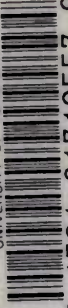


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Joseph Wright.

# A Grammar

OF THE

# DIALECT OF WINDHILL,

IN THE

# WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

*Illustrated by a Series of Dialect Specimens, phonetically rendered;  
with a Glossarial Index of the Words used in the  
Grammar and Specimens.*

BY

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IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

'Nur das Beispiel führt zum Licht;  
Vieles Reden thut es nicht.'

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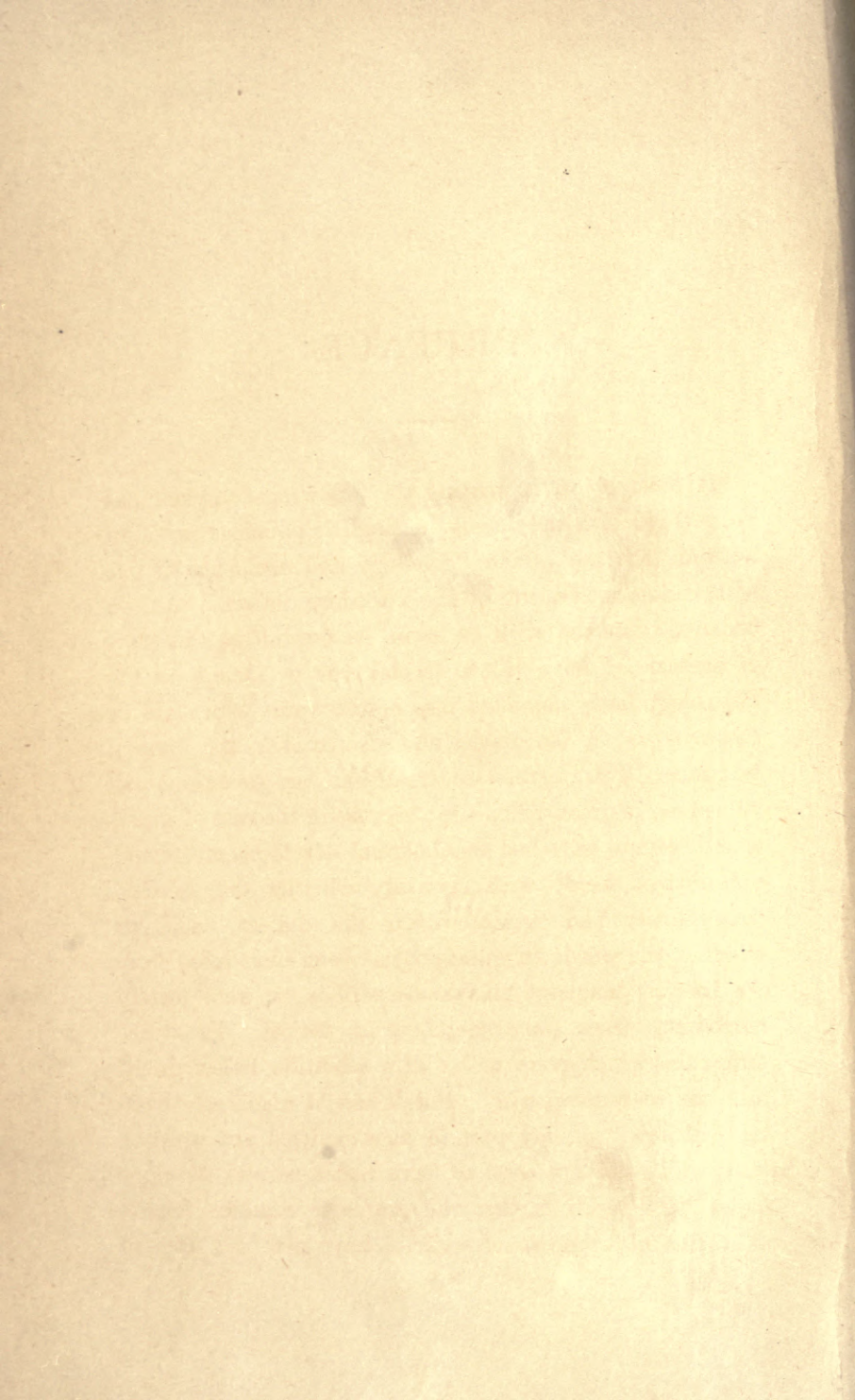
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To My Mother





## PREFACE

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My chief object in writing the following Grammar has been to furnish specialists in English philology with an accurate account of the Phonology and Accidence of one of the most interesting of the Yorkshire dialects. And in order to make the work as useful as possible to this class of scholars, I have taken special care to include in the Phonology fairly complete lists of the words which are in common use in the dialect and also exist in the literary language. This method of treatment has sometimes involved me in great difficulties; because in the case of words which seem to have had an abnormal development I could not always decide with certainty whether the seeming irregularities had arisen within the dialect itself, or whether the words in question had been introduced from the literary language at various periods, or were merely borrowings from some neighbouring dialect. These are difficulties which every writer of a scientific dialect grammar has to contend with. But it would manifestly have been dishonest on my part to have omitted any word or form which did not seem to have had a regular development. The result is that the grammar contains dozens of words the vocalism of which I have not been able to

explain satisfactorily, but I have nevertheless registered them in separate paragraphs, as being in common use in the dialect and of equal importance to the English philologist. Out of a great many such examples I will only mention a few here: **nuez** (OE. **nosu**) *nose*, **bied** (OE. **beard**) *beard*, **ut** (OE. **hāt**) *hot*, **friet** (OE. **fretan**) *to fret*, for which we should expect in the dialect **noiz** (§§ 105, 109), **bād** (§§ 61, 68), **uet** (§§ 122, 126), **freit** (§§ 82, 87). On the other hand, the present grammar will, I trust, help to throw some light upon Old English vowel quantities, besides showing how dialects still keep apart many vowel sounds which have fallen together in the literary language. Of the latter I will only mention a few examples, although a great many may be found in the grammar:—**jād** (OE. **geard**) *yard*, **jiəd** (OE. **gerd**) *yard, three feet*. **wāk** (OE. **weorc**) *work*, **wēk** (OE. **wyrcan**) *to work*. **meil** (OE. **melu**) *meal, flour*, **miel** (OE. **māil**) *meal, repast*. **reit** (OE. **reocht, reht**) *right*, **rait** (OE. **writan**) *to write*, **rīt** (OE. **wyrhta**) *wright*.

In the treatment of the native element contained in the grammar I have generally started out from Old English, which in some respects presents fewer difficulties to the writer of a modern dialect grammar than Middle English with its numerous dialects. Had I, however, been a specialist in this period of our mother tongue, I should probably have been able to settle many minor points which remain unsolved in the present grammar. But still, in spite of my shortcomings in this respect, I hope that the book will be a welcome contribution to English philology.

In the treatment of the French element in the dialect I found, after trying many experiments, that the only



satisfactory plan was to start out from the present pronunciation of literary English. The words have come into the dialect at various periods and through various channels, and it is accordingly almost impossible to treat them historically. I have therefore contented myself with registering the present dialectical pronunciation of the French element, and for this purpose I have adopted, as the standard of literary English pronunciation, the sound-system in Sweet's *Primer of Spoken English*, which is fairly typical of the Southern pronunciation of educated people. A comparison of the development of the French and English elements in the dialect is interesting from many points of view. I will only draw attention to §§ 61, 203 and §§ 58, 202; but many other paragraphs will be found equally interesting both to English and French philologists. Any one, who is not thoroughly acquainted with the dialect, may possibly think that I have introduced into this part of the grammar many words which are not in common use; but such is not the case. I have been particularly careful in this respect. I will only mention one instance out of many where I may seem to have erred: *raiet akt riot act*, which is one of the commonest expressions in the dialect, a regular household phrase. What mother has not said to her naughty child hundreds of times, if *te duz ðat ø'gien al rīd ðī traiet akt øn reit øn øel?*

In the chapter on the consonants the chief interest naturally lies in the gutturals. In this part of the grammar I have tried to give complete lists of the words which differ in their development from literary English, I mean such words as: *flik fitch*, *reik to reach*, *brig bridge*, *flig fledge*, *duef dough*, etc.

It was originally my intention not to give any specimens of the dialect in this volume, but to reserve them for a second which was to contain a complete glossary of such dialect words as are not in use in the Modern literary language, together with extensive specimens of the dialect. With this end in view I have been collecting materials for a great number of years, but various circumstances prevent me from entertaining the hope of being able to publish them for some years to come. I have therefore decided to give a few specimens in the present volume, trusting that they may be found useful to those readers who may wish to make themselves familiar with the dialect. To anyone who takes the trouble to read them I venture to say that they will be found both amusing and instructive.

The Index, which has been a laborious piece of work, contains all the words occurring in the grammar.

As a guarantee for the general accuracy of the material contained in the book, I need only state that I spoke the dialect pure and simple until I was practically grown up.

In conclusion I have the pleasant task of expressing my most cordial thanks to three friends—Professor Napier, Professor Holthausen, and the Rev. A. L. Mayhew—who have given me much valuable help in the work.

JOSEPH WRIGHT.

OXFORD,  
*January 1893.*

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## ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.

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Angl. = Anglian.	O. Fr. = Old French.
Dan. = Danish.	O. Fris. = Old Frisian.
dial. = dialect.	OHG. = Old High German.
Fr. = French.	O. Icel. = Old Icelandic.
gen. = genitive.	O. Ir. = Old Irish.
Germ. = German, Germanic.	O. Low Germ. = Old Low German.
Goth. = Gothic.	O. Norm. Fr. = Old Norman French.
Lat. = Latin.	O.N. = Old Norse.
lit. = literally.	O. North. = Old Northumbrian.
lit. Engl. = literary English.	O. Swed. = Old Swedish.
Low Germ. = Low German.	pl. = plural.
ME. = Middle English.	pret. = preterite.
MHG. = Middle High German.	pp. = past participle.
Mid. Du. = Middle Dutch.	sing., sg. = singular.
M. Low Germ. = Middle Low German.	Scot. = Scotch.
Norw. = Norwegian.	Swed. = Swedish.
occ. = occasionally.	W. = Windhill.
OE. = Old English.	WS. = West Saxon.
	> = has become.

The asterisk (\*) prefixed to a word denotes a theoretical form.

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### WORKS REFERRED TO IN THE GRAMMAR.

Cotgr. = A French and English Dictionary, composed by Mr. Randle Cotgrave; with another in English and French, edited by J. Howell.

EEPr. = Early English Pronunciation, by A. J. Ellis.

E.E.T.S. = Early English Text Society.

Etym. Dict. = Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, by W. W. Skeat.

Florio = A Worlde of Wordes, or most copious and exact Dictionarie in Italian and English, by John Florio, London, 1598.

Grundriss der germanischen Philologie, herausgegeben von H. Paul.

The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland, by J. A. H. Murray.

N.E.D. = New English Dictionary, edited by J. A. H. Murray and H. Bradley.

P. B. Beitr. = Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur, herausgegeben von H. Paul und W. Braune.

Prompt. Parv. = Promptorium parvulorum sive clericorum, dictionarius Anglo-Latinus princeps, auctore fratre Galfrido, grammatico dicto, ex ordine fratrum predicatorum, Northfolciensi, circa a. d. MCCCCXL, ad fidem codicum recensuit Albert Way, London, 1865.

Sievers, OE. Gr. = Angelsächsische Grammatik, von E. Sievers.

Stratmann = Dictionary of the Old English Language, by F. H. Stratmann (new edition, by H. Bradley).

Sweet, H.E.S. = History of English Sounds, by H. Sweet.

Sweet, NE. Gr. = New English Grammar, by H. Sweet.

Synopsis of Old English Phonology, by A. L. Mayhew.

Town. Myst. = The Towneley Mysteries (printed for the Surtees Society).

The following list of letters may be useful to those who consult the book without first reading the chapter on pronunciation :—

ø	=	the e	in	German	Gabe.
ō	=	the i	in	lit. Engl.	bird.
j	=	the y	„	you.	
ŋ	=	the ng, n	„	sing, song, drink.	
š	=	the sh	„	she.	
tš	=	the ch	„	choose.	
p	=	the th	„	thin.	
θ	=	the th	„	then.	
dž	=	the j	„	just.	



# GRAMMAR



## INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. WINDHILL is a manufacturing village in the township of Idle and parish of Calverley in the West Riding of Yorkshire, three miles North of Bradford.

The dialect belongs to the Eastern North Midland group, which embraces the whole of South Yorkshire. Dr. Ellis (EEPr. v. p. 364) distinguishes nine varieties: The Western group containing var. 1. Huddersfield and var. 2. Halifax. The North Central group containing var. 3. Keighley, var. 4. Bradford, var. 5. Leeds, var. 6. Dewsbury. The South Central group containing var. 7. Rotherham and var. 8. Sheffield. The Eastern group containing var. 9. Doncaster and the Eastern slip.

Of these nine varieties the Windhill dialect is most closely related to numbers 3. 4. 5.

# PHONOLOGY



## CHAPTER I.

### PRONUNCIATION.

#### A. The Vowels.

§ 2. The Windhill dialect contains the following vowel sounds :—

Short vowels	a, e, i, o, u, ə
Long „	ā, ī, ū, ē
Short diphthongs	ai, ei, oi, ui
	eu, iu, ou
	eə, iə, oə, uə
Long „	āə
Triphthongs	aiə, iuə, ouə

NOTE.—To these must be added l, m, n, ŋ in the function of vowels. For examples see the corresponding consonants §§ 17-19.

§ 3. In the following paragraphs will be given a brief description of the Windhill vowel-system. For which purpose I have adopted the notation as given in Sweet's Primer of Phonetics. In the autumn of 1886 Dr. Sweet was kind enough to render me considerable help in the analysis of the W. vowel sounds; thus enabling me to fix



the sounds far more accurately than would otherwise have been the case, had it not been for his kind assistance. The late Dr. Ellis, to whom I dictated the Dialect Test (EPr. v. pp. 389-90) and the dialect words in his Classified Word List (pp. 391-4), was also of some help to me. But a comparison of his appreciation of the W. vowels with that of Dr. Sweet and my own will show that we differ on several minor points.

All the diphthongs and triphthongs have the stress on the first element. In my transcription I have written *ie*, *ue*, &c., but the first element is really a medium long vowel, which stands in the same relation to the corresponding short vowel as the lit. Engl. vowel in *feet* does to *fit* or *seek* to *sick*.

§ 4. *a* (mid-back-wide) like the *a* in German *Mann*, but with the tongue slightly more advanced.

*lat* *late*, *faðe(r)* *father*, *mak* *to make*, *as* *to ask*, *laðe(r)* *ladder*, *dlad* *glad*, *tšap* *chap*, *ratn* *rat*, *paste(r)* *pasture*, *apren* *apron*, *kwaleti* *quality*, *vari* *very*.

*ā* (mid-back-wide) like the *a* in German *Name* and in lit. Engl. *father*, but with slightly more advanced position of the tongue as in short *a*. After our *ā* there is also a trace of a glide (*ā<sup>ə</sup>*), which however is not sufficiently developed to be conveniently represented in print.

*rām* *room*, *fāl* *fowl*, *bān* *child*, *wām* *warm*, *wāk* (noun) *work*, *fādin* *farthing*, *sāvnt* *servant*, *pāðe(r)* *powder*.

*ai* = *a* + *i*:

*raiv* *to tear*, *mais* *mice*, *tais* *to entice*.

*aie* = *ai* + *e*:

*aien* *iron*, *faie(r)* *fire*, *raiet* *riot*.

*āe* = *ā* + *e*:

*dāe(r)* *dare*, *sāe(r)* *sour*, *tāe(r)* *tower*.



§ 5. e (low-front-narrow) like the ä in Swed. *lära* and the first element of the diphthong in lit. Engl. *care* but short. Ellis identified it as mid-front-wide, but Sweet and myself agree in the above analysis.

*elp* to *help*, *bed* *bed*, *brek* to *break*, *ømer* *among*, *weš* to *wash*, *bleg* *blackberry*, *geðe(r)* to *gather*, *ðen* *then*, *šepste(r)* *starling*, *len* to *lend*, *gezlin* *gosling*, *depp* *depth*, *lek* to *leak*, *frend* *friend*, *treml* to *tremble*, *bløkit* *blanket*, *fešn* *fashion*, *lenit* *linnet*.

ei = e + i :

*feit* to *fight*, *beid* *bead*, *eit* to *eat*, *leits* *leech*, *reik* to *reach*, *lein* to *lean*, *ei* *high*.

eu = e + u :

*eu* *ewe*, *feu* *few*, *seu* to *sew*.

ee = e + e :

*beed* to *bathe*, *dee* *day*, *breed* to *resemble*, *bleet* to *bleat*, *tlee* *clay*, *leek* to *play*, *beek* *bacon*, *kweet* *quart*, *meeste(r)* *master*.

§ 6. i (high-front-wide) like the i in lit. Engl. *bit* :

*lig* to *lie down*, *wik* *quick*, *alive*, *in* to *hang*, *sitš* *such*, *figd* *fledged*, *dwinl* to *dwindle*, *litl* *little*, *sili* *silly*, *ivø(r)* *ever*, *rik* *smoke*, *divl* *devil*, *tšimli*, *chimney*, *šimi* *chemise*.

ī (high-front-narrow) like the ie in German *Biene*. It is a pure long vowel, not like the ee in South. Engl. *feed*, which is a diphthong (ij) :

*mild* *mild*, *nīt* *night*, *fild* *field*, *wil* (adv.) *well*, *frīt* *fright*, *bild* to *build*, *imin* *evening*, *kīl* to *cool*, *lītnin* *lightning*, *sī* *sigh*, *nī* *knee*, *bif* *beef*.

iø = i + e :

*bied* *beard*, *iøp* *earth*, *swie(r)* to *swear*, *friet* to *fret*, *fie(r)* to *laugh* or *sneer at*, *dried* to *dread*, *tlien* *clean*, *bried* *bread*, *bie(r)* *beer*, *viel* *veal*, *fies* *fierce*.

**iu = i + u :**

**tliu** a ball of string or worsted, **spiu** to vomit, **tiuk** took, **lium** loom, **iniu** (pl.) enough, **briu** to brew, **frutē(r)** future, **bliu** blue, **riubub** rhubarb.

**iue = iu + e :**

**siue(r)** sure. **piue(r)** pure.

§ 7. **o** (low-back-wide-round) like the **o** in lit. Engl. not:

**froz**n frozen, **lop** flea, **bodi** body, **wotē(r)** water, **solt** salt, **moni** many, **jole** yellow, **sori** sorry, **tof** tough, **foṭnit** fort-night, **kotn** cotton, **ont** aunt, **rost** to roast.

**oi = o + i :**

**poil** to give ungrudgingly, **boil** to boil, **toist** toast.

**ou = o + u.** But here the first element is low-back-narrow-round like the **aw** in lit. Engl. law:

**koud** cold, **doute(r)** daughter, **floun** flown, **kouk** coke, **grou** to grow, **pout** thought, **loup** to jump, **out** ought, **tout** taught, **poutš** to poach, **skoud** to scald.

**oue = ou + e :**

**foue(r)** four.

**oe = o + e**, the first element of which is the same as the **o** in **ou**:

**koef** calf, **woef** insipid, **boek** beam, **boeld** bald, **poem** palm, **soev** salve, **moek** maggot, **boen** born, **noēde(r)** neither, **snoe** snow, **goem** heed, care, **goeki** left handed, **oeđe(r)** to order, **džoēnes** jaundice.

§ 8. **u** (high-back-wide-round) like the **u** in lit. Engl. put:

**fun** (pp.) found, **flute(r)** to flutter, **tul** to, **fuml** to fumble, **ut** hot, **muđe(r)** mother, **uđe(r)** udder, **butše(r)** butcher, **buzed** butterfly, **nuvl** novel.

