3.61. twi- /twaɪ/

meaning 'two' is a weak prf. Although it goes back to OE as the same element we have in *twifold* and arch. *twibill* 'axe', most of the cbs which are in (chiefly occasional) use today are 19th c. and later. Exs of parasynthetic adjs, the main type, are twi-coloured, *twi-faced, twi-forked, twi-formed, twi-gated* (the oldest cb rec. in OED, 1573), *twi-pointed, twi-shaped*. Minor types are illustrated by *twilight* 1420, arch. *twibill* 'axe' OE, *twi-reason* (Ben Jonson), *twi-prong* (Browning), *twi-streaming* ptc (Coleridge), *twi-top hill*.

In present-day usage such cbs are infrequent and have a literary tinge.

3.62.1. ultra- /'ʌltrə/

is a prf both in scientific and general use. It is ultimately L *ultra* 'beyond'. Classical Latin does not use the particle for wf. In Late Latin we find *ultramundanus*, in ML *ultramontanus* and *ultramarinus*. These words were adopted in English as *ultramarine* 1598, *ultramontane* 1592, *ultramundane* 1656. But it is only in the 19th c. that *ultra-* becomes a formative in English, thanks to the extensive use of *ultra-* in NL scientific nomenclature. The meaning conveyed by the LL and ML adjs was 'situated beyond . . .'. With it we have a few English adjs of the type

ultramundane, as *ultra-terrestrial, -zodiacal, -Gangetic* and a few more. On the other hand there are several scientific adjs, terms of physics, as *ultra-red* 'lying beyond . . .', *ultra-violet, ultra-microscopic* 'lying beyond the range of the microscope'; with the meaning 'more than, exceeding the . . .' we have *ultra-brachycephalic, -dolichocephalic, -basic, -elliptic*. A few cbs of a more general character, such as *ultra-pecuniary, -human, -natural, -phenomenal* 'transcending the limits of the . . .', all 19th c., are hardly more than nonce-words. To express this shade of meaning, *super-* and *trans-* words are more common.

3.62.2. The most productive type, however, is the adjectival type

ultra-revolutionary '. . . to the extreme' which has formed such words as *ultra-royalist, -radical, -religious, -orthodox, -liberal, -loyal, -confident, -credulous, -exclusive, -ambitious, -modest, -fashionable, -critical, -modern*. The OED (s.v. *ultra-*) assumes that the type is due to the loans *ultra-revolutionary* and *ultra-royalist*, taken from French. *Ultra-revolutionary* 1793 is app. the first word of the group in English, while *ultra-royalist* is not quoted before 1818. *Ultra-fashionable* 1802 and *ultra-affected* 1819 can, however, hardly be due to the political term *ultra-revolutionary*. The origin of the English type is explainable without French influence on the basis of 'going beyond the . . .'. But French usage has doubtless influenced the growth of the English type. *Ultra-* cbs become very frequent after 1830, i.e. after the adaptation of F *ultra-révolutionnaire, -radical, -royalist*. The shade of 'extremism' in the English cbs would also testify to French influence.

Several of the preceding cbs may be used as primaries; we also have derivative sbs such as *ultra-educationist, -papist | -dandyism, -radicalism, -remuneration, -Pluralism*.

3. 62. 3.   A few words were coined on Latin *ultra-* phrases: *ultracrepidarian* 'one who goes ultra crepidam, i.e. beyond his last' 1819, *ultrafidian* 'one who goes ultra fidem, beyond mere faith', 'one who is blindly credulous' 1825. Semantically these words belong to the same group as the preceding cbs. So does, to a certain extent, the word *ultramontane*. From the point of view of Italian catholics it had acquired the meaning 'the catholics north of the Alps', whereas from the standpoint of Gallican and Protestant countries the implication 'those extremists and zealots of papal hegemony' developed. The first quotation for this sense in the OED is from 1728.

3. 63. 1.   un- /ʌn/ (type unfair)

is a nominal prf with the basic meaning 'not'. It goes back to the same Indo-European root as OGr *a-*, *an-*, L *in-*, G *un-*. As far back as OE, the prf was very productive, chiefly with adjs. There are about 1250 words recorded in OE, but most of them had disappeared by 1250, and only a few have survived into PE. Of the exceedingly numerous coinages I give a small list of exs only.

