

3 1761 05338584 5



I

Anglistische Forschungen

Herausgegeben von Dr. Johannes Hoops

Professor an der Universität Heidelberg

Heft 16

A GRAMMAR

of the

DIALECT OF KENDAL

(Westmoreland)

DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL

With Specimens and a Glossary

634c
by

Tom Hirst
T. O. Hirst
11



Heidelberg

Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung

1906

Anglistische Forschungen

herausgegeben von Dr. Johannes Hildebrand

Verlag von G. Neumann, Neudamm

A GRAMMAR

of the

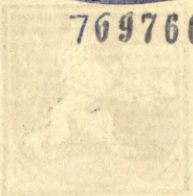
DIALLECT OF KENDAL

(Westmorland)

Alle Rechte, besonders das Recht der Übersetzung in fremde Sprachen,
werden vorbehalten.

With specimens and a Glossary

PE
2069
H5



769760 .

Preface.

The following treatise on the modern dialect of Kendal was originally written as a dissertation for the Honours School of English language and literature of the Victoria University. It has since been enlarged and rearranged.

I am indebted to Mr. H. C. Wyld, Professor of the English language at the University of Liverpool, for the idea of writing a treatise which would outline as accurately as possible the phonological features of this dialect. I may add that I owe much in the arrangement and general system of the work to Mr. Wyld; as well as one or two etymologies, and help in the phonetic exposition.

The phonetic transcription used, is partly based on Sweet's Broad Romic. When necessary I have used his Organic Symbols.

There is no doubt that the native element in this dialect is of Northern, rather than of Midland origin. In several cases it is only possible to trace back the dialect forms to a distinctly Northumbrian type.

In giving the Old and Middle English forms of the modern words, I have therefore, as far as possible, adduced, for the former the old Northumbrian, for the latter, northern forms from such texts as *Cursor Mundi*, *Havelok*

the Dane, and the Towneley Plays, and Glossaries like the *Catholicon*, and *Levins*. The broad features of the dialect, when compared with the Midland dialects of Lancashire, South Yorkshire, and Cheshire, show it to be decidedly Northern.

From the 15th century onwards, borrowings from the literary language have taken place, especially during the 17th and 18th centuries.

The Scandinavian element, which seems to be mostly E. Scandinavian in origin, amounts to about one eighth of the whole. The words borrowed have evidently been taken direct from the Danish population, and not from the literary language; one or two words however, such as *fēl* sb. fell, and *fūas* sb. waterfall, seem to be of Western origin, as they do not occur at all in E. Scandinavian. The Romance element amounts to one eleventh of the total number of words. There are very few words from this source that are not also in use in Polite English. Only about a dozen words are of undoubted Celtic origin — i. e. about one hundredth of the entire vocabulary.

I must here express my indebtedness to the Rev. J. Sephton, M. A., Honorary Reader in Icelandic, for valuable help in dealing with the Scandinavian element, and for the loan of books otherwise inaccessible.

I am moreover indebted to Mr. Amos Graveson for a list of Bird Names in use in Kendal, which I have incorporated in my own list, but have distinguished forms strictly belonging to Kendal by the addition of the letter K.

Gateacre, Liverpool 1905.

T. O. Hirst.

V

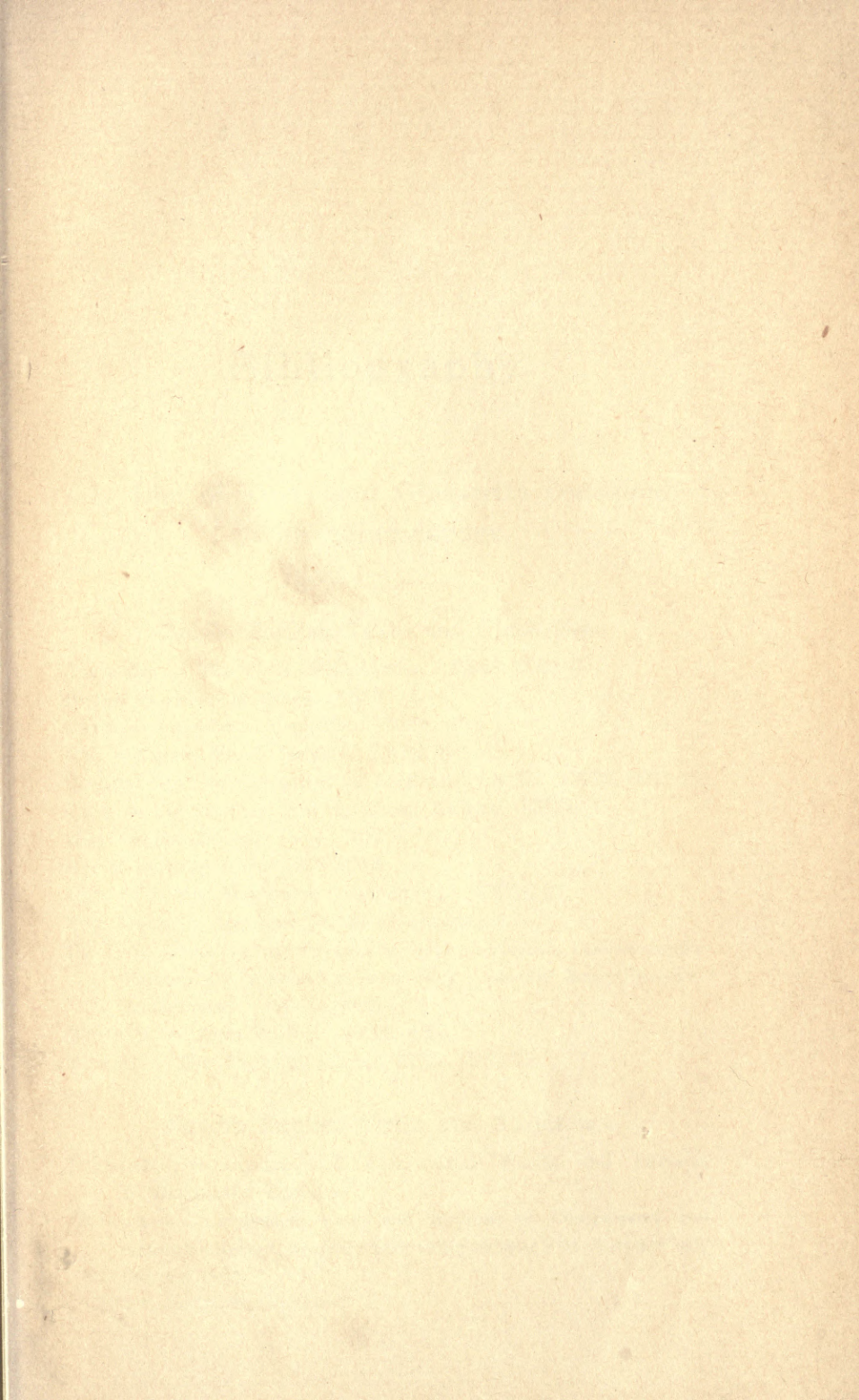
Contents.

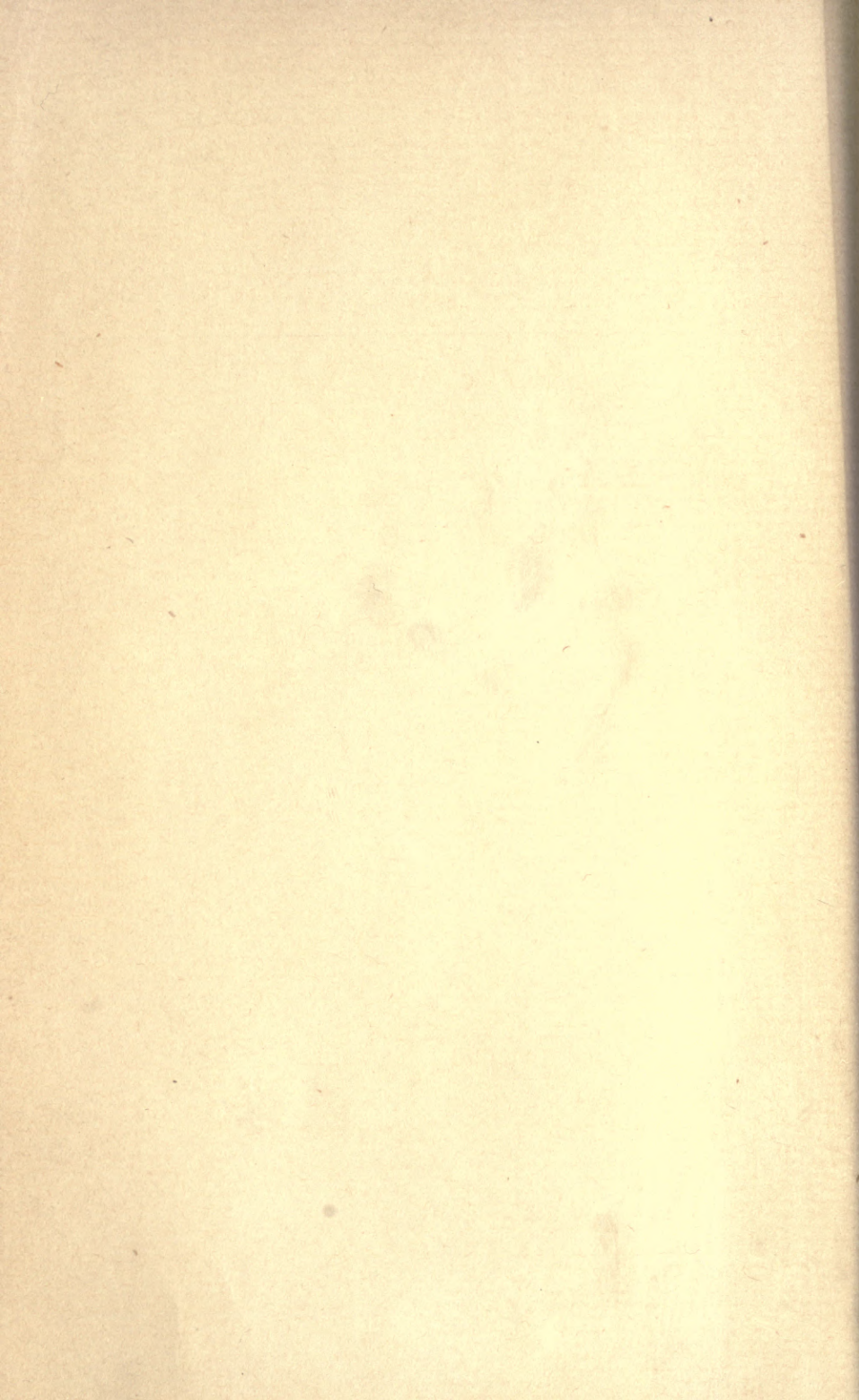
	Page.
Preface	III
Table of contents	V
Bibliography.	
1. List of texts and glossaries consulted, with abbreviations	1
2. List of books of reference	2
Chapter I.	
Pronunciation	5
Chapter II.	
The Kendal vowels and their OE. and other equivalents	13
Chapter III.	
Table of vowel-changes. Kendal — OE.	68
Chapter IV.	
Table of vowel-changes. OE. — Kendal	74
Chapter V.	
The Kendal consonants and their OE. and other equivalents	80
Chapter VI.	
Table of consonant-changes. Kendal — OE.	113
Chapter VII.	
Table of consonant-changes. OE. — Kendal	118
Chapter VIII.	
Outlines of accidence	125
Chapter IX.	
The sentence	139
Chapter X.	
Specimens of the Kendal dialect	141
Glossary	153



Contents

Introduction	1
Chapter I	15
Chapter II	35
Chapter III	55
Chapter IV	75
Chapter V	95
Chapter VI	115
Chapter VII	135
Chapter VIII	155
Chapter IX	175
Chapter X	195
Chapter XI	215
Chapter XII	235
Chapter XIII	255
Chapter XIV	275
Chapter XV	295
Chapter XVI	315
Chapter XVII	335
Chapter XVIII	355
Chapter XIX	375
Chapter XX	395
Chapter XXI	415
Chapter XXII	435
Chapter XXIII	455
Chapter XXIV	475
Chapter XXV	495
Chapter XXVI	515
Chapter XXVII	535
Chapter XXVIII	555
Chapter XXIX	575
Chapter XXX	595
Chapter XXXI	615
Chapter XXXII	635
Chapter XXXIII	655
Chapter XXXIV	675
Chapter XXXV	695
Chapter XXXVI	715
Chapter XXXVII	735
Chapter XXXVIII	755
Chapter XXXIX	775
Chapter XL	795
Chapter XLI	815
Chapter XLII	835
Chapter XLIII	855
Chapter XLIV	875
Chapter XLV	895
Chapter XLVI	915
Chapter XLVII	935
Chapter XLVIII	955
Chapter XLIX	975
Chapter L	995





Bibliography.

I. List of Texts and Glossaries consulted with abbreviations.

Middle English Texts and Glossaries.

- Alex. Sk. = The Wars of Alexander. EETS. (ES.) 47.
Bruce = Barbour's Bruce. EETS. (ES.)
Cath. = Catholicon Anglicum. EETS. 75.
CM. = Cursor Mundi Part VI. EETS. 99.
Compl. Scot. = Complaint of Scotland Part II. EETS. (ES.) 18.
Gaw. = Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight. EETS. 4.
Hav. = Havelok the Dane. EETS. (ES.) 4.
Horn. = King Horn. EETS. 14.
Lev. = Levins Manipulus Vocabulorum. EETS. 27.
Prk. Cons. = Hampole Pricke of Conscience.
Pr. P. = 'Promptorium Parvulorum sive Clericorum Lexicon Anglo-Latinum' etc. recens. Albertus Way. Londini Sumptibus Soc. Camdenensis. MDCCCXCIII.
Ratis R. = Ratis Raving. EETS. 43.
Towne = The Towneley Plays. EETS. (ES.) 71.

Modern English Texts and Glossaries.

- Dickinson = Glossary of Cumberland Words and Phrases.
W. Dickinson. EDS. 20.
Gibson = Folk speech, Tales and Rhymes of Cumberland and districts adjacent, by Alexander Craig Gibson FSA. London and Carlisle 1869.

- Hargreaves = A Grammar of the Dialect of Adlington (Lancashire), by Alexander Hargreaves. (Anglist. Forsch. 13.) Heidelberg 1904.
- Heslop = Northumberland Words, a Glossary by R. Oliver Heslop EDS. 66.
- Holderness Gloss. = Glossary of Holderness Words, by F. Ross, R. Stead, and T. Holderness. EDS. 85.
- N. and M. = Glossary of the Lancashire Dialect, Nodal and Milner.
- Peacock = Glossary of the Dialect of the Hundred of Lonsdale, North and South of the Sands in the County of Lancaster, by the late Robert Backhouse Peacock. Ed. by the Rev. J. C. Atkinson. London 1869.
- Robinson = Glossary of Mid Yorkshire Words, by C. Clough Robinson. EDS. 14.
- Wright Windh. = A Grammar of the Dialect of Windhill, by Joseph Wright MA. Ph. D.
-

II. List of books of reference.

- Aasen = Norsk Ordbog Christiania 1874, by Ivar Aasen.
- Björkman = Scandinavian loanwords in Middle English, by Erik Björkman Ph. D. 1900.
- Brate = Nordische Lehnwörter im Ormulum, von Erik Brate in Paul Braunes Beiträgen X.
- B. T. = An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary based on the manuscript collections of the late Joseph Bosworth DDFRS. Rawlinsonian Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford. Edited and enlarged by T. Northcote Toller late Fellow of Christ's College Cambridge, and Smith Professor of English in the Owens College Manchester.
- Bülb. = Altenglisches Elementarbuch, von Dr. Karl D. Bülbring. Heidelberg 1902.
- C. and V. = An Icelandic-English Dictionary based on the manuscript collections of the late Richard Cleasby. Enlarged and completed by Gudbrand Vigfusson MA. Clar. Press Oxford 1874.
- Cook = A Glossary of the old Northumb. gospels, by A. S. Cook.

- Curtis = An investigation of the Rhymes and Phonology of the Middle-Scotch Romance Clariodus, by F. J. Curtis. Anglia XVI, p. 387, XVII. 1 etc. and 125 etc.
- Ellis EE. Pron. = Early English Pronunciation, by Alexander Ellis.
- F. and R. = Dansk-Engelsk Ordbog. Av J. C. Ferrall og Thorl. Gudm. Repp. Copenhagen 1845.
- Fick = Wörterbuch der indogermanischen Sprachen, sprachgeschichtlich angeordnet von August Fick, Dr. Phil., Band III. Göttingen 1874.
- HES. = A History of English sounds, by Henry Sweet. Oxford 2nd Ed. 1888.
- Hupe = Cursor Studies and Criticism on its Dialects and its Manuscripts, by Dr. H. Hupe. EETS. 101.
- Kaluza = Historische Grammatik der englischen Sprache, von Dr. Max Kaluza, II. Teil. Berlin 1900.
- Kluge = Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache. Straßburg.
- Lind. = Glossar zur Alt-Northumbrischen Evangelien-übersetzung in der Rushworth-Handschrift, (die sogenannte Glosse Rushworth 2), von Uno Lindelöf. Helsingfors 1897.
- Lind. Durh. Rit. = Die Sprache des Rituals von Durham, von Uno Lindelöf. Helsingfors 1890.
- Luick = Untersuchungen zur englischen Lautgeschichte, von Karl Luick. Straßburg 1896.
- Luick Anglia XVI = Beiträge zur englischen Grammatik II, Anglia XVI pp. 451, 508.
- Morsb. = Mittelenglische Grammatik, von Lorenz Morsbach. Halle 1896.
- NED. = A New English Dictionary on historical principles, edited by James A. H. Murray. Oxford Clar. Press 1888 ff.
- Noreen Abriss = Abriß der urgermanischen Lautlehre mit besonderer Rücksicht auf die nordischen Sprachen zum Gebrauch bei akademischen Vorlesungen, von Adolf Noreen. Straßburg 1893.
- Skeat Etym. Dict. = An etymological Dictionary of the English Language by the Rev. Walter W. Skeat MA. Oxford Clar. Press 1882.

- Stratmann-Bradley == A Middle English Dictionary containing words used by English writers from the 12th to the 15th century, by F. H. Stratmann. A new edition rearranged, revised and enlarged by Henry Bradley. Oxford Clar. Press 1891.
- Wall == A contribution towards the study of the Scandinavian element in the English Dialects, by Arnold Wall. *Anglia* XX, p. 46 ff.
- WW. == Anglo-Saxon and Old-English Vocabularies, by Thomas Wright. Esq. MA. FSA. Hon MRSL. 2nd Ed., edited and collected by Richard Paul Wülcker. London 1884.
- Wyld Gutturals == A contribution to the history of Guttural Sounds in English, by Henry Cecil Wyld. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 1899—1900.
-

Chapter I.

Pronunciation.

§ 1. The dialect of whose phonological position I propose to treat in the following work, is spoken in the country lying around Kendal in S. Westmoreland. According to Ellis's classification, it belongs to the West-Northern division, corresponding to D. 31 variety 111.

Its boundary lines include on the north side Tebay (*Tɪbə*) and Staveley (*Stɛvli*), but neither Shap (*ʃap*) nor Orton (*Ōtn*). To the west it is bounded by the country close to Lake Windermere and by the towns of Windermere and Bowness, which, from the dialectologist's point of view, are of no interest. To the south on the Cartmel side it does not extend much farther than Whitbarrow (*Hwɪtbarə*), but on the other bank of the Kent it reaches to Kirby-Lonsdale (*Kɜrbi-Lɔnzdl*). To the east it is bounded by the mountain country between the Grayrigg (*Grɛrriɡ*)-Tebay (*Tɪbə*) valley and the Garsdale (*Gazdl*) and Hawes (*Hɔz*) valleys in Yorkshire. In the town of Kendal itself the dialect is less pure and reliable than outside, though as a rule the actual sounds in use are identical.

§ 2. I have obtained almost all my information as to this dialect from Mr. Roger Capstick, a farmer by occupation, now resident in the neighbourhood of Liverpool. Mr. Capstick is a native of the Kendal district, having

been born at Low Park Farm, some six miles north of Sedbergh (*Sedbor*), in 1849. Until three years ago he resided at Low Park, never having been further away from Kendal than Penrith (*Pjærəp*) and Appleby (*Aplbj*). Mrs. Capstick was born just outside Sedbergh, her father being a native of Coatley (*Kotlj*) in the vicinity and she has likewise remained in the Kendal district, until the family came to Liverpool. Mr. Capstick has preserved the dialect as spoken in his youth admirably, and has only to a slight extent been influenced by the speech of the people from other parts.

Vowels.

§ 3. The Kendal dialect contains eleven simple vowel sounds.

Note. The classification used is that of Dr. Henry Sweet.

	Wide	Wide Round
	Front	Back
High	* ɪ = i (§ 4)	* ɒ = u (§ 11)
	Front	Mixed
Mid	*** ɛ = e (§ 5 and 6)	* ɔ = o (§ 7)
	Back	
	*** ɹ = a (§ 9 and 10)	
	Back	
Low	* ʊ = o (§ 12)	*** ɹ = o (§ 13)
	Narrow	
High	*** ɪ = i (§§ 14 and 15)	Mid * ɹ = a (§ 16)
	Round	
Mid	** ɹ = o (§ 17).	

Note. Of these * occurs only short, ** only long, and *** both long and short.

There are also the following diphthongs:

- a) with *ʉ* (ɪ̥) as second element *iʉ* (§ 18), *ɛʉ* (§ 19),
ʉʉ (§ 20), *aʉ* (§ 21).
- b) with *i* (ɪ) as second element *ai* (§ 22), *ei* (§ 33),
oi (§ 24).
- c) with *ə* (ʌ) as second element *ɪə* *ɛə* (§ 24), *ʉə* (§ 25).

§ 4. *i* (ɪ) is the high-front-wide as in Polite English *spin*. It occurs in all positions, both stressed and unstressed though occasionally *i* (ɪ see § 14) takes its place. Examples: *bɪnd* vb. bind, *fɪʃ* sb. fish, *hʉvɪk* adj. living, *gɪmlək* sb. gimlet, *hɪndər* adj. hinder, back, *gɪldərt* sb. hairnoose, *sɪkl* sb. sickle, *spɪʃk* sb. chaffinch.

§ 5. *ɛ* (ɛ) is the mid-front wide as in Polite English *hen*. Examples: *dɛg* vb. water, *ɛg* sb. egg, *ɛks* vb. ask, *ɛlm* sb. elm, *mɛn* sb. men, *sɛbɛn* num. seven, *spɛlk* sb. rib of a basket, *wɛpm* sb. weapon.

§ 6. *ɛ̄* (ɛ̄) is the long form of *ɛ*. It resembles French wide *ê*, but probably has the lips less open. In one or two words, it becomes *ɛi* ([+ɪ]) the mid-front-narrow raised followed by the high-front-narrow. This diphthongisation is not found before consonants (e. g. *kei* sb. key, *nɛktei* sb. necktie, *ei* interj. eh?) Examples: *dɛ̄* sb. day, *dɛ̄l* sb. dale, *grɛ̄* adj. grey, *hɛ̄l* sb. hail, *lɛ̄t* vb. seek, *slɛ̄* vb. slay.

§ 7. *ə* (ʌ) is the mid-mixed-wide as in the Scotch *bird* (*bərd*) and occurs only before *r*. Occasionally in the word *məri* (adj. merry) *ə* is advanced to ɪ̥. This probably is Ellis's *e°* (see § 76 and Ellis E. E. Pron. V 80 721*). Examples: *bərd* sb. bird, *bərk* sb. birch, *dərt* sb. dirt, *gərt* adj. great, *hərd* vb. hoard up, *ərp* sb. earth, *wərk* vb. work.

§ 8. *ʉ* (ɪ̥) is the high-back-wide slightly advanced, and occurs after *r*. Occasionally it is heard after

r alone, as in *rvdl* sb. riddle, and *rvn* vb. run, but more usually after a consonant followed by *r*. Examples: *brvk* vb. break, *brvst* vb. burst, *trvnl* sb. wheel of wheelbarrow, *frvst* vb. thrust.

§ 9. *a* (ɶ) is the mid-back-wide slightly lowered, and occurs in all positions, except before *r* + consonant, where it undergoes half-lengthening to ɶ+ e.g. *hard*, *mark*, *park*. *r* is often dropped in this combination and then ɶ+ becomes \bar{a} (ɶ+). In the combination *arə* *a* is always ɶ, but in *ar* it fluctuates between ɶ and ɶ+. Examples: *aks* sb. axe, *bad* adj. bad, *faðer* sb. father, *laf* vb. laugh, *man* sb. man, *say* sb. song, *sparə* sb. sparrow, *tar* sb. tar.

§ 10. \bar{a} (ɶ+) is the lengthened form of *a*. It is deeper than Polite English \bar{a} (ɶ), but the deepness is not so marked as in Swedish \bar{a} (ɶ). Occasionally it is slightly advanced to ɶ++, but this pronunciation is not common. Examples: *ald* adj. old, *dab* vb. daub, *krāl* vb. crawl, *mā* vb. mow, *sā* vb. sow, *spār* vb. spare.

§ 11. *y* (ɶ) is the high-back-wide with underrounding, but this underrounding is not so clear as in Swedish \ddot{u} (ɶ). Examples: *byl* sb. bull, *grund* sb. ground, *krydz* sb. curds, *myd* sb. mud, *myðer* sb. mother, *stuf* sb. stuff, *wyml* sb. auger, *wyrþ* sb. worth.

§ 12. *o* (ɶ) the mid-back-wide-round only occurs in syllables which have not the main stress. In studied speech it passes into *y* (ɶ) the high-back-wide. Examples: *wino* vb. winnow, *hwar ðe ko frē* where they come from.

§ 13. *ɔ* (ɶ) is the low-back-wide-rounded as in Polite English *not*. In one or two words it is narrowed to ɶ e.g. *of*, *on*. Examples: *born* p. p. born, *borþ* sb. broth,

həljn sb. holly, *hørn* sb. horn, *jok* sb. yoke, *kørn* sb. corn, *kroft* sb. croft, *pøðif* sb. porridge.

§ 14. *i* (f) is the high-front-narrow as in French *ici*. It only occurs in a few words. *Him* (him) when stressed öften has *i* (f), otherwise it has *i*. In *hil* (hill) the narrow vowel is common, but not invariable. In the following words *i* is always narrow. Examples: *ibmjn* sb. evening, *klim* vb. climb, *klin* adj. clean, *lik* vb. leak, *ſip* sb. sheep.

§ 15. *ī* (f̄) is the lengthened form of *i*. It is öften slightly lowered in unstudied speech, becoming ([+). This sound has been identified as a diphthong by Ellis (E. E. Pron. V. p. 538) viz. *ei* ([f), but the sound I have always heard, is quite free from diphthongisation. Examples: *friz* vb. freeze, *gīs* sb. pl. geese, *ī* sb. eye, *ī* sb. lie mendacium, *lit* sb. light, *rik* sb. smoke, *stwīn* prep. between.

§ 16. *a* (j̄) is the mid-back-narrow slightly lowered. Examples: *bakl* sb. good condition, *frand* sb. friend, *rad up* vb. tidy, *ranf* burly, thickset man, *rast* vb. rest.

§ 17. *ō* (j̄+) is the mid-back-narrow-round with lowering. Examples: *bō* sb. ball, *dōn* sb. dawn, *gōst* sb. ghost, *lōm* sb. loam, *pōmsandō* sb. Palm-Sunday, *skōd* vb. scald, *stōk* sb. stalk, *wō* sb. wall.

Diphthongs with *u* (ī) as second element.

§ 18. *iu* (f̄ ī) is the high-front-wide followed by a very tense *y* (ī). After *j*, (as in *kjujiur*) it passes into the high-mixed-wide-round. In studied speech it usually becomes *i—u* (f̄ ī). It occurs before consonants, vowels, and in final positions. Examples: *biuk* sb. book,

diuər sb. door, *kliu* sb. clew, *kriuk* sb. crook, *siu* vb. sew, *tiun* sb. tune.

§ 19. *ɛu* (ʃɪ²) is the mid-front-wide followed by a very tense *ɥu*, as in the preceding diphthong. In studied speech it passes into *iu* or *i-u*. Sometimes *ɛ-u* is heard with a distinctly vocalic second element. It is a rare sound and only occurs in final positions. Examples: *nɛu* vb. pret. knew, *ɸrɛu* vb. pret. threw, *tʃɛu* vb. chew.

§ 20. *ɥu* (ʃɪ²) is the high-back-wide followed by a very tense *ɥu*. Examples: *bruɥu* sb. brow, *guɥus* sb. goose, *huɥf* sb. hoof, *kuɥu* sb. cow, *puɥu* sb. pull, *suɥu* sb. sow, *ʃuɥu* sb. shoe, *ʃuɥdər* sb. shoulder.

§ 21. *au* (ʃɪ²) is the mid-back-wide followed by a very tense *u*. The first element is at times raised to ɪ-, or even ɪ, producing a sound, which is very difficult to distinguish from *ɥu*. Examples: *dauli* adj. sad, melancholy, *dautər* sb. daughter, *gauk* sb. simpleton, *kau* sb. hornless cow, *mauɸ* sb. mouth, *rau* vb. poke the fire.

Diphthongs with *i* (ɪ) as second element.

§ 22. *ai* (ʃɪɪ) is the mid-back-wide-lowered followed by the high-front-wide. Examples: *aivi* sb. ivy, *bai* vb. buy, *haid* vb. hide, *kai* sb. pl. cows, *nain* num. nine, *sail* vb. strain.

§ 23. *ei* (ɪɪ). The mid-front-narrow-raised followed by the high-front-narrow. This diphthong is very rarely heard and occurs only finally. See § 6.

§ 24. *ɔi* (ʃɪɪ) is the low-back-wide-round followed by the high-front-wide and sounds the same as Polite English *ɔi*. It does not occur in words of Gmc. origin. Examples: *boil* vb. boil, *moɪdər* vb. perplex, worry, *noiz* sb. noise, *toɪ* sb. toy.

Diphthongs with ə (ɹ) as second element.

§ 25. *ɛə* (ɛɹ), *ɪə* (ɪɹ) are used in the Kendal dialect indifferently. In unstudied speech the first is the more usual. The first element is at times altered to the mid-front-wide raised position giving [ɛ̠]. The second element is often retracted to ɹ. In no one word have I ever known the same vowel (i. e. [ɛ̠] or [ɪ]) to be maintained all along consistently. Examples: *bɪən* sb. bone, *driəv* vb. pret. (he) drove, *fɪəs* sb. face, *griən* vb. groan, *hɪər* sb. hare, *liəp* sb. barn, *liəð* adj. loath, *niəm* sb. name.

§ 26. *ʊə* (ʊɹ) is the high-back-wide-round followed by the mid-mixed-wide. As in *ɪə* and *ɛə* at times the second element becomes ɹ. In a few words I have heard ɹ for ʊ, e. g. *bōat*, *kōam*, *sōal*. Examples: *kūət* sb. coat, *liən* sb. lane, *rūəd* sb. road, *skūər* vb. scour, *snūər* vb. snore, *sūəl* sb. (boot-) sole.

Consonants.

§ 27. The Kendal dialect contains twenty-six consonants.

		Stop	Open Cons.	Side	Nasal	Trill
Back	{ Voiceless	<i>k</i>	—	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	<i>g</i>	—	—	<i>ŋ</i>	—
Front	{ Voiceless	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	—	<i>j</i>	—	—	—
Alveolar	{ Voiceless	<i>t</i>	—	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	<i>d</i>	—	<i>l</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>r</i>
Point-Alveolar	{ Voiceless	<i>ʈ</i>	—	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	<i>ɖ</i>	—	—	—	<i>ɽ</i>
Teeth	{ Voiceless	—	<i>ʃ</i>	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	—	<i>ð</i>	—	—	—

		Stop	Open Cons.	Side	Nasal	Trill
Blade-Point	{	Voiceless	—	<i>s</i>	—	—
	{	Voiced	—	<i>z</i>	—	—
Blade	{	Voiceless	(<i>t</i>)	<i>f</i>	—	—
	{	Voiced	(<i>d</i>)	<i>ʒ</i>	—	—
Lip	{	Voiceless	<i>p</i>	—	—	—
	{	Voiced	<i>b</i>	<i>ḃ</i>	—	<i>m</i>
Lip teeth	{	Voiceless	—	<i>f</i>	—	—
	{	Voiced	—	<i>v</i>	—	—
Lip with back modification	{	Voiceless	—	<i>w</i>	—	—
	{	Voiced	—	<i>hw</i>	—	—

In addition to the above consonants, the stress *h* exists in Kendal, but does not occur in cases where original stress has been lost — as *Hɛz-tə sɪn ɪm?* *Tɛl ɔr a want ɔr.*

The consonants *m*, *n* and *l* can become vocalic, and are then treated as vowels. Their vocalic nature is indicated in the following manner — *ɱ, ɲ, ɺ.*

§ 28. The consonants *k*, *g*, *ɣ*, *t*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *j*, *ɸ*, *θ*, *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, *ʃ*, and *w* are pronounced exactly as in Polite English, though *v* seems to be partly unvoiced before unstressed *t* in the pret. *lɪvt* = lived.

r the alveolar trill is as a rule more strongly trilled than in Southern English, especially when initial. Before *v* (see § 8) the trill is usually less noticeable. It never occurs after *t*, *d*.

r the point alveolar trill, takes the place of the ordinary alveolar trill after *t* and *d*.

t and *d* the point alveolar stops occur only before the trill belonging to the same series e. g. *matɔr*, *fadɔr*, *striɔm*.

ʒ the blade open-voiced only occurs medially and finally mostly after *d* the blade stop voiced, forming the affricate *dʒ*. *f* forms a similar affricate with *t*.

ð the lip-open voiced, only occurs in the word *seðənti* num. seventy, and is sounded like the South-German *w*.

hw the lip-open-voiceless with modification, is sounded as in Scotch, but never passes into $\chi + w$ i. e. back-open-voiceless + lip-open with back-modification. When unstressed it becomes *w*. It only occurs initially.

Chapter II.

The Kendal vowels and their OE. equivalents.

i.

§ 29. Kendal *i* has the following origins.

1) ME. *ɪ* from OE. *i*, Scand. *i* and OFr. *i* has remained, except before *m* and *n* + cons. and *ld*. This *i* (f) was originally narrow (HES. § 412) in OE., and maintained its character throughout the ME. period. In the sixteenth century it was still *i* (f) (Ellis EE. Pron. III, 881 ff.), but was widened to *ɪ* (f) during the seventeenth.

Examples:

bilhiuk sb. billhook. OE. bill, ME. bill. CM. 31.

flɪk sb. flich. OE. flicce, ME. flykke. Pr. P. 167. flyke
Cath. 135. flick Lev. 120, 17.

glɪsk vb. shine forth. Cf. OE. glisian, ME. glisien, also
ME. glist en.

hɪlt sb. hilt, handle. OE. hilt, ME. hylt. Pr. P. 240.

kit sb. milking-pail. No OE. known, ME. kit. Lev. 148, 43.
kyt Bruce XVIII. 168. ODu. kitte = 'tub' (OE.

cyte may be related according to Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 317).

lig vb. lie. Northumb. *licza* Cook 132, ME. *li*, *lig* CM. 3778, 2944. *lig* Townl 18/326.

pik sb. pitch. OE. *pic*, ME. *pik*. CM. 11885.

sikl sb. sickle. OE. *sicol*, ME. *sykyl*. Pr. P. 455.

sinj sb. sinew. OE. *sinu*, ME. *sinu*. CM. 3941.

skift vb. shift, remove. OE. *sciftan*, ME. *scift*. CM. 4440.

slip vb. slip. OE. *slipan*, ME. *slipped* (pp.). Gaw. 244.

twitf bōk sb. earwig. Cf. OE. *anzel-twicca* WW. 320, 32, OE. **twiċcan*, ME. *twicchen*. Low Germ. *twikken* (Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 671).

widi sb. bent ozier, withy. OE. *wiþiȝ*, ME. *wythe*. Pr. P. 531.

hwik adj. living. Northumb. *cwic* Cook 33, ME. *cwic* CM. 8738.

Note. *lim* sb. limb owes its shortness to a *b* inserted after *m* in the oblique cases in ME. In *sinj* sb. sinew, *i* instead of **ai* (ME. *ī*) is due to following ME. *u*. In *widi* sb. bent ozier, withy OE. *iȝ* has hindered the lengthening of *i* (Morsb. ME. Gram. § 64).

§ 30. 2) Kendal *i* corresponds to Scand. *i* in the following words:

gildert sb. hairnose. ME. *gildert* PS. IX, 31. Aasen *gildra* 215 (Björkman 154). ON. *gildra*.

klip vb. clip shear, ON. OSwed. *klippa*, Dan. *klippe* (Björkman p. 246).

§ 31. 3) Kendal *i* corresponds to OFr. *i* in the following words:

fitf sb. vetch a plant. ME. *fetche* WW. 664, 24.

gimlæk sb. gimlet. ME. *gymlocke* Lev. 158, 39. Cf. OFr. *gimbelet*.

piſſimər sb. ant. ME. pissemire Mand. 301. OFr. *pisser*.

twilt sb. quilt. OFr. *cuiltte*, *coulte*.

Note. In *hwīn* sb. gorse *i* represents Celtic *i*. Cf. Welsh *chwyn* = 'weeds'.

§ 32. 4) OE. *i* before *m*, *n* + the stops *b*, *t*, *d*, has always remained short in Kendal.

These short forms are to be explained, as being made, either from compounds, or from the analogy of words which have *l*, *r*, or *n*, in the following syllable. E. g. ME. *limber*, *childer*, *wildernesse*, *hindern* (Kaluza § 217c), cf. Kendal *blindərz* sb. blinkers, *hīndər* adj. hinder, back; *hīndər* vb. hinder, *wīnſtriȝ* sb. a long straw. OE. *i* before *nc*, *nȝ* has remained short not only in Kendal but throughout the ME. dialects (Kaluza § 217a).

Examples:

blind adj. blind. Northumb. blind Cook 22, ME. blind CM. 184.

blīnk sb. gleam of sunshine. Cf. ME. *blinked* CM. 76684, *blinke* CM. (Fairf.) 1964 = 'glance' noun. This word goes back to a hypothetical OE. **blīncan*, for which cf. Du. *blinken* = 'shine, smile'. The OE. *blīcan* is probably cognate.

kīnk sb. blow. Cf. OE. *cīncunȝ* WW. 171, 39. *Kinke* Townl. 'I double up', 'I tie myself in a knot'. Cf. MDu. *kinken* 'pant, gasp' (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. 137).

kīnkof sb. whooping-cough for OE. **cīnc-cōh*. Cf. Du. *kinkhoest*, ODu. *kīech-hoest*, cf. Du. *kinken*, and OE. *cīncunȝ* above.

kīnk sb. blow, stroke. Cf. Du. *klink* 'a blow', *klinken* vb. 'clink, sound', and Dan. *klinge*. Most probably native.

ſrīnk vb. shrink. OE. (for-)ſcīncan, ME. *ſchrynkyn* Pr. P. 449.

tynklar sb. tinker. ME. tinkler Lev. 77, 12, also tynkare Pr. P. 496. Cf. OE. tinclian, ODu. tintelen (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 644).

wind vb. wind. Northumb. winda Lind. 95. ME. wind CM. 245, 78.

windstræ sb. long straw. For OE. (Northumb.)*windelstrē cf. OE. windel, ME. windel = 'basket', OE. windwian 'winnow' and Scott, 'Old Mortality' Chap. VII: bare, nothing but windlestraes, and sandy laverocks.

Note. *i* in the following words corresponds to Scand. *i* + nasal cons.

klīyk sb. lump of rock. Dan. *klinte*, ON. *klētr*, Norw. *klett*.

spīyk sb. chaffinch. Cf. Swed. *gulspink*, Norw. *gulspikke*, Dan. *spinke* = 'a kind of sparrow' (Molbech, Dial. Lex.) (See Björkman p. 255).

These two words are clearly of Danish and not of Norwegian origin. For Norw. *gulspikke* see Aasen p. 261—262.

§ 33. 5) OE. *e* has become *i* in Kendal in a few words. In Northumbrian *e* probably remained, even after the fronted consonants *ǰ*, *sc* (see Bülbring § 290, but cf. also § 296), but was raised to *i* in the ME. period before the thirteenth century, for CM. has such forms as *ȝit* and *kist* for Northumb. *ȝet* and *cest*. *i* here was probably wide, ME. *i* being wide before *p*, *s*, *n*, *t*, *f*, and *m* (HEES. 649).

Examples:

ȝit vb. get. Cf. Northumb. onȝeta.

ȝit adv. yet. Northumb. ȝet Cook 100, ME. yit CM. 2591, yett CM. 553.

klīk vb. snatch away. Cf. ME. clekis Alex Sk. 282 = 'plucks', also cleke sb. Alex Sk. 2163.

kīst sb. chest. Northumb. cest, ME. kist CM. 21018 and 5617.

stīdī adj. steady. For OE. *stedīȝ cf. OE. steding line, stede, staðol.

stīdl vb. walk lazily or crookedly. ME. *stedill* = 'make stand still' Alex Sk. 3977. Halliwell *steddle*. For OE. **steðelian* for **staðolojan* cf. *staþol* and *stīdī* above.

wīls sb. willow. OE. *weliȝ*, ME. *wilwe*. Pr. P. 528.

Note. In *gīðer* vb. gather and *tygīðer* adv. together OE. *æ* has become *i* via ME. *e* (cf. *gederes* Gaw. 421 and 777). This shows that *æ* had become *e* quite early in the ME. period, if it is not even older and hence the change *æ* < *e* is older than *e* < *i*. *Stīdī* sb. anvil goes back to Scand. **steði*, cf. ON. *steði*, Norw. *sted* Aasen p. 747. ME. *steþi* CM. 23237. Stythy Cath. 365 *stīdye* Lev. 97. 7.

