). Instead, the vast majority of terms appear not to have replaced an extant word, but were new additions to the language. These therefore constitute cases of cultural borrowings – where the recipient language lacks its own word for the referent in question – with the foreign word thus being untranslatable. This might occur, for instance, when a new practice or idea is introduced to a culture, as we saw with psychoanalysis above. Thus, the loanword is taken up because it is pragmatically useful, allowing speakers to talk about new phenomena which had previously not needed a label (since they didn’t exist). Alternatively, some phenomena may have previously been experienced within a culture in some way, but had not specifically been acknowledged or conceptualised, and so also lacked a label. The example of altruism perhaps falls into that category. Behaviours we would now identify as altruistic surely occurred in English-speaking societies prior to the borrowing of “altruism” in the 19th century. However,

English seemingly lacked the terminology for articulating such behaviours, hence its ready adoption of Comte's new term. As such, there are arguably two main reasons for cultural borrowing, namely to provide a label for a new phenomenon (as with psychoanalysis), or for an existing phenomenon which had hitherto not been named (as with altruism). In both cases though, the newly-borrowed loanword helps to fill a "semantic gap," as Lehrer (1974) put it, namely "the lack of a convenient word to express what [one] wants to speak about" (p.105). In both cases, not only is the lexicon enriched, but relatedly our understanding of the world.

The second main issue raised by the findings is what we might call semantic shifts – changes in the meaning of words over time, especially when transplanted from one language to another. That is, within a culture, the phenomena signified by a given signifier may shift subtly over time (in some cases dramatically). Then, if a word is borrowed, such shifts may be even more pronounced. As has been made clear by structuralist and post-structuralist theorists ever since de Saussure (1916), words do not possess meaning in isolation, but derive it in part from how they are situated in relation to other terms in the semantic network. For example, the term "man" is constructed in relation to terms such as "woman," "boy," and "animal," and takes on a different meaning depending on which of these oppositional terms is active in a given semantic context. If a word is then borrowed by another language, these complex links are severed to some extent. As a result, many of the word's layers of meanings – which may only truly be appreciated by speakers of the language from which it originated – are lost or invisible to the speakers of the borrowing language (Taylor, 1985). But then, in their place, the borrowed word begins to organically fit into, and indeed develop, networks of meaning in the new language. Thus, in some ways, the new word takes on a "new life" in its adopted environment. All these processes then impact upon, and intersect with, the third issue highlighted above, namely conceptual shifts (a change in our understanding of a given phenomenon over time – in the present case, wellbeing).

To illustrate these two issues (semantic and conceptual shifts), consider two Greek words pertaining to wellbeing which have entered the lexicon over the centuries, and which in so doing have undergone intriguing shifts in meaning, namely ecstasy and euphoria. The former originated in classical Greece as *ekstasis*, combining *ek* (outside or beyond) and *stasis* (stature or standing) to connote a person standing outside themselves in some fashion, from being astonished or entranced to spiritually possessed or even insane (Michaelson, 1989). When the word entered English in the 14th century – travelling via Latin and then French – it was mainly reference to an exalted state of “mystical” rapture arising from contemplation of the divine (McGinn, 1987). Only in more recent centuries did it come to denote intense experiences of pleasure uncoupled from spiritual concerns, and more recently still to have associations with psychoactive drug use that may be problematic (Bühler, 2005). To an extent, euphoria has reached a similar destination in English – being somewhat synonymous with ecstasy in contemporary discourse – but from quite different origins. The term combines the prefix *eû* (which conveyed goodness, value, or beauty) with the verb *phérein* (meaning to bear or carry). In its original context then, it usually referred to physical health, although it could also be deployed in a moral or developmental sense – for instance, Aristotle presented it as the outcome of a virtuous life (Raftari, 2015). When the term entered English (via Latin) around the 17th century, it was used primarily in a medical context, referring to the condition of feeling well and comfortable, particularly in the context of ill patients made to feel better through medical intervention (Bühler, 2005). It is possibly this association with medically-induced positive mental states that gave rise to modern uses of the term, which convey an intense feeling of well-being, often precipitated by an unusual or even non-ordinary cause such as psychoactive substances. Thus, we can see how this process of semantic change – especially when words are borrowed – influences our conceptualisation of wellbeing (and indeed, of all aspects of life). Our understanding is conditioned by and filtered through the

conceptual tools we have at hand, such as the words we happen to have in our lexicon. Thus, as the lexicon shifts and evolves, so does our understanding.

This point brings us to the fourth issue highlighted above, that of contingency. That is, the evolution of English over the centuries, and its enrichment through borrowing words, has been a somewhat haphazard and arbitrary process. In general, there is no systematic or rigorous way in which words are borrowed; it depends heavily on factors such as the cultural prominence and nearness of the sources from which borrowing occurs. In that sense can we appreciate the Western-centric nature of English – as argued at the start of the paper – and more specifically its Eurocentric roots. In particular, it has been shaped by four main cultural centres and eras: classical Greece around the 4th and 5th century BCE; the Roman empire between the 1st and 5th centuries CE; Germanic tribes prior to the invasion of the British Isles in the 5th century CE; and French in the centuries surrounding the Norman conquest in the 11th century. The lexicon analysed here is largely a consequence of the conceptual innovation of these eras (particularly Greek and Latin), and of the vicissitudes of geopolitical influence and influx (particularly Germanic and French). Had the Greek and Roman eras unfolded differently, and had the British Isles not been subject to successful invasions by Germanic and French peoples, English as we know it would be radically different. In this sense its evolution has been haphazard and arbitrary, rather than necessary and inevitable.

The same point can be made in a different way by considering which languages and cultures have *not* historically had a significant impact on the development of English – even if that might be changing now – and therefore upon psychology as currently conceptualised and practiced. These would include, for instance, the various languages of countries deemed “Eastern,” such as Chinese and Japanese. As a result, historically, psychology has largely overlooked the conceptual and lexical innovations made in those cultures. And to the extent that those cultures have developed insights into the mind that have not been similarly arrived

at in the cultures that have shaped English, then psychology is impoverished and lacking. Perhaps though this is now slowly changing, and moreover doing so in ways that reinforce this point (about the field missing out on concepts and practices developed in other cultures). Consider the burgeoning interest in the concept and practice of mindfulness. This is a calque, or “loan translation,” of the Pāli term *sati*, a central term within Buddhism (Kabat-Zinn, 2003). Its earliest forms of usage had connotations of remembrance and recollection (Gethin, 2011), but it was harnessed by the Buddha circa 500 BCE to depict a beneficial mental state involving present-moment awareness (Bodhi, 2011). The term “mindfulness” was coined by T. W. Rhys Davids at the turn of the 20th century, and has subsequently been embraced by clinicians and scholars who have sought to harness the practice of *sati* (e.g., as articulated in the Pāli Canon). Principal in this regard is Kabat-Zinn (1982), who created his pioneering Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction intervention in the late seventies, which was successful in treating chronic pain. This intervention – and subsequent adaptations, like Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy (Segal, Williams, & Teasdale, 2002) – has been highly efficacious in ameliorating mental health issues (Grossman, Niemann, Schmidt, & Walach, 2004). Thus, this is an excellent example of psychology borrowing a concept (and related practices) from a cultural source – Buddhism as expressed in Pāli – which until recently had not had much of an impact upon the field (and English more broadly).

This brings us to the fifth and final issue raised above, namely future directions (i.e., where does the field go from here). The argument above is that our understanding of the mind has benefited greatly from English incorporating loanwords over the centuries. If one accepts that premise, it follows that psychology would continue to benefit from this kind of cross-cultural engagement and borrowing – including, of course, collaboration with scholars from other cultures. In that sense, one way in which the field might develop is through enquiring into untranslatable words, since these constitute clear candidates for borrowing (given that

they lack an exact equivalent in English). This kind of endeavour has recently been promoted by Lomas (2016), who is compiling a cross-cultural lexicography of untranslatable words relating to wellbeing. The project is centred on the idea that whereas engaging with ideas from other cultures has hitherto been rather arbitrary and haphazard – as per issue 4 above – it could ideally be done in a more systematic and comprehensive manner. This would then benefit psychology in all the ways outlined above. This includes providing insights into how other cultures understand and experience life, thus countering the Western-centricity of mainstream psychology, and opening space for greater consideration of cultural difference and diversity. It would also mean enhancing the nomological network of concepts in the field, leading to a more detailed and comprehensive understanding of the mind and its functions, not only with respect to wellbeing but in all areas. This paper makes the case for further such endeavours, allowing the field to continue to evolve over the years ahead.

Conclusion

Academic psychology is often accused of being Western-centric, with one manifestation of this being that its discourse and theorising is mainly in English, which influences how the field conceptualises and understands its subject matter. However, while that may indeed be the case, as this paper has shown, English itself is a complex product of multiple cultural influences over the centuries, including the widespread borrowing of words from other languages. To shed light on this issue, this paper conducted an etymological analysis of a sample of words in psychology – focusing in particular on wellbeing as addressed by a seminal article in positive psychology. The analysis identified 1333 distinct lexemes, 160 of which could be deemed specifically psychological. Over these, over 60% (and 62% of the psychological words) can be regarded as loanwords, borrowed from other languages at some point in the development of English. Of these, the largest contributor is Latin, providing 44.5% of all words (44.4% of psychological words), followed by French (7% of all words,

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and 6.7% of psychological words), and Greek (7% and 7.4). These figures show the great cultural influences that have combined to create English, and hence modern psychology. The paper discussed these findings in terms of five key issues: (a) enrichment (of psychology, and of English); (b) semantic shifts (in the meaning of words); (c) conceptual shifts (in our understanding of wellbeing); (d) contingency (in terms of which cultures have impacted English); and (e) future directions (where we go from here). Together, this analysis not only shows how psychology has benefitted from engagement with, and borrowing from, other languages over the centuries, but moreover how it can continue to do so over the years ahead.

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Supplementary table. Etymologies of all words

Word	Category	Type	Word status	Origin	Original/root	Original meaning	Prox. source	Date
A	Art.	Grammar	Native	English (Old)	An	One, lone		12c. (p)
Able/ability	adj., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Habilem	Easily handled, apt	French	14c. (e)
About	adv., prep.	Grammar	Native	English (Old)	On + be + utan	On + be (by) + utan (outside)		12c. (p)
Abuse	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Abusus	An abusing; a using up	French	15c. (e)
Academy	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Akademeia	Grove of Akademos, where Plato et al. taught	Latin, t. French	15c. (m)
Accept	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Acceptare	take or receive willingly	French	14c. (l)
Access	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Accessus	a coming to, an approach; way of approach	French	14c. (e)
Account	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Acont	account, reckoning, payment		13c.
Achieve	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Achever	To finish, accomplish, complete		12c.
Action	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Actionem	A putting in motion; a performing, public acts	French	14c. (m)
Active/ity	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Activitatem	State of being active, briskness, liveliness		14c.
Actual	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Actualis	Active, pertaining to action	French	14c. (e)
Adapt	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Adaptare	Adjust, fit to	French	15c. (e)
Adaptation	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Adaptationem	To adjust	French	16c.
Add	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Addere	Add to, join, attach, place upon		14c. (l)
Adjust	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Adiuxtare	To bring near	French	14c. (l)
Administration	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Administratio	Aid, help, cooperation; direction, management		14c. (m)
Admit	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Admittere	Admit, give entrance, grant an audience		14c.(l)
Adopt	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Adoptare	Chose for oneself, take by choice, select, adopt	French	15c.
Adult	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Adultus	Grown up, mature, adult, ripe		16c. (e)
Adventure	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Adventura	(A thing) about to happen	French	12c.
Adverse	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Adversus	Turned against, turned toward, facing	French	14c. (l)
Advic/se	n., v.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Avis	Opinion, view, judgment, idea		13c. (l)

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Aesthetic	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Aisthetikos	of or for perception by the senses	German	18c. (m)
Affair	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Afaire	Business, event; rank, estate	French	14c.
Affect	n., v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Affectus	State of mind or body produced by external influence		14c.(l)
Affective	adj.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Affect + ive	Affect + ive		20c.
Affirm	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Affirmare	To make steady, strengthen	French	13c.
Affluent	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Affluentem	Flowing toward; abounding, rich, copious	French	15c. (e)
Afresh	adv.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	A + fresh	Anew, again		15c.
After	adv., prep.	Grammar	Native	English (Old)	Æfter	Of (off) + -ter (comparative suffix) = farther off		12c. (p)
Against	prep.	Grammar	Native	English (Old)	Agenes	In opposition to, adverse, hostile		12c.
Age	n., v.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Aage	Age; life, lifetime, lifespan; maturity		13c. (l)
Agenda	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Agenda	things to be done		17c. (e) – 1650s
Again	adv.	Grammar	Native	English (Old)	Agan	A + -gegn (against, toward)		12c. (p)
Aggregate	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Aggregatus	Associated, united; add to (a flock), lead to a flock		14c.
Aggressive	adj.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Aggressive	Latin aggress + ive		18c. (l) – 1790s
Ahead	adv.	Grammar	Native	English	A + head	A + head		17c. (e) – 1620s
Aim	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Aestimare	Appraise, determine the value of	French	14c.
Air	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Aer	Mist, haze, clouds	Latin, t. French	13c.
-Al	suf.	Grammar	Loanword	Latin	Alia	Neuter plural of adjective suffix		12c. (p)
Alarm	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Italian	All'arme	"To arms!"	French	14c. (l)
Alert	v., n., adv.	Psych concept	Loanword	Italian	All'erta	To the height (i.e., being vigilant)	French	17c. (e) – 1610s
Alienate	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Alienatus	to make another part with; estrange, set at variance		16c. (m) – 1540s
Alive	adj.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	Alive	A + lif (life)		12c. (p)
All	adj., adv.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Alnaz	Every, entire, the whole quantity of		12c. (p)
Allot	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Aloter	To divide by lots, to divide into lots		15c. (l)

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Allow	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Allocare & allaudare	Allocate (allocare); praise (allaudare)	French (merging words)	14c.
Almost	adv.	Grammar	Native	English (Old)	All + most	All + most		13c.
Alone	adj., adv.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	All ana	Wholly oneself		13c.
Also	adv., conj.	Grammar	Native	English (Old)	Eallswa	All + so		12c. (p)
Alter	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Alter	The other (of the two)	French	14c. (l)
Alternative	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Alternativus	Do one thing and then another, do by turns		16c. (l) – 1580s
Altruism	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	French	Altruisme	Altrui (of or to others) + isme		19c. (m) – 1850s
Always	adv.	Grammar	Native	English	Aalne weg	Contraction of ealne weg (all the way)		14c. (m)
Am	v.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Izm			12c. (p)
Ambition	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Ambitionem	Going around (e.g., to solicit votes); a striving for favour	French	14c. (m)
Ameliorate	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Améliorer	To make better		18c. (e) – 1720s
America	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	Latin (modern)	Americanus	After Amerigo Vespucci		16 (e) - 1507
Among	prep.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Mangjan	To knead together		12c. (p)
Amount	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Amonter	Rise, go up; mean, signify; some number (n.s.)		13c.; 18c. n
Amplify	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Amplificare	To enlarge	French	15c. (e)
Analysis	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Analysis	A breaking up, a loosening, releasing	Latin	16c. (l) – 1580s
Anatomy	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Anatomia	Dissection; a cutting up	French	14c. (l)
Ancestral	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Ancestrel	Pertaining to ancestors		16c. (e) – 1520s
And	conj.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Unda	Thereupon, next		12c. (p)
-Ance/-ant/-ent	suf.	Grammar	Loanword	Latin	-antia / -entia	Abstract nouns of process or fact		15c.
Anger	n.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Angaz	To grieve, vex, distress; to be vexed at, take offense with	Old Norse	12c. (p)
Angle	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Angul	Angle, hook, fish-hook		12c. (p)
Answer	n.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	Andswaru	And (in front of, before) + -swaru (affirmation – to swear)		12c. (p)
Antagonist	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	Greek	Antagonistes	Competitor, opponent, rival		16c. (l) – 1590s