Simple adjs with a native basis are *unclean, uneven, unfair, unmeet, unripe, unwise* (all OE), *unafraid, unfit, unfree, unsmooth, un-British, un-English, un-French*.

The prf combines as freely with adjs of foreign origin: *unable, uncertain, uncommon, unequal, unfirm, unsure, unsafe, unanxious, unartificial* etc.

3. 63. 2.   Derived adjs also take the prf. Denominal derivatives are chiefly characterized by the sfs *-ed* (possessive adjs), *-y, -ly, -ful, -al*, and the semi-sfs *-worthy* and *-like*. Other sfs are less common. Exs are:

unfathered, unhelmeted, unmannered, unprecedented, unprejudiced, unprincipled, unprivileged, unroofed, unshingled etc. (16th c. and later),

unguilty, unholy (OE), *unthrifty, unwealthy, unworthy, uneasy, untidy, unhappy* (ME), *unbloody, unlucky, unhealthy* etc.,

unfatherly, unmotherly, unwomanly, unprincely, unpriestly, unshapely (MoE),

unfruitful (1388), *unarchitectural, unconditional, unconventional, uncircumstantial* (MoE), *unpraiseworthy, unseaworthy, untrustworthy* (19th c.), *ungentlemanlike, unsoldierlike, unladylike* etc. (since c. 1550),

unwholesome, untoothsome, unadventurous, unceremonious, unselfish, unstylish, unpicturesque.

3. 63. 3.   Deverbal derivatives are likewise common. They are all formed with the sf *-able*. Exs of this very productive type, which arose in the 14th c., are *unbearable, unbelievable, unacceptable, unachievable, unadvisable* etc. etc.

Of adjs derived from postpositional verbs (i.e. vbs followed by an unstressed pt), one group drops the pt, as *unavailable, unaccountable, unappealable, unreliable, unswimmable*, another treats the pt as a kind of infix, as in *uncome-at-able, unget-at-able*, with the main stress on the pt. Other coinages of this type have a jocular tinge, as *unrelyuponable, untalkaboutable*. Adjs derived from adverbial verbs (vbs followed by a stressed ptc) all have the character of individual formations, as *undryupable, uncomoverable, unkeepoff-able* etc.

3. 63. 4. The prf has always been freely attached to participial adjs (first and second ptc). Exs are *unbecoming, unbefitting, unbending, unending, unerring, unfailing, unfeeling, unflagging, unrelenting, untiring* etc. etc., *unbegun, unborn, unbought, unbound, unburied, unwounded* (all OE), *unarmed, unbacked, unbraced, unmasked, unseen, untouched, unstressed* etc etc.

Postpositional vbs form adjs with the second ptc only: *uncared-for, uncalled-for, unwished-for, unheard-of, unthought-of, unslept-in* (16th c. and later, chiefly 19th c.). Adverbial vbs do not follow this type. The OED has an example from Caxton, *unborne-away*, which is, however, isolated.

3. 63. 5. There is a small group of derivatives from prefixed vbs. Almost all of them are second ptcs, a few are formed with the sf *-able*. The prfs occurring are *be-, dis-, em- | en- | im-, fore-, mis-, pre-, over-*. All are MoE. Exs are *unbeknown, unbeloved, unbespoken, undisbanded, undischarged, undiscouraged, undishonored, undisquieted, unembittered, unembodied, unenclosed, unendangered, unenriched, unmisguided, unpremeditated, unprepossessed, unprepossessing, unforeseeable, unforeseeing, unforeseen, unovercome, unoverthrown*. The corresponding German type is much stronger: *unerziehbar, unverzeihlich* etc etc.

3. 63. 6. Many adjs are synthetic formations, i.e. their unprefixed counterparts do not exist. Many participial adjs are formed this way, as *unassuming, unflinching, unwincing, unbending, unrelenting, untiring* (*tiring* is not the opp. of *untiring*), *unending* a.o. | *unabashed, unseen, untouched* etc. Possessive adjs with *un-* are likewise more frequent than unprefixed ones. We have *unexampled, unparalleled, unprecedented, unprincipled, unmannered, unpriced* etc., but not the positive counterparts as real adjs.

3. 63. 7. The positive counterparts of some words have become archaic, obsolete or unrecognizable: *unkempt* (*kempt* 'combed' is now dial.), *uncouth* (*couth* is orig. the second ptc of OE *cunnan* 'know'), *untoward* (*toward* is arch. now) are instances of such a development. *Unruly* 1400 is perh. a synthetic formation, though the word *ruly* is also recorded from 1400.