§ 34. OE. *e* before *n* + cons., ME. *e* has become *i* in Kendal in the words *bīyk* sb. bench and *strīykl* vb. sprinkle. It is highly probable that both these words are not native to the dialect but are borrowed from some other northern dialect. *e* + *n* generally remains in the Kendal dialect. *bīyk* in all probability comes from a nominative **benc* with gen. and dat. *benċes*, *benċe* which would give MÆ. *benk* (see Bruce 7. 238) and **benche*. Modern Kendal *beyk* or *bīyk*, *bēnf* (with simplification of *ntf* to *nf*). All three forms exist in the dialect, though possibly *bēnf* is a later borrowing from polite English. Unfortunately in *strīykl* we have no *ē* form in the modern dialect although such forms as *strenkelen* Pr. P. 479, *strenkild* Alex Sk. 3676, and *strenkling* CM. 28580, really exist in ME.

§ 35. In the words *dīy* sb. noise, ME. *dinge* Cath. 100, *flīy* vb. fling, ME. *flingen* Alis 1111, *hīy* vb. hang; *i* is generally believed to represent Scand. *e* (cf. ON. *dengia*, *flengia*, *hengia*), but Björkman (p. 207) thinks it highly improbable that *e* should have become *i* in ME., seeing that there are so few traces of it to be found. For *ding* he conjectures a Scand. **dinga*, cf. OSwed. *diunga*

= *dingwan. Murray (NED. see *ding*), likewise doubts the probability of the change *en* < *in*.

§ 36. OE. *y* was unrounded to *i* (f) in the ME. period and was widened to *ī* (f) in the 17th century (Ellis, EE. Pron. III p. 881 ff.) and has remained so in Kendal till the present day.

Examples:

biznos sb. business. ME. *bisnesse* Pr. P. 37; cf. OE. *bysig*.

brig sb. bridge. Cf. OE. *brycz*, ME. *brig*. CM. 8945.

mīf adv. much. OE. *mytel*, ME. *miche*. Alex Sk. 5602.

plyustilt sb. plough handle. OE. *stylte*.

fīlf sb. shelf. OE. *sēylf* (Bl. Homs 27), ME. *schelf* Pr. P. 448.

Note. In *kīnlīn* sb. fuel *ī* has its origin in Scand. *y*. Cf. Oic. *kyndill* = 'torch', OSwed. *kyndill messe* (Ihre) both derived from OE. *candel*, itself from Lat. *candela*. Cf. ME. *kindling* CM. 19389, Alex Sk. 3292.

OE. *ȳ* has become *ī* in *wīf* vb. wish, *þīml* sb. thimble.

§ 37. OE. *ǣ* (WGmc. *ā*) has become *ī* in the words *īvēr* adv. ever, *īv(ə)rī* adj. every, *nīvēr* adv. never, and *fīpōrd* sb. shepherd; representing ONorthumbrian *ǣfre*, **ǣferilc*. *nǣfre* and Anglian *scēp* (see § 87). This *ǣ* (f) became *ē* (f) in the ME. period and was raised to *ī* (f) before the sixteenth century, and then shortened to *i* (f) and widened to *ī* (f) in the seventeenth century.

§ 38. OE. *ī* has become *ī* in Kendal in the words *fīftī* num. fifty, *fīftīn* num. fifteen, and *stīf* adj. stiff. Here *ī* was shortened to *i* (f) in the ME. period and widened to *ī* (f) in the seventeenth century.

§ 39. Words of uncertain origin.

fīdʒ vb. fidget, *fīkə* vb. laugh heartily, *ʒīlp* vb. yelp, *mīzəl* vb. drizzle, *penīwīg* sb. small round cake (ME. *whig*)

= whey), *piġin* sb. small wooden bowl with handle to it, *stift* sb. potato-row, *swin* vb. make (ones way) as *swiniŋ ə wē up*. *swindz* vb. singe, *twiđl* vb. pass the thumb or fingers over one another.

tʃiti sb. cat.

ɛ.

Kendal *ɛ* has the following origins.

§ 40. OE. *e* (ĕ) both with and without nasal combinations has in most cases remained short during the ME. period till the present day, in Kendal. In *slēd* sb. sledge from ME. *slēde*, OE. **sleda*; *ɛ* instead of *iə* is due to early shortening probably arising from a compound in which sled was the first member.

Examples:

ɛbm adv. straight, direct (e. g. *liuk ɛbm jəndə*). Northumb.

efne Cook 45. *ɛlær* sb. alder tree. OE. *ellarn*.

fɛtł vb. get ready, put in order for OE. **fetlian*, ME.

fetlen (see Wall p. 79), cf. OE. *fetel* = 'belt, girdle'.

jest sb. yeast. Northumb. **zest*, ME. *jest*. Cath. 426.

nɛb sb. (duck)bill. OE. *nebb*, ME. *neb*. Alex Sk. 807.

slēd sb. sledge, for OE. **sleda*, ME. *slēde*. Pr. P. 458. Cf.

MDu. *slede*, *slide*, OHG. *slito*, ON. *sleðe*. (Stratm.-Brad. 555.)

spɛlk sb. basket-rib. OE. *spele* = 'splint', ME. *spelke*. Pr.

P. 468.

strɛk adj. adv. straight. OE. *strec*, ME. *strek*. Prk. Cons. 2623.

hwɛðær pron. which whether (e. g. *ɛðær ən əm hwɛðə ðyu wɪlt*)

Northumbrian *hweðer* Lind 56. ME. *qveþer* CM. 8733.

hwɛlp sb. puppy. Northumb. *hwelp* Lind. 55, ME. *qvelpe*

CM. 18645.

hwɛml vb. upset. ME. *quelm* CM. 24862, *whelmyn* Pr.

P. 54.

Note. *hēdȝ* sb. hedge (OE. *heze* B. T. II 525) is in all probability a loanword from either polite English or a Midland dialect.

§ 41. *ɛ* in the following words represents a Scand. *e*:
dæg vb. water. Norw. *degga* Aasen p. 103, ON. *døggua* =
 **degguja* = Prim. Norse **daujan*.

ɛbm sb. object. ON. *efni*, ME. *efne*. CM. 335.

eg on vb. incite. ON. *eggia*, ME. *eggyn*. Pr. P. 136.

eldin sb. fuel. Norw. *elding* Aasen 132, ON. *elding*, ME.
eyldinge. CM. 3164.

fɛl sb. fell, hill. ON. *fell*, (Wall p. 99).

kensbak sb. 'mark by which anything can be recognised at a distance'. By popular etymology for **kenspak*, cf. Norw. *kjennespak* Aasen 358, Swed. *kännspek*, cf. ON. *spakr* = 'wise' (see Björkman p. 220 and Wall p. 108).

kleg sb. gadfly. Norw. *klegg* Aasen 363, ON. *kleggi* (Björkman p. 284).

mældær sb. 'a quantity of corn to be ground'. Norw. *melder* Aasen p. 493. Oic. *meldr* (Björkman p. 284).

[*eg*] *skɛl* sb. eggshell. ON. *skel*, ME. *skelle* York. Plays II, 65 (see Björkman 124).

steg sb. gander. Norw. *stegg* Aasen p. 747, ON. *steggr*, ME. *steg*. Cath. 367, Lev. 53, 25.

§ 42. OE. *a* (J) and *æ* (I) became *e* (f) perhaps already in the OE. period (cf. the Mercian *e*-forms, where *e* = *ɪ*⁺ or *ɪ*, see Bülbring § 91). This was widened to *ɛ* (f) in the ME. period (see HES. § 650) and has remained so ever since.

Examples:

bɛk sb. brook. OE. *bæc*, ME. *becc*. CM. Gött. 8946 (see Björkman p. 144).

ɛftər prep. after. OE. *æfter* Lind. 2, ME. *efter* CM. 493.

esp sb. aspen. OE. *æspe*, ME. *espe*. Cath. 117.
ef sb. ash(-tree). OE. *æsç*, ME. *esche*. Cath. 117.
gem sb. game. Cf. OE. *gæmnan*, ME. *game*. CM. 10564.
gev vb. pret. gave. OE. *gæf*, ME. *gaf*. CM. 17136.
(kāt-)hek sb. 'tailboard of a cart'. OE. *hæcc*, ME. *hek*.
 Towne 126/305.

heltar sb. halter. OE. *hælfter*, ME. *helter*. Cath. 182.
hesp sb. hasp. OE. *hæsp*, ME. *hespe*. Cath. 188.
hev vb. have. OE. **iç hafa*, ME. *haf*. CM. 430 etc.
hezl sb. hazel. OE. *hæsel*, ME. *hesyl*. Pr. P. 288.
jet sb. gate. Northumb. *zæt* Lind. 31, ME. *gate* Towne
 53/40, CM. 1264, Cath. 425
sek sb. sack. OE. *sæc*, ME. *sek*. CM. 4859.
skel sb. scale. OE. *sceale*, ME. *scale*. Cath. 320.
weltar vb. stagger about. Cf. OE. *wealtan*, MHG. *walzen*.
weltar is for OE. **wæltrian*, cf. ME. *weltrand* Bruce
 III, 719.
wesf vb. wash. OE. *wascan*, ME. *wesche*. CM. 27547, also
wasch CM. 15219.

Note. In *kest* vb. cast ON. *a* has become *ç*. Cf. ON. *kasta*.

§ 43. OE. *e* + *n* + consonant has remained in
 Kendal in the following words:

bend vb. bend. OE. *bendan*, ME. *bende*. Pr. P. 30.
bepk sb. bench. (See however § 34.)
end sb. end. OE. *ende*.
send vb. send. OE. *sendan*.

In *glent* vb. look up, and *mens* sb. kindness, hospitality, *ç* is of
 Scand. origin representing orig. *e*. For the former cf. ME. *glenten*,
 Swed. *glänta* (Björkman 241), for the latter ME. *menske*, Trist. 2118,
 ON. *menska* = 'humanity', OSwed. *mænska* = 'goodness', ODan.
meniske, *menske* 'kindness, goodwill' (Björkman 139.)

In *tent* sb. tent *ç* represents OFr. *e*, cf. OFr. *tente*.

§ 44. OE. *a* + nasal + consonant has become

ę in Kendal in a few words. In such positions *a* otherwise remains unaltered; e. g. *land* sb. 'land', *rank* adj. 'rank, close together', *tanȝ* sb. 'tongs'.

Examples:

bileȝ vb. belong. OE. *belanȝian, cf. lanȝian. MDu. *belangen* = concern.

fend vb. provide for (anything). OE. *fandian*, ME. *to fande* = *conari, niti*. Cath. 122.

þeȝk vb. thank. OE. (WS.) *þancian*, Northumb. *þonciza*. Cook 198. ME. *thank* CM. 5302.

þen adv. then. Northumb. *þonne* Cook 195, ME. *þan* CM. 67, *þen* CM. 300.

§ 45. OE. (Northumb.) *ē* and *æ*. [ʰ (and ʰ)] were levelled under *ē* in the ME. period and shortened later to *ę*, which sound they still possess.

Examples:

I. Northumb. *ē* (WGmc. *a*).

blędar sb. bladder. Northumb. **blęder*, ME. *bleddyr*. Cath. 34.

bręþ sb. breath. Northumb. **bręþ*, ME. *breep*. CM. Trin. 3573.

nębor sb. neighbour. Northumb. *nęȝibur* Lind. 67, ME. *nęghbur* CM. 6479.

wępm sb. weapon. Northumb. *wępen* Lind. 94, ME. *wępen* CM. 7172.

II. Northum. *æ* (WGmc. **ai—i*).

hęþ sb. health. OE. **hælp*, ME. *helthe*. Pr. P. 235.

§ 46. In *seþm* num. seven, *seþanti* num. seventy, and *eleþm* num. eleven, OE. *eo* was simplified to *e* in the ME. period. Cf. ME. *seȝen* CM. 508, *seȝenti* CM. 1486, and *elleȝen* CM. 4088.

§ 47. OE. *a* has become *ę* in the word *ęks* vb. ask. Cf. *āsciȝa* Cook 13, ME. *ask* CM. 595. The change in this case is probably later than with *bęk* etc.

§ 48. In *gezlin* sb. gosling ϵ may represent either Scand. \acute{e} or OE. \bar{e} shortened. Wall cfs. OIc. *gæslingr*. It is however quite as reasonable to derive it from a hypothetical OE. * $\bar{z}\bar{e}s$ - $lin\bar{z}$ (for * $\bar{z}\bar{o}s$ - $lin\bar{z}$ cf. $\bar{z}\bar{o}s$). Cf. ME. *geslyng* WW. 63817 and 701. 8.

§ 49. *kef* sb. cowparsnip (*Heraclium spondylium*) in all probability goes back to a Northumb. * $\acute{c}\bar{e}s\acute{e}$ (WS. $\acute{c}\bar{y}s\acute{e}$) for Gmc. **kunskiz* corresponding to Idg. * $\acute{g}nt$ -*ki-s*. * $\acute{g}nt$ is the Schwund-stufe to Idg. * $\acute{g}enut$, * $\acute{g}onat$ seen in Gk. * $\gamma\acute{o}\nu\upsilon\tau$ $\gamma\acute{o}\nu\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$ 'knee', Goth. *knuss-jan* from **knussus* Idg. * $\acute{g}nuttos$.

For Idg. *tk* = Gmc. **sk* cf. Idg. * $\acute{d}nt$ -*ko* (Latin **dents* Sk. * \acute{o} - $\delta\omicron\nu\tau\epsilon$) with Gmc. **tunskoz*, OE. *tūsċ*, Mod. Engl. *tusk*. (I am indebted to Mr. Wyld for this etymology.)

§ 50. Scand. *ei* in *keċ* vb. 'tip up (a cart)' and *rens* vb. rinse, became \bar{e} (\bar{e}), which form it usually takes in Kendal, (see § 53) before it was shortened to ϵ . For these two words, cf. Norw. *keika* Aasen 548 and *reinska* 592, the latter of which comes directly from the Scandinavian and not through OFr. *rincer* as Polite English 'rinse' does (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 511).

\bar{e} .

Kendal \bar{e} has the following origins:

§ 51. OE. $\bar{æ} + \bar{z}$, $\bar{æ} + \bar{z}$, $e + \bar{z}$ have become \bar{e} . Here diphthongisation does not seem to have taken place as in most originally open syllables in ME. When \bar{z} did not follow, $\bar{æ}$ etc. usually becomes $i\bar{a}$.

Examples:

I. OE. $\bar{æ} + \bar{z}$.

dē sb. day. Northumb. *dæz* Cook 36, ME. *dai* CM. 390.

fēn adj. glad. Cf. Northumb. *zefazen* Cook 78, ME. *fain*

CM. 1387.

hēl sb. hail. OE. *hæzł*, ME. hail. CM. 22692.

tēl sb. tail. OE. **tæzł*, ME. taylor. Cath. 377.

II. OE. *æ* + *z*.

grē adj. grey. OE. *zræz*, ME. grai. CM. 8288.

hē sb. hay. Northumb. *hēz* Cook 118, ME. hai CM. 3317.

klē sb. clay. OE. *clæz* B. T. I. 157, ME. clai CM. 402.

hwē sb. whey. OE. *hwæz*, ME. whig, whay Lev. 118. 46.

III. OE. *e* + *z*.

rēn sb. rain. Northumb. *rezn* Cook 162, ME. rain CM. 1768.

awē adv. away. OE. *onwez*, ME. awai. CM. 297.

Note. In *flēl* sb. flail *ē* represents OFr. *ae* for older *a* + *g*.

§ 52. In a few loanwords from Literary English of the 18th century, *ē* has supplanted older *ēə*, which would ultimately give rise to *ɪə*. Some of the other local dialects, apparently less affected by the Literary English, keep a diphthong in all cases. Of these, the most important for our purpose is the dialect of Dent (Ellis's D. 31. 111, 7) which has words like *dial* and *bliez* (dale and blaze) where Kendal has *dɪl* and *blēz* representing older *dæl* and **blæsiān*. *Wēstrəl* sb. vagabond is also a loanword from 18th century Literary English. The true dialect form appears in *wīəst* vb. waste (cf. OFr. *vaster gvaster*).

Note. In *mēn* vb. mean from Northumb. **mæna*, *ē* instead of normal *ēə* is due to an 18th century borrowing from Literary English.

In *slē* vb. slay from OE. (Northumb.) *slāha*, **slax* became *slæx* in ME. and was subsequently lengthened to *slæx* and raised to *slē*, probably in the 18th century. But perhaps *slē* may be simply a borrowing from Literary English. (I am indebted to Mr. H. C. Wyld for this explanation of *slē*.)

Examples:

I. OE. *a*, *æ*.

blēr vb. roar (of animals). OE. *blarian, ME. blāren, cf. MDu. blaeren.

glēz vb. glaze, make shine. OE. *ȝlasian, cf. OE. ȝlæs, ME. glas. CM. 10093.

rēȝar adv. rather. Northumb. hraður Cook 117, ME. raȝer CM. 26566.

snēk sb. snake. OE. snaca, ME. snake. Pr. P. 461, Alis 5972.

II. Scand. *a*.

dēzd adj. dazed. Cf. ON. *dasaðr* C. and V. 96.

mēzd adj. confused. Cf. Norw. *masa* = 'be busy at any thing' 482. OIc. *masa* chatter, prattle, ME. (southern) *masedliche*. AR. 272.

Note. OFr. *a*, *ae*, and *ai* appear as *ē* in the words *ēdȝ* sb. age, *gē* adj. well dressed, shown fine, *rēdȝ* sb. rage, and *tȝēn* sb. chain.

§ 53. Scand. *ei* and *øy* have become *ē* in Kendal except where shortening has taken place, as in *kēk* and *rēns* (see § 50). Both these diphthongs probably became *ē* as early as the 16th century. There is only one case of *ē* representing older *øy*.

Examples:

blēk adj. golden yellow (of butter). ON. *bleikr*, ME. bleike. Hav. 470.

bētīn sb. food by the way. ON. *beit*, ME. baite. CM. 16931.

fē vb. scare. ON. *feyia*.

grēn sb. prong of a hay fork. ON. *græin*, ME. gren. Alis 654.

grēdlī adj. proper, decent, honest, etc. ON. *greiða*.

lēk vb. play. ON. *leika*.

lēt vb. seek. ON. *leita*.

skētf sb. 'badly or untidily dressed person'. Cf. ON. *skeika* = 'go astray'.

slēk vb. smear. ON. *slæikia*.

slēr vb. walk slowly. Cf. ON. *slīor* for **slær*.

snēp vb. snub check, cut short. Cf. ON. *snøypa*, ME. *snaip*.

wēk adj. weak. Cf. ON. *veikr*, ME. *weyke*. Pr. P. 520.

æ.

§ 54. Kendal æ has the following origins.

ME. *i* from OE. *e* etc. + Scand. *i* has become æ before *r* in Kendal by metathesis, which probably took place before the 14th century. In the 16th century we get three forms from the above mentioned *e* and *i*, viz. — *i* (ɪ), *ɛ* (ɛ), and *ʏ* (ʏ) the first of which has given Kendal æ, the second Kendal *a*, and the third Kendal *ʏ*.

The first of these, *i* probably became *ɛ* (ɛ) in the 17th century, whereas the 16th century *e* had by then developed into *æ* (ɪ). In the 18th century this *ɛ* passed into æ (ɪ) by the intermediate stage of ɪ̄, which is heard occasionally even now, in the word *mæri* adj. merry. This sound I take to be Ellis's *e*^o (see E. E. Pron. V. pp. 80* and 721).

Examples:

bærd sb. bird. Northumb. *bridd* (late).

gærn vb. complain, grin. OE. *grinnian*, ME. *grennen*.

gæs sb. gristle. OE. *gristel*, ME. *girstelle*. Cath. 157. gristle
Lev. 147. 81.

kærstn vb. christen. OE. *cristnian*, ME. *crysten*.

Note. In *dært* sb. dirt æ represents Scand. *i*, cf. ON. *dritr*, ME. *drit*, MDu. *drijt*. *færl* vb. slide represents a Scand. **skrilla*. Cf. Swed. Dial. *skrilla* (Wall 119).

§ 55. ME. *i* from OE. *e*, *i*, *y*, and also from Scand. *y* has become æ in Kendal before *r*. This

i (f) was widened and lowered to *e* (f) in the 16th century and was treated in the same manner as *i* from metathesis.

Examples:

I. OE. *e*, *i* + *r*.

bærk sb. birch. OE. *beorc*, ME. *birk*. Cath. 32.

færst adj. first. OE. *fyrest*, ME. *first*. CM. 8.

smærk vb. smirk. OE. (WS.) *smearcian* B. T. IV. 887, Northumb. **smerciza*, ME. *smirken* (Cath. 356, quoted from Stratmann-Bradley).

II. OE. *y*.

bærler sb. 'waiter at a sheep-clipping'. OE. *byrle*, *byrele*, ME. *brillare*. Pr. P. 51. Cf. *beran*.

stær vb. stir. OE. *styrian*, ME. *stir*. CM. 4662.

tjærn sb. churn (for older **kærn*). OE. *cyren*, ME. *kyrne*. Cath. 204.

wærk vb. work. Northumb. *wyrca* Lind. 99, ME. *wirk* CM. 1753.

Note. *hærd up* vb. hoard up probably comes from OE. **hyrdian*, Gmc. **hurdjan*, cf. *zylden* and *gold* (Bülbring § 164, Anm. 1). *gærþ* sb. girth, is probably of Scand. origin. The OE. form *zyrd* has *d* (hence ME. *gürd*). There is a ME. *girthe* in Pr. P. 190 which is from a Scand. source, (cf. ON. *gjörþ* and *gerþ*) from which our word is descended (Björkman p. 132). In *bær* sb. whirr, bang, etc. *a* represents WScand. *y*. Cf. ON. *byrr*, Norw. *byr* (Aasen 94) = favourable wind. ODan. *bær* fair wind, ME. *byr* Towne 3/371 = rush berr Alex Sk. 711, *bir* CM. 24866 breeze (Björkman p. 205).

§ 56. In *ðer* pron. 'those' we have ME. *þir*, *þer* from ON. *þeir*. *gært* adj. 'great' from *zrēat*, ME. *grēt* owes its form to early shortening to **grēt* previous to metathesis. **Grēt* would become **girt*. In *kærliu* sb. curlew *a* represents ME. *o* (corlieu) from OFr. *ou* (*courlieu*). The origin of *hærpl* vb. limp is uncertain.

v.

§ 57. Kendal *v* (which only occurs after *r*) has the following origins.

ME. *e* from OE. and OFr. *e* and ON. *y* has become *v* after *r* in a few words. *ę* (ċ) here probably remained till the 17th century, passing into *ə* (ʃ) in the 18th and being in all probability raised to *v* (ʃr) in the early 19th.

Examples:

I. OE. *e*.

brek vb. break. Northumb. *breca* Lind. 12, ME. *brek* CM. 872.

strēf vb. strut. OE. *streccan*, ME. *strek*. CM. 940.

trenl sb. 'wheel of wheel-barrow'. OE. *trendel*, ME. *trendyl* Pr. P. 502 from **trindan*, **trand*, **trundon*. See Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 666.

II. OFr. *e*.

drēs vb. dress. OFr. *dresser*, ME. *dressen*.

pres vb. press, persuade. OFr. *presser*.

tremł vb. tremble. OFr. *trembler*.

III. Scand. *y*.

þrest vb. thrust. Sc. *þrysta*, ME. *threst*. CM. 22683.

§ 58. ME. *i* from OE. *i* (*ie*) has become *v* in Kendal after *r* in a few words. Here *i* (f) was probably lowered to *ę* (ċ) in the 17th century, passing into *ə* later.

Examples:

brēm sb. brim. OE. *brim* = 'surge', ME. *brym*, *brim* 'margin of lake' (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 77).

brēmstn sb. brimstone. OE. **brinstan*, ME. *brinstan*. CM. 12842.

grentŋ sb. grindstone for OE. **grind-stān*. Cf. OE. *grindel* = 'gnashing', ME. grindstone. Cath. 165. grynstone Lev. 168. 18.

redl sb. riddle for OE. **hriddel*. Cf. *hridder* WW. 141. 12. *fiz-rem* 'case used in making cheese'. OE. *rima*, ME. *rim*. Pr. P. 434.

Note. *e* in *prent* vb. print corresponds to ME. *i*, OFr. *ei* (empreinter).

§ 59. Words of uncertain origin.

brekin-ketl sb. 'kettle used for boiling milk in cheesemaking'.

redstjok sb. 'stake to which cattle are fastened in the stall'.

a.

Kendal *a* has the following origins.

§ 60. OE. *a* both with and without the nasal combinations has remained *a* (ɶ). In the case of the combinations *m*, *n* + cons. lengthening has never taken place, at least in this dialect. Scand. and OFr. *a* underwent a similar fate. Even in the words which have *ā* (ɶ) and *ǣ* (ɶ) in Polite English, the Kendal forms have *a*, which goes back to those *æ*-forms which existed by the side of *ā* in the 17th century (see Ellis EE. Pron. IV, pp. 1001—1018). Cf. *want*, *hant*. In a few words *æ* has remained short, where it would otherwise have become *īə* owing to the forms used being taken either 1) from the short ME. genitives and datives of *l*- and *r*-stems, as *ladl* sb. ladle. Cf. ME. *hladles*: OE. *hlædel*. *fader* sb. father, ME. *fader*, OE. *fæder*, or 2) from the compounds as *fam* sb. shame, cf. *famfræst* adj. shame-faced, ME. *shamfasst*.

Note. In *ask* sb. newt, *halidæ* sb. holiday, and *swap* vb. exchange. OE. *ā* was shortened already in the ME. period (cf. ME. *halidai* and *swāppen* [from *swāp*]). In *fat* adj. fat, *last* vb. last,

mad adj. mad, *ratf* vb. eructate, Northumb. æ (I†) was retracted and shortened to *a* (J†) in the ME. period (see Morsbach, ME. Gram. § 66). In a few words Northumb. *o* and *y* became ME. *e* and were levelled under OFr. and Scand. *e* which became æ (L) before *r* in the 17th century and remained as such during the 18th becoming *a* (J) in the 19th. (E. g. *warld* sb. world, *wasn* vb. grow worse, *parlif* adj. dangerous, *sarə* vb. serve, feed (animals), *skart* adj. with the skin knocked off, *tarn* sb. tarn, ME. *terne* (Allit. Poems Morris B. 1041), OIc. *tiörn*, Norw. *tjörn*, *tjödñ*, *war* vb. waste, cf. ON. *veria*, *wardəs* sb. weekdays ON. *hverr*.)

Examples:

arə sb. arrow. OE. *earz*.

as-buærd sb. 'box for keeping ashes in' for **ask-buærd*
Northumb. *asca* Cook 12, ME. *asken* n. pl. Hav. 2841,
aske Pr. P. 443.

batf sb. batch. OE. **bæcc*, ME. *bacche*. Pr. P. 21. Cf.
Swed. *bak*.

daft vb. stun, for OE. **daftlian*, ME. **daftelen*.

daft adj. foolish. OE. *zedæft*, ME. *deft*. Pr. P. 116.

falə adj. fallow. OE. *fealo*, ME. *falou*. CM. 1265.

hag vb. cut, for OE. **haccian*. ME. *hacken*, *hakken*. Pr.
P. 221. Cf. MDu., MLG., MHG. *hacken*.

hagl vb. bungle spoil, for ME. **hackelen*. Cf. Du. *hackelen*
= mangle stammer.

laf vb. laugh. Northumb. *hlæhha* Cook 115.

lafter sb. laughter. OE. *hleahtor*.

lafter sb. brood for OE. **leahtor*. Cf. *lečzan* (see Wall 109).

mīalark sb. mealchest. OE. *earc*.

parək sb. paddock. OE. *pearruc*, ME. *parrok*. Pr. P. 884.

ratn sb. rat. OE. *rætt*, ME. *raton*. Cath. 300.

snaf vb. act queerly. ME. *snaffle* Lev., ODu. *snabel* (Hexham),
MDu. *snavel* = 'horses' muzzle. Cf. NHG. *Schnabel*.
Also Engl. *sniff*.

stak sb. stack. OE. *stacc, cf. Swed. *stack*, ON. *stakkr*; is probably related to *stjuk* = OE. *stōcc. The Ablaut relationship is Idg. *stōǵhnó: *stōǵhnó. (I am indebted to Mr. Wyld for this etymology.)

ſadæ sb. shadow. OE. *sæadu*, ME. *schade*. CM. 20883.

þak sb. thatch. OE. *þaca*.

walf adj. tasteless, saltless. Cf. Lonsdale walla-ish Peacock 91. ME. *walhwe* Pr. P. 515.

æmakl̥i adv. partly. Cf. Northumb. *zēmæcca* Cook 88, OE. *zēmæc*, ME. *makly* Pr. P. 322.

§ 61. In the words given below *a* is of Scandinavian origin.

adl̥ vb. earn. ME. *addlenn* (Orm), ON. *ǫðlask*.

asl̥-tiuþ sb. molar tooth. ME. *axyl-toothe* Cath. Dan. *axeltand* (see Björkman 200).

blad̥ær vb. chatter. ON. *blaðra*.

brak̥n sb. bracken, fern. ME. *brakyn* WW. 644. 17, brake Pr. P. 47. Cf. Swed. *bräken*, ON. *berkni* = *brukni (NED. I. 1044). Björkman thinks it may be cognate with Swed. dial. *brake* = reed, *brakel* ugly bushes, nettles, thistles etc. (see p. 232).

gab sb. gab garrulity. ME. *gabbyn* (vb.) Pr. P. 183, cf. ON. *gabb* = mockery, *gabbas* vb. mock. Perhaps this word is native (Björkman p. 246).

gadfl̥i sb. gadfly. ME. *gad* Cath. 147, Pr. P. 184, Lev. 7. 30. Cf. ON. *gaddr*, Norw. *gadd*. Aasen 204.

hav̥ær-tr̥iæð sb. oatcake. ME. *havyr* Cath. 179, ON. *hafri*, Dan. *havre*, OLG. *haboro* (cited by Wall — see Björkman 213).

kafl̥ vb. entangle. Cf. Norw. *kavla* Aasen 107, *kavla* sb. cylinder *ib*.

rag sb. hoarfrost. Swed. dial. *raggja* mist seamist, Dan. *rog*, *raag* small rain (Wall p. 114).

saklās adj. innocent. ON. *saklauss*, Norw. *saklaus* (Aasen).
stakər vb. stagger. ME. *stakeryn* Pr. P. 471, ON. *stakkra*.

Note. *bask* vb. *bask*. ME. *baske* (Palgrave) *basken* (Gawaine) according to Skeat. (Etym. Dict. see *bask*) is from ON. **baðask* or perhaps **bakask*. Björkman however (pp. 136 and 202) derives it from Scand. **baska* shown in Norw. *baska* = 'splash in water' (Aasen 43) and NE. dial. *bask* = 'beat severely' (see EDD. I. 177).

§ 62. In the following words *a* is of OFr. origin.

aləkə vb. vinegar.

badžər sb. small corndealet. OFr. *bladier* (see Skeat, Etym.

Dict. p. 47).

frap vb. flutter. OFr. *frapper*.

karən sb. carrion. OFr. *caroigne*.

sakstŋ sb. sexton.

tart sb. tart.

Note. In the words *brat* = apron, *krag* sb. crag, *las* sb. lass, *plad* sb. plaid, *a* is of Celtic origin.

§ 63. OE. *a* before *m*, *n* + the stops *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, has always remained short in Kendal, even where Polite English has now *ā* from 16th century *au*.

Examples:

bylstay sb. dragonfly. Cf. OE. *stingān*.

gandrīn sb. gander (rare). OE. *zan(d)ra*.

hanl sb. handle.

kraml vb. crawl. ME. *crampelen*, *crampe* Pr. P. 100, OE. *crampiht*.

raŋ adj. wrong. OE. *wrong*, ME. *wrang*. Iw. 3134.

raŋk adj. close together. OE. *ranc*, cf. *rinc*. ME. *rank* 16040.

fyruway sb. bootlace. Northumb. *ƿwong* Cook 197.

wanƿkl adj. weak, lax, flabby. OE. *wancol*.

Note. In *aŋz* sb. 'awn of barley' *a* represents orig. Scand. *a*. Cf. ON. *oŋn* gen. *oŋnar*. For *hanƿk* sb. hank cf. ME. hank tie up.

CM. 16044, Swed. *hanka*. *taŋ* is also of Scand. origin. Cf. ON. *tange* 'spit'. The etymology of *ranl bōk* = 'piece of wood from which chain is suspended in the chimney for pots etc.' is uncertain Wall cfs. Dan. dial. *raan* (p. 115). In *antæz* conj. 'in case' *a* represents a byform **anters* by the side of the usual ME. *aunters* CM. 454 (from OFr. *aventure*). *hant* vb. haunt and *ramp* vb. trample represent OFr. *hanter* and *ramper* ME. *hanten* Plowman's Crede 771, *rampand* CM. 7104 'ramping, climbing'.

§ 64. Words of uncertain origin.

bad adj. bad.

džanək adj. honest.

fratf vb. quarrel.

danət sb. neerdoweel.

klam vb. starve.

lagin sb. stave of a cask.

laškom sb. large comb. Cf. Mid.-Yks. *lash* = 'comb out'.

laləp sb. long, tiresome journey after anything.

mafl sb. act foolishly.

sanər vb. saunter.

slaf vb. clip a hedge.

taglt sb. scamp, scoundrel.

tfats sb. small potatoes.

wamp sb. wasp.

ā.

§ 65. Kendal *ā* is probably in most cases a development from older *ǣ*, itself coming from 16 *e* or ME. *au*. In the case of *hwār* adv. where; ME. *ā* (CM. 1243 *quār*) seems to have persisted till the present day. *gā* vb. 'go' and *hwā* pron. who (cf. Northumb. *zaað* Cook 92 and *hwā* Cook 19), seem also to have kept *ā* throughout. In *spār* vb. spare we may have quite late lengthening of *a* before *r*. In the words *dāb* vb. 'daub', *sās* vb. *scold* and *džāndis*

sb. jaundice, an older \bar{y} (ŷ) sound has been unrounded and raised to \bar{a} (J+r).

OE. $e + r$ in a few words has become $\bar{a} + r$ in Kendal, through 16th c. \bar{x} 17th c. \bar{x} and 18th c. \bar{a} . OFr. $e + r$ has developed in precisely the same manner.

Examples:

I. OE. \bar{a} and $\bar{a} + r$.

\bar{a} vb. owe. Northumb. $\bar{a}\bar{z}a$ Cook 6, ME. $\bar{a}gh$ CM. 1168.

$\bar{a}n$ adj. own. Northumb. $\bar{a}\bar{z}en$, ME. $\bar{a}ghen$. CM. 124.

$\bar{d}r\bar{a}$ vb. draw. Northumb. $\bar{d}r\bar{a}za$ Cook 41, ME. draw CM. 222.

$h\bar{a}$ in *kathā* sb. haw-thorn. OE. $h\bar{a}zu$, ME. hag . CM. 9886.

$n\bar{a}$ vb. gnaw. Northumb. $zn\bar{a}za$, ME. $gn\bar{a}ghe$. Hamp. Ps.

CXVIII 40*.

$s\bar{a}$ sb. saw. OE. $s\bar{a}zu$, ME. $sagh$. CM. 27376.

II. OE. $a + h$.

$s\bar{a}$ vb. pret. saw. Northumb. $s\bar{a}eh$ Cook 169, ME. $s\bar{a}gh$

CM. 886, $sau\bar{z}$ Horn 125, 167.

III. OE. \bar{a} and $\bar{a} + w$.

$bl\bar{a}$ vb. blow. Northumb. $inbl\bar{a}wa$ Lind. 57.

$kr\bar{a}$ sb. crow. OE. $cr\bar{a}we$ B. T. I, 169.

$kok-kr\bar{a}$ sb. cock-crow. Cf. OE. $cr\bar{a}wan$, B. T. I, 169.

$m\bar{a}$ vb. mow. OE. $m\bar{a}wan$.

$n\bar{a}$ vb. know. OE. $cn\bar{a}wan$.

$r\bar{a}$ sb. row. OE. $r\bar{a}w$ and $r\bar{a}w$.

$t\bar{a}z$ *tastjks* 'pieces of bark used for tying twig of a broom together'. Cf. OE. $z\bar{e}t\bar{a}we$.

$pr\bar{a}$ vb. throw. Northumb. * $pr\bar{a}wa$ WS. $pr\bar{a}wan$.

§ 66. Scand. \acute{a} appears as \bar{a} in the following words:

$l\bar{a}$ adj. low. ON. $l\acute{a}gr$, ME. $lagh$. CM. 18166.

wām vb. roll about. ME. *wamlin* 'feel sick', 'nauseo'
Pr. P. 515. Cf. Swed. dial. *våmla* = 'belch', Dan.
vamle vb. 'nauseate loathe' (see Wall p. 126).

§ 67. OE. *a* + *l* + *d* appears as *ā* in

āld adj. old. Northumb. *ald* Cook 8, ME. *ald* CM. 117.

hald sb. hold. See *hōd* § 83.

fald sb. yard. OE. *fal(o)d*, sheep-fold B. T. I, 270.

kald adj. cold. Northumb. *cald* Cook 27, ME. *cald* CM. 3563.

Note. OFr. *ā* has become *ā* in *kām* adj. calm, and *pām* sb. 'palm' (of hand), *krāl* vb. crawl represents Dan. *kravle*, ON. *krasta* vb. 'paw'.

§ 68. OE. *e* + *r* has become *ā* in

fāðer adv. further.

hārd vb. pret. heard. Northumb. *herde* Cook 114.

hāp sb. hearth.

lār vb. learn. Northumb. *leorniga* Cook 131.

tār sb. tar. OE. *teoro*, *teru*, ME. *terre*. Pr. P. 489.

§ 69. Words of uncertain origin:

drāp vb. drawl.

flāf vb. coax, flatter.

māndər vb. maunder.

māpmənt sb. nonsense.

trāp vb. 'wander, trapes'.

u.

Kendal *u* has the following origins.

§ 70. 1) OE., Scand. and Celtic *u* and also OFr. *ou* have remained short in Kendal in all positions even before the combinations *m*, *n* + consonant, where we would expect *yu* from ME. *ū*. In such cases *u* is due to the fact that the forms in question are either borrowed from compounds, wh. of necessity had a short vowel in

the first member, or are simply formed by analogy. OE. *u* was probably the high-back-narrow-round (ɪ) (see HES. § 412). In the ME. period both wide and narrow *u* existed side by side (HES. § 661). The Kendal wide form (*ɪ) is no doubt of ME. date, the underrounding taking place about the 17th century (HES. § 793).

Examples:

OE. *u*.

byta sb. butter. OE. *butere*.

kym vb. come. OE. *cuman*.

mud. sb. mud. ME. *mud* Pr. P. 347, cf. MLG. *modde*, *mudde*. In all probability native.

Note. *styt* vb. stutter (ME. *stotin* Pr. P. 477 'titubo' *stute* Palsgr. *stutte* Cath. 376) is probably native although no OE. forms are known. It is the Schwund-stufe to an *iu*, *au*, *u*, grade and has cognates in Oic. *stauta* = 'push', *stytta* = 'shorten' from **stutjan*, MHG. *stozen* (*stiez*).

§ 71. 2) Scand. *u* appears as *u* in the following words:

bul sb. bull. ME. *bull* CM. 10386. Cf. Dan. *bul*, ON. *buli*.

bulk sb. bulk. Cf. ON. *bulk* = 'heap', ODan. *bulk* = 'flaw in a vessel' (see Björkman p. 231).

byr sb. bure. ME. *bure* Cath. 48, *bur* Pr. P. 516. Cf. Swed. *burre*, Dan. *borre*.

gust sb. gust. ME. *gust*. Cf. Ic. *gustr* (cf. *gjosa*), Swed.

Dial. *gust* = 'flash from an oven' (Rietz) (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 249).

myl sb. dust (from peats).

Note. *Hul* in *pigul* 'pigsty' is probably of Scandinavian origin, no OE. forms being known although there is an OLG. (bi)-*hullian*. It is the same word as ME. *hule* sb. 'hut sheiter' Rel. I, 224, *hul* Lev. 185, 19. Cf. ON. *hylja*, ODan. *hulle* (see Björkman p. 243). *Busf* sb. bush is probably of Scand. origin or perhaps Latin origin, cf. ME. *busk* CM. 3743, Dan. *busk*, Swed. *buske*. Björkman p. 187.

§ 72. 3) OFr. *o*, *ou*, *u* have become *y* in Kendal in the words

hūt sb. hut. Cf. OFr. *hotte* from OHG. *hutta*.

kūpl sb. couple. ME. *couple*, OFr. *couple*, *cople*.

mūnī sb. money. ME. *monie*, OFr. *monioie*.

suppə sb. supper. ME. *soper* Fl. and Bl. 23, *super* Hav. 1762, OFr. *super*.

Note. *y* in the words *fūn* sb. fun, *krūdʒ* sb. curds, *rūb* vb. rub, *put* vb. put, is probably of Celtic origin. Cf. OIr. *foun* = delight (Skeat p. 223), OIr. *cruth* (Skeat p. 114), Gael *rub*, Gael *put* (Skeat p. 480).

§ 73. 4) OE. *u* before nasal + cons. has remained in Kendal in the words

būn(d) p. p. bound. OE. *ʒebunden*.

grūnd sb. ground. OE. *ʒrund*.

pūnd sb. pound. OE. *pund*.

tūm! vb. tumble. Cf. ME. *tomblyng* = juggling CM. Trin. MS. 13195, *tumbel* = dance CM. 13140.

Note. *lūmp* sb. lump, is perhaps native. Cf. ODu. *lompe* rag tatter. But cf. Norw. *lump* Aasen p. 461, Swed. *lump* Rietz also Norw. *lopputt*, Ic. *loppinn*.

In *būnf* sb. bunch, we have probably Scand. *u* before *n* + *k*. Cf. ME. *bunke* Deb. Soul and Body, Vernon MS. Ic. *bunke* pile, heap Norw. *bunke* 'heap' (Aasen p. 90), Swed. dial. *bunke* (Rietz).