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Antagonistic	adj.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Antagonist + ic	Acting in opposition		17c. (e) – 1630s
Antiquity	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Antiquitatem	Ancient times, antiquity, venerableness	French	14c. (l)
Anxiety	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Anxietatem	Anguish, anxiety, solicitude		16c. (e) – 1520s
Any	adj., pron.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Ainagas	One + y		12c. (p)
Anymore	adv.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Any + more	Any + more		14c.
Appeal	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Appellare	To accost, address, appeal to, summon, name	French	14c. (e)
Appetite	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Appetitus	Appetite, longing; desire toward	French	13c.
Application	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Applicationem	A joining to, an attaching oneself to	French	15c. (e)
Approach	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Appropiare	Go nearer to	French	13c.
Appropriate	v., adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Appropriatus	To make one's own		15c. (e)
Arbitrary	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Arbitrarius	Of arbitration, hence, depending on the will, uncertain	French	13c.
Argument	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Argumentum	A logical argument; evidence, ground, support, proof	French	14c. (e)
Aroma	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Aroma	Seasoning, a spice or sweet herb	Latin	13c. (e)
Aromatherapy	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Aromathérapie	Aroma + therapy		20c. (e) - 1930s
Around	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	A + round	A + round		13c.
Arrange	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Arengier	Put in a row, put in battle order		14c. (l)
Arrangement	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Arrangement	Act of putting in proper order		18c. (m) – 1740s
Array	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Ar-redare	Put in order	French	14c. (m)
Arrive	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Ad ripam	To the shore	French	12c.
Art	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Artem	Work of art; practical skill; a business, craft	French	13c. (e)
Article	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Articulus	A part, a member	French	13c.
Articulate	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Articulatus	To separate into joints; to utter distinctly		16c. (l) – 1590s
Artistic	adj.	Gen concept	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Relating to art		18c. (m) – 1750s
Artefact	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Italian	Artefatto	From Latin – arte (by skill) +		19c. (e) – 1820s

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-Ary	suf.	Grammar	Loanword	Latin	Arius	factum (thing made) Connected with, pertaining to; engaged in		12c.
As	adv., conj., pron.	Grammar	Native	English (old)	Alswa	Quite so, wholly so; ll so		12c. (p)
Ask	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Aiskojanan	Ask		12c. (p)
Assess	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Assessare	Fix a tax upon	French	15c. (e)
Associate	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Associationem	Join with, unite with		16c. (e)
Association	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Associationem	Join with, unite with		15c.
Assumption	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Assumptionem	A taking up, receiving, acceptance	French	13c.
At	prep.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	At	To, near, at		12c. (p)
-Ate	suf.	Grammar	Loanword	Latin	Atus	Element used in forming nouns		12c.
Athletic	adj.	Grammar	Loanword	Greek	Athletikos	From Greek athletes (contestant in the games)	Latin	17c. (e) – 1630s
-Ative	suf.	Grammar	Loanword	Latin	Ativus	Of or related to; tending to		12c.
Attention	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Attentionem	Give heed to; stretch toward	French	14c. (l)
Attitude	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Aptitudinem	Tendency, likelihood	Italian, t. French	17c. (m); 18c. n
Attract	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Attractus	To draw, pull; to attract		15c. (e)
Attribute	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Attributus	Assign to, allot, commit, entrust		14c. (l)
Attune	v.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Attune	Put in tune, adjust to harmony of sound		16c. (l) – 1590s
Authentic	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Greek	Authentikos	Original, genuine, principal	Latin, t. French	14c. (m)
Author	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Auctor	Promoter, producer, father, progenitor	French	14c. (m)
Autonomy	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Greek	Autonomia	Independence, freedom		17c. (e) – 1620s
Average	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Avarie	Damage to ship		15c. (l); 18c. n
Aware	v.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Ga-waraz	Watchful, vigilant		12c. (p)
Away	adv.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	Aweg	A + way		13c.
Back	n., adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Bakam	Back, behind		12c. (p)
Balance	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Bilanx	From having two pans	French	13c. (e)
Barren	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Baraigne	Barren, sterile		12c. (e)
Base	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Basis	A stepping, a step, pedestal	Latin, t. French	14c. (e)

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Bath/e	n., v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Badan	Immersion in water		12c. (p)
Be	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Biju	I am, will be		12c. (p)
Beacon	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Baukna	Beacon, signal		12c. (p)
Bear	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Beranan	To carry, bring; bring forth, give birth to, produce, support		12c. (p)
Beauty	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Biauté	Beauty, seductiveness, beautiful person		14c. (e)
Because	conj.	Grammar	Loanword	French	Par cause	By + cause		14c. (l)
Become	v.	Gen concept	Native	English	Be + come	Happen, come about, befall		12c.
Before	prep., adv.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	Beforan	Bi (by) + forana (from the front)		12c. (p)
Begin	v.	Gen concept	Native	English	Beginnan	Be + ginnan (West-Germanic – to open, open up)		12c. (p)
Behave	v.	Psych concept	Native	English	Be + have	Conduct, comport		15c. (e)
Belief	n.	Psych concept	Native	English (Old)	Bileave	Confidence reposed in a person or thing		12c. (l)
Belong	v.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	Belong	Be + longen (to go)		12c. (p)
Belongingness	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Belonging + ness	The quality of belonging		20c.
Benefit	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Benefactum	Good deed	French	14c. (l)
Benign	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Benignus	Kindly, kindhearted, friendly, generous	French	14c. (e)
Best	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Bat	Of the highest quality		12c. (p)
Better	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Batizo	Of superior quality or excellence		12c. (p)
Best	adj.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	Betst	Of highest quality or standing, first, in the best manner. Superlative of bōt (remedy, reparation)		12c. (p)
Between	prep., adv.	Grammar	Native	English (Old)	Betweenum	By + tweon (two each)		12c. (p)
Beyond	prep., adv.	Grammar	Native	English (Old)	Begeondan	From be (by) + geond (yonder)		12c. (p)
Bias	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Biais	A slant, a slope, an oblique		16c. (e) – 1520s
Big	adj.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old) ?	Big	Powerful, strong		13c.
Biology	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English (et al.)	Biology	From Greek bios (life, one's life, lifetime)		19c. (e) – 1810s
Birth	n., v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Gaburthis	Birth		12c. (p)

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Birthday	n.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	Byrddæg	Birth + day		14c. (l)
Bit	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Biton	Small piece; morsel; act of biting		12c. (p)
Blind	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Blindaz	Destitute of sight; dark, enveloped in darkness		12c. (p)
Block	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Bloc	Log, block of wood		12c. (p)
Boat	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Bait	Small open vessel		12c. (p)
Body	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Botah	Body, frame		12c. (p)
Book	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Bokiz	Beech (beechwood tablets on which runes were inscribed)		12c. (p)
Bookstore	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Book + store	Book + store		18c. (m)
Bore	v.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Buron	N.s. (boredom): figurative extension of bore on the notion of move forward slowly and persistently		12c. (p); 18c. n – 1780s
Born	v., adj.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	Boren	Alternative past participle of beran (bear)		12c. (p)
Branch	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Branca	Footprint	French	13c.
Brain	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Bragnan	Brain		12c. (p)
Break	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Brekanan			12c. (p)
Bring	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Brangjanan	To bear, convey, take along in coming; bring forth, produce		12c. (p)
Brittle	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Brutla	Brittle		14c. (l)
Broad	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Braidi	wide, not narrow; flat, open, extended		12c. (p)
Build	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Buthla	To construct a house		12c. (p)
Buffer	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Bufe	A blow, slap, punch		16c. (e)
Burden	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Burthinjo	That which is borne		12c. (p)
By	prep., adv.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Bi	Near, in by during		12c. (p)
Call	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Kall	To cry out; call for, summon, invoke	Old Norse	12c. (p)
Can	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Kunnjanan	To have power, to be able to		12c. (p)
Calculus	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Calculus	Reckoning, account		17c. (m) – 1660s
Candidate	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Candidatus	White-robed; one aspiring to office		16c.

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Capacity	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Capacitatem	Breadth, capacity	French	15c. (e)
Catalysis	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Katalysis	Dissolution, a dissolving		17c. (m) – 1650s
Cause	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Causa	A cause; a reason; interest; judicial process, lawsuit	French	12c.
Centre	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Kentron	Sharp point, goad, sting of a wasp	Latin, t.French	14c. (l)
Century	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Centuria	Group of one hundred		16c. (e) – 1530s
Certain	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Certanus	Determined, resolved, fixed settled	French	13c.
Challenge	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Chalonge	Calumny, slander; demand, opposition		14c. (e)
Change	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Cambiare	To barter, exchange	French	13c.
Chaos	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Khaos	Abyss, that which gapes open	French	14c. (l); 17c. n
Chance	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Cadential	That which falls out	French	13c.
Character	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Greek	Kharakter	Engraved mark; symbol or imprint on the soul	French	14c. (m)
Characteristic	adj.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Character + istic	Pertaining to character		17c. (e) – 1610s
Charter	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Cartula	Little paper	French	12c.
Cheer	n., v.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Chiere	Face, countenance, look, expression		12c.
Child	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Kiltham	Unborn, fetus, infant		12c. (p)
Childhood	n.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	Cildhad	Child + hood		12c. (p)
Circumstance	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Circumstantial	Surrounding condition	French	12c.
Citizen	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Citeien	City-dweller, town-dweller, citizen		12c.
Citizenship	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Citizen + ship	Citizen + ship		17c. (e) – 1610s
Civil	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Civilis	Relating to a society, public life, civic order	French	14c. (l)
Choice	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Chois	Choice; fact of having a choice		13c.
Choose	v.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Keus	Choose, seek out, select		12c. (p)
Claim	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Clamare	To cry out, shout, proclaim	French	13c.
Class	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Classis	A class, a division; army, fleet	French	16c.
Clear	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Clarus	Clear, loud	French	12c.

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Client	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Clientem	Follower, retainer	French	14c. (l)
Climate	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Klima	Region, zone; an inclination, slope	Latin, t. French	14c. (l)
Clinic	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Klinikos	of the bed		17c. (e) – 1620s
Clinical	adj.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Clinic + al	Pertaining to hospital care		18c. (l) – 1780s
Close	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Clausus	To shut, close, block up, make inaccessible	French	12c.
Cloud	n.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	Clud	From clod (lump of earth or clay)		13c.
Co-	pref.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Com	Together with		12c.
Cognitive	adj.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Cognitive	From Latin – cognit (get to know, recognize) + ive		16c. (l) – 1580s
Coherent	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Cohaerentem	The quality of cohering	French	16c. (l) – 1550s
Collaborate	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Collaborates	To work with		19c. (m) – 1840s
Collective	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Collectivus	Gather together	French	15c. (e)
Come	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Kwem	Move into view, appear; approach		12c. (p)
Comfort	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Confortare	To strengthen much	French	13c. (l)
Commit	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Committere	To unite, connect, combine; to bring together		14c. (l)
Common	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Communis	In common, public, shared by all or many; general,	French	13c.
Commonplace	adj.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Common + place	Translation of Latin locus communis, itself a translation of Greek koinos topos (general topic)		16c. (m) – 1540s
Community	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Communitatem	Community, society, fellowship	French	14c. (l)
Compensate	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Compensatus	To weigh one thing (against another)		17c. (m) – 1640s
Competent	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Competentem	Coincide, agree	French	14c. (l)
Complete	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Completes	To fill up, complete the number of	French	14c. (l)
Complex	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Complexus	Surrounding, encompassing	French	17c. (m) – 1650s
Comprehensive	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Comprehensivus	To take together, to unite; include;		17c. (e) – 1610s

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Compete	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Competere	to comprehend, perceive Strive in common		17c. (e) – 1610s
Competitive	adj.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Compete + ive	Compete + ive		19c. (m) – 1820s
Comprise	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Compris	To include		15c. (e)
Compulsive	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Compulsus	To drive together, force		16c.
Concentrate	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Italian	Concentrare	From Latin com (with, together) + centrum (centre)		17c. (e) – 1630s
Concept/ion	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Conceptum	Draft, abstract		16c. (m) – 1550s
Concern	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Concernere	Concern, touch, belong to	French	15c. (e)
Concrete	adj., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Concretus	Condensed, hardened, stiff, curdled, congealed, clotted		14c. (l)
Conclude	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Concludere	To shut up, enclose		14c. (e)
Condition	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Conditionem	Agreement; stipulation	French	14c. (m)
Confess	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Confess	To acknowledge	French	14c. (l)
Confident	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Confidentem	Firmly trusting, reliant, bold, daring	French	16c. (m)
Conflict	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Conflictus	To strike together, be in conflict		15c. (e)
Confirm	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Confirmare	Make firm, strengthen, establish	French	13c. (m)
Confront	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Confrontare	Assign limits to; adjoin	French	16c. (m) – 1560s
Conscious	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Conscious	knowing, aware		17c. (e) – 1610s
Consciousness	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Conscious + ness	Conscious + ness; internal knowledge		17c. (e) – 1630s
Consider	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Considerare	To look at closely, observe	French	14c. (l)
Constitute	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Constituere	To cause to stand, set up, fix		15c. (m)
Constrain	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Constringere	To bind together, tie tightly, fetter, shackle, chain	French	14c. (e)
Consume	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Consumer	To use up, eat, waste	French	14c. (l)
Contain	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Continere	To hold together, enclose	French	13c.
Consult	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Consultare	Consult, take the advice of	French	16c. (e) – 1520s
Content	adj. n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Contentus	Contained, satisfied	French	15c.