**ū** (high-back-narrow-round) like the **u** in Germ. gut. In

the W. dialect it is a pure long vowel and not a diphthong (*uw*) like the *oo* in Southern Engl. food :

*šūl shovel, ebūn above, būkþ bulk, size.*

*ui = u + i.* The first element of which is not the *u* in put. Dr. Ellis identified the first element as mid-back-narrow-round like the *o* in Germ. Bote, but this is certainly not the sound. At first Dr. Sweet gave the same analysis as Dr. Ellis, but he was afterwards inclined to think that it might be mid-back-narrow-round with outer rounding like the *o* in Swedish sol. But this too is hardly our sound. The nearest analysis seems to me to be the tongue position of high-back-narrow-round, like the *u* in Germ. gut, *ou* in French sou, with the lip position of mid-back-narrow-round :

*bluid blood, uin to harass, treat badly, gruin snout of a pig.*

*ue = u + e.* The first element is the same as the *u* in *ui* :

*nuez nose, smue(r) to smother, due(r) door, juæk yolk, kuem comb, duef dough, dlue(r) to stare, kued cord, tluæk cloak, pue(r) poor.*

§ 9. *e* (mid-mixed-narrow) like the *e* in German Gabe, but with the tongue slightly more retracted. It is not identical with the *-er* in lit. Engl. better, which is mid-mixed-wide. It occurs in both stressed and unstressed syllables :

*jestede yesterday, sterek heifer, fere furrow, weri to worry, bed but, sperit spirit, vale value.*

*ē* (low-mixed-narrow) like the *i* in lit. Engl. bird, but with the tongue rather more advanced. It only occurs in stressed syllables :

*gēs grass, bēk birch, wēd word, mēðe(r) murder, wēk to work, kēsmeš Christmas, gēt great, kēnz currants.*



## B. The Consonants.

§ 10. The W. dialect contains the following consonants :  
b, d, f, g, j, k, l, m, n, r, p, r, s, š, t, þ, ð, v, w, z, ž.

§ 11. b (lip-stop-voice) like lit. English b. It occurs initially, medially, and finally :

*bān child, beed to bathe, bun (pp.) bound, brig bridge, bleb blister, breed to resemble, act like another person, brīt bright. kubed cupboard, riubub rhubarb, uzbñ husband. dub a small pool of water, nub to nudge.*

§ 12. d (gum-stop-voice) like lit. English d. It occurs in all positions :

*duef dough, dī to die, diu to do, dwīnl to dwindle, džais joist, dlas glass. bodm bottom, fādin farthing, wide widow. nobed lit. not but, only, grund ground, od to hold, snod smooth, boged ghost, apparition.*

§ 13. f (lip-teeth-open-breath) like lit. Engl. f. It occurs in all positions :

*feu few, foil foal, feit to fight, flig fledge, fan (pret.) found. duefi cowardly, woefi insipid, fift fifth, druft drought. kaf chaff, duef dough, koef calf, laif life.*

§ 14. g (back-stop-voice) like lit. Engl. g. It occurs in all positions :

*geen near, direct, galøk lefthand, gāl the matter which gathers in the corner of the eye, guid good, goemlæs foolish, silly. blegs blackberries, boged ghost, pigin small water can, flegstn flagstone. ig mood, temper, ug to carry, lig to lie down, næg to gnaw.*

§ 15. j (front-open-voice) like lit. English y in you. It only occurs initially :

*jest yeast, jestede yesterday, jole yellow, jur young.* I have sometimes heard the sound medially in *teelje(r)*, *teele(r) tailor*.

§ 16. **k** (back-stop-breath) like lit. Engl. **k**. It occurs in all positions:

*kā cow, kest to cast, kei key, koud cold, koul to rake, kīl to cool. skrat to scratch, bake tobacco, beekr bacon, oks ox. flik fitch of bacon, reik to reach, wik quick, alive, bōk birch.*

§ 17. **l** (gum-side-voice) like ordinary English **l**. It occurs as a consonant in all positions, but as a vowel in unaccented syllables only:

*leek to play, loin lane, len to lend, leeð barn, luensem lonely, leelek lilac, loup to jump. olin holly, bild to build, twilt quilt. koil coal, steil to steal, wīl (adv.) well.*

Examples of vocalic **l** are: *kitl to tickle, adl to earn, satl to settle, spinl spindle, rasl to wrestle.*

§ 18. **m** (lip-nasal-voice) like lit. Engl. **m**. It occurs as a consonant in all positions, but as a vowel only in unaccented syllables:

*meitš to measure, mun must, muin moon, māt to moult. treml to tremble, imin evening, sīmin-dlas mirror. steim to bespeak, gam game, freem to make a beginning, goem heed, care.*

Examples of vocalic **m** are: *bođm bottom, fadm fathom, fipms fivepence, wiēpm weapon, kindm (OE. cynedōm) kingdom.*

§ 19. **n** (gum-nasal-voice) like lit. Engl. **n**. It occurs as a consonant in all positions, but as a vowel only in unaccented syllables:

*nie(r) kidney, nīt night, nen-neel corn on the foot, nub*

to nudge, **noeðe(r)** *neither*. **snoe** *snow*, **inif** *enough*, **moni** *many*, **sind** *to rinse, wash out*, **spinl** *spindle*. **gēn** *to grin*, **bin** *within*, **fādin** *farthing*, **runin** *running*.

Examples of vocalic **n** are: **frozn** *frozen*, **brusn** (pp.) *burst*, **ratn** *rat*, **seldn** *seldom*, **getn** (pp.) *got*, **tšozn** *chosen*, **pāzn** *thousand*.

§ 20. **ɳ** (back-nasal-voice) like **ng**, **n** in lit. Engl. *sing*, *song*, *drink*, *drunk*. As a consonant it only occurs in accented, and as a vowel only in unaccented syllables:

**blenk** *blank*, **brin** *to bring*, **tenz** *tongs* **finē(r)** *finger*, **in** *to hang*, **blerkit** *blanket*, **pin** *thing*.

Examples of vocalic **ɳ** are: **brokɳ** *broken*, **beəgn** *bargain*, **drukɳ** *drunk, drunken*, **wokɳ** *to waken*.

§ 21. **p** (lip-stop-breath) like lit. Engl. **p**. It occurs initially, medially, and finally:

**poem** *palm*, **poez** *to kick*, **penep** *pennyworth*. **speen** *to wean*, **spitek** *spigot*, **api** *happy*, **apl** *apple*, **stapl** *staple*. **lop** *flea*, **elp** *to help*, **sweep** *the handle of a machine*, **saip** *to ooze or drain out slowly*.

§ 22. **r** (gum-open-voice). Before a following vowel **r** is a gently trilled sound. Final **r** is also slightly trilled, but not so strongly as before a following vowel. This is always the case when the word containing it is used alone, or stands at the end of a sentence. In these positions it is never weakened into a mere voiced glide as in lit. Engl. *fear*, nor does it disappear altogether as in lit. Engl. *far*. In order to distinguish strong and weak **r** the latter is uniformly written (**r**) in this grammar:

**raiv** *to tear*, **root** *to bray*, **roem** *to roam*, **reik** *to reach*, **rām** *room*, **brek** *to break*, **ren** *wrong*. **sare** *to serve*, **marə** *to match*, **feri** *first turn*, **barə** *barrow*. **ger** *up to get up*.



**swie(r)** to swear, **pie(r)** pear, **smue(r)** to smother, **wee(r)** to spend money.

§ 23. **s** (blade-open-breath) like the **s** in lit. Engl. *sit*. It occurs in all positions :

**sal** shall, **sud** should, **sīt** sight, **seem** lard, **sāk** to suck, **snod** smooth, **steim** to bespeak, **strie** straw, **speik** to speak, **siugə(r)** sugar, **swiel** to gutter (of a candle). **koese** causeway, **brusn** (pp.) burst, **rāst** rust, **omast** almost, **prosl** thrush. **as** ash, ashes, **guis** goose, **ās** house, **oks** ox, **oes** horse, **ius** use.

§ 24. **š** (blade-point-open-breath) like lit. Engl. *sh* in *she*. It occurs far more frequently initially and finally than medially :

**šuin** shoes, **šimi** chemise, **šap** shape, **šak** to shake, **šuče(r)** to shudder. **tšons** chance, **tšeeme(r)** chamber, **tšiuuz** to choose, **fešn** fashion. **weš** to wash, **rediš** radish, **fotš** to fetch, **bleitš** to bleach, **mitš** much.

§ 25. **t** (gum-stop-breath) like lit. English *t*. It occurs in all positions :

**tak** to take, **temz** hop-sieve, **toist** toast, **teu** to work zealously, **tluep** cloth. **fotn** (pp.) fought, **flute(r)** future, **wāte** weekday. **gēt** great, **fouet** fourth, **ut** hot, **lat** lath.

§ 26. **p** (teeth-open-breath) like the **th** in lit. Engl. *thin*. It occurs initially and finally :

**pak** thatch, **pāzn** thousand, **pout** thought, **priep** to contradict, dispute. **brop** broth, **māp** mouth, **diep** death, **swāp** the skin of bacon.

§ 27. **ř** (teeth-open-voice) like the **th** in lit. English *then*. It occurs initially only in words which had formerly the weak stress ; medially between vowels ; and finally after vowels :

čai, či *thy*, čis *this*, čen *then*. šuče(r) *to shudder*, pāče(r) *powder* feče(r) *feather*, soče(r) *solder*. buič *booth*, leeč *barn*, smuič *smooth*.

§ 28. v (lip-teeth-open-voice) like the v in lit. Engl. vine. Initially it only occurs in words of French origin :

vari *very*, viel *veal*, vois *voice*. ave-meil *oatmeal*, navi *canal*. neiv *fist*, raiv *to tear*, praiv *to thrive*.

§ 29. w (lip-back-open-voice) like lit. Engl. w in wet. It only occurs initially and medially :

wāk (noun) *work*, wer *thong*, wen *when*, wīl *wheel*, wik *quick*, *alive*, wām *warm*. ewee *away*, dwīnl *to dwindle*, twais *twice*, kweet *quart*, kwaleti *quality*, swiet *to sweat*, swetš *a small sample of cloth*.

§ 30. z (blade-open-voice) like the z in lit. Engl. zeal, freeze. Initially it only occurs in *ziel* *zeal*. It is common medially and finally :

uzbn *husband*, meze(r) *measure*, rīzd *rancid (of bacon)*, frozn *frozen*, fuzi *soft*, spongy, buzed *butterfly*, gīzn *to choke*. temz *hop-sieve*, ez *as*, sičez *scissors*, tšīuz *to choose*.

§ 31. ž (blade-point-open-voice) like the s in lit. Engl. measure. It only occurs after d and n :

džoul *to knock*, *strike*, džais *joist*, džudž *judge*, sādžn *sergeant*, eedž *age*, tšeedž *charge*, inž *hinge*, sinž *to singe* ; but in words of French origin we have indžn *engine*, moendž *mange*.

## CHAPTER II.

### THE OLD ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS OF THE WINDHILL VOWELS IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES.

#### 1. Short Vowels.

##### a.

§ 32. Windhill **a** corresponds to:

1. OE. **æ(a)** in originally closed syllables, § 57: **as** *ashes*, **fan** (pret.) *found*, **gam** *game*, **lat** *late*, **sal** *shall*, **sam** *up*, (OE. *samnian*) *to pick up*, **þak** *thatch*.
2. Rarely OE. **a(æ)** in open syllables, § 71: **faðe(r)** *father*, **mak** *to make*, **tak** *to take*.
3. Shortening of OE. **ā**, § 125: **as** *to ask*, **spatl** *spittle*.
4. Shortening of OE. **ǣ**, §§ 135, 144: **blast** *blast*.  
**bad** *bad*, **laðe(r)** *ladder*.
5. Rarely shortening of OE. **ēa**, § 186: **tšap** *chap*.
6. Lit. Engl. **æ** in French words, § 194; **galek** (O. Fr. *gale*) *left hand*, **ratn** *rat*, **vale** *value*.
7. Lit. Engl. **ā** in French words, § 195: **basted** *bastard*, **paste(r)** *pasture*.
8. Rarely lit. Engl. **ei** in French words, § 196: **apren** *apron*.



9. Lit. Engl. *o* (through the influence of the preceding *w*) in French words, § 202: *kwaleti quality*, *warend to warrant*.

10. Lit. Engl. *e* before *r* in French words, § 208: *tarie(r) terrier*, *vari very*.

e.

§ 33. Windhill *e* corresponds to:

1. Germanic *e*, and the *i*-umlaut of *a* in originally closed syllables; and also when *e* was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, §§ 72-3: *delf delf*, *elp to help*, *leðə(r) leather*, *melt to melt*, *weft weft*.

*bed bed*, *ketl kettle*, *lənþ* (by assimilation) *length*, *mens neatness*, *set to set*.

2. Rarely OE. *e* in open syllables, § 88: *brek to break*, *get to get*.

3. Germ. *a* before a following *g*, *ɾ*, *š*, §§ 59, 197: *beg bag*, *bleg blackberry*, *emen among*, *ren wrong*, *senk sank*. *eš ashtree*, *weš to wash*.

4. Rarely OE. *a(æ)* in other cases, § 60: *eltə(r) halter*, *geðə(r) to gather*, *wesp wasp*.

5. Rarely OE. *o*, § 108: *ðen then*, *wen when*.

6. Shortening of Germanic *æ* (W.S. *æ*, O. North. *ē*), § 134: *bleðə(r) bladder*, *šepstə(r) starling*, *slept slept*.

7. Shortening of OE. *æ* (*i*-umlaut of *ā*), § 143: *fleš flesh*, *len to lend*, *les less*.

8. Shortening of OE. *ē*, *æ* (*i*-umlaut of *ō*), § 148: *bled bled*, *gezlin gosling*, *met met*.

9. Shortening of Anglian *ēo* (= W.S. *īe*) § 192: *depp depth*, *ten ten*.

10. Shortening of OE. *ēa*, § 186: *leak leak*, *red (adj.) red*.

11. Shortening of OE. *ēo*, § 192: *breſt* *breast*, *frend* *friend*.

12. Lit. Engl. *e* in French words, § 206: *demek* *potato disease*, *mel* *to meddle*, *tremł* *to tremble*.

13. Lit. Engl. *æ* before *g*, *ɾ*, *š* in French words, § 197: *dregɔ* *dragon*, *blerkit* *blanket*, *fešn* *fashion*.

14. Rarely lit. Engl. *i* in French words, § 212: *lenit* *linnet*, *rebit* *rivet*.

## i.

§ 34. Windhill *i* corresponds to :

1. OE. *i*, § 89: *bin* (OE. *binnan*) *within*, *bitn* *bitten*, *find* *to find*, *lig* *to lie down*, *wik* *quick*, *alive*.

2. OE. *e* (i-umlaut of *a*) before an original *ɾ* (now *ɾ* or *nž*), § 76: *in* (ME. *hengen*) *to hang*, *sinž* *to singe*, *pirk* *to think*.

3. Rarely OE. *e* in other cases, § 77: *kil* *to kill*, *sitš* *such*, *wile* *willow*.

4. OE. *y* (i-umlaut of *u*), § 117: *brig* *bridge*, *flig* (ME. *figge*) *fledge*, *ig* (OE. *hyge*) *mood*, *temper*.

5. Shortening of OE. *ī*, § 160: *dwinł* *to dwindle*, *fiſt* *fifth*.

6. Shortening of OE. *ȳ* (i-umlaut of *ū*), § 177: *litł* *little*, *wiſh* *to wish*.

7. Rarely shortening of Germanic *ǣ*, § 136: *ridł* *riddle*, *sili* *silly*.

8. Rarely shortening of OE. *ǣ* (i-umlaut of *ā*), § 145: *ive(r)* *ever*, *ivri* *every*.

9. Rarely shortening of OE. *ē*, older *īe*, § 150, note: *rik* *to smoke (of a chimney)*.

10. Rarely shortening of OE. *ēo*, § 192: *divł* *devil*, *sik* *sick*.

11. Lit. Engl. *i* in French words, § 211: **konsiðe(r)** to *consider*, **livæ(r)** to *deliver*, **tšimli** *chimney*.

12. Lit. Engl. *e* before nasals in French words, § 209: **lints** *lentils*, **šimi** *chemise*.

O.

§ 35. Windhill *o* corresponds to:

1. West Germanic *o* in originally closed syllables; and also when *o* was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an *l, m, n, r*, § 100: **boðm** *bottom*, **foþn** (pp.) *fought*, **loþ** *flea*, **frozn** *frozen*, **olin** (ME. *holen*) *holly-tree*, **snoð** *smooth*, **tšozn** *chosen*, **prosl** *thrush*.

2. Rarely OE. *o* in open syllables, § 110: **bodi** *body*, **popi** *poppy*.

3. OE. *a* preceded by *w* and not followed by *g, n, š,* or *r* + consonant, § 58: **swole** *swallow*, **swop** to *exchange*, **wo(r)** (accented form) *was*, **wote(r)** *water*.

4. OE. *ea(a)* before *ls, lt*, § 58: **fols** *false*, **molt** *malt*, **solt** *salt*.

5. Rarely OE. *a* in other cases, § 58: **omest** *almost*, **oles** *always*, **moni** *many*.

6. Rarely OE. *eo(e)*, § 80: **jole** (OE. *geolu*) *yellow*, **foþš** to *fetch*.

7. Shortening from OE. *ā*, § 125: **sori** *sorry*.

8. Shortening of OE. *ō*, § 169: **foðe(r)** *fodder*, **toþ** *tough*.

9. Rarely shortening from OE. *ēo*, § 192: **foþi** *forty*, **foþnit** *fortnight*.

10. Lit. Engl. *o* in French words, § 214: **boni** *nice*, **preþi** *pretty*, **džosl** to *jostle*, **kotn** *cotton*, **poridž** *porridge*.

11. Lit. Engl. *ā* before *n* + consonant, in French words, § 200: **dons** *dance*, **ont** *aunt*, **tšons** *chance*.

12. Rarely lit. Engl. *ou* in French words, § 217: **gol** *goal*, **rost** to *roast*.



## u.

§ 36. Windhill u corresponds to :

1. OE. u, § 111 : **drukr** *drunk*, **fun** (pp) *found*, **grund** *ground*, **kudl** *to embrace*, **kum** *to come*, **þunə(r)** *thunder*, **ug** *to carry*, **unded** *hundred*.

2. Rarely OE. o, § 107 : **fiute(r)** *to flutter*, **uvm** *oven*.

3. Rarely OE. i, § 97 : **kud** (OE. *cwidu*) *cut*, **tul** (ME. *til*) *to*.

4. Rarely OE. y, § 121 : **bluš** *to blush*, **bunl** *bundle*.

5. Shortening from OE. ā, § 126 : **ut** *hot*, **wun** *one*.

6. Shortening of OE. ō, § 169 b ; **munþ** *month*, **muðə(r)** *mother*, **sluf** (OE. *slōg*) *slough*.

7. Shortening of OE. ū, § 174 : **fus** *fuss*, **plum** *plum*, **uðə(r)** *udder*, **uzbn** *husband*.

8. Lit. Engl. u in French words, § 227 : **butšə(r)** *butcher*, **puš** *to push*, **put** *to put*.

9. Lit. Engl. v in French words, § 226 : **buzəd** *butterfly*, **mutn** *mutton*, **uml** *humble*.

10. Rarely lit. Engl. o in French words, § 215 : **nuvl** *novel*.

## ə.

§ 37. Windhill e corresponds to :

1. Rarely OE. e, § 81 : **beri** *berry*, **jəstədə** *yesterday*.

2. Rarely OE. i, § 91 : **sterek** (OE. *stirc*, *styric*) *heifer*.

3. OE. u before a following r, § 113 : **bərə** *borough*, **fərə** *furrow*.

4. OE. y before a following r, § 120, (2) : **beri** *to bury*, **wəri** *to worry*.

5. Lit. Engl. i before a following r in French words, § 213 : **sperit** *spirit*.

2. The Long Vowels.

ā.

§ 38. Windhill ā corresponds to :

1. OE. ū, § 171: *ās house, dāst dust, kā cow, rām room, rāst rust, slām slumber, pāzn thousand.*
2. OE. medial -ug-, § 114: *fāl fowl, kāl cowl.*
3. Rarely OE. u before n + consonant, § 115: *ānd hound, drānd to drown.*
4. OE. a, ea before r + consonant, § 61: *ād hard, bām child, wām warm.*
5. OE. e, eo before r + consonant, § 74: *āt heart, dwāf dwarf, wāk (noun) work.*
6. OE. ēo before r + consonant, § 189: *dālin darling, fādin farthing.*
7. O. Fr. er before a following consonant, § 207: *pāsn parson, sāvnt servant.*
8. Lit. Engl. au in French words, § 235: *dāt doubt, gān gown, pāče(r) powder.*

ī.