§ 74. 5) OE. *y* has become *y* in Kendal in the words *fūpn* sb. cowshed and *wūrm* sb. worm. Here *y* (f) became *u* (f) in the ME. period (HES. § 662) via the intermediate stage of (f). This *u* was widened to *y* in the 17th century.

Note. In *krūtʃ* sb. crutch *y* answers to *i* in OE. *cricc* (see B. T.). In this case *y* rests upon a ME. form with *ū* which is Southern or Midland and hence *krūtʃ* is a borrowing, but an old one. The form *crycc* is a by-form, corresponding to *cricc* and therefore does not represent OE. *y* from **u-i*.

§ 75. 6) ME. *ō* from OE. *o* and *ō* has become *y* in Kendal in a few words.

In the 13th century this *o* (j†) was overrounded to *ō* (j†) which became *u* (i) in the 16th and was shortened and widened to *y* (i) in the following century.

Examples:

I. OE. *o* except before *r* + cons. < *y*.

frub sb. shrub. OE. *scrobscīr* AS. Chron. 1094, also *scrobbesbyriȝ* AS. Chron. 1016, ME. *scrob*.

fyfl sb. shovel. OE. *sceof(o)*l.

fyt vb. shoot. OE. *scotian* B. T. IV, 889, ME. *schotien* Prk. Cons.

ufm sb. oven. OE. *ofan* WW. 201, ME. *ovene* Pr. P. 372, *oven* CM. 2926.

II. OE. *o* before *rd*, *rþ*, *rs* < *y*.

durst vb. pret. 'durst'. OE. *dorsta*, ME. *durst*. CM. 1820.

wurd sb. word. Northumb. *word* Cook 213.

wyrþ sb. worth. Northumb. *worð*, ME. *worth*. CM. 1739.

wyset sb. worsted (derived from the place-name *Worsted*, cf. OE. *Wrðestede* in Kemble, *Cod. Dipl. IV. Charter* 785, see *Skeat, Etym. Dict.*).

III. OE. *ō* < *y*.

blud sb. blood. OE. *blōd*.

brudær sb. brother. OE. *brōðer*.

gud adj. good. OE. *ȝōd*.

muðær sb. mother. OE. *mōðor*.

munþ sb. month. OE. *mōnath*.

ruðær sb. rudder. OE. *rōþor*.

ænuf adv. enough. OE. *ȝenōȝ*.

§ 76. 7) OE. *ū* has become *y* in Kendal in a few words. Here the shortening dates from about the 15th or 16th century.

Examples:

- dyk* sb. duck. OE. *dūce*, ME. *dooke*. Pr. P. 125.
dyv sb. dove. OE. **dūfa* in *dūfe-doppa* = 'pelicanus'. Cf. OS. *dūva*, Goth. -*dubo*, ME. *dove*. CM. 1895. *duu* CM. 10778, *dove* Pr. P. 128.
hylat sb. owl. For **ūlet* cf. OE. *ūle*.
kyd vb. pret. could. Northumb. *cūð* Cook 33, ME. *cuth* CM. 2009.
syk(in) vb. deceive, cheat. OE. *sūcan*, ME. *sūken*.
tysl vb. tussle. Cf. ME. *to-tūsen*, LG. *tuseln* (Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 682). M̄HG. *erzūsen*, OHG. *zirzūson*.
ðy pron. thou (unstressed form of *ðyu*). OE. *þū*.

§ 77. Words of uncertain origin:

- bump garṇ* sb. a coarse woollen garn.
plyk sb. 'lungs etc. of sheep used for cat's meat'.
slutf sb. slutch.
wymf sb. auger.

o.

§ 78. Kendal *o* (ɔ) only occurs in the two words *ko* vb. come and *wino* vb. winnow, which usually appear as *kum* and *winy*.

ɔ.

Kendal *ɔ* has the following origins.

§ 79. OE. *o*, Scand. *o*, and OFr. *o* have remained *ɔ* in Kendal in close syllables except before *l* + cons. and *r* + cons.

Examples:

I. OE. *o*.

- broḡ* sb. broth, soup. OE. *broḡ*, ME. *brothe*. Pr. P. 53.
doḡn sb. dock (plant). OE. *docce*, ME. *dockan*. Cath. 103 (Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 175).

foks sb. fox. OE. fox, ME. fox. CM. 7151.

glp vb. stare. Cf. ME. gloppend 'frightened, dazzled'. CM. 1288 also glope 'surprise' Townl. 174/264. Cf. MDu. *gleopen*, OFris. *glup*, Norw. *glopa* 'gape' *gluppa* 'gape stare' Aasen p. 2289 and ON. *glǫpna*. Most probably native.

hog sb. sheep. ME. hoge Alex. Sk. 4278, hog CSc. 66, hogrel Lev. 55, 38, hogger 'breeder of sheep' CM. Gott. MS. 1501.

holjn sb. holly. OE. holezn, ME. holyn. Cath. 187.

jok sb. yoke. Northumb. *zeoc* Cook 91, ME. yock CM. 21267.

lopæd adj. congealed (of cream and blood). ME. lopren, lopred Ps. CXVIII. 70, lopird Prk. Cons. 489.

opp vb. open. Northumb. *zeopniȝa* Cook 93, ME. oppen CM. 1337, open CM. 1760.

§ 80. II. Scand. *o* appears as *o* in

lopn pp. of *laup*, leap. ME. lopen Gaw. 1413, CM. 18302.

klk-heŋ sb. sitting-hen. Cf. ME. cleken = 'hatch', NE. Dial. cleck and tletš (Wright, Windhill § 73), cf. ON. *klekja*, *klakti*, Goth. *niuklahs*, Norw. *klekkja*. Aasen p. 363. *klk* probably represents **klak* (Wall p. 93/94). Björkman thinks that the forms in *tš* represent native words with *čc* **cleccan* (see p. 146).

kolp sb. slice of bacon. ME. colloppe Pr. P. 88. Cf. OSwed. *kollops* (see Stratmann-Bradley).

slokŋ vb. slake the thirst. ME. slockens CM. 18360, slokyn Townl. 138/677. Cf. ON. *slockna*, Norw. *slokna*. Aasen 706.

§ 81. III. OFr. *o* appears as *o* in *bønĭ* adj. pretty, *kok* sb. cock, *promĭs* vb. promise. In *botf* vb. mend patch *o* goes back to ME. *o* from OFr. *ou* (bocchen : boucher). In *pōdif*

sb. porridge we have probably a ME. shortening of the OFr. *o* in *pōtage*, *ordər* sb. order is in all probability a borrowing from Polite English. The real Kendal form would be *urdər*.

§ 82. OE. *o* + *r* + cons. seems to have had two developments in Kendal.

1. to *ūə* where *ō* < ME. *ō*.

2. to *o* where *ō* has remained short.

The former development appears where in OE. *d* followed *r*, the latter where *n* followed. However it is possible that the second case is simply a borrowing from Polite English for a phrase exists *təmyərn at nīt* to-morrow night. The Furness and Cartmel dialects have *uu* according to Ellis, e. g. *kuurn* (see EE. Pron. V. on D. 31, VIIb p. 629). This is said to be old-fashioned. I have seen in specimens of another Westmoreland dialect the form 'būərn' spelt booarn.

Examples:

IV. OE. *o* + *r* *n* < *o*.

börn adj. born.

hörn sb. horn. Northumb. horn Cook 117, ME. horn CM. 6709.

körn sb. corn. Northumb. corn Cook 30, ME. corn CM. 2148.

mornjn sb. morning. Cf. Northumb. *moržen* Cook 145, ME. morning.

Note. In *storkn* vb. congeal we have Scand. *o*, cf. ON. *storkna*, Norw. *storkna*, Aasen 747 (Wall p. 119). *Lörd* sb. lord is borrowed from Polite English. The true Kendal form would be **lörd* (cf. Ellis V. 761 *glenfarquhar* 'leerd'). In *sorj* adj. sorry *o* represents a ME. shortening of *ō* from OE. *ā*. This is likewise borrowed from Polite English.

§ 83. OE. *ā* in *hādnlj* adv. continually from **hāldenlic* became *au* in the 16th century passing into *ə* in the

17th through the intermediate stages of *ġt* and *ġt*. *Hod* vb. hold instead of **hāld* is due to analogy with this *hodnli*. A substantive *hald* 'hold' from an OE. **hāld* actually occurs — though often supplanted by *hod*.

§ 84. OE. *o* in *fodær* sb. fodder, and *soft* adj. soft was shortened to *o* in the ME. period, remained such in the 16th century, (Ellis EE. Pron. III, 881 ff.) and has undergone no further change.

o in *toſ* adj. tough, and *troſ* sb. trough probably goes back to a ME. form with *ō* (ſ). OE. *tōh* must have become **tō^uχ* (*t*ſ)χ in the 13th century but there was probably a derivative from it **tōχ*. About the 15th century there must have been a **tūχ* from **tō^uχ* which gave rise to 16th century *tauχ* and *tau* quoted by Smith (Ellis EE. Pron. III, 906). Kendal *toſ* is to be traced back to 16th century, **toſ* from ME. *tōχ*.

§ 85. In *bog* sb. bog and *bogſ* sb. ghost *o* is probably of Celtic origin. Cf. for *bog* OIrish *boc*, for *bogſ* Welsh *bwg* = 'goblin', *bwgwl* 'threat', *bygylu* 'threaten', Gael. *bocan spectre* (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 81. 'bug-bear').

§ 86. Words of uncertain origin.

skroç sb. bushy spot, scrub. Björkman p. 132, Wall p. 118.

i.

§ 87. Kendal *i* only occurs in the words *ibmjn*, *klin*, *ſip* and a few others, which latter sometimes appear with *ĭ* (f) (see § 14) Northumb. *æ* and *ē* (ſ and ſ) both became *ē* in the ME. period and this *ē* was subsequently narrowed and then raised to *ī* about the 15th century, shortening probably taking place in the 16th century. *ſip* sb. sheep comes from Anglian *sēp* rather from Northumb. *sēp* (Bülbring § 154) which would become **ſaip* in Kendal:

Examples:

ibm̄in sb. evening. Northumb. ēfern Lind., ME. ēuening
CM. 6385.

klin adj. clean. Northumb. clāene, ME. clēne.

ī.

Kendal *ī* has the following origins.

§ 88. OE. *e* in open syllables in two words *wil* adv. well and *etw̄in* adv. prep. 'between' has become *ī* instead of *īə*. This *e* was lengthened to *ē* (†) in the ME. period (cf. Morsbach § 64 under 'fakultative Dehnung') and was probably so in the Dialect of the Cursor Mundi (see Hupe p. 136*). It was narrowed and raised to *ī* between the 14th and 16th centuries and was certainly *ī* by the 16th (cf. *bitw̄in* Ellis III, 881). In *bīz̄n* sb. besom we probably have a ME. open syllable (see Luick § 539) *bēseme* which was treated in the same way as in the two cases above (cf. *bīsem* Miège, Ellis IV, 1003).

§ 89. OE. *eo* (†) in *frīz* vb. freeze was monophthongized to *ē* (†) (HES. § 642) in the ME. period and became *ī* later along with *ē* from older *ē*. Northumb. *æ* in *gīs* sb. geese, *gr̄in* adj. green, was unrounded to *ē* in the ME. period and subsequently treated in the same way as *ē* from older *ē*. *Tīm* vb. 'make empty, pour out' which Wall regards as probably native, is perhaps of Scand. origin. Cf. ON. *tōma* = 'make empty' from *tóm̄r* = 'empty'. The OE. *tōm* means 'free from' for which cf. OS. *tōmā(g)* 'frei von', OHG. *zuomig* = 'vacans', and the senses of ME. *tēmen* and ON. *tōmr* agree so much better than *tēmen* and OE. *tōm* that there can be little doubt of their Scand. origin (see Björkman p. 256).

§ 90. Northumb. *ēȝ* (from older **ēoȝ* and **ēaȝ*) appears as *ȝ* in Kendal. This *ēȝ* became *ē* ([*ɛ*]) in the ME. period (but cf. Hupe p. 142* who believes that *ei* in CM. was wide) and was subsequently raised to *ɛ*, the sound it now possesses.

Stȝ sb. ladder has for its nearest cognate OE. *stȝ*, which would in all probability give Kendal **stai*. Wright (Windh. § 94, 158) derives this word, and also *skriȝk* (cf. OSwed. *skrika*) and *tȝl* sb. 'tile' from original *ȝ*. It is, however, more likely that *stȝ* and *tȝl* go back to ME. **stē*, **tēl* in which *ē* would naturally become *ȝ* in the 16th century (see also Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 568 on *sneak*).

Examples:

- drȝ* adj. 'tedious long'. Northumb. *drēȝe*, ME. *drēȝe*. Alex. 2091.
flȝ sb. fly. Northumb. *flēȝe* (Dur. Bk.), ME. *flei*. CM. 5989.
ȝ sb. eye. Northumb. *ego* Lind. 23, ME. *ei* CM. 4078.
ȝ vb. lie 'mentiri'. Northumb. **lēȝa*, ME. *lei*. CM. 689.

§ 91. Northumb. *e + ht* has become *ȝ* in Kendal. The old Northumb. *e* was probably lengthened after loss of *h* to *ē* ([*ɛ*]) about the 14th century and was raised to *ɛ* in the 16th. The Cursor Mundi, however, has *i* ([*f*]) + *ght*, e. g. light 293, night 390, right 1618, sight 184, ie 'half long open *i*', according to Hupe § 72. This would undergo lengthening before the 16th century and give Kendal **ai*, which is unknown in words coming from Northumb. *e + ht*.

Examples:

- flȝt* sb. flight. Northumb. **flēht*, cf. ME. *flight* CM. 9215.
frȝtȝ vb. frighten. Cf. Northumb. *fyrhto* Lind. 31.
lȝt sb. light. Northumb. *lēht* Lind. 60, cf. ME. *light* CM. 293.

līt adj. light. Northumb. *leht* Lind. 60, cf. ME. light CM. 1781.

nīt sb. night. Northumb. **neht*, cf. ME. night CM. 390.

rīt adj. right. Northumb. *reht* Lind. 74, cf. ME. right CM. 1618.

hwīl-rīt sb. wheelright. OE. **hwēlwyrhta*, ME. *whelwryght*. Cath. 415.

sīt sb. sight. Northumb. **zeseht*, ME. *sight*. CM. 184.

Note. *tait* for **tīt* is a borrowing from Polite English. Cf. ME. *tīht* beside *þrht*. Although no OE. form is known it is probably native. ON. *þētr* (= **þihta* R) is cognate but our word can not be borrowed from it.

§ 92. Northumb. *æ* (ɹ) and *ē* (f) (see Lind. Dur. Rit. p. 32) were both levelled under *ē*, in the ME. period in the forerunners of the Kendal dialect, seeing that it makes no distinction between ME. *ē* and *ē̄* (see Luick § 200) treating them indifferently as *i*, *ī*, *īə*, and *ē̄*. This *ē* (f) was raised to *ī* (f) in the 16th century and has remained so ever since in these cases. The shortenings to *i*, e. g. *klin* adj. 'clean', *ībmīn* sb. 'evening', date from the 16th century, the widening of *i* to *ī* taking place in the 17th century (cf. Ellis, EE. Pron. IV, 1001 ff.). Where we now have *e* as in *bleḡar* sb. bladder, *neḡar* sb. neighbour, the shortening probably took place in the 13th century (Morsb. § 60).

Note. OE. *ē* in *brīd* vb. breed, *kīp* vb. keep has become *ī* in Kendal. *Ftīyʒ* sb. pl. footprints is probably formed from *fīt*.

Examples:

I. Northumb. *ǣ* (= Gmc. *ai-i*).

brīd sb. breadth. WS. *brædo*, Northumb. **brædo*, ME. *brēde*. Pr. P. 49.

rīþ sb. wreath. Northumb. **wræþ*, ME. *wreath*. Lev. 21, 323.

II. Northumb. *ē* (WGm. *ā*).

dīd sb. deed. Northumb. *dēd* Lind. 17, ME. *dēd* CM. 1107.

mīdā sb. meadow. Northumb. **mēdu*, ME. *medu*. CM. 4562.

nīdġ sb. needle. Northumb. *nēdle* Lind. 67, ME. *nēdle*
Pr. P. 3512.

rīd vb. read. Northumb. *rēda* Lind. 74, ME. *rede* CM. 597.

§ 93. Scand. *ei* in *rīdæn* adj. 'peevish, cross' (cf. ON. *reiðr* = angry) became *ē* in the ME. period and was subsequently narrowed and raised to *ī*. Its usual development is to *ē*. In *dī* vb. die, ME. *dēzen* we may have Scand. *øy* ME. *eʒ*, or perhaps native **ēa*. Cf. **dēaʒan*, Northumb. **dēʒa* for Gmc. **daujan* (see Luick § 166) which would certainly become ME. **dēzen*, 16th century **dī*.

a.

Kendal *a* has the following origins.

§ 94. ME. *e* after *r* from OE. *æ* and *i* has become *a*, in the words *rast* vb. rest. Northumb. *ræsta* Cook 161, ME. *rest* CM. 1079 and *ranf* sb. burly thickset man, cf. OE. *rinc*, ME. *renk* Gaw. 303. *a* in *rad* adj. red, and *frand* sb. friend represents possibly ME. *ē* from older *ēa*, *ēo*. In all these cases *ē* probably remained till after the 17th century and became *ə* (l) in the 18th, being narrowed to *a* (j) during the 19th.

§ 95. ME. *ū* from OE. *ū* and *u* has passed into *a* in the words *kad* could, *fad* should, *masl* sb. mussel (cf. *mūscle* Alex. Sk. 5469). In the first two cases, the unrounding is due to secondary stress. OE. *ý* and *ÿ* seem to have become *ū* ME. period in a few words such as *fatlġkġk* sb. shuttlecock, *kaslġp* sb. rennet bag, cf. OE. *ēÿs-*

lybb. The more usual development of OE. *y* is to *i* (see § 35). Here *y* (f) must have become *u* (f) at some time in the ME. period and then have been later widened and unrounded (see HES. § 798). In *rad up* vb. tidy we probably have Scand. *y* cf. Norw. *rydja* Aasen 621 (Oic. *hryðia*, see Wall § 115). OFr. *o* has become *a* via **u*, in *bakl* sb. good condition, e. g. *i gud bakl før wark*.

ō.

Kendal *ō* has the following origins.

§ 96. OE. and OFr. *ā* before *l* + consonant remained *ā* (j†) until the 16th century, when they were diphthongized into *au* (Ellis EE. Pron. III p. 881 ff.) which become *ō* (j) in the 18th century through the intermediate stages of *j†* and *j†*. This *ō* was subsequently raised to *††*, its present sound.

Examples:

OE. *ā* + *l* + consonant.

bōk sb. rafter. Cf. OE. *bālc*, ME. *balke*. CM. 1671,

hōf sb. half. Northumb. *hālf* Cook 110, ME. *half* CM. 973.

kō vb. call. WS. *ceallian*, Northumb. **cālliȝa*, ME. *cal(l)*.

smō adj. small. Cf. OE. *smæl* = narrow, ME. pl. *smalu*.

The change of sense here is due to Scand. influence.

sōt sb. salt. Northumb. *salt* Cook 168, ME. *salt* CM. 2855.

sōv sb. salve (for sheep). Cf. WS. *sealf*, Northumb. **sālf*, ME. *salve*. CM. 27383.

stōk sb. stalk. Northumb. *stālcā*, ME. *stalke*. CM. (Fairf.) 8036, Pr. P. 472. Cf. ME. *stale* = stalk, OE. *stæl*, *stēl*, Du. *steel*.

wōk vb. walk. Northumb. *wālca, WS. wealcan, ME. walke.
CM. 1784.

Note. *ō* in *bō* sb. ball and *skōd* vb. scald represents OFr. *ā* before *l*, cf. OFr. *balle* (cf. OHG. *palla palli*), ME. *balle* Pr. P. 21, OFr. *eschauder*, **escalder*, ME. *scaldyn* Pr. P. 442.

§ 97. Kendal *ō* in a few words is the result of a late borrowing from Polite English. Perhaps it dates from the 18th century. Older borrowing would give rise to *ūæ*.

Examples:

<i>fō</i> sb. foe.	<i>holī</i> adj. holy.
<i>fōm</i> sb. foam.	<i>lōf</i> sb. loaf.
<i>gōst</i> sb. ghost.	<i>lōm</i> sb. loam.
	<i>strōk</i> vb. stroke.

§ 98. OE. medial *ōw* seems to have become *ō* in Kendal, whereas final *ōw* has become *au*. In the former case it has undergone practically no change until its lowering to *ō* (jɔ) in the early 19th century (Luick § 114). In the latter case *ōw* probably became ME. *ou* (jɔ) not *ōw* (jɔ).

Examples are:

<i>fō</i> vb. flow.
<i>grō</i> vb. grow.

Note. In *fō* vb. shew, *ō* represents Northumb. *a*, cf. *sceawiȝa* Cook 166. In *dōn* sb. dawn cf. ME. *dawening* and *lō* sb. law, older *ā* has undergone rounding to *ō*, if these be not mere late loanwords. Very old people actually use forms like *dān*, *lā*, which have otherwise died out.

§ 99. Scand. *ou* has become Kendal *ō* in the word *gōm* sb. commonsense. Here ME. *ou* was jɔ, not jɛ or else we should get **gaum*, which is unknown in the dialect. Cf. ON. *goumr*, ME. *goum* (see Björkman p. 70).

§ 100. Words of uncertain origin:

bōl vb. roar (of cattle).

**fōtær* vb. thrash (barley etc.) now quite obsolete.

krōk vb. die (of animals).

iu.

Kendal *iu* has the following origins.

§ 101. OE. *eo* + *w* was monophthongized to *eu* in the ME. period. This *eu* passed into *ȳ* (ɥ) in the 16th century, undergoing diphthongisation in the latter part of the 18th century (see Ellis EE. Pron. I, p. 164, 166, 171, III, p. 796, HES. § 693).

Examples:

briy vb. brew. OE. brēowan.

kliy sb. clew. OE. clīwen and clēowe.

riy vb. rue. OE. hrēowan, ME. rēwe. Hav. 967.

siy vb. sew. OE. sēowan.

triy adj. true. OE. zetrēowe.

§ 102. OE. *ō* before the stops *t*, *d*, *k* and nasals *m*, *n* and when final with no consonant following, has become *iu* in Kendal and also *ȳ* (§ 38). In Northern ME., *ō* (ɔ) and OFr. *u* (f) had probably the same sound (see Luick, Unters. § 119) perhaps ɥ as in Modern Swedish, which sound must have retained its peculiar character throughout the 16th and 17th centuries (Luick § 119) and was only diphthongized about a century ago. The mixed sound still exists in *kuyjiur*, udder owing to the fact that 'j' hindered diphthongisation. There is another conjecture mentioned by Luick, who thinks that *ō* may have been overrounded to *ō^u* (ɔ̄) giving 16th century *ū*. This *ū* would give *yu* in Kendal from older *au*.

Sweet (HES. § 693) gives *f†* as the northern form of *ō* in the ME. period adding that OFr. *f†* was levelled under it. In some cases this *iu* itself has passed into *īə* (§ 138) both forms being preserved, e. g. *kriuk krīək* sb. crook, *liuk līək* vb. look.

Examples:

bīuk sb. book. OE. *bōc*.

dīy vb. do. OE. *dōn*.

kiyk sb. cook. OE. *cōc*.

kriuk sb. crook. OE. **crōc*, cf. Du. *croec*, *croc* = curl, ON. *krókr* hook.

liyk vb. look. OE. *lōcian*.

tiyþ sb. tooth. OE. *tōþ*.

əniy adj. enough. OE. *zenōz*, ME. *inoghe*.

Note. In *riut* sb. root *iu* most probably Scand. *ō*, cf. ON. *rōt*.

§ 103. OFr. *ū* has become *iu* in the words *bliy* adj.

blue, *stiy* vb. stew.

Note. *iy* in *friyt* represents OFr. *ūi*.

§ 104. In *jiur* sb. udder (usually *kū-jur*) we have Scand. *u*. Cf. ON. *iugr*, Norw. *juver*, *jur*. Aasen 337. Swed. *jufver*.

eu.

§ 105. Kendal *eu* corresponds to ME. *ēu*, OE. *ēow*, and occurs in the preterites *nēu* knew, *þrēu* threw and in the verb *tfeu* chew. The usual development of ME. *ēu* is to *iu* (§ 101) which diphthong the above words often have in studied speech. This *eu* is probably a survival from the 18th century.

yu.

Kendal *yu* has the following origins.

§ 106. OE. *ō* has become *yu* in Kendal except before the stops *t*, *d*, *k*, nasals *m*, *n* and in final positions, where it has become *iu*.

In some words we get *yu* for *ju* by analogy as in *myun* sb. moon, *blyum* sb. bloom, for **miun*, **blium*, and vice versa *ju* for *yu* as in *tiuþ* for **tyuþ*.

§ 107. In the obsolete form *spauun* sb. spoon (see Ellis V 559) — now supplanted by *spyun*, we have *au* representing OE. *ō*, of which change this is practically the only example. If it be not borrowed from some other dialect, it points to the fact, that this Kendal dialect in its earlier stages had diphthongisation. Hitherto I have considered every *yu* sound from OE. *ō* or *ā*, to date from about the 17th century and be the usual development of the 16th century *ā*. Levins makes no distinction between this word and other words which go back to OE. *ō*, as boote 178, 23 ff., spoone 168, 3 and goose 222, 18. Now the Catholicon has bute, guse etc., but *spoyñ* = *coctiar* spone (A.) moyne, *soyñ* vbc. hastily. This evidently points to a difference of pronunciation in the two types.

In such words as *byus*, *gyus*, *ryuf*, diphthongisation to *au* in all probability never took place, OE. *ō* simply become ME. *ō^u* (f), which passed by the 16th century into *ā* (ff) and was subsequently diphthongized and widened to *yu* (ff).

Examples:

I. OE. *ō*, Gmc. *ō*, *a* + nasal + cons.

byus sb. cowstall. OE. *bosiȝ*, *bosȝ* B. T. I, 117, ME. boose

Lev. 222, 17, booc, boos Pr. P. 41.

fyut sb. foot. OE. *fōt*.

hyuf sb. hoof. OE. *hōf*, ME. *hūfe*. Prk. Cons. 4179.

lyum sb. loom. OE. *lōma*, ME. *loome*. Pr. P. 312.

skyl sb. school. OE. *scōl* (OFr.), ME. *scole*.

smyuð adj. smooth. OE. *unsmōþe* WW. 350, 29. Cf.

smēde = **smōði* —. ME. *smōthe* Pr. P. 46.

stȳl sb. stool. OE. *stōl*, ME. *stool*. Pr. P. 476.

fȳu sb. shoe. Northumb. *seeō* Cook 166, ME. *scō* CM. 12823.

II. OE. *ō* = Gmc. *ǣ*, WGmc. *ō* before nasals.

mȳun sb. moon. Northumb. *mōna* Cook 143, ME. *mōn* CM. 388.

III. ON. *ō*.

blȳum sb. bloom. ME. *blōm* CM. 9328.

§ 108. OE. *ōz* medially has become *yu* in Kendal, whereas finally it has become *ȳf* (see § 74). The words *bȳu* sb. bough, *plȳu* sb. plough, are formed from the oblique cases *bōze*, *plōze*. This *ō* + *z* became *ax* (īc) in the ME. period, the consonant *χ* being lost in the 16th century (cf. Luick § 114). 16th century *ū* here was treated in the same manner as *ū* from OE. *ō*.

Examples:

bȳu sb. bough. OE. *bōze* dat, ME. *bogh*. CM. 4466.
bough CM. 4721.

plȳu sb. plough. OE. *plōze*.

swȳun sb. woon. OE. **swōzgne*, cf. *swōzen*, ME. *suun*. CM. 11722.

§ 109. OE. *u* + *z* in *swȳun* sb. sow appears as *yu* in Kendal. This *u* + *z* became *ūwe* in the ME. period giving rise to *ū* in the 16th century.

Note. *drȳun* vb. drown, ME. *drūnen* is probably from Scand. **druzna* not OE. *druncnian* (see Björkman p. 176).

§ 110. OE. *u* + *l* + cons. has become *yu* in a few words, by lengthening of *ū* and loss of *l*. The lengthening probably dates from the 16th century.

Examples:

pyu vb. pull. OE. pullian, ME. pullyn. Pr. P. 416.

fyudə sb. shoulder. OE. sculdor, MR. sculder. CM. 27931.
schuldre CM. 18416.

wyu sb. wool. OE. wulle, ME. wol. CM. 111102.

Note. In *jet stuyp* sb. gatepost Scand. *o* + *l* has become *yu*.
Cf. ON. *stolpi*, ME. *stulpe* 'post'.

§ 111. OE. *u* as *a* rule appears in Kendal as *yu*, although in a few cases it has become *au*. Here, perhaps the *au* forms are the older in the dialect, if they be not borrowed from some other dialect more archaic in its phonology. In the dialect of Dent, a small shut in village to the SW. of Kendal every OE. *u* has become *au*. The following words in Kendal always have *au*: *haund* vb. hound, *kauj* sb. hornless cow, *klaud* sb. cloud, *laus* sb. louse, *mauþ* sb. mouth.

If then we have *au* in a few words, which cannot well be borrowed from Polite English, every OE. *u* must have been diphthongized to *au* at some time or other. According to Gill (see Ellis IV, 1249) the change $\bar{u} < ai$ took place earlier in the north than elsewhere. If this be true of \bar{u} , why should it not hold good with regard to *u*? We should get accordingly OE. $\bar{u} < 15^{\text{th}}$ century *au* $< 16^{\text{th}}$ century *au*. Here the first element may have been raised from \bar{u} to \bar{i} giving *yu* \bar{i} — which is practically the sound it has to-day.

Examples:

bryu sb. brow, forehead. OE. brū, ME. brues n. pl.
CM. 8079.

dyuk vb. dive. OE. *dūcan, ME. doukand. Alex. 4091,
duked pp. CM. 23203.

drūuzi adj. drowsy. OE. *drūsiz cf. drūsan, drūsan B. T. I, 215, also dreosan. No ME. forms of this word are known (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. 181).

fūymət sb. polecat. OE. fūlmart, ME. fūlmart. Miracle Plays 8, ed. by Mariott Basle. fulmart Pr. P. 182.

klūt vb. patch. OE. zeclūtian, ME. cloutyn. Pr. P. 84.

mūs sb. mouse. OE. mūs, ME. mūs. Hom. I, 53.

sūk vb. suck. OE. sūcan, ME. suken. Pr. P.

þūm sb. thumb. OE. þūma, ME. thumb. CM. 21244.

þū pron. thou (stressed form). OE. þū, ME. þu. CM. 8971.

abūn adv. above. OE. abūfan, ME. abouven. CM. 12207.

Note. In *sprūt* vb. sprout *yu* represents the 16th century *ū* of Polite English. The word is of Frisian origin, cf. OFris. sprūta. Scand. *ū* has become *yu* in *kūær* vb. cower, cf. ON. kūga, Dan. kue (see Björkman p. 216). OFr. *ou* has become *yu* in *dyut* sb. and vb. doubt.

au.

Kendal *au* has the following origins.

§ 112. OE. *ū* has become *au* in Kendal in a few words instead of developing into *yu* (see § 111).

Examples are:

haund sb. hound.

kauī sb. hornless cow. OE. *cūiz.

klaud sb. cloud.

laus sb. louse.

mauþ sb. mouth.

§ 113. In *dau* vb. prosper, OE. medial *u* has become *au*. Its usual development is to *yu*, e. g. *sūu* OE. *sūu*, ME. *sūwe*. **Būul* sb. 'handle to a pail', and **fūul* sb. fowl (OE. **bu*ʒol, *fu*ʒol) are unknown in Kendal — the place of the latter being taken by *bærd* or *hæn*. *Gaun* sb. gown, from Celtic *u* (cf. Welsh *gwn*, Irish *gunn*, Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 241) is no doubt a borrowing from Polite English.

In *aul* sb. *awl* and *þau* vb. *thaw*, representing OE. *āwle* and *þāwian*, *au* instead of *ā* is due to 16th century borrowing from Polite English (cf. 17th century *āl* Ellis IV, p. 1003 from 16th century **aul*).

laund adj. *calm, windless*, has probably nothing to do with Dan. *luun* (see Björkman p. 250), but comes rather from a hypothetical OE. **lúnd*, ME. *lünd*, for which cf. OE. *linde*, *limetree*, *līpe* *soft, gentle*, OIc. *lindr* *bónd*, OHG. *lindwurm* *snake*, OE. *linnan* 'cease' all representing Gmc. **lin*, **linð*, Idg. **len*, **lent*. Cf. Lat. *len-tus* *pliant*, Lith. *lentà* *plank*, Greek *ἐλάτη* *pine-tree* for **ἐλγτζ* (see Noreen, *Abriß* p. 137, Kluge, *Etym. Wb. s. 'Linde'*).

§ 114. OE. *ōht* became *auht* in the ME. period. (Cf. Luick § 92 and *Anglia* XVI 453 f.) *χ* was probably lost after the 16th century (cf. *fauht* Ellis III, 890). *Raut* perhaps represents **wrōhte* not *worhte*.

Examples:

aut sb. *anything*. Northumb. *ōht* Cook 153.

baut vb. pret. *bought*. Northumb. *bóte* Cook 26.

braut vb. pret. *brought*. Northumb. *bróhte* Cook 24.

dauþer sb. *daughter*. Northumb. *dóhter* Cook 41.

naut sb. *nothing*. Northumb. *nóht* Cook 147.

raut vb. pret. *wrought*. Cf. Northumb. *worhte* Cook 218.

þaut vb. pret. *thought*. Northumb. *ðóhte* Cook 192.

§ 115. OE. *o* + *l* + cons. was lengthened to *ō* in the OE. period (Bülbring § 285) and became *au* in the 16th century (cf. Ellis III, 881 ff. *gauld, bauld* etc.). Where *l* has been retained in these words it is probably due to the influence of Polite English.

Examples:

baulstə sb. *bolster*. Northumb. *bolstar* Lind. 11.

baut sb. *bolt*. Northumb. **bolt*, WS. *bolt*.

gauld sb. gold. Northumb. gold Cook 107.

mauld sb. mould, earth. Northumb. *molde, WS. molde.

staun pp. stōlen. OE. *ȝestōlen*.

þrefauld sb. threshold. OE. *þerscōld* (where old = *wold)

B. T. IV, 1056, ME. *thresche walde* Cath. 385.

Note. In *saudȝe* sb. soldier *au* represents OFr. *o* + *l*. *Baul* sb. bowl is from OFr. *boule*. *Bauld* adj. bold, instead of *bāld* is 16th century borrowing from Polite English (see § 67).

§ 116. OE. *ow* appears as *au* in Kendal in the words *rau* vb. row (boat), and *stau* vb. stow away; OE. *rōwan* and *stōwian*. In these cases the verbs were derived from nouns in which *ow* was final, cf. OE. **rōw*, *stōw* (see § 98).

§ 117. OE. *ōȝ* medially has become *au* in *bau* sb. bow, *flaun* pp. flown, OE. *boȝa*, *floȝen*. *Lau* sb. flame represents Scand. *og*. Cf. ON. *logi* sb. flame, OSwed. *lugh*, *loghi*, *flau* adj. wild (of weather) is perhaps of Scand. origin, but its etymology is uncertain.

§ 118. Scand. *ou* in most cases has become Kendal *au* via ME. *au* or *ou* (ȝā or ȝā). In one case it became ME. *ou* (ȝā), Kendal *ō*, e. g. *gōm* sb. goodsense (§ 99).

Examples:

dauļ adj. melancholy sad, gloomy. ON. *daufligr*, Norw. *dauvleg*. Aasen 201.

gauk sb. simpleton. ON. *gaukr*, Norw. *gauk*. Aasen 211.
Cf. OE. *ȝēac*.

jaul vb. howl. ME. *ȝaulen* (Gawaine), cf. ON. *gaula*, Norw. *gaula*. Aasen 221.

kaup vb. exchange (rare). ME. *coupe* Hav. 1800, cf. ON. *kaupr* (Björkman p. 170).

§ 119. *Vau* vb. vow and *kraun* vb. crown are borrowed from Polite English *Kruun* sb. fiveshilling piece, is also a borrowing but is much older than the other two.

§ 120. Words of uncertain origin:

daup sb. hooded crow.

skrau sb. noise, uproar.

haustrau adv. topsy-turvy.

skraudli adv. huddled up topsy-turvy.

stauṣnli adj. small cramped (of places).

tfaup sb. rose haw.

ai.

Kendal *ai* has the following origins.

§ 121. OE., Scand., and OFr. *ī* have in all cases become *ai* in Kendal. In the northern dialects diphthongisation must have taken place already early in the 16th century and *ei* become *ai* early in the 17th, for Gill in 1620 remarks that “(*ai*) proi (*ei*) Borealium est: vt in (*faior*) pro (*faior*) ignis” (Ellis IV 1249) which shows that the change from *ei* to *ai* is older in the north than elsewhere.

Examples:

I. OE. *ī*.

aidl adj. idle. Northumb. *idel* Lind. 57, ME. *idel* CM. 5866.

baid vb. bide, wait. Northumb. *bida* Lind. 9, ME. *bide* CM. 955.

daik sb. dike, ditch. Northumb. *dīc* Lind. 18, ME. *dike* CM. Fairf. 20986, CM. 9899.

gairəsəm adj. ravenous. OE. **gīfresom*, cf. *gīfre*.

said sb. side. Northumb. *side* Lind. 78, ME. *side* CM. 459.

saik sb. small ditch. Northumb. **sīc*, WS. *sīc*.

This word is in all probability native though it is impossible to show by sound changes that it does not come from ON. *sīk* (see Wall, p. 138**).

swain sb. pig. Northumb. *swīn* Lind. 82, ME. *swine* pl. CM. 4711.

hwail adj. until. Northumb. *ðe hvile ðe* Lind. 56, ME. *qvils* CM. 1948, *qvilum* CM. 73.

II. Scand. *ɪ*.

sail sb. vb. sieve, strain(er). Swed. dial. *sila* strain filter, Norw. *sila*, cf. OHG. *sihan* strain (Wall 119).

skraik vb. cry, scream. Cf. Swed. *skrika*.

þraiv vb. thrive. ME. *thriue* CM. 12139. Cf. ON. *þrifá-sk*.

The etymology of *glaim* vb. shine is uncertain. Rietz gives a Swed. dialect word *glim* = splendour. *Raiv* vb. tear comes from OFr. *river*, itself from ON. *rifa*.

§ 122. III. OE. *ɪ* + *ɝ* (Northumb. *io*) has become *ai* in Kendal, although some believe that the ME. *ɪ* obtained from older *i* + *ɝ* remained as such through the 16th century and consequently would be *ɪ* to-day. Unfortunately the only word in Kendal which has *ɪ* and can be traced to an OE. *i* + *ɝ* form most probably comes from ME. *ei*, e. g. *stɪ* sb. ladder, ME. *stei* which is for older **stēoze*, Northumb. **stēz*- (§ 90).

Where now we have *ai*, there must have been *ɪ* in the ME. period.

Examples:

nain num. nine. Northumb. *nōne* Lind. 67.

tail sb. tile. Northumb. **tiola*, ME. *tile*. CM. 1533.

taid̄ sb. tithe. Northumb. **tiozod̄*, ME. *tithe*. CM. Trin. 3818.

§ 123. IV. OE. *ɪ* before *l* + *d* has become *ai* in Kendal. It was lengthened to *ī* in the ME. period (Morsbach § 112, 1) and was diphthongized to *ei* at the same time as OE. *ɪ*. Unfortunately there are but two examples of this development in the dialect, *maild* adj. mild, and *waild* adj. wild. **Tfild* from OE. *child* is unknown, its place being taken by *bar̄n*.

§ 124. OE. and Scand. *ȳ* were unrounded to *ɪ* in the ME. period, and have hence given rise to *ai* in this dialect, exactly as OE. *ɪ* has done.

V. Examples:

faiɹ sb. fire. Northumb. *fȳr* Lind. 31.

haid sb. skin, hide. OE. *hȳd*.

haiv sb. hive. OE. *hȳf*, ME. *hȳve*. Cath. 187.

kai sb. pl. cows. OE. *cȳ*, ME. *kij*. CM. 4564.

VI. OE. *ȳ*, ME. *ȳ*, *ɪ* has become *ai* in

bai vb. buy. Cf. ME. *byȳest*, *byȳeð*.

rai sb. rye. Cf. *rie* Pr. P. 433.

VII. Scand. *ȳ*.

skai sb. sky. ON. *ský*.

§ 125. OFr. *ie* has become *ai* in the words *traï* vb. try, and *hwaïst* adj. quiet.

OFr. *i* has become *ai* in *straiu* vb. strive.

§ 126. Words of uncertain origin:

Jaibl sb. porridge stick (see Wall p. 124).

oi.

§ 127. This diphthong does not occur in words of Gmc. origin. It usually represents ANorm. *oi*, as in *boil* vb. boil, *dȳoi* sb. joy, etc. The etymology of the words *wintɹ* vb. loiter, and *msidɹ* vb. trouble, perplex, is unknown.

ei.

Kendal *ei* has the following origins:

§ 128. Northumb. final *æȳ* appears as *ei* in *kei* sb. key. Cf. *caezum* Dur. Rit. 595: Here *æȳ* became *ei* ([f] in the ME. period and was subsequently raised to [ɪ], its present sound).

§ 129. Northumb. **ēɟ* in **tēɟa* has become *ei* in the word *nēk-tēi* sb. necktie. The ME. form was probably **tei* which remained through the 16th century giving Modern Kendal *tei*.

§ 130. *Lēi* sb. scythe corresponds to ON. *le*, Dan. *le*.

īə.

Kendal *īə* has the following origins:

§ 131. Northern ME. **ā*, from OE. *a* and *ā* and also from Scand. and OFr. *ā*, has become *īə* in the Kendal dialect.