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Context	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Contextus	A joining together		15c.
Continue	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Continuare	Join together in uninterrupted succession	French	14c. (m)
Contrary	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Contrarius	Opposite, opposed; contrary, reverse	French	14c. (m)
Contribute	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Contributus	To bring together, add, unite, collect, contribute		16c. (e) – 1520s
Control	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Contreroller	Exert authority		15c. (e)
Convenient	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Convenientem	To come together, unite, join, combine; agree with, accord		14c. (l)
Convention	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Conventionem	A meeting, assembly; an agreement	French	15c. (e)
Conversation	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Conversatiōem	Frequent use, frequent abode in a place, intercourse	French	14c. (m)
Conviction	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Convictionem	Proof, refutation		15c. (m); 17c. n
Corporation	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Corporationem	Assumption of a body		15c. (m)
Correct	adj., v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Correctus	To put straight, reduce to order, set right		14c. (m)
Correlate	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Correlation	Cor (together) + relation		16c. (m) – 1540s
Counsel	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Consilium	Plan, opinion	French	12c.
Counter	v.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	Counter	Go against, come against, engage in combat		14c. (l)
Counter-intuitive	adj.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Counter-intuitive	Counter + intuitive		20c. (m) – 1950s
Couple	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Copula	Tie, connection	French	13c. (l)
Courage	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Cor	Heart	French	13c.
Course	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Cursus	A running; a journey; direction	French	13c.
Covariance	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Co + variance	Being covariant		19c. (m) – 1850s
Create	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Creatus	To make, bring forth		15c.
Critic	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Kritikos	Able to make judgments	French	16c. (l) – 1580s
Criticise	v.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Critic + ise	To engage in criticism		17c. (m) – 1640s
Culture	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Cultura	A cultivating; agriculture; tilling the soil		15c.; 19c. (m) n

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Cumulative	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Cumulatus	To heap		16c.
Cure	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Cura	Care, concern		13c.
Currency	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Currere	To run		17c. (m)
Curve	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Curvus	Crooked, curved, bent		15c. (e)
Crystal	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Krystallos	Frost	French	12c.
c	v.	Gen concept	Neologism	English		To dip a little and often; wet by splashing		16c. (m)
Dad	n.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)		Father		12c. (p)
Dance	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Dancier	To dance		13c.
Danger	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Dangier	Power, power to harm, mastery, authority, control		13c. (m)
Day	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Dages	Day		12c. (p)
Damage	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Damnum	Loss, hurt, damage	French	14c.
Daughter	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Dokhter	Daughter		12c. (p)
Deal	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Dailaz	A part, share		12c. (p)
Dead	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Daudaz	Dead; full, torpid		12c. (p)
Deaf	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Daubaz	Lacking the sense of hearing; empty, barren		12c. (p)
Deafness	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Defnesse	Deaf + ness; inability to distinguish or perceive sounds		14c. (l)
Death	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Dauthuz	Death		12c. (p)
Debate	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Debate	To fight, from de (down, completely) + batre (to beat)		14c. (l)
Decade	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Dekas	Group of ten	Latin, t. French	15c. (m)
Decency	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Decentia	Comeliness, decency		16c. (m) – 1560s
Deception	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Deceptionem	A deceiving' to ensnare, take in, beguile, cheat	French	15c. (e)
Decide	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Decider	To decide, determine; to cut off	French	14c. (l)
Deed	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Dethi	A doing, act, action; transaction, event		12c. (p)
Defence	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Defensus	Ward off, protect	French	13c.
Define	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Definire	To limit, determine, explain	French	14c. (l)
Degree	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Degré	A step (of a stair), pace, degree		12c.

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Delay	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Delaiier	From de (away, from) + laier (leave, let)		13c.
Democracy	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Demokratia	From demos (common people) + kratos (rule, strength)	Latin, t. French	16c. (m) – 1570s
Demographic	adj.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Demographic	From Greek demos (people) + graphy + ic		19c. (l) – 1880s
Denominator	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Denominator	To name		16c. (m) – 1540s
Deny	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Denegare	To deny, reject, refuse	French	14c. (e)
Depend	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Dependere	To hang from, hang down; be dependent on, be derived		12c. (p)
Depression	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Depressionem	To press down, depress	French	14c.; 15c. (e) n
Derivative	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Derivativus	To lead or draw off	French	15c. (e)
Descriptive	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Descriptivus	To write down, copy; sketch, represent		18c. (m) – 1750s
Desirability		Psych concept	Neologism	English	Desire + ability	State or condition of being worthy to be desired		19c. (e) – 1820s
Desire	v., n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Desiderare	Long for, wish for; demand, expect	French	12c.
Despair	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Desperare	To despair, to lose all hope	French	14c. (m)
Despite	n., prep.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Despectus	A looking down on, scorn, contempt	French	13c.
Detail	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Detail	Small piece or quantity; a cutting in pieces		16c.
Determine	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Determinare	To enclose, bound, set limits to	French	14c. (l)
Determination	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Determinationem	Conclusion, boundary	French	14c. (m)
Develop	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Desveloper	Unwrap, unfurl, unveil; reveal the meaning of, explain		17c. (m) – 1650s
Devote	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Devotus	Dedicate by a vow, sacrifice oneself, promise solemnly		16c. (l) – 1580s
Die	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Dawjan	To die, pass away	Old Norse	12c. (p)
Differ	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Differre	To set apart, differ	French	14c. (l)
Dimension	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Dimensionem	A measuring		14c. (l)
Diminish	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Diminuere	Break into small pieces	French	15c. (e)
Direct	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Directus	Set straight, arrange; give		14c. (l)

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Dis-	pref.	Grammar	Loanword	Latin	Dis	direction to, send in a straight line Apart, asunder, in a different direction		12c.
Discover	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Discooperire	Opposite of (dis-) + cooperire (cover up, cover over)	French	13c.
Discipline	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Disciplina	Instruction, teaching, learning	French	12c.; late 14c. n
Discuss	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Discuss	To dash to pieces, agitate, strike or shake apart		14c.
Disease	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Desaise	Lack, want; discomfort, distress		14c. (e)
Disorder	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Disordinare	Throw into disorder	French	14c. (m)
Dispirit	v.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Dis + spirit	Dis + spirit		17c. (m) – 1640s
Display	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Displicare	To scatter, unfold	French	13c.
Disposition	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Dispositionem	Arrangement, management	French	14c. (l)
Dissolution	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Dissolutionem	A dissolving, destroying, interruption	French	14c. (m)
Distaste	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Dis + taste	Dis + taste		16c. (l) – 1590s
Distinct	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Distinctus	To separate between, keep separate, mark off		14c. (l)
Distinguish	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Distinguere	To separate between, keep separate, mark off, distinguish		16c. (m) – 1560s
Distort	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Distortus	To twist different ways		16c. (m) – 1580s
Distress	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Districtus	Draw apart, hinder	French	13c.
Distribution	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Distributionem	A division, distribution	French	14c. (m)
Diverse	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Diversus	Turned different ways		14c. (l)
Divorce	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Divortium	Separation, dissolution of marriage	French	14c. (l)
Do	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Doanan	To set, put, place		12c. (p)
Document	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Documentum	Example, proof, lesson	French	15c. (e)
Dog	n.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	Doega	Dog		16c.
-Dom	suf.	Grammar	Native	English (Old)	Dom	Statute, judgment		12c. (p)
Domain	n..	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Domanium	Domain, estate	French	16c.
Dominate	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Dominatus	To rule, govern		17c. (e)

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Dose	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Dosis	A portion prescribed; a giving	French	15c. (e)
Down	adv.	Gramma r	Native	English (Old)	Ofdune	Off from (the) hill (dune)		12c. (p)
Draw	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Draganan	to draw, pull		12c. (p)
Downside	n.	Gramma r	Neologis m	English	Down + side	Underside (initial meaning); negative aspect (later – 1990s)		17c. (l); 20c. n
Dozen	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Dozaine	A dozen, a number of twelve		13c.
Dream	n., v.	Gen concept	Native	Old Norse	Draumr	Dream		12c. (p)
Drive	n., v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Dreibanan	To drive, force, hunt, pursue; rush against		12c. (p)
Dubious	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Dubiosus	Doubtful		16c. (m)
Due	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Debere	To owe	French	14c. (e)
Dumb	adj.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)		Silent, unable to speak		12c. (p)
During	prep.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Durare	To harden, last, endure	French	14c. (l)
Duty	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Deu	Due, owed; proper, just		13c. (l)
Dys-	pref.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Dys	Destroying good sense of a word or increasing its bad sense		12c.
Dysphoria	n.	Psych concept	Neologis m	English	Dysphoria	From Greek roots dys (bad) + pherin (bearing)		20c.
Each	n., pron., adj.	Gramma r	Native	English (Old)	Ælc	Any, all, every, each (one); short for a-gelic (ever alike)		12c. (p)
Early	adv.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	Ærlice	Ær (soon, ere) + lice (adverbial suffix)		12c. (p)
Easy	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Aisie	Comfortable, at ease, rich, well- off		12c.
Eat	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Etan	Eat		12c. (p)
Eclipse	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Ekleipsis	An abandonment, a failing, forsaking	Latin, t. French	13c.
Ecology	n.	Gen concept	Neologis m	German	Ökologie	From Greek oikos (house, dwelling place, habitation)		19c. (l) – 1870s
Economy	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Oikonomia	Household management, thrift	Latin	16c. (e) – 1530s
Ecstasy	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Greek	Ekstasis	Entrancement, astonishment, insanity, displacement	Latin, t.French	14c. (l)
Edit	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Editus	Give out, put out, publish		18c. (l) – 1790s

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Educate	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Educatus	Bring up, rear, educate		15c. (m)
Effect	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Effectus	Accomplishment, performance	French	14c. (m)
Effort	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Exfortiare	To show strength	French	15c. (l)
Effortless	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Effort + less	Without effort		18c. (m) – 1750s
E.g.	abv.	Grammar	Neologism	Latin	Exempli gratia	For the sake of example		17c. (l) – 1680s
Either	prep.	Grammar	Native	Old English	Ægðer	Contraction of æghwæðer (each of two, both)		12c. (p)
Elect	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Electus	To pick out, choose		15c. (e)
Element	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Elementum	rudiment, first principle, matter in its most basic form	French	13c.
Elicit	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Elicitus	Draw out, draw forth		17c. (m) – 1640s
Elusive	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Eludere	Elude, frustrate		18c. (e) – 1710s
Em-	pref.	Grammar	Loanword	French	En	In, into		12c.
Embody	v.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Em + body	A soul or spirit invested with a physical form		16c. (e) – 1540s
Emerge	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Emergere	Bring forth, bring to light	French	16c. (m)
Eminent	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Eminentem	Standing out, projecting, prominent, high		15c. (e)
Emotion	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Emovere	Move out, remove, agitate	French	16c. (m) – 1570s
Emphasis	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Emphasis	An appearing in; outward appearance	Latin	16c. (m) – 1560s
Empirical	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Empeirikos	Experienced, proven by use	Latin	16c. (m) – 1560s
En-	pref.	Grammar	Loanword	Latin	In	In, into	French	12c.
Enable	v.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	En + able	To make something happen		15c. (e)
End	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Andiaz	End, conclusion, boundary, district, species, class		12c.(p)
Endeavour	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	In dever	From phrase put (oneself) in dever (make it one's duty)		15c. (e)
Endure	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Indurare	Make hard; bear, tolerate	French	14c. (l)
Energy	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Energiea	Activity, action, operation	Latin, t. French	16c. (l) – 1590s

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Enforce	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Enforcier	strengthen, reinforce; use force		14c. (m)
Engage	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Engagier	To pledge		15c. (e)
Enjoy	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	French	Enjoir	To give joy, rejoice, take delight in		14c. (l)
Enjoyment	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Enjoy + ment	Enjoy + ment		16c. (m) – 1550s
Enlighten	v.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	En + light + en	To remove the dimness or blindness		14c. (l)
Enlist	v.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	En + list	To put in the list		17c. (l) – 1690s
Enormous	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Enormis	Out of rule, irregular, shapeless; extraordinary, very large		16c. (e) – 1530s
Ensconce	v.	Gen concept	Neologism	English		From en (make, put in) + sconce (small fortification, shelter)		16c. (l) – 1580s
Enter	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Intrare	To go into, enter	French	13c. (l)
Enthusiasm	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Greek	Enthousiastikos	Inspired; be possessed or inspired by a god		16c.
Entice	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Enticier	To stir up (fire), to excite, incite		13c. (l)
Entire	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Integrum	completeness	French	14c. (l)
Entity	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Entitatem	From ens (a thing)		16c. (l) – 1590s
Entrench	v.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	En + trench	To make, put in (en) + trench (ditch)		16c. (m)
Environment	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Environ + ment	State of being environed; ecological sense in 20c.		16c.; 20c. (m) n
Envy	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Invidia	Envy, jealousy	French	13c. (l)
Epiphany	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Greek	Epiphaneia	Manifestation, striking appearance	Latin, t. French	14c. (l)
Equanimity	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Aequanimitatem	Evenness of mind, calmness; good-will, kindness		14c. (l)
Equip	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Old Norse	Skipa	arrange, place in order	French	16c. (e) – 1520s
Era	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Aera	An era or epoch from which time is reckoned		18c. (e) – 1710s
Erect	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Erectus	Upright, elevated, lofty; eager, alert, aroused; resolute		14c. (l)

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Essential	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Essential	being, essence		14c. (m)
Estimate	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Aestimatus	Determine the value of; to value, esteem		16c. (e) – 1560s
Ethic	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Ethikos	From ethos (moral character, custom)	Latin, t.French	14c. (l)
Europe	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Europe	Geographical region	Latin	12c.
Evaluate	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Évaluer	To find the value of		18c. (m) – 1750s
Even	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Ebna	Level, plain, smooth		12c. (p)
Evening	n.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	Æfnung	The coming of evening, sunset, time around sunset		12c. (p)
Event	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Eventus	Occurrence, accident, fortune	French	17c. (l) – 1670s
Ever	adv.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	Æfre	Ever, at any time, always;		12c. (p)
Every	adj.	Grammar	Native	English	Æfre + ælc	Contraction of æfre (ever) + ælc (each)		12c. (p)
Evolution	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Evolutionem	Unrolling (of a book)		17c. (e); 19c. n
Example	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Exemplum	A sample, specimen; image, portrait; pattern, model	French	14c. (l)
Exceed	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Excedere	Depart, go beyond, be in excess, surpass	French	14c. (l)
Excellence	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Excellentia	Superiority, excellence	French	14c. (l)
Exception/al	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Exceptionem	An exception, restriction, limitation, objection	French	14c. (l)
Excess	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Excessus	Departure, a going beyond the subject or bounds of reason	French	14c. (l)
Exclusive	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Exclusivus	So as to exclude		15c. (m)
Exemplify	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Exemplificare	To illustrate		15c. (e)
Exhaust	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Exhaustus	Draw off, take away, use up, empty		16c. (e) – 1530s
Exhaustive	adj.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Exhaust + ive	Exhaust + ive		18c. (l) – 1780s
Existence	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Existere	Stand forth, come out, emerge; be visible, come to light	French	14c. (l)
Expect	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Expectare	Await, look out for; desire, hope, long for		15c. (m)