§ 39. Windhill ī corresponds to :

1. OE. i before ld, § 92: *mīld mild, wīld wild.*
2. OE. i before ht, § 93: *brīt bright, nīt night, sīt sight.*
3. OE. medial -ig-, § 94: *stīl (OE. stigel) stile, tīl tile.*
4. OE. e before ld, § 78: *fīld field, wīld to wield.*
5. Rarely OE. e in other cases, § 79: *bīzm besom, wīl (adv.) well.*
6. OE. y before ht, § 118: *fīit flight, frīt fright.*
7. OE. y before ld, § 119: *bīld to build.*
8. Germanic ē (WS. ē, O. North. ē), § 130: *īmin evening, nīdl needle, prīd thread.*

9. OE. ē, § 155: *ī he, wī we.*

10. OE. ē, ē̄ (i-umlaut of ō), § 147: *blīd to bleed, gīs geese, kīl to cool.*

11. Anglian ē, ēo (= WS. iē), § 150: *belīv to believe, lītīn lightning, sīn seen.*

12. Rarely OE. ī, § 158: *sī to sigh.*

13. OE. ēo, § 187; *dīp deep, nī knee, trī tree, wīl wheel.*

14. Lit. Engl. ij in French words, § 232: *bīf beef, pīs piece.*

### ū.

§ 40. Windhill ū corresponds to :

1. Rarely OE. o, § 106: *šūl shovel, stūp (ME. stolpe) a post.*

2. Rarely OE. u, § 112: *būkþ (ME. bulke) bulk, size, e-būn (OE. on-bufan) above, wūl wool.*

### ē.

§ 41. Windhill ē corresponds to :

1. OE. ær before a following consonant, § 69: *gēs (OE. gærs) grass.*

2. OE. ir before a following consonant, § 90: *bēk birch, pēd third.*

3. Rarely OE. or before a following consonant, § 104, (3): *wēd word, wēld world.*

4. OE. ur before a following consonant, § 113, (1): *dēst durst, snēt (ME. snurtin) to snort, snore.*

5. OE. yr before a following consonant, § 120, (1): *bēdn burden, bēþ birth, mēðe(r) murder, wēk to work.*

6. OE. ī (?) with metathesis of r, § 161: *kēsmeð Christ-mas, kēsñ to christen.*

7. OE. ēa with metathesis of r, § 185: *gēt great.*



8. Lit. Engl. *ē* in French words, § 228: *fōniš* to furnish, *kōn currant*.

### 3. The Diphthongs.

#### ai.

§ 42. Windhill ai corresponds to:

1. OE. *ī*, § 156: *ais ice*, *bait to bite*, *raiv to tear*, *sail* (ME. *silen*) *to strain*, *swaim to climb a tree*, *waif wife*.
2. OE. *ȳ* (i-umlaut of *ū*), § 175: *aid hide*, *skin*, *mais mice*.
3. Rarely OE. *i*, § 95: ai (accented form) *I*.
4. Lit. Engl. ai in French words, § 229: *paint pint*, *sailm asylum*, *tais to entice*.

#### ei.

§ 43. Windhill ei corresponds to:

1. OE. *e* (Germanic *e*, and the i-umlaut of *a*) in originally open syllables, § 87: *beid bead*, *eit to eat*, *meit meat*, *neiv fist*, *steil to steal*.
2. OE. *e* before *ht*, § 86: *feit to fight*, *reit right*.
3. Rarely OE. *æ* (*ea*), § 67: *eit* (O. North. *æhto*, *æhta*) *eight*.
4. WS. *ǣ*, O. North. *ē* before *a* following *k*, § 132: *leitš leech*, *speitš speech*.
5. OE. *ǣ* (i-umlaut of *a*) before *a* following *k*, § 138: *bleitš to bleach*, *reik to reach*.
6. Rarely OE. *ǣ* in other cases, § 139: *lein to lean*, *spreid to spread*, *kei key*.
7. Rarely OE. *ēa*, § 182: *ei high*, *nei nigh*, *near*.

## oi.

§ 44. Windhill oi corresponds to :

1. OE. o in originally open syllables, § 109: **foil foal**, **koil coal**, **oil hole**, **poil to give ungrudgingly**, **proit throat**.
2. Lit. Engl. oi in French words, § 216: **boil to boil**, **oil oil**.
3. Lit. Engl. ou in French words, § 219: **doit to dote**, **toist to toast**.

## ui.

§ 45. Windhill ui corresponds to :

1. OE. ō, § 163: **bluid blood**, **duin done**, **uin (ME. hōnen) to treat badly**, **harass**, **tuip tooth**.
2. Lit. Engl. uw in French words, § 221: **buit boot**, **fuil fool**, **gruin a pig's snout**.

## eu.

§ 46. Windhill eu corresponds to :

1. OE. e, eo, + w, § 85: **eu ewe**, **streu to strew**.
2. OE. ēaw, § 180: **deu dew**, **feu few**, **teu (OE. tēawian) to work zealously**.
3. Rarely OE. ēow, § 190: **seu to sew**, **tseu to chew**.

## iu.

§ 47. Windhill iu corresponds to :

1. OE. iw, § 96: **tliu (OE. cliwe) a ball of string or worsted**.
2. Rarely OE. u, § 116: **priu through**.
3. OE. īw, § 159: **spiu to vomit**, **tiuzde Tuesday**.
4. OE. ō before a following k, m, and when final, § 164: **iuk hook**, **tiuk took**.

**gium** *gum*, **lium** *loom*.

**diu** *to do*, **iniu** (pl.) *enough*.

5. OE. **ēow**, § 190: **bliu** *blew*, **briu** *to brew*, **niu** *knew*.

6. Lit. Engl. **juw** in French words, § 237: **fiute(r)** *future*, **ius** *use*, **iuz** *to use*, **viu** *view*.

7. Lit. Engl. **uw** in French words, § 239: **bliu** *blue*, **friut** *fruit*, **riubub** *rhubarb*, **siu** *to sue*.

### ou.

§ 48. Windhill **ou** corresponds to:

1. OE. **al** before a following **d**, § 64: **koud** *cold*, **oud** *old*.

2. OE. **o** before **ht**, § 101: **bout** *bought*, **doute(r)** *daughter*.

3. OE. **o**, older **ō**, before **ht**, § 167: **brout** *brought*, **pout** *thought*.

4. ME. **ow** (OE. **-og-**), § 102: **floun** *flown*.

5. OE. **ol** before a following consonant, § 103: **bouste(r)** *bolster*, **kouk** *coke*, **out** *holt*.

6. OE. **ōw**, § 166: **flou** *to flow*, **grou** *to grow*.

7. O. Norse **au**, § 184: **loup** *to leap*, *jump*.

8. Rarely OE. **āw**, § 123: **out** *aught*, **soul** *soul*.

9. Rarely OE. **ǣ** before a following **ht**, § 140: **tout** *taught*.

10. Lit. Engl. **ou** in French words, § 220: **boul** *bowl*, **poutš** *to poach*.

11. **al** before **d** in French words, § 199: **skoud** *to scald*.

### eə.

§ 49. Windhill **eə** corresponds to:

1. OE. **a** in originally open syllables, § 70: **beəd** *to bathe*, **eeg** (OE. **haga**) *the berry of the hawthorn*, **neeg** (OE. **gnagan**) *to gnaw*, **reəðe(r)** *rather*, **speen** (OE. **spanan**) *to wean*, **teem** *tame*.



2. ME. **ai**, **ei** from OE. **æg**, § 65: **dee** *day*, **eel** *hail*, **sneel** *snail*.

3. ME. **ei** from OE. **eg**, O. Norse **ei**, § 84: **breed** (OE. **bregdan**) *to resemble*, **reen** *rain*, **been** (O. Icel. **beinn**) *near*, *direct*.

4. Rarely WS. **ǣ**, O. North. **ē**, § 133: **bleet** *to bleat*, **ea(r)** *hair*.

5. Rarely OE. **ǣ** (i-umlaut of **ā**), § 141: **leedi** *lady*, **tlea** *clay*.

6. O. Norse **ei**, § 127: **leek** *to play*, **week** *weak*.

7. Lit. Engl. **ei** in French words, § 204: **beek** *bacon*, **eenšn** *ancient*, **plees** *place*.

8. O. Fr. **ar** before a following consonant, § 203: **geed** *guard*, **kweet** *quart*, **tšeedž** *to charge*.

9. Lit. Engl. **ā** in French words, § 195: **meeste(r)** *master*, **pleeste(r)** *plaster*.

### ie.

§ 50. Windhill **ie** corresponds to :

1. Rarely OE. **ea**, **æ**, **a**, § 68: **bied** *beard*, **ierin** *herring*.

2. OE. **e** before **r** not followed by another consonant, § 75: **bie(r)** *to bear*, **swie(r)** *to swear*.

3. Rarely OE. **er** before a following consonant, § 74: **ieþ** *earth*, **lien** *to learn*.

4. Rarely OE. **e** in other cases, § 82: **friet** *to fret*, **riep** *to reap*.

5. Rarely OE. **i**, § 98: **flie(r)** (Norw. **flira**) *to laugh* or *sneer at*.

6. WS. **ǣ**, O. North. **ē**, § 131: **dried** *to dread*, **miel** *meal*, **repast**, **wie(r)** *where*.

7. OE. **ǣ** (i-umlaut of **ā**), § 137: **diel** *deal*. **iel** *to heal*, **sie** *sea*, **thien** *clean*.

8. OE. *ēa*, § 179: *bried bread*, *striē straw*, *þriep (OE. þrēapian) to contradict*.

9. OE. *ēo* before a following *r*, § 188: *bie(r) beer*, *die(r) dear*.

10. Lit. Engl. *ij* in French words, § 231: *biek beak*, *fiētē(r) feature*, *viel veal*.

11. Lit. Engl. *iē* in French words, § 233: *fies fierce*, *tliē(r) clear*.

### oē.

§ 51. Windhill *oē* corresponds to:

1. OE. *eal*, *al* in the combinations *lf*, OE. *lh*, *lk*, *ll*, *lm*, *lv*, § 62: *koef calf*, *woef (OE. walh) sickly to the smell, insipid to the taste*, *boek balk, beam*, *boeld (ME. balled) bald*, *poem palm*, *soev salve*.

2. ME. *aw* (of various origins), § 63: *moek (ME. mauk) maggot*, *soe he saw*, *kroel to crawl*.

3. OE. *or* before a following consonant, § 104: *boen born*, *oēs horse*, *þoen thorn*.

4. OE. *āw*, § 123: *bloē to blow*, *noē to know*, *snoē snow*.

5. O. Norse *au*, § 184: *goem heed, care*, *roet to bray*.

6. O. Fr. *al* before *k*, *m*, *l*, § 198: *goeki lefthanded*, *boem balm*, *boel ball*.

7. Lit. Engl. long open *o* in French words, § 225: *doeb to daub*, *smeer, dżoenes jaundice*, *poez to kick*, *foetn fortune*, *oēðē(r) to order*.

### uoē.

§ 52. Windhill *uoē* corresponds to:

1. Rarely OE. *o*, § 105: *uep hope*, *nuez nose*, *fiuet to float*.

2. Rarely OE. *o* before a following *r* or *r*+consonant, § 104 (2): *smue(r) to smother*, *bued board*, *ued hoard*.

3. Rarely OE. *u* before a following *r* or *r*+consonant, § 113, (3): *muen* to *mourn*.
4. OE. *eol*, § 83: *juæk* *yolk*.
5. OE. *a* before *mb*, § 66: *kuem* *comb*, *wuem* *womb*.
6. OE. *ā*, § 122: *buen* *bone*, *duef* *dough*, *nuen* *none*, *sneþ* *soap*, *tlueþ* *cloth*, *uem* *home*, *ues*, *uest* (OE. *hās*) *hoarse*.
7. OE. *ō* before a following *r*, § 165: *dlue(r)* (ME. *glōren*) *to stare*, *muē(r)* *moor*.
8. Lit. Engl. long open *o* in French words, § 223: *kued* *cord*, *fues* *force*.
9. Lit. Engl. *ou* in French words, § 218: *nuetis* *notice*, *tluek* *cloak*.
10. Lit. Engl. *ue* before a following *r* in French words, § 222: *pue(r)* *poor*.

### āə.

§ 53. Windhill *āə* corresponds to:

1. OE. *a*, *ea* before a following *r*, § 61: *dāe(r)* *dare*, *ae(r)* (accented form) *are*.
2. OE. *e*, *eo* before a following *r*, § 74: *wāe(r)* *worse*, *stāe(r)* *star*.
3. OE. *ū* before a following *r*, § 172: *kāe(r)* *dān* to *bend down*, *sāe(r)* *sour*.
4. Lit. Engl. *auə* before a following *r* in French words, § 236: *āe(r)* *hour*, *tāe(r)* *tower*.

## 4. The Triphthongs.

### aiə.

§ 54. Windhill *aiə* corresponds to:

1. OE. *ī* before a following *r*, § 157: *aien* *iron*, *spaiə(r)* *spire*.
2. OE. *ȳ* (i-umlaut of *ū*) before a following *r*, § 176: *faie(r)* *fire*, *aie(r)* *to hire*.



3. Lit. Engl. **aiē** in French words, § 230: **raiēt** *riot*, **umpaie(r)** *umpire*.

**iuē.**

§ 55. Windhill **iuē** corresponds to:

1. Lit. Engl. **uē** before a following **r** in French words, § 240: **siuē(r)** *sure*.

2. Lit. Engl. **juē** before a following **r** in French words, § 238: **kiuē(r)** *cure*, **piuē(r)** *pure*.

**ouē.**

§ 56. Windhill **ouē** corresponds to:

Rarely OE. **ēow** before a following **r**, § 190: **fouē(r)** *four*.

## CHAPTER III.

### THE VOWELS TREATED HISTORICALLY.

#### The Vowels of Accented Syllables.

In treating the vowels in accented syllables it is necessary to distinguish between vowels which were originally in closed syllables, e. g. OE. *dæg day, helpan to help*; and those which were originally in open syllables, e. g. OE. *dagas days, etan to eat*. In the former case OE. *æ (a), o, e*, usually appear in the W. dialect as *a, o, e*, whereas in the latter case they have generally become *ee, oi, ei*. When through inflexional endings the vowels *æ (a), o, e* were in OE. now in a closed syllable, now in an open one, the W. dial. has mostly generalised the vowel of the open syllable.

#### 1. The Short Vowels.

##### a.

§ 57. West Germanic *a* (= West Saxon *æ (a)*, and *o* before nasals) in originally closed syllables usually appears as *a* in the W. dialect.

Examples are: *adl* (ME. *adlen*, O. Icel. *öðla*) *to earn*, *aftæ(r)* *after*, *akoæn* *acorn*, *aks* *axe*, *am* (Sievers, OE. Gr.



§ 427) *am*, **am** *ham*, **ame(r)** *hammer*, **and** *hand*, **anl** *handle*, **anse(r)** *answer*, **antm** *anthem*, **anvil** *anvil*, **ap** (ME. *happen*) *to wrap with clothes*, **apl** *apple*, **are** *arrow*, **as** *ashes*, **as-***midin ash-pit*, **at** *hat*, **ave(r)-meil** (cp. ME. *havere* *oats*) *oatmeal*, pret. **bad** (§ 373) *invited*, **bak** *back*, pret. **ban** *bound*, **band** *string*, **cord**, **bare** *barrow*, **bas** *door mat*, **hassock**, **baþ** *bath*, **be-gan** *began*, **blak** *black*, **brak** *broke*, **brakn** (OE. *bracce*, gen. *braccan*) *a kind of fern*, **bran** (OE. *brand*) *niu quite new*, **bras** *brass*, pret. **brast** *burst*, **brat** (O. Ir., OE. *bratt*) *pinafore*, **braznt** *brazen*, *impudent*, **daft** *foolish*, *silly*, *cowardly*, **dam** (O. Icel. *damr*) *large pond*, **dlad** *glad*, **dlas** *glass*, **dlazn** *to glaze*, **dlazne(r)** *glazier*, **draft** *draught*, *draft*, **fadm** (ME. *fadme*) *fathom*, **fale** *fallow*, pret. **fan** *found*, **fan** *fun*, **fasn** *to fasten*, *conclude a bargain by paying earnest money*, **flaks** *flax*, **flask** *flask*, **flat** *flat*, **gab** (cp. O. Icel. *gabba*) *impudence*, **gad** (cp. OE. *ge-gada* *companion*) *to gossip*, **gales** *gallows*, **gam** (OE. *gamnian*) *game*, *to gamble*, **gane(r)** *gander*, pret. **gat** *got*, pret. **ga(v)** *gave*, **jare** *yarrow*, **kaf** *chaff*, **kal** *to gossip*, **kan** *a can*, **kan** (unaccented form **kn** more frequently with assimilation **kn**) *can*, **kani** *knowing*, *intelligent*, *skilful*, *nimble*, **kanl** *candle*, **kap** *a cap*, **kasl** *castle*, **kat** *cat*, **krab** *crab*, **krabd** (ME. *crabed*) *angry*, **krabi** *ill-tempered*, **kraft** *craft*, **krak** *to crack*, **kram** *to cram*, *press close together*, **kramp** *cramp*, **lad** (ME. *ladde*) *lad*, **laf** (with **a** from the *pp.*) *to laugh*, **laftø(r)** *laughter*, **lam** *lamb*, **land** *land*, **lap** *lap*, **lappet**, **lap** (ME. *lappen*) *to wrap up*, **las** (ME. *lasse*) *lass*, **last** *last*, *latest*, **lat** *late*, **lat** (OE. *lætt*) *lath*, **late(r)** *latter*, *later*, **man** *man*, **mare** *marrow*, **náp** *nap*, **nare** *narrow*, **nat** *gnat*, **pak** (ME. *pakke*) *a pack*, *bundle*, **pan** *pan*, **paþ** *path*, **pratli** *gently*, *softly*, **raftø(r)** *rafter*, **ram** *ram*, **rami** (cp. OE. *hramsas* *wild garlic*) *having a strong taste or smell*, **raml** *to ramble*, **ran** *ran*, **sad** *sad*, **saklæs** (OE. *sacclæas* *innocent*) *simple*, *silly*, **sam** *up* (OE. *samnian*)



to pick up, gather together, **sal** (emphatic form, see § 391) shall, **sale** *sallow*, **sand** *sand*, **sap** *sap*, pret. **sat** *sat*, **satl** (OE. *sahtlian* to make peace, reconcile) to settle, **skaftin** shafting, **skab** *scab*, **skraml** *scramble*, **skrat** (ME. *scrattin*) to scratch, **slafte(r)** to slaughter, **slak** *slack*, **slave(r)** *slaver*, **spak** (§ 372) *spake, spoke*, **span** to span, pret. **span** *span*, **spare** *sparrow*, **staf** *staff*, pret. **stak** *stuck*, **stamp** to stamp, **stand** to stand, **šade** *shadow*, **šaft** *shaft*, **šale** *shallow*, **šap** *shape*, **tale** *tallow*, **tan** to tan, **tap** *tap*, **tate(r)** *tatter*, **tlam** (see N.E.D. sub *clem*) to famish, **tlap** *clap*, **tlate(r)** to clatter, **trap** *trap*, **tšavl** to nibble at, gnaw, chew, **pak** *thatch*, **čat** (see § 354) *that*, pret. **prast** (§ 367, 4) *thrust*.

§ 58. **a** preceded by **w** and not followed by **r** + consonant (§ 61), **g**, **o**, **š** (§ 59), has become **o**. It has also become **o** when followed by **ls**, **lt** :

**swole** *swallow*, **swom** *swam*, **swon** *swan*, **swop** to exchange, *barter*, **wokn** to waken, **woks** *wax*, **wonde(r)** to wander, **wont** *want*, **wo(r)** (emphatic from § 396) *was*, **wot** *what*, **wote(r)** *water*, **wotš** *watch*.