When this *ā* (ɹ) developed from the older back vowels *a*, *ā* (J, J+) is uncertain, but was in all probability coeval with the rounding of OE. *ā* to *ō* in the South and Midlands *ie* during the 13th century (see HES. § 666). The next stage was probably the raising to *ē* (ɹ). The question of diphthongisation is more difficult to deal with. Perhaps ɹ became *āə* (ɹ+ɹ) by the 14th or 15th century and was raised to *ēə*. How the change actually took place we do not know, but already in the 17th century the *ēə* forms begin to make their appearance — e. g. *nēəm* (Cooper) name, *kēəp* (Cooper) cape, *dēət* (Cooper) date, etc. (Ellis IV, p. 1012). This diphthong seems to have survived without undergoing any alteration until about the middle of the 19th century, when the raising to *īə* began to take place. This raising cannot well be much older, as many of the *ēə* forms still exist being often used in unstudied speech.

OE. *ea* from older *a* before *r* + cons. has become *īə* in the words *bīərd* sb. beard, *mīəstn* sb. boundary stone, *mīə* sb. mare. Its usually remains *a*. Here *ea* must have become ME. *ē*.

Examples:

OE. *ǣ*.

bīak vb. bake. WS. *bacan*, Northumb. **bacā*.

gīavlak sb. crowbar. OE. *gafeluc* B. T. II, 358, ME. *gavelok* Alis 1620. Cf. MHG. *gabilôt*.

gīat in *yut æ gīat* adv. out of the way. Cf. OE. pl. *zatu*, ME. *gate*. The sg. *zēat* has given Kendal *jet*.

hīar sb. hare. OE. *hare*, ME. *hare*. Pr. P. 227.

kīar vb. care. Northumb. **ceariȝa*, WS. *cearian*, ME. *car*. CM. 3212.

līat adj. late. Northumb. *læt* Lind. 59, ME. *late* CM. 1784, *lait* CM. 1800.

mīad vb. pret. made. OE. *macode*, ME. *made*. CM. 1602.

nīom sb. name. Northumb. *noma* Lind. 67, ME. *nām* CM. 266.

sīak sb. sake. OE. *sacu*, ME. *sake*. CM. 2471. *saac* CM. 3120.

snīar sb. snare. Northumb. **snara* WS. *snear*, ME. *snare*. Pr. P. 461. *snare* CM. 29532.

snīak sb. sneak. Cf. ME. *snakeren* in A. R. 380 and 9229 quoted from Stratmann-Bradley, p. 589; also OE. *snaca*. Skeat (Etym. Dict. p. 568) derives *sneak* from ME. *sniken*, OE. *snīcan* adding that. 'The Modern English word has kept the original sound of OE. *ī*.' But see § 90.

Note. *īa* has been monophthongized to *ja* initially in *jakæ* sb. acre.

§ 132. In the following words *īa* represents Scand. *ǣ*, ME. *ā*.

bīaþ pro: both. ME. *bathe* CM. 666, ON. *bāðir*.

gīap vb. gape. ME. *gāpin* Pr. P. 186. Cf. ON. *gapa*, OE. *ȝeapian*, *ȝeap* are cognate.

l̥aþ sb. barn. ME. lathes CM. Gött. 4681, lathe Cath. 209,
Norw. *lade* Aasen 417, Swed. *lada*.

r̥iək vb. wander about. ME. rake Townl. 198/119. Cf.
Norw. *rakla* = wander, Swed. dial. *rakkel* vagabond.
Norw. *reka* (*rak*, *reket*) drive, ON. *reka*.

skriəp vb. scrape. ME. schrapin, scrapin Pr. P. 450 cf.
ON. *skrapa*, Dan. *skrabe*. OE. *sċearpian* in Cockayne
A. S. Leechdoms II, 76 l. 13, is cognate. Cf. also
OE. *sċearp*.

§ 133. OFr. *a*, ME. *ā* appears as *īə* in the fol-
lowing words:

bl̥iəm vb. blame. ME. blāmen, OFr. *blasmer*.

d̥iəmskuul sb. ladys-school (rare). ME. dame, OFr. *dame*.

f̥iəs sb., vb. face. OFr. *face*.

gr̥iəs sb. grease. ME. grece, OFr. *gras*.

īəbl adj. able. OFr. *habile*. This is probably a new for-
mation for **jabl* which still exists in other dialects.
Cf. *jakə* and *jak* from **iəkə*, **iək*.

st̥iətsmən sb. owner of a small farm with the land attached
thereto. OFr. *estat*.

t̥iəbl sb. table. OFr. *table*.

§ 134. OE. *ā*, Northern ME. **ǣ* appears as *īə*
in the following words:

b̥iən sb. bone. OE. *bān*.

br̥iəd adj. broad. OE. *brād*, ME. *brād*. CM. 347.

dr̥iəv vb. pret. drove. OE. *drāf*, ME. *draf*. CM. 20953.

gr̥iən vb. groan, bellow. OE. *zrānian*, ME. *grān*. CM.
17836. Cf. OHG. *grīnan* = 'mutire'.

h̥iət adj. hot. OE. *hāt*, ME. *hat*. CM. 901.

l̥əð adj. loathe. Northumb. *lāð* (sb.) Lind. 60, ME. *lath*
CM. 209.

māst adj. most. Northumb. *māst* Lind. 64, ME. *māst* CM. 1385.

sīð adv. so. Northumb. *swā* Lind. 81.

sīap sb. soap. OE. *sāpe* B. T. III, 816, ME. *sape* Cath. 318.

slīð sb. sloe. OE. *slā*, ME. *slā*. Cath. 342.

tīð the one. OE. *þæt-ān*, ME. *tān*. CM. 1553.

tīad sb. toad. OE. **tād*, cf. *tādiȝe* B. T. IV, 967, ME. *tādes* CM. 23227.

wīð sb. woe. OE. *wā*, ME. *wā*. CM. 836, *waa* 2196.

hwīð pron. who. Northumb. *hwā* Lind. 55, ME. *quā* CM. 484.

alīen adj. alone. Northumb. **āl āna*, ME. *allāne* CM. 1283.

Note. OE. initial *ā* has become *ja* in *jak* sb. oak, *jan* pron. and num. one.

§ 135. Northumb. *ē* ([†]) from WGmc. **ā*, and *æ* ([†]) (from Gmc. **ai-i*) became *ē* ([†]) in ME. (cf. HES. § 672) and probably was widened to *ē̄* about the 16th century previous to its diphthongisation to *ē̄ə* in the 17th.

In the words *klīð* sb. claw, hoof, *strīð* sb. straw, *ið* is due to the nominative forms **klē*, *stre* (cf. Northumb. *strē* Cook 178, ME. *cley* Cath. 65, *stree* Mand. 253).

O E. *ē* has become *ið* in *nīð* vb. knead, cf. OE. *cnēdan*. *ið* in *hīð* adv. here represents OE. *ē*, Gmc. *ē* before *r*. In *fīð* vb. hide *īð* represents OE. *ēo*, ME. *ē* — cf. OE. *fēolan*, ME. *fēlan*.

Examples:

I. Northumb. *ē* (WGmc. *ā*).

drīð vb. dread. Northumb. *on-drēda* Cook 155, ME. *dred* CM. 3121.

hīð sb. hair. Northumb. **hēr*, ME. *hair*. CM. 22520.

īð sb. year. Northumb. *īér* Lind. 32, ME. *yēr* CM. 4898.

sprīð vb. spread. Northumb. **sprēda*, ME. *sprēd*. CM. 599.

ðīer adv. there. Northumb. *ðēr* Lind. 85.

II. Northumb. *æ* (Gmc. *ai-i*).

- brīa* sb. briar. OE. *brēr*, ME. *brēres*. CM. 2014.
hīal vb. heal. Northumb. *hāla* Cook 108, ME. *hēle* CM. 8109.
līast adj. least. Northumb. *lāsest* Lind. 62, ME. *lēst* CM. 1689.
rīas sb. race. Northumb. *rās* Lind. 73, ME. *rēs* CM. 4325, *rees* CM. (Trin.) 7160.
tīaz vb. 1. tease pester, 2. separate. Cf. OE. *tāsan*, ME. *tēse*. Cath. 380.
tīaf vb. teach. Northumb. *tāca* Lind. 83, ME. *tēche* CM. 12049.

§ 136. OE., Scand. and OFr. *e* have become *īa* in open syllables, where lengthening took place in ME. For *wīl* adv. well, and *stwīn* prep. between, both from OE. *ej* see § 88. Here *e* was lengthened to *ē* in the 13th century (Kaluza § 213b) and was diphthongized to *ēa* about the 17th century.

Examples:

I. OE. *e* and *ea* (*a*-Umlaut of *e*).

- frīat* vb. fret. Northumb. *freta* Lind. 30, ME. *frēte* CM. 28320, *frēte* Cath. 143.
mīal sb. meal. OE. *melu*, ME. *mēle*. CM. 4680.
stīal vb. steal. Northumb. *steala* Cook 177, ME. *stēle* CM. 1490.
swīar vb. swear. Northumb. *swerīza* Cook 182, ME. *swer* CM. 17493.
tīar vb. tire. OE. (WS.) *teorian* B. T. IV, 979, ME. *tēren* (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 645).
wīar vb. wear. OE. (WS.) *werian*, ME. *wēr*. CM. 9072.
astīad prep. instead. Northumb. **onstēde*, cf. ME. *stede*. CM. 640.

II. Scand. *e*.

nīāv sb. fist. Cf. ON. *hnefi*, Norw. *neve* (Wall p. 113).

sjævz sb. sedges. Cf. ON. *sef*, Norw. *sev* (Wall p. 118).

III. OFr. *e*.

bīast sb. beast. OFr. *beste*.

bīas sb. pl. cattle.

bīek sb. beak. OFr. *bec*, ME. *beke*. Allit. Poems II, 487.

§ 137. OE. *ēa* (Gmc. *au*) was monophthongized to *ē* (ǣ) in the ME. period (HES. 677) and was treated exactly like *ē* from OE. *e*.

Examples:

bīam sb. beam. Northumb. *bēam* Cook 16, ME. *bēm* CM. 9946.

brīad sb. bread. Northumb. *brēad* Cook 23, ME. *brede* CM. 2715.

dīad adj. dead. Northumb. *dēad* Cook 37, ME. *ded* CM. 57.

frīaz vb. pret. froze. OE. *frēas*.

hīad sb. head. Northumb. *hēafud* Cook 111, ME. *hefd* CM. 528.

līad sb. lead, plumbum. Northumb. *lēad*, ME. *lede*. CM. 126454.

tīam sb. team. Cf. Northumb. *tēam* Cook 184 (see B. T. IV, 973 'tēam II'), ME: *tem* Alis 2350.

frīap vb. threep, scold. OE. *frēapian* B. T. IV, 1067, ME. *threpe* Townl. 102.

Note. OE. *ea* initially has become *je* in *jeðer* sb. fence of dead sticks; OE. *eaðor*.

§ 138. In a few words OE. and Scand. *ō* have become *īə* via *iū*. These cases are few (see § 102).

Examples:

I. OE. *o*.

br̄am sb. broom. OE. *br̄om*.

fl̄ed sb. flood. Northumb. *fl̄ōd* Cook 58.

fl̄ak sb. flake (Entozoa). OE. *fl̄oc*.

fiʃh̄ak sb. fishhook. OE. **fisc-h̄oc*.

for̄n̄an sb. forenoon. OE. **forn̄on*.

kr̄an vb. croon. OE. **cr̄ōnian*, ME. *cronen*, MDu. *kronen*
and *kreunen*.

s̄at sb. soot. OE. *s̄ot*.

II. Scand. *o*.

t̄ak vb. pret. took. ON. *tók*.

§ 139. Words of uncertain origin:

p̄ak vb. roost.

p̄at sb. peat.

r̄asti adj. reesty. ME. *resti* Pr. P. 431.

sw̄al vb. burn, waste away of a candle. Cf. OE. *sw̄ālan*.

t̄ap sb. ram.

t̄av vb. walk in a laborious fashion.

ūə.

Kendal *ūə* has the following origins.

§ 140. ME. *ū* from OE. *o* and *ā* and also from Scand. and OFr. *ō* has become *ūə* in a few words. *ō* (ʃ†) was overrounded and narrowed to *o^u* (ʃ†) in the 13th century, was raised to *ū* (ʃ†) in the 16th (§ 107 and Ellis III, 881 ff.) being diphthongized to *ūə* (ʃL) in the 17th century (Ellis IV, 1001) and widened subsequently to *ūə*, its present sound.

When *ūə* commences a syllable it is usually monophthongized to *wə* or *wɔ*, e. g. *tʃizwəst* cheese-curds, *hogwəl* sheep-hole.

Examples:

I. OE. *o*.

- būard* sb. board. OE. bord, ME. bord. Hav. 1722.
fūard sb. ford. OE. ford, ME. ford. Alis 4343.
hūal sb. hole. OE. hol, ME. hōles pl. CM. 6611.
hūap sb. hope. OE. hopu, ME. hōpe.
pūak sb. bag, poke. OE. poca, ME. poke. Cath. 287,
 Lev. 159, 40.
skūar sb. score, twenty. OE. scor, ME. score. Pr. P. 450.
snūar vb. snore. OE. *snorian, ME. snoryn. Pr. P. 462.
 LG. snoren.
sūal sb. sole (of foot). OE. sola, ME. sole. Pr. P. 463.

II. Scand. *o*.

- fūas* sb. waterfall. Cf. ON. *fors*, *foss*, Norw. *foss*. Aasen 183.

III. OFr. *o* and *o*.

- kūart* sb. court. OFr. *cort*, *curt*.
kūat sb. overcoat. OFr. *cote*.
pūar adj. poor. OFr. *povre*.
rūast vb. roast. OFr. *roster*. (Probably of Celtic origin,
 see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 513.)

§ 141. ME. *ō* from OE. *ō* (j†) and Scand. *ó* has become *ūə* before *r*, in a few words. Here *ō* became *ū* in the 16th century passing through the intermediate stages of *ō^u* (j†). Diphthongisation is due to the influence of *r* and is probably of 17th century date.

Examples:

I. OE. *ō*.

- mūar* sb. moor. OE. *mōr*.

II. Scand. *ó*.

- glūar* vb. stare. ME. *gloren* Alex. Sk. 4552, Norw. *glora*
 = stare Aasen, Swed. dial. *glora*, see Björkman p. 241.

ūast sb. cheese curds. Cf. ON. *óstr*, Swed. *ost*. Björkman p. 180.

Note. *skȳr* vb. scour is probably of OFrench origin. Cf. OFr. *eschurer*, MHG. *schuren*.

§ 142. In the words *būot* sb. boat, *lȳn* sb. lane, *rūad* sb. road we have *ūə* from OE. *ā* and *ǣ*. In the case of *būot* and *rūad*, borrowing from a southern or Midland dialect must have taken place. *Lȳn* is for ME. **lōne* by analogy with such words as *bōn*, *stōn* from OE. *bān*, *stān*. The OE. word in this case is *lāne*.

§ 143. OE. *ū* before *r* has become *ūə* in the word *fūər* sb. furrow, OE. *furh*.

Chapter III.

Table of vowel-changes.

Kendal — OE. etc.

§ 144. Kendal *i*.

Kendal *i* = OE. *ǣ* (WGmc. *ā*) § 37.

= OE. *e* § 33.

= OE. *e* + nasal + cons. § 34.

= OE. *i* § 29.

= OE. *i* + nasal + cons. § 32.

= OE. *ī* § 38.

= OE. *y* § 36.

= Scand. *i* § 30.

= Scand. *i* + nasal + cons. § 32 Note.

= OFr. *i* § 31.

§ 145. Kendal *e*.

- Kendal *e* = OE. *a*, *æ* § 42.
 = OE. *a* + nasal + cons. § 44.
 = OE. *ā* § 47.
 = OE. *e* § 40.
 = OE. *e* + nasal + cons. § 43.
 = OE. (Northumb.) *e* and *æ* (Gmc. *ǣ* and *ai-i*) § 45.
 = OE. *eo* § 46.
 = Scand. *a* § 42 Note.
 = Scand. *e* § 41.
 = Scand. *e* + nasal + cons. § 42 Note.
 = Scand. *ei* § 50.

§ 146. Kendal *ē*.

- Kendal *ē* = OE. *æ* + *ɜ* }
 = OE. *ǣ* + *ɜ* } § 51.
 = OE. *e* + *ɜ* }
 = OE. *a* in loanwords § 52.
 = Scand. *ei*, *øy* § 53.

§ 147. Kendal *ə*.

- = OE. *e*, *i*, *y* + *r* § 55.
 = OE. *e*, *i* metathesized § 54.
 = Scand. *i* metathesized § 54.
 = Scand. *y* + *r* § 55.
 = Scand. *ei* § 56.
 = OFr. *o*, *ou* § 56.

§ 148. Kendal *v*.

- = OE. *e* after *r* § 57.
 = OE. *i*, *ie* after *r* § 57.
 = Scand. *y* after *r* § 57.
 = OFr. *e* after *r* § 57.

§ 149. Kendal *a*.

- Kendal *ā* = OE. *a* § 60.
 = OE. *a* + nasal + cons. § 63.
 = OE. *ā* § 60 Note.
 = OE. *ǣ* § 60 Note.
 = OE. (Northumb.) *o* + *y* § 60 Note.
 = Scand. *a* § 62.
 = Scand. *a* + nasal + cons. § 63 Note.
 = OFr. *a* § 62.
 = OFr. *a* + nasal + cons. § 63 Note.
 = Celtic *a* § 62 Note.

§ 150. Kendal *ā*.

- Kendal *ā* = OE. *a* + *ɜ*, *h*, *w* } § 65.
 = OE. *ā* + *ɜ*, *h*, *w* }
 = OE. *ā* § 65.
 = OE. *ā* + *l* + *d* § 67.
 = OE. *e* + *r* § 68.
 = Scand. *á* § 66.

§ 151. Kendal *u*.

- Kendal *u* = OE. *o* § 75 I and II.
 = OE. *ō* § 75 III.
 = OE. *u* § 70.
 = OE. *u* + nasal + cons. § 73.
 = OE. *ū* § 76.
 = OE. *y* § 74.
 = Scand. *u* § 71.
 = Scand. *u* + nasal + cons. § 73 Note.
 = OFr. *o*, *ou*, *u* § 72.
 = Celtic *u* § 72 Note.

§ 152. Kendal *o* see § 78.§ 153. Kendal *o*.

- Kendal *o* = OE. *ā* + *l* + *d* § 83.

Kendal *o*.

Kendal *o* = OE. *o* in closed syllables except before
l + cons. and *r* + cons. § 79.

= OE. *o* + *r* + cons. § 82.

= OE. *ō* § 84.

= Scand. *o* § 80.

= Scand. *o* + *r* + cons. § 82 Note.

= OFr. *o* § 81.

= Celtic *o* § 85.

§ 154. Kendal *i* = OE. (Northumb.) *ē* § 87.

§ 155. Kendal *ī*.

Kendal *ī* = OE. *e* in open syllables § 88.

= OE. *ē* § 92 Note.

= OE. (Northumb.) *ā* and *ē* § 92, I, II.

= OE. (Northumb.) *æ* § 89.

= OE. *eo* § 89.

= OE. (Northumb.) *ē*₃ § 90.

= OE. (Northumb.) *eht* § 91.

= Scand. *ei* § 93.

§ 156. Kendal *ō*.

Kendal *ō* = OE. *ā* + *l* + consonant § 96.

= OE. *ā* + *ɜ* (*dōn* > *dān*) § 98 Note.

= OE. *o* in loanwords § 97.

= OE. medial *ow* § 98.

= OE. *eaw* § 98 Note.

= Scand. *ou*, ME. *ou* § 99.

§ 157. Kendal *iu*.

Kendal *iu* = OE. *ō* + *l*, *d*, *k*, *m*, *n* etc. § 102.

= OE. *eo* + *w* § 101.

= Scand. *u* § 104.

= Scand. *ō* § 102 Note.

= OFr. *u* § 103.

§ 158. Kendal *eu* = OE. *ēow* § 105.

§ 159. Kendal *yu*.

Kendal *yu* = OE. *ō* except before *t*, *d*, *k* etc. § 106.
 = OE. medial *ōʒ* § 108.
 = OE. medial *uʒ* § 109.
 = OE. *u* + *l* + consonant § 110.
 = OE. *ū* § 111.
 = Scand. *ū* § 111 Note.
 = Scand. *o* + *l* + consonant § 110 Noté.
 = OFr. *ou* § 111 Note.

§ 160. Kendal *au*.

Kendal *au* = OE. *o* + *ʒ* § 117.
 = OE. *ō* + *ht* § 114.
 = OE. *o* + *l* + consonant § 115.
 = OE. final *ōw* § 116.
 = OE. medial *uʒ* § 113.
 = OE. *ū* § 112.
 = Scand. *og* § 117.
 = Scand. *ou* § 117.
 = OFr. *o* + *l* + cons. § 115 Note.

§ 161. Kendal *ai*.

Kendal *ai* = OE. *ī* + *l*, *d* § 123.
 = OE. *ī* § 121.
 = OE. *ī* + *ʒ* § 122.
 = OE. *ȳ* (ME. *ȳ*, *ȳ*) § 124.
 = OE. *ȳ* § 124.
 = Scand. *ī* § 121.
 = Scand. *ý* § 124.
 = OFr. *ie*, *i* § 125.
 = OFr. *ī* § 121.

§ 162. Kendal *oi* = ANorm. *oi* § 127.

§ 163. Kendal *ei*.Kendal *ei* = OE. Northumb. final $\bar{e}\bar{z}$ § 128.= OE. Northumb. $\bar{e}\bar{z}$ § 129.= Scand. *e* § 130.§ 164. Kendal $\bar{i}\vartheta$.Kendal $\bar{i}\vartheta$ = OE. *a* in open syllables § 131.= OE. *ea* + *r* + cons. (Brechung of **a*)
§ 131 Note.= OE. \bar{a} § 134.= OE. (Northumb.) \bar{e} , \bar{a} § 135.= OE. *e* § 136.= OE. \bar{e} § 135 Note.= OE. \bar{e} in nom. of *aw*-stems § 135 Note.= OE. $\bar{e}a$ § 137.= OE. $\bar{e}o$ § 135 Note.= OE. \bar{o} § 138.= Scand. *a* in open syllables § 132.= Scand. *e* in open syllables § 136, II.= Scand. \bar{o} § 138, II.= OFr. *a* § 133.= OFr. *e* § 136, III.§ 165. Kendal $\bar{u}\vartheta$.Kendal $\bar{u}\vartheta$ = OE. *a* and \bar{a} in loanwords § 142.= OE. *o* § 140, I.= OE. \bar{o} + *r* § 141.= OE. *u* § 143.= Scand. *o* § 140, II.= Scand. *o* + *r* § 141.= OFr. ϱ and φ § 140, III.

Chapter IV.

Table of vowel-changes.

I. OE. — Kendal.

§ 166. OE. *a* and *æ*.

OE. *a* and *æ*, in closed syllables, before *r* + *l*, and before nasal combinations and also where they have remained short, appear as *a* §§ 60, 63.

OE. *a*, *æ* = *ɛ* §§ 42, 44.

OE. *æ* = *i* § 33 Note.

OE. *a* = \bar{e} in open syllables in loanwords § 52.

= \bar{i} in open syllables § 131.

+ *ɝ*, *h*, *w* = \bar{a} § 65, I and II.

+ *r* + cons. = \bar{a} § 65.

OE. *æ* + *ɝ* = \bar{e} § 51.

§ 167. OE. *e*.

OE. *e* in closed syllables, before nasal combinations and where it has remained short appears as *ɛ* § 40.

OE. *e* = *i* § 34.

= \bar{i} in open syllables § 136.

= \bar{i} in open syllables § 88.

+ *ɝ* = \bar{e} § 51, III.

OE. (Northumb.) *e* + *ht* = \bar{i} § 91.

OE. *e* after *r* = *ɛ* § 57.

after *r* by metathesis = *ɔ* § 54.

after *r* = *ɔ* § 55.

§ 168. OE. *i*.

OE. *i* remains in open and closed syllables and before nasal combinations §§ 29, 32.

OE. *i* + *ld* = *ai* § 123.

after *r* = *e* § 58.

§ 169. OE. *o*.

OE. *o* = *ɔ* in closed syllables except before *ld*, *lt*, *ln*, *rd*,
rt § 79.

OE. *o* in open syllables = *ūə* § 140.

before *l* + *d*, *t*, *n* = *au* § 114.

before *r* + *d*, *n* = *ɔ* § 82, IV.

in open syllables = *y* § 75, I, II.

+ *ɜ* = *au* § 117.

§ 170. OE. *u*.

OE. *u* = *y* in open and closed syllables and before nasal
combinations §§ 71, 73.

= *a* when unstressed § 95.

+ *ɜ* = *yu* § 109.

+ *l* + consonant = *yu* § 110.

+ *r* + *h* = *ūə* § 143.

§ 171. OE. *y*.

OE. *y* = *i* in open and closed syllables and before nasal
combinations § 36.

OE. *y* = ME. *ȳ*, *ī* with lengthening of *y* before *ǰ*, Ken-
dal *ai* § 124.

= *y* § 74.

+ *r* = *ə* § 55.

§ 172. OE. *ā*.

OE. *ā* = *ā* in monosyllables § 65.

= *ō* in loanwords § 97.

= *ǣ* by shortening § 60 Note.

= *īə* § 134.

+ *ɜ*, *h*, *w* = *ā* § 65.

OE. (Northumb.) *ā* + *l* + *d* = *ɔ* § 83.

- OE. $\bar{a} + l + d = \bar{a}$ § 67.
 + $l + \text{cons.} = \bar{o}$ § 96.
 § 173. OE. (WS.) \bar{a} (Northumb. \bar{e} : WGmc. \bar{a}).
 OE. $\bar{a} = \bar{e}$ by shortening § 45, I.
 = \bar{e} in open syllables and before r § 135, I.
 = \bar{i} § 92, II.
 + $\bar{\sigma}$ = \bar{e} § 51, II.
 § 174. OE. (WS.) \bar{a} (Northumb. \bar{a} Gmc. $ai-i$).
 OE. $\bar{a} = i$ by shortening § 87.
 = \bar{e} by shortening § 45.
 = \bar{e} in open syllables and before r § 135, II.
 = \bar{i} § 92, I.
 OE. final $\bar{a} + \bar{\sigma} = ei$ § 128.
 § 175. OE. \bar{e} .
 OE. $\bar{e} = \bar{i}$ § 89.
 = \bar{i} in open syllables § 92 Note.
 = \bar{e} before r § 135 Note.
 = \bar{e} in open syllables § 135 Note.
 OE. (Northumb.) $\bar{e} = \bar{i}$ § 89.
 OE. $\bar{e} + \bar{\sigma} (> *e\bar{o} + \bar{\sigma}, \bar{e}a + \bar{\sigma}) = \bar{i}$ § 90.
 + $\bar{\sigma}$ finally = ei § 129.
 § 176. OE. \bar{i} .
 OE. $\bar{i} = ai$ § 121.
 = i by shortening § 38.
 + $\bar{\sigma} = ai$ § 122.
 § 177. OE. \bar{o} .
 OE. $\bar{o} = iu$ and \bar{e} §§ 102, 138.
 + yu § 106.
 = \bar{o} in loanwords § 97.
 = y by shortening § 75, III.
 = o by shortening § 84.
 + $\bar{\sigma} = yu$ medially § 107.

- OE. \bar{o} + $\bar{\gamma}$ = yf finally § 75.
 + h = \bar{o} § 84.
 + ht = $au-t$ § 104.
 + r = $\bar{y}\bar{\omega}$ § 141.
 + w = \bar{o} medially § 98.
 + w = au finally § 116.

§ 178. OE. \bar{a} .

- OE. \bar{a} = $y\bar{u}$ § 111.
 = au § 112.
 = y § 76.

§ 179. OE. \bar{y} .

- OE. \bar{y} = ai § 124.
 = i § 36 Note.

§ 180. OE. $\bar{e}a$ (Gmc. au).

- OE. $\bar{e}a$ = $\bar{y}\bar{\omega}$ § 137.
 = \bar{o} § 56.
 + w = \bar{o} § 97 Note.

For OE. $\bar{e}a$ + $\bar{\gamma}$ (Northumb. \bar{e} + $\bar{\gamma}$) see § 155.

§ 181. OE. $\bar{e}o$.

- OE. $\bar{e}o$ = $\bar{y}\bar{\omega}$ § 135 Note.
 = \bar{e} § 89.
 = \bar{e} § 46.
 + w $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = iu \text{ § 101.} \\ = eu \text{ § 105.} \end{array} \right.$

For eo + $\bar{\gamma}$ (Northumb. \bar{e} + $\bar{\gamma}$) see § 155.

II. Scandinavian — Kendal.

§ 182. Scand. a .

- Scand. a = a §§ 60, 63 Note.
 = \bar{e} § 42 Note.
 = $\bar{y}\bar{\omega}$ in open syllables § 132.
 + f = \bar{a} § 67 Note.

§ 183. Scand. *e*.Scand. *e* = *e* §§ 41, 43 Note.= *ē* in open syllables § 136, II.= *ei* finally § 130.§ 184. Scand. *i*.Scand. *i* = *i* §§ 30, 32 Note.= *o* when metathesized § 54.§ 185. Scand. *o*.Scand. *o* = *o* § 80.= *ū* § 140, III.+ *g* = *au* § 117.+ *r* + cons. = *or* § 82 Note.§ 186. Scand. *u*.Scand. *u* = *u* §§ 71, 73 Note.= *iu* § 104.+ *l* + cons. = *yl* § 110 Note.§ 187. Scand. *r*, *y*.Scand. *r* + *y* = *r* § 87.Scand. *y* + *r* = *or* § 55.

§ 188. Scand. *ø* which is almost always the *u*-Umlaut of Prim. Scand. **a* is unrepresented in Kendal, unless some of the words traced back to Scand. *a* really come from *ø*.

§ 189. Scand. *æ* and *ø* seem to be unrepresented in Kendal.

§ 190. Scand. *á* = *ā* § 64.§ 191. Scand. *é*§ 192. Scand. *í* = *ai* § 122.§ 193. Scand. *ó* = *uo* § 141.§ 194. Scand. *ú* = *yu* § 121 Note.§ 195. Scand. *ý* = *ai* § 124.

§ 196. Scand. *ei*.Scand. *ei* = \bar{e} § 53.= \bar{i} § 93.= *e* § 50.= ø § 59.§ 197. Scand. *ou*.Scand. *ou* = *au* § 118.= ø § 99.

III. OFrench and Anglo-Norman — Kendal.

§ 198. OFr. *a*.OFr. *a* = *a* §§ 61, 63 Note.= $\bar{i}\text{ø}$ in open syllables § 133.= ø in unstressed syllables.§ 199. OFr. *e*.OFr. *e* = $\bar{i}\text{ø}$ in open syllables § 136, III.= *v* after *r* § 57.§ 200. OFr. *i*.OFr. *i* = *i* § 37.= *ai* § 125.§ 201. OFr. *o* and ρ .OFr. *o* and ρ = $\bar{u}\text{ø}$ § 140, III.= *y* § 72.= ø § 56.OFr. *o* + *l* + cons. = *au* § 115 Note.OFr. ρ + *r* = ø § 81.§ 202. ANorm. *u*, OFr. *ou*.ANorm. *u*, OFr. *ou* = *au* § 119.= *yu* § 111 Note.= *y* § 72.= ø § 56.§ 203. OFr. \bar{v} = *iu*.

- § 204. OFr. *ü* = *iu* § 103.
 § 205. OFr. *ai* = *ē* § 52.
 § 206. ANorm. *oi* = *oi* § 127.
 § 207. OFr. *üi* = *iu* § 103 Note.

IV. Celtic — Kendal.

- § 208. Celtic *a* = *a* § 62 Note.
 § 209. Celtic *o* = *o* § 85.
 § 210. Celtic *u* = *y* § 72 Note.

Chapter V.

The Kendal consonants and their OE. equivalents.

k.

§ 211. *k* initially has four origins in Kendal representing 1. OE. *c*, α) before original back vowels, β) before original front vowels, 2. Scandinavian *k*, 3. OFr. *c* and 4. Celtic *c*. In Northumbrian *c* probably was never so far fronted as in WS., but remained at *c̣* (fronted *k*), which sound was probably preserved throughout the ME. period and became subsequently the velar (see Bülbring § 493).

Examples:

§ 212. I. OE. *c* before orig. back vowels.

<i>kat</i> sb. cat.	<i>kud</i> sb. cud.
<i>käld</i> adj. cold.	<i>kȳu</i> sb. cow.
<i>kørn</i> sb. corn.	<i>kjær</i> sb. care.
<i>kwbweb</i> sb. cobweb.	<i>kj̄s</i> sb. kiss.
	<i>kəslep</i> sb. rennet-bag.

II. *c* before orig. front vowels.*kaf* sb. chaff.*kɪst* sb. chest.*kɪyk* sb. blow.*kɪt* sb. milking pail (§ 34).

Note. The old forms **kærk*, *kærn* have been supplanted by borrowings from Polite English, e. g. *tʃærtʃ*, *tʃærn* (see § 55).

§ 213. Scand. *k*.*kęst* vb. cast.*kliþ* sb. clip, shear.*kɪnlɪn* sb. firewood.*klok-hęn* sb. sitting-hen.*kølęp* sb. rasher of bacon.§ 214. OFrench *c*.*kæk* sb. cock.*krekæt* sb. cricket (insect).*kraun* sb. crown.*kærlɪu* sb. curlew.§ 215. Celtic *c*.*klok* sb. clock (§ 85).*krił* sb. bench for pig-killing.*kruđz* sb. curds (§ 72 Note).

§ 216. Kendal *k* medially and finally has four origins, e. g. 1. OE. *c*, *cc*, *x*, 2. Scand. *k*, 3. OFrench *c*, *q*, 4. Celtic *k*, *c*.

Examples are:

§ 217. OE. *c*, *cc*, *x*.*aks* sb. axe.*fɔks* sb. fox.*ask* sb. newt.*jak* sb. oak.*bęk* sb. brook.*jakə* sb. acre.*bɪyk* sb. bench.*jok* sb. yoke.*biæk* vb. bake.*kliþk* sb. blow.*dɔkn* sb. dock.*kɪyk* sb. flow.*daik* sb. ditch.*mak* vb. make.*ęks* vb. ask.*sɪæk* sb. sake.§ 218. Scand. *k*.*bask* vb. bask (§ 61 Note).*blęk* adj. deep-yellow (of butter).

bylk sb. bulk.

gawk sb. simpleton.

kek vb. tilt up a cart (§ 50).

klək hən sb. sittinghen.

Note. In *klȳk* 'lump of rock' *ȳk* represents older *nt*; cf. Dan. *klinte* (§ 32 Note) and also ME. *clintes* CM. 17590. This change of the consonant is probably confined to the Kendal dialect and those most intimately connected with it, since the Lonsdale dialects have 'clint'.

§ 219. OFrench *c*, *q*.

bȳək sb. beak.

kək sb. cock.

bakl sb. good condition.

krəkət sb. cricket (insect).

§ 220. Celtic *c*.

klək sb. clock.

g.

§ 221. Kendal *g* initially has four origins, which are 1. α) OE. γ before original back vowels, β) OE. γ before original front vowels, 2. Scandinavian *g*, 3. OFrench *g*, and 4. Celtic *g*.

It is possible, that in Northumbrian γ , when fronted, had a sound parallel to the fronted *k* (see § 361 and Bülbring, § 493). In some cases fronted γ has become 'j', e. g. *jēt*, *jilp* in others 'g', (see below).

Examples are:

§ 222. I. OE. γ before orig. back vowels.

gū vb. go.

gīs sb. pl. geese.

gandrīn sb. gander.

gōst sb. ghost.

gauld sb. gold.

gūđ adj. good.

gīwłək sb. crowbar.

gūm sb. gum.

gēm sb. game.

gūus sb. goose.

Note. In *gō* sb. 'gall', *garn* sb. 'garn', *g* represents *g* from such forms as **galla*, *garn*, see Bülbring, § 492, Anm. 1.

gezlyn sb. gosling (§ 48) is probably native, representing OE. *zēsling; for which cf. ME. geslyng WW. 638, 17.

§ 223. II. OE. *ȝ* before orig. front vowels.

gawersəm adj. ravenous. *tugidār* adv. together.

gidār vb. gather (§ 33 Note). *gīt* vb. get.

gīv vb. give.

§ 224. Scandinavian *g*.

gab sb. talkativeness. *gīæp* vb. gape (§ 132).

gadftī sb. gadfly. *gōm* sb. good sense.

gīldært sb. hair-noose. *gust* sb. gust.

§ 225. OFrench *g*.

gē adj. gay.

§ 226. Celtic *g*.

gaun sb. gown.

§ 227. Kendal *g* medially and finally has six sources and corresponds to 1. OE. medial and final *cȝ*, 2. OE. *cc*, ME. *ck* voiced, 3. Scand. *gg*, 4. OFr. *g*, 5. OFr. *c* voiced, 6. Celtic *g*.

Examples:

§ 228. OE. *cȝ*.

brīȝ sb. bridge.

līȝ vb. 1) lie, 2) lay.

dōȝ sb. dog.

pīȝ sb. pig.

hōȝ sb. sheep.

rīȝ sb. ridge.

§ 229. OE. **cc*, ME. *ck*.

hag vb. chop, cut § 60.

hagl vb. bungle, spoil § 60.

§ 230. Scand. *gg*.

bag sb. bag.

klēg sb. gadfly.

dēg vb. water.

lēg sb. leg.

ēg sb. egg.

rag sb. hoar frost.

ēg(æn) vb. incite, spur on.

stēg sb. gander.

§ 231. OFrench *g*.*bargīn* sb. bargain.§ 232. OFrench *c*.*fuḡə* sb. sugar (§§ 72, 310).§ 233. Celtic *g*.*bog* sb. bog.*boḡl* sb. spectre.*boḡl* vb. shy (of horses).*krag* sb. crag.*sk*.

§ 234. Kendal *sk* initially has three origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *sc*, 2. Scandinavian *sk* and 3. OFrench *sq*, *sc* etc.

The usual development of OE. *sc* and Scand. *sk* in Kendal has been to *f*, but *sk* has been preserved in a small number of words. These are certainly relatively older than the '*f*'-forms in most cases, though some words seem always to have had *f*; e. g. Kendal *fip* (sheep), ME. *scēp*, *scēap*, OE. (Angl.) *scēp*. There is little doubt that in the early ME. period *sk* and *f* existed side by side, the former being used before orig. back vowels, the latter before orig. front. Then about the 15th century the two sounds were promiscuously used, as *skēl* sb. 'scale' for **fīəl* cf. ME. *schale* Pr. P. 443. *fīlə* sb. 'scree' represents ME. **schēl-e* and OE. **scealu* for **skælu*. *f* has usurped the place of *sk* in *aʃəz* sb. 'ashes', but this change may be much later; cf. *as-būərd* 'box for keeping ashes in' for **ask-būərd*, with ME. *aske* Pr. P. 15, *asken* n. pl. Hav. 2841.

OFrench *sq*, *sc* have remained *sk*.

Examples are:

§ 235. OE. *sc* and *sc*.*skēl* sb. scale.*skrat* vb. scratch.*skift* vb. shift, remove.*skuər* sb. a score (= twenty).

§ 236. Scandinavian *sk*.*skai* sb. sky.*skanti* adj. greedy.*skart* adj. frightened.*skel* sb. shell (§ 41).*skētf* sb. untidily dressed person (§ 53).*skwab* sb. lowbacked long seat.§ 237. OFrench *sq*, *sc*.*skalap* sb. piece of a garment hanging loose.*skart* adj. with the skin knocked off.*skōd* vb. scald.*skūul* sb. school.*skūor* vb. scour (§ 141 Note).

§ 238. Kendal *sk* finally corresponds to 1. OE. *sc* when final, and 2. Scand. *sk*, but the examples are few. They are:

I. OE. *sc*.*frosk* sb. frog. Cf. OE. *forsc*, *frox*, ME. *frosk*, *frosch*.

Pr. P. 180.

glisk sb. shine forth (of sun).Note. In **ask* sb. 'newt' *sk* represents OE. *ǣ-x-*, ME. *-sk-*.II. Scandinavian *sk*.*bask* vb. bask.*ʏ*.

§ 239. Kendal *ʏ* occurs only medially and finally, and corresponds to 1. OE. *nȝ*, 2. OE. *nc'*, 3. Scandinavian *ng*, 4. Scand. *gn*, 5. Scand. *nk*.

Examples are:

I. OE. *ng*.*fȝor* sb. finger.*raȝ* adj. wrong.*gaȝ* vb. go.*sȝraȝ* adj. strong.

II. OE. *nc.*

beyk sb. bench (§ 43).

kink sb. choking sensation (§ 32).

þeyk vb. thank (§ 44).

waykl adj. feeble (§ 63).

§ 240. I. Scandinavian *ng.*

dijv sb. noise.

hijv vb. hang.

stijv vb. fling.

tay sb. sting.

Note. *-y-* in *ayz* sb. pl. awns of barley, corresponds to Scand. *gn.* Cf. ON. *ogn*, gen. *agnar*.

II. Scand. *nk.*

hayk sb. hank.

spijk sb. chaffinch.

Note. *yk* in *kliyk* sb. lump of rock represents older *nt*. Cf. Dan. *klinte* (see § 32 Note).

§ 241. Kendal *j*, which only occurs initially has five origins corresponding to 1. OE. *ǰ* (Gmc. *j*), 2. OE. *ǰ* (Gmc. *g*), 3. Scand. *j*, 4. Scand. *ǰ*, 5. a peculiar development of *ɞ* from older *ē*, *ǣ* (See §§ 131 Note, 134 Note).

Examples:

I. OE. *ǰ* (Gmc. *j*).

ji pron. ye.

ʝok sb. joke.

ʝær sb. year.

ʝyʝ adj. young.

II. OE. *ǰ* (Gmc. *g*).

ʝalǝ adj. yellow.

ʝet sb. gate.

ʝest sb. yeast.

ʝistǝdi adv. yesterday.

Note. in *ʝet* adv. yet, *ʝarǝ* sb. yarrow, *ʝök* sb. yolk, it is uncertain whether *j* represents Gmc. *g* or *j*.