3. 63. 8. There are adjs to which *un-* is not prefixed, as *good, bad, broad, narrow, strong, weak, deep, shallow* a.o. The OED restricts the non-application of the prf to short adjs of native origin, but it is neither a question of shortness nor of native or foreign origin that explains this phenomenon. The above adjs stand for primary qualities which are not expressed by relational words. A cb like *ungood* would imply that the speaker saw 'bad' as the contradictory opposite of 'good' which he does not. The contrast is one of contrary opposition, and the words expressing the respective notions are coined as individual, non-relational words. We observe the same phenomenon in the name-giving for male and female sex, to mention an exact parallel. As for shortness, we do in fact use *unfair, unsmooth, unfit, unfree, unkind, unwise, unripe, unclean, unfresh* (in Somerset Maugham's short story Rain, used of linen), so shortness does not hold good as an explanation. And with certain pair notions, contradictory opposition appears to be the only way of expression. In English, French, German, Latin, Italian, Spanish, Turkish, the words *just* and *ripe* (and the resp. words in the other languages), for instance, are not matched by

terms of contrary opposition, but by words which are contradictory opposites. Other notions that seem to call for contradictory opposition are those underlying the words *able, apt, capable, practical*. Contrastive instinct plays an important part here. The word *unjust* describes a judge more clearly than any contrary opposite might do. On the other hand, contradictory opposition leaves many possibilities open which a contrary term would not.

According to the OED *un-* was more frequently prefixed to short adjs in the EMoE period where we find *unbroad, undeep, unbold, unglad, ungood, unstrong, unwhole, unwide*. The character of these cbs would, however, have to be investigated.

On the other hand, no contradictory opposites, i.e. no *un-* words, are formed from such adjs as in themselves denote the absence of something, as *bad, evil, wicked, naughty, bare, naked, empty, silly, foolish*. Natural linguistic instinct would not make the sophisticated detour of negativing a negative to obtain a positive. That adjs denoting colors should not take the prf either is likewise self-evident, as colors denote concrete qualities for the eye. We could not describe or qualify a thing by negatively saying that it is not white or red.

3. 63. 9. As for the competition of *un-* and *in-* see *in-*. On the whole, *un-* has proved the stronger prf, but there are also cases where the *un-* words have passed out of use: *uncredible, uneffable, unexcusable, unexpert, unperfect, unpiteous, unpossible, unformal, unglorious, undubitable, unfirm* have been replaced by *in-* forms, but *dishonest* has taken the place of *unhonest*.

3. 63. 10. Derivation from compound or parasynthetic adjs is uncommon. A few have general currency, as *unself-conscious* 1866, *un-commonplace* 1873, but others are more or less nonce-words, as *un-booklearned, un-cross-examined, un-cross-examinable, un-mouse-eaten / un-birdlimed, un-landmarked, un-padlocked* or technical terms like *unequal-lengthed, unequal-sided / unbusiness methods, unsociety people, un-birthday present* (= *un-* prefixed to a sb used as preadjunct).

3. 63. 11. Prefixed sbs have always been less numerous than adjs (the corresponding German type is much stronger). With a very few exceptions, only abstract sbs occur. The prf conveys the meaning 'lack of . . ., absence of . . .'. Exs are *unhealth, untruth, unwisdom* OE, *unlaw* OE-1609, rev. 19th c., *unpeace* arch., *unscience* ME. But other words which are used today, were coined in the MoE period, many of them in the 19th c.: *uncircumcision, unsuccess* (16th c.), *unculture, unintelligence, uninterruption, unobservant, unsatisfaction* (17th c.), *unacceptance, uncandor, unharmony, unheroism, unluck, unpatriotism* a.o. (19th c.).

There are countless sbs in *-ity* and *-ness*, as *unaccountability, unamiability, unreadability, unworkability* etc., *unaccountableness, unacquaintedness, unaffectedness, uncheerfulness* etc. (the latter group is usually older) which must, however, be analysed as derivatives from negative adjs.

Non-abstract are *unbeliever* (after *unbelieving* or *unbelief*), *undeserver* (after *undeserving*), *unfriend*, now chiefly 'a non-Quaker', *unlady*.