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Experience	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Experientia	Trial, proof, experiment, knowledge	French	14c. (l)
Expert	n., adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Expertus	Tried, proved, known by experience	French	14c. (l)
Explain	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Explanare	To make clear, make plain		15c. (e)
Explode	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Explodere	Drive out or off by clapping, hiss off		15c. (e)
Extent/d	n., v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Extendere	To spread out, spread	French	14c. (e)
External	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Externus	Outside, outward	French	15c. (e)
Extraordinary	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Extraordinarius	Out of the common order		15c. (e)
Eye	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Augon	Eye		12c. (p)
Face	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Facies	Appearance, form, figure	French	14c.
Fact	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Factum	An event, occurrence, deed, achievement		16c. (e) – 1530s
Factor	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Factor	Doer, maker, performer	French	15c. (e)
Fad	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Fad	Hobby. Possibly from Fadaise (French – trifle, nonsense)		19c. (e) – 1830s
Faith	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Fides	Trust, faith, confidence, reliance, credence, belief	French	13c. (m)
Family	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Familia	Family servants, domestic workers		15c. (e); 17c. n
Fantasy	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Greek	Phantasia	Power of imagination; appearance, image, perception	Latin, t. French	14c. (e)
Fashion	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Factionem	A making or doing, a preparing	French	13c.
Fashionable	adj.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Fashion + able	Capable of being fashioned; conforming to prevailing tastes		16c.
Favourable	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Favorabilis	Favoured, in favour	French	14c. (l)
Feature	n., v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Factura	Formation, working; make, do	French	14c. (e)
Feel	v.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Foljanan	To feel, perceive, sense		12c. (p)
Few	adj.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Fawaz	Not many, a small number; seldom, even a little		12c. (p)
Fidelity	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Fidelitatem	Faithfulness, adherence, trustiness	French	15c. (e)
Field	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Felthan	flat land		12c. (p)
Fifty	adj.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	Fiftig	fif (five) + tig (group of ten)		12c. (p)

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Fill	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Fulljanan	To fill, replenish		12c. (p)
Find	v., n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Findan	To come upon, discover		12c. (p)
First	adj., adv.	Gen concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Furista	First		12c. (p)
Fish	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Fiskaz	Fish		12c. (p)
Fit	v., n., adj.	Gen concept	Native	English	Fit	To marshal or deploy (troops); be fitting, proper, suitable		14c.
Five	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Fimfe	Five		12c. (p)
Fix	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Fixus	Fixed, fast, immovable; established, settled	French	14c. (l)
Flaw	n.	Gen concept	Native	Old Norse	Flaga	Stone slab, layer of stone		14c. (e); 16c. n
Flexible	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Flexibilis	That may be bent, pliant, flexible, yielding	French	15c. (e)
Flourish	v., n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Florere	To bloom, blossom, flower	French	13c.
Flow	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Flowan	To flow		12c. (p)
Focus	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Focus	Hearth, fireplace; home, family		17c. (m)
Fold	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Falthan	Fold		12c. (p)
Follow	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Fulgojanan	Follow		12c. (p)
Food	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Fodon	Food, nourishment; fuel		12c. (p)
Fool	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Fol	Madman, insane person; idiot; rogue; jester		13c. (e)
For(e)	prep.	Gramma r	Native	Proto- Germanic	Fur(a)	Before, in		12c. (p)
Force	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Fortis	Strong, mighty; firm, steadfast; brave, bold	French	13c.
Forefront	n.	Gen concept	Neologis m	English	Fore + front	Fore + front		15c. (l)
Foreground	n.	Gen concept	Neologis m	English	Fore + ground	Fore + ground		17c. (l) – 1690s
Foremost	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Furmista	Earliest, first, most prominent		12c. (p)
Forget	v.	Psych concept	Native	English (Old)	Forgietan	For (away, amiss, opposite) + gietan (to grasp, get)		12c. (p)
Forgive	v.	Psych concept	Native	English (Old)	Forgiefan	For + giefan (give)		12c. (p)
Former	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Fruma	First, earlier in time		12c. (p)
Fortune	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Fortuna	Chance, fate, good luck	French	14c.
Foster	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Fostra	To supply with food, nourish, support		12c. (p)

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Found	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Fundare	To lay the bottom or foundation	French	13c. (l)
Foundation	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Fundationem	A founding		14c. (l)
Fragile	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Fragilis	Easily broken	French	16c. (e) – 1510s
Frame	n.	Gen concept	Native	Old Norse	Frami	Advancement		13c. (m)
Framework	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Frame + work	Structure for enclosing or supporting		17c. (m) – 1640s
Free	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Friaz	Beloved; not in bondage		12c. (p)
Freedom	n.	Psych concept	Native	English (Old)	Freedom	Free + dom; power of self-determination, state of free will		12c. (p)
Frequency	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Frequentia	An assembling in great numbers, a crowding; crowd		16c. (m) – 1550s
Fresh	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Friskaz	Fresh, sweet, pure		12c. (p)
Friend	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Frijōjands	Lover, friend		12c. (p)
Front	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Frontem	Forehead, brow, front; countenance, expression	French	13c. (l)
Fruition	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Fruitionem	Enjoyment	French	15c. (e)
Fulfil	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Fullfyllan	Full + fill		12c. (p)
Full	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Fullaz	Full		12c. (p)
Function	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Functionem	A performance, an execution	French	16c. (e) – 1530s
Fund	n., v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Fundus	Bottom, foundation, piece of land	French	17c. (m) – 1670s
Fundamental	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Fundamentum	Foundation		15c. (m)
Future	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Futurus	Going to be, yet to be	French	14c. (l)
Fuzzy	adj.	Gen concept	Native	English	Fuzzy	Soft, spongy		17c. (e) – 1610s
Gallon	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Jalon	A liquid measure roughly equivalent to a modern gallon		13c. (l)
Gap	n.	Gen concept	Native	Old Norse	Gap	Chasm, empty space		14c. (e)
Garden	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Gardan	Garden; orchard; palace grounds	Latin, t. French	13c. (l)
Gasoline	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Gasolene	A trade name at first; the -ol probably represents Latin oleum (oil) and the ending is from the chemical suffix -ine		19c. (m) – 1860s

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Gene	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	German	Gen	Coined by Wilhelm Ludvig Johannsen from Greek <i>genea</i>		20c. (e) – 1900s
General	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Generalis	Relating to all, of a whole class, generic	French	12c.
Generation	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Generationem	Generating, generation	French	14c. (e)
Generous	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Generosus	Of noble birth	French	16c. (l) – 1580s
Genetic	adj.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Genetic	From Greek <i>genesis</i> (origin)		19c. (e) – 1830s
Genius	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Genius	Guardian deity, spirit, incarnation		14c. (l)
Gerontology	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Gerontology	From Greek <i>geronto</i> (old man) + <i>logy</i> (study)		20c. (e) – 1900s
Gesture	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Gestura	Bearing, behaviour, mode of action		15c. (e)
Get	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Getan	To obtain, reach; be able to; to beget, be pleased with	Old Norse	12c. (p)
Gift	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Geftiz	That which is given		13c. (m)
Gifted	adj.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Gift	talented, endowed by nature with some skill or power		17c. (m) – 1640s
Gird	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Gurdjan	Put a belt/girdle around; encircle; bind with flexible material		12c. (p)
Give	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Geban	To give, bestow, deliver to another		12c. (p)
Global	adj.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Globe + al	Globe + al		17c. (l) – 1670s
Globe	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Globus	Round mass, sphere, ball	French	14c. (l)
Goal	n.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old) (?)	Gal	Boundary, limit; obstacle, barrier		16c. (e)
Good	adj., n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Gōda	Fitting, suitable		12c. (p)
Govern	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Gubernare	To direct, rule, guide, govern	French	13c. (l)
Grant	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Credientem	To believe, to trust	French	13c. (e)
-Graphy	suf.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Graphia	Description of	French	15c.
Gratification	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Gratificationem	Obligingness, complaisance	French	16c. (l) – 1590s
Great	n.	Gen concept	Native	West-Germanic	Grauta	Coarse, thick		12c. (p)
Grievous	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	French		From Latin <i>grevare</i> (make heavy; cause grief)		12c.

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Grouch	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	French	Grouchier?	To murmur, to grumble		19c. (l)
Ground	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Grundu	Deep place		12c. (p)
Group	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Kruppaz	Round mass, lump	Italian, t. French	17c. (l) – 1690s
Grow	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Gro	To flourish, increase, develop, get bigger		12c. (p)
Grumpy	adj.	Psych concept	Neologism	English		Probably related to Danish grum (cruel)		18c. (e) – 1720s
Guess	v., n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Getan	To get		12c. (p)
Habit	n.	Gen concept	Native	Latin	Habitus	Condition, demeanor, appearance, dress	French	13c. (e)
Hand	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Handuz	Hand		12c. (p)
Hang	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Hanhan	To hang, be suspended		12c. (p)
Happen	v.	Gen concept	Native	English	Happenen	From hap; to come to pass, occur, come about, be the case		12c. (p)
Happy	adj.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Hap	Chance, luck, fortune, fate		14c. (l)
Happiness	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Happiness	Happy + ness		16c. (e) – 1520s
Hard	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Hardu	Solid and firm; difficult to endure		12c. (p)
Hardship	n.	Gen concept	Native	English	Hard + ship	Quality of being hard; deprivation (n.s.)		12c.; 14c. (n.s.)
Harmony	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Harmonia	Agreement, concord of sounds	Latin, t. French	14c. (l)
Have	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Habejanan	To grasp, possess		12c. (p)
Hazard	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Hasard	Game of chance played with dice		13c.
He(r)	pron.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Hi	Third person pronoun		12c. (p)
Head	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Haubid	Top of the body; upper end of a slope; chief person, leader		12c. (p)
Heal	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Hailjan	To make whole		12c. (p)
Health	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Hailitho	Whole, uninjured, of good omen		12c. (p)
Heavy	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Hafiga	Containing something; having weight		12c. (p)
Hedonic	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Greek	Hedone	Pleasure, delight, enjoyment; a pleasure, a delight		17c. (m) – 1650s
Height	n.	Gen concept	Native	English (old)	Hiehpu	highest part or point, summit; the heavens, heaven		12c. (p)
Help	v., n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Helpanan	Support, benefit, do good to		12c. (p)

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Hence	adv.	Grammar	Native	West-Germanic	Hin	Away, hence		13c. (l)
Herald	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Heraut	Commander of an army		12c.
Heritable	adj.	Gen concept	Neologism	French	Heritable	Subject to heritability		15c. (e)
Heuristic	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Heuristic	From Greek heuriskein (to find, discover) + -istic		19c. (e) – 1820s
High	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Hauha	Of great height, tall, elevated		12c. (p)
Hinder	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Hinderojan	To harm, injure, impair, check, repress		12c. (p)
Historiometric	adj.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	History + metry	Measurement/study of history		20c.
History	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Historia	Learning or knowing by inquiry; history, record, narrative	Latin, t. French	14c. (l)
Hit	v.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Hitjan	To light upon, meet with; to hit, strike		12c. (p)
Hold	v.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Haldanan	To contain, grasp, retain		12c. (p)
Honest	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Honestus	Honourable, respected, regarded with honour	French	13c.
-Hood	suf.	Grammar	Native	English (Old)	Had	State or condition of being		12c. (p)
Homeo-	pref.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Homoios	Like, resembling, of the same kind; equal		12.
Homeostasis	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Homeo + stasis	Tendency toward stability among interdependent elements		20c. (e) – 1920s
Honour	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Honorem	Honour, dignity, office, reputation	French	12c.
Hope	n., v.	Psych concept	Native	English (Old) (?)		Hope, trust, confidence		13c.
Hors d'oeuvre	n., adv.	Gen concept	Guestword	French	hors d'oeuvre	Out of the ordinary; extra dish		18c. (e) – 1710s
Hour	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Hora	Any limited time within a year, month, or day	Latin, t. French	12c.
House	n.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Hūsan	Dwelling, shelter		12c. (p)
Household	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	House + hold	House + hold		14c. (l)
How	adv.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Hwo	Why, in what way		12c. (p)
However	adv., conj.	Gen concept	Native	English	How + ever	How + ever		14c. (l)
Huge	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Ahuge	Extremely large, enormous; mighty, powerful		12c. (m)
Human	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Humanus	Human; man	French	15c. (m)

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Humanist	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Italian	Umanista	Coined by Lodovico Ariosto, from Latin humanus	French	16c. (l) – 1580s
Humanity	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Humanitatem	Human nature; the human race, mankind	French	14c. (l)
Humour	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Umor	Body fluid	French	14c. (m); 16c. n
Hunger	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Hungraz	Hunger		12c. (p)
I	pron.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Ek	First person pronouns		12c. (p)
-ly	suf.	Grammar	Loanword	Greek	Ikos	In the manner of; pertaining to	Latin	12c.
Idea	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	IDEa	Norm; the look of a thing; a kind, sort, nature; mode, fashion	Latin	14c. (l)
Identify	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Identifier	Regard as the same		17c. (m) – 1640s
Ignore	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Ignorare	Not to know, be unacquainted	French	17c. (e)
Ill	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Old Norse	Illr	Evil, bad; hard, difficult; mean, stingy		12c.
Illness	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Ill + ness	Originally bad moral quality; later, physical sickness		15c.; 17c. (n.s.)
Illustrate	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Illustrare	Light up, make light, illuminate		16c. (e) – 1520s
Immediate	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Immediatus	Without anything between	French	14c (l)
Immune	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Immunis	Exempt from public service, untaxed; unburdened		15c. (m); 19c. n
Impasse	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Impasse	Impassable road; blind alley		18c. (m) – 1760s
Imperative	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Imperativus	pertaining to a command		16c. (e) – 1520s
Implication	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Implicationem	An interweaving, an entanglement		15c. (e)
Important	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Importare	Be significant in	French	15c. (m)
Impress	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Impressus	Press into or upon, stamp		14c. (l)
Impressive	adj.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Impress + ive	Capable of being easily impressed		16c. (l) – 1590s
Improve	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Prode	Advantageous; to increase, turn a profit (French)	French	15c (l); 17c. n
Impulse	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Impulsus	A push against, pressure, shock		15c. (e)
In	adv., prep.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	In	In, among, during, about		12c. (p)

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Incarnation	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Incarnationem	Act of being made flesh	French	13c.
Include	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Includere	To shut in, enclose, imprison, insert		15c. (e)
Income	n.	Gen concept	Native	English	Incuman	In + come		13c.
Increase	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Increscere	To increase, to grow upon	French	14c. (m)
Indeed	adv.	Gen concept	Neologis m	English	In dede	In fact, in truth, in reality		16c.
Individual	n., adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Individuum	Single object; atom; indivisible particle	French	17c. (e)
Inflate	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Inflatus	Blow into, puff up		15c. (e)
Influence	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Influentia	A flowing in	French	14c. (l)
Inform	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Informare	To shape, give form to, delineate	French	14c. (e)
Information	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Informationem	Outline, concept, idea	French	14c. (l)
-Ing	suf.	Gramma r	Native	Proto- Germanic	Unga	Attached to verbs to mean their action		12c. (p)
Inherent	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Inhaerentem	Be closely connected with; in + haerere (to adhere, stick)	French	15c. (e)
Initiative	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Initiatus	To begin, a beginning		18c. (m) – 1770s
Inner	adj.	Gen concept	Neologis m	English	Intra	Comparative of inne (inside)		12c. (p)
Inquiry	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Inquerere	In (into) + Latin quaerere (ask, seek)	French	15c. (e)
Insight	n.	Psych concept	Native	English	Innsiht	Eyes of the mind, mental vision, understanding from within		12c.
Instance	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Instantia	Presence, effort, intention; earnestness, urgency	French	14c. (l)
Instinct	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Instinctus	Instigation, impulse, inspiration	French	15c. (e)
Institution	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Institutionem	Disposition, arrangement; instruction	French	15c.
Integrity	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Integritatem	Soundness, wholeness, completeness	French	14c.
Intellect	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Intellectus	Discernment, a perception, understanding		14c. (l)
Intend	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Intendere	Turn one's attention, strain (in quest of something)	French	13c.
Inter-	pref.	Gramma r	Loanword	Latin	Inter	among, between, in the midst of		15.