§ 242. I. Scand. *j*.

ʝiur sb. udder.

II. Scand. *g*.

ʝaul vb. howl.

§ 243. Older Kendal $\bar{t}a$ initially has become
ja, *je* in.

jak sb. oak.

jakə sb. acre.

jans adv. once.

jan pron. and num. one.

jeđər sb. fence made of dead sticks.

t.

§ 244. Kendal *t* initially has four origins, 1. OE. *t*,
2. Scand. *t*, 3. OFr. *t*, 4. OFr. *cu*.

Examples:

OE. *t*.

tāstīks sb. pieces of willow bark used for besom.

tīə sb. toe.

tīətf vb. teach.

tūsl sb. tussle.

Note. In *tīə* the one *t* represents ME. *t* OE. *t* in *ðæt-ān*. *t* in
tait probably represents OE. *ð*, ME. *t*.

§ 245. Scand. *t*.

tak vb. take. *tay* sb. sting.

tarn sb. tarn.

§ 246. OFr. *t*.

tənt sb. tent. *tīəbl* sb. table.

tart sb. tart.

§ 247. OFr. *cu*.

twilt sb. quilt.

§ 248. Kendal *t* medially and finally has four ori-
gins, corresponding to 1. OE. *t*, 2. Scand. *t*, 3. OFr. *t* and
4. Celtic *t*.

§ 249. OE. *t*.

baut sb. bolt. *dūst* sb. dust.

jēt sb. gate.

fetl(yp) vb. prepare.

þaut vb. pret. thought.

Note. OE. *d*, when unstressed in ME., has been unvoiced in Kendal in a few participles and in the word *foræt* adv. forward. — e. g. — *kilt* past. part. killed, *telt* past part. told. In *dryut* sb. drought *t* represents ME. *hþ* from OE. *ǰð* in the oblique cases **druzðes*, **druzðe*. *druzaþ* would give **druþ*.

§ 250. Scand. *t*.

gyst sb. gust.

kęst vb. cast.

ūast sb. curds.

Note. -st-n has become -sn in *kęsn* cast. pp. to *kęst* vb. cast.

§ 251. OFr. *t*.

antęz conj. in case.

bjęst sb. beast.

bat sb. stroke (cf. scythe).

twilt sb. quilt.

więst vb. waste.

Note. *sts* has become *s* in the n. pl. *bīęs* 'cattle'.

§ 252. Celtic *t*.

brat sb. apron.

§ 253. The demonstrative pronoun '*t*' = the, perhaps represents the final *t* in OE. *ðæt*, cf. *tīð* the one, OE. *ðętan*. When *ð* does actually occur, as in verse, it is borrowed from Literary English.

d.

§ 254. Kendal *d* initially has three origins corresponding to 1. OE. *d*, 2. Scand. *d* and 3. OFr. *d*.

Examples:

§ 255. OE. *d*.

daft adj. foolish.

dę sb. day.

daik sb. ditch.

dīd sb. deed.

§ 256. Scand. *d*.

dauli adj. melancholy.

dęzd adj. confused.

dęg vb. water.

dįy sb. noise.

§ 257. OFr. *d*.*dāb* vb. daub.*dīəm* sb. dame.*dīf* sb. dish.*dūt* vb. doubt.

§ 258. Kendal *d* medially and finally has six origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *d*, 2. OE. *þ*, 3. Scand. *d*, 4. Scand. *ð*, 5. OFr. *d*, and 6. OFr. *t*.

Original *þ*, *ð* whether OE., or Scand. became *d* in Kendal before *r* and *l*, and in medial positions between two vowels, which *d* was later advanced to the point alveolar position (§ 28) when *r* followed, giving *d*.

Examples:

I. OE. *d*.*aidl* adj. idle.*ladl* sb. ladle.*dīəd* adj. dead.*maud* sb. mould.

Note. In *bundl* sb. 'bundle' *d* has been inserted, probably owing to the influence of Literary English. Otherwise original *d* between *n* and *l* has been lost, E. g. *kanl*, *hanl*, *ranþbōk*, *kīnlīn*.

II. OE. *þ*.*stidl* vb. walk lazily vandyke.*swadl* vb. swathe.*wīdī* sb. bent ozier.§ 259. I. Scand. *d*.*ēldīn* sb. fuel.*padək* sb. frog.II. Scand. *ð*.*adl* vb. earn.*rad(yp)* vb. tidy.*rīdīn* adj. peevish.*stīdī* sb. anvil.§ 260. I. OFr. *d*.*skōd* vb. scald.*medl* vb. meddle.II. OFr. *t*.*pōdīf* sb. porridge.

l.

§ 261. Kendal *l* initially has four origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *l*, 2. OE. *hl*, 3. Scand. *l*, 4. Scand. *hl*.

Examples.

I. OE. *l*.

lay adj. long.

lig vb. lie.

lam sb. lamb.

lām adj. lame.

II. OE. *hl*.

laf vb. laugh.

lād sb. load.

ladl sb. ladle.

lōf sb. loaf.

§ 262. I. Scand. *l*.

lēg sb. leg.

lēt sb. seek.

lei sb. scythe.

līap sb. barn.

II. Scand. *hl*.

laup vb. leap.

§ 263. Kendal *l* medially and finally has three origins, corresponding to — 1. OE. *l*, 2. Scand. *l*, and 3. OFr. *l*.

Examples:

OE. *l*.

āld adj. old.

falō adj. fallow.

bawl sb. bowl.

gæsl sb. gristle.

Note. In the combination *o* + *l* + cons. *l* has in most cases been lost, e. g. *baut* sb. bolt, *maud* sb. mould. Where it is present as in *gauld* gold, *baulstō* bolster, it is due to the influence of Literary English.

§ 264. Scand. *l*.

meldær sb. quantity of corn. *daylj* adj. gloomy.

gildært sb. hairnoose.

§ 265. OFr. *l*.

alākē sb. vinegar.

skaləp sb. loose piece of a garment.

§ 266. The combinations *kl*, *gl*, have remained in Kendal throughout, the change to *tl*, *dl*, being unknown.

Examples:

I. *kl*.*klavə* sb. clover.*klim* vb. climb.*klɔp* sb. cloth.II. *gl*.*glad* adj. glad.*glas* sb. glass.*glɔp* vb. stare.

§ 267. Kendal *n* initially has six origins, corresponding to — 1. OE. *n*, 2. OE. *cn*, 3. OE. *ʒn*, and 4. OE. *hn*, 5. Scand. *n*, 6. OFr. *n*.

There was probably at one time a distinction made in the Kendal dialect in the pronunciation of *n* from OE. *n*, and *n* from OE. *cn*, the latter possibly being unvoiced. Now, however, there is no trace of any such distinction. Other, Northern dialects according to Ellis unvoiced the *n* from the latter source; e. g. *nā* from **cnāwa* (Ellis spells it *nhaa* EE. Pron. V, p. 542). The older pronunciation must have been supplanted owing to the influence of Literary English.

Examples.

I. OE. *n*.*nain* num. nine.*nɛbər* sb. neighbour.*naut* sb. nothing.*nɪd* vb. need.II. OE. *cn*.*nā* vb. know.*nɪəd* vb. knead.*naiƒ* sb. knife.*nɪəv* sb. knave.*nɔk* vb. knock.III. OE. *ʒn*.*nā* vb. gnaw.

IV. OE. *hn*.

nēk sb. neck. *nēf* adj. tender, nesh.

§ 268. Scand. *n*.

nīaf sb. fist.

§ 269. OFr. *n*.

naturæl sb. simpleton.

§ 270. Kendal *n*, medially and finally, has six sources 1. OE. *n*, 2. Scand. *n*, 3. OFr. *n*, 4. OE. *nȝ*, 5. OE. *nd*, 6. Scand. *ng* — the last three occurring only with secondary, or absence of stress.

Examples:

OE. *n*.

bēnd vb. bend.

hyni sb. honey.

born p. part. born.

myun sb. moon.

§ 271. Scand. *n*.

apn conj. perhaps.

grēn sb. prong of a fork.

brakn sb. bracken.

slekn vb. slake the thirst.

§ 272. OFr. *n*.

antaz conj. in case.

karən sb. carrion.

§ 273. OE. *nȝ*.

berijīn sb. funeral.

fritīnz sb. footprints.

ibmīn sb. evening.

§ 274. OE. *nd*.

gītīn pres. part. getting.

sēlīn pres. part. selling.

mēkin pres. part. making.

sētīn pres. part. setting.

§ 275. Scand. *ng*.

ēldīn sb. fuel.

r.

§ 276. Kendal *r* initially has six origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *r*, 2. OE. *hr*, 3. OE. *wr*, 4. Scand. *r*, 5. OFr. *r*, 6. Celtic *r*.

Examples:

I. OE. *r*.

<i>rā</i> sb. row.	<i>rīap</i> sb. rope.
<i>rapk</i> adj. close, thick.	<i>rad</i> adj. red.

II. OE. *hr*.

<i>rig</i> sb. ridge.	<i>riū</i> vb. rue.
-----------------------	---------------------

III. OE. *wr*.

<i>rait</i> vb. write.	<i>rīp</i> sb. wreath.
------------------------	------------------------

§ 277. Scand. *r*.

<i>rag</i> sb. hoarfrost.	<i>rīak</i> vb. wander.
<i>raiv</i> vb. tear.	<i>rād up</i> vb. tidy.
	<i>rens</i> vb. rince.

§ 278. OFrench. *r*.

<i>ramp</i> vb. ruin, destroy.	<i>revat</i> sb. rivet.
<i>rēdž</i> sb. rage.	<i>rozīn</i> sb. resin.

§ 279. Celtic *r*.

<i>ryb</i> vb. rub.

§ 280. Kendal *r*, medially and finally, corresponds to 1. OE. *r*, 2. Scand. *r*, 3. OFr. *r*, and 4. Celtic *r*.

Examples:

OE. *r*.

<i>bərə</i> vb. borrow.	<i>brīp</i> vb. bring.
<i>bərd</i> sb. bird.	<i>ēdər</i> pron. either.
	<i>hōrs</i> sb. horse.

§ 281. Scand. *r*.

<i>bər</i> sb. whirr, noise.	<i>grēn</i> sb. prong of a fork.
	<i>harə</i> sb. harrow.

§ 282. OFr. *r*.*badžər* sb. small corn dealer.*bargīn* sb. bargain.*hyrt* sb. hurt.*krəkət* sb. cricket (insect).§ 283. Celtic *r*.*krag* sb. crag.*krīl* sb. bench for pig killing.*krūdz* sb. curds.*t*.

§ 284. Kendal *t* occurs only when before *r* or *ə* + *r*, and corresponds to 1. OE. *t*, 2. OFr. *t*.

Examples:

I. OE. *t* initially.*trīu* adj. true.*trīuþ* sb. truth.*trōf* sb. trough.*trenl* sb. wheel of wheel barrow.II. OFr. *t* initially.*trai* vb. try.*trūbl* sb. trouble.III. OE. *t* medially.*betər* adj. better.*stray* adj. strong.*wēltər* vb. stagger about.IV. OFr. *t* medially.*altər* vb. alter.*matər* sb. matter.*partridž* sb. partridge.*d*.

§ 285. Kendal *d* occurs before *r* and *ə* + *r*. Initially it corresponds to OE. *d* and Scand. *d*.

Examples:

dra vb. draw.*dr̄i* adj. tedious.*drai* adj. dry.*dr̄iam* vb. dream.

d in *dr̄yūn* vb. drown most probably represent Scand. *d*, not OE. *d*. E. g. **družna* see § 109 Note and Björkman p. 176.

§ 286. Medially *d* corresponds to 1. OE. intervocalic *d* and *þ*, 2. Scand. *d*. This treatment of *þ* is one of the leading characteristics of the Kendal dialect and of those most nearly related. (Ellis EE. Pron. V, p. 556—557, and 565 see D. 31 var 3. Nos. 6—11.) Elsewhere as in Midyorkshire [D 30 var 1] Muker, Hawes and Lower-Holker-in-Cartmel we get *d̄* [Ellis's dh]. When the change $þ < d$ took place is unknown, but is probably later than the ME. period, for in ME. a few *þ* forms actually occur where now in Kendal we have *d*; e. g. *ayþer* Hav. 2665, *oþer* Hav. 1755. I have divided the cases where orig. OE. *d* and *þ* have become *d* in Kendal, into three groups, according as ME. shows 1. *d*, 2. *þ*, 3. *d*, or *þ*. In all these cases Literary English has *ð*, which sound has clearly usurped the place *d* in several instances. Of the two types *d* and *þ* the *d*-type seems to be Northern, the *þ*-type Midland and Southern as a whole. It is yet highly probable that there were far more words with *þ*, than are actually recorded. Stratmann-Bradley gives only two words which show both *d* and *þ*.

Examples:

OE. *d* and *þ*.I. ME. *d*.*bl̄d̄ar* sb. bladder.*h̄īd̄ar* adv. hither.*fād̄ar* sb. father.*mād̄ar* sb. mother.*gīd̄ar* vb. gather.*wēd̄ar* sb. weather.*hw̄īd̄ar* adv. whither.

II. ME. *þ*.*þēðar* pro. either.*uþar* pro. other.*ruþar* sb. rudder.*hwēðar* pro. which.

Note. *jeðar* fence made of dead sticks, OE. *eaðor* probably belongs here.

III. ME. *d* and *þ*.*feðar* sb. feather.*leðar* sb. leather.

§ 287. Scand. *d* has become *ð* in:

blaðar sb. noise.

§ 288. OFr. *ss* (*scissoire*) has become *ð* through *ð* in *sįðarz* sb. scissors from older **sįðarz*.

§ 289. Kendal *ð* after the cons. *l*, *n* and *r* represents OE. and Scand. *d*.

Examples:

I. OE. *d*.*hįndar* adj. hind.*muþdar* sb. murder.*hįndar* vb. hinder.*wuþdar* sb. wonder.*fuþdar* sb. shoulder.II. Scand. *d*.*gįldart* sb. snare.*meþdar* sb. quantity of corn.*þ*.

§ 290. Kendal *þ* occurs initially and finally and represents 1. OE. *þ*, 2. Scand. *þ*. Initially it has remained unaltered. At the end of words, it represents ME. final *þ*, usually from a final consonant but not always so.

Examples:

I. OE. *þ*.*broþ* sb. broth.*tiuþ* sb. tooth.*dāþ* sb. death.*wurþ* sb. and adj. worth.

II. Scand. *þ*.*bjaþ* pro. both.*liþ* sb. barn.*ð*.

§ 291. Kendal *ð* only occurs in a very few examples, and represents a ME. voicing of OE. *þ*, when in a position of secondary stress (see HES. § 780). Initially, it represents OE. *anā* Scand. *þ*; finally, OE. medial *ð* in such words as **smōðe* ME. *smothe* (see § 107), *lāðere* ME. *lāthere* Hamp. Ps. LXXVII, I*.

Examples:

I. OE. *þ* initially.*ðen* adv. then.*ðær* adv. there.*ði* adj. thy.*ðyu* pro. thou.II. Scand. *þ* initially.*ðe* pro. they.*ðor* (*ðor*) pro. these.III. OE. medial *ð*.*lið* adj. loath.*smuð* adj. smooth.*s*.

§ 292. Kendal *s* initially corresponds to 1. OE. *s* 2. Scand. *s*, 3. OFr. *s*, and 4. OE. *sc* in unstressed positions.

For *sk* see § 234 ff.

The change *sc* to *s* took place already in the ME. period, in the Northern dialects (Morsbach § 6, A 16).

Examples:

I. OE. *s*.*sā* sb. saw.*sinj* sb. sinew.*sebm* num. seven.*sparə* sb. sparrow.

II. Scand. *s*.

sail vb. strain, sb. sieve etc. *stīdī* sb. anvil.

slōkŋ vb. slake. *stōrkŋ* vb. stiffen, congeal.

III. OFr. *s*.

sarə vb. serve, feed. *sās* vb. scold.

siŋər adj. sure.

IV. OE. *sc*.

sal, *-sl-*, vb. shall.

sud, *səd*, vb. should.

§ 293. In medial and final positions *Kendal s* has the following origins —

1. OE. and Scand. *s* have remained unvoiced α) when final, except when immediately preceded by a voiced stop, β) when a voiceless stop or stops precede, or follow.

2. OE. *rs* has become *s* in a few words, but in other cases *r* remains.

3. When at the end of a syllable with *l* following in the next, *s* seems to remain unvoiced.

4. Medial and final *sk* from OE. *sc* and Scand. *sk*, as a rule are either preserved, or become *f*; but owing to assimilation pass into *s* in a few words.

Examples:

§ 294. OE. final *s*.

byus sb. cowstall.

hyus sb. house.

glas sb. glass.

lōs sb. loss.

§ 295. Scand. final *s*.

laus adj. loose.

Note. *lūs* vb. loose is probably derived from ME. *lōs* adj. loose of Scand. origin. See Stratmann-Bradley p. 405.

§ 296. OE. *s* before voiceless stops.*baulstə* sb. bolster.*gəsl* sb. gristle.*fasn* vb. fasten.*ʃamfɪəst* adj. shamefaced.*waks* vb. grow.Note. *ɛks* vb. ask, is by metathesis for **ɛsk*.§ 297. OE. *rs* < *s* in:*bas* sb. perch (fish).*wasn* vb. grow worse.

but

gərs grass.§ 298. OE. *s* before *l*.*kəsləp* sb. rennet bag.*tusl* sb. tussle.§ 299. OE. *sc* < *s* by assimilation.*asbūərd* sb. box for keeping ashes in, for **ask-būərd*.§ 300. Scand. *sk* < *s* by assimilation.*məns* sb. kindness. Cf. *mənsfʊl*.*rəns* vb. rince.

z.

§ 301. Kendal *z* only occurs medially and finally, and corresponds to, 1. ME. *s* in medial intervocalic positions from OE. *s*, 2. Scand. medial *s*, 3. OFr. medial *s*, 4. ME. final *s* in unstressed positions except when a voiceless consonant precedes, 5. OFr. unstressed *s*, 6. *s* after a voiced stop.

Examples:

§ 302. Medial ME. *s*.*bɪzn* sb. besom.*glēz* vb. make shine.*blēz* vb. blaze.*tɪz* vb. tease.*wɪznɪli* adj. wizzened.

z in *hɛzl* sb. hazel; is the usual development of original intervocalic *s*, cf. hesyl Pr. P. 288. *gɛzlɪn* sb. gosling instead of **gɛslɪn* is explained owing to the fact that the syllables in this word were

divided as follows — *ges-ling*. *Tysl* sb. tussle and *kaslap* sb. rennet bag represent older **tusl-en* and *kesl-op*. In these cases the intermediate vowel was lost previous to the voicing of *s*.

§ 303. Scand. medial *s*.

mēzd adj. confused. *dēzd* adj. dazed.

§ 304. OFr. medial *s*.

rəzɪn sb. resin.

§ 305. ME. final *s*.

afəz sb. pl. ashes. *oləz* adv. always.

hʏuzəz sb. pl. houses. *əz* conj. as.

The pl. *əz* is probably a new formation from **aŋ*.

§ 306. OFr. final *s*.

antəz conj. in case.

f.

§ 307. Kendal *f* initially has three origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *sć*, 2. Scand. *sk*, 3. OFr. *s*.

In some words *f* represents Northern ME. *sch* (i. e. *f* or some similar sound) but in other cases it must have taken the place of ME. *sk*, especially in words like *salə* adj. shallow, *fərl* vb. slide (see § 234). *-fag* in *butəfag* piece of bread and butter, may represent OE. **sceacza*, but its origin is as yet undecided. For medial *cʒ* < *g* cf. **docza* < *dog*, *licza* < *lig* etc. (§§ 227, 228).

Examples:

§ 308. OE. *sć*.

fadə sb. shadow.

fip sb. sheep.

fak vb. shake.

fərt adj. short.

fam sb. shame.

friŋk vb. shrink.

fɪlf sb. shelf.

fryb sb. shrub.

fɪlə sb. scree.

fɪu sb. shoe.

§ 309. Scand. *sk*.*falə* adj. shallow.*fərl* vb. slide.§ 310. OFr. *s*.*fugə* sb. sugar.

This may however be borrowed from Literary English as *s* in *siuər* sure (OFr. *sūr*) has remained unaltered.

§ 311. Medially and finally Kendal *f* corresponds to 1. final OE, *sċ*, 2. final Scand. *sk*, 3. final OE. *c*, after *n*, 4. Scand. *k* after *n*, 5. OFr. *ge* unvoiced. In some words OE. *sċ* must have remained in a fronted form until it became *f*, in others it became *sk* early. In some of the latter *f* took the place of *sk* either by analogy with existing *-f-* forms or by borrowing from Literary English. Examples of old *-sċ* becoming *f* are, *ef* sb. ash ME. *esche* Cath. 117. *fif* sb. fish ME. *fische* CM. 2865. *wef* vb. wash ME. *wesche* CM. 27547 *wasche* CM. 15319. *f* has taken the place of older **sk-* in *afəz* sb. pl. ashes (see § 234), *dif* sb. dish ME. *disc* Lazamon 19692. Probably the Scand. words *buf* sb. bush, *raf* adj. rash, had *-sk* in the Kendal dialect at the time of Cursor Mundi. OE. *ċ* has become *f* after *n* in the words *bēnf* sb. bench and *ranf* sb. 'thickset-man'. This form with *f* is perhaps due to the oblique cases, **benċes*, **benċe* the nom. **benc* giving *bĭnk* and *bēnk* (§§ 34, 43). **Benċe* would give ME. **benche*, which would become *bēnf*, with simplification of *tf*, to *f* after *n*. Yet perhaps this form is merely borrowed from Literary English. But in the case of *ranf* this cannot be so, as the word does not occur in Literary English. Here undoubtedly the *f* is derived from the oblique cases **rinċes*, **rinċe*, the ME. *renk* Gaw. 691 coming from the nom. *rinc*, which would give Kendal **rayk*.

Bunf sb. bunch from Scand. *bunki, cf. OIc. bunke pile, heap Norw. dial. bunke heap (Aasen p. 90) is probably from a ME. *bunche, with fronting of older *k*. In *punf* vb. punch, hit, ME. *g* (*dʒ*) has been unvoiced to *ch* (*tʃ*) and then simplified to *f*, as above.

Examples:

§ 312. Final OE. *sċ*.

<i>afaz</i> sb. ashes.	<i>kef</i> sb. kecks.
<i>dif</i> sb. dish.	<i>ref</i> sb. rush.
<i>ef</i> sb. ash (Fraxinus).	<i>þrefauld</i> sb. threshold.
<i>fif</i> sb. fish.	<i>wef</i> vb. wash.

§ 313. Final Scand. *sk*.

<i>buf</i> sb. bush.	<i>raf</i> adj. rash.
----------------------	-----------------------

§ 314. Final OE. *ċ* after *n*.

<i>bēnf</i> sb. bench.	<i>ranf</i> sb. thickset-man.
------------------------	-------------------------------

§ 315. Scand. *k* after *n*.

bunf sb. bunch.

§ 316. OFr. *ge* (*ʒ*).

porðif sb. porridge.

p.

§ 317. Kendal *p* initially contains only a small number of words, of which a few are OE., one Scand., most OFr., and the remainder uncertain.

Its sources are 1. OE. *p*, 2. Scand. *p*, 3. OFr. *p*.

Examples:

I. OE. *p*.

<i>parək</i> sb. paddock.	<i>plūu</i> sb. plough.
<i>pīk</i> sb. pitch.	<i>pūu</i> vb. pull.
<i>pūək</i> sb. bag.	

II. Scand. *p*.*padək* sb. frog.III. OFr. *p*.*pār* sb. pair.*pē* vb. pay.*pārliſ* adj. dangerous.*padis* porridge.

Note. *park* sb. park may be of OFr. or of OE. origin (§ 60).

§ 318. Kendal *p* medially and finally corresponds to 1. OE. *p*, 2. Scand. *p*, and 3. OFr. *p*.

Examples:

I. OE. *p*.*apl* sb. apple.*rīap* sb. rope.*hūap* vb. hope.*ſip* sb. sheep.*apn* vb. open.*hwēlp* sb. puppy.

Note. In *hwēlp* vb. hobble (used of horses) *b* seems to have been unvoiced (see § 78). Usually older *b*, whatever its origin, remains voiced.

II. Scand. *p*.*apn* conj. perhaps.*hap* vb. wrap.*giap* vb. gape.*klip* vb. shear.*kōlap* vb. rasher of bacon.*(jet)stiap* sb. gate post (§ 110 Note).III. OFr. *p*.*frap* vb. splutter.*ramp* vb. ruin, destroy.*kupl* sb. couple.*supə* sb. supper.*b*.

§ 319. Kendal *b* initially has four sources —
1. OE. *b*, 2. Scand. *b*, 3. OFr. *b*, 4. Celtic *b*.

Examples:

I. OE. *b*.*bai* vb. buy.*bīak* vb. bake.*barŋ* sb. child.*bizŋ* sb. besom.*bek* sb. brook.*blind* adj. blind.II. Scand. *b*.*bag* sb. bag.*bask* vb. bask.*blēk* adj. deep yellow of butter.*brakŋ* sb. bracken, fern.*byl* sb. bull.*bər* sb. whirr.III. OFr. *b*.*badžər* sb. small corndealer. *bīak* sb. beak.*bārəl* sb. barrel.*bōnī* adj. bonny.*bakl* sb. buckle.IV. Celtic *b*.*bog* sb. bog.*brat* sb. apron.

§ 320. Kendal *b* medially and finally has seven sources. These are 1. OE. *b*, *bb*, 2. Scand. *b*, *bb*, 3. OFr. *b*, 4. Celtic *b*, 5. OE. *f* before *n* < *b*, 6. Scand. *f* before *n* < *b*, 7. Scand. *pp* is voiced.

Examples:

I. OE. *b*, *bb*.*nēb* sb. beak.*frub* sb. shrub.*nēbər* sb. neighbour.*əbyut* prep. about.II. Scand. *b*, *bb*.*blab* vb. let out a secret. *gab* sb. talkativeness.*gabl* vb. chatter, gabble.

III. OFr. *b*.*īəbl* adj. able.*tīəbl* sb. table.*trūbl* sb. trouble.IV. Celtic *b*.*ryb* vb. rub.

§ 321. OE. medial *f* (with the phonetic value $\exists v$; see Bülbring, AE. Elementarb. § 474) has been stopped before *n* in the words *ēbm* adv. straight, just, *ībmīn* sb. evening, *sebŋ* num. seven, *alebŋ* num. eleven, which represent OE. *efne*, *æfnunȝ*, *seofon* and **elleofon*. In the two last words the Kendal form must have been derived from a ME. **seune*, **elleu-ne*; cf. ME. *seuen* CM. 508 *elleuen* CM. 4088. The development was probably *fn* < *bn* < *bm* < *bm*. In *sebŋti* num. seventy, *m* seems to have been dissimilated to *n*, owing to the following *-t*. Here *ḃ* may have been preserved throughout, if this be a genuine dialect word.

§ 322. Scand. *pp* has probably been voiced in *nab* vb. seize grab at, cf. Dan. *nappe*.

m.

§ 323. Kendal *m* initially has three sources, viz. 1. OE. *m*, 2. Scand. *m*, 3. OFr. *m*.

Examples:

I. OE. *m*.*mad* adj. mad.*mītf* adj. much.*maud* sb. mould, earth.*myun* sb. moon.II. Scand. *m*.*meldər* sb. a quantity of corn.*męns* sb. kindness.*męzd* adj. confused.

III. OFr. *m*.

maʦər sb. matter. *mɛdʌ* vb. meddle.

mʉnʒi sb. money.

§ 324. Medially and finally Kendal *m* has four sources, which are 1. OE. *m*, 2. Scand. *m*, 3. OFr. *m*, 4. OE. *n* after *f* < *m* by assimilation.

Examples:

I. OE. *m*.

hamər sb. hammer. *kramʌ* vb. scramble.

hʉəm sb. home. *sʉm* pro. some.

In *hwɛmʌ* vb. upset, older *lm* has become *mʌ*.

II. Scand. *m*.

blʉm sb. bloom. *gɔm* sb. good sense.

wāmʌ vb. roll about.

III. OFr. *m*.

blʉəm vb. blame. *ramp* vb. ruin.

kām adj. calm. *tʃimlɔ* sb. chimney.

IV. OE. *f* + *n* < *bm*,

ɛbʉn adv. straight. *ibmʉn* sb. evening.

sɛbʉn num. seven.

Note. Scand. *n* has become *m* in *ebʉn* sb. object.

f.

§ 325. Kendal *f* initially has four sources, which are 1. OE. *f*, 2. Scand. *f*, 3. OFr. *f*, 4. Celtic *f*.

Examples:

I. OE. *f*.

faʦər sb. father. *fʃʃ* sb. fish.

fʃn adj. glad. *fʃk* sb. fiitch.

II. Scand. *f*.*fēla* sb. fellow.*fē* vb. scare.*fūas* sb. waterfall.III. OFr. *f*.*fias* sb. face.*fēl* sb. flail.*frap* vt. splutter.IV. Celtic *f*.*fyn* sb. fun.

§ 326. Medially and finally Kendal *f* has four sources and corresponds to 1. OE. *f*, 2. OE. *h*, *Ʒ*, ME. final *gh*, 3. Scand. *f*, and 4. OFr. *f*.

§ 327. *f* when final in OE. and before voiceless consonants was voiceless and has remained so in such positions till the present day, whereas medial intervocalic *f* is always voiced. Such words as *snaf* vb. act queerly, and *fuft* sb. shovel, by the side of ME. *schovele*, are due to the early loss of *e* between *f* and *l*, producing forms like **snaf-l-en*, **schof-l-e*, which would remain unvoiced. On the other hand *gīav-lək* sb. crowbar goes back to a ME. *gavelokes*, Psalm LIV, 22, where *v* (older *f*) was intervocalic. In *daf* vb. stun, *t* has been lost between *f* and *l*. It represents OE. **dæft-lian*. In *af* adv. off, and *av*, *av*, prep. of; we have ME. *f* with full stress, and with lack of stress.

Examples:

daft adj. foolish.*kaf* sb. chaff.*eftər* prep. after.*lōf* sb. loaf.*hof* sb. half.*fīlf* sb. shelf.

In *nīaf* sb. fist *f* represents Scand. *f*, in *stuf* sb. stuff OFr. *f*.

§ 328. Medial OE. *h* and *Ʒ* (with probably the phonetic values C C [HES. § 896]) became when final *hw* (C°) in the ME. period and later passed into *f* (C). Medially they became *w*, giving rise to diphthongs in Modern English. The date of the change *hw* < *f* is not known, but is probably older than the 16th century. Wallis in the 17th gives *cōff*, *trōff*, *tuff*, *ruff*, *laff*, and adds 'Inough (singulare) sat multum sonatur inuff, atinough (plurale) sat multa sonatur enow'. These two last words appear in Kendal as *ənyf* and *əniy*, and represent ME. *inogh* : *inoghe*. They seem to be used indiscriminately.

Examples:

<i>laf</i> vb. laugh.	<i>ruf</i> adj. rough.
<i>lafter</i> sb. laughter.	<i>tɔf</i> adj. tough.
<i>lafter</i> sb. brood.	<i>trɔf</i> sb. trough.

v.

§ 329. Kendal *v* initially only occurs in words of OFr. origin; e. g.

<i>varə</i> adv. very.	<i>va-laik</i> adv. perhaps.
	<i>vau</i> vb. vow.

§ 330. Medially and finally Kendal *v* represents 1. OE. medial *f*, 2. OE. medial *f* after *l*, 3. OE. *f* before *r*, 4. Scand. *f*, ME. *v* in medial positions and 5. OFr. *v*.

In 1., 2. and 3. *f* was medial, in ME., not final. *gjavlək* sb. crowbar represents ME. *gavelokes* Ps. LIV, 22. In *kōvz* sb. pl. calves, *sōv* sb. salve we have ME. *l + f + vowel*. — e. g. *peos salfe* Mk. XIV, 5, calves Wicl. Num. XXIX, 32. In *ivər* adv. ever, *klavə* sb. clover, re-

presenting OE. *ǣfre*. clǣfre, *f* became intervocalic in ME.; e. g. *efere* Hom. I, 9, 21, *evere* Hav. 424.

Examples:

I. OE. *f*.

aivi sb. ivy. *gīv* vb. give.
draiv vb. drive.

Note. *hev* vb. have is derived from forms like *hafa*, *hafað*.

II. Scand. *f*.

raiv vb. tear. *sīəvz* sb. sedges.

III. OFr. *v*.

revat sb. rivet. *straiv* vb. strive.

hw.

§ 331. Kendal *hw* which only occurs initially, has five sources, which are 1. OE. *hw*, 2. OE. *cw*, 3. Scand. *kv*, 4. OFr. *qu*, 5. Celtic *chw*.

In unstressed positions *hw* always becomes *w*; e. g. *nīə tə war wi livt* = 'near to where we lived,' but *hwar is-tə gān?* = 'where art thou going?'

Examples:

I. OE. *hw*.

hwā, *hwīə* interrog. pro. who.
hwēdər pro. which.
hwēlp sb. puppy.
hwīl sb. wheel.

II. OE. *cw*.

hwīk adj. living.

III. Scand. *kv*.

hwai-kōf sb. heifer-calf.

IV. OFr. *qu*.*hwajət* adj. quiet.V. Celtic *chw*.*hwjn* sb. gorse. See § 31 Note.*w*.

§ 332. Kendal *w* initially corresponds, to 1. OE. *w*,
2. Scand. *v*, 3. Scand. *hw*, and 4. OFr. *v*.

Examples:

I. OE. *w*.*waild* adj. wild.*wapkl* adj. weak, feeble, etc.*wark* sb. work.*wepm* sb. weapon.II. Scand. *v*.*war* vb. waste. See § 60.III. Scand. *hw*.*wardas* sb. weekdays. See § 60.IV. OFr. *v*.*wjəst* vb. waste.*wjəstrəl* sb. wastrel.

§ 333. Medially Kendal *w* occurs only after *k*, *t*, *d* *s*,
and represents 1. OE. *w*, 2. Scand. *v*, and 3. OFr. *cu*.

Examples:

1. OE. *w*.*swadl* vb. swathe.*swain* sb. pig.*swjəl* sb. burn away (of a candle).

dwjnł vb. dwindle represents ME. **dwindelen* from *dwīnen*, cf.
ON. *dvīna*. *twain* vb. waste away, is of uncertain origin; but cannot
be for **dwain* as *dw* seems to remain voiced in Kendal.

II. OFr. *cu*.*twjłt* sb. quilt.

This change is in all probability due to the assimilation of the velar to the preceding alveolar in the compound *bed-twilt* for **bed-kwilt*.

h.

§ 334. The stress *h* in Kendal is always preserved when initial, but after consonants and in medial positions is always lost, e. g. *hamər* sb. hammer, but *tamər* the hammer, *taməriəd* the hammers head. In *hylət* sb. owl it seems to have been inserted where originally absent. It corresponds to 1. OE. *h*, 2. Scand. *h*, 3. OFr. *h*.

Examples:

I. OE. *h*.

hald sb. hold. *hād* sb. head.

II. Scand. *h*.

həpk sb. hank. *hij* vb. hang.

III. OFr. *h*.

hant vb. haunt. *hurt* sb. hurt.

tf.

§ 335. Kendal *tf* when initial corresponds to 1. OE. fronted *č*, 2. ANorm. *ch*.

Examples:

I. OE. *č*.

tfikn sb. chicken. *tfiuz* vb. choose.

tfiok vb. choke.

Note. *tforn* sb. churn, *tfortf* church instead of **korn* and **kork* are borrowed from Polite English. *tf* in *tfiti* sb. cat probably represents OE. *c*; cf. ME. *chitte*, whelp 'catulus'.

II. ANorm. *ch*.

tfēn sb. chain. *tfimlə* sb. chimney.

§ 336. Medially and finally *tf* corresponds to
1. OE. *é*, *éé*, 2. OE. *ɝ* after *t*, 3. ME. *ch* from OFr. *ch*, *c*.

Examples:

I. OE. *é*, *éé*.

batf sb. batch (from **bæces*, **bæce*).

ʋtf pro. each.

ratf vb. eructate.

II. OE. *ɝ* after *t*.

ortfət sb orchard. This is perhaps a loanword. See § 82.

III. ME. *ch*.

katf vb. catch.

dʒ.

§ 337. Kendal *dʒ* occurs only in a few words of ANorm. origin, and represents AN. *j* and *g*.

Examples:

I. Initial *dʒ* = ANorm. *j*.

dʒakdā sb. jackdaw.

dʒamiłaynək sb. heron.

dʒyŋst adv. just.

II. Medial *dʒ* = ANorm. *ǰ*.

ēdʒ sb. age.

rēdʒ sb. rage.

Note. In *badʒər* it represents OFr. *dj*, e. g. bladier. In *parʋridʒ* it represents Polite English *dʒ*.

Chapter VI.

Table of consonant-changes.

Kendal — OE. etc.

§ 338. Kendal *k*.

- Kendal *k* = 1. OE. *c* before original back vowels § 211, 1.
 = 2. OE. *c* before original front vowels
 § 211, II.
 = 3. OE. *cc*, *x*, medially § 216.
 = 4. Scand. *k* §§ 213, 218.
 = 5. OFr. *c*, *q* §§ 214, 213.
 = 6. Celtic *c* §§ 215, 220.

§ 339. Kendal *g*.

- Kendal *g* = 1. OE. *ȝ* before original back vowels § 221, 1.
 = 2. OE. *ȝ* before original front vowels § 221, 2.
 = 3. OE. *-cȝ-* medially § 228.
 = 4. OE. *-cc-* medially § 229.
 = 5. Scand. *g* initially § 224.
 = 6. Scand. *-gg* § 230.
 = 7. OFr. *g* §§ 225, 231.
 = 8. OFr. *c* medially § 232.
 = 9. Celtic *g* § 233.

§ 340. Kendal *sk*.

- Kendal *sk* = 1. OE. initial *sc* § 235.
 = 2. OE. final *sc* § 238, 1.
 = 3. Scand. *sk* §§ 236, 238, 2.
 = 4. OFr. *sq*, *sc* § 237.

§ 341. Kendal *ɣ*.

- Kendal *ɣ* = 1. OE. *nɣ* § 239, 1.
 = 2. OE. *nc* § 239, 2.
 = 3. Scand. *ng* § 240, 1.
 = 4. Scand. *nk* § 240, 2.
 = 5. Scand. *gn* § 240, 1 Note.

§ 342. Kendal *j*.

- Kendal *j* = 1. OE. *ǰ* (Gmc. *j*) § 241, 1.
 = 2. OE. *ǰ* (Gmc. *g*) § 241, 2
 = 3. Scand. *j* § 242, 1.
 = 4. Scand. *g* § 242, 2.
 = 5. Older Kendal *ǰə* § 243.

§ 343. Kendal *t*.

- Kendal *t* = 1. OE *t* §§ 244, 249, 253.
 = 2. OE. final *d* unstressed § 249 Note.
 = 3. Scand. *t* §§ 245, 250.
 = 4. OFr. *t* §§ 246, 251.
 = 5. OFr. *cu* § 247.
 = 6. Celtic *t* § 252.

§ 344. Kendal *d*.

- Kendal *d* = 1. OE. *d* §§ 255, 258, 1.
 = 2. OE *þ* medially § 258, 2.
 = 3. Scand. *d* §§ 256, 259, 1.
 = 4. Scand. *þ* medially § 259, 2.
 = 5. OFr. *d* §§ 257, 260, 1.
 = 6. OFr. *t* § 260, 2.

§ 345. Kendal *l*.

- Kendal *l* = 1. OE. *l* §§ 261, 1, 263.
 = 2. OE. *hl* § 261, 2.
 = 3. Scand. *l* §§ 262, 1, 264.
 = 4. Scand. *hl* § 262, 2.
 = 5. OFr. *l* (medially) § 265.

§ 346. Kendal *n*.

- Kendal *n* = 1. OE. *n* §§ 267, 1, 270.
 = 2. OE. *cn* § 267, 2.
 = 3. OE. *zn* § 267, 3.
 = 4. OE. *hn* § 267, 4.
 = 5. OE. *-nʒ* § 273.
 = 6. OE. *-nd* § 274.
 = 7. Scand. *n* §§ 268, 271.
 = 8. Scand. *ng* § 275.
 = 9. OFr. *n* §§ 269, 272.

§ 347. Kendal *r*.

- Kendal *r* = 1. OE. *r* §§ 276, 1, 280.
 = 2. OE. *hr* § 276, 2.
 = 3. OE. *wr* § 276, 3.
 = 4. Scand. *r* §§ 277, 281.
 = 5. OFr. *r* §§ 278, 282.
 = 6. Celtic *r* §§ 279, 283.

§ 348. Kendal *t*.

- Kendal *t* = 1. OE. *t* before *r* + *or* § 284, 1 and 3.
 = 2. OFr. *t* before *r* + *or* § 284, 2 and 4.

§ 349. Kendal *d*.

- Kendal *d* = 1. OE. *d* before *r* §§ 285, 286, 1, 289.
 = 2. OE. *þ* medially § 286, 3.
 = 3. Scand. *d* before *r* §§ 285 Note, 287, 289, 2.
 = 4. OFr. *ss* § 288.

§ 350. Kendal *þ*.

- Kendal *þ* = 1. OE. *þ* § 290, 1.
 = 2. Scand. *þ* § 290, 2.

§ 351. Kendal *ð*.

- Kendal *ð* = 1. OE. *þ* § 291, 1 and 2.
 = 2. Scand. *þ* § 291, 2.

§ 352. Kendal *s*.

- Kendal *s* = 1. OE. *s* §§ 292, 1, 294, 296.
 = 2. Scand. *s* §§ 292, 2, 295.
 = 3. OFr. *s* § 292, 3.
 = 4. OE. *sc* §§ 292, 4, 299.
 = 5. Scand. *sk* § 300.

§ 353. Kendal *z*.

- Kendal *z* = 1. ME. medial *s* § 302.
 = 2. Scand. medial *s* § 303.
 = 3. OFr. medial *s* § 304.
 = 4. ME. final *s* § 305.
 = 5. OFr. final *s* § 306.