3. 63. 12. The prf is not attached to vbs. The OED has a few back-derived vbs which were in use in the 16—17th c., as *unknow* (f. *unknowing*), *undeserve*

(f. *undeserving*), *unbecome* (f. *unbecoming*), *unbeseem* (f. *unbeseeming*). In OE there were a few vbs derived from negatived adjs, as *unclǣnsian* (f. *unclǣne*), *untrumian* (f. *untrum*). In ME some more were coined, as *untrowen* 'disbelieve' a 1200, *untrust* 'distrust' a 1225, *unbe* 1434, *unbetide* 'not happen' 1374 which have not survived.

For some time (chiefly 16th and 17th c.) *un-* was used with an intensifying function with adjs in *-less*, as *unboundless*, *uncomfortless*, *undauntless*, *uneffectless*, *unhelpless* etc. (see OED).

The prf has a heavy middle stress, with a growing tendency towards (emphatic) full stress. In attributive position, adjs take the main stress on the prf (as an *únbòrn child*).

3. 64. 1.   un- /ʌn/ (type unbind)

The prf is generally said to go back to OE *and-*, *ond-* which corresponds to G *ent-*, ultimately identical with OGr *anti* and L *ante*, orig. 'opposite'. This explanation cannot be entirely correct. It is certainly striking to observe that in OE the prf formed a great number of vbs, but that of the whole group only a few survived into ME, the PE vbs *unbind*, *undo*, *unfold*, *unknit*, *untie*, *unyoke*. In others the prf is no longer recognizable, as in *abide* (f. *onbīdan*) and *answer* (*ondswarian*). Before consonants the prf was generally reduced to *on-* which was further weakened to *a-* and finally dropped. We note that only in a small number of OE vbs did the prf have the meaning of PE *un-*. Beside the reversative sense, it conveyed an inchoative nuance (as in *onginnan* 'begin', *onslǣpan* 'fall asleep'), a perfective nuance (as in *ongietan* 'understand', *onliesan* 'redeem'), a separative nuance (as in *onsendan* 'send forth', *onspringan* 'spring forth'). The PE reversative shade is found in *onwindan* 'unwind' (*unwind* was coined anew in ME), *onlūcan* 'unlock' (*unlock* was coined anew in LME), *unhlīdan* 'unlid' (*unlid* was coined anew in ME), *ongierwan* 'undress', the before-mentioned *unfealdan*, *ungirdan*, *uncnyttan*, *ungeocian*, *unbindan*, *undōn* (*andōn*, *ondōn*), *untīgan* (*ontīgan*) 'unfold, ungird, unknit, unyoke, unbind, undo, untie'. We notice that *on-* had given way to *un-* as early as OE, which certainly does not mean a mere spelling variant. Possibly starting from second ptc forms, the prf *on-* had come to be felt connected with the negative prf *un-*. The idea of negativity is common to both (cp. for a parallel case the prf *dis-*). What distinguishes *unbound* 'not bound' from *unbound* 'loosened' is only the additional idea of an action preceding the state of being loosened, but the state itself is the same. It is therefore, I think, on account of this semantic connection that *on-* did not die out like so many other OE prefixes, but, on the contrary, became a productive verbal prf. Its semantic range is smaller than that of the corresponding G *ent-* which developed the various functions OE *and-*, *ond-* had (see above; for the use of *ent-* see Wi 111/118).

3. 64. 2.   The prf reverses the result of the action expressed by the simple vb. This explains why almost all prefixed vbs are transitive or transitively used. The phenomenon is parallel to the one we observe with *re-*, the latter expressing a double undoing, so to speak. Sometimes the grammatical object is not expressed but merely implied, as with *uncoil*, *undress*, *unmarry* which have

a zero object. The following is a short list of reversative verbs coined since the Middle English period.

Before 1500 are recorded un button, *unblindfold, unbolt, uncharge, unclench, unclothe, uncover, unfasten, unjoint, unlace, unlade, unlearn, unlid, unlock, unmake, unnail, unpin, unroll, unsay, unsheathe, untwine, unwind*; from the 16th c. are recorded *unbewitch, unbless, unblind, uncharm, unclasp, unconsecrate, uncross, undeceive, undress, unfreeze, unglue, ungum, unknow, unknot, unlive, unload, unmarry, unriddle, unsnarl, untackle, unteach, untwist, unveil, unwish*. In the 17th c. we find *unblock, unbeget, uncivilize, unclew (unclue), undraw, unfurl, unlatch, unlink, unmould, unmount, unravel*, in the 18th c. *uncoil, unlay* 'untwist a rope'. Later are recorded *unclamp* 1809, *unwrite* 1820, *ungear* 1828, *unhitch* 1862, *unstick* 1913, *unfreeze* (capital, credits) 1947 (q. Za 115).