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Interact	v.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Inter + act	Act on each other, act reciprocally		19c. (e) – 1800s
Interest	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Interest	It is of importance, it makes a difference	French	15c. (m)
Interpersonal	adj.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Inter + personal	Inter + personal		20c. (e) - 1911
Interpret	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Interpretari	Explain, expound, understand	French	14c. (l)
Intervene	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Intervenire	To come between, intervene; interrupt; stand in the way		16c. (e) – 1580s
Intervention	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Interventionem	An interposing, a giving security	French	15c. (e)
Intimate	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Intimus	Inmost, innermost, deepest		17c. (e) – 1630s
Intractable	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Intractabilis	Not to be handled, unmanageable	French	15c.
Intrigue	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Intricare	To entangle, perplex, embarrass	Italian, t. French	17c. (e) – 1610s
Intrinsic	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Intrinsecus	Inwardly, on the inside	French	15c. (l)
Introduction	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Introductionem	Leading, bringing in	French	14c. (l)
Intuitive	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Intuitivus	Look at, consider	French	17c. (m) – 1640s
Inverse	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Invertere	turn upside down, turn about; upset, reverse, transpose	French	16c. (e) – 1530s
Invest	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Investire	To clothe in, cover, surround		14c. (l)
Investigate	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Investigatus	To trace out, search after		15c.
Involve	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Involvere	envelop, surround, overwhelm	French	14c. (l)
Irritate	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Irritatus	Excite, provoke, annoy		16c. (e) – 1530s
Is	v.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Es	Third person sing. of to be		12c. (p)
-Ise	suf.	Grammar	Loanword	Greek	Izein	Verb-forming element denoting the doing of the noun	Latin, t. French	13c.
-Ism	suf.	Grammar	Loanword	Greek	Ismos	Noun ending signifying the practice or teaching of a thing	Latin, t. French	13c.
Isolation	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Insulatus	Made into an island	Latin, Italian, t. French	17c.
Issue	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Exire	Go out, go forth; become public	French	13c.

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-Istic	suf.	Grammar	Loanword	Greek	Istikos	Compound of the adjectival suffix -ikos	Latin	12c.
It	pron.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Khi	Third person singular pronoun		12c. (p)
-Ive	suf.	Grammar	Loanword	Latin	Ivus	Pertaining to, tending to; doing, serving to do		12c.
Jealous	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Greek	Zelos	Emulation, rivalry, zeal	Latin, t. French	12c.
Job	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Job	Task, piece of work (perhaps variant of gobbe – mass, lump)		17c. (e) – 1620s
Journal	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Jornel	A day; time; a day's travel or work		14c. (m)
Journalist	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Journaliste	One who writes or edits public journals or newspapers		17c. (l) – 1690s
Joy	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Gaudia	Expressions of pleasure; sensual delight	French	12c.
Juncture	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Junctura	A joining, uniting, a joint		14c. (l)
Just	adj., adv.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Iustus	Upright, righteous, equitable; in accordance with law		12c. (p)
Justify	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Iustificus	Dealing justly, righteous	French	13c.
Keep	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Kopjan	To seize, hold; seek after, desire; to observe or carry out		12c. (p)
Key	n.	Gen concept	Native	English (old)	Cæg	Key		12c. (p)
Kind	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Kundjaz	Family, race		12c. (p)
Know	n.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Knew	Perceive or understand as fact or truth		12c. (p)
Knowledge	n.	Psych concept	Native	English (old)	Cnawlece	Acknowledgment of a superior, honour, worship		12c. (e)
Laboratory	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Laboratorium	A place for labour or work		16c.
Lack	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic?	Lek	Disadvantage, damage, deficient		14c.
Large	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Largus	abundant, copious, plentiful; bountiful	French	12c.
Late	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Lata	Late; slow, sluggish, slack, lax, negligent		12c. (p)
Latter	adj.	Gen concept	Native	English (old)	Lætra	Slower – comparative of læt (late)		12c. (p)
Law	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Lagam	Put, lay	Old Norse	12c. (p)
Lay	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Laikos	Of the people	French	14c. (e)

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Layperson	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Lay + person	Lay + person		20c.
Lead	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Laidjanan	To guide, march at the head of		12c. (p)
Learn	v.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Lisnojanan	To get knowledge, be cultivated; study, read, think about		12c. (p)
Least	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Laisista	Least		12c. (p)
Leave	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Laibjanan	To leave		12c. (p)
Legacy	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Legatia	Ambassador, envoy, deputy		14c. (l)
Less	adj., adv.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Laisizan	Less, smaller, fewer		12c. (p)
Level	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Libella	A balance, level	French	14c. (m)
Lie	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Legjan	Rest horizontally, be in a recumbent position		12c. (p)
Life	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Leiban	Body; continuance, perseverance		12c. (p)
Lifetime	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Life + time	Life + time		13c.
Light	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Leukhtam	Brightness, radiant energy, that which makes things visible		12c. (p)
Like	adj., v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	(Ga)leika	Having the same form		12c. (p)
Limit	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Limitem	A boundary, limit, border, embankment between fields	French	14c.
Line	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Linea	Linen thread, string, plumb-line	French	12c.
Link	n.	Gen concept	Native	Old Norse	Hlenkr	Link, section of a chain		15c. (e)
Literature	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Literatura	Learning, a writing, grammar		15c. (e)
Little	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Lutilla	Small, few		12c. (p)
Live	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Libejanan	To be, to be alive, to have life		12c. (p)
Locus	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Locus	A place, spot; appointed place, position		18c. (e) – 1720s
-Logy	suf.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Logia	From root of legein (to speak)	Latin, t. French	12c.
Lonely	adj.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	(A)lone + ly	(A)lone + ly		16c.
Long	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Langa	Long		12c. (p)
Longitudinal	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Longitudinalis	Pertaining to longitude		14c. (l)
Look	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Lokjan	To look, see		12c. (p)
Lose/loss	v., n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Lausa	Loss, destruction		12c. (p)
Love	n., v.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Lubo (n.) / lubojanan (v.)	Love, like, affection		12c. (p)

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-Ly	suf.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Lika	Having the qualities of (from 'like')		12c. (p)
Macro-	pref.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Makros	Long, large	French	12c.
Macrosocial	adj.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Macro + social	Macro + social		19c.
Make	v.	Gen concept	Native	West-Germanic	Makōjanan	To build, fashion, fit		12c. (p)
Major	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Magnus	Large, great		13c.
Malignant	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Malignantem	Acting from malice	French	16c. (m) – 1560s
Man	n.	Gen concept	Native	West-Germanic	Manwaz	Man		12c. (p)
Marital	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Maritalis	Of or belonging to married people		16c.
Marshal	n., v.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Mareschal	Commanding officer of an army (or household)	French	13c. (e)
Marvel	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Merveille	Miracle, wonder, surprise		13c.
Massive	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Massif	Bulky, solid		14c.
Master	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Magistrare	To reduce to subjugation	French	13c. (e)
Material	adj., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Materialis	Of or belonging to matter	French	14c. (m)
Materialism	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Matérialisme			18c. (m) – 1740s
Matrix	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Matrix	Pregnant animal; womb; source, origin	French	14c. (l)
Matter	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Materia	Substance from which something is made	French	12c.
Mature	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Maturare	To ripen, bring to maturity		14c. (l)
Mean	v., n., adj.	Gen concept	Native	West-Germanic	Menjojanan	Intend, have in mind, signify		12c. (p)
Measure	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Mensus	To measure	French	12c. (p)
Mechanism	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Mekhanikos	Full of resources, inventive, ingenious	Latin	14c. (l)
Mediate	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Mediatus	To halve; be in the middle		16c. (m) – 1540s
Medicalisation	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Medicalizeation	Medical + ize + ation		19c.
Medicine	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Medicina	The healing art, medicine; a remedy	French	12c.
Member	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Membrum	Limb, member of the body, part	French	13c. (l)
Meme	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Meme	Coined by Dawkins from Greek mimeisthai (to imitate)		20c. (l) – 1970s
-Ment	suf.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Mentum	Result or product of an action	French	12c.

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Mental	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Mentalis	Of the mind	French	15c. (e)
Mere	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Merus	Unmixed; pure; bare, naked	French	14c.
Message	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Missaticum	A sending away, sending, dispatching; a throwing, hurling	French	13c.
Method	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Methodos	Scientific inquiry, method of inquiry	Latin	15c. (e)
Methodology	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Méthodologie	Method + logy		19c.
-Metry	suf.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Metria	A measuring of		12c.
Mild	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Milthjaz	Gentle, merciful		12c. (p)
Milieu	n.	Gen concept	Guestword	French	Milieu	Middle place		19c. (l) – 1870s
Military	n., adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Militaris	Of soldiers or war, of military service, warlike	French	15c. (m)
Millennium	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Millennium	From Latin thousand & year		17c. (e); 1630s
Million	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Italian	Millione	A great thousand	French	14c. (l)
Mind	n.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Ga-mundiz	Memory, thought, intention		12c.
Mine/my	pron.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Minaz			12c. (p)
Minimum	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Minimum	Smallest		17c. (m) – 1660s
Minor	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Minor	Less, lesser, smaller, junior		13c. (e)
Mirabile dictu	interj.	Gen concept	Guestword	Latin	Mirabile dictu	Wonderful to relate		19c. (e) – 1830s
Misfit	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Mis + fit	Mis + fit		19c. (e) – 1830s
Mission	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Missionem	Act of sending, a dispatching; a release, a setting at liberty		16c. (l) – 1590s
Mitigate	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Mitigates	Soften, make tender, ripen, mellow, tame		15c. (e)
Modal	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Modalis	Of or pertaining to a mode		16c. (l) – 1560s
Model	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Modulus	Small measure, standard	French	16c. (l)
Moderate	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Moderatus	Within bounds, observing moderation		14c. (l)
Modern	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Modernus	From modo (just now, in a (certain) manner)	French	15c.
Modernise	v.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Modern + ise	Modern + ise		18c. (m) – 1750s

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Moment/ary	n., adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Momentum	Movement, motion; moving power	French	14c. (m)
Money	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Moneta	Place for coining money, mint; coined money, money	French	13c. (m)
Month	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Menoth			12c. (p)
Monument	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Monumentum	Something that reminds; memorial structure	French	13c. (l)
Mood	n.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Mōda	Mind, emotion, courage		12c. (p)
More	adj.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Maizon	More		12c. (p)
Most	adj.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Maistaz	Greatest number, amount, extent		12c. (p)
Motive	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Motivus	Moving, impelling	French	14c. (m)
Motivate	v.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Motive + ate	Motive + ate		19c. (m) – 1860s
Mould	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Modulum	Measure, model	French	12c.
Move	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Movere	Move, set in motion; remove; disturb	French	13c. (l)
Much	adj.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Mekilaz	Much, large, great		12c. (p)
Murder	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Murthran	Murder, secret killing		12c. (p)
Music	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Mousike	Art of the Muses	French & Latin	13c. (m)
Myriad	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Myrias	A number of 10,000, countless numbers	French & Latin	16c. (m)
Nail	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Naglaz	Nail		12c. (p)
Name	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Naman	Name		12c. (p)
Nation	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Nationem	Birth, origin; breed, stock, kind, species	French	13c.
National	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	National	Pertaining to a nation		16c. (l)
Nationalist		Psych concept	Neologism	English	National + ist	One devoted to his/her nation		18c. (e) – 1710s
Natural	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Naturalis	By birth, according to nature	French	13c.
Naturalistic	adj.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Natural + istic	Pertaining to nature		19c. (m) – 1840s
Nature	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Natura	Birth; course of things; natural character; quality	French	13c. (l)
Necessary	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Necessarius	unavoidable, indispensable, necessary	French	14c. (l)
Need	n., v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Nauthiz	Necessity, compulsion, duty		12c. (p)

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Negative	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Negativus	That which denies	French	15c.
Neglect	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Neglectus	To make light of, disregard, be indifferent to		16c. (e) – 1520s
-Ness	suf.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	In-assu	Word-forming element denoting action, quality, or state		12c. (p)
Neuro-/n	pref., n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Greek	Neuron	Nerve; originally "sinew, tendon, cord, bowstring"	French	15c.
Neurochemistry	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Neurochemistry	Neuro + chemistry; chemistry of the brain		20c. (m) – 1960s
Neuroscience	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Neuroscience	Neuro + science; science of the brain		20c. (m) – 1960s
New	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Neuja	New, fresh, recent, novel		12c. (p)
News	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	New + s	Plural of new (new things)		14c. (l)
Next	adj.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Nekh	Near		12c. (p)
Niche	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Niche	recess (for a dog), kennel		17c. (e) – 1610s
Nimbus	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Nimbus	Cloud		17c. (e) – 1610s
Normal	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Norma	Rule, pattern; carpenter's square		16c.; 1820s n
No/none	neg.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	Na	Ne (not, no) + a (ever)		13c. (e)
Not	part.	Gen concept	Native	English	Nawiht	Nothing; lit. no + whit (thing, creature, being)		13c. (m)
Nothing	n.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	naþing	Nan (not one) + þing (thing)		12c. (p)
Notice	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Notitia	A being known, celebrity, fame, knowledge	French	15c. (e)
Nurturance	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Nurture + ance	Nurture + ance		20c. (m) – 1930s
Nurture	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Nutrire	To nourish, suckle	French	13c.
Observe	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Observare	Watch over, note, heed, look to, attend to, guard, regard	French	14c. (l)
Obsess	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Obsessus	Watch closely; besiege, occupy; stay, remain, abide		15c.
Obsessive	adj.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Obsess + ive	To be obsessed with		20c. (m) – 1910s
Obstacle	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Obstaculum	A hindrance, obstacle	French	14c. (m)
Obtain	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Obtinere	Hold, hold fast, take hold of, get	French	15c. (e)