§ 354. Kendal *f*.

- Kendal *f* = 1. OE. *sc* §§ 308, 312.
 = 2. OE. *c* after *n* §§ 311, 314.
 = 3. Scand. *sk* §§ 309, 313.
 = 4. Scand. *k* after *n* §§ 311, 318.
 = 5. OFr. *s* § 310.
 = 6. OFr. *ge* § 316.

§ 355. Kendal *p*.

- Kendal *p* = 1. OE. *p* §§ 317, 1, 318, 1.
 = 2. Scand. *p* §§ 317, 2, 318, 2.
 = 3. OFr. *p* §§ 317, 3, 318, 3.

§ 356. Kendal *b*.

- Kendal *b* = 1. OE. *b* §§ 319, 1, 320, 1.
 = 2. OE. *f* § 321.
 = 3. Scand. *b* §§ 319, 2, 320, 2.
 = 4. Scand. *pp* § 322.
 = 5. OFr. *b* §§ 319, 3, 320, 3.
 = 6. Celtic *b* §§ 319, 4, 320, 4.

§ 357. Kendal *m*.

- Kendal *m* = 1. OE. *m* §§ 323, 1, 324, 1.
 = 2. OE. *n* after *f* § 324, 4.
 = 3. Scand. *m* §§ 323, 2, 324, 2.
 = 4. OFr. *m* §§ 323, 3, 324, 3.

§ 358. Kendal *f*.

- Kendal *f* = 1. OE. *f* §§ 325, 1, 327.
 = 2. OE. *h*, *ƿ*, medially and finally § 328.
 = 3. Scand. *f* §§ 325, 2, 327, 4.
 = 4. OFr. *f* §§ 325, 3, 327, 4.
 = 5. Celtic *f* § 325, 4.

§ 359. Kendal *v*.

- Kendal *v* = 1. OE. medial *f* § 330, 1.
 = 2. Scand. medial *f* § 330, 2.
 = 3. OFr. *v* initially and medially §§ 329, 330, 3.

§ 360. Kendal *hw*.

- Kendal *hw* = 1. OE. *hw* § 331, 1.
 = 2. OE. *cw* § 331, 2.
 = 3. Scand. *kv* § 331, 3.
 = 4. OFr. *qu* § 331, 4.
 = 5. Celtic *chw* § 331, 5.

§ 361. Kendal *w*.

- Kendal *w* = 1. OE. *w* §§ 332, 1, 333, 1.
 = 2. Scand. *v* §§ 332, 2, 333, 2.
 = 3. Scand. *hw* § 332, 3.
 = 4. OFr. *v* § 332, 4.
 = 5. OFr. *cu* § 333, 3.

§ 362. Kendal *h*.

- Kendal *h* = 1. OE. *h* § 334, 1.

Kendal *h* = 2. Scand. *h* § 334, 2.
 = 3. OFr. *h* § 334, 3.

§ 363. Kendal *tf*.

Kendal *tf* = 1. OE. *c* §§ 335, 1, 336, 1.
 = 2. OE. *ç* after *t* medially § 336, 2.
 = 3. ANorm. *ch* § 335, 2.
 = 4. OFr. *ch*, *c*, ME. *ch* § 336, 3.

§ 364. Kendal *dž*.

Kendal *dž* = 1. ANorm. *j + g* § 337.
 = 2. OFr. *-dž-* § 337 Note.

Chapter VII.

Table of consonant-changes.

I. OE. — Kendal.

§ 365. OE. *c*.

OE. *c* = 1. *k* initially before original back vowels
 § 211, 1.
 = 2. *k* initially before original front vowels
 § 211, 2.
 = 3. *tf* initially before original front vowels
 § 335, 1.
 = 4. *k* medially § 218.
 = 5. *tf* medially § 336, 1.
 = 6. medially *cc* < *g* § 229.
 = 7. *cn-* < *n* § 267, 2.
 = 8. *nc* < *nċ* § 239, 2.

- OE. *c* = 9. *nc* < *nf* §§ 311, 34.
 = 10. *nc* < *ɥ* § 239, 2.

§ 366. OE. *ɝ*.

- OE. *ɝ* = 1. *g* initially before original back vowels
 § 222, 1.
 = 2. *g* initially before original front vowels
 § 222, 2.
 = 3. *j* initially before original front vowels
 § 241, 2.
 = 4. *ɝ* medially is lost.
 = 5. *ɝ* finally < *f* § 328.
 = 6. *nɝ* < 1. *ɥ* § 239, 1.
 < 2. *n* § 273.
 = 7. *lr* + *ɝ* < 1. *i*, 2. *a*.
 = 8. *i* + *ɝ* < *i*.

§ 367. OE. *cɝ* = *g* § 228.

§ 368. OE. *sc*.

- OE. *sc* = 1. *f* §§ 308, 311.
 = 2. *sk* §§ 235, 238.
 = 3. *s* by assimilation §§ 299.

§ 369. OE. *ʒ* (Gmc. *j*) = *j* § 241, 1.

§ 370. OE. *t*.

- OE. *t* = 1. *t* §§ 241, 249, 253.
 = 2. *t* before *r* or *ər* § 284, 2 and 3.

§ 371. OE. *d*.

- OE. *d* = 1. *d* §§ 255, 256, 1.
 = 2. *d* before *r* or *ər* §§ 285, 286, I etc.
 = 3. *t* when unstressed § 249 Note.
 = 4. Lost between *n* + *l*.

§ 372. OE. *þ*.

- OE. *þ* = 1. *þ* initially and finally § 290, 1.
 = 2. *ð* medially and with secondary stress
 §§ 291, 1 and 3.
 = 3. *d* medially § 258, 2.
 = 4. *d* before *r* or *or* medially § 286.
 = 5. ME. *hþ* = *t* § 249 Note.

§ 373. OE. *l*.

- OE. *l* = 1. *l* §§ 261, 1, 263.
 = 2. *ā* + *ld* remains.
 = 3. lost between *ā* + *k*, *f*, *t* etc.
 = 4. lost when doubled after *ā*.
 = 5. lost between *o* + *d* or *t*.

§ 374. OE. *hl* = *l* § 261, 2.§ 375. OE. *n*.

- OE. *n* = *n* §§ 267, 1.
 = *m* after OE. *f* § 324, 4.

§ 376. OE. *hn* = *n* initially § 267, 4.§ 377. OE. *r*.

- OE. *r* = 1. *r* initially § 276, 1.
 = 2. *r* when medial and intervocalic § 280, 1.
 = 3. before *d*, *t* by metathesis, usually preserved
 § 280, 1.
 = 4. before all other consonants usually lost.
 = 5. when final in the mod. dialect lost.
 = 6. after *t* *d* = *r*.

§ 378. OE. *hr* = *r* initially § 276, 2.§ 379. OE. *wr* = *r* initially § 276, 3.

§ 380. OE. *s*.

- OE. *s* = 1. *s* initially § 292, 1.
 = 2. *s* medially before voiceless stops § 296.
 = 3. *s* when final with chief stress § 294.
 = 4. *z* when medial and intervocalic § 302.
 = 5. *z* when final with secondary stress § 305.

§ 381. OE. *p* = *p* §§ 317, 1, 318, 1.§ 382. OE. *b*.

- OE. *b* = 1. *b* §§ 319, 1, 320, 1.
 = 2. *p* § 318 Note.

§ 383. OE. *f*.

- OE. *f* = 1. *f* initially § 325, 1.
 = 2. *v* medially, when intervocalic § 330, 1.
 = 3. *f* before voiceless stops § 327.
 = 4. *f* before *l* in a few cases § 327.
 = 5. *b* before OE. *n* § 321.
 = 6. *f* finally with full stress § 327.
 = 7. *v* finally with secondary stress.

§ 384. OE. *m* = *m* §§ 323, 1, 324, 1.§ 385. OE. *w*.

- OE. *w* = 1. *w* initially and after consonants §§ 332, 1,
 338, 1.
 = 2. lost medially.

§ 386. OE. *hw*.

- OE. *hw* = 1. *hw* § 331, 1.
 = 2. *w* § 331.

§ 387. OE. *cw* = *hw* § 331, 2.

§ 388. OE. *h*.

OE. *h* = 1. *h* § 334, 1.

= 2. lost medially before *t*.

= 3. finally becomes *f* § 328.

II. Scandinavian — Kendal.

§ 389. Scand. *k* = *k* §§ 213, 218.

§ 390. Scand. *g*.

Scand. *g* = 1. *g* § 224.

= 2. *j* § 242, 2.

= 3. *gg* medially and finally < *g* § 230.

= 4. *gn* medially < *ɣ* § 240, 1 Note.

§ 391. Scand. *sk*.

Scand. *sk* = 1. *sk* §§ 236, 238, 2.

= 2. *f* §§ 309, 313.

§ 392. Scand. *kv* = *hw* § 330, 3.

§ 393. Scand. *t* = *t* §§ 245, 250.

§ 394. Scand. *d*.

Scand. *d* = 1. *d* §§ 256, 259, 1.

= 2. *ɖ* before *r* and *or* § 285 Note, 287, 289, 2.

§ 395. Scand. *þ*.

Scand. *þ* = 1. *þ* § 290, 2.

= 2. *ð* § 291, 2.

= 3. *d* medially § 259, 2.

§ 396. Scand. *l* = *l* § 262, 1, 264.

§ 397. Scand. *hl* = *l* § 262, 2.

§ 398. Scand. *n*.

Scand. *n* = 1. *n* §§ 268, 271.

= 2. *m* after *f* § 324, 4 Note.

§ 399. Scand. *r*.

Scand. *r* = 1. *r* §§ 277, 281.

= 2. *r* after *t*, *d*.

§ 400. Scand. *s*.

Scand. *s* = 1. *s* § 292, 2, 295.

= 2. *z* medially, when originally intervocalic
§ 303.

§ 401. Scand. *p*.

Scand. *p* = 1. *p* §§ 317, 2, 318, 2.

= 2. *pp* < *b* § 322.

§ 402. Scand. *b* = *b* §§ 319, 2, 320, 2.

§ 403. Scand. *f*.

Scand. *f* = 1. *f* §§ 328, 2, 327 Note.

= 2. *v* medially § 330, 2.

§ 404. Scand. *v* = *w* §§ 332, 2.

§ 405. Scand. *hv* = *w* § 332, 3.

§ 406. Scand. *m* = *m* §§ 323, 2, 324, 2.

§ 407. Scand. *h* = *h* § 334, 2.

III. OFrench and Anglo-Norman — Kendal.

§ 408. OFr. *c*.

OFr. *c* = 1. *k* before back vowels §§ 214.

= 2. *s* before front vowels.

= 3. *g* medially § 232.

sq, *sc* = 4. *sk* §§ 234, 237.

qu = 5. *hw* § 331, 4.

OFr. *cu* = 6. *tw* §§ 247.

ch, c = 7. *tf* § 336, 3.

§ 409. OFr. *g* = *g* § 225, 231.

§ 410. ANorm. *ch* = *tf* § 335, 2.

§ 411. ANorm. *g* + *j*.

ANorm. *g* + *j* = 1. *dʒ* § 337.

= 2. *f* § 316.

§ 412. OFr. *t*.

OFr. *t* = 1. *t* §§ 246, 251.

= 2. *t* before or after *r* and *ər* § 284.

= 3. *d* § 262, 2.

§ 413. OFr. *d*.

OFr. *d* = 1. *d* §§ 257, 260, 1.

d̄i = 2. *dʒ* medially § 337, 2.

§ 414. OFr. *n* = *n* § 269, 272.

§ 415. OFr. *r*.

OFr. *r* = 1. *r* §§ 278, 1, 282.

= 2. *r* after *t*.

§ 416. OFr. *s*.

OFr. *s* = 1. *s* § 292, 3.

= 2. *z* medially § 304.

= 3. *f* § 310.

ss = 4. *ʃ* § 288.

§ 417. OFr. *p* = *p* §§ 317, 3, 318, 3.

§ 418. OFr. *b* = *b* §§ 319, 3, 320, 3.

§ 419. OFr. *f* = *f* §§ 325, 3, 327 Note.

§ 420. OFr. *v*.

OFr. *v* = 1. *v* §§ 329, 339, 3.

= 2. *w* § 332, 4.

§ 421. OFr. *m* = *m* §§ 323, 3, 324, 3.

§ 422. OFr. *h* = *h* § 334, 3.

IV. Celtic — Kendal.

§ 423. Celtic *c* = *k* §§ 215, 220.

§ 424. Celtic *g* = *g* § 226.

§ 425. Celtic *t* = *t* § 252.

§ 426. Celtic *r* = *r* §§ 279, 283.

§ 427. Celtic *b* = *b* §§ 319, 4, 320, 4.

§ 428. Celtic *f* = *f* § 325, 4.

§ 429. Celtic *chw* = *hw* § 331, 5.

Chapter VIII.

Outlines of the Accidence of the Kendal Dialect.

§ 430. The Kendal dialect has preserved relatively few of the older inflections, its condition in this respect being similar to that of Polite English.

Nouns.

§ 431. These have a singular and plural, the latter being marked usually by the termination *z*. Modern Kendal has practically speaking but two cases, the nominative and the genitive. The former has also the functions of the older accusative and dative. The nominative (with the functions of accusative and dative) is uninflected, case relationships being expressed by the relative position

of the words in question. E. g. 'gīv kat sūm mīlk' where *kat* is dative 'rīātš mī faḍər ə kup', where *mī faḍər* is dative. Often the relationship is expressed by the preposition *tə*. *təl* as, 'sənd sūm mīət tət mən it hē'. The genitive is expressed by the addition of *-z* (at times *-əz*, *-s*), OE. *-es*, as 'ə manz laif', 'kut ut fīfəz gīlz'. The *-r*-nouns as a rule form their genitive without *-z*, as 'hər faḍər diḡər', cf. ME. *fader* (gen.) Ferumbras 1351. 'hīz muḡər əld bliḡ bənət', cf. ME. on his moder knē CM. 11681. 'mī bruḡər kūət', cf. ME. broḡer Laḡ. 6741. In a few cases an uninflected genitive occurs with other nouns as 'dḡ muḡər', 'kat luḡ'. Here the absence of *-z* is perhaps due to the analogy of the *-r*-stems.

The genitive can also be expressed by the preposition *əv*, *ə*, as 'tanl ət diḡər'.

The partitive use of the genitive is also expressed by *əv*, *ə*, 'ə pūnd ə tētiz', 'ən ḡuns ə bakə'.

§ 432. The plural is usually formed by the addition of *-z* (at times *-əz*, *-s*) to the stem, as *dḡz*, *hōz*, *ratḡz*, *refəz*, *fīfəz*, *kats*, *rjəps*. Nouns ending in *f*, *s* voice the consonant before *z* in the plural as *līəf*, *lḡəvz*, *lāf*, *lōvz*, *kōf*, *kōvz*, *hḡus*, *hḡuzəz*. *bḡus* sb. cowstall, seems to have no plural.

§ 433. The Kendal dialect has the following Umlaut plurals — e. g. *mən*, *gīs*, *tīḡ*, *kai*, *lais*, *mais*. There are only two *-n* plurals in Kendal; *in* sb. eyes and **fḡun* sb. shoes, the latter of which is now obsolete, its place being taken by *fuuz*. The *-r* pl. **tīlḡər* is unknown, its place being taken by *barḡz*. A few nouns originally neuter, have the same form for singular as plural — e. g. *fīp* pl. *fīp*, *dīər* pl. *dīər*, *swain* pl. *swain*. The latter, however, seems to be generally used in the singular as — 'ə ḡart big waləpin

swain'. The word *bīast* sb. beast has the plural *bīas* used collectively.

Nouns expressing weight or measure usually have no plural as, '*tyu pūnd ə mīal*'. But those expressing time or space seem to have a plural as, *īrī jīaz*, *ēt mūnīps*. A few nouns are only used in the plural as *sīdərz*, *tayz*.

Adjectives.

§ 434. The adjective remains uninflected both in singular and plural.

Many new adjectives have been formed in the dialect by the addition of *-lī* (OE. *lic*) to ME. adjectives. These correspond sometimes, but not always, to the adjectives in *-ish* of Polite English. Examples are — *brūnlī*, *aldlī*, *dārtlī*, *kwārīlī*, *wētlī*.

The only adjective in *isē* seems to be *walf* insipid, tasteless, for OE. **walhisē*, ME. **wallisich*, cf. Lonsdale Dial. *wallaish*.

§ 435. Adjectives are compared by the addition of *-ər*, *-əst* (OE. *-ra*, *-ost*), as *hārd*, *hārdər*, *hārdəst*. The unlauded comparatives and superlatives have passed over into the *-ra*, *-ost* type; hence *lay*, *layər*, *layəst*, instead of *lay*, **lēyər*, **lēyəst*.

The following adjectives take positive, comparative, and superlative, from different stems —

bad, *wār*, *wārst*.

fār, *fārdər*, *fārdəst*.

gūd, *bētər*, *bēst*.

laīl, *līəs*, *līəst*.

mītf, *mīər*, *mīəst*.

nīər, *nīədər*, *nīədəst*.

Numerals.

§ 436. The Kendal dialect has the following cardinal numerals, which are indeclinable — *jā* (*jan*), *tju* (**twiə* obsolete), *ƿrī*, *fauər*, *faiu*, *siks*, *səbm*, *ēt*, *nain*, *tən*, *ələbm*, *twɛlv*, *ƿərʔin*, *fauətɪn*, *twenti*, *ƿərti*, *fauəti*, *fifti*, *sebənti*, *hʌndrəd*, *ƿyuznd*.

§ 437. The ordinals are — *fərst*, *sekʌd*, *ƿərd*, *fauərƿ*, *fift*, *siksƿ*, *sebənƿ*, *ētƿ*, *nainƿ*, *tənƿ*, *twentiəƿ*, *hʌndrətƿ*. The distributives are ‘*jan bi jan*’, ‘*tju bi tju*’, ‘*ƿrī at jā taim*’ or ‘*ƿrī at ə taim*’ etc.

The multiplicatives are ‘*jans*’, ‘*twais*’, ‘*ƿrī taimz*’, ‘*bīəƿ taimz*’ etc.

The Definite Article.

§ 438. This is expressed in Kendal by what is probably a remnant of the neut. pron. *ðat*. viz. *-t*. It is lost before the stops *k*, *g*, *t*, *d*, *p*, *b*; its place being taken by a more emphatic pronunciation of the consonant with possible slight glottal closure. (Denoted in the specimens by the accent ‘ being inserted just before the consonant thus stressed.) Before *l*, *r*, *s*, *m*, *n*, *hw* and *w* it is sounded, but seems to be generally silent before *sk*, *st*, *sp*, *sm*, *sn*, as ‘*snā kumz dʌn varə hwaɪətli*’, ‘*skai liuks tərbl blak tə nit*’. *h* is generally dropped after it, as ‘*tamər*’ ‘the hammer’.

§ 439. When however the article is preceded by the prepositions *bi*, *i*, *intə*; *əntə*, *tə ə* (*əv*) all of which end in vowels, the ‘*t*’ is preserved, no matter what consonant follows, as — ‘*həd it bi t tɪəƿ*’, ‘*gā intət hʌus*’, ‘*a went əntət brɪg*’. ‘*gɪv sumət tət ləd ən lət ɪm gəɪ əwɛ*’. ‘*az bi gān tət taun it mɔrnɪŋ*’, ‘*tak ə hiər ət dɔg ət bɪət jə*’. Examples of the treatment of the article are — ‘*kats tərbl frɛskɪ tɔnt*’, ‘*gɪs iz ənt pɔnd*’, ‘*dɔg lɛ dʌn əfuər tfaɪə*’, ‘*pɔdɪf hez nɪə sɔt*

int, 't landz mī ān,' 't sā iznt aus farp,' 't wamps hez it̄n ot rasb̄ariz,' 'ɔpm tubm diuər ən sī if tm̄iats rēdī'.

§ 440. The indefinite article is expressed by *a*, the former before consonants and *h*, the latter before vowels. E. g. *a pig*, *a hylət*, *ən apl*. The negative indefinite article is *nīn* as 'nīn ən əm kum', 'nīn gē mi nīə ansə'. The adjective corresponding to *nīn* is *nīə* as 'av nīə bras tə war ən dī'.

The indefinite numerals are *ō*, *mēni*, *fiu*; *od*, a large number is expressed by 'ə gēə fiu', 'ə lot', 'ə tərbl̄ men'. *Gēə fiu* denotes very few.

Pronouns.

§ 441. The Kendal dialect has the following pronouns —

That of the first person is nominative *ai* (stressed form), *a* (secondary form), *a* (unstressed form) which are used as follows —

'at̄z gān nət d̄yu', 'a huəp jəl kum əgēn', 'mūn a kum in?'

The accusative and dative to this pronoun are *mi*, *mī*, *mə*, which are used in the same way as the nominative as — 'it s̄imz tə mī, jid b̄etər ə st̄opt at h̄iəm', 'gī mī dat pl̄iət h̄iər', 'hwat h̄éztə braut mə?'

The plural is *wi*, *wī*, accusative and dative *ys*, *əs* as, 'wt p̄iɲk jid b̄etər nət', 'wī wōkt ot wē tə S̄ēbər', 'ēks ys əbyut it̄ nət h̄im', 't̄əl əs hwat jī p̄iɲk ət'.

The accusative is used for the nominative in the phrases 'its mi', 'ys ət nāz im' (also 'wi ət nāz im', see § 482).

§ 442. That of the second person is nominative *d̄yu* (stressed form), *d̄y* (secondary form), *tə* (unstressed form), which are used as follows: — 'd̄yu mun diu it̄ nət mi', 'd̄y s̄ez d̄yz bin byt a dōnt nā hweđər d̄y hez'.

Tə, the unstressed form is only used after verbs as
 'hez-tə bən đəm bizə Ƴp jət?' 'wiltə kym in?'

The accusative and dative of this pronoun are *đi*, *đi*,
đə which are used as follows 'a didnt eks *đi*, həd *đi* noiz',
 'al gi *đə* sif ə waləpin if *đy* duznt liğ hwaist'.

The plural of this pronoun is *ji*, *ji*, accusative and
 dative *jə* as 'ji *pij*k az ray but aƳn az nət sə far Ƴut', 'ji na,
 last taim a sed ji mud diu *pis*nz', 'a təl *jə* wat *jid* beƳər bi
*k*ərful'.

Note. *ji*, *jə* is often used in place of the singular to people
 with whom the speaker is not quite so familiar as his own family.

When the neut. demonstrative pronoun 'it' follows immediately
 after the personal pronouns *mə* *đə*, the two coalesce giving *mət* *đət*
 as 'hez tə braut mət? nīə av nət braut *đət*'.

§ 443. The demonstrative pronoun of the third person
 is — *hi* (*hi*), *si* (*si*), *it* with the accusative and dative *him*,
hər, *it* and the genitive *hiz*, *hər*, *it* as — 'hi kánt gā bət wi
 kan', 'hi sed wi mud gā in', 'si wants tə nət mi', 'sikn kym',
 'it wənt dīə ətə al əpədtə'. 'Təl im av sīn ər.' 'BriƳ it bak
 wi *đi*.' 'Hiz fuuz iz tərbl əld.' 'It fađər wəz ə sipdæg.'

The plural of this pronoun is *đē* (*đē*, *đə*), with accu-
 sative, genitive, and dative *đəm*, *đəm*, *əm*, the latter being
 derived from ME. *hem*.

Examples are — 'a want tə bai t ərs bət *đē* wənt səl it',
 'briƳ əm huwən *đē* ər rēdi', 'đəl siƳəli stəp hwail a gił *đər*'.
 'Təl *đəm* tə kym nət tuđər fōk.' 'Of them' is expressed by
ən əm, 'to them' by 'təl *əm*', 'with them' by 'wī *əm*', 'in them'
 by 'in *əm*'.

§ 444. The reflexive pronouns are *mişəl*, *đisəl* and
jərsəl, *hižsəl*, *hərsəl*, *itsəl*, pl. *Ƴurselz*, *jərselz*, *đərselz*. This
 relation may also be expressed by the simple personal
 pronoun, or by the demonstrative as — 'al in gā ən liğ

mə dyun. 'Sit jə dyun ən mek jərsəl ət h̄əm.' 'Tel im tə wɛf im ɪt kɪtsɪn.'

§ 445. The pronominal adjectives are *m̄i*, *ð̄i*, *h̄iz*, *h̄ər*, *ɪt*, *ɥər*, *jər* *ðər*, as '*m̄i faðər sɛlt ə h̄iəl flək ə sɪp jɪstədi*', '*h̄iz tɛtɪz ərnt wɥrɫ ɡɪtn ʊp bat ɥər tɛtɪz apn ər beɫər nə ðat*' 'It faðər wəz ə sɪp dɔɡ'.

The independent possessives are *main*, *ðain*, *h̄iz*, *h̄ərz*, *ɥərz* *jɥərz*, *ðɛərz*.

§ 446. The other demonstrative pronouns in use in Kendal are —

ð̄is, pl. *ð̄ɪz*, this.

ðat, pl. *ðər*, that.

s̄ik, *s̄ɪts*, such.

s̄əm, same.

§ 447. The interrogative pronouns are

hw̄ə who, gen. *hw̄əs*, dat. *hw̄ə*.

hwat what.

hwedər which of two.

Relative Pronouns.

§ 448. *who* is unknown in Kendal, its place being taken always by 'ət' as '*Him ət dɪsnt ɡɪt ʊp in ə mɔrnɪn wɪl nɪvə ɡɪt twark dɪən*'.

The Verb.

§ 449. There are three classes of verbs in the Kendal dialect — strong (*ie*-Ablaut), reduplicating, and weak. Of these the weak are most numerous, the strong and reduplicating types being remnants from an older stage of the dialect.

Conjugation.

§ 450. The verb possesses a simple present and preterite, formed on lines analogous to what happens in Polite English.

The present continuous, future, perfect, and pluperfect are compound tenses.

The imperative on the other hand is simple, but the subjunctive is compound.

§ 451. Paradigm of the verb *tə kym*.

Present tense.

<i>a kym,</i>	<i>wī kymz (kym).</i>
<i>ðyu kymz,</i>	<i>ji kym.</i>
<i>hī kymz,</i>	<i>ðē kymz.</i>

Preterite.

<i>a kəm,</i>	<i>wī kəm.</i>
<i>ðyu kəm,</i>	<i>ji kəm.</i>
<i>hi kəm,</i>	<i>ðē kəm.</i>

§ 452. The present continuous is *az kymən*, the future *al kum*, *asł kym*, the perfect *av kymt*, the pluperfect *ad kymt*. The subjunctive is *a mē kym* (pres.), *a myd kym* (preterite), *a wad ə kymt*, *a myd ə kymt*, (perfect). The imperative is *kym*, pl. *kym* — *lēt im kym* — *lēt əm kym*.

§ 453. The present participle is *kymən*, the past participle *kymt*. Most strong verbs have the past participle in *-n*, e. g. *born*, *worn*, *brokn*. The infinitive is *kym*.

§ 454. The verb *tə bi* is conjugated as follows —

Present.

<i>am, az.</i>	<i>wī ər, wīər.</i>
<i>ðyuiz, ðyuz.</i>	<i>ji ər, jīər.</i>
<i>hī iz, hīz.</i>	<i>ðē ər, ðēər.</i>

Preterite.

a waz or *wəz*, *wī wār* or *wər*.
ðyu waz or *wəz*, *jī wār* or *wər*.
hī waz or *wəz*, *ðē wār* or *wər*.

The future is *as* *bi*, or *al bi*, the perfect *av bin*, the pluperfect *ad bin*, imperative *bī*, *bī(jə)*, *let əm bi*. The subjunctive mood is formed as in *kym*.

The present participle is *bin*, the past *bin*, infinitive *bi*, *bi*.

§ 455. The verb 'tə hev' is conjugated as follows: —

Present.

a hev, *av*. *wī hev*, *wīv*.
ðyu hez, *ðyuz*. *jī hev*, *jīv*.
hī hez, *hīz*. *ðē hev*, *ðēv*.

Preterite.

a hed, *ad*. *wī hed*, *wīd*.
ðyu hed, *ðyud*. *jī hed*, *jīd*.
hī hed, *hīd*. *ðē hed*, *ðēd*.

The imperative is *hev*. In the future *hev* sometimes becomes *ə*, as 'as *ə naut ətə tə diu wi əat*'. The present participle is *hevin*, the past *hed*.

Strong (Ablaut) Verbs.

§ 456. Of these there are six classes in the Kendal dialect, corresponding to six Gmc. classes of Ablaut (see Sievers *Ags. Gr.*³, § 381 ff.). In many cases verbs have been transferred from one class to another. In others they have become weak.

§ 457. First Class (Gmc. *ī*, *ai*, *i*, *i*).

bait, *bāt*, *bītn*, *bite*.

ḍraiv, ḍriav, ḍravn, drive.

raid, rīad, rīdŋ, ride.

haid, hīad, hīdŋ, hide.

§ 458. Second Class (Gmc. *eu, au, u, o*).

flai, fliu, flon, vb. fly.

frīz, frīaz, frōzn, vb. freeze.

krīp, krīap, krōppŋ, vb. creep.

Note. *tīuz*, originally strong has become weak.

§ 459. Third Class (Gmc. *i, a, u, o(u)*).

I. nasal + cons.

bīnd, band, bŋn(d), bind.

ḍrīyk, ḍrayk, ḍrŋyk, drink.

fīnd, fan(d), fŋn(d), find.

klim, klam, klŋm, climb.

or *klimt, klimt*.

sīŋ, say, syŋ, sing.

srīyk, srayk, srŋykŋ, shrink.

II. *l* + cons.

The three verbs originally belonging here, *hēlp, mīlk, swalō* have become weak.

III. *r, h* + cons.

burst, brast, brōsŋ, burst.

fait, faut, fight.

ren, ran, ren, run.

ḍrest, ḍrast, ḍresŋ, thrust.

§ 460. Fourth Class (Gmc. *e, a, ē, o*).

bīar, bīar, bōrn, bear.

brēk, brak, brōkŋ, break.

kŋm, kōm, kŋmt, come.

stīal, stīal, staun, steal.

Note. **fær* is not in use in Kendal, only the p. p. *forŋ* being used. *kut*, originally weak, now belongs here, e. g. *kut*, *kət*, *kutŋ*.

§ 461. Fifth Class (Gmc. *e*, *a*, *ǣ*, *e*).

ēt, *et*, *etŋ*, eat.

gīt, *gat*, *gītŋ*, get.

gīv, *gev*, or *ge*, *gīn*, give.

sīt, *sat*, *sītŋ*, sit.

tred, *triəd*, *tredŋ*, tread.

līg, *lē*, *lēŋ*, lie.

sī, *sā*, *sīŋ*, see.

§ 462. Sixth Class (Gmc. *a*, *ō*, *ō*, *a*).

drā, *driŋ*, *drān*, draw.

grīəv, *grīəv*, *grəvŋ*, dig (peats).

stand, *stīəd*, *stīdŋ*, stand.

swīər, *swīər*, *swōrn*, swear.

Note. The following verbs originally strong have become weak — *bīək* bake, *laf* laugh, *wēf* wash, *waks* grow, wax.

§ 463. The Kendal dialect contains also the following originally reduplicating verbs —

blā, *bliŋ*, *blān*, blow.

fō, *fēl*, fall.

hōd, *hēld*, *hōdŋ*, hold.

kra, *kriŋ*, *krān*, crow.

mā, *miŋ*, *mān*, mow.

prā, *priŋ*, *prān*, throw.

Weak Verbs.

§ 464. The Kendal dialect has three classes of weak verbs, which may be arranged as follows —

1. Verbs ending in a nasal + back cons., which originally formed their preterites by the addition of *-ta* to

Gmc. **vχ*, as for example OE. *þynčan þuhte*. These are but sparsely represented in Kendal.

2. Verbs ending in *t*, *d*, which form their preterite by the addition of *æd* or *id*.

3. Verbs ending in a vowel or any consonant but *t*, *d*.

§ 465. First Class.

bai, *baut*, *baut*, vb. buy.

brīþ, *braut*, *braut*, vb. bring.

þīþk, *þaut*, *þaut*, vb. think.

§ 466. Second Class.

driæd, *driædid*, *driædid*, dread.

dꝛut, *dꝛutid*, *dꝛutid*, doubt.

grꝛnt, *grꝛntid*, *grꝛntid*, grunt.

skōd, *skōdid*, *skōdid*, scald.

snort, *snortid*, *snortid*, snort.

Note. Verbs ending in *nd*, *ld*, make their preterites and past participles in *nt* as *bænd*, *bent*, *bent*, *bīld*, *bīlt*, *bīlt*.

§ 467. Third Class.

ā, *ād*, *ād*, owe.

hīor, *hard*, *hard*, hear.

katf, *katf*, *katf*, catch.

liuk, *liukt*, *liukt*, look.

liv, *livt*, *livt*, live.

seļ, *seļt*, *seļt*, sell.

skēļ, *skēļd*, *skēļd*, scatter.

fain, *faind*, *faind*, shine.

Note. The older preterites **sāld*, *tāld*, have been supplanted by forms borrowed from the present.

§ 468. Preterite-Present Verbs.

dar, *dꝛst*, dare.

kan, *kꝛd*, can.

mē, *mūd*, may.

myn, *mūd*, must.

sal, *syd*, shall.

§ 469. The following verbs form their tenses from different stems —

am, *wəz*, *bīn*, be.

gəp }
gā } *wənt*, *gān*, go.

Adverbs.

§ 470. These are formed in various ways. Most are the normal developments of OE. adverbs, though some are new formations. There are no adverbs in *-li* as in Polite English, with the exception of *hədnli* = continually.

They are divided into four classes according as they denote time, place, manner, or measure.

§ 471. Adverbs of time.

ivər ever, *jans* once, *jīstədi* yesterday, *jit* yet, *nivər* never, *nyu* now, *sīən* soon, *tudədē* the other day, *tədə* to-day, *təmyərən* to-morrow, *tənīt* to-night, *hwailz* at times, *əgēn* again, *əteftə* after.

§ 472. Of Place.

bak back, *bihīnt* behind, *dun* down, *əbən* direct, straight, *fərət* forward, *hīəm* home, *hīər* here, *jəndə* yonder, *səmwar* somewhere, *ðīər* there, *hwər* where, *əwē* away, *yut ə gīt* out of the way.

§ 473. Of Manner.

ai yes, *apən* perhaps, *fast* fast, *hədnli* continually, *hyu* how, *nīə* no, *rīt* right, *ray* wrong, *sīə* so, *slā* slow, *valaik* probably, *wil* well.

§ 474. Of Measure.

aus over, too, *hōf* half, *kwait* quite, *lail* little, *mītf* much, *tərb!* very, remarkably, *varə* very, *ənyf* enough.

Prepositions.

§ 475. The Kendal dialect possesses the following —
aus over, *bī* by, *bīhīnt* behind, *dūn* down, *ēftər* after, *fər*,
fə for, *frē*, *frə* from, *ī*, *īn* in, *ən* on, *tūl*, *təl*, *tə* to, *ūndər*
under, *ūp* up, *ūt* out, *wei*, *wī* with, *frīū* through, *əbyun*
above, *əbyut* about, *əbyv* above, *əfūr* before, *əgēn* against,
əmay among, *əstīəd ə* instead of, *ət* at, *ətwin* between, *əv*, *ə* of.

Conjunctions.

§ 476. The Kendal dialect possesses the following conjunctions —

1. Coordinate.

bət but, *ēls* else, *fər*, *fə* for, *jīt* yet, *ən* and, *ər* or, *hū*
how, *səpuz* suppose.

2. Subordinate.

bīkəs because, *fər*, *fə* for, *sīə* so, *hweŋ* when, *hweđər*
whether, *hwail* while, until, *ət* that.

§ 477. Interjections.

1. Of Joy, Excitement etc.

ē, *hūrā*, *ō*.

2. Of Pain, Weariness etc.

au, *dīərmī*, *ō*, *ū*.

3. Of Surprise.

baidžiy, *ē lərd*, *lōvīnz*, *ō*, *nē*, *sīk-māpmənt*, *hwat*.

4. Of Aversion.

fə sam, *gīt əwē*.

5. Of Protestation.

hwatīvə, nē, lrd.

6. Exclamations of various kinds.

hai, hē, hōlō, liuk, sī, wīl dīən, hwīst.

Chapter IX.

The Sentence.

§ 478. The order of words in a Kendal sentence is much the same as in Polite English. In the ordinary type of sentence the subject comes first, the predicate follows and the object comes last, e. g. 't *mais hez itn ə hīəl lōf ə brīəd*', 'bird *fliu rīt auə uuər hīədz*', 'a *priu ə stīən intət wəʔər*'. The dative, when simply a remnant of the older dative, precedes the accusative, as 'gī *mī ə sup ə wəʔər*', 'həz-tə *gīn im auʔ*', but when the relation is expressed by *tə*, the accusative comes first, e. g. 'gīv *sym milk tət kat*'. The genitive, when not introduced by *əv* or *ə*, also precedes the accusative, e. g. 'Hər *faʔər dīuər*', 'mī *muʔər klūək*', 'smīʔs *hamər*', but 'twenti-nainʔ *ə mē*', 'ə *bunʔ ə red fluəərz*'.

The partitive genitive likewise follows the word expressing the relation. E. g. 'hōf *ə pūnd ə buʔər*', 'ə *bīt ə mīət*', 'ə *skūər ə tētīz*'.

§ 479. Adjectives and participles used in the same manner, precede the noun they qualify as 'ə *rad klūək, wī hwait ribənz*'. 'ə *wetlī rūəd*', 'ə *gərt lələpīn dog*', 'ə *ranīn strīəm ə wəʔər*'.

When used predicatively they come third in the sentence as, 'its kuṣor tə hiər əv hiʒ gān əwɛ wɪyut kymən tə sɪ əs'.

§ 480. Adverbs as a rule precede the words they qualify as — 'az rēdər hət tə nīt'. 'Ḍiʒ iʒ ə tərbl dərɪ tī nīt'. 'Jər liəvin əwə sɪən'. But I have often heard 'hiyɪn bak rēdər'.

§ 481. The verb under ordinary circumstances occupies the same place as in Polite English as — 'hi kymz ən gāz əz i plḥəzəz'. 'Its nət rīt tə diy ɔət'. 'Wɪ paut ə kymən, bɪt twɛdər wəz sɪə dərɪ, wɪ kydnt.' When the imperative mood is used, the verb comes first, the person being usually omitted — as 'gā yut ən sarə 'kōvz', 'sɪy əwɛ ən dōnt bi flēt ə mi', but 'lēt im gəy ɪf i wants tə'.

The present participle always follows the verb, as 'wi war tokɪn əbyut jə, hwen jɪ kəm in'. 'Triakl kəm ranɪn dyun twō.' The past participle is treated in the same way — as — 'ḍɛv kymt hiəm ət last', 'a gat kroppɪntəl ə hūəl'.

The infinitive is placed after the predicate unless it is used as the subject. E. g. 'Hiʒ gān tə sɛl bɪəs, fər wat ikɪn gɪt' but 'Tə sɛ ɔət əd bi ə l'.

§ 482. When used interrogatively the verb precedes its subject as 'iz-tə kymən?' 'dyz-tə piŋk az rīt?' 'did 'man sɛ sɪə?'

Relative clauses are introduced by *ət*, as 'hiəm ət liʒv ə gɪd laif, iz siyər tə liv wɪl', 'wi ət nāz im' sɛ ɔats ō mǎpmənt' or 'ys ət nāz' etc., 'wəz ɪt hiəm ət nɔkt ət diuər?'

§ 483. Dependent relative clauses are also introduced by *ət* or by an ellipse when the person in question is the first as 'ə man ət a jɪust tə nā up Teibə wɛ' or 'ə man a jɪust' etc., but 'ən āld wɪmən ət nɪt bymp ō dɛ lay'.

§ 484. 'That' after verbs of saying, thinking, etc., is often omitted — as 'hī sēd wi myd in gā wi hīm', 'a pīyk apn jər rīt', 'a nā hi paut i wər kymən'.

In interrogative sentences, where, *hwā*, *hwāt*, *hwar*, etc. are used, the pronoun or adverb always comes first — as 'hwā izt? 'hwar hēd wi gītū *tul*? 'hwēn ər jə kymən əgēn'?

§ 485. The order in a conditional sentence is the same as in Polite English as 'if ðu sēz ðat ðuuz ray', 'if i kōz hīər asl brēk iz nek fər im', 'if ad ə paut i waznt kymīn a wadnt ə rūəstīt ðat bīt ə mutn'.

Chapter X.

Specimens of the Kendal Dialect.

I was taking a walk close to my farmer friend's house and saw him working at his potatoe heap. I went up to him, and noticing that he had a gun under his arm, remarked "Have you been shooting this morning?"

I.

"Am dzyst fleīn 'krāz. Jī nā hwēn 'kōrnz kymən up pīriy 'grūnd laik nūy, dē kymz ən hauks it up wi ðər bīaks.

Sīs a gīt 'gyn ən hev ə bay et əm tō flē əm. Av bīn wētīn fər əm ō tmōrnīn, bōt hevnt kīlt jan — ðər sə nāin. ðər tərbl kymīn iz krāz.

Hwail ō tūdərz ər haukn ən prauən īntət grūnd, jan ər tūy sīts it trītōps, ən watsəz ən kōz yut if ðəz enī dēndžər. ən hwēn ðər əts fīdn əmay t'kōrn hēz itn ənyf, ðē gāz ən tāks

tudər pl̄as fər đe mynd siuərli bi huyərt jan məd f̄iyk. Its olaz b̄est if jan kan tə l̄iəv ə bərd, liḡn d̄iəd ən t̄fild, fə thw̄ik ənz ər tərbl̄ fl̄ēt əv ə d̄iəd ən. A kud̄yt hit̄ n̄in ən əm đis morn̄in, s̄tə a kilt̄ ən āld blak h̄en ən st̄yk h̄ər điar fər ə fl̄ē krā. f̄id mek kwait əz gud ə jan əz ɛn̄i ə đər.” “But what a waste!” “N̄ē N̄ē, wiḡl̄ it tm̄ət fər yuər d̄inə, ən mak t̄fl̄ēkrā yut at sk̄in. Ap̄n̄ it̄l̄ sarə əs varə wil.”