3. 64. 3.   With denominal vbs the implication is 'remove, release from . . .', or 'deprive of . . .'. Denominal vbs existed in OE (as in OHG), but the type was weak. We find *ungeocian* 'unyoke', *unhādian* 'deprive of ecclesiastical orders', *unhlīdian* 'remove the lid', *unscōgian* 'unshoe' (recoined in the 15th c.), *uninseglian* 'unseal' (*unseal* is 15th c.). Late Middle English are un house, *unbrace, uncouple, unhorse, unearth, unroot, unship*. The growing possibilities of derivation with a zero morpheme have obviously favored the development. From the 16th c. are recorded *unbosom, unbody, unburden, unbreech, uncloak, uncloud, unbit* 'free a horse from the bit', *unperch, unhood, unkennel, unstock* 'remove a ship from the stocks'. From the 17th c. we have *unhand, unbag, uncage, ungrave, unhinge, unhook, unsphere* (as stars), *unpile*. In this group the meaning is 'remove, release from . . .'. A variant of this meaning is the sense 'deprive, strip of . . .'. Whether the analysis should be one or the other is not always clear; *unhouse, unhorse, unharness, unsocket* and others admit of either analysis. I will give a few instances in which the analysis is more or less clearly 'deprive, strip of . . .': *unhair, unhead, unshoe* (15th c.), *unboot, unbalance, unparadise* 'expel from p.', *ungirth, unharbor, unheart, unlead, unmantle, unmask* (16th c.), *unbed, uncurtain, unballast, undevil, unessence, unfrock, unnerve* (17th c.), *unguard* (18th c.), *unshawl, unbonnet* (19th c.), *unvizard* 1911, *unsight* 1923, *uncharter* 1928.

3. 64. 4.   The implication is sometimes 'deprive of the character or quality of . . .', as in *unvoice* (in phonetic use), *unsin, unsex*, deadjectival *unquiet* (15th c.), *unround, unsmooth, uncalm* (all 17th c.), *untidy* (1891). The vbs with an adjectival root are perhaps partly converted negative adjs. *Undouble* is certainly the reversative of *double, unround* as a phonetic term the reversative of *round*. Derivatives from adjs are rare, anyhow.

Vbs having a personal sb for a basis often have the privative meaning of the last group, as *unpriest* 1550, *unpope* 1563, *unking* 1578, *unbishop, unman* 1598, *unchild* 1605, *unknight* 1623, *unbrother* 1634, *uncardinal* 1642, *ungentleman* 1671 with meaning 'deprive of the character, status, quality, or title of . . .'. With the exception of *unman*, however, none of the verbs is in common use.

3. 64. 5.   From about 1600 on we find parasynthetic vbs in *-ize* (also in *-ify*). Exs are *uncivilize, uncanonize, unnaturalize, unbarbarize* (first half of the 17th

c.), *unchristianize*, *unhumanize* (18th c.) / *unsanctify* 1594, *undeify* 1637, *undignify* 1707, *unglorify* 1740. OED (s.v. *un²-* 6 c) has many 19th c. formations (chiefly in *-ize*). But the number of dictionary entries is no proof of the frequency of these words which are all uncommon. The relevant derivational type is *de-militarize*. Second participles, as *uncivilized*, *undignified*, do occur, but they have to be analysed as adjectives of the type *un-pleasant*.

Occasionally *un-* redundantly intensifies vbs which have in themselves a privative meaning, as in *unloose* 1362, *unpick* 1377, *unrip* 1513, *unbare* 1530, *undecipher* 1654. Cf. 3. 15. 6.