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Occupy	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Occupare	possession of, acquire Take over, seize, take into possession	French	14c. (m)
Ode	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Oide	Song, ode	French	16c. (l) – 1580s
Of	prep.	Gramma r	Native	Proto- Germanic	Af	Away, away from		12c. (p)
Offer	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Offerre	To present, bestow, bring before		12c.
Old	adj.	Gramma r	Native	Proto- Germanic	Althaz	grown up, adult		12c. (p)
Ominous	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Ominosus	Full of foreboding		16c. (l) – 1580s
On	prep.	Gramma r	Native	Proto- Germanic	Ana	On		12c. (p)
Once	adv.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	Anes	One + adverbial genitive		12c.
One	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Ainaz			12c. (p)
Only	adj.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	One + ly	One + ly		12c. (p)
Onslaught	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Dutch	Aanslag	Attack		17c. (e)
Opportunity	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Opportunitatem	Fitness, convenience, suitableness, favourable time	French	14c. (l)
Opposite	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Oppositus	Standing against, opposed, opposite	French	14c. (l)
Oppressive	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Oppressivus	Condition of being oppressed		17c. (e) – 1640s
Opt	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Optare	Choose, desire	French	19c. (l) – 1870s
Optimal	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Optimus	Best		19c. (l) – 1890s
Optimism	n.	Psych concept	Neologis m	French	Optimum	Best, greatest good (Voltaire)	French	18c. (m) – 1759
Order	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Ordinem	Row, line, rank; series, pattern, arrangement, routine	French	13c. (e)
Organise	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Organum	instrument, organ	French	15c. (e)
Orient	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Orientem	The rising sun; the east; where the sun rises	French	13c. (m.); 18c. n
Origin/al	n., adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Originem	A rise, commencement, source; descent, lineage, birth	French	14c. (e)
Other	adj.	Gramma r	Native	Proto- Germanic	Antherra	The second		12c. (p)
Ought	v.	Gen concept	Native	English	Ahte	Past tense of agan (to own, possess, owe)		12c. (p)

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Our	pron.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Ons	Of us		12c. (p)
Out	adv.	Grammar	Native	Germanic	Ut	Out, with, outside		12c. (p)
Outcome	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	Scottish	Out + come	Out + come; result		18c. (l) – 1780s
Outline	v., n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Out + line	Line by which figure is delineated		17c. (m) – 1660s
Over	part., adv.	Grammar	Native	English	Ofer	Over, above		18c. (l) – 1780s
Overall	adj.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	Ofer eall	Over + all		12c. (p)
Overcome	v.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	Ofercuman	Over + come		12c. (p)
Override	v.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	Oferriðan	Over + ride		12c. (p)
Overview	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Over + view	Over + view		17c.
Own	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Proto-Germanic	Aiganaz	Possessed, owned		12c. (p)
Paradigm	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Paradeigma	Pattern, model; precedent, example	Latin	15c. (l)
Paradox	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Paradoxos	Contrary to expectation, incredible	Latin & French	16c. (e) – 1530s
Parent	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Parentem	Father or mother, ancestor	French	15c. (e)
Parenting	v.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Parent			20c. (m) – 1960s
Park	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	West-Germanic	Parruk	Enclosed tract of land	French	13c. (m)
Part	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Partem	A part, piece, a share, a division; a party or faction	French	13c. (m)
Pass	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Passus	Step, pace	French	13c. (l)
Passive	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Passivus	Capable of feeling or suffering	French	14c. (l)
Past	n., v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Passen	Past participle of passen	French	14c.
Path	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Patha	Path, track		12c. (p)
Pathocentric	Adj.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Patho + centric	Focused on suffering		20c.
Pathology	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Pathos	Suffering	Latin, t. French	16c.
Pathway	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Path + way	Path, track		16c. (e) – 1530s
Patience	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Patientia	Patience, endurance, submission	French	12c.
Patient	n., adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Patientem	Suffering or sick person	French	14c. (m)
Peace	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Pacem	Compact, treaty of peace, tranquillity, absence of war	French	12c. (m)

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Peak	adj.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Peak	Pointed top (variant of pike, i.e., sharp point)		16c. (e) – 1520s
People	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Populus	A people, nation; body of citizens	French	13c. (l)
Perform	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Parformir	To do, carry out, finish, accomplish	French	13c.
Performance	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Perform + ance	Perform + ance		15c. (l)
Persevere	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Perseverare	Continue steadfastly, persist	French	14c. (m)
Person	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Persona	Human being, person; a part in a drama, assumed character	French	13c. (e)
Personal/ity	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Persona	Pertaining to the person	French	14c. (l)
Perspective	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Perspectus	Clearly perceived	French	14c. (l)
Pessimism	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	French	Pessimism	From Latin pessimus (worst)		18c. (l) – 1790s
Pharmacy	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Pharmakeia	Use of drugs, medicines, potions, or spells; witchcraft; cure	Latin, t. French	14c. (l)
Pharmacology	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Pharmaco + logy	The study of the use of drugs		18c. (e) – 1720s
Phase	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Phasis	Appearance	Latin	18c. (e) – 1705
Phenomenon	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Phainomenon	That which appears or is seen	Latin	16c. (m) – 1570s
Philosophy	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Philosophia	Love of knowledge, pursuit of wisdom; investigation	French	13c.
Physical	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Physicalis	Of nature, natural		15c. (e); 18c. n
Physics	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Physika	The natural things		16c. (m) – 1580s
Physiology	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Physiologia	From physio (nature) + logia (study)	Latin	16c. (m) – 1560s
Picture	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Picture	Painting		15c. (e)
Pinnacle	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Pinna(culum)	Peak, point		13c.
Place	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Placea	Place, spot	French	12c.
Planet	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Planetes	Wandering star	Latin, t. French	17c. (e) – 1630s
Plausible	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Plausibilis	Deserving applause, acceptable		16c. (m) – 1540s
Play	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Plegōjanan	Occupy oneself about		12c. (p)

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Pleasure	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Placer	To please, give pleasure, be approved	French	14c. (l)
Poem	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Poema	Fiction, poetical work	Latin, t. French	16c. (m) – 1540s
Poignant	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Poignant	From Latin pungere (to prick, pierce, sting)		14c. (l)
Policy	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Politeia	State, administration, government, citizenship	Latin, t.French	14c. (l)
Politics	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Politikos	Of citizens, pertaining to the state	French & Latin	15c.
Point	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Pungere	To prick, pierce	French	14c.
Poor	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Pauper	Poor, not wealthy	French	12c.
Population	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Populationem	A people; a multitude		17c. (e) – 1610s
Positive	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Positivus	Settled by agreement	French	14c. (e)
Positivity	n.	Gen concept	Neologis m	English	Potential + ity	Potential + ity		17c. (m) – 1650s
Possible	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Possibilist	That can be done	French	14c. (m)
Potential	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Potentia	Power, might, force	French	14c. (l)
Potentiality	n.	Gen concept	Neologis m	English	Positive + ity	Positive + ity		17c. (e) – 1620s
Poverty	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Paupertatem	Poverty	French	12c. (l)
Power	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Pouvoir	To be able		13c.
Powerful	adj.	Gen concept	Neologis m	English	Power + ful	Having, expressing power		14c.
Practic/se	n., v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Praktikos	Fit for action, fit for business; business-like, practical	French & Latin	15c. (e)
Practitioner	n.	Gen concept	Neologis m	English	Practice	One who practices		15c. (m)
Pragmatic	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Pragmatikos	Fit for business, active, business- like; systematic	Latin, t. French	17c. (e) – 1610s
Pre-	part.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Prae	Adverb and preposition	French	12c.
Precise	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Praecisus	Abrupt, abridged, cut off	French	15c. (m)
Precocious	adj.	Psych concept	Neologis m	English	Precocious	From Latin prae (before) + coquere (to ripen, to cook)		17c. (e) – 1640s
Predict	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Praedicatus	Foretell, advise, give notice		17c. (e) – 1620s
Prefer	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Praeferre	Place or set before, carry in front	French	14c. (l)

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Premise	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Premissa	(The proposition) set before	French	14c. (l)
Preoccupy	v.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Pre + occupy	Pre + occupy		16c. (m) – 1560s
Prescriptive	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Praescriptivus	Pertaining to a writing before, order, direction		18c. (m) – 1740s
Present	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Praesentem	Present, at hand, in sight; immediate	French	14c.
President	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Praesidentum	President, governor	French	14c. (l)
Pressure	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Pressure	Action of pressing	French	14c. (l)
Prevent	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Praeventus	Come before, anticipate, hinder		15c. (e)
Preventative	adj.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Prevent + ative	The action of preventing		17c. (e) – 1650s
Prevail	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Praevalere	Be stronger, have greater power	French	14c.
Previous	adj.	Grammar	Loanword	Latin	Praevius	Going before, from prae (before) + via (road)	French	17c. (e) – 1610s
Price	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Precium	Reward, prize, value, worth	French	12c.
Primary	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Primaries	Of the first rank, chief, principal, excellent		15c. (e)
Principle	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Principium	A beginning, commencement, origin, first part	French	14c. (l)
Print	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Premere	To press, hold fast, cover, crowd, compress	French	13c.
Prize	v.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Prisen	From stem of Old French preisier (to praise)		16c. (m) – 1580s
Proactive	adj.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Pro + active	Pro + active		20c. (e) – 1920s
Probable	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Probabilis	Worthy of approval, pleasing, acceptable; provable	French	14c. (l)
Problem	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Problema	A task, that which is proposed, a question	Latin	14c. (l)
Problematic	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Problematikos	pertaining to a problem	Latin	14c.
Produce	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Producer	Lead or bring forth, draw out		15c. (e)
Productive	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Productivus	Able to lead or bring forth, draw out	French	17c. (e) – 1610s
Profession	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Professionem	Public declaration	French	12c.
Program	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Programma	A written public notice	Latin	17c. (e) – 1630s

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Progress	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Progressus	A going forward	French	14c. (l)
Progressive	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Progressif	Progress + ive		16c.
Prominent	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Prominentem	Jut or stand out, be prominent, overhang		15c. (m)
Promise	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Promissum	Pledge, vow	French	14c.
Promote	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Promotus	Move forward, advance; push onward; bring to light, reveal	French	14c. (l)
Prosper	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Prosperare	Cause to succeed, render happy	French	14c. (m)
Prosperous	adj.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Prosper + ous	Tending to bring success		15c. (e)
Protect	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Protectus	To cover in front		15c. (m)
Prove	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Probare	To make good; esteem, represent as good; make credible,	French	12c. (l)
Provide	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Providere	Look ahead, prepare, supply, act with foresight		15c. (e)
Psychoanalysis	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	German / French	Psychoanalyse	Coined in French by Freud from Latinized form of Greek psykhe (mental) + German analyse		19c. (l) – 1890s
Psychology	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	German	Psychologia	From Greek psykhe (breath, spirit, soul) + logy		17c. (m)
Psychiatry/ist	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Psychiatria	From Greek psykhe (mind) + iatreia (healing, care)		19c. (m) – 1840s
Purpose	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	French	Porpos	aim, intention		13c.
Pursue	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Prosequi	Follow, accompany, attend; follow after, escort; follow up, p	French	13c. (l)
Push	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Pulsare	To beat, strike, push	French	14c. (e)
Puzzle	v., n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Pulse	bewilder, confound		16c. (l) – 1590s
Quest	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Questa	Search, inquiry	French	13c.
Question	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Quaestionem	A seeking, a questioning, inquiry, examining, investigation	French	13c. (e)
Quality	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Qualitatem	Property; nature, state, condition	French	14c.
Quick	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Kwikwaz	Living, alive, animate; rapid, ready		12c. (p)

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Quickly	adv.	Gen concept	Native	English (old)	Cwiculice	Quick + ly		12c.
Quite	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Quitus	Free, clear	French	14c. (e)
Raise	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Raizjan	Cause a rising of; lift upright, set upright; build, construct		12c. (p)
Range	v., n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Hringaz	Circle, ring, something curved		12c. (p)
Rare	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Rarus	Thinly sown, sparse		14c. (l)
Rate	n., v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Rata	Fixed (amount)	French	15c. (e)
Rather	adv.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Khratha	More quickly, earlier, sooner		12c. (p)
Rational	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Rationalis	Of or belonging to reason, reasonable	French	14c. (l)
Reach	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Raikejanan	stretch out the hand		12c. (p)
Reaction	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Re + action	Action in resistance or response to another action or power		17c. (e) – 1610s
Read	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Redan	To advise, counsel, persuade; discuss, deliberate		12c. (p)
Readership	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Reader + ship	Reader + ship		18c. (e) – 1720s
Real	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Realis	Actual	French	14c. (e)
Realistic	adj.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Real + ist + ic	True to reality		19c. (e) – 1830s
Reality	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Realitatem	Real existence, all that is real	French	16c. (m) – 1540s
Realm	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Reaume	Kingdom		13c. (l)
Realise	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	French	Réaliser	To make real		17c. (e) – 1610s
Rear	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Raizijanau	To raise		12c. (p)
Reason	n., v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Rationem	Reckoning, understanding, motive, cause	French	12c.
Recent	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Recentem	Lately done or made, new, fresh, young		15c. (e)
Recognise	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Recognoscere	Acknowledge, recall to mind, know again; examine; certify	French	15c.
Reconcile	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Reconcilare	To bring together again; regain; win over again	French	14c. (m)
Redress	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Redrecier	Reform, restore, rebuild		14c. (m)

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Reduce	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Reducere	Lead back, bring back; restore, replace	French	14c. (l)
Redundant	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Redundare	Overflow, pour over; be over-full		16c. (l) – 1590s
Refer	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Referre	To relate, refer; to carry back	French	14c. (m)
Regret	n., v.	Psych concept	Loanword	French	Regreter	Long after, bewail, lament someone's death; ask the help of		14c. (l)
Regulate	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Regulatus	To control by rule, direct		15c. (e)
Reinforcement	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Reenforcement	Re + enforce + ment		16c.
Relate	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Relatus	Bring back, bear back	French	15c. (m)
Relatedness	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Related + ness			18c. (e) – 1710s
Relation	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Relationem	A bringing back, restoring; a report, proposition	French	14c. (l)
Relationship	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Relation + ship	Relation + ship		17c. (m) – 1640s
Relieve	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Relevare	To raise, alleviate, lift up, free from a burden		14c. (l)
Religion	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Religionem	Respect for what is sacred, reverence for the gods	French	12c.
Rely	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Religare	Fasten, bind fast	French	14c. (e)
Remain	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Remanere	To remain, to stay behind; be left behind; endure, abide, last	French	15c. (e)
Remarkable	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Remarquable	Observable, worthy of notice		16c.
Remedial	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Remedialis	Healing, curing		17c. (m) – 1650s
Remedy	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Remedium	A cure, remedy, medicine, that which restores health	French	12c.
Remember	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Rememorari	Recall to mind, remember; re + memorari (be mindful of)	French	14c. (e)
Remind	v.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Re + mind	To remember		17c. (m) – 1640s
Remove	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Remove	Move back or away, take away, put out of view, subtract	French	14c. (e)
Render	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Reddere	give back, return, restore	French	14c. (l)