II.

ē đər war s̄ym̄ k̄w̄iər əd fōk, at̄ j̄iust tə liv̄ ȳp Teibə w̄ē, r̄it̄ əmay t̄f̄elz. Đe s̄elt̄ ə l̄ok ə s̄ip̄ frə taim tə taim ən wī baut ə gud̄ fiu əv əm.

Đər wəz ən āld m̄ān ən iz̄ waif̄ ən ə fiū barn̄z. Jā đe tlad̄ h̄ed̄ k̄ym̄t təl̄ yuər pl̄iəs əbyut ə s̄ip̄ ə s̄ym̄ət ə đat̄ mak, ən az̄ it̄ wəz̄ ɔ̄məst̄ t̄ē taim̄, ā p̄aut̄ h̄ī mynd̄ əz̄ wil̄ h̄ev̄ s̄ym̄ əz̄ nət̄. Hī wəz̄ s̄it̄n̄ d̄yūn̄ b̄it̄ t̄iəbl̄ ən ā wəz̄ dz̄yust̄ gān̄ tə l̄ē 'kl̄əp̄ h̄w̄en̄ ī spr̄iəd̄ yut̄ b̄iəp̄ hiz̄ ar̄n̄z̄ ən s̄ed̄. “N̄ēər̄ maind̄ fə̄ kl̄əp̄ ə̄ kl̄iəp̄ fə̄ m̄i. Ā want̄ n̄iə̄ kl̄əp̄ ət̄ə. Az̄ nət̄ ə̄ pr̄yud̄ f̄elə.” S̄iə̄ hī d̄id̄ wīyut̄.

ənud̄ər̄ d̄ē̄ h̄w̄en̄ tm̄iəst̄ər̄ h̄ed̄ s̄ym̄ biz̄nəs̄ đ̄iər̄ ən̄ aid̄ in̄ 'pr̄əm̄ist̄ tə̄ gaȳ tə̄ s̄ī əm̄, wī b̄iəp̄ s̄et̄ of̄ tə̄ sp̄end̄ 'd̄ē̄ wī əm̄. Jī nā̄ it̄ t̄iək̄ ə̄ lail̄ taim̄ tə̄ git̄ tə̄ Teibə̄ b̄it̄ tr̄ēn̄, ən̄ đ̄en̄ w̄id̄ kwait̄ p̄r̄ī mail̄ tə̄ gaȳ ət̄əp̄ ə̄ đat̄. ən̄ h̄w̄en̄ wī gat̄ đ̄iər̄ đ̄ər̄ wəz̄ s̄ik̄ ə̄ skrafl̄mənt̄ ən̄ ə̄ h̄ēb̄ē̄ gān̄ ən̄, at̄ wī f̄eər̄lī wund̄ert̄ wat̄ it̄ wəz̄ ɔ̄ əbyut̄ — wī war̄ kwait̄ kapt̄! Bat̄ wī fan̄ at̄ đ̄ē war̄ k̄ats̄in̄ t̄f̄ip̄ it̄ k̄it̄sn̄. S̄iə̄ wī n̄ekt̄ ən̄ n̄ekt̄ ən̄ n̄ekt̄, ən̄ at̄ l̄ast̄ t̄ald̄ w̄ym̄ən̄ l̄et̄ əs̄ in̄ — ən̄ siuər̄lī ā n̄iv̄ə̄ s̄ā̄ sit̄f̄ ə̄ d̄ertī r̄yūm̄ ī ɔ̄ m̄ī b̄orn̄ d̄ēz̄! T̄iəl̄ pl̄iəs̄ wəz̄ blak, īv̄rīb̄iȳ liḡn̄ haustr̄au, 't̄iəbl̄ ɔ̄nt̄ said̄, 't̄f̄ēər̄z̄ ɔ̄ br̄ək̄n̄ ər̄ liḡn̄ ən̄ đ̄ər̄ baks, j̄ā̄ b̄it̄ h̄iər̄, ən̄ud̄ə̄ b̄it̄ đ̄iər̄! Ā mynd̄ tak̄ m̄ī b̄on̄ət̄ ən̄ k̄lyək̄ of̄, ən̄ h̄w̄en̄ đ̄ē wār̄ t̄iən̄ of̄, naut̄ əd̄ sarə̄ byt̄ t̄las̄əz̄ mynd̄ tr̄aī əm̄ ən̄ — aī īv̄r̄ī jan̄ ən̄ əm̄!

en ðen ðina kəm. Tāld wumən nājn at wi wər siyər tə kum, hēd put ə lēg ə muŋn ʔt ʔbŋ trit əfūr ən kɪpt ʔt ruəstjŋ huwail wi gat ðjər, ən ðat wəz əməst nɪm!

əv kuərs ʔt wəz əz tof əz hən mɪət, bot sʔ kɪpt prədnt wi ə fuərk tə sɪ ʔf ʔt wəz ðjən "Rjəts hāld! a diŋ laik ə bit ə mɪət." Imjəstər hēd gān ʔut wi ə frənd dʒust əfūr ðina, ən tāld wumən ʔaut at hɪd gān əwē fə guð ən sēd "Hwat! ʔf ad ə nān at hid bɪn gān əwē fər iz ðina, a wadnt ə ruəstjŋ ðat bɪt ə muŋn."

III.

Ji nā ʔp Kəndl wē it āld dēz, sʔm at fok war ə gē bɪt kwjərə nər wat jan muð mɪt wɪ nuwədēz.

Wi liðt ʔn ə narə stauənli sʔt ʔn mak əv ə dēl at strɪtst rɪt ʔp nɔrʔ Teibə wē, ən wənt duŋn sʔuʔ əməst tə Səbər. Klūs tə hwar ʔuər farm lē, ðər liðt sɪk ə kwjərli āld kuʔl, ən āld man at nɪm ə Wɪl ən iz waif Bēlə.

Wɪl ə ləz wjər ən āld bəks hat, nə matər huwədər ʔt rēnd hēld ə snəd, ai! hi ələz hēd ʔt wɪ him, ən it wəz mɔər laik ə laɪl tʃmɪlə gān əbʔut bɪ ʔtsəl nər aut əls at akŋ ʔɪŋk ə. ē hwat! mənɪ ən mənɪ ə taim hiz kʔmt ʔn ən sɪŋ ʔzsel duŋn bɪt faɪər dʒust ɛbŋ ənənst mɪ əv ə nɪt, huwən tmɪsəs wəz diuən əd dʒəbz ər apŋ fɛtliŋ ʔɪŋz ʔp rədər, ən aid kʔmt ʔn frət fɪldz.

Duŋn wənt iz hat, bɪ hiz saɪd, ətəp at flɪyər ən ðen wi jʔust tə hev sɪk ə krak əbʔut wədər, 'krəps, ənt lɪətəst niuz frə Kəndl, bot mɪəst əv ə — əbʔut āld taimz. Av oft hard ʔm tɛl at huŋ huwən Bēlə ən ʔ war nəbət dʒust marɪt, ən ðēd gēə fiu fok əbʔut 'plɪəs, at Wɪl hēd gɪŋn ə gərt savadz dɔg tə flē begəz ən ə sɪtʃ taglts əwē wi. Jā dē hi wəz gān tə Kəndl tət markət ən lefʃ Bēlə əlɪən wi 'dɔg.

"Nju tak kɪər ən hwatɪvər ðju duz lɪv 'dɔg əlɪən. ðu mōnt tuʃ ʔt.

If it wants to kum in, let it kum in, an dont ða lig a hand ont." Sja hi swiñd hiz wēz bēnast rūad tō Kēndl.

Efter id gan Belā began tō wōrk. si sarad thenz an pigz an dið menī yðar ad dʒəbz at a nā naut əbyut. Nyu 'dɔg lē dʒyst it diuərstiəd əmakəlī in ər rūad əz si wəz kumən in an yut, sja si þaut "Hwat al nīvə bi flēt bi aut sīk əz ðatnʒ, it myð gay yut ō tygīðar, an ðen a sūdnt bi fast wi it!"

Sja si gāt 'biʒnən an mīəd ə bay at it. Bat 'dɔg dyund ər, an mīəd ər lig atp at flyuər fər ivə sə lay. si dʒsnt stər ə līm ə diu aut əls, si wəz kwait kapt.

It wəz gitn rēðar līat huwən Wīl gat hīəm an huwən i dið gīt intət hʒus, i sēð "Hwat a tēld ði wat myð sjuərli hapn if ðu mēðlt wi ðat dɔg. Ðu sūd ə lēft it əliən!"

an hwat Belā wəz rēði ə kwīali əld bəði hərsəl. si jʒust tə sē at si gat sʒmət tə it, huwən si wəz hʒpərt, wənt tə bəd əz sian əz ivər it wəz dark, an gat up it mornīn huwən it wəz lit, an si wəz fēali waknt! Ai! an sið nīt bʒmp an prau əbyut fər ivər an ivə!

Wīl wəz oləz gərnən laīk, if aut wənt ray ər þīnʒ diðnt kwait plēz im. If 'pigz həd gīt n kramlt yut at hʒlz ər 'kai həd gīt n þriu ə hʒl it hədʒ hid sē "Dam ðə hwats tə dīən tlaīk ə ðatnʒ fə! jan məd mək nīə dau ətə wi sīk əz ði." Ðen Belā wi ər þīn swīəkīn əld wīs əd paip up "Wais wais Wīl, its nā gʒd ətə i swīərīn at əm, if ðu wənt mēnd hədʒəz an mək tʒlz sja at ðe kənt gīt yut."

Jā dē Wīl wəz gān tə Kēndl, an Belā wantīd sum aplz ivə sə. Bat hi wantīd ə pig an sum klīz, an þaut ə naut əls nēðar. Sja si sēð "Nyu hwatīvə ðu dʒz, dont fəgīt tə brīv ðər aplz at a tēlt ðə əbyut, frə Kēndl." "Nē nē naut ə ðat mak l kum intəl yuər hʒus. Asl brīv naut hīəm nəbət ə pig an ə pər ə britʒəz!"

IV.

Its a tərbl lay taim sən ai wənt tə skuul ən þijz hez gītŋ a guð biŋ altərt əz jan məd sē. Itwəz a lay wē ðjər, bat of wi wənt i oməst o wədərz, nət laik barnz nuuədēz əts flēt a katsjŋ ðə djaɪps a kəld, bikəs its a rēdər wətli ən ə ɔ:rti mornjŋ! Wi wənt rit sjan, nīvər ɛftər ɛt; fər wid kwait ɸri mail tə gay — ən wən wið gītŋ tə Ljūnz brjg, wi warŋt sə mɪʃt əz hōf wē ðjər. Bat hwats ðat təl a skrau a barnz! Hwailz wi juust tə gay rēdər pōpənli — nət sə fast əz wi suð a djan, ər apŋ a lail ən muð hij bak rēdər, ən tuðəz əd gay bak tə lēt im. 'Bēnəst rūəd, əz av sēd əfjər, wəz strek auə Liunz Brjg ən ðen tət rit. ən a kwjalē əld spot 'brjg wəz. It wəz sə narə ət nīə kart i o Haugjil, Səbər, a Teibə, kuð a gītŋ auət. It muð siuəli a bjin mjad əfjə fōk niu huu tə biłd brjgz!

Hju wi tjəbt əlay ɸriut snā jv a kəld wjntər mornən, huwən jvri buu ən brans fēərli huu djuu wjŋ rag, ən jan kuðŋt təl hwat jan wəz wōkin ən. Jans a wəz gān ən əfjə tuðəz pōpən əbjuut əz lail barnz ofŋ diu, huwən a tujmɪt slap auər hjad fərət jntəl a lail guŋə ət lē in juər rūəd o kuvat wi snā, ən mī big brudər hēd tə kum ən ɸju mi yut. ən a big las ət juust tə gā wī əs, kōd mī jvə sɪʃ nɪəmz ən sēd “ē ðjuuz naut nɔbat a lail masljin ɛftər o ðju jz. ðjuul nīvə diu tə gay ən wi ús, ljəkjŋ sik ən ɛbm əz ðu djuz. ðju muŋ ga hjam ən gīt sum drai kljəz əl əpəd tə!”

Menj a taim wjv bjin ljət ət skuul, frə watsjŋ ilail fitjnz ət ran hjər ðjər ən jvri war jt snā. Jan muð oləz kən 'bərdz biŋ marks a ðər tjəz, mjər laik a fjərŋk wi ɸri grēnz təlt nər aut ɛls a nā. Trabits ən hjərz mjəstli wənt ɸraujŋ ɸriu tsnā rit sjan, oməst əfjər 'bərdz wər ɸp vələik! Ai! hwat av nān əm bi fēər frəzŋ tə djaɪɸ, ɸjər lail ɸijz! Trabit fitjnz wər laik kat fitjnz fər o twarld, jan ɛbm ənənst tuðə, wi ənuðər bihjŋt tɸərst tuu, ən rēdər ətwjŋ bjəɸ ən əm, wi apŋ tɸauərɸ fjuut tət

rit er tət left. en it wəz varə kwjər et wən jan fələd em ə lay wē, jan kymt təl ə pl̄əs hwar ɔ tfitinz stəpt wiɣut liəvin ə sipl triəs. Bat valaik trabjɪt həd ləpɪ ə bit, ə purpəs tə madl jə, en wəz liəkɪn strək at jə friu tmjst.

V.

ə gʊd fiɪ barnz jʊst tə dʒɔɪn ʊs tʊdə said ə Liunz Briɟ əz wi went tət skʊl, apɪ fauərti et taimz. T lasəz, m̄jst en em dēsənt hwaɪət laɪl ɸɪnz wənt strək ðjər apɪ stəpɪ tə gɪdər ɔd flʊwərs i sʊmə taim, er pʊu əwē tl̄əvz frē ə gʊl flʊwər tə sɪ hwat mak əv ə lʊvə ðə wə gən tə gɪt; 'tɪŋklər tɛljər suudʒər sɛljər, rɪtsman p̄ərman begəman ɸɪf'. Bat ʊs ladz war ə gēə bjɪt m̄ər lɪf nər jan ə ðər. Nʊu rit dʊn i Haugɪl ðə wəz ə tərbl̄ kəpkərt əld fələ et kɪpt ə farm, en lɪt ðjər wɪ hɪz wəɪf, et wəz valaik ə marə fə hɪm i kwɪəlɪ wēz. Ji nā hɪ həd ɔləz bɪn ə varə sərli bədɪ, en nɔbət grɪɪ war əz i gat əldər. əv k̄ərs boɪz er ɔləz ʊp tə sʊm m̄əpmənt er ʊdər, en wɪ oft p̄ɔpt əbʊt en pl̄əd trɪks en ɪm, ə purpəs tə pl̄ɛg ɪm. ðen ɪd kʊm ʊt swɪərɪn et hɪd dɪɪ ɔ maks ə ɸɪnz təl əs, ɪf i kʊd nɔbət gɪt hald en əs. əwē wɪd ran ʊər tɔmɪbagz fakɪ ʊp en dʊn əz wi wənt en hɪm krɪpɪn əlʊp en sakɪn ɪz fɪst. Hɪ nɪvə katst nɪn en əs, wɪ war sə lɪf en hɪm sə hərəpl̄t. Av hārd sē et jans wən plʊwɪn 'plʊ gat stɛkt, en wadnt gay ətə, sɪə hɪ pʊnft ɪt rit wɪl wɪ hɪz bʊt tə mək ɪt en liəmt hɪzɛl fər ɪvə sə lay ɛftər.

ənʊdə dē 'pɪgz warnt dɪɪən dʒʊst wat i wantɪd, sɪə hɪ gɛv em ə gʊd pʊnsɪn wɪ hɪz bʊts en m̄əd em skwɪəl, hwaɪl tald wɪmən ɸaut hɪ mʊd bɪ sɪuərli gən tə kɪl ɪvri jan en em.

Sɪə ʊt sɪ kəm tə sɪ hwat 'skrau wəz ɔ əbʊt, en sɛd "If jə want tə kɪl ðər pɪgz al fɛts jə ə naɪf!"

Bat hwən wɪ həd gɪtɪ tət skʊl wɪ satlt dʊn fɛərli hwaɪət, en m̄əstli dɪd əz wi war tɛlt. Wɪ larnt tə rɪd rait en rakɪ

— *nət varə mitsʃ əls. ɔ ðər ət liɪt əwē frə Haugil jʊst tə tak ðər dɪnəs dɛst ʊp ɪ ðər tɔmɪbagz ən hɪj 'bagz rɪt əlaj twɔ. Sʊm bɑrnz ɔft hɛd trɪəkl paɪz ət ðər mʊdərz hɛd brɛkt fər əm, ən 'trɪəkl kɔm ʊt ən rən dʊn twɔ, sɪə ət jan fɛəlɪ klagd tʊl, ɪf jan nɔbət lɪənd əgən ɪt.*

VI.

Nju apn jɪl ɪpɪk ɛftə ɔ ə tɛlt ʃi tʊdə nɪt, ət wɪ nɪvər hɛd ɛnɪ halɪdɛz ətɔ, bət ðats nət kwait trɪu huɪvər. Wɪ hɛd tʊ ə ɪrɪ ɪt ʃɪər, bət nət hɔf sə mɛni əz bɑrnz gɪts njuədɛz.

'Gærtəst dē əv ɔ wəz bɑrən-ʊt-dē — tʃɪft ə nɔvɛmbə. ðɛn wɪ ɔləs tɪək gʊd kɪər tə gɪt tət skʊl rɪt sɪən, ən nɪəbədɪ wəz lɪət bət 'mɪəstər. 'Big lads jʊst tə gəɪ ɪn fərst əv ɔ, ðɛn ʊs laɪl əns fɔləd ɛftər əm, ən ðɛn wɪ kləst 'dɪuər təl ən bɑrd ɪt sɪə ət nɪəbədɪ ət wəz ʊt kʊd gɪt ɪn! Varə sɪən tmɪəstər wəd kʊm ən lɪft 'dɪuəsneɪk, bət ðat wəz ɔ tə nɪə pʊrɔs hwatɪvə, sɪə hɪ liukt ɪn ɪrɪu twɪndəz əz ɪf ɪ wɑntɪd tə nɑ hwat wəz gən ən. ðɛn 'bɪgəst ən 'bɑuldəst ət lɑdz wəd tɛl ɪm ɪf ɪ dɪdnt gɪv əm ɔ halɪdē ðɛd rən strɛk əwē. Sɪə hɪ prɔmɪst ən ətlast wɪ ɔpnt dɪuər. əv kʊərs hɪ wəz əz fɛn tə gɪt ɔf wɑrk əz wɪ wɑr, fər ɪ laɪkt naut bɛtər nər tə gəɪ sɑmənʃɪʃn ɪt Liun.

A nɑ wɪl ən əld sɑɪ ət bɪgɪnz —

“Rɪmembə rɪmembə tʃɪft ə Nɔvɛmbə

'Kɪj ən ɪz trɛn hɛd laɪk tə bɪ slɛn.”

Av fərgɪtɪn ət rəst ɔnt, bət wɪ wɑr tərbl fɔnd ɔnt, ən jʊst tə sɪj ɪt əbʊt 'bɑrən-ʊt-dē.

Jɪ nɑ nju fɔk sɪmz tə hɛv hwait fəgɪtɪn huɪ tə mak ə tɪjən, jan nɪvə hɪz naut ət ə fɛər ər ət tʃɔrtʃ ər ɛnɪwɑr, ət sʊndz hɔf əz gʊd əz ʊər əld nɔrɪ-kʊntrɪ tɪjnz sɪts əz 'Dʒə kɛn Dʒɔn Pɪl' ər 'Mərɪlɪ dɑnst 'kwɛkəz waɪf' ər aut laɪk 'Hwɛn

ðe maiti trýmpæt sýundz' er eni a ðor grand áld tiunz. Ðaz naut bat lail biþs a falaldarments — þyzz jan hýz tæðe an fægits tæ mæra.

Tsekn̄t taim at wi bard̄ tmjæstær yut wæz 'twentijnainþ a mē. Ðen ivri jan an æs hēd a jakbob er lail biþ a jak an wi say "Jakbob dē twentijnainþ a mē, if jə dont gi æs a halidē wil o ran æwē."

Sīð wi gat ænuða halida. Bat wi niwæ þaut sæ miþf æv it, æz tʃift a nævembæ.

VII.

Tomas Wilson.

Tomas Wilson a butsa a mæri áld lad,
 Hwæn h̄ kílz a gud s̄ip, it meks im f̄il glad,
 Hi kips a gud as, an i fadz it rit wēl
 an it kariz him — o hiz gud muþn tæ sēl.
 Tami faldærlærlaidē!

It hez tuu gært hampæz, jan hýz an itf said,
 an a donki sæ stray, it wæd fēas wjnd er taid
 an ðær ðuz h̄ martf, sæ nōbl an grand
 It kariz iz muþn þriu Haugil an Bland.

Jā fain sumæ morn i ðæ muþþ a Džiulai
 Tomas kumz wi hiz muþn an eks æs tæ bai
 Hi sez at its gud — niwæ beþæ kn bi
 an h̄ær iz a fain biþ a siust fæ ði.

Ðiaz Siuzn hiz waif s̄iz giþn kwait fat
 Wi itn s̄ip hēdz, bisaid giwim tæ kat.
 si sez tæ hev a butsæz a varæ gud þij
 Bikws si hez ofn hær pan fæ tæ slij.

Bat ðær iz ə mán i livz i Sebər tʃun
Hi butfəz ənd hāks o hiʒ mīət up ən dʒun
Hi kōz Tɔməs Wilsən ə tʃɪət ən ə nēv
ət martsəz əbʊt wi hiʒ dɔŋki sə brēv.

VIII.

Table of Bird Names in Use in the Kendal Dialect.

Note. Where K. is added after the name, it denotes that the word is in use in the immediate district of Kendal only and not at Sedbergh.

Bəʃi buntʃin K. *Emberiza Citrinella.*

Bibibək *Totanus Hypoleuca.*

Blakʃi (also *Blakbərð*) *Turdus Merula.*

Blak-kap K. *Parus Major.*

Bliu-kap K. P. *Cæruleus.*

Bɔt-tʃit K. P. *Caudatus.*

Bulflʃins *Pyrrhula Rubicilla.*

Dabtʃik *Podiceps Minor.*

Daup-krā }
Dauk-krā K. } *Corvus Cornix.*

Divlʃin *Cypselus Apus.*

Dzami-krēn K. }
 — *lay-legz* K. } *Ardea Cinerea.*
 — *lay-nek* }

Dzini-rədtēl *Ruticilla Phænicura.*

Felfā(r) *Turdus Pilaris.*

Gauldfʃins *Fringilla Carduelis.*

Grē-lʃinat F. *Cannabina.*

Grūnlʃinat F. *Chloris.*

Hāk *Falco* sp.

Hədʒsparə *Accentor Modularius.*

Hylət *Surnium, Otus, Strix.*

- Kiyfifə* Alcedo Ispida.
Körn-krək Ortygometra Crex.
Krā Corvus sp.
Kəfət Columba palumbus.
Magpai }
Magi K. } Pica Caudata.
Maləd Anas Boschas.
Milər-pyum Sylvia trochilus.
Müərbərd Lagopus Scoticus.
Nit-hək Caprimulgus Europæus.
Partridž Perdix Cinereus.
Pluvə Charadrius Pluvialis.
Raitinlark = Bəşi Buntin.
Rijnuuzl Turdus Torquatus.
Rəbin Erythacus Rubecula.
Skailark Alauda Cristata.
Snaip Gallago Media.
Sparə Passer Domesticus.
Spink Fringilla Cælebs.
Stian-tsət K. }
— tsək } Saxicola CEnanthe.
Strəzmüər K. Sylvia Undata.
šipstə Sturnus Vulgaris.
Titlark Anthus Pratensis.
Tiyit Vanellus Cristatus.
Təmtit Parus sp.
Tšiti Troglodytes Vulgaris.
prəsł Turdus Musicus.
prys T. Viscivorus.
Waterkrā Cinclus Aquaticus.
Watsheñ Gallinula Chloropus.
Wiliwagtəl Motacilla Yarellii.

- Bliu* M. Campestris.
Jals M. Sulphurea.
Wiljwiket K. Totanus Hypoleuca.
Wydkak Scolopax Rusticola.

IX.

Table of Plant Names in Use in the Kendal Dialect.

- Bianflūa* Bellis Perennis.
Brakn 1. Pteris Aquilina, 2. any fern.
Briam Sarothamnus Scoparius.
Briar Rubus Fruticosus.
Burdak Arctium Lappa.
Dodorigars Briza Media.
Dakn Rumex sp.
Elar Alnus Glutinosa.
Esp Populus Tremula.
Ef Fraxinus Excelsior.
Fitf Vicia sp.
Fūalfit Tussilago farfara.
Grundsā Senecio Jacobæa.
Gul Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.
Havər Avena sp.
Holin Ilex aquifolium.
Iəstarledž Polygonum Bistorta.
Jak Quercus robur.
Kabif Cabbage.
Katlarks Ranunculus Repens.
Kef Heracleum Sphondylium.
Klavə Trifolium sp.
Krā-tjəz Orchis Masculata etc.
Lij Calluna Vulgaris.
Məs any Muscineæ.

Musfræm Agaricus.

Ō nyt Conopodium Denudatum.

Netl Urtica sp.

Padekstiel Agaricus sp.

Rai Secale Cereale.

Ramps Allium Ursinum.

Rad fayks Polygonum Persicaria.

Slîæ Prunus Spinosa.

Taim Thymus Serpyllum.

Taimliy Erica Cinerea.

Wîlæ Salix sp.

Hwîj Ulex Europæus.

Glossary.

The alphabetical order in the Glossary is:

a, b (b̄), d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n (y) ɔ, ȝ, p, r, s, ʃ, t, Ț, ȥ, u, v, w, hw, z (z̄), (z̄), ɔ (v).

Note. Letters in brackets do not occur initially.

- a* pron. I.
ā vb. owe § 65.
adl vb. earn § 61.
ai pron. I.
ai interj. yes.
aiđl adj. idle § 121.
ais sb. ice § 121.
aivj sb. ivy § 121.
aiən sb. iron § 121.
 — adj. iron.
aks sb. axe § 60.
āld adj. old § 67.
altər vb. alter § 62.
aləkə sb. vinegar § 62.
am vb. am.
ān adj. own § 66.
 — vb. own § 66.
anʒz conj. in case § 63 Note.
ayz sb., pl. awns (of barley) § 63 Note.
apl sb. apple § 60.
apn conj. perhaps.
 — *ark* see *mīəlark*.
arm sb. arm § 60.
arə sb. arrow § 60.
as-būərd sb. box for keeping ashes in §§ 70, 234.
ask sb. newt § 60 Note.
asftivf molar tooth § 61.
asftt̄ri axletree § 60.
asfəz sb. ashes §§ 60, 234.
aul sb. awl § 113.
aut sb. anything § 114.
aus 1. prep. over; 2. adv. too.
ausliuk vb. overlook, pass by, miss.
bad adj. bad § 64.
badlaik adj. ugly § 64.
badli adj. ill § 63.
badžər sb. 1. small corn dealer etc.; 2. badger § 62.
bag sb. bag § 61.
bai vb. buy § 124.
baiwurd sb. byword, saying § 124.
baid vb. bide, wait § 121.
bait vb. bite § 121.
bar sb. bolt (for a door) § 62.
 — vb. fasten (a door) § 62.
bargin sb. bargain § 62.
bark sb. bark.

- barkit* sb. encrusted, of dirt etc. on the skin.
barn sb. child § 60.
bārāl sb. barrel § 62.
bas sb. perch (*Perca fluviatilis*) §§ 60, 297.
bask vb. bask § 61 Note.
bat 1. sb. bat; 2. sb. stroke of a scythe § 62.
batīnz sb. half thrashed corn § 62.
batf sb. batch § 60.
bau sb. bow (OE. *boza*) § 117.
bau vb. bow.
baul sb. bowl § 115 Note.
bauld adj. bold § 115 Note.
baulstə sb. bolster § 115.
baut sb. bolt § 115.
bēd sb. bed § 40.
bēk sb. brook § 42.
bēlkər sb. a huge ungainly object.
bēlī sb. belly § 42.
bēlīz sb. bellows.
bēlər vb. bellow, roar.
bēnd vb. bend § 43.
bēnf sb. hench § 311.
bēnt sb. bent grass.
bēnk sb. bench §§ 43, 311.
bēri sb. bury.
bēriin sb. funeral.
bētar adj. better § 40.
bētə(r)mər adj. of a better kind or class, e. g. *bētərmər hūuzəz*, *bētərmər fōk*.
bētīn sb. food by the way § 53.
bī prep. by, adv. by.
bīgīn vb. begin § 29.
bīhīnt prep., adv. behind § 32.
bīkos conj. because.
bīld vb. build.
bīlēy vb. belong § 44.
bīl-hīuk sb. billbook § 29.
bīnd sb. bind § 32.
bīyk sb. bench § 34.
bīuk sb. book § 102.
(tə)biut adv. = so much money added to make the bargain correct, in the case of an exchange, to boot § 102.
bīznəs sb. business § 36.
bīək sb. beak § 136, III.
 — vb. bake § 131.
bīəm sb. beam § 137.
bīən sb. bone § 134.
bīənfaīə sb. bonfire § 134.
bīənflūə sb. daisy (*Bellis perennis*) § 134.
bīərd sb. beard § 131 Note.
bīəs sb. pl. cattle § 136, III.
bīəst sb. beast § 136, III.
bīət vb. beat § 137.
bīəf pron. both § 132.
bī sb. bee.
bīhāv sb. beehive.
bīld sb. shelter.
 — adj. sheltered.
bīzm sb. broom § 88.
blab vb. hlab, let out a secret § 62.
blāqər sb. noise § 62.
 — vb. chatter.
blait sb. blight.
blaiθ adj. blithe [Not common — taken from Verse] § 121.
blakbəri sb. blackberry.
blā vb., sb. blow § 65.
blēqər sb. bladder § 45.
blēs vb. bless § 40.
blēk adj. deep golden yellow (of butter) § 53.
blēr vb. roar § 52.
blēz vb. blaze (rare) § 52.
blīnd adj. blind § 32.
būlk sb. bulk § 71.
būml vb. bungle spoil § 77.
būmpgarn sb. a coarse greasy yarn used for knitting § 77.
būndl sb. bundle § 72.
būnf sb. bunch § 73 Note.
būr sb. burr § 71.

- byrdək* sb. burdock § 71.
burn vb. burn.
büş sb. bush § 71 Note.
bütə sb. butter § 70.
bütəşag sb. slice of bread and butter § 307.
büu sb. bough § 108.
bünplüu a ploughing of land for a new tenant by neighbours and friends.
büus sb. cowstall § 107, I.
büt sb. boot § 107, I.
büərd sb. board § 140, I.
büt sb. boat § 142.
bakl sb. buckle § 95.
 — sb. good condition for work etc. § 95.
bər sb. whirr rush, bang § 55 Note.
bərlər (ant) one who hands round the drink at a sheep — shearing § 55, II.

dəb vb. daub § 65.
dafl vb. stun § 60.
daft adj. senseless, foolish, daft § 60.
daik sb. ditch § 121.
dān sb. down (on a bird) § 69.
danət sb. neerdoweel § 64.
dar vb. dare § 60.
darlın sb. darling § 60.
daulı adj. gloomy, melancholy § 117.
dəg vb. water § 31.
dē sb. day § 51.
dēl sb. dale § 52.
dēzd adj. dazed, confused § 52, II.
dıy sb. noise § 35.
dış sb. dish.
dışklyut sb. dishcloth.
diu vb. do § 102.
diuər sb. door.
död adj. dead § 137.
döf adj. deaf § 137.
 — vb. deafen.

dəm sb. dame § 133.
dəmsküul sb. ladies school § 133.
dəp sb. death § 137.
dı vb. die § 93.
dıd sb. deed § 92, II.
dəqər vb. tremble, shiver § 86.
dədz vb. walk at a half run § 86.
dög sb. dog § 79.
dök vb. cut short § 79.
dökən sb. dock, Rumex § 79.
dön vb. don § 79.
dön sb. dawn § 98 Note.
dönt vb. indic. pres. don't.
dıra vb. draw § 65.
dırlıt adj. wet, of clothes trailing in the mud § 90.
dırai adj. dry.
dıraiv vb. drive § 121.
dıraip vb. drawl § 69.
dıri adj. tedious, slow § 90.
dıryk vb. drink § 32.
dıriəd vb. dread § 135, I.
dıriəm vb. dream § 137.
dıruş vb. fall, of tears, of grease from a candle § 77.
dıruun vb. drown § 109 Note.
dıruut sb. drought § 249 Note.
dıruuzı adj. drowsy § 111.
dıres vb. dress § 57, II.
dük sb. duck § 76.
düst sb. dust § 76.
 — vb., pret. to *dar*, see § 75, II.
dıyuk vb. dive § 111.
dıyut vb. doubt § 111 Note.
dıv sb. dove § 76.
dıwınl vb. dwindle §§ 39, 333.
džakdā sb. jackdaw § 62.
džamı laynək sb. heron § 62.
džansk sb. honest, proper § 64.
džüst adv. just.

əbm sb. disreputable, untidy looking person § 40.

- ēbm* adv. straight, just, e. g. *liuk*
ēbm afūr jā § 40.
ēdār pro. either § 51.
 — conj. either § 51.
ēftə adv., prep. after § 42.
ēftənjan sb. afternoon § 42.
ēg sb. egg § 41.
ēgskeļ sb. eggshell § 41.
ēgon vb. incite § 41.
ēks vb. ask § 47.
ēl sb. ale § 52.
ēldin sb. fuel § 41.
ēlin (*ālā ē.*) a cake similar to
 mince pie, made at Christmas.
ēlār sb. alder § 40.
ēnd sb. end § 43.
ēri adj. fresh, windy § 52.
ēsp sb. aspen § 42.
ēf sb. ashtree § 42.
- faḡār* sb. father § 60.
fādār adv. farther §§ 60, 68.
faḡž sb. slow trot (also vb.) § 64.
farḡin sb. farthing.
faḡ vb. waste time, trifle § 64.
faiār sb. fire § 124.
falaldərmənts sb. rubbish, cheap
 knickknacks.
fāld sb. farmyard § 67.
fala adj. fallow § 60.
fasn vb. fasten § 60.
fas vb., sb. trouble, bother § 64.
fat sb. fat.
 — adj. fat § 60 Note.
fauər num. four.
fauətīn num. fourteen.
fauətī num. forty.
fēḡār sb. feather § 40.
fēḡart adj. fledged § 40.
fēkləs adj. worthless, shiftless.
fēl sb. fell, hill § 41.
fēlfā sb. fieldfare.
fēlə sb. fellow § 41.
fēn adj. glad, delighted § 51.
fēnd vb. provide for § 44.
- fēr* sb. fair.
fētl *up* get ready, prepare, put in
 order § 40.
fīdž vb. fidget § 39.
fīl vb. fill § 36.
fīf sb., vb. fish § 29.
fījhīək sb. fishinghook § 138.
fītf sb. vetch § 31.
fiu adj. few.
fīəs sb. face § 133.
fūtīnz sb. tracks, footprints § 92 Note.
flai vb. fly.
flait vb. scold.
flaks sb. flax § 60.
flātš vb. flatter § 69.
flau adj. wild (of weather) § 117.
flē vb. scare § 53.
flēin sb. scare § 53.
flēkrā sb. scarecrow § 53.
flēl sb. flail § 51 Note.
flēm sb. flame § 52 Note.
flēsəm adj. terrifying § 53.
flī sb. fly § 90.
flīk sb. flitch § 29.
flīkə(r) vb. laugh heartily § 39.
flīy vb. fling (rare) § 35.
flīə vb. flay.
flīəd sb. flood § 138, I.
flīək sb. fluke (on sheep) § 138, I.
flīt sb. flight § 91.
flək sb. flock § 79.
flöks sb. flocks for pillows § 79.
flō vb. flow § 98.
fog sb. aftermath § 86.
foks sb. fox § 79.
fola vb. follow § 79.
for (*fə*) pret., conj. for § 79.
fornijən sb. forenoon § 82.
fortnət sb. fortnight § 82.
forət adv. forward § 82.
fō sb. foe § 97.
fōm sb., vb. foam (at the mouth)
 § 97.
**fōtər* vb. thrash barley (obsolete)
 § 100.

- *fōtrīn aīen* sb. iron for thrashing barley (obsolete) § 100.
frap vb. splutter, crack § 62.
frats vb. quarrel § 64.
frēm vb. commence doing anything, make as if intending to do anything.
frīat vb. fret § 136.
frī adj. free § 90.
frītn vb. frighten § 91.
frand sb. friend § 94.
fūn sb. fun § 72 Note.
fūumət sb. polecat § 111.
fūut sb. foot § 107.
fūār sb. furrow § 143.
fūārd sb. ford § 140, I.
**fūāreldaz* sb. forefathers (obsolete) § 140, II.
fūās sb. waterfall § 140, II.
- gā* vb. go § 65.
gab sb. talkativeness § 61.
gabł vb. gabble § 61.
gadflī sb. gadfly § 61.
gavīssəm adj. ravenous § 121.
gandrīn sb. gander (rare), *stēg* is usually in use § 63.
gay vb. = *gā* § 63.
gap sb. gap § 61.
garn sb. yarn § § 60, 222 Note.
gauk(i) sb. simpleton § 118.
gauld sb. gold § 115.
gaun sb. gown § 113.
gē adj. gay, well, finely dressed § 52 Note.
gēm game § 42.
gezlīn sb. gosling § 48.
gēə adv. very § 139.
gīdər vb. gather § 33 Note.
gīldərt sb. hair noose § 30.
gīt vb. get § 33.
gīv vb. give § 33.
gīəp vb. gape § 132.
gīət adv. in *ūt ə gīət* = out of the way § 131.
- gīəvlək* sb. crowbar § 131.
gīs sb., pl. to *gūus* § 89.
glad adj. glad § 69.
glaim vb. look up § 121 Note.
glas sb., adj. glass § 60.
glēnt vb. glance, look at § 43 Note.
glēz vb. make shine § 52.
glīsk vb. shine forth, come out, of the sun § 29.
gləp vb. stare § 79.
glūār vb. stare, glower § 141, II.
gləmp vb. sulk.
gləmpi adj. sulky.
gof sb. fool simpleton § 86.
gō sb. gall §§ 96, 222 Note.
gōm sb. good sense § 99.
gōst sb. ghost § 97.
graik sb. crack, fissure in a rock.
grē adj. gray § 51.
grēdli adj. decent, proper etc. § 53.
grēn sb. prong of a hay fork § 53.
grīən vb. groan § 134.
grīəv vb. dig (especially peats) § 131.
grīdī adj. greedy § 92, I.
grīn adj. green § 89.
grō vb. grow § 98.
grūnd sb. ground § 73.
grūndsā sb. ragwort § 73.
grūnt vb. grunt § 77.
grēnd vb. grind § 58.
grēnstn sb. grindstone § 58.
gud adj. good § 75, III.
 — (*mīseł*) vb. am contented, e. g. *gud đīseł wi wat đuz gītŋ, đūul gīt nə mīər*; § 74, III.
gudlaik adj. handsome § 75, III.
gum sb. gum (of teeth) § 75, III.
guțər sb. small ditch.
gust sb. gust § 71.
gūul sb. marguerite.
gūus sb. goose § 106, I.
gərdł sb. ring used in baking.
gərn vb. 1. grumble, complain; 2. grin § 54.
gərs sb. grass § 54.

- gørt* adj. great § 56.
gøsl sb. gristle § 54.
gampfn sb. sense.
- (kat-)hā* sb. hawthorn § 65.
hag vb. hew, cut § 60.
hagl vb. bungle, spoil § 60.
hagwurm sb. grasssnake §§ 61 or. 64.
hai vb. hie § 124.
haid vb. hide § 124.
haid sb. hide (skin) § 124.
hald sb. hold § 67.
halidē sb. holiday § 60 Note.
hamar sb. hammer § 63.
hand sb. hand § 63.
hanfl sb. handful § 63.
hanl sb. handle § 63.
hant vb. haunt § 63 Note.
hayk sb. hank § 63 Note.
 — vb. fasten § 63 Note.
haykətʃə(r) sb. handkerchief § 63.
hap vb. fold, wrap § 61.
happn vb. happen § 61.
härkn vb. listen § 68.
härviſt sb. harvest § 68.
harə sb. harrow § 61.
hastn sb. hearth § 60 Note.
hatak sb. hattock, i. e. ten sheaves of corn. This word and number of sheaves is in use in Westmorland, 'stynk' and twelve sheaves, in Cumberland § 60.
hauk vb. dig in, prod in § 120.
haund on vb. hound, on spur on § 112.
haustrau adv. topsy turvy § 120.
havər sb. oats § 61.
havərbrjød sb. oatcake § 61.
havərmiøl sb. oatmeal § 61.
hēbē sb. uproar, noise.
hedž sb. hedge § 40 Note.
hē sb. hay § 51.
hēmjuu sb. dry hay lying in the barn.
hērak sb. hayrack § 60.
hefə sb. heifer.
- hēk* sb. uproarious festivity.
hēl sb. hail § 51.
hēltər sb. halter § 42.
hēlþ sb. health § 45.
hēsp sb. hasp § 42.
hēv vb. have § 42.
hēzl sb. hazel § 42.
hilt sb. hilt § 29.
hindər vb. hinder § 32.
hindər adj. hinder, back § 32.
hiy vb. hang (trs. and intrs.) § 35.
hiəd sb. head § 137.
hiəl vb. heal § 135, II.
hiəm sb. home § 134.
hiər sb. hare § 131.
 — sb. hair § 135.
 — vb. hear § 135 Note.
 — adv. here § 135 Note.
hiət adj. hot § 134.
hi pron. he.
hil sb. hill
hīl sb. heel.
hōd vb. hold § 83.
hōdnlī adv. continually § 83.
hōg sb. sheep § 79.
hōgwəl sb. hole in a wall for a sheep to creep through in winter § 140.
hōlīn sb. holly § 79.
hōpl vb., sb. hobble § 79.
hōrs sb. horse § 79.
hōf adv. half § 96.
hōfrakt adj. imbecile § 96.
hōlī adj. holy § 97.
hōpenī sb. halfpenny § 96.
hūl sb. pigsty § 71 Note.
hūlēt sb. owl § 76.
hūnī sb. honey 70.
hūyər sb. hunger § 73.
hūyørt adj. hungry § 73.
hūrt sb., vb. hurt § 72.
hūt sb. hut § 72.
hūuk sb. hook § 107, I also § 138.
hūup sb. hoop § 107, I.
hūəl sb. hole § 140, I.