3. 65.   uni- /'juɪnɪ/

is correlative with *multi-*, *bi-*, *tri-* and is the Latin counterpart of Gr *mono-*. As an English formative, it chiefly coins parasynthetic adjs as biological terms on NL patterns. Classical Latin had very few parasynthetic adjs, as *unicolor*, *uniformis*, *unimanus* / *unanimus*, *unoculus* (*un-* before a vowel, but from LL on the *un-* form passes out of use). For the modern words Pliny paved the way with *unicalamus*, *unicornis*, *uniiugus*, *unistirpis*. Subsequently these adjs were derived with adjectival endings (*-alis*, *-aris*, *-inus*, *-atus*), and it is these which NL uses and English imitates (with *-ate* also in the extended form *-ated*). From the 15th c. on we have adaptations of Latin adjs, as *univocate* 1432/50, *univocal* 1541 (recognizable as loans by their stress on the second syllable), *uniform*, *unison* (16th c.), *unicornous*, *unireme* (17th c.).

English coinages on the above NL patterns occur from the 18th c. on. But the majority of new formations are from the 19th c. Examples are uniangulate, *unicapsular*, *unicellular*, *unilocular*, *uniglobular*, *unipolar*, *uninuclear*, *univalvular* / *uniangulate*, *uniarticulate*, *uniauriculate*, *uniflagellate*, *unifoliate*, *unilabiate* / *uniaxial*, *unicameral*, *unidirectional*, *unilingual*, *unisexual*, *unipersonal*, *unispiral* / *unipetalous*.

On the native pattern of possessive adjs are formed *unilobed*, *univalved*. English has formed a few bahuvrihi sbs (after the L type *unimamma* 'amazon') like univalve 'a mollusc' 1661, *unicell*, *unicode*, *unicycle* 'monocycle'. An early loan of this type is *unicorn* ME (= *unicornis* of the Vulgate).

Occasionally *uni-* is prefixed to preadjunctal sbs, as in *unisoil farm* 1778, *unirhyme stanzas* 1859, *unidirection current* 1888 a.o.

In sbs and preadjunctal sbs the main stress is on the prf while the radical has a full middle stress. In parasynthetic adjs the main stress is on the radical, the prf receives a middle stress.

3. 66. 1.   vice- /vaɪs/

is a prf chiefly with words denoting the holder of an office and implies various shades of 'delegacy, deputyship' with respect to the real holder of the title of office. Etymologically, *vice* is a Latin ablative with meaning 'in the place, instead'. Parallel to *pro-* (to which it comes nearest semantically) and *ex-*, *vice-* has resulted from syntactical groups of the type *vice quaestoris*. The first instance of a Latin cpd seems to be *vice-quaestor* LL 'proquaestor'. Ecclesiastical Latin formed the term *vicedominus*, app. the title for one who

represented a dignitary of the Church as his judge. ML are *viceconsul, vice-decanus, viceprinceps, vicerector, vicerex*. In OF we find *visdame* 'vicedominus' (13th c.), *vezcuntes* 'vicecomes' (12th c.), *visamiral* 1339, *vischancellier* 15th c. which were respectively anglicized as *viscount* 1387, *vischancellor* 15th c. Under Latin influence the prf was in the 16th c. refashioned into *vice-* (the same process took place in French), and *viceadmiral* 1520 is only found with this spelling. On the other hand, *viscount* and *viscountess*, as fixed terms of nobility, kept their form, and their pronunciation shows that they are not analysed as prefix-formations.

3. 66. 2.   From the close of the 15th c. on, the prf can be considered an English formative: *vice-collector* is recorded from 1497; from the 16th c. are recorded vice-consul, *-dean, -master, -gerent, -agent, -roy, -regent, -lieutenant, -president* (and other less common words such as *vice-captain, -cardinal, -censor, -commissary, -abbot, -apostle, -architect, -governor, -king, -queen, -god, -legate, -chamberlain, -treasurer, -warden*). Today the prf is in use only with words denoting high academic or state titles.

There are derivatives from the preceding cbs and also such cbs with non-personal words as are associated with the idea 'office', as *vice-admiralty, -royalty, -gerency, -principalship, -papacy | vice-chair, -government, -throne*. No instances occur before the close of the 16th c.: *vice-papacy* 1574 appears to be the earliest cb recorded. Modern is *vice-county* 'county area with regard to the distribution of species of plants etc.' 1859, the only cb that does not connote the idea 'office'.

Derived adjs do not make their appearance before the 17th c.: *vice-ministerial* 1617, *-apostolical* 1641, *-royal, -regal* 1839 a.o. A nonce-word is the derivative vb *vice-reign* 1889.