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Repair	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Reparare	Restore, put back in order	French	14c. (m)
Replicate	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Replicates	To reply, repeat; old back, fold over, bend back		15c. (e)
Report	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Reportare	Carry back, bear back, bring back	French	14c. (l)
Represent	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Repraesentare	Make present, set in view, show, exhibit, display	French	14c. (l)
Republic	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Respublica	The common weal, a commonwealth, state, republic	French	16c.
Research	n., v.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Recercher	Re + cercher (to seek for), from Latin circare (go about)		16c. (l) – 1590s
Resilience	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Resiliens	To rebound, recoil		17c. (e) – 1620s
Resistance	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Resistentia	Make a stand against, oppose	French	14c. (m)
Resolve	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Resolve	To loosen, loose, unyoke, undo; explain; relax; set free	French	14c. (l)
Resource	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Resource	A source, spring		17c. (e) – 1610s
Resourceful	adj.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Resource + full	Resource + full		19c. (e) – 1800s
Respect	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Respectus	Regard, a looking at	French	14c. (l)
Respond	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Respondere	Respond, answer to, promise in return	French	13c.
Responsible/it y	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Responsabilis	Respond, answer to	French	16c. (l)
Rest	n., v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Restare	Stand back, be left	French	15c. (m)
Result	n., v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Resultare	Spring forward; rebound		15c.
Retard	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Retardare	Make slow, delay, keep back, hinder	French	15c. (l)
Return	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Retorner	Turn back, turn round, return		14c. (e)
Review	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Revidere	Re-see	French	15c. (m)
Revive	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Reviver	To live again	French	15c. (e)
Revolt	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Revolvitare	To overturn, overthrow	Italian	16c. (m) – 1540s
Reward	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Rewarder	Take notice of, regard, watch over		13c.
Rich	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Rikijaz	Wealthy		12c. (p)
Ride	v., n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Ridan	Sit or be carried on, move forward; rock; float, sail		12c. (p)

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Right	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Rehtan	Just, good, fair; proper, fitting; straight, not bent, direct, erect		12c. (p)
Rigour	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Rigorem	Numbness, stiffness, hardness, firmness; roughness, rudeness	French	14c. (l)
Rise	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Us-rīsanan	To go up		12c. (e)
Risk	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Italian	Riscare	Run into danger	French	17c. (m) – 1660s
Robust	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Robustus	As strong as oak; strong and hardy	French	16c. (m) – 1540s
Role	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	French	Role	From Latin rotulus (roll of paper, on which script is written)		17c.
Room	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Ruman	Space, scope, opportunity		12c. (p)
Round	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Rotundus	Like a wheel, circular, round	French	14c. (l)
Rosy	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Rosa	Rose-like		12c. (p)
Rubric	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Rubrica	Red ochre, red colouring matter	French	13c.
Ruby	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Rubeus	Red	French	12c.
Rue	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Khrewen	Rue, regret		12c. (p)
Rueful	adj.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Rewfulle	Rue + full		13c.
Rule	v., n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Regula	Rule, straight piece of wood	French	12c.
Run	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Rannjanan	Run, flow		12c. (p)
Runaway	n., adj.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Run + away	Run + away		16c. (m) – 1540s
Sacrifice	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Sacrificus	Performing priestly functions or sacrifices	French	13c. (l)
Sample	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Exemplum	A sample, example	French	13c.
Satisfy	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Satisfacere	Discharge fully, comply with, make amends	French	15c. (e)
Say	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Sagjanan	To utter, inform, speak, tell, relate		12c. (p)
Scant	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Skamma	Short, brief		12c. (p)
Schizophrenia	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	German	Schizophrenie	From the Greek skhizein (to split) + phren (heart, mind)		20c. (e) – 1910s
Scholar	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Scholaris	Of a school		12c.
School	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Skhole	Spare time, leisure, rest, ease	Latin	12c.

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Schoolyard	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	School + yard	School + yard		20c.
Science	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Scientia	Knowledge, expertise	French	14c. (m)
Scientist	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Scientist	Coined from Latin scientia (science) by the Rev. Whewell		19c. (e) – 1830s
Season	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Sationem	A sowing, planting	French	13c.
Secret	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Secretus	Set apart, withdrawn; hidden; private	French	14c. (l)
Section	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Sectionem	A cutting, cutting off, division	French	14c. (l)
See	v.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Sehwanan	To see, look; observe, perceive, understand		12c. (p)
Segment	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Segmentum	A strip or piece cut off, a cutting, strips of coloured cloth		16c. (m) – 1560s
Seek	v.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Sakanan	Inquire, search for; pursue; long for, wish for, desire		12c. (p)
Seem	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Somiz	to honour; to put up with; to conform to (the world; fitting	Old Norse	13c.
Select	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Selectus	Choose out, single out, select; separate, cull		16c. (m) – 1560s
Self	pron.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Selbaz	One's own person		12c. (p)
Self-centred	adj.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Self + centred	Self + centred		17c. (l) – 1670s
Self-deception	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Self + deception	Self + deception		17c. (l) – 1670s
Self-determination	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Self-determination	Self + determination		17c. (l) – 1670s
Self-directed	v.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Self + directed	Self + directed		19c.
Self-help	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Self + help	Self + help		19c. (e) – 1830s
Self-organise	v.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Self + organise	Self + organise		19c.
Self-rating	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Self + rating	Self + rating		19c.
Senior	n., adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Senior	Older		13c. (l)
Sense	v., n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Sensus	perception, feeling, undertaking, meaning	French	14c.
Sensible	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Sensibilis	Having feeling; perceptible by the senses		14c. (l)
Sensitive	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Sensitivus	Capable of sensation	French	14c. (l)

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Serene	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Serenus	Peaceful, calm, clear, unclouded		15c. (m)
Serious	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Serius	Weighty, important, grave	French	15c. (m)
Set	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	(Bi)satejanan	To cause to sit, set		12c. (p)
Several	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Separare	To pull apart	French	15c. (e)
Sex	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Sexus	A sex, state of being either male or female; intercourse (20c.)		14c. (l); 20c. n
Shall	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Skal	To owe, have to, ought to, must		12c. (p)
Shallow	adj.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	Schalowe	Shallow		14c.
Shape	v., n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Skapjanan	create, ordain		12c. (p)
Shelf	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Skelf	Split		12c. (p)
Shell	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Skaljo	Shell, husk		12c. (p)
Shift	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Skiftan	Arrange, place, order; divide, partition; distribute, allot,		12c. (p)
Shine	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Skeinanan	Shed light, be radiant, be resplendent, illuminate		12c. (p)
-Ship	suf.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Skepi	to create, ordain, appoint		12c. (p)
Shock	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Chequer	Strike against		16c. (m) – 1560s
Short	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Skurta	Short; not long, not tall; brief		12c. (p)
Shortage	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Short + age	Condition of scarcity		19c. (m) – 1860s
Show	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Skauwojan	To look at		12c. (p)
Shred	v., n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Skraudōn	Piece cut off, cutting, scrap		12c. (p)
Side	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Sīdō	Flanks of a person, the long part or aspect of anything		12c. (p)
Sift	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Sib	Sift		12c. (p)
Sight	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Sekh(w)	Thing seen; faculty of sight; aspect; vision; apparition		12c. (p)
Simple	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Simplus	Free from duplicity, upright, guileless; blameless, innocent		12c. (p)
Simplicity	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Simplicitatem	State of being simple, frankness, openness	French	14c. (l)
Since	adv.	Grammar	Native	English (Old)	Siððan			15c. (e)

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Sing	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Sengwan	To chant, sing, celebrate, tell in song		12c. (p)
Skeptic	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Greek	Skeptikos	Inquiring, reflective	French	16c. (l)
Skill	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Skaljo	Divide, separate	Old Norse	12c. (l)
Slight	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Slikhtaz	Smooth, sleek		12c. (p)
Slow	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Slæwaz	Inactive, sluggish, torpid, lazy		12c. (p)
Smug	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	German (low)	Smücken	To adorn, dress		16c. (m)
So	adv.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Swa	In this way; to that extent		12c. (p)
Social	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Socialis	Of companionship, of allies; living with others; of marriage	French	15c. (l)
Society	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Societatem	Fellowship, association, alliance	French	16c. (e) – 1530s
Sole	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Solus	Alone, only, single, sole; forsaken; extraordinary	French	14c. (l)
Solely	adv.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Sole + ly	Sole + ly		15c.
Solid	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Solidus	Firm, whole, undivided, entire	French	14c. (l)
Solution	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Solutionem	A loosening or unfastening	French	14c. (l)
Some	adj.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Sumaz	Some, a, something		12c. (p)
Somehow	adv.	Grammar	Native	English	Some + how	Some + how		17c. (m) – 1660s
Something	pron.	Grammar	Native	English	Some + thing	Some + thing		13c.
Sophisticated	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Sophisticare	Corrupt, delude by sophistry; not simple (n)		16c.
Sound	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Sunda	Healthy, strong		13c.
Soul	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Saiwala	Animate existence; life, spiritual part of a person		12c. (p)
Source	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Surgere	To rise, arise, get up, mount up, ascend	French	14c. (m)
Space	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Spatium	Room, area, distance, stretch of time	French	13c.
Span	v., n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Spannan	To draw, stretch, spin		12c. (p)
Spawn	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Expandere	To spread out, unfold, expand	French	14c.
Special	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Specialis	Individual, particular	French	12c.
Speed	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Spodiz	Success, a successful course;		12c. (p)

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						prosperity, riches, wealth; luck		
Speedboat	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Speed + boat	Fast boat		20c.
Spend	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Expendere	To weigh out money, pay down		12c. (p)
Spirit	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Spiritus	Breath, inspiration, life		13c. (m)
Sport	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Desporter	To divert, amuse, please, play; to seek amusement	French	14c.
Spouse	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Sponsus	Bridegroom, betrothed	French	12c.
Spread	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Spreit	Spread, diffuse, disseminate		12c.
Stable	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Stabilis	Firm, steadfast, stable, fixed	French	12c. (m)
Stability	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Stabilitatem	A standing fast, firmness	French	14c. (m)
Stand	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Standanan	Occupy a place; stand firm		12c. (p)
Standard	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Estandart	Military standard, banner		12c. (m)
Start	v., n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Stert	To leap up; to fall		12c. (p)
Stasis	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Stasis	A standing still, standing; a position, a point of the compass	Latin	18c. (m) – 1740s
State	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Status	Station, position, place; standing	French	13c.
Statelike	adj.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	State + like	State + like		20c.
Statistics	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	German	Statistik	Science dealing with data. Coined based on Latin status		18c. (l) – 1770s
Status	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Status	Station, position, place; standing		17c. (l) – 1670s
-Ster	suf.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Istrijon	Agent suffix		12c. (p)
Stimulate	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Stimulates	Rouse to action		17c. (e) – 1610s
Stimulus	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Stimulus	A goad, a pointed stick		17c. (l); 18c. n
Strategy	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Strategia	Office or command of a general		19c. (e) – 1810s
Strict/ly	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Strictus	Drawn together, close, tight		15c. (e)
Stride	v., n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Stridanan	To straddle, mount		12c. (p)
Strong	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Strangaz	Powerful, forceful, severe, firm, bold, brave; constant		12c. (p)
Stop	v.	Gen concept	Native	West Germanic	Stoppian	Stop up, stifle		12c. (p)
Store	n., v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Instaurare	To set up, establish; renew, restore	French	13c. (m)

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Storm	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Sturmaz	Storm		12c. (p)
Story	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Historia	Learning or knowing by inquiry; history, record, narrative	Latin, t. French	14c. (l)
Streak	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Strikon	Stroke, line		12c. (p)
Strength	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Strangitho	Bodily power, force, vigour, firmness, fortitude		12c. (p)
Stress	n., v.	Psych concept	Loanword	French	Estrece	Narrowness, oppression		13c.
Stressor	n.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Stress	Agent noun form of stress		20c. (m) – 1950s
Stretch	v., n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Strakjanan	To stretch, spread out, prostrate; reach, extend		12c. (p)
Struggle	v., n.	Gen concept	Native	Old Norse?	Strugr	Ill will		14c. (l)
Study	v., n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Studium	Study, application; eagerness	French	12c. (e)
Sub-	pref.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Sub	Under, below, beneath, at the foot of		12c. (p)
Subfield	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Sub + field	Sub + field		20c.
Subject	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Late Latin	Subiectus	Lying under, below, near bordering on	French	14c. (e)
Subjective	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Late Latin	Subiectivus	Lying under, below, near bordering on	German	16c.; 1707 (n.s.)
Sublimation	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Sublimatus	To lift up		16c. (e) – 1590s
Sublime	n., adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Sublimis	Uplifted, high, borne aloft, exalted, eminent, distinguished	French	17c. (m) – 1680s
Substance	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Substantia	Being, essence, material	French	13c.
Substitute	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Substitutus	Put in place of another		15c. (e)
Subtract	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Subtractus	Take away, draw off		16c. (e) – 1530s
Success	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Successus	An advance, a coming up; a good result, happy outcome		16c. (e) – 1530s
Such	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Swalikaz	Just as, as, in like manner		12c. (p)
Suffer	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Sufferre	To bear, undergo, endure, carry, put under	French	13c. (m)
Suicide	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Suicide	From modern Latin – sui (of oneself) + cidium (a killing)		17c. (m) – 1650s

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Sum	n., v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Summa	The top, summit; chief place, highest rank; main thing	French	13c.
Sun	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Sunno	Sun		12c. (p)
Sunshine	n.	Gen concept	Native	English	Sunnanscima	Sun + shine		13c. (m)
Supervise	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Supervidere	Oversee, inspect		15c. (l)
Support	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Supportare	Convey, carry, bring up, bring forward	French	14c. (l)
Supportive	adj.	Gen concept	Neologis m	English	Support + ive	Being in support		16c. (l) – 1590s
Suppression	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Suppressionem	The act of supressing		15c. (e)
Sure	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Secures	Free from care, untroubled, heedless, safe		13c. (e)
Surplus	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Superplus	Excess, surplus	French	14c. (l)
Surprise	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Surprise	A taking unawares		14c. (l)
Surround	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Superundare	From Latin super (over) + undare (to flow in waves)	French	15c. (e)
Survey	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Supervidere	Oversee, inspect	French	15c.
Survive	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Supervivere	Live beyond, live longer than	French	12c.
Suspense	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Suspensus	To hang up; interrupt	French	14c.
Suspicion	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Suspectionem	Mistrust, suspicion, fear, awe	French	13c.
Swim	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Swimjan	To move in or on the water, float, swim		12c. (p)
Symptom	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Symptoma	A happening, accident, disease	Latin	16c. (e) – 1540s
Synthesis	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Synthesis	Composition, a putting together	Latin	17c. (e) – 1610s
System	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Systema	Organized whole, a whole compounded of parts	Latin	17c. (e) – 1610s
Tail	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Tagla	Tail		12c. (p)
Take	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Takan	To take, seize	Scandinavia n	12c.
Talent	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Talenta	Inclination, leaning, will, desire	French	13c. (l)
Talk	v.	Gen concept	Native	English (Mid)	Talken	Diminutive related to tale		12c.
Task	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Taxare	To evaluate, estimate, assess	French	14c. (e)
Taste	v., n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Taster	To taste, sample by mouth; enjoy		13c.