**fols** *false*, **molt** *malt*, **olt** *halt*, **solt** *salt*.

**a** has also become **o** in **omest** *almost*, **oles** *always*, **moni** *many*.

§ 59. **a**, followed by **g**, **o**, **š**, has become **e** :

**ber** (cp. O.Icel. *banga* to hammer) to throw violently, **benk** *bank*, pret. **brøn** *brought*, pret. **den** (§ 367) *reviled, reproached*, **drenk** *drank*, pret. **en** (§ 367) *hung*, **en** to hang, **enk** *hank*, **enkl** *ankle*, **enke(r)** *anchor*, **emen** *among*, pret. **flep** (§ 367) *threw*, **gen** *gang*, **gen-wee** *thoroughfare, passage*, **kenke(r)** (ME. *cancren*) to become rusty, **krenk** *crank*, **lep** to long for, **lep-setl** *a long bench with a high back*, **lep** (this form is gradually going out of use. The younger

people say *lor*) long, *ner* to gnaw as a pain, *ner-neel* (see N.E.D. sub *agnail*) corn on the foot, *prenk* prank, trick, pret. *ren* (§ 367) rang, *reŋ* wrong, *renk* rank, *reŋl* (ME. *wranglen*) to pull the hair of the head, pret. *sen sang*, *sen* (this form is now seldom heard among the younger people. Its place is gradually being supplanted by *son*) song, *senk* sank, pret. *slen slung*, pret. *slenk slunk*, *spenk* to beat, hit, *spreŋ sprang*, pret. *stenk stunk*, pret. *ster stung*, *stren* (archaic, *stron* is now generally used) strong, pret. *swer swung*, *swenki* small beer, *šenk shank*, pret. *šrenk shrunk*, *ten* (cp. ME. *tange*, O.Icel. *tangi sting, dagger*) a sting, to sting, *tenz tongs*, pret. *tlen clung*, *tlenk* to beat, flog, *preŋ busy*, *penk* to thank, *wen thong*. *mune(r)* monger is a loan-word.

*beg bag*, *bleg blackberry*, *breg* to brag, *deg* (cp. Swed. *dagga* to bedew) to sprinkle with water, *dreg* to drag, *fleg flag*, *geg* (ME. *gaggin*) to gag, *reg rag*, *seg* (ME. *saggin* to sink down) to distend, *stege(r)* to stagger, *šeg shag*, *tleg* (Lowland Scot. *clag*) to stick to, as thick mud to the boots, *tlegi sticky, dirty* (of roads), stopped up with dirt, *weg* to wag, *wegŋ wagon*.

*eš ash-tree*, *leš* (ME. *laschin*) to comb, *meš* (cp. § 125) *mash*, *peš* (ME. *paschen*) to dash, strike hard, *pleš* (Swed. *plaska*) to splash, *reš rash*, *smeš smash*, *weš* to wash.

§ 60. In the following words we have *e* which in many of the examples is no doubt the i-umlaut of *a*: *besk* to bask, *elte(r)* (Prompt. Parv. *heltir*, Town. Myst. *heltere*, Stratmann) halter, *esked* (cp. ME. *aske lizard*) newt, eft, *espin aspin*, *etš* (ME. *hacchen*) to hatch, *fest fast*, *geðe(r)*, to gather, *te-geðe(r)* together, *kest* (ME. *kesten*) to cast, *kredl* cradle, *swetš* (OE. *swæcc taste*) a small sample of cloth, cotton, etc., *weðe(r)* whether, *wesp* wasp, *ev* have, *ez* hast, *has*, *ed* had.

§ 61. a + medial r has become ā before consonants: *ād hard, ādn to harden, ām harm, ām arm, āp harp, āt thou art, āvis(t) harvest, bāk bark, bāli barley, bān child, dān to darn, fān fern, jād* (OE. *geard*) *yard, jān yarn, kāt cart, māk mark, pāk park, spāk spark, stāk* (always used in combination with some other word, as *stāk mad very angry, stāk neekt quite naked*, cp. OE. *stearc strong, severe*), *stākƿ* (OE. *stearcian*) *to grow stiff, stiffen, swām swarm, swāp* (OE. *sweard*) *the skin of bacon, swāpi swarthy, šāp sharp, tādƷ towards, wād ward, wāf wharf, wāk* (OE. *wærc*) *pain, as verb to ache, wām warm, wān to warn, wāp warp, wāt wart.*

But it has become *āe* before medial and final r in: *āe(r)* *are, dāe(r) dare.*

§ 62. eal, al has become *oe* in the combinations lf, OE. lh, lk, ll, (l), lm, lv:

lf: *koef calf, koef calf (of the leg), oef half, oepni half-penny, oepēp halfpennyworth.*

lh: *woef, woefl* (OE. *walh sickly taste*) *sickly to the smell, insipid to the taste.*

lk: *boek* (OE. *balca*) *balk, beam, stoek stalk, stem, toek to talk, woek to walk, tšoek chalk.*

ll, (l): *boeld* (ME. *balled*) *bald, foel to fall, foel a veil, goel gall, koel* (cp. *kal* § 57) *to call, oel all, oel hall, smoel small, stoel stall, woel wall.*

lm: *poem palm.* lv: *soev salve.*

§ 63. ME. aw (of various origins) has become *oe*:

*doen dawn, droe to draw, kroel crawl, loe law, moek* (ME. *mauk Stratmann*) *maggot, oek hawk, oel awl, pret. soe saw, tloe claw.*

§ 64. al has become *ou* before a following d:

*boud bold, foud fold, foud to fold, koud cold, oud old.*



The regularly developed form *oud to hold* is now only used in the phrase *oud on stop!* The usual form *od to hold*, is a new formation from the past participle *odn*, where the stem vowel has been regularly shortened before the following *n*.

§ 65. ME. *ai, ei* from OE. *æg* has become *ee*:

*breen brain, dee day, dæezi daisy, eel* (OE. *hægl*) *hail, feen* (OE. *fægen*) *glad, fain, gladly, feə(r) fair, mee* (shortened in *mebi perhaps, possibly*) *may, meen main, neel nail, peel pail, slee* (a new formation from the past participle) *to slay; sleen slain, sneel snail, teel tail.*

§ 66. *a* became lengthened to *ā* before *mb* already in early ME., as is shown by the forms in the Ormulum. This *ā* fell together with OE. *ā*=Germanic *ai*, and has accordingly become *uə* (see § 122) in the Windhill dialect: *kuəm comb, wuəm womb. lam lamb* is a new formation from the plural, where the short vowel was regularly retained, cp. Ormulum acc. sing. *lamb* (i. 274) beside acc. plural *lambre* (ii. 109). The word-lists in vol. v of Ellis' Early English Pronunciation show that all English dialects have a short vowel in this word.

§ 67. *a* has become *ei* in *eit eight, eit'* (with suspended *t*) *eighth*. In *meits to measure* the *ei* seems to point to an OE. *æ* (cp. §§ 132, 138).

§ 68. *a* has become *ie* in *bied beard, gie(r) gear, ierin herring*.

§ 69. *æ* (*a*) has become *ē* in *gōs* (OE. *gærs*, ME. *gers*) *grass*; and *oi* in *loin* (OE. *lane, lone*) *lane*, which has had the same development as old *o* in open syllables. See § 109.

§ 70. Short *a* in originally open syllables has usually become *ee*. But see § 71.

Examples are: *beed to bathe, beek to bake, but bak-stn* (lit.

*bake-stone*) the iron plate on which oat cakes are baked, **bee(r)** bare, pret. **bee(r)** bore, **bleed** blade, **blēz** to blaze, **deol** dale, **dlōe(r)** (ME. *glarin*) to stare hard, **dreæg** (OE. *dragan*) to drawl, **dreek** drake, **eeg** (OE. *haga*) the berry of the hawthorn (the tree is called *tšiz en bried trī* lit. *cheese and bread tree*), **eekē(r)** acre, **eel** ale, **ee(r)** hare, **eet** to hate, **be-eov** to behave, **fee(r)** to fare, **fleek** flake, **freem** (OE. *framian*) to make a start or beginning, **nītingeel** nightingale, **geop** to gape, **e-geet** in action, at work, **geet** gate, **greov** grave, **greez** to graze, **keek** bread of every kind, **keē(r)** care, **kreov** to crave, **leedl** ladle, **leem** lame, **leeð** (O.Icel. *hlaða*) barn, **meed** made, **meeg** (OE. *maga*) maw, **meen** mane, **nīt-mee(r)** nightmare, **meet** (M. Low Germ. *mate*) mate, **neeg** (OE. *gnagan*) to gnaw, **neekt** naked, **neem** name, **preet** (cp. Swed. *prata*) to prate, babble, **reek** rake, **reeðe(r)** rather, **seeg** (OE. *sage*) a saw, **seek** sake, **seel** sale, **seem** same, **skeelz** scales, **skreep** to scrape, **sneek** snake, **snee(r)** snare, **speed** spade, **speen** (OE. *spanan*) to wean, **spee(r)** to spare, **steek** stake, **steel** (pret.) stole, **steē(r)** to stare, **steovz** staves, **sweep** the handle of a machine, **šeed** shade, **šeem** shame, **šee(r)** share, **šeev** to shave, **teel** tale, **teem** tame, **teen** taken, **weed** to wade, **weel** whale, **ween** to wane, **wee(r)** (ME. *waren*) to spend or lay out money, **weov** wave, **weeve(r)** to waver.

§ 71. *æ* (*a*) appears as *a* in: **gavløk** (OE. *gafoluc* spear) crowbar, **mak** to make, **ransak** (O.Icel. *rannsaka* to search a house) to ransack, **tak** (O.Icel. *taka*) to take, **šak** to shake, **šakl** shackle, **sadl** saddle, **stapl** staple, **faðe(r)** father, **laðe(r)** foam, froth. On the stem-vowel in the last five words cp. the similar double development in German in such words as **Schemel**, **Vater**, **nehmen**, beside **Semmel**, **Vetter**, **kommen**. See Paul-Braune's *Beiträge*, vol. ix. pp. 101-135.

## e.

§ 72. West Germanic e and the OE. e which arose from the i-umlaut of a(o) have fallen together in the W. dialect as also in all other Mod. Engl. dialects, at least so far as can be ascertained from the word-lists in Ellis' EEP. vol. v.

§ 73. e (= old e and the i-umlaut of a(o)) in originally closed syllables usually appears as e in the W. dialect; and also when e was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an l, m, n, r.

## 1. Old e:

beg (OE. *bedecian*) to beg, bele to bellow, bel bell, delf a stone quarry, delv to delve, elde(r)-trī elder, elm elm, elp help, etn eaten, enent anent, opposite, evm heaven, felt felt, feðe(r) feather, freš fresh, getn (pp.) got, jel yell, jelp yelp, kres cress, leðe(r) leather, melt to melt, nest nest, nevi (OE. *nefa*, gen. *nefan*) nephew, rekr to reckon, sel(sen) self, seldn (OE. *seldon*) seldom, sevm seven, skelp (ME. *skelpen*) to beat, flog, skep (O. Icel. *skeppa*) a large wicker basket for holding spinning bobbins, etc., smel to smell, smelt to smelt, spek speck, swel to swell, swelt (OE. *sweltan*) to faint, be overpowered by heat, twenti twenty, preš to thresh, prešld threshold, weft weft, west west, weðe(r) (OE. *weder*) weather, weðe(r) (OE. *weder*) the wool of a sheep which has already been shorn at least once before.

## 2. i-umlaut of a(o):

bed bed, bef (Germ. *bäffen* to bark) to cough, bek (O. Icel. *bekkr*) beck, beli belly, belesez bellows, belt belt, bend to bend, benk bench, best best, bete(r) better, blend to blend, dregz dregs, drenš to drench, eb ebb, edž edge, edž hedge, eft (O. Icel. *hepti*) haft, eg (O. Icel. *eggia*) to urge, incite,



eg (O. Icel. egg) *egg*, el *hell*, els *else*, em *hem*, en *hen*, end *end*, esp (O. Icel. hespa) *hasp*, evi *heavy*, fel *to fell*, kemp (ME. kempe) *short coarse white hairs in wool*, ketl *kettle*, leg (O. Icel. leggr) *leg*, lenþ (by assimilation) *length*, men *men*, mens (OE. mennisc *dignity, honour*) *neatness*, neb *bill, beak*, nek *neck*, net *net*, netl *nettle*, pen *pen*, peni *penny*, rest *rest*, retš *wretch*, seg *sedge*, sek (O. Icel. sekkr) *sack*, sel *to sell*, send *to send*, sent *sent*, set *to set*, slek *small coal*, slek (OE. ge-sleccan) *to extinguish a fire*, etc. *with water*, snek (ME. snekke) *the latch of a door*, spend *to spend*, stem *stem*, step *step*, strenþ (by assimilation) *strength*, stretš *to stretch*, šel *shell*, šelf *shelf*, tel *to tell*, temz (cp. OE. temsian *to strain, pass through a sieve*) *a coarse hair sieve*, tletš (cp. O. Icel. klekia *to hatch, bring forth*) *brood of chickens*, twelft *twelfth*, twelv *twelve*, web *web*, wed (OE. weddian) *to wed, marry*, wedž *wedge*, wel (noun) *well*, welp *whelp*, oue(r)-welt (O. Icel. velta) *to turn over, upset*, went *went*, wet-stn *whet-stone*.

§ 74. er in the combination er + consonant has partly become ā and partly ie. The reasons for this twofold development are not clear. It is probable that the words belonging to the latter category have been influenced by the literary language :

āt *heart*, bāk *to bark*, bākm (OE. beorg + ham N.E.D. sub bargham) *collar of a horse*, bām *barm*, bān (OE. bern) *barn*, dāk *dark*, dwāf *dwarf*, fāt (ME. ferten) *pedere*, kāv *to carve*, smāt *smart*, stāv *to starve*, wāk (noun) *work*, wāte (lit. work-day) *week-day*.

Before final r we have āe : fāe(r) (OE. feorr) *far*, stāe(r) (OE. steorra) *star*, wāe(r) (O. Icel. verre) *worse*.

ienist *earnest*, iep *earth*, jied (3 feet) *yard*, jien *yearn*, liēn *learn*.

The following words seem to have been borrowed from the literary language: *bōn* to *burn*, *gōn* (with metathesis) to *grin*, *wēp* *worth*, *sued* (older *swēd*) *sword*.

§ 75. *e* has become *ie* before *r* not followed by another consonant: *bie(r)* to *bear*, *pie(r)* *pear*, *smie(r)* to *smear*, *spie(r)* *spear*, *swie(r)* to *swear*, *wie(r)* to *wear*, *šie(r)* to *shear*. The only exceptions are: *tāe(r)* *tar*, *mee(r)* *mare*.

§ 76. *e* (i-umlaut of *a*) has become *i* before original *ɾ* (now *ɾ* or *nž*): *in* (ME. *hengen*, O. Icel. *hengia*) to *hang*, *inž* *hinge*, *inld* *England*, *inliš* *English*, *din* up (O. Icel. *dengia* to *beat*, *strike*) to *reproach*, *flin* (ME. *fingen*) to *fling*, *throw*, *krinž* to *cringe*, *linē(r)* to *linger*, *minl* to *mingle*, *sinž* to *singe*, *slin* to *sling*, *strin* *string*, *pink* to *think*, *win* *wing*.

§ 77. *e* has become *i* in: *giv*, *gi* to *give*, *kil* to *kill*, *milk* *milk*, *rid* *rid*, *siks* *six*, *sikst* *sixth*, *silvē(r)* *silver*, *sistē(r)* (probably from O. Icel. *syster*) *sister*, *sitš* *such*, *šil* (ME. *schellen*, but Prom. Parv. p. 446 has *schillin*, Stratmann) to *shell* *peas*, etc., *wile* *willow*, *witš* *which*.

§ 78. *e* has become *ī* before *ld*: *fīld* *field*, *jīld* to *yield*, *šīld* *shield*, *wīld* to *wield*.

§ 79. The following words also have *ī*: *bīzm* *besom*, *dī* (ME., Ormulum *degen*) to *die*, *wīl* (adv.) *well*, but see § 399, *wīzl* *weazel*, and *gīn* *given*.

§ 80. *e* has become *o* in: *fotš* (OE. *feccan*, Town. Myst. *fetche*, *foche*, inf. *fott*, Sweet, HES. p. 315) to *fetch*, *jole* *yellow*, *jon* *yon*, *swolē* (OE. *swelgan*, ME., Ormulum *swollghen*) to *swallow*. We have *oe* in *joen* (OE. *geonian*, also *gānian*) to *yawn*.

§ 81. *e* has become *e* in: *berī* *berry*, (*ə*)*levm* *eleven*, *jest* *yeast*, *jestēde* *yesterday*, *jet* *yet*.

§ 82. e has become ie in: *estied instead, friet to fret, bewail, mourn over, riep to reap*, but cp. Sievers, OE. Gr. § 382, 3.

§ 83. OE. eol has become ue in: *juæk yolk*.

§ 84. ME. ei from OE. eg, O. Icel. ei has become ee: *breed* (OE. *bregdan*) *to resemble, act like another person*, *geen* (OE. *gegn*) *near, direct*, *lee to lay, leed laid, leen lain, reen rain, see to say, seel sail, wee way, ewee away. been* (O. Icel. *beinn*) *near, direct*, *beet bait, nee nay, steek steak, ðee* (accented form) *they, ðee(r)* (accented form) *their*.

e has also become ee in *feevr(r) fever*.

§ 85. e(eo) + w has become eu: *eu ewe, streu to strew*.

§ 86. The combination eht has become eit: *feit to fight, reit right, streit straight*.

§ 87. Short e in open syllables has generally become ei:

*beid bead, breiṣ* (O. Fris. *breke*) *a breach, eit to eat, bried-fleik* (O. Icel. *fieki* *hurdle*) *a hurdle on which oat-cakes are dried, meil meal-flower, meit meat, neid to knead, neiv* (O. Icel. *knefi*) *fist, pei* (ME. *pese*) *pea, speik to speak, bed-steid bedstead, steil to steal, steil* (OE. *stel*) *the handle of a pot or jug, steim* (OE. *ge-stefnian, a-stemnian* *to give voice for, appoint*) *to bespeak, treid to tread, wei* (OE. *wegan*) *to weigh, weik* (ME. *weke*) *the wick of a lamp or candle, weiv to weave*.

§ 88. Short e in open syllables has remained in: *brek to break, get* (O. Icel. *geta*) *to get, lek* (O. Icel. *leka*) *to leak*.

### i.

§ 89. OE. i has generally remained: *bid to invite to a funeral, pp. bidn, big big, large, bil*



*bill*, *bin* (OE. *binnan*) *within*, *bind* to *bind*, *bir* (ME. *bing*, O. Icel. *bingr*) *a bin*, *bit* *a bit*, *bite(r)* *bitter*, *bitn* *bitten*, *bitš* *bitch*, *biznes* *business*, *blind* *blind*, *blis* *bliss*, *brim* (ME. *brimmen*, cp. O. Icel. *brimi* *burning heat*) *to put the boar to the sow*, *brin* to *bring*, *dig* to *dig*, *dim* *dim*, *diš* *dish*, *diče(r)* (ME. *diderin*) *to tremble, shiver with cold*, *dlite(r)* *to glitter*, *drift* *drift*, *drink* to *drink*, *drivm* *driven*, *fidl* *fiddle*, *fikl* *fickle*, *film* *film*, *fin* *fin*, *find* to *find*, *fiŋe(r)* *finger*, *fiš* *fish*, *fit* *ready, prepared*, *flik* *fitch*, *flike(r)* to *flicker*, *flint* *flint*, *gidi* *giddy*, *gift* *gift*, *gilt* (OE. *gilte*, O. Icel. *gilta*) *a young female pig*, *be-gin* to *begin*, *grind* to *grind*, *grip* *grip*, *if* *if*, *ik* to *hitch*, *il* *ill*, *ilt* *hilt*, *im* *him*, *in*, *i* *in*, *inde(r)* (occ. *inče(r)*) *to hinder*, *bi-int* *behind*, *it* *it*, *it* to *hit*, *iče(r)* *hither*, *iz* *is*, *iz* *his*, *kid* *kid*, *kin-kof* *whooping-cough*, *kirk* (ME. *kinken* to *pant, gasp*) to *cough* (of whooping-cough), *kist* (O. Icel. *kista*) *chest, box*, *kit* (ME. *kitte*) *a pail*, *kitl* (ME. *kitelen*) to *tickle*, *krisp* *crisp*, *lid* *lid*, *lig* (OE. *liegan*) to *lie down*, *lik* to *lick*, *lim* *limb*, *lip* *lip*, *liv* to *live*, *live(r)* *liver*, *midl* *middle*, *miks* to *mix*, *mil-deu* *mildew*, *mint* *mint*, *mis* to *miss*, *mizl-tue* *mistletoe*, *mist* *mist*, *mitš* *much*, *nibl* to *nibble*, *niml* *nimble*, *nit* (OE. *hnitu*) *nit*, *pig* *pig*, *pigin* *a small water-can*, *pitš* *pitch*, *pip* *pith*, *prik* to *prick*, *prikl* *prickle*, *rib* *rib*, *ridl* (ME. *ridil* Prom. Parv. p. 433, Stratmann) *sieve*, *ridn* *ridden*, *rift* (ME. *riften*) to *belch, eructate*, *rim* *rim*, *rind* *rind*, *rin* *ring*, *rin* to *wring*, *rinkl* *wrinkle*, *rist* *wrist*, *rizn* *risen*, *ritn* *written*, *sift* to *sift*, *sikl* *sickle*, *grun-sil* *groundsel*, *silk* *silk*, *sin* *since*, *sinde(r)* *cinder*, *sin* to *sing*, *sink* to *sink*, *sit* to *sit*, *siv* *sieve*, *skift* to *shift*, *remove*, *skin* *skin*, *skil* *skill*, *slidn* (pp.) *slid*, *slink* to *slink*, *slip* to *slip*, *slipi* *slippery*, *slitn* (pp.) *slit*, *smitl* to *infect*, *smitn* *smitten*, *smip* *smith*, *smiči* *smithy*, *spil* to *spill*, *spin* to *spin*, *spinl* *spindle*, *spit* to *spit*, *spitek* *spigot*, *spring* to *spring*, *stik* *stick*, *stik* to *stick*, *stil* *still*, *stin* to *sting*, *stink*

to *stink*, *stič* *stitch*, *strikn* *stricken*, *swift* *swift*, *swil* (OE. *swilian*) to *rinse*, *wash out*, *swilinz* *thin liquid food for pigs*, *swim* to *swim*, *swip* to *swing*, *šift* *chemise*, *šilin* *shilling*, *šin* *shin*, *šip* *ship*, *šrimp* *shrimp*, *šriok* to *shrink*, *tik* *tick*, *til* to *till*, *tin* *tin*, *tit*, *titi* (OE. *tit*) *breastmilk*, *tlim* to *climb*, *tliu* to *cling*, *tliu* to *clip*, *tšikin* *chicken*, *tšilde(r)* (only used in the plural, for the sing. *bān* is always used) *children*, *tšin* *chin*, *twig* *twig*, *twin* *twin*, *twinkl* to *twinkle*, *twist* *twist*, *þik* *thick*, *friendly*, *in love with*, *þin* *thing*, *þisl* *thistle*, *þrift* *thrift*, *čis* *this*, *wi* *with*, *wide* *widow*, *widower*, *wik* (O. Icel. *vik* *stirring*, *moving*) *quick*, *alive*, *wik* *week*, *wil* (accented form) *will*, *win* to *win*, *wind* *wind*, *wind* to *wind*, *winde* *window*, *winte(r)* *winter*, *wink* to *wink*, *wispe(r)* to *whisper*, *wisl* to *whistle*, *wit* *wit*, *witl* (ME. *þwitel*) *large carving knife*, *witš* *witch*, *wizn* (OE. *wisnian*) to *dry up* to *wither*.

§ 90. *ir* + consonant has become *ē* + consonant :

*bēd* *bird*, *bēk* *birch*, *gēsł* *gristle*, *ēd* *herd*, *tšētš* (but *kē-got* *kirkgate*) *church*, *þēd* *third*, *þēti* *thirty*, *wēl* to *whirl*.

§ 91. *i* has become *ē* in: *gosep* *gossip*, *jes* *yes*, *sterek* (OE. *stirc*, *styric*) *heifer*, *ē(r)* *her*, *tšerēp* to *chirp*.

§ 92. *i* has been lengthened before *ld*: *mild* *mild*, *wild* *wild*. But *tšilde(r)* (only used in the plural, for the sing. *bān* is used) *children*, owing to the following suffix.

§ 93. ME. *iht* has become *īt*: *brīt* *bright*, *līt* *light*, *levis*, *līts* *the lungs of animals*, *mīt* (noun) *might*, *nīt* *night*, shortened in *fofnit* *fortnight*, *plīt* *plight*, *sīt* *sight*, *slīt* *slight*, *tīt* *tight*. *weit* (OE. *gewihte*) has been influenced by *wei* to *weigh*.

§ 94. Medial OE. *ig* has become *ī* in: *stī* *sty*, *ladder*, *stīl* (OE. *stigel*) *stile*, *tīl* *tile*.

§ 95. *i* has become *ai* in: *ai* (accented form, see § 350) *I*.

§ 96. *iw* has become *iu*: *tliu* (OE. *cliwe*) *a ball of string or worsted*.

§ 97. *i* has become *u* in: *kud* (OE. *cwidu*) *cud, ruš rush, tul to*.

§ 98. *i* has become *ie* in: *flië(r)* (Norw. *fliira*) *to laugh or sneer at, striek streak, stripe, čiez these*.

§ 99. *i* has become *e* in: *lenit* (ME. *lynet*, probably from Fr. *linotte*) *linnet*.

O.

§ 100. OE. *o* (= West Germanic *o*) in originally closed syllables has usually remained *o*; and also when *o* was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an *l, m, n, r*:

*blob* (see N.E.D.) *a bubble, bulb, bodm bottom, boks box, bore to borrow, brokn broken, broþ broth, dof to undress, dog dog, dokn* (OE. *doce*) *a dock, dolt lump of dirt, don to dress, drop drop, džogl* (cp. ME. *joggen*) *to shake, flok flock, fog* (ME. *fogge*) *aftergrass, foks fox, folë to follow, fond* (ME. *fonned*, pp. of *fonnen be foolish*) *fond, fotn* (pp.) *fought, frog frog, frost frost, froþ froth, frozn frozen, god god, gospł gospel, kob-web cob, kod cod, kof cough, kok cock, koki cockle, kolep* (ME. *colop*, cp. O. Swed. *kollops*) *slice (of bacon), kope(r) copper, kroft* (OE. *croft*) *a small field, krop crop, kros cross, loft loft, lok lock, loks small pieces of wool which have been detached from the fleece, lop* (OE. *lopp*) *flea, loped* (ME. *lopren coagulate*) *clotted, covered with dirt, lopste(r) lobster, lost lost, lot lot, mos moss, moþ moth, nod* (ME. *nodden*) *nap, short sleep, nok*



to *knock*, *not knot*, *notš notch*, *od odd*, *ofi offal*, *oft oft*, *often*, *og* (ME. *hog*) *the first year's wool of a sheep*, *oks ox*, *ole hollow*, *olin* (OE. *holen*) *the holly-tree, twig of the holly-tree*, *on* (accented form) *on*, *op to hop*, *opm open*, *ote(r)* *otter*, *otšed orchard*, *ovl hovel*, *plot plot*, *poks pox*, *prod to prick*, *goad*, *rok rock*, *rot to rot*, *slop* (O. Icel. *sloppr*) *the leg of a pair of trousers*, *slot* (ME. *slot*) *bolt of a door*, *smok smock*, *snod* (O. Icel. *snočinn smooth (of hair)*), *smooth*, *even*, *snodn to make smooth*, *snot snot*, *sod sod*, *sodnd saturated*, *wet through*, *sok sock*, *sore sorrow*, *spokn spoken*, *spot spot*, *stok stock*, *stop to stop*, *šop shop*, *šot shot*, *šotn* (pp.) *shot*, *tlog a shoe with wooden soles*, *tlok the common black beetle*, *tlok to cluck*, *tlot clot*, *tlovn cloven*, *top top*, *topin* (ME. *topping*) *the front part of the hair of the head*, *topl to fall over*, *tot a small beer glass*, *trodn trodden*, *trof trough*, *tšozn chosen*, *prosl* (OE. *prostle*) *thrush*, *protl* (ME. *protlen*) *to press on the windpipe*, *wovm woven*.

§ 101. *oht* has become *out*: *bout bought*, *doute(r)* *daughter*, *rout wrought*. We have however *o* in *fohn* (§ 100) *fought*.

§ 102. ME. *ow* (=OE. *og*) has become *ou*: *reen-bou rain-bow*, *floun flown*.

§ 103. *ol* + consonant has become *ou* + consonant: *boul bowl*, *boustə(r)* *bolster*, *bout bolt*, *fouk folk*, *goud gold*, *kouk* (see N.E.D. sub. *colk*) *coke, cinder*, *kout colt*, *out holt*, *moud-wāp a mole*, *stoun stolen*, *toul toll*.

But we have *o* in *wod* (accented form) *would*; and *u* in *sud* (accented form) *should*; and *oe* in *noep* (ME. *nolpen*) *to strike* *to beat, strike*.

§ 104. The development of *o* before a following *r*:  
(1) *oe*: *boen born*, *foek fork*, *koen corn*, *te-moen to-*

*morrow*, *moen*, *moenin* *morning*, *noep* *north*, *oen* *horn*, *oes* *horse*, *stoem* *storm*, *swoen* *sworn*, *šoen* *shorn*, *šoet* *short*, *toen* *torn*, *poen* *thorn*.

(2) *ue*: *e-fue(r)* *before*, *smue(r)* (OE. *smorian*) *to smother*, *suffocate*.

*buəd* *board*, *e-fuəd* *afford*, *uəd* *hoard*.

(3) *ō*: *spē(r)* *spur*, *wēd* *word*, *wēld* *world*.

§ 105. *o* has become *ue* in: *buekr* (ME. *bolkin*) *to belch*, *retch*, *fluet* *float*, *kuev* *cove*, *juək* *yoke*, *uep* *hope*, *nuez* *nose*, *puek* (OE. *poca*) *sack*, *pueni* *pony*, *puest* (OE. *post* from Lat. *postis*) *post*, *ruez* *a rose*, *stuev* *stove*, *suek* *to soak*, *suep* (OE. *sopa* *sup*, *small quantity (of water)*) *a little tea* or *beer*, etc., *tšuek* *to choke*.

NOTE.—Most, if not all, of the above words are early borrowings from the literary language.

§ 106. *o* has become *ū* in: *smūk* *to smoke*, *šūl* *shovel*, *stūp* (ME. *stolpe*) *a post*.

§ 107. *o* has become *u* in: *dul* *dull*, *foks-dluv* *fox-glove*, *flute(r)* *to flutter*, *kus* (noun, also used as verb) *kiss*, *uvm* *oven*. It is very probable that the *u* in some of these words goes back to OE. *y* (§ 121), as has been pointed out by Prof. Napier in the *Academy*, May 7, 1892, p. 447.

§ 108. *o* has become *e* through loss of stress in: *šen* *then*, *wen* *when*.

§ 109. *o* in originally open syllables has generally become *oi*: *boil* (O.Icel. *bolr*, ME. *bole*) *bole of a tree*, *foil* *foal*, *goit* (ME. *gote*) *channel*, *mill-stream*, *koil* *coal*, *pigoit* (OE. *cot*, *cote*) *pig-sty*, *loin* (OE. *lone*) *lane*, *loiz* (OE. *losian*) *to lose*, *moit* *mote*, *oil* *hole*, *roid* (mostly used in the plural *roidz*) *a clearing (of a wood)*, *soil* (OE. *sol*) *ground*,

*earth, soil* (OE. *sole*, Lat. *solea*) *sole*, *tlois* (OE. *close*) *a field*, *toidi* *very small*, *poil* (OE. *polian* *to endure*) *to give ungrudgingly*, *proit* *throat*.

§ 110. Short *o* in open syllables has remained in: *bodi* (OE. *bodig*) *body*, *popi* (OE. *popig*) *poppy*.

## u.

§ 111. Short *u* has generally remained unchanged:

*bluðe(r)* *to cry, weep*, *buk* *buck*, *bul* *bull*, *bulek* *bullock*, *bun* (pp. of *bind*) *bound, obliged, beholden*, *bute(r)* *butter*, *busi* *to bustle*, *drukō* (pp.) *drunk*, *dub* *a small pool of water*, *dum* *dumb*, *dun* *to urge for payment*, *dur* *dung*, *ful* *full*, *fule(r)* *fuller*, *fun* (pp.) *found*, *grunsil* *groundsel*, *grunt* *to grunt*, *grumble*, *find* *fault*, *grund* *ground*, *grunz* (pl.) *sediment*, *be-gun* *begun*, *gust* *gust*, *guts* (OE. *gutt*) *entrails, belly*, *jur* *young*, *krudl* (cp. ME. *cruddin*) *to curdle*, *krudz* (ME. *crudde*) *curds*, *krum* *crumb*, *krumpl* *to crumple*, *kudl* *to embrace*, *kuf* (*kuft*) *cuff*, *kum* *to come*, *kunin* *cunning*, *kup* *cup*, *lug* (ME. *luggen*, Swed. *lugga* *to lug, drag*) *to pull the hair of the head*, *lur* *lung*, *luv* *love*, *muml* *to mumble*, *mun* (accented form, O.Icel. *muna* *will, shall*) *must*, *musl* *mussel*, *num* *numb*, *nut* *nut*, *pluk* *to pluck*, *pund* *a pound*, *rudi* *ruddy*, *rur* *wrung*, *skuft* *the nape of the neck*, *skul* *skull* (of the head), *skute(r)* *to spill*, *slur* *slung*, *sprur* *sprung*, *spun* *spun*, *stubi* (cp. O.Icel. *stubbi* *stock of a tree*) *short and stiff*, *stump* *stump*, *stun* *to stun*, *stur* *stung*, *stut* (cp. ME. *stutten* *to cease, stay*) *to stutter*, *sum* *some*, *sume(r)* *summer*, *sumet* (lit. *somewhat*) *something, anything*, *sump* *a puddle or dirty pool of water*, *sun* *son*, *sun* *sun*, *sunde* *Sunday*, *sukō* *sunk*, *sur* *sung*, *swum* (pp.) *swum*, *swur* *swung*, *šrukō* *shrunk*, *šun* *to shun*,



šūðe(r) (ME. *schuderen*) to *shudder*, *tlun clung*, *tluste(r) cluster*, *tub* (ME. *tubbe*) *tub*, *tug* (ME. *tuggen*) to *tug*, *plod*, *tuml* to *tumble*, *tun tun*, *tun tongue*, *tup* (ME. *tuppe*) a *ram*, *tusk tusk*, *tšuf proud*, *haughty*, *ug* to *carry*, *ugli ugly*, *ugr* (see Notes and Queries i. 10. 400, Nov. 18, 1854) *hip*, *ulz* (ME. *huls*) *bean-swads*, *unded hundred*, *unde(r) under*, *uni honey*, *unt* to *hunt*, *ure(r) hunger*, *puner* (ME. *thunder*, *wud wood*, *wulzi wollen*, *wun* (pp.) *wound*, *wun* (pp.) *won*, *wund wound*, *wunde(r) wonder*.

§ 112. u has become ū in: *būk, būkþ* (ME. *bulke*, O.Icel. *bulki*) *bulk, size*, *e-būn* (OE. *on-bufan*) *above*, *mūfn muffin*, *pūl* to *pull*, *šūlde(r)* (this word has been influenced by the literary language. Most old people still say *šūðe(r)*) *shoulder*, *wūl wool* (but *wulzi wollen*).

§ 113. u before a following r.

(1) ē: *dēst* *durst*, *kēs* to *curse*, *skēf* *scurf*, *snēt* (ME. *snurtin*, cp. Low Germ. *snurten* to *snort*, *snore*) to *sneeze*, *giggle*, *tēn* to *turn*, *tēf* *turf*.

(2) e: *berē* *borough*, *erī* *row*, *disturbance*, *noise*, *ferē* *furrow*.

(3) ue: *due(r)* *door*, *muen* to *mourn*. It is highly probable, however, that *muen* has nothing to do with OE. *murnan*, but is simply *muen* to *moan* (§ 122).

§ 114. Medial ug has become ā: *fāl* (OE. *fugol*) *fowl*, *kāl* (OE. *cugle*) *cowl*, *sā* (OE. *sugu*) *sow*.

§ 115. u underwent early lengthening, and then had the same further development as old ū (§ 171) in: *ānd* *hound*, *bāns* (ME. *bunsen*) to *bounce*, *drānd* (OE. *druncnian*) to *drown*.

§ 116. u has become iu in: *þriu* (*prift*) *through*, *from*, *on account of*.

## y.

§ 117. y (=the i-umlaut of u) has generally become i :  
 bizi *busy*, brig *bridge*, brim *brim*, brimstn *brimstone*, did *did*, didl (cp. OE. dyderian) *to cheat*, din *din*, dip *to dip*, dizi *dizzy*, fl *to fill*, fig (ME. fligge, cp. OHG. flukke *able to fly*) *to fledge*, flit *to remove*, kiln *kiln*, økin *akin*, kinl *to bring forth (of rabbits)*, kinlin *firewood*, kin *king*, kripl *cripple*, kitšn *kitchen*, ig (OE. hyge *mind*) *mood, temper*, il *hill*, inš *inch*, ip *hip*, ipin *a cloth placed round the hips of children*, lift *to lift*, lip (O.Icel. lyng) *heather*, lisen *to listen*, mig *midge*, miln *mill*, nit *to knit*, pile *pillow*, pit *pit*, rig (OE. hrycg) *back*, rigin *ridge of a house*, sil *sill*, sin *sin*, kã-slip *cowslip*, snift *to sniff, scent*, stint *to stint*, tlik (OE. clycc(e)an, see N.E.D. sub clitch) *to seize, snatch, catch hold*, tlip *to clip*, trim *to trim*, pin *thin*.

§ 118. yht has become it : flit *flight*, frit *fright*, rit *wright*.

§ 119. y has become i before ld : bild *to build*, gild *to gild*.

§ 120. y before a following r.

(1) ē : bēdn *burden*, bēl āt (OE. byrlīan) *to draw or pour out (drink to or for anyone)*, bēp *birth*, ēdl *hurdle*, fēst *first*, gēdl *girdle*, kēnl *kernel*, mēþe(r) *to murder*, mēki *mirky*, šēt *shirt*, tēd (cp. OE. tyrdel, Stratmann) *turd*, wēk *to work*, wēm *worm*.

(2) e : beri *to bury*, meri *merry*, sperinz (cp. OE. spyrian) *banns of marriage*, ste(r) *to stir*, weri *to worry*, fig-wet *figwort*.

§ 121. y has become u in : bluš *to blush*, bruslz *bristles*, bunl *bundle*, krutš *crutch*, muk *muck*, stubl *stubble*, šut *to shut*, šutl *shuttle*, trunl *trundle*.

## 2. The Long Vowels.

## ā.

§ 122. The normal development of OE. ā in the W. dialect is uo :

brued *broad*, buen *bone*, bue(r) *boar*, buet *boat*, bueþ *both*, druen *drone*, druov (noun) *drove*, duæ *doe*, duef *dough*, duefi *cowardly*, duel *dole*, fuem *foam*, gued *goad*, gruen *to groan*, gruep *to grope*, gruov *grove*, gue *to go*, e-gue *ago*, guen *gone*, gue(r) *gore*, guest *ghost*, guet *goat*, kruek *to croak*, lued *load*, *burden*, luef *loaf*, luen *loan*, eluen *alone*, luensm *lonely*, lueþ *loath*, lueð *to loathe*, muen (OE. mēnan, ME. mēnen, mānen) *to moan*, mue(r) *more*, muest *most*, nue *no*, nuen *none*, rued *road*, ruep *rope*, rue(r) *to roar*, struek *to stroke*, struek (OE. strāc) *half a bushel*, stuen *stone*, sue *so*, sueþ *soap*, sue(r) *sore*, tluþ *cloth*, tluþez *clothes*, tluþð *to clothe*, tluþeð(r) *clover*, tue *toe*, tued *toad*, tuekr token, tuen (lit. *the one*) *one of two*, ue *who*, uek *oak*, ueli *holy*, uel *whole*, uem *home*, uenli *lonely*, ue(r) *oar*, ue(r) *hoar*, ues(t) (OE. hās) *hoarse*, uets *oats*, ueþ *oath*, wue *woe*.

§ 123. āw has become oē :

bloe *to blow*, kroe *crow*, kroe *to crow*, moe *to mow*, noe *to know*, sloe *slow*, snoe *snow*, soe *to sow*, þoe *to thaw*, þroe *to throw*, oēðe(r) *either*, noēðe(r) *neither*.

But we have ou in: out (OE. āwiht) *aught*, nout (OE. nāwiht) *naught*, soul (OE. sāwol) *soul*.

§ 124. ā has become ou in :

lou (O.Icel. lāgr) *low*, ou (OE. āgan) *to owe*, out (OE. āhte) *ought*; but oe in: oen (OE. āgen) *own*.

§ 125. ā was shortened to a at an early period in: as, aks (OE. āscian, ācsian) *to ask*, alide (OE. hālig-dæg)



*holiday*, *lavrek* (OE. *lāwerce*, ME. *laveroc*) *lark*, *spatl* (OE. *spātl*) *spittle*. To *e* in *meš mash*, cp. § 59.

And to *o* in *sori* (OE. *sārig*) *sorry*. But this word has probably been influenced by *sore* (OE. *sorg*) *sorrow*.

§ 126. *ā* has become *u* in *ut hot*, *wun one*, *wuns once*.

§ 127. O.Norse *ei* (=OE. *ā*) has become *ee*: *feek* (O.Icel. *feikr*) *trick, deception*, *leek* (O.Icel. *leika*) *to play*, *week* (O.Icel. *veikr*) *weak*. It is not absolutely necessary to assume that these words are of Norse origin; they may be regularly developed from OE. *fācen*, *lācan*, *wāc* with early shortening of the *ā* before the following *k*, cp. words like *leits leech* (§ 132), *teits teach* (§ 138), which cannot be of Norse origin.

§ 128. *ā* has become *e* in the unaccented particles: *en an*, *e a*, *an*, *e(r) or*, *ne(r) nor*, *net not*.

§ 129. The following words remain unclassified: *poul pole*, probably an early borrowing from the lit. language; the same is probably the case with *rees race*, *swip to sweep* (OE. *swāpan*, pret. *swēop*) with the vowel of the pret. transferred to the present, *tū two*.

#### Germanic *ē*.

§ 130. Germanic *ē* (=WS. *ē*, O.North. *ē*) has become *i* in: *grīdi greedy*, *imin* (OE. *ǣfnung*, ME. *ǣfening*) *evening*, *nīdl needle*, *rīd to read*, *sīd seed*, *slīp to sleep*, *strīt street*, *šīp sheep*, *tšīz cheese*, *prīd thread*.

§ 131. It has become *ie* in:

*brīep breath*, *brīeč to breathe*, *dried to dread*, *fīe(r) fear*, *e-fīed afraid*, *iēl eel*, *iērnd errand*, *jiē(r) year*, *miēl meal*, *repast*, *swiel* (OE. *swāelan*, O.Icel. *svāla*) *to gutter (of a candle)*, *šīe(r) there*, *wīepm weapon*, *wīe(r) where*, *wīez to wheeze*.

§ 132. Before c(k) it became shortened to e, and then underwent the same further development as old e in open syllables (§ 87): *leitš leech*, *speitš speech*.

§ 133. It has become eē in : *bleet to bleat*, *gree gray*, *ee(r) hair*, *weev wave*.

§ 134. It underwent early shortenings to e in : *bleðe(r) bladder*, *let to let*, *mede meadow*, *red* (OE. *rædde*) *read*, *sed* (OE. *sæde*, older *sægde*, Sievers, OE. Gr. § 214, 3) *said*, *setede* (OE. *sæterdæg*) *Saturday*, *slept slept*, *sez sayest*, *says, šeped shepherd*, *šepste(r) starling*, *wet wet*.

§ 135. It has become a in : *blast blast*.

§ 136. It has become i in : *ridl riddle*, *sili silly*.

OE. *ǣ* (= i-umlaut of *ā*).

§ 137. The normal development of the i-umlaut of *ā* is *ie* :

*briedþ breadth*, *diel deal*, *dliem gleam*, *iel to heal*, *ielp health*, *iet heat*, *iēðn heathen*, *lied to lead*, *liede(r) tendon*, *lien lean*, *liest least*, *liev to leave*, *mien mean*, *mien to mean*, *intend*, *rie(r) to rear*, *rieþ wreath*, *sie sea*, *siet seat*, *swiet to sweat*, *šiep sheath*, *tiez to tease*, *tlien clean*, *wiet wheat*.

§ 138. Before c(k) it became shortened to e, and then underwent the same further development as old e in open syllables (§ 87), cp. also § 132 : *bleitš to bleach*, *reik to reach*, *teitš to teach*.

§ 139. *ǣ* has also become *ei* in :

(1) *lein to lean*, *spreid to spread*.

(2) *kei key*, *nei neigh*.

140. *ǣht* has become *out* : *tout* (OE. *tǣhte*) *taught*.

§ 141. *ǣ* has become *ee* in: *lœdi lady*, *stœz stairs*, *tlœ clay*.

§ 142. It has become *oe* in: *noeðe(r) neither*, *oeðe(r) either*. These examples rather belong to § 123. See Sievers, OE. Gr. §§ 346, 348.

§ 143. It underwent early shortening to *e* in: *emti empty*, *fleš flesh*, *left* (pret. and pp.) *left*, *lent* (pret. and pp.) *lent* (*len to lend* has its vowel from the pret.) *les less*, *ment meant*.

§ 144. It was shortened at an early period to *a* in: *bad bad*, *fat fat*, *laðe(r) ladder*, *mad mad*, *madlin a bewildered or confused person*, *stupid fellow*, *rasl to wrestle*, *spat* (pret.) *spat*.

§ 145. It has become *i* in *ivē(r) ever*, *ivri every*, *nivē(r) never*.

§ 146. *oni* (OE. *ǣnig*) has been influenced by *moni* (OE. *manig*) *many*.

### ē.

#### 1. *ē* (=i-umlaut of *ō*).

§ 147. *ē*, the i-umlaut of *ō*, has become *ī*: *blīd to bleed*, *brīd to breed*, *dīm to deem*, *fīd to feed*, *fīl to feel*, *fīt feet*, *gīs geese*, *grīn green*, *grīt to greet*, *īd heed*, *īl heel*, *kīl* (OE. *cēlan*) *to cool*, *kīn keen*, *kīp to keep*, *kwīn queen*, *mīt to meet*, *sīk to seek*, *sīm to seem*, *slī sly*, *swīt sweet*, *tīm* (O. Icel. *tōma*) *to pour out*, *tīp teeth*, *wīp to weep*.

§ 148. It was shortened early to *e* before consonant combinations in: *bled bled*, *bles to bless*, *bred bred*, *gezlin gosling*, *fed fed*, *felt* (pret.) *felt*, *kept kept*, *met met*, *tem* (pret. of *tīm* § 147) *poured out*, *tem-ful brimful*.

§ 149. The following forms are irregular: *britšez* (OE.



**brōc**) *breeches*, **weest** (OE. **wōste**) *waste*, **wieri** (OE. **wōrig**) *weary*.

2. **ē** (=older **iē**, partly arising from the i-umlaut of **ēa**, **ēo**, and partly arising from *ecthipsis*).

§ 150. This **ē** has also generally become **ī**: **dī** *to dye*, **drī** *dreary*, **litnin** *lightning*, **bē-līv** *to believe*, **nīd** *need*, **sīn** *seen*, **slīv** *sleeve*, **stīl** *steel*, **stīpl** *steeple*, **šīt** *sheet*, **tī** *to tie*, **siks-tīn** *sixteen*.

NOTE.—This **ē** has been shortened to **i** in: **rik** *reek*, **smoke**, **strip** *to strip*.

§ 151. It has become **iē** before a following **r** in: **ied** *heard*, **iē(r)** *to hear*, **niē(r)** (OHG. **nioro**) *kidney*, **stie(r)** *to steer*.

§ 152. **ē** has been shortened to **e** at an early period in: **nekst** *next*.

§ 153. It has become **eē** in: **eē** *hay*; and **ei** in: **eit** *height*.

### 3. Germanic **ē**.

§ 154. **let** (pret.) *let*, **iē(r)** *here*. Here may also be placed: **mīdlēs** (cp. OE. **mēd**, older **meord** *pay*, *reward*) *troublesome*, *tiresome*, *to no purpose*.

4. The OE. **ē** which arose from lengthening in monosyllables (Sievers, OE. Gr. § 121).

§ 155. This **ē** has become **ī** in the following accented forms (§ 350): **ī** *he*, **jī** *ye*, **mī** *me*, **šī** *thee*, **wī** *we*.

### ī.

§ 156. OE. **ī** has regularly become **ai**: **aidl** *idle*, **aim** (OE. **hrīm**?) *hoarfrost*, **ain** *hind*, **ais** *ice*, **aivi** *ivy*, **baid** (OE. **bidan**) *to endure*, *put up with*, *wait*, *stay*, *remain*, *bait* *to*

*bite*, *braidl* *bridle*, *daik* *dike*, *dyke*, *dlaid* *to glide*, *draiv* *to drive*, *faif* *file*, *faiv* *five*, *graip* *to gripe*, *graim* (ME. *grim*) *soot* (*on the kettle*), *kraist* *Christ*, *laif* *life*, *laik* *like*, *laim* *lime*, *lain* *line*, *e-laiv* *alive*, *mai* (accented form) *my*, *mail* *mile*, *main* *mine*, *mait* *mite*, *naif* *knife*, *paik* *pike*, *pail* *pile*, *pain* *to pine*, *paip* *pipe*, *raid* *to ride*, *raip* *ripe*, *rait* *to write*, *raiv* (O. Icel. *rifa* *to break*) *to tear*, *raiz* *to rise*, *said* *side*, *sail* (ME. *sīlen*) *to strain through a sieve*, *saip* (cp. MHG. *sīfen*) *to ooze or drain out slowly*, *saið* *scythe*, *slaid* *to slide*, *slaim* *slime*, *slaip* *to take away the skin or outside covering*, *smait* *to smite*, *snaip* *snipe*, *straid* *to stride*, *straik* *to strike*, *swaim* *to climb up a tree or pole*, *swaip* (cp. MHG. *swīfen*) *to sweep off, remove hastily*, *šain* *to shine*, *šait* *cacare*, *šaiu* (ME. *schīve*) *slice*, *taid* *feast time*, *taidin* *a present from the feast*, *taik* (O. Icel. *tīk* *dog*) *a low fellow*, *taim* *time*, *tait* (in the phrase: *es tait* *as soon*, comp. *taite(r)* *sooner, rather*, ME. *tīt*, O. Icel. masc. *tīðr*, neut. *tītt*) *soon*, *twain* *twine*, *twais* *twice*, *ðai* (accented form) *thy*, *ðain* *thine*, *praiv* *to thrive*, *waid* *wide*, *waif* *wife*, *wail* *a while, time*, *wain* *wine*, *waip* *to wipe*, *wait* *white*, *waiz* *wise*, *fraide* *Friday*.

§ 157. *ī* before a following *r*: *aieu* *iron*, *spaiu(r)* *spire*, *waieu(r)* *wire*.

§ 158. Old *ī* appears as *ī* in: *sī* *to sigh* (§ 318, b), *skriik* (O. Low Germ. *scrīcōn*, Swed. *skrika*) *to shriek*. And possibly in *stī* (OE. *stīg*, OHG. *stīga*) *ladder*, but see § 94.

§ 159. *īw* has become *iu*: *spiu* (OE. *spīwan*) *to spew*, *tiuzde* (OE. *tīwesdæg*) *Tuesday*.

§ 160. *ī* underwent early shortening to *i* in: *bi* (unaccented form) *by*, *dwinl* *to dwindle*, *fift* *fifth*, *fifti* *fifty*, *fiþms* *fivepence*, *linin* *linen*, *linsīd* *linseed*, *stif* *stiff*, *wimin* *women*, *midif* *midwife*, *wizdm* *wisdom*.

§ 161. *rī* has become *ō* through metathesis in: *kōsmes* *Christmas*, *kēsŋ* *to christen*.

§ 162. *ī* has become *u* in: *wumn* *woman*; *ie* in: *sniēk* *to sneak*; *ē* in: *sterep* *stirrup*.

*ō*.

§ 163. The normal development of *ō* is *ui*: *bluid* *blood*, *bruid* *brood*, *buin* *boon*, *buit* *to boot*, *buiš* *booth*, *buizm* *bosom*, *duin* *done*, *fluid* *flood*, *fuid* *food*, *fruit* *foot*, *guid* *good*, *guis* *goose*, *kruidl* *to shrink* or *cover with cold*, *fear* or *pain*, *kuil* *cool*, *muid* *mood*, *muild* *confusion*, *bad temper*, *muin* *moon*, *nuin* *noon*, *pruiv* (OE. *prōfian* from Lat. *probāre*) *to prove*, *ruid* *rood*, *ruif* *roof*, *ruit* *root*, *skuil* *school*, *smuiš* *smooth*, *spuin* *spoon*, *stuid* *stood*, *stuil* *stool*, *suin* *soon*, *suit* *soot*, *tuil* *tool*, *tuip* *tooth*, *šuin* *shoes*, *uid* *hood*, *uif* *hoof*, *uin* (ME. *hōnen*) *to harass*, *treat badly*.

§ 164. *ō* has become *iu* before *k*, *m*, and when the vowel has come to stand finally in the mod. dialect.

(a) Before *k*: *briuk* *brook*, *iuk* *hook*, *kriuk* *crook*, *liuk* *to look*, *niuk* *nook*, *riuk* *rook*, *šiuk* *shook*, *tiuk* *took*.

*būk* *book*, and *kūk* *cook* have been borrowed from the literary language.

(b) Before *m*: *blium* *bloom*, *brium* *broom*, *dlium* *gloom*, *dium* *doom*, *gium* *gum*, *lium* *loom*.

(c) When final in the mod. dialect: *biu* *bough*, *diu* *to do*, *driu* *drew*, *iniu* (plural) *enough*, *pliu* *plough*, *sliu* *slew*, *tiu* *too*.

*šū* *shoe* has been borrowed from the literary language, cp. the pl. form *šuin* § 163. *ō* appears as *i* in *inif* (sing.) *enough*.



§ 165. *ō* has become *ue* before *r*: *dlue(r)* (ME. *glōren*) to stare, *flue(r)* floor, *mue(r)* moor.

§ 166. *ōw* has become *ou*: *dlou* to glow, *flou* to flow, *grou* to grow, *stou* to stow.

§ 167. *ōht* became *oht* already in OE. (Sievers, OE. Gr. § 125), and has become *out* in the W. dialect, cp. § 101: *brout* brought, *sout* sought, *þout* thought.

§ 168. *ō* has become *ou* in: *skoup* scoop.

§ 169. Shortenings of old *ō*.

(a) To *o*: *blosm* blossom, *foste(r)* foster, *foðe(r)* fodder, *kom* (OE. *cōm*) came, *soft* soft, *šod* shod, *tof* tough.

(b) To *u*: *bruðe(r)* brother, *dluv* glove, *duz* dost, does, *munde* Monday, *munþ* month, *muðe(r)* mother, *sluf* (OE. *slōg*) slough, *tuðe(r)* the other, *uðe(r)* other.

§ 170. *ō* has become *e* in *wednzde* (OE. *wōdnes-dæg*) Wednesday.

### ū.

§ 171. *ū* has generally become *ā*: *ā* how, *āl* owl, *āmive(r)* however, *ās* house, *āt* out, *bā* to bow, *bān* (O. Icel. *būenn*, lit. bound; generally used in the sense of going, as *wie(r)* *te bān* ? where art thou going? *am bān dān tloin* I am going down the lane), *brā* brow, *brān* brown, *bāt* (OE. *būtan*, *be-ūtan*) without, *e-bāt* about, *dān* down, *dāst* dust, *dlāmi* (not the same word as gloomy which is *dliumi* § 164) sad, downcast, *drāzi* drowsy, *fāl* foul, ugly, *kā* cow, *krād* crowd, *lād* loud, *lās* louse, *mās* mouse, *māþ* mouth, *nā* now, *rām* room, *rāst* rust, *prād* proud, *sāk* to suck, *sāþ* south, *slām* (OE. *slūma*) slumber, *sprāt* (cp. ME. *sprūte*, M. Low Germ. *sprūte*) to sprout, *šrād* shroud, *tān* town,

*tlād cloud, tlāt clout, trāst* (ME. *trūsten*) *to trust, ðā* (accented form) *thou, pāzn thousand.*

§ 172. *ū* has become *āe* before a following *r*: *āe(r)* (accented form) *our, kāe(r) dān* (ME. *couren*, Swed. *kūra to cower*) *to bend down, sit down, sāe(r) sour, šāe(r) shower.*

But we have *ē* in *þēzde Thursday.*

§ 173. *doen down, feathers*, seems to have been borrowed from the literary language.

§ 174. *ū* was shortened to *u* at an early period in: *busk* (ME. *busken* from O. Icel. *būask to get oneself ready*) *to go about from place to place singing and playing for money, druft drought, duf dove, fus fuss, kud* (accented form) *could, plum plum, ruf rough, uni-sukl honeysuckle, sup to drink, sup, šuf to shove, pum thumb, ulet owl, up up, uðe(r) udder, uz* (accented form) *us, uzbn husband.*

It has been weakened to *e* in the unaccented particle *bed but.*

*ȳ.*

§ 175. *ȳ*, the *i*-umlaut of *ū*, has become *ai*: *aid hide, skin, aiv hive, braid bride, brain brine, drai dry, draip to drip, daiv to dive, kait kite, lais lice, mais mice, praid pride, skai sky.*

§ 176. It has become *aiē* before a following *r*: *aiē(r)* *to hire, faie(r) fire, maie(r) mire.*

§ 177. It underwent early shortening to *i* in: *filp filth, idn* (pp. from which was formed a new present *id to hide*), *litl little, lits* (retained only in the game of *lits en gōts lit. littles and greats*, a game played by boys with brass buttons, clog clasps, or small pieces of brass of any kind. Two *lits*

have the value of one *gōt*; cp. P. B. Beitr. ix. p. 365-7).  
*þiml thimble, wiš to wish.*

§ 178. *ȳ* (?) has become *u* in *þrust to thrust.*

### 3. The Diphthongs.

#### *ēa.*

§ 179. OE. *ēa* has generally become *iə*: *biem beam, bien bean, biēt to beat, bried bread, diēd dead, dief deaf, dieþ death, driem dream, e-gien again, against, ied head, iep heap, iē(r) ear, iēst east, iēste(r) Easter, liēd lead, lief leaf, be-lief belief, niē(r) near, pie-kok peacock, siem seam, stiēm steam, stieþ steep, strie* (WS. *strēa*, O. North. *strē*, Sievers, OE. Gr. § 250, note 2) *straw, striēm stream, šief sheaf, tiēm team, tšieþ cheap, þrieþ* (OE. *þrēapian to rebuke*) *to contradict, þrietn to threaten.*

§ 180. *ēaw* has become *eu*: *deu dew, eu to hew, feū* (OE. *fēawe*) *few, šeu to show, teu* (OE. *tēawian*) *to work zealously.*

But we have *oe* in *roe* (OE. *hrēaw*) *raw*; which presupposes a form *hrāw* (§ 123).

§ 181. It has become *ī* in: *ī* (plural *in*) *eye, tšik cheek.* The latter word has probably been borrowed from the literary language.

§ 182. It has become *ei* in: *ei* (OE. *hēah*) *high, nei* (OE. *nēah*) *nigh, near.* The ME. forms *hēh* and *neh* would regularly become diphthongized to *ei*, see § 87.

§ 183. It has become *ee* in: *flee* (OE. *fīēan*, Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 211) *to skin, neeþe(r) neighbour.*



§ 184. O. Norse *au* has become *ou* in: *loup* (O. Icel. *hlaupa*) to *leap, jump*, *lous* (O. Icel. *lauss*) *loose*; and *oe* in: *goem* (O. Icel. *gaum*) *heed, care, attention*, *goemlæs* *silly, stupid*, *roet* (O. Icel. *rauta* to *roar*) to *bray*.

§ 185. *ēa* has become *ē* through absorption of *r* in: *gēt* *great*.

§ 186. Shortenings of *ēa*:

(a) To *e* in: *efē(r)* *heifer, lek leek, red red*.

(b) To *a* in: *laðē(r)* *lather, tšap chap*.

### ēo.

§ 187. OE. *ēo* has generally become *ī*: *bī* *bee*, *bī* (accented form) to *be*, *bīn* *been*, *dīp* *deep*, *dlī* *glee*, *fīnd* *fiend*, *fīi* to *fly*, *fīi* *fly*, *fīis* *fleece*, *fri* *free*, *friž* to *freeze*, *kriþ* to *creep*, *lī* to *lie*, *lif* (OE. *līof*) *soon*, *līve(r)* *sooner, rather*, *lit* a *light*, *nī* *knee*, *nīz* (O. Icel. *hniōsa*) to *sneeze*, *rið* *reed*, *rīl* *reel*, *prīst* *priest*, *sī* to *see*, *sīð* to *seethe*, *snīz* to *sneeze*, *tliv* to *cleave*, *tri* *tree*, *be-twīn* *between*, *þi* *thigh*, *þif* *thief*, *þri* *three*, *wid* *weed*, *wīl* *wheel*.

But we have *tšiuz* to *choose* (§ 366).

§ 188. It has become *iē* before a following *r*: *bie(r)* *beer*, *die(r)* *dear*, *drieri* *dreary*.

§ 189. Before *r* + consonant it became shortened to *e* already in ME., and then had the same further development as old *e* before *r* + consonant (§ 87): *dālin* (OE. *dēorling*, ME. *derrling*) *darling*, *fādin* (OE. *fēorðung*, ME. *ferthing*) *farthing*.

§ 190. *ēow* has become *iu*: *bliu* *blew*, *briu* to *brew*, *griu* *grew*, *jiuþ* *youth*, *kriu* *crew*, *niu* *new*, *niu* *knew*, *riu* to

*rue, sniu* (§ 377) *it snowed, tliu clew, triu true, triup truth, siu sowed, priu threw.*

But in the following words we have *eu* which points to an old *ēaw* (§ 180): *eu yew, seu to sew, tšeu to chew.* We have *oue* in: *foue(r)* (OE. *fēower*, but ME. *fōwer*, which would regularly become *foue(r)* in the dialect, § 166) *four, fouet* (OE. *fēowerða*) *fourth, fouetīn* (OE. *fēowertēne*) *fourteen.* And *āe* in: *jāe(r)* (accented form) *your.* This last word has been influenced by *āe(r)* *our*, § 172.

§ 191. The following two words remain unclassified: *šū* (accented form) *she, šuit to shoot.*

§ 192. Early shortenings of *ēo*:

(a) To *e* in: *breſt breast, feł* (pret.) *fell, frend friend, step-fače(r) step-father.* Anglian *ēo* (= WS. *īe*) has been shortened to *e* in: *depp depth, ten ten.*

(b) To *o* in: *foti forty, fotnit fortnight.*

(c) To *i* in: *diwl devil, sik sick, e tūpri* lit. *a two* (or) *three, a few.*

(d) To *e* in: *se če* lit. *see thou, look!* *prepmſ threepence.*

#### Elision of *e*.

§ 193. The *e* is elided in the diphthongs and triphthongs *ee, ie, oe, ue, āe, aie, iue, oue*, when they occur finally and the next word begins with a vowel; thus *gue* but *gu uem go home, me ai may I*, but *mee wī* (§ 393), *noe* but *a no im I know him*, and similarly for the others.

## CHAPTER IV.

### THE FRENCH ELEMENT.

IN the following treatment of the French element in the W. dialect, the present pronunciation of literary English has, in most cases, been taken as the starting point. The transcription of the lit. English vowel sounds is based on that given in Sweet's Primer of Spoken English, pp. 7-8, and is as follows:—

v	as in	just, dozen, double.
ā	„	grant, art, master.
ai	„	fine, pie, try.
au	„	doubt, powder.
æ	„	value, rat.
e	„	debt, measure.
ei	„	bacon, bailiff, pay.
ee	„	pair, chair.
ē	„	furnish, journey.
i	„	dinner, pity.
ij	„	beak, secret, beef, grief.
ie	„	fierce, clear.
o	„	jolly, profit.
oi	„	boil, poison.
ou	„	roast, notice,



ō	„	pork, daub, false.
u	„	put, butcher.
uw	„	fruit, blue.
ue	„	sure, poor.

§ 194. Lit. Engl. æ (written a) appears as a : *abit habit, aktli actually, ali aisle, alley, arend* (ME. *araine*, O. Fr. *araigne*) *spider, avek havoc, baril barrel, damidž damage, faks facts, galek* (O. Fr. *galc*) *lefthand, galep to gallop, galn gallon, garit garret, gran-fače(r), gram-fače(r) grandfather, kap cap, kapil* (Fr. *capel* a little hat, Cotgr.) *a piece of leather sewn over a hole in a boot or shoe, karit carrot, lamp lamp, mane(r) manner, map* (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. sub *mop*) *a mop, mare to match a pattern, natrel (natre-bl) natural, pantri pantry, ratn* (O. Fr. *raton*) *rat, salit salad, skafi scaffold, skafin scaffolding, stati statue, tali to agree, be right, te liv tali to live together without being married, tšapil chapel, vali valley, vale value.*

§ 195. Lit. Engl. has ā where the W. dial. has a in : *basted bastard, branš branch, grant to grant, paste(r) pasture, plant plant.*

But ee in : *bees bass, leerem alarum, meeste(r) master, pleeste(r) plaster.*

§ 196. Lit. Engl. has ei (written a), but W. dial. a in : *apren apron, stapl staple.*

But we have *moendž mange.*

§ 197. a has become e before a following g, r, š, cp. § 59 :

*dregn dragon.*

*blenk blank, blenkit blanket, kenke(r)* (ME. *cancren*) *to corrode, lenwidž language, plenk plank, renk rank.*

*bešfi bashful, fešn fashion, pešn passion, seš sash.*

§ 198. *ai* has become *œ* in the combinations *lk*, *lm*, *ll*, cp. § 62.

*goeki* (but *galøk* § 326) *left handed*, *boem* *balm*, *oeminak* *almanac*, *oemend* *almond*, *boel* *ball*.

§ 199. *ai* in the combination *ld* has become *ou*, cp. § 64: *skoud* to *scald*.

The same sound also occurs in *fout* (ME. *faute*) *fault*.

§ 200. *a* has become *o* before *a* following *n* in: *dons* *dance*, *ont* *aunt*, *trons* *trance*, *tšons* *chance*, *tšont* *chant*.

§ 201. *a* has become *e* in: *rediš* *radish*.

§ 202. *a* has been retained where in the lit. language it has become *o* through the influence of the preceding *w* in: *kwaleti* *quality*, *kwari* *stone-quarry*, *warënd* to *warrant*, *walep* (cp. Fr. *galoper* to *curry*, *use rudely*, Cotgr.) to *beat*, *flog*.

§ 203. *ar* in the combination *r* + consonant has become *ee*, which shows that *ar* in this combination was pronounced differently in Engl. and Fr. words in the ME. period; cp. § 61.

*beebe(r)* *barber*, *beedž* *barge*, *beegr* *bargain*, *beete(r)* to *barter*, *deet* to *dart*, *eet* *art*, *skill*, *geed* *guard*, *geedn* *garden*, *geete(r)* *garter*, *keed* *card*, *keekes* (Fr. *carquasse*, Cotgr.) *body*, *carcase*, *kweet* *quart*, *kweete(r)* *quarter*, *peedn* *pardon*, *peesl* *parcel*, *peet* *part*, *peetne(r)* *partner*, *skeelet* *scarlet*, *tšeedž* *charge*.

§ 204. Lit. Engl. *ei* (written *a*, *ai* (*ay*), *ei*) appears in the W. dial. as *ee*: *beekr* *bacon*, *beel* *bale*, *beeli* (*bum-beeli*, cp. O. Fr. *baili*) *bailiff*, *beet* to *abate*, *bleem* *blame*, *bree* (ME. *braiin*, O. Fr. *breier*) to *beat*, *pound*, *deendže(r)* *danger*, *deenti* *dainty*, *deet* *date*, *deevi* *affidavit*, *eobl* *able*, *eedž* *age*, *eem* to *aim*, *intend*, *eənšn* *ancient*, *feed* *fade*, *feel*

to *fail*, *feent* to *faint*, *fees* *face*, *feep* *faith*, *feøvə(r)* to *favour*, resemble in appearance or manners, *fleəm* *flame*, *geə* *gay*, *irgeedž* to *engage*, *greenz* (pl.) *malt* which has been used in brewing beer, *grees* *grace*, *greet* *grate*, *keedž* *cage*, *kees* *case*, *lees* *lace*, *meesn* *mason*, *neete(r)* *nature*, *pee* *pay*, *peedž* *page*, *peel* *pale*, *peen* *pain*, *peen* *pane of glass*, *peent* *paint*, *pees* *pace*, *peest* (but *pasti* *pasty*) *paste*, *pleen* *plain*, *plees* *place*, *pleet* *plate*, *preə* (but *pre-ðə* (I) *pray thee*) to *pray*, *preet* to *prate*, *babble*, *preez* to *praise*, *reedž* *rage*, *reet* *rate*, *seef* *safe*, *seekrid* *sacred*, *seəm* (often called *swainseem*, *Ancren Riwle seim*, OE. *seime adipe*, Ps. lxii. 6, E. E. T. S. No. 92, from O. Fr. *sain*) *lard*, *seent* (but before names *sant*) *saint*, *seøv* to *save*, *skeelz* *scales*, *steøbl* *stable*, *streendž* *strange*, *teøbl* *table*, *teøle(r)*, *teølje(r)* *tailor*, *teest* *taste*, *tleem* to *claim*, *treel* (Fr. *trailer*) to *drag*, *treen* *train*, *tšeef* to *chafe*, *tšeeə(r)* *chamber*, *tšeeendž* *change*, *veən* *vein*, *weet* to *wait*.

NOTE.—*contrary* is *kontréeri*.

§ 205. Before a simple *r* we have the same development as the lit. language: *peə(r)* *pair*, *pee(r)* to *peel*, *tšee(r)* *chair*.

### e.

§ 206. *e* (written *e*, *ea*) in the lit. language has generally remained in the W. dialect: *bezl* to *embezzle*, *demək* (from *epidemic*) *potato disease*, *demekt* *diseased (of potatoes)*, *det* *debt*, *dželes* *jealous*, *dželi* *jelly*, *e-seml* to *assemble*, *feəd* to *provide for oneself*, *fent* *remnant of a piece of cloth*, *fezn* *pheasant*, *ges* to *guess*, *letə(r)* *letter*, *letis* *lettuce*, *mel* (Fr. *mail*) *mallet*, *mel* (ME. *mellen*, *medlen*, O.Fr. *medler*) to *meddle*, *mend* to *mend*, *meze(r)* *measure*, *pleze(r)* *pleasure*, *prentis* *apprentice*, *sens* *sense*, *ses* *assessment*, *tax*, *spekteklz*



*spectacles*, *treml* to *tremble*, *treze(r)* *treasure*, *vente(r)* to *venture*, *vesl* *vessel*.

But *fliem* *phlegm*, *sieno* *senna*.

§ 207. *e* has become *ā* before a following consonant: *konsán* *concern*, *pāsn* *parson*, *sādžn* *sergeant*, *sāmen* *sermon*, *sāvnt* *servant*, *sāvis* *service*, *tlāk* *clerk*, *vāment* *vermin*, *vāniš* *varnish*.

In the following two words we have *a*: *arend* (O.Fr. *errant*) *notoriously bad*, *sare* (rarely *sāv*) *to serve*. On *sare* see Behrens, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der französischen Sprache in England*, p. 91. *ie* in: *iēb* *herb*, and *e* in: *tšeri* *cherry*.

§ 208. *e* has become *a* before a following *r* in *tarie(r)* (M.E. *terrere*) *terrier dog*, *vari* *very*.

But *pie(r)* *pear*.

§ 209. *e* has become *i* before a following nasal in: *indžói* *to enjoy*, *indžn* *engine*, *ingeedž* *to engage*, *ink* *ink*, *lints* *lentils*, *simetri* *cemetery*, *šimi* *chemise*.

*tribl* *treble* (in music) from contamination with *triple*, and *pribl* *threefold* from contamination with *při*.

§ 210. *e* has become *a* in *saleri* *celery*, cp. *sallary* sub *celery* in N.E.D.

## i.

§ 211. *i* has generally remained in the W. dialect: *dine(r)* *dinner*, *dizml* *dismal*, *finiš* *to finish*, *gimlek* (this word has now almost gone out of use, its place being taken by *gimlit*) *gimlet*, *gizn* *to choke*, *gizn* (Fr. *guisern*, Cotgr. sub *gesier*) *gizzard*, *konsiđe(r)* *to consider*, *limit* *limit*, *list* *list*, *list* *to enlist*, *live(r)* *to deliver*, *ministe(r)* *minister*, *mins* *mince*, *mistšif* *mischief*, *pidžn* *pigeon*, *pik* *pickaxe*,

**pinien** opinion, **piti** pity, **rive(r)** river, **sinl** single, **sičez** scissors, **skripte(r)** scripture, **tift** (cp. ME. **tiffen** from O. Fr. **tiffer** to adorn) condition, state, order, **tšimli** chimney, **twilt** quilt.

§ 212. **i** has become **e** in: **lenit** linnet, **rebit** rivet, **redžeste(r)** to register, **rens** to rinse.

§ 213. **i** has become **e** in **sperit** spirit; and **a** in **krakit** cricket (game).

## O.

§ 214. Lit. Engl. short **o** = W. dial. **o**: **boni** nice, pretty, **džoli** jolly, **džosl** to jostle, **kole(r)** collar, **kotn** cotton, **lodž** to lodge, **mot**, **moti** (French **motte**, Cotgr., edit. 1673) a mark at quoits, **obstakl** obstacle, **oke-daik** (Fr. **oker** Cotgr.) small stream of iron-water, **one(r)** honour, **rok** rock, **poridž** porridge, **posnit** (O. Fr. **poçonet**) saucepan, **pot** pot, **profit** profit, **soče(r)** solder.

§ 215. **o** has become **u** in: **nuvl** novel, **nuvis** novice.

§ 216. Lit. Engl. **oi** = W. dial. **oi**: **boil** to boil, **džoi** joy, **džoint** joint, **e-noi** to annoy, **koit** quoit, **coit**, **loin** loin, **moist** moist, **moiste(r)** moisture, **noiz** noise, **oil** oil, **ointment** ointment, **oiste(r)** oyster, **point** point, **poizn** poison, **soil** soil, ground, **spoil** to spoil, **tšois** choice, **vois** voice, **voiče(r)** large clothes' basket.

§ 217. Lit. Engl. **ou** (written **oa**) = W. dial. **o** in: **gol** (only used in the game of lits en gêts § 177, O. Fr. **gaul**) goal, **rost** to roast.

§ 218. Lit. Engl. **ou** (written, **o**, **oo**, **oa**) = W. dial. **ue** in: **bruetsš** brooch, **kuetsš** coach, **nuebl** noble, **nuetis** notice, **pueni** pony, **puest** post, **puezi** nosegay, **rueb** robe, **ruæg** rogue, **tluek** cloak.

§ 219. Lit. Engl. *ou* (written *o*, *oa*) = W. dial. *oi* in: *broitš* to *broach*, *doit* to *dote*, *koit* *coat*, *loitš* *loach*, *tlois* *close*, *narrow*, *tloiz* to *close*, *toist* to *toast*.

§ 220. Lit. Engl. *ou* (written *o*, *oa*, *ou*, *ow*) = W. dial. *ou* in: *boul* *bowl*, *koul* (O. Fr. *coillir*) to *rake*, *moud* *mould*, *model*, *poutri* *poultry*, *poutš* to *poach*, *roul* to *roll*, *soudže(r)* *soldier*.

But we have *pültis* *poultice*.

NOTE.—The first element of the W. diphthong is not the *o* in *not*. See § 7.

§ 221. Lit. Engl. *uw* (written *oo*) = W. dial. *ui*: *buit* *boot*, *fuil* *fool*, *gruin* (ME. *groin*, O. Fr. *groing*) *snout of a pig*.

§ 222. Lit. Engl. *ue* (written *oor*) = W. dial. *ue*: *pue(r)* *poor*, *pueli* *poorly*, *ill*.

§ 223. Lit. Engl. long open *ō* sound (written *or* before a following consonant) = W. dial. *ue* in: *fuədž* *forge*, *fues* *force*, *kued* *cord*, *puek* *pork*, *puešn* *portion*, *puete(r)* *porter*.

But we have *foeſit* to *forfeit*, *foem* *form*, *foetn* *fortune*, *koene(r)* *corner*, *oeđe(r)* *order*.

§ 224. *ue* occurs before single *r* in *dlueri* *glory*, *stueri* *story*. And *e* in *ferin* *foreign*.

§ 225. Lit. Engl. long open *ō* (written *au*, *aw*) = W. dial. *oə* in: *doeb* (ME. *daubin*, O. Fr. *dauber*) to *daub*, *smear*, *džoem* (Fr. *jaumbe*, Cotgr.) *the side post of a door or chimney piece*, *džoenes* *jaundice*, *froed* *fraud*, *koese* *causeway*, *poə* *paw*, *poez* (O. Fr. *poulses*, *posser*) to *kick*, *soes* *sauce*.

But we have short *o* in *bə-kos*, *e-kos*, *kos* *because*, *fols* *false*; in reference to a child, implying that it is shrewd and witty beyond its years.



## u.

§ 226. Lit. Engl. u (written u, o, ou)=W. dial. u : bukit *bucket*, buldž *to bulge*, butn *button*, buzed (O. Fr. busart) *butterfly*, dlutn *glutton*, dubl *double*, duzn *dozen*, džudž *judge*, džust *just*, frunt *front*, gruml *to grumble*, gult *gullet*, channel for water, gute(r) *gutter*, guzl *to swallow greedily*, krust *crust*, kruš *to crush*, kule(r) *colour*, kumfet *comfort*, kumpni *company*, kuntri *country*, kupl *couple*, kusted *custard*, kustm *custom*, kuve(r) *to cover*, kuzin, kuzn *cousin*, muni (a commoner word is bras) *money*, muril *mongrel*, musted *mustard*, mutn *mutton*, muzl *muzzle*, nume(r) *number*, plume(r) *plumber*, pulp *pulp*, rikuve(r) *to recover*, rubiš *rubbish*, sudn *sudden*, sufe(r) *to suffer*, sumen *to summon*, supe(r) *supper*, stuf *stuff*, trubl *trouble*, trunk *trunk*, tšuk *to throw*, pitch, tun *tun*, tutš *to touch*, uml *humble*, unien *onion*, urkl *uncle*.

But we have foisti *fusty*.

§ 227. Lit. Engl. u (written u, and mostly occurring after labials)=W. dial. u : bušl *bushel*, butše(r) *butcher*, bulit *bullet*, puli *pulley*, pulit *pullet*, puš *to push*, put *to put*.

But we have siuge(r) *sugar*, see § 310, 1; pulpit *pulpit*.

§ 228. Lit. Engl. ē (written ur, our before a following consonant)=W. dial. ē, see § 113 a : bēl (ME. burle) *to pick out small pieces of straw, etc. from flannel or cloth*, distōb *to disturb*, džōni *journey*, fēniš *to furnish*, fēnite(r) *furniture*, kēn *currant*, nēs *nurse*, pēs *purse*, tēn *to turn*, tēnep *turnip*, ōt *to hurt*.

## ai.

§ 229. Lit. Engl. ai (written i, ie, y)=W. dial. ai: *ed-vaiz* *advice*, *ed-vaiz* *to advise*, *e-plai* *to apply*, *fain* *fine*, *frai* *to fry*, *kontráiv* *to contrive*, *krai* *cry*, *nais* *nice*, *pai* *pie*, *paint* *pint*, *prais* *price*, *praiz* *to lift with a lever*, *rais* *rice*, *sailm* *asylum*, *sain* *sign*, *saizez* *assizes*, *strai* *to strive*, *tais* *to entice*, *tra* *to try*, *traifl* *trifle*.

But *tšiene* *china ware*.

ai also occurs in: *džais* (O. Fr. *giste*) *joist*, *paik* *to pick*, *select*.

*e-blidž* (pp. *e-blitšt*) *to oblige*, and *leelək* *lilac*, still remain to be explained.

§ 230. Lit. Engl. aiē=W. dial. aiē: *dizaie(r)* *desire*, *kwaie* *quiet*, *raie* *riot*, *umpaie(r)* *umpire*, *vaielē* *violet*.

## ij.

§ 231. Lit. Engl. ij (written ea, ei, e, ee, ie) appears in the W. dial. as ie in: *biek* *beak*, *biest* *beast*, but *bies* *cows*, *disiet* *deceit*, *disiev* *to deceive*, *fiēbl* *feeble*, *fiet* *feat*, *fieft* *feast*, *fietē(r)* *feature*, *gries* *grease*, *iege(r)* *eager*, *iegl* *eagle*, *iēkwl* *equal*, *ie* *ease*, *nies* *niece*, *niet* *neat*, *tidy*, *piel* *to appeal*, *pies* *peace*, *plied* *to plead*, *pliez* *to please*, *riel* *real*, *riezn* *reason*, *risiet* *receipt*, *recipe*, *risiev* *to receive*, *siekrit* *secret*, *sies* *to cease*, *siezn* *season*, *tie* *tea*, *triet* *treat*, *trietl* *treatle*, *tšiet* *to cheat*, *viel* *veal*.

§ 232. Lit. Engl. ij=W. dial. ī in: *bif* *beef*, *e-grī* *to agree*, *grīf* *grief*, *pīp* (pp. *pept*) *to peep*, *pīs* *piece*.

§ 233. Lit. Engl. iē=W. dial. ie in: *fies* *fierce*, *tlie(r)* *clear*.

§ 234. Lit. Engl. ij W. dial. ei in: *dein* *dean*, *preitš* *to preach*.

ai in : **bastail** (Fr. *bastille*) *workhouse, union.*

ee in : **konseet** *conceit.*

i in : **pil** *to peel*, **pilinz** *the peels of potatoes, etc.*

e in : **mezlz** *measles.*

### au.

§ 235. Lit. Engl. **au** (written **ou, ow**) appears in the W. dial as **ā** : **āl** *to howl*, **āns** *ounce*, **bānti** *bounty*, **dāt** *doubt*, **e-kānt** *account*, **e-lā, lā** *to allow*, **e-mānt** *amount*, **frān** *to frown*, **gān** *gown*, **gāt** *gout*, **kānsl** *to counsel*, **kānt** *to count*, **kātš** *couch*, **krān** *crown*, **lāns** *an allowance of refreshment or money*, **mānt** *to mount*, **māt** (Lat. *mūtāre*) *to moult*, **pāče(r)** *powder*, **rānd** *round*, **sānd** *sound, noise*, **stāt** *stout*, **tā-il** (also **tail**) *towel*, **trā-il** *trowel*, **trāns** *to beat, flog*, **vā** *vow.*

**au** appears as **ū** in : **trūzez** *trousers.*

§ 236. Lit. Engl. **auē** = W. dial. **āe** : **āe(r)** *hour*, **divāe(r)** *to devour*, **flāe(r)** *flower, flour*, **pāe(r)** *power*, **tāe(r)** *tower.*

### juw.

§ 237. Lit. Engl. **juw** (written **eau, ue, u, ui, ew, iew**) is **iu** in the W. dialect : **biuti** *beauty*, **diu** *due*, **diuti** *duty*, **fiuil** *fuel*, **fiute(r)** *future*, **ius** *use*, **iuneti** *unity*, **iunien** *union*, **iusfl** *useful*, **iusles** *useless*, **iuз** *to use*, **miul** *mule, donkey*, **miuzik** *music*, **piu** *pew*, **pius** *puce colour*, **rifiuz** *to refuse*, **siut** *suit*, **stiupid** *stupid*, **viu** *view.*

But we have **ā** in : **kākume(r)** *cucumber.*

### juē.

§ 238. Lit. Engl. **juē** (written **ure**) = W. dial. **iuē** : **kiue(r)** *cure*, **meniue(r)** *manure*, **piue(r)** *pure.*



## uw.

§ 239. Lit. Engl. uw (written ue, ui, u, and mostly occurring after l, r, s) is íu in the W. dialect: bliu *blue*, bliuz (pl.) *delirium tremens*, fiu *flue*, fiut *flute*, seliut *to salute*.

friut *fruit*, griuil · gruel, rikriut *to recruit*, riubub *rhubarb*, riul *rule*, riume(r) *rumour*, riuin *ruin*.

siu *to sue*, siuit *suet*.

## ue.

§ 240. Lit. Engl. ue = W. dial. iue : siue(r) *sure*, siuelĩ *surely*, unsiue(r) *uncertain*.

## CHAPTER V.

### VOWELS IN UNACCENTED SYLLABLES.

§ 241. Diphthongs and short and long vowels in unaccented syllables have regularly been weakened to *e*, *i*, or the vowel has disappeared altogether. In the latter case, when an *l*, *m*, *n* followed, it has become vocalic.

#### 1. *e*.

§ 242. *a*. In initial syllables followed by the principal accent:

*befue(r)* before, *begin* to begin, and similarly in all other words containing this prefix; *fegetn* (pp.) forgot, *ebāt* (also *bāt*) about, without, *ebūn* above, *efied* afraid, *efued* to afford, *efue(r)* before, *egeet* in action, at work, *egien* again, against, *egrī* to agree, *egue* ago, *ekin* akin, *ekos* (also *kos*) because, *elaiv* alive, *eluen* alone, *emep* among, *enent* opposite, *enoi* to annoy, *eplai* to apply, *eseml* to assemble, *estied* instead, *ewee* away, *menius(r)* manure, *seliut* salute, *te-moen* to-morrow.

But we have *edikéet* to educate, *ekuedinlái* accordingly, *kontréeri* contrary, *redžéstē(r)* to register, *siuelī* surely, *spektéklz* spectacles.



§ 243. *b.* In syllables preceded by the principal accent :

*basted* *bastard*, *baleks* *testiculi*, *bulek* *bullock*, *buzed* *butterfly*, *dželes* *jealous*, *džoenes* *jaundice*, *figwet* *figwort*, *galep* *to gallop*, *gimlek* *gimlet*, *kōsmes* *Christmas*, *kolēp* *slice of bacon*, *koese* *causeway*, *kubed* *cupboard*, *kusted* *custard*, *lavrek* *lark*, *leelēk* *lilac*, *loped* *clotted*, *covered with dirt*, *mare* *to match a pattern*, *musted* *mustard*, *otšed* *orchard*, *omest* *almost*, *oles* *always*, *sakles* *silly*, *foolish*, *sare* *to serve*, *siene* *senna*, *simetri* *cemetery*, *sičez* *scissors*, *spitek* *spigot*, *šeped* *shepherd*, *sterep* *stirrup*, *tōnep* *turnip*, *ulet* *owl*, *unded* *hundred*, *vale* *value*, *winde* *window*.

*are* *arrow*, *bare* *barrow*, *bore* *to borrow*, *fale* *fallow*, *fole* *to follow*, *fere* *furrow*, *jare* *yarrow*, *jole* *yellow*, *mare* *marrow*, *mede* *meadow*, *nare* *narrow*, *ole* *hollow*, *pile* *pillow*, *sale* *sallow*, *sore* *sorrow*, *spare* *sparrow*, *swole* *to swallow*, *swole* *swallow*, *šade* *shadow*, *šale* *shallow*, *tale* *tallow*, *wide* *widow*, *wile* *willow*.

*ame(r)* *hammer*, *bleđe(r)* *bladder*, *bute(r)* *butter*, *fađe(r)* *father*, *gane(r)* *gander*, *geđe(r)* *to gather*, *kenke(r)* *to rust*, *corrode*, *neebe(r)* *neighbour*, *oeđe(r)* *either*, *pleeste(r)* *plaster*, *skute(r)* *to spill*, *slume(r)* *slumber*, *šuđe(r)* *to shudder*, *tarie(r)* *terrier*, *pune(r)* *thunder*, *unsiue(r)* *uncertain*, *une(r)* *hunger*, *wote(r)* *water*.

*fēnite(r)* *furniture*, *flute(r)* *future*, *moiste(r)* *moisture*, *neete(r)* *nature*, *paste(r)* *pasture*, *pikte(r)* *picture*.

*meze(r)* *measure*, *pleze(r)* *pleasure*, *treze(r)* *treasure*.

But we have *óeminak* *almanac*, *bástail* *union*, *work-house*, *óbstakl* *obstacle*, *riubub* *rhubarb*.

In compounds, some of which have been given above : *beekes* *bakehouse*, *koiles* *coalhouse*, *wākes* *union*, *work-house*, *wešes* *washhouse*, *alide* *holiday*, *jestede* *yesterday*, *wāte* (lit. *work-day*) *week-day*, *sunde* *Sunday*, and similarly



for the other days of the week, **nek-ləp** *neck cloth, handkerchief*, **bakəd** *backward*, **forəd** *forward*, **tādz** *towards*, **forediš** *rather forward*, **oekəd** *awkward*, **oepep** *halfpenny worth*, **penep** *pennyworth*, **sumet** *something, anything*.

## 2. i.

§ 244. a. In initial syllables followed by the principal accent :

**indžoi** *to enjoy*, **iogeedž** *to engage*, **disiet** *deceit*, **disiev** *to deceive*, **minístə(r)** *minister*.

§ 245. b. In syllables preceded by the principal accent :

**āvis(t)** *harvest*, **blekkit** *blanket*, **bulit** *bullet*, **damidž** *damage*, **ienis(t)** *earnest*, **inif** (sing.) *enough*, pl. **iniu**, **ferin** *foreign*, **fofnit** *fortnight*, **gulit** *water channel*, **karit** *carrot*, **lenit** *linnet*, **letis** *lettuce*, **olin** *holly*, **posnit** *saucepan*, **pul-pit** *pulpit*, **pūltis** *poultice*, **salit** *salad*, **sperit** *spirit*, **rebit** *rivet*, **rediš** *radish*.

**bāli** *barley*, **beeli** *bailiff*, **beli** *belly*, **beri** *berry*, **beri** *to bury*, **bodi** *body*, but **nuəbdi** *nobody*, **boni** *nice*, *pretty*, **dizi** *dizzy*, **emti** *empty*, **evi** *heavy*, **əri** *hurry*, **row**, *disturbance*, **kani** *knowing*, *intelligent*, *skilful*, *nimble*, **leedi** *lady*, **meri** *merry*, **moni** *many*, **nevi** *nephew*, **oepni** *halfpenny*, but **oepep** *halfpenny worth*, **oni** *any*, **peni** *penny*, but **penep** *pennyworth*, **popi** *poppy*, **pratli** *gently*, *softly*, **rudi** *ruddy*, **sili** *silly*, **slipi** *slippery*, **sori** *sorry*, **snikit** *a small passage*, **stati** *statue*, **šabi** *shabby*, **šimi** *chemise*, **tali** *to agree*, **pēti** *thirty*, **ueli** *holy*, **uenli** *lonely*, **vali** *valley*, **vari** *very*, **weri** *to worry*.

**fādin** *farthing*, **gezlin** *gosling*, **imin** *evening*, **ipin** *a cloth placed round the hips of children*, **kunin** *cunning*, **skaftin** *shafting*, **sperinz** *the banns of marriage*, **swilinz** *thin liquid*

*food for pigs, šilin shilling, topin the front part of the hair of the head, runin running, and similarly in all present participles and words ending in the lit. language in -ing.*

### 3. Loss of Vowel or Syllable.

§ 246. *a.* Initial syllables followed by the principal accent:

*bāt without, beet to abate, kros across, lev̄m eleven, pinien opinion, prentis apprentice, sailm asylum.*

*bezl to embezzle, bake tobacco, kos because, lāns allowance, list to enlist, live(r) deliver, lotments allotments, piel to appeal, saieti society, saizez assizes, ses to assess, tax, tais to entice, twīn between, vantidž advantage.*

*deevi affidavit, demek (lit. epidemic) potato disease.*

§ 247. *b.* In syllables preceded by the principal accent:

*aktli actually, dif-rnt different, džen-rl general, kumpni company, nat-rl, nat-re-bl natural, nuebdi nobody, navi (lit. navigation?) canal, 'oepep halfpenny worth, penep pennyworth, reg-le(r) regular, sumdi somebody.*

Vocalic *l*:

*anl handle, apl apple, ginl a long narrow uncovered passage, gruml to grumble, kanl candle, ketl kettle, kredl cradle, kudl to embrace, si-rl single, smitl to infect, spinl spindle, piml thimble, uml humble.*

Vocalic *m*:

*bodm bottom, buism bosom, ev̄m heaven, fadm fathom, fipms five pence, kustm custom, luensm lonely, wizdm wisdom, wise, wiepm weapon.*

Vocalic *n*:

*ādn to harden, brimstn brimstone, eenšn ancient, fasn to*

*fasten*, *fešn* *fashion*, *frozn* *frozen*, *indžn* *engine*, *inlnd* *England*, *fofn* (pp.) *fought*, *foetn* *fortune*, *mutn* *mutton*, *pidžn* *pigeon*, *ratn* *rat*, *sāvnt* *servant*, *seldn* *seldom*, *slidn* (pp.) *slid*, *tšozn* *chosen*, *pāzn* *thousand*.

Vocalic *n* :

*beegn* *bargain*, *beekn* *bacon*, *brokn* *broken*, *dokn* *dock*, *druk* *drunk*, *drunken*, *rekn* *to reckon*, *spokn* *spoken*, *sukn* *sunk*, *tuokn* *token*, *ug* *hip*, *wegn* *wagon*, *wokn* *to waken*.

#### Svarabhakti.

§ 248. A vowel has been developed between *l*, *r*, and a following consonant in: *galək* (O. Fr. *gale*) *left hand*, *sterek* (OE. *stirc*, also *styric*) *heifer*, *tšerəp* (ME. *chirpen*) *to chirp*.

#### Weak Forms and Particles.

§ 249. The following is a fairly complete list, arranged alphabetically, of words which have weak forms caused by the sentence accent. Any other unaccented forms not given here will be found under the headings of pronouns, auxiliary verbs, adverbs, conjunctions, and prepositions.

The auxiliary verb *diu* is never used in asking questions, except when it begins the sentence: *dije* (*dəjə*) *piŋk il* (*əl*) *diut?* *do you think he will do it?* but *wilə diut*, *piŋk jə?* *will he do it, do you think?* The auxiliary verb *have* (*ev*, *e*; *əv*, *ə*) is often omitted entirely, or perhaps rather has disappeared through assimilation; thus *a dunt* *I have done it*, *we funt* *we have found it*; here *fun* is the pp. and not the pret., *we found it* is *we fant*.

*a*=*I*. Chiefly used in direct assertions: *a fan əm I* *found them*.



**abed** *yes but*: **ābed Ńa men ger up suin yes but thou must get up soon.**

**am, aim, im** *I am*. **aim, am** are used in principal and **im** in subordinate sentences: **aim or am nuen bān te stop hie(r)** *I am not going to stop here.* **if im wīl inif** *if I am well enough.*

**bi**=1. **be**: **wil Ńe bi wi em?** *will they be with them?*

= 2. **by**: **bi nā** *by now.*

**bin** *been.*

**bed** *but.*

**-d**=1. **had**: **Ńed they had, ad** *I had.*

= 2. **would, wouldst**: **Ńad e te diut thou wouldst have to do it.**

**de, di do**: **deje or dije pin̄k el kum?** *do you think he will come?*

**duz, dus** (voiceless before the t) *does, dost*: **pa duz thou dost, but dus te?** *dost thou?*

**e, ev** *have*: **wis et we shall have it, but wis ev em** *we shall have them.*

**ez, es** *hast, has*: cp. **duz, dus.**

**e**=1. **a**: **e boni bān** *a pretty child.*

= 2. **he** (in subordinate sentences and interrogatively, in other cases it is **ī**).

= 3. **her** (before consonants): **e faŃe(r)** *her father.*

= 4. **have** (weakest form): **ast e dunt if id ed e tšons** *I should have done it, if I had had a chance.*

= 5. **on**: **e Ńi rig** *on thy back.*

= 6. **of** (may be used before a vowel or a consonant, **ev** only before vowels):

**e pund e or ev aplz** *a pound of apples.*

NOTE.—Through **e** being also the unaccented form of **on**, it often happens that **on** is used where we should expect **ev**, as **toef on em** *the half of them.*

ed = 1. *had*.

= 2. *would*: it ed or ted tak e lot it would take a lot.

em or rather m (vocalic) *them*: sam em up pick them up.

en an: en apl an apple.

en or rather n (vocalic) =

1. *and*: Doed en Eels George and Alice.

2. *one*: it wer e guid en it was a good one.

e(r) = 1. *or*.

= 2. *are*.

et = 1. *at*. et uem at home.

= 2. *that* (cj.): a sī et im rer I see that I am wrong.

= 3. *who, whom* (rel.): im et sed sue he who said so,  
 Ńem et we soe dān trued those whom we saw  
 down the road.

ev = 1. *have* (weakest form before vowels): Ńe med ev ed  
 it bi nā they might have had it by now.

= 2. *of* (before vowels): toef ev e keek the half of a  
 tea-cake.

ez = 1. *us*: giv ez e tūpri give us a few (lit. two or three).

= 2. *he has*: wen ez wešt isen when he has washed  
 himself.

= 3. *he is*: wol ez bān until he is going.

= 4. *as*.

fe(r) *for*.

fre *from*.

i = 1. *in*: i tās in the house.

= 2. *I* (in subordinate and interrogative sentences,  
 see a): sali et? shall I have it? if i ger it if I  
 get it.

= 3. *he* (in direct assertions): i sez he says.

into *into*.

iz *his*, but is before voiceless sounds: a mer iz muče(r)

I met his mother, but is fače(r) his father.

**je**=1. *ye, you.*

=2. *your* (before consonants).

=3. *you are* (before consonants) **je bān, āje?** *you are going, are you?*

**jet**=1. *yet.*

=2. *you it*: **al sel jet** *I will sell you it.*

**ked** *could.*

**kp** (vocalic **p**) *can*: **ča kp see wot te laiks** *thou canst say what thou likest.*

**l will**: **al I'll, wil we will**, etc.

**me**=1. *me gi(v) me e feu* *give me a few.*

=2. *may*: **ame wēk wol i drop fer out ta keez**  
*I may work until I drop for anything thou carest.*

**med** *might.*

**men** or rather **mn** (with vocalic **n**)

=1. *must*: **a men gue** *I must go.*

=2. *man*: **diu it, men do it, man.**

**mi** *my.*

**ne(r)**=1. *nor.*

=2. *than* (after a comparative).

**net, nt** (the form **net** is seldom used. The usual form is **nt**) *not.*

**s us** (after voiceless consonant): **lets ev em** *let us have them.*

**s, sl**: **časl, čas et** *thou shalt have it.*

**sānt** *shall not.*

**sant** *saint* (before proper names).

**sə** *so.*

**sed, st** *should, shouldst*: **ča sed or čast e dunt** *thou shouldst have done it.*

**še** *she* (in subordinate and interrogative sentences, in other cases **šŭ**).



t=1. *the*: tman *the man*.

=2. *it*: len met *lend me it*.

=3. *art*: ŕat e fuil *thou art a fool*.

ta, te *thou* (in subordinate and interrogative sentences, in other cases ŕã).

te, tev (before vowels) *to*.

ŕe *there*: ŕez *there is, there has, there are*.

ŕe=1. *thee*: a spak te ŕe *I spoke to thee*.

=2. *they*: mun ŕe