- hūp* vb., sb. hope § 140, I.
hord vb. hoard § 55 Note.
hørpl vb. limp § 56.
hørpl̄t adj. crippled § 56.
ivær adv. ever § 37.
iværi pron. every § 37.
iu sb. yew.
jabl adj. able § 133.
ī sb. eye § 90.
ibr̄i sb. eyebrow § 90.
ibm̄n sb. evening § 87.
ūf adj. each.
jak sb. oak § 134 Note.
jakbob sb. oakbranch § 134 Note.
jakə sb. acre § 131 Note.
jalə adj. yellow.
jan (*jā*) num. one § 134 Note.
jan pron. one § 134 Note.
jans adv. once § 134 Note.
jarə sb. yarrow § 60.
iau sb. ewe.
jaul vb. howl § 118.
jēdər sb. fence made of dead sticks
 § 137 Note.
jēst sb. yeast § 40.
jēt sb. gate § 42.
jētstūp sb. gatepost § 110 Note.
ji (*jə*) pron. ye, you.
jīp vb. yelp § 39.
jīt adv. yet § 33.
jiur sb. udder § 104.
jīr sb. year § 135.
jok sb., vb. yoke § 79.
jök sb. yolk § 97.
juy adj. young § 73.
kabif sb. cabbage § 62.
kaf sb. chaff § 60.
kasf vb. entangle § 61.
kai sb., pl. to *kuy* § 124.
käld adj., sb. cold § 67.
kām adj. calm § 67 Note.
kam sb. comb of a fowl § 63.
kani adj. knowing, sharp § 64.
kaykərt adj. ill natured § 63.
kay vb. 1. surprise; 2. surpass
 § 64.
kari vb. carry § 62.
 — sb. direction from whence the
 wind comes § 62.
kart sb. cart § 62.
kartstapz sb. cartshafts § 63.
karən sb. carrion § 62.
kat sb. cat § 61.
kats vb. catch § 62.
kaūi sb. hornless cow § 112.
kaup vb. exchange (rare) § 118.
kəst vb. cast § 42 Note.
kəsn adj. cast off, e. g.
 — *kljəz* cast off clothes § 42 Note.
kək vb. tilt up (a cart) § 50.
kəf sb. Cowparsnip, Heraclium
 spondylium § 49.
kēi sb. key § 128.
kjnljn sb. firewood § 37 Note.
kijyk sb. 1. blow; 2. choking sen-
 sation § 32.
 — vb. double up (with laughing
 etc.).
kijykof sb. whooping-cough § 32.
kis sb., vb. kiss § 36.
kist sb. chest § 33.
kijt sb. milking pail § 29.
kjər vb. care § 131.
kjip vb. keep § 92 Note.
klag vb. stick to, adhere § 64.
klam vb. starve § 64.
klap vb. lay down (or on) heavily
 § 64.
klaf vb. bang to (of a door) § 64.
klafi adj. wet (of weather) § 64.
klaud sb. cloud § 112.
klavə sb. clover.
klē sb. clay § 51.
kləd adj. clad.
klæg sb. gadfly § 41.
kljyk vb. snatch away § 33.
 — sb. tear, rent.
kljyk sb. lump of rock § 32 Note.

- klīpk* sb. blow, hit § 32.
klīp vb. clip, shear § 30.
klīpīn taim sb. shearing time § 30.
klīu sb. clew § 101.
klīz sb. 1. claw; 2. cleft hoof, of a cow § 135 Note.
klīz sb., pl. clothes § 134.
klīm vb. climb § 87.
klīn adj. clean § 87.
klōd sb. clod § 86.
klōg sb. clog § 86.
klōk sb. clock § 85.
klōkhen sb. sitting-hen § 80.
klōtīd adj. clotted § 79.
klōthīd sb. simpleton § 79.
klūt sb. piece of cloth, rag § 111.
 — vb. mend, patch § 111.
klādər sb. climb into.
kōbwēb sb. cobweb § 79.
kōk sb. cock § 81.
kōk (up) vb. prick (up ears) § 81.
kōkkrā sb. cockcrow § 65.
kōkən adj. proud conceited § 81.
kōlōp sb. slice of ham or bacon § 80.
kōpī sb. milking stool § 86.
kōpībuk sb. copybook § 81.
kōpīngks adv. said when a child is carried on the shoulders, but seated just behind the neck § 86.
kōrn sb. corn § 82.
kō vb. call § 96.
krā sb. crow § 65.
krag sb. crag § 62.
krak sb. talk, chat § 64.
 — vb. complain.
krāl vb. crawl § 67 Note.
kram vb. cram § 62.
kraml vb. crawl upwards, scramble § 63.
kraun sb. crown § 119.
krēkst sb. cricket (Acheta Domestica).
krēn sb. hook and chain used for hanging pots in the chimney § 52 Note.
krīl sb. bench for pig killing.
krīuk sb. crook § 102.
krīukt adj. crooked § 102.
krīzən vb. roar (of cattle) § 134.
krōft sb. croft § 79.
krōyk vb. croak § 86.
krōk vb. die (of animals only) § 100.
krūd sb. curds § 72 Note.
krūt sb. crutch § 74 Note.
krūud vb., sb. crowd § 111.
krūun sb. five-shilling-piece § 119.
krūut vb. crouch § 111.
kūd sb. cud § 70.
 — vb. pret. could § 76.
kum vb. come § 70.
kuntri sb. country § 72.
kupl sb. couple § 72.
kūu sb. cow § 111.
kūutī or *kūutei*, sb. band used to fasten hind legs of cow when milking §§ 90, 129.
kūul adj. cool § 107, I.
kūurək sb. rake for scraping up § 109.
kūur vb. cower § 111 Note.
kūørt sb. court § 140, III.
kūøt overcoat § 140, III.
kwaīt adv. quite.
kadi sb. donkey.
kantrīsaid sb. countryside.
kaslōp sb. rennet bag § 95.
kərliu sb. curlew § 56.
kərsn vb. christen § 54.
kərsnəs sb. Christmas § 54.
lā adj. low § 66.
lad sb. lad § 62 Note.
ladl sb. ladle § 60.
laf vb., sb. laugh § 60.
lafter sb. 1. laughter; 2. brood — of chickens etc. § 60.
lagīn cask-stave § 64.

- laləp* vb. wander about after any-thing § 64.
 — sb. long journey after any-thing § 64.
lam sb. lamb § 63.
land sb. land § 63.
lay adj. long § 63.
lārn vb. learn § 68.
las sb. lass § 62 Note.
last adj. last § 60 Note.
 — sb. shoelast § 60 Note.
 — vb. last § 60 Note.
lafkōm sb. a large comb § 64.
laup vb. leap § 118.
leḡər sb. leather § 40.
 — vb. hurry, hasten.
lēg sb. leg § 41.
lēp (*up*) vb. wrap (up).
lēt vb. seek, search § 53.
lēi sb. scythe § 130.
leistn sb. stone for sharpening scythe on § 130.
lēg vb. 1. lie; 2. lay § 29.
līm sb. 1. limb; 2. mischievous child § 29 Note.
liuk sb., vb. look § 102.
līəd sb. load § 131.
 — sb. lead (plumbum) § 137.
 — vb. load § 131.
 — vb. lade out § 131.
lēf sb. leaf § 137.
lēam adj. lame § 131.
lēan adj. lean, thin § 135.
lēar sb. liar § 135 Note.
lēast adj. least § 135.
lēat adj. late § 131.
lēāp sb. barn § 132.
lēāð adj. loath § 134.
lēav vb. leave § 137.
lē vb. lie (mentiri) § 90.
 — sb. lie § 90.
lik vb. leak § 87.
līn vb. lean.
līy sb. heather § 31 Note.
lit sb. light § 91.
lit adj. 1. light; 2. light of weight § 91.
lif adj., active, nimble.
līntər vb. loiter § 127.
lök sb. a lot.
lōpəd adj. congealed, coagulated (of blood etc.) § 79.
lord sb. lord § 82 Note.
los sb. loss § 79.
 — vb. loose an animal, by death § 79.
lot sb. lot § 79.
lō sb. law § 98 Note.
lōf sb. loaf § 97.
lōm sb. loam § 97.
lōvīnz int. of surprise § 100.
lūmp sb. lump § 73 Note.
lūud adj. loud § 111.
lūup sb. 1. loop; 2. stitch in knitting.
lūv vb., sb. love § 70.
lūən sb. lane § 142.
lūəs vb. loose § 140.
lag sb. ear.
mad adj. angry, vexed § 60.
madl vb. confuse § 60.
mafl vb. act foolishly § 64.
mak vb. make (rare) § 60.
māk sb. maggot § 69.
mākəlī adv. partly, gradually § 60.
man sb. man § 60.
māndər vb. maunder § 69.
māpmənt sb. nonsense § 69.
markət sb. market § 60.
marə sb. match, equal § 60.
maud sb. mould, earth § 115.
maudīwarp sb. mole § 115.
maṭər sb. matter § 64.
 — vb. like, care, e. g. *a sūdnt maṭər dīuənt* § 64.
mauḡ sb. mouth § 112.
mēdl }
mēl } vb. meddle § 43 Note.

- męk* vb. make (usual form cf. *mak*) § 42.
męł sb. mallet.
męłdār sb. a quantity of corn § 41.
męn vb. mean § 52 Note.
męns sb. kindness, politeness, hospitality §§ 43 Note, 300.
męnsful adj. kind, hospitable § 43 Note.
męzd adj. confused, silly § 52, II.
męzł vb. confuse § 52, II.
męzłin sb. idiot (rare) § 52, II.
męłk sb. milk § 29.
męłf adv. much § 36.
męzl vb. drizzle § 39.
męł sb. meal § 135 Note.
męłark sb. mealchest § 60.
męøn adj. mean § 135
męør sb. mare § 131 Note.
męøst adj. most § 134.
męøstn sb. boundary stone § 131 Note.
mędø sb. meadow § 92, II.
mębkap sb. a kind of close-fitting cap formerly worn by women § 86.
męiđar vb. trouble, perplex.
męs sb. moss § 79.
męd sb. mud § 70.
 — vb. pret. would, might.
męđar sb. mother § 75, III.
męł sb. dust (of peats) § 71.
męnų sb. money § 72.
męun sb. moon § 107, II.
męri adj. merry §§ 54, 55, II.
męsl sb. mussel § 95.

nū vb. know § 65, III.
 — vb. gnaw § 65, I.
nab(ət) vb. grasp at § 61.
naiř sb. knife § 121.
nain num. nine § 122.
nap vb. hit, knock § 64.
natørøl sb. simpleton § 62.
naut sb. nothing § 114.

nautøtdau sb. neerdoweel § 114.
nęb sb. 1. flat bill, e. g. *đuk nęb* but *hęn bįęk* § 90; 2. toe of shoe or boot, e. g. *řu nęb* § 40.
nębør sb. neighbour § 45.
nęđar conj. neither § 51.
nękst adv. next.
nęř adj. nesh, soft, tender § 40.
nųknųm sb. nickname § 41.
nųn adj. none.
nųt vb. knit § 29.
nųvø adv. never § 37.
nųø adj. no § 134.
nųbødų sb. nobody § 134.
nųød vb. knead § 135 Note.
nųøř sb. fist § 136.
nųøm sb. name § 134.
nųør prep. and adv. near § 135 Note.
nųørđar adv. nearer § 135 Note.
nųør sb. kidney (rare).
nųøv sb. knave § 131.
nųd vb. need § 92.
nųđł sb. needle § 92, II.
nųt sb. night § 91.
nųd vb. nod § 86.
nųk vb. knock § 86.
nųu adv. now § 111.
nųuz sb. noose.
nųęz sb. nose § 140.

ød adj. 1. odd, peculiar; 2. a few, e. g. *ød kęřøz*.
øř adv. off.
øn prep. on § 79.
øřn vb. open § 79.
øřđar vb. order § 81.
øřřøř sb. orchard § 82.
øř (*øř*, *ø*) prep. 1. of; 2. on.
øřølřøř adv. overleaf.

ø adj. all § 96.
øløř adv. always § 96.
ømøř adv. almost § 96.

- padək* sb. frog § 61.
paint sb. pint § 128.
pām sb. palm of hand § 67 Note.
pār sb. pair.
park sb. park § 60.
parlīf adj. dangerous § 60.
part sb. part § 62.
partrīdž sb. partridge § 62.
parək sb. paddock, small field § 60.
pē vb. pay § 52.
pelt vb. pelt.
penjwig sb. small cake § 39.
pig sb. pig (rare) § 29.
pigul sb. pigsty § 71 Note.
piğin sb. small basin with a handle fixed to it. § 39.
piķ sb. pitch § 29.
piķdark adj. pitchdark § 29.
pīak vb. roost, perch § 139.
pīat sb. peat § 139.
pīatpot sb. hole from which peat has been got § 139.
pīlin sb. peeling, peel.
plīas sb. place § 132.
plūk sb. lungs of animals used for catsmeat § 76.
plūu sb., vb. plough § 108.
plūustilt sb. plough handle § 36.
podif sb. porridge § 81.
pōm sb. catkin, palm § 96; cf. *Pomsandā* = Palmsunday.
pōp vb. wander aimlessly, also sb. § 100.
praiz up vb. prise up.
prōmīs vb., sb. promise.
prūd adj. proud.
preķīnz sb. peats taken from the top with the grass, etc. on them § 59.
prēt vb. print § 57, II.
pres vb. press, entice § 57, II.
pund sb. pound § 73.
punf vb. punch, hit §§ 73, 311.
put vb. put § 72 Note.
puu vb. pull § 110.
puuk sb. pimple.
pūak sb. bag, poke § 140, I.
pūar adj. poor § 140, III.
rā sb. row (of potatoes etc.) § 65.
rag sb. hoarfrost § 61.
rai sb. rye § 124.
rait vb. write § 121.
raiv vb. tear, destroy § 121.
rakņ vb. reckon § 60.
ramp vb. ruin, destroy, in phrase 'ramp *on* raiv' § 63 Note.
rān sb. roe of a fish § 69.
ranlbōk sb. piece of wood from which pots are suspended in the chimney § 63 Note.
rant vb. rant § 64.
ray adj. wrong § 63.
rayk adj. close together, rank § 63.
raf adj. rash § 61.
ratņ sb. rat § 60.
ratsf vb. retch § 60.
rau vb. row (e. g. a boat) § 116.
rauk vb. poke the fire § 120.
raundhayk sb. ring to which the *redstīak* is fastened in the cowshed § 112.
raut sb. stir uproar § 120.
 — vb. pret. wrought § 114.
ravļ vb. get confused in talking.
rēdār adv. rather § 52, I.
rēdž sb. rage § 52 Note 2.
rēn sb. rain § 51.
rēns vb. rinse § 50.
rēvat sb. rivet.
rīg sb. ridge § 36.
rīgīn sb. top of roof § 36.
riu vb. rue § 101.
rīud sb. seven yards § 102.
rīut sb. root § 102 Note.
rīak vb. wander 'rake' § 132.
rīap sb. rope § 134.
rīar vb. 1. rear, bring up; 2. rise on hind legs § 135.
rīas sb. race § 135.

- rīstī* adj. reesty § 139.
rīd vb. read § 92, II.
rīdī adj. angry, peevish § 93.
rīk sb. smoke § 92 Note.
rīt adj. right § 91.
rīþ sb. wreath § 92.
rozīn sb. resin.
ryb vb. rub § 72 Note.
ryðer sb. rudder § 75, III.
ryf adj. rough § 76.
ryud sb. a superficial measure used for land § 106.
ruuf sb. roof § 107, I.
ryød sb. road § 142.
ryør vb. cry, weep § 142.
rad adj. red § 94.
rad (*yp*) vb. tidy § 95.
rast vb. rest § 94.
rans sb. a thickset man § 94.
redļ sb. riddle (for cinders) § 58.
redstjāk sb. pole to which cattle are fastened by means of the *raund-hayk*, in the stall § 59.
(tīz)-rem sb. frame in which the curds and whey are put to set in cheese making § 58.
ren vb. run § 58.
ref sb. rush § 58.

sā sb. saw § 65.
— vb. sow § 65.
said sb. side § 121.
saiķ sb. small ditch § 121 (rare, see *guþār*)
sail vb., sb. sieve, strain § 121.
saklās adj. innocent § 61.
sakstī sb. sexton § 62.
samplār sb. sampler § 63 Note.
sanþar vb. saunter § 64.
say sb. song § 63.
sartī adj. certain § 60.
sarv vb. 1. serve; 2. feed (animals) § 60.
sās vb. scold § 65.
satļ vb. settle § 60.

seþm num. seven § 46.
sedntī num. seventy § 46.
seġ sb. corn on hand or foot.
sel vb. sell § 40.
seŋ adv. temp. since, afterwards.
set vb. set § 40.
setī *dyun* = setting out.
siðorz sb. scissors §§ 31, 288.
sīk (often *sīfs*) pro. such § 29.
sīkl sb. sickle (rare, the sickle is hardly used now, see *fīarin-hyuk*) § 29.
siņī sb. sinew § 29.
sij vb. sing § 32.
sīt vb. sit § 29.
sītfast sb. the separation of injured tissue from healthy, when a wound heals § 29.
siy vb. sew § 101.
siut vb. suit § 113.
siuar adj., adv. sure § 113.
siā sb. sea § 135.
— adv. so § 134.
siāk sb. sake § 131.
siāl sb. sale § 131.
siām pro. same § 131.
siān adv. soon § 138.
siāp sb. soap § 134.
siār adj. sore § 134.
siāt sb. seat § 136.
— sb. soot § 138.
siørz sb., pl. rushes § 136, II.
si vb. see.
sīk adj. sick.
sīt sb. sight § 91.
skai sb. sky § 124.
skailark sb. skylark § 124.
skalāp sb. a bit of a garment hanging loose § 62.
skantī adj. greedy, miserly § 61.
skart 1. adj. frightened; 2. with the skin knocked off § 60.
skaup vb. scoop § 120.
skēļ sb. 1. shell § 41; 2. scale § 42.

- skēl* vb. scatter.
skēlbuus sb. division between two cowstalls.
skēlp vb. beat.
skētf sb. an ill dressed person § 53.
skift vb. shift § 29.
sköd vb. scald § 96 Note.
skrafl vb. make an uproar also sb. § 64.
skraik vb. call out, screech — chiefly of animals § 121.
skrat vb. scratch § 64.
skrau sb. uproar § 120.
skraudli adv. one on the top of another § 120.
skriu sb. screw.
skrog sb. bushy spot, shrub § 86.
skvul sb. school § 106.
skvulmēstā sb. schoolmaster § 106.
skvār sb. score § 140, I.
 — vb. scour § 141 Note.
skwab sb. low backed long seat, like a sofa § 64.
skār sb. noise made by a child when crying § 68.
slā adj. slow.
slak sb. ravine (rare).
 — adj. slack.
slaf vb. trim a hedge § 64.
slafi adj. wet of weather § 64.
slatari = *slafi* § 64.
slē vb. slay § 52 Note.
slēd sb. sledge § 40.
slēdār (*ābūt*) vb. be untidy.
slēk vb. daub § 53.
slēkn vb. slake the thirst § 40.
slēp adj. slippery § 52.
slēr vb. walk slowly, aimlessly § 53.
slip vb. slip § 29.
slīā sb. sloe § 134.
slīāwurm sb. slowworm § 134.
slōkn vb. slake the thirst § 80.
slōyk sb. a slothful, lazy person § 86.
slūtf sb. mud § 77.
smart adj. smart.
smjt sb. distinguishing mark on sheep § 29.
smō adj. small § 96.
smjuk vb., sb. smoke § 107, I.
smjūd adj. smooth § 107, I.
smark vb. smirk § 55.
smat sb. smut.
snā sb. snow § 65.
snaf vb. act queerly § 60.
snak sb. light meal § 60.
snek sb. door catch.
snekpsēt sb. rebuff.
snēk sb. snake § 52.
snēp vb. check, snub, snip, hinder from growing § 53.
snjāk sb. sneak § 131.
snjār sb. snare § 131.
snūl sb. snail.
snot sb. mucus § 80.
snūz vb. be half asleep, take a nap.
snjār vb. snore § 140, I.
snart vb. snort.
sari adj. sorry § 82 Note.
sarā sb. sorrow § 79.
sōt sb. salt § 96.
sōv sb. salve § 96.
sōvintaim sb. salvingtime (for sheep) i. e. Autumn § 96.
spār vb. spare.
spark sb. spark § 60.
sparā sb. sparrow § 60.
spelk sb. rib of a basket § 40.
spijyk sb. chaffinch § 32 Note.
spjād sb. spade § 131.
spjāk sb. spoke § 134.
 — vb. speak § 136.
spūl sb. small piece of wood, shavings.
splaf vb. splash § 61.
splatf sb. splotch.
sprak adj. lively, vivacious § 60.
sprjij sb. 1. spring = Frühling;
 2. spring = Quelle § 32.
sprjād vb. spread § 135, I.

- spruut* vb. sprout § 111 Note.
spuun sb. spoon § 107.
spyr sb. spur § 70.
stak sb. stack § 60.
stakar vb. stagger § 61.
stamp vb. stamp § 63.
 — sb. stamp § 63.
stand vb. stand § 63.
stark adj. stiff § 60.
stau vb. stow away § 116.
stæg sb. gander § 41.
stæk vb. jib, refuse to go, of horses.
stækt adj. obstinate, not to be moved, of a horse etc.
stepfaðar sb. stepfather.
stęarz sb. stairs.
stįdį sb. anvil § 33 Note.
 — adj. steady § 33.
stįdl vb. walk lazily, irregularly § 33.
stįts sb. row (of potatoes) § 39.
stiu vb. stew § 103.
stįk sb. steak.
 — sb. stake § 131.
stįl sb. steal § 136.
stįn sb. stone § 134.
stįnþrā sb. stonethrow § 134.
stįtsmān sb. small farmer, small landowner § 133.
stį sb. ladder § 90.
stāk sb. loose tree stump § 79.
starkę vb. congeal, stiffen § 82 Note.
stop vb. stop § 80.
stōk sb. stalk § 96.
stōl sb. stall § 96.
stįriv vb. strive § 125.
stįray adj. strong § 63.
stįraul vb. stroll § 120.
stįręk adj., adv. straight § 40.
stįrįklį vb. sprinkle § 34.
stįrįā sb. straw § 135.
stįrōk vb. stroke § 97.
stįrękę adj., pp. stricken, struck § 58.
stuf sb. stuff § 72.
stufįn sb. stuffing § 72.
stųmp sb. stump § 73.
stut vb. stutter § 70 Note.
stųuk sb. stook i. e. twelve sheaves of corn. This word is generally used in Cumberland and is rare in Westmoreland — see *hatak* — §§ 60, 107, I.
stųul sb. stool § 107, I.
stųup vb. stoop.
(jōt)-stųup sb. gatepost § 110 Note.
stār vb. stir § 55, II.
sųd vb. pret. should § 75, I.
sųk įn vb. deceive § 76.
sųm pro. some § 70.
sųmēt pro. something § 70.
sųn sb. sun § 70.
sųnda sb. sunday § 70.
sųpā sb. supper § 72.
sųu sb. sow § 109.
sųuk vb. suck § 111.
sųun sb. swoon § 108.
sųur adj. sour § 111.
sųl sb. sole (of boots etc.) § 140, I.
swadļ vb. swathe, wrap § 60.
swain sb. pig § 121.
swap vb. exchange § 60.
swaþ sb. bacon rind § 60.
swēi vb. sway.
swļl vb. swill § 29.
swįn vb. make the way, wend e. g. *al įn swįn mi węz hįm*; § 39.
swindž vb. singe § 39.
swįy vb. swing § 40.
swįy vb. burn away, waste away, of a candle § 139.
swįar vb. swear § 136.
swįēt vb., sb. sweat § 135.
swįp vb. sweep § 92 Note.
swart vb. squirt.
šadā sb. shadow § 60.
šaf interj. fie! § 64.
šak vb. shake § 60.

- fakl* sb. 1. wrist; 2. ring of watch, to which the chain is hung. § 60.
fala adj. shallow § 61.
fam sb. shame § 60.
famd adj. ashamed § 60.
famfjast adj. shamefaced § 60.
fap vb., sb. shape § 60.
fjlf sb. shelf § 36.
fjla sb. scree §§ 33, 234.
fjværd sb. shepherd.
fjæf sb. sheaf.
fjærinhuuk sb. shearinghook § 136.
fi (*fj*) pro. she.
fip sb. sheep § 87.
fjort adj. short § 82.
fot in phrase *git fot æv* = get rid of § 86.
fō vb. show § 98 Note.
frijyk vb. shrink § 32.
fryb sb. shrub § 75, I.
fryud sb. shroud § 111.
fufł sb. shovel §§ 75, I, 327.
fugə sb. sugar § 72.
fupn sb. cowshed § 74.
fut vb. shoot § 75, I.
fuu sb. shoe, pl. *fuz*. *fūn* is obsolete § 111.
fūvay sb. bootlace § 63.
fūvæd sb. shoulder § 110.
fūvæ sb. shower § 111.
faił sb. shuttle § 95.
faiłkok sb. shuttle cock § 95.
færl vb. slide §§ 54 Note, 234, 307.
færl of vb. peel off — of the surface of stone §§ 54 Note, 234, 307.
tāz sb. pieces of willow bark used for fastening the twigs to a besom § 65.
tāstjks sb. = *tāz*.
tagft sb. scamp, scoundrel § 64.
taim sb. time § 121.
taimlj sb. heather, *Erica Cinerea*.
tait adj. tight § 91 Note.
tak vb. take § 61.
tala sb. tallow § 60.
tay vb. sting § 61.
tayz sb. tongs § 60.
tar sb. tar § 60.
tarn sb. tarn § 60.
tart sb. tart § 62.
tēl vb. tell § 40.
tēl sb. tail § 51, I.
tēn num. ten.
tēnt sb. tent § 43 Note.
tēp sb. tape § 52.
tēstræl sb. scoundrel, neerdoweel.
tjyklar sb. tinker § 32.
tjuit sb. plover.
tiun sb. tune § 103.
tiuḡ sb. tooth § 102.
tiuḡwark sb. toothache §§ 60, 102.
tjā sb. toe § 134.
tjā pro. the one, e. g. *tjā hors*, *tjā æn tjuḡdər* § 134.
tjābl sb. table § 133.
tjād sb. toad § 134.
tjāl sb. tale § 131.
tjām sb. team § 137.
 — adj. tame § 131.
tjāp sb. ram § 139.
tjār vb. tire § 136.
tjātf vb. teach § 135.
tjæv vb. have a hard, tiring walk, e. g. *tjæv friu tsnā*, also sb.
tjæz vb. 1. tease, annoy; 2. tease, separate § 135.
tī sb. tea.
 — vb. tie § 90.
tīm vb. pour out § 89.
tjof adj. tough § 84.
tjpkjot sb. overcoat.
tjtl vb. totter § 79.
tjtlj adj. shaky, unsteady § 79.
tjotrbog sb. quagmire § 79.
tjök vb. talk § 96.
tjrai vb. try § 125.
tjrap vb. tramp § 64.

trāp vb. saunter, wander § 69.
triu adj. true § 101.
triuþ sb. truth § 101.
trof sb. trough § 84.
trubl sb. trouble § 72.
trust sb., vb. trust.
treml vb. tremble § 57, II.
 — *fə* = want badly, wait anxiously for.
trenl sb. wheel of wheelbarrow.
 § 57, I.
tsats sb. small potatoes § 64.
tsaup sb. rose-haw § 120.
tsen sb. chain § 52 Note.
tsikh sb. chicken.
tsimlā sb. chimney § 81.
tsiti sb. cat § 39.
tsitiþōk sb. the upright beam which supports the roof §§ 39, 96.
tsiuz vb. choose.
tsokful adj. chockful § 84.
tsōk vb. choke § 140.
tsarn sb. churn § 55, II.
tu (*tə*) prep. to § 75, III.
tugiðar adv. together.
tuml vb. tumble § 72.
tusl sb. tussle, scrimmage § 76.
tūul sb. tool § 107.
tuzlt up adj. entangled, towzled, of hair § 76.
twain vb. pine, dwindle away § 333.
twidl (*þuunz*) vb. move the thumbs one round the other § 39.
twilt sb. quilt § 31.
təmorn (*təmǫrn*) adv. to-morrow § 82.
þaibl sb. porridge stick § 123.
þak sb., vb. thatch § 60.
þau vb. thaw § 113.
þeyk vb. thank § 44.
þeyks sb. thanks § 44.
þigk vb. think § 36.
þrā vb. throw § 65, III.

þrefauld sb. threshold §§ 115, 263.
þriep vb. threep, scold § 137.
þri num. three § 89.
þrid sb. thread.
þrosl sb. thrush § 79.
þrest vb. thrust § 57, III.
þunā sb. thunder § 70.
þunāklōk sb. a kind of beetle § 70.
þuum sb. thumb § 111.
þuuznd num. thousand § 111.
þorti num. thirty § 54.
þortin num. thirteen § 54.

ðe, ðē pro. they.
ðen adv. then § 44.
ði pron., adj. thy § 38.
ðisel pro. thyself § 38.
ðjar adv. there § 135.
ðar (*ðar*) pro. these, those § 86.
ðyu (*ðu*) pro. thou 111.
ðyul = thou wilt.

uþm sb. oven § 75, I.
up prep. up § 70.
upþayk adv. upwards, up § 70.
us pro., acc. pl. us § 76.
uuns sb. ounce.
ūt adv., prep. out § 111.
uær pron., adj. our § 111.
ūst sb. curds § 141, II.

valaik adv. probably, perhaps § 60

Note.

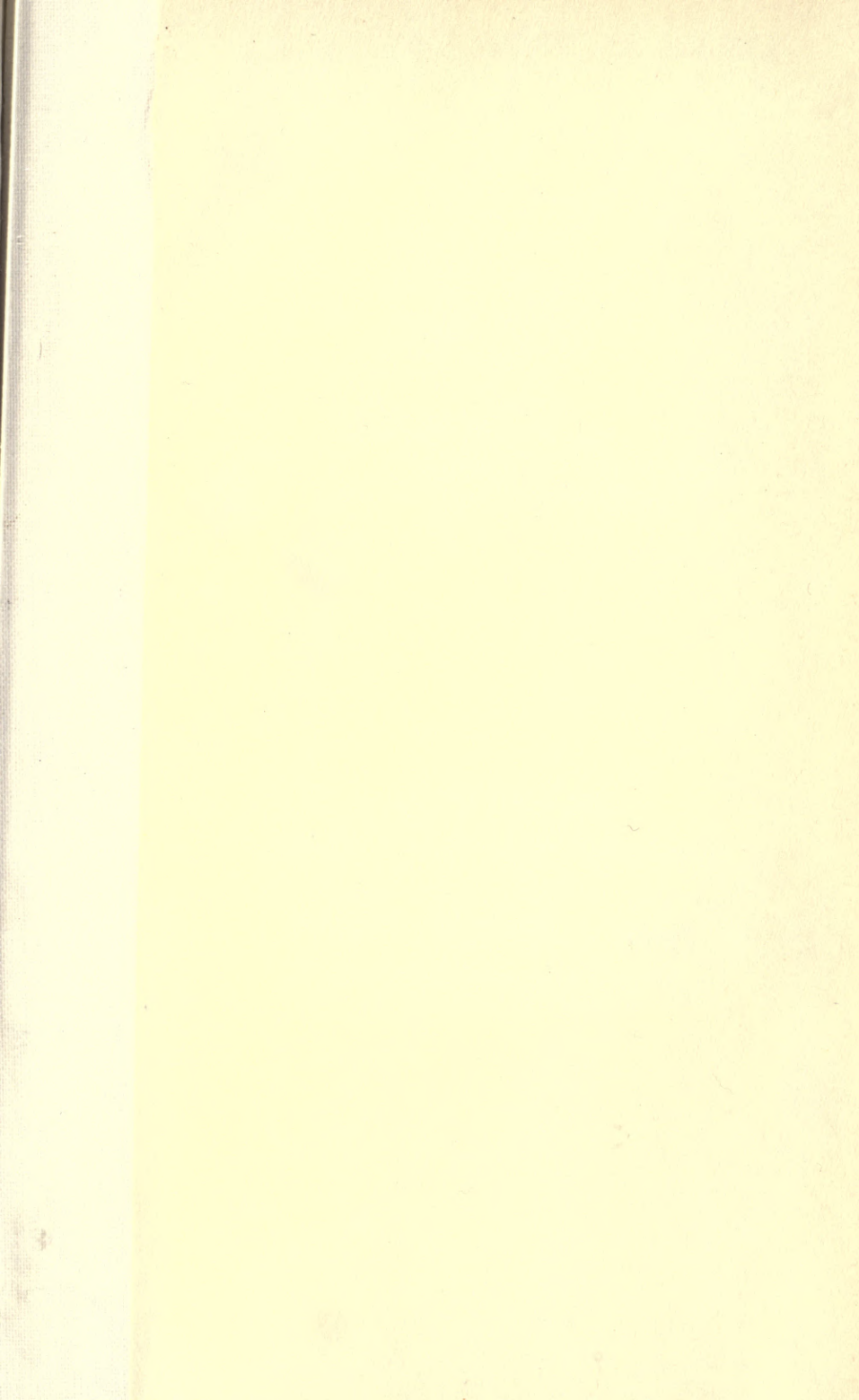
varə adv. very § 60 Note.
vau vb., sb. vow § 119.

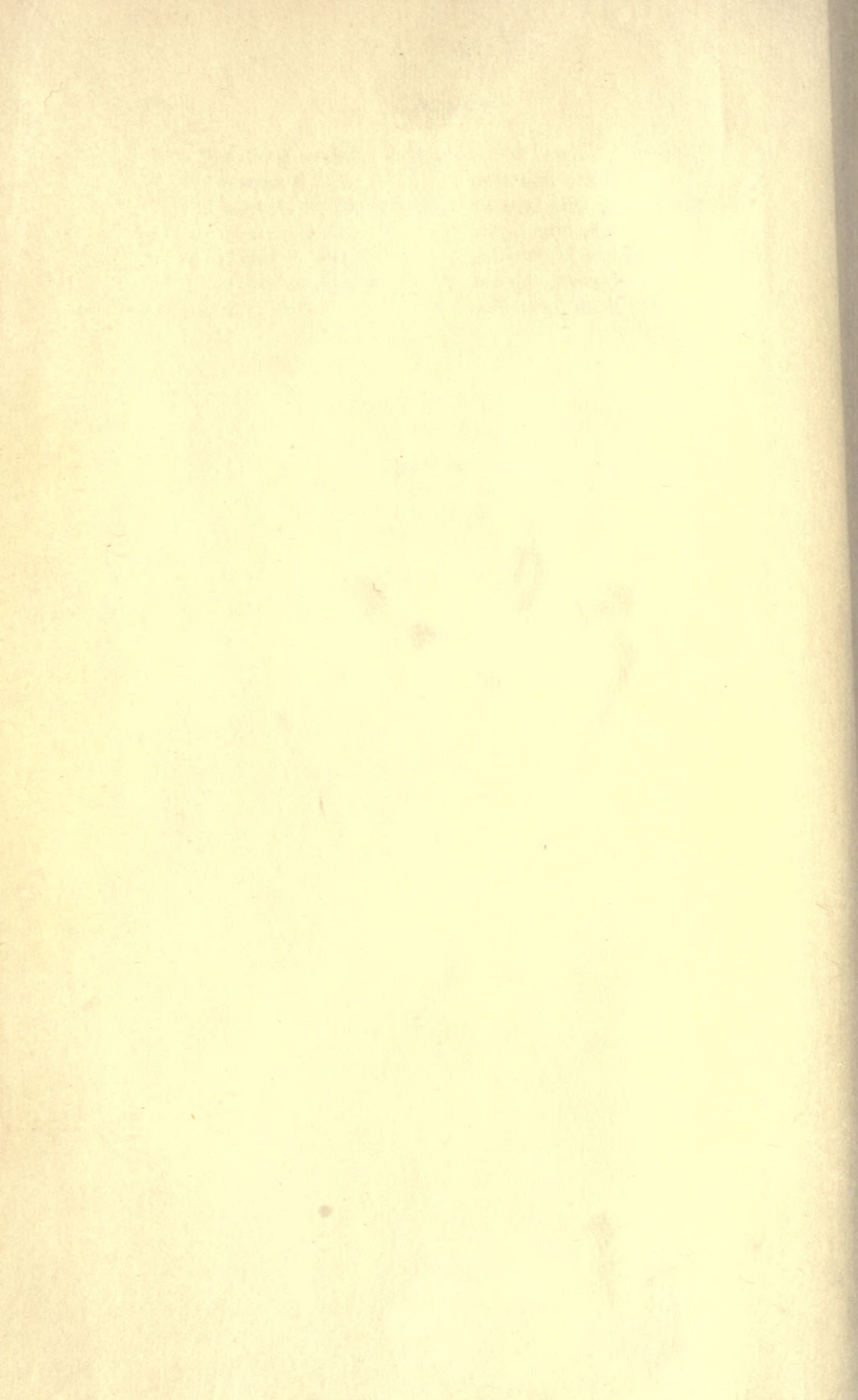
waild adj. wild § 123.
wāmł vb. roll about § 66.
walf adj. saltless, insipid, used of porridge §§ 60, 434.
wamp sb. wasp § 64.
waykl adj. loose, flaccid. Phrase
az waykl az ə wet sek § 63.
waykl əbunt vb. totter about, of a feeble person § 63.

- wār* adv. where § 65.
war vb. waste § 60.
warbl sb. larva of *Æstrus Ovis* § 64.
wardəs sb., pl. weekdays § 60.
wark sb. work § 60.
 — vb. ache.
warld sb. world § 60.
warm adj., vb. warm § 60.
warn vb. warn § 60.
wars adj. worse § 60.
warst adj. worst § 60.
wart sb. wart § 60.
wasn vb. grow worse § 60.
wędər sb. weather § 40.
węk adj. weak § 53.
węł sb. well § 40.
węłt vb. hit with a stick, stones etc.
węłtər vb. stagger about § 42.
wępm sb. weapon § 45.
węstral sb. neerdoweel, scoundrel § 52.
węf vb. wash § 42.
węv sb. wave § 52.
wi (*wēi*) prep. with § 29.
wiđi sb. bent ozier § 33.
wiło sb. willow § 33.
wiınd vb. wind § 32.
 — sb. wind § 32.
wiındrā sb. row of peats stacked for drying § 32.
wiıłstriđo sb. a long straw § 32.
wiıno vb. winnow § 32.
wiısp sb. wisp § 39.
wiıft interj. be quiet § 39.
wiıznıli adj. wizzened § 29.
wiıo sb. woe § 134.
wiıər vb. wear § 136, I.
wiıəst vb. waste § 133.
wiı (*wiı*) pro. pl. we.
wiıł adv. well § 88.
wiıł sb. 1. weight; 2. in *łęt wiıł*, hint, give to understand, e. g. *hi niıvə łęt wiıł hi wəz gān đıər*.
wiık vb. walk § 96.
wiıd vb. would (rare) § 75, I.
wiıml vb., sb. auger § 77.
wiınder sb., vb. wonder § 73.
wiırd sb. word § 75, II.
wiırm sb. worm § 74.
wiırl sb. worth § 75, II.
wiıst sb. worsted § 75, II.
wiıu sb. wool § 110.
wiırk vb. work § 55, II.
wiırt sb. wort § 55, II.
wiıā pro. who § 65.
wiıaikōf sb. heifer calf § 121, II.
wiıail sb. while § 121.
wiıail conj. 1. while; 2. until, till § 121.
wiıaist adj. quiet § 125.
wiıār adv. where § 65.
wiıē sb. whey § 51, II.
wiıędər conj. whether § 40.
wiıędər pro. which (of two) § 40.
wiıęłkər sb. a big thing.
wiıęłp sb. puppy § 40.
wiıęml vb. upset §§ 40, 324.
wiıiđər adv. whither § 29.
wiıiık adj. living, alive § 29.
wiıiıks sb. parasites on sheep § 29.
wiıiın sb. gorse § 31 Note.
wiıiıo pro. who § 134.
wiıiıst sb. wheat (rare) § 135, II.
wiıiıł sb. wheel.
wiıiırlit sb. wheel-wright § 91.
wiııun adv. in phrase *wiııun wiı* *hiıszel* = rejoicing above measure § 111.
wiııut prep. about § 111.
wiıęn 1. adv. again; 2. prep. against § 51, I.
wiılay prep. along § 63.
wiıłbıı num. eleven § 46.
wiııen adj. alone § 134.
wiımakalı adj. 1. partly; 2. gradually § 60.
wiıamay prep. among § 63.

- ænēnst* prep. over against, facing. *ærþ* sb. earth.
ænīu adj. enough § 102. *æslīu* adv. amiss.
ænīf adj. enough §§ 75, III, 328. *æstīəd(ə)* prep. instead (of) § 136.
æpod vb. be sure, § 83, *æstfær* adv. after § 42.
 e. g. *al æpod īz gān,* *ætwin* prep. between § 88.
 al æpod tæ ðū wīl. *awē* adv. away § 51, III.
ærai adj., adv. awry. *at* 1. prep. at; 2. conj. that.







SENDING DEPT. MAR 16 1962

PE
2069
H5

Hirst, Tom Oakes
A grammar of the dialect of
Kendal (Westmoreland)

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY