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Taxonomy	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Taxonomic	Coine from Greek taxis (arrangement) + -nomia (method)		19c. (e) – 1810s
Teach	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Taikijan	To show		12c.
Technique	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Tekhnikos	Pertaining to art	French	19c. (e) – 1810s
-Teen	suf.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Tekhuniz	Ten more than		12c. (p)
Teenage(r)	adj., n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Teen + age	Someone aged 13-19		20c. (e) – 1910s
Tele-	pref.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Tele	Far off, afar, at or to a distance	French	12c.
Television	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Tele + vision	Far seeing.		20c. (e) – 1900s
Tell	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Taljan	To mention in order		12c. (p)
Temperament	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Temperamentum	Proper mixture, a mixing in due proportion		14c. (l)
Temptation	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Temptationem	To feel, try out	French	12c.
Tend	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Tendere	To stretch, extend, make tense; aim, direct; direct oneself	French	14c. (e)
Term	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Terme	Limit of time or place, date, appointed time		12c.
Terminology	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	German	Terminologie	From Latin terminus (word, expression) + Greek logia		18c. (l) – 1770s
Territorial	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Territorialis	Of or pertaining to a territory		17c. (e) – 1620s
Territoriality	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Territorial + ity	Of or pertaining to a territory		19c. (e) – 1830s
Testament	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Testamentum	A last will, publication of a will		13c. (l)
Text	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Textus	Style or texture of a work; literally, thing woven	French	14c. (l)
That	pron.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	That	Demonstrative pronominal base		12c. (p)
The	art.	Grammar	Native	English (Old)	Se	Demonstrative pronoun		10c.
Them/they	pron.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Thai	Pronoun		12c. (p)
Theme	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Thema	A proposition, subject, deposit	French	14c. (e)
Theory	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Theōria	Contemplation, speculation; a looking at, viewing; a sight	Latin	16c. (l) – 1590s
Therapy	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Greek	Therapeia	Curing, healing, service done to		19c. (m) – 1840s

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						the sick; a waiting on		
Thing	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Thinga	Assembly		12c. (p)
Think	v.	Psych concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Thankjan	Cause to appear to oneself		12c. (p)
Third	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Thridja	Third		12c. (p)
This	pron.	Grammar	Native	Germanic	Tha-si	Demonstrative pronoun		12c. (p)
Though	adj., conj.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Thaukh	Though, although, even if, however	Old Norse	12c. (p)
Thread	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Thredu	Twisted yarn		12c. (p)
Threat/en	n., v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Thrautam	Oppression, coercion, menace		12c. (p)
Three	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Thrijiz	Three		12c. (p)
Threshold	n.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	Þrescold	Door-sill, point of entering		12c. (p)
Thrive	v.	Psych concept	Loanword	Scandinavian	Cognate: þrifask	Grasp to oneself		13c.
Throw	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Threw	To twist, turn, writhe, curl		12c. (p)
Through	prep., adv.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Thurx	Through		12c. (p)
Thus	adv.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Thus	In this way, as follows		12c. (p)
Time	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Timon	Time		12c. (p)
Tissue	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Tissue	A ribbon, headband, belt of woven material		14c. (m); 19c. n
To	prep.	Grammar	Native	West Germanic	To	To, toward, upward		12c. (p)
Too	adv.	Grammar	Native	English	To	Variant of to (prep.)		12c.
Top	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Toppa	Summit, crest, tuft		12c. (p)
Topic	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Topikos	Pertaining to a common place, of a place, local	Latin	17c. (e) – 1630s
Tolerance	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Tolerantia	A bearing, supporting, endurance	French	15c. (e)
Total	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Totalis	Entire, total	French	14c. (l)
Toward	prep.	Grammar	Native	English (Old)	To + ward	To + ward		12c. (p)
Tradition	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Traditionem	Delivery, surrender, a handing down, a giving up	French	14c. (l)
Tragedy	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	tragodia	A dramatic poem or play with unhappy resolution	Latin, t. French	14c. (l)
Trait	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	French	Trait	Line, stroke, feature, tract		15c. (l); 18c. n
Traitlike	adj.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Trait + like	Trait + like		20c.
Transfer	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Transfere	Bear across, carry over, bring through		14c. (l)

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Transferable	adj.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Transfer + able	Capable of being transferred		17c. (m) – 1650s
Transform	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Transformare	Change in shape, metamorphose	French	14c. (m)
Translate	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Translates	Carried over	French	14c. (e)
Traumatic	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Traumatikos	Pertaining to a wound	Latin	17c. (m) – 1650s
Treat	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Tractare	Manage, handle, deal with, conduct oneself toward	French	14c.
Treatable	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Traitable	Treat + able		13c.
Treatment	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Treat + ment	Treat + ment		16c. (m) – 1560s
Trench	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Trenche	A slice, cut, gash, slash; defensive ditch		14c. (l)
Triangulation	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Triangulationem	To engage in triangulation	French	19c. (e) – 1810s
True	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Treuwaz	Having or characterized by good faith		12c. (p)
Trust	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Traustam	Trust	Old Norse	12c.
Try	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Trier	To pick out, cull		13c.
Turn	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Tornos	Lathe, tool for drawing circles	Latin, t. French	12c.
Twin	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Twisnjaz	Double		12c. (p)
Two	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Twa	Two		12c. (p)
Tyranny	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Greek	Tyrannia	Rule of a tyrant, absolute power	Latin, t. French	12c.
Un-	pref.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Un	Negation		12c. (p)
Unbearable	adj.	Psych concept	Neologism	English	Unbearable	Un + bearable		15c. (m)
Under	prep., adv.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Under	Beneath; among; before		12c. (p)
Underdog	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Under + dog	The beaten dog in a fight		19c. (l) – 1880s
Undergird	v.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Under + gird	Under + gird		16c. (e) – 1520s
Underlie	v.	Gen concept	Native	English	Under + lie	Under + lie		12c.; 16c. (n.s.)
Underpin	v.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Under + pin	Under + pin		16c. (e) – 1520s
Understand	v.	Psych concept	Native	English (Old)	Under + standen	Comprehend, grasp		12c. (p)
Unfold	v.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	Unfealdan	To open or unwrap the folds of		12c. (p)
Unique	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Unicus	Only, single, sole, alone of its kind	French	16c.

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Unite	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Unitus	To unite, make into one		15c. (e)
Unscathed	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Skathan	To be unhurt, uninjured		14c. (l)
Unusual	adj.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Un + usual	Un + usual		16c. (l) – 1580s
Up	adv.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Upp			12c. (p)
Uphold	v.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Up + hold			12c.
Urgent	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Urgentem	To press hard, urge	French	15c. (m)
Usual	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Usualis	Ordinary, customary	French	14c. (l)
Utopia	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Utopia	Coined by Thomas More from Greek ou (not) + topos (place)		16c. (e) – 1500s
Valid	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Latin	Validus	Strong, effective, powerful, active		16c. (l) – 1570s
Valour	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Valorem	Value, worth	French	13c.
Value	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Valere	Be strong, well; be of value, worth	French	14c.
Variance	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Variantia	To change	French	14c. (l)
Various	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Varius	Changing, different, diverse	French	15c. (e)
Vary	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Variare	Change, alter, make different	French	14c. (m)
Vast	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Vastus	Immense, extensive, huge; desolate, unoccupied, empty		16c. (l) – 1570s
Vein	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Vena	A blood vessel; a water course; a person's natural ability	French	13c.
Venture	v.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Venture	To risk loss (of something); shortened form of a(d)venture		15c. (e)
Verge	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Virga	Shoot, rod, stick, slender green branch	French	15c. (m)
Very	adj.	Grammar	Loanword	Latin	Verax	Truthful	French	13c. (l)
Versus	prep.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Versus	Turned toward or against		15c. (m)
Vessel	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Vascellum	Small vase or urn; a ship	French	13c.
Veteran	n., adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Veteranus	Old, aged, that has been long in use	French	15c.
Victimology	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	French	Victimologie	Victim + logy		20c. (m) – 1950s
View	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Veue	Light, brightness; look, appearance; eyesight, vision		15c. (e)

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Vigilance	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Vigilantia	Wakefulness, watchfulness, attention	French	16c. (m) – 1560s
Vigorous	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Vigorosus	Be lively, flourish, thrive	French	13c.
Violence	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Violentia	Vehemence, impetuosity	French	13c. (l)
Virtue	n.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Virtus	Moral strength, high character, goodness; manliness; valour	French	12c.
Vision	v.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Visionem	Act of seeing, sight, thing seen	French	14c.
Visionary	adj.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Vision + ary	Able to see visions		17c. (m) – 1650s
Vital	adj.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Vitalis	Of or belonging to life		14c. (l)
Vocation	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Latin	Vocationem	A calling, a being called	French	15c. (e)
Voluntary	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Voluntarius	Willing, of one's free will		14c. (l)
Vulnerable	adj.	Psych concept	Loanword	Latin	Vulnerabilis	Wounding		16c.
Walk	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Welk	To turn, revolve		12c. (p)
War	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Werz-a	Difficulty, dispute; hostility; fight, war	French	12c. (p)
-Ward	suf.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Werda	To turn, wind		12c. (p)
Warrant	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	French	Warrant	Defender; surety, pledge; justifying evidence		12c.
Want	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Wanen	To want, lack, need		12c. (p)
Was	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Wesanan	To remain		12c. (p)
Watch	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Wakjan	Keep watch, be awake		12c. (p)
Water	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Watr	Water		12c. (p)
Wave	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Wab	Wave		12c. (p)
Way	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Wega	course of travel, way		12c. (p)
We	pron.	Grammar	Native	Proto-Germanic	Wejes	First person plural pronoun		12c. (p)
Weak	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Waika	Weak, pliant, soft	Old Norse	12c. (p)
Wealth	n.	Gen concept	Native	West Germanic	Welon	Well-being (weal + th, based on health)		12c. (p)
Weapon	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Wēipna	Weapon		12c. (p)
Weather	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Wedra	Wind, weather		12c. (p)
Weed	n., v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Weud	Grass herb, weed		12c. (p)
Weigh	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Wegan	Find the weight of, measure; have weight; lift, carry, support		12c. (p)

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Well	adv.	Gen concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Wel	In a satisfactory manner; very much, abundantly	12c. (p)
Well-being	n.	Psych concept	Native	English	Well + be	Being well	17c. (e) - 1610
Went	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Wandeja	To turn, direct, go; convert, translate	12c. (p)
Wet	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Wed	Moist, rainy, liquid	12c. (p)
What	pron.	Gramma r	Native	Proto- Germanic	Hwat	Interrogative pronoun	12c. (p)
When	adv.	Gramma r	Native	Proto- Germanic	Hwan	When, if, whenever	12c. (p)
Where	adv.	Gramma r	Native	Proto- Germanic	Hwar	At what place	12c. (p)
Whereas	adv.	Gramma r	Neologis m	English	Where + as	Where + as	14c. (m)
Whether	conj.	Gramma r	Native	Proto- Germanic	Gihwatharaz	Which of two, whether	12c. (p)
While	n., v.	Gramma r	Native	Proto- Germanic	Hwilo	A space of time	12c. (p)
Whine	v.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	Hwinan	To whiz, hiss, whistle through the air	12c. (p)
Who	pron.	Gramma r	Native	Proto- Germanic	Hwas	Who	12c. (p)
Wide	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Widaz	Wide, broad, long	12c. (p)
Widespread	adj.	Gen concept	Neologis m	English	Wide + spread	Wide + spread	18c. (e) - 1700s
Will	v., n.	Psych concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Willjan	To wish, desire; be willing; be used to	12c. (p)
Wisdom	n.	Gen concept	Native	Germanic	Wis	Knowledge, learning, experience	12c. (p)
Wish	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Wunsk	To wish, cherish a desire	12c. (p)
Wishful	n.	Gen concept	Neologis m	English	Wish + full	Wish + full	16c. (e) - 1520s
With	prep.	Gramma r	Native	Proto- Germanic	Withro	Against; shift to n.s. in mid- English	12c. (p)
Within	adv., prep.	Gramma r	Native	English (Old)	With + in	With + in; inside, within	12c. (p)
Woman	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Wimman	Wif (woman, wife) + man ("human being")	12c. (p)
Word	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Wurda	Speech, talk, utterance, sentence, statement, news, word	12c. (p)
Work	n., v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Werka	Something done, action	12c. (p)
World	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto- Germanic	Weraldi	Wer (man in Old English) + ald (age)	12c. (p)

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Worldview	n.	Gen concept	Loan trans.	German	Weltanschauung	Loan translation – world + view		19c. (m) – 1850s
Worst	Adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Wers-ista	To confuse, mix up		12c. (p)
Worth	adj., n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Wertha	Toward, equivalent, worth		12c. (p)
Worthwhile	adj.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Worth + while	Worth doing		17c. (m) – 1660s
Write	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Writan	Tear, scratch		12c. (p)
Wrong	adj., n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Wrang	Crooked, wry, wrong	Old Norse	12c. (p)
Yard	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Garden	Enclosure, garden, yard		12c. (p)
Ye	pron.	Grammar	Native	English (Old)	Ge	Nominative plural of 2nd person pronoun		12c. (p)
Yell	v.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Gel	To yell, sound, shout,		12c. (p)
Yes	adv.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Sijai	Probably from gea (so) + si "be it)		12c. (p)
Yet	adv.	Gen concept	Native	English (Old)	?	Till now, thus far, earlier, at last, also		12c. (p)
Yield	v., n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Geldan	Pay		12c. (p)
You	pron.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Juz	Second person		12c. (p)
Young	adj.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Junga	Young, new, fresh		12c. (p)
Youngster	n.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Young + ster	Young + ster		16c. (e) – 1580s
Youth	n.	Gen concept	Native	Proto-Germanic	Jugunthi	Young, young people		12c. (p)
Zero	n.	Gen concept	Loanword	Arabic	Sifr	Cipher	Latin, t. French	16c.
Zero-sum	adj.	Gen concept	Neologism	English	Zero + sum	Zero + sum; a term in game theory		20c. (m) – 1940s

Note. In 2nd column, adj. = adjective, adv. = adverb, art. = article, conj. = conjugation, pref. = prefix, prep. = preposition, pron. = pronoun, n. = noun, suf. = suffix, v. = verb. In 8th column, t. = then. In 9th column, e = early, l = late, m = mid, n = new meaning, p = pre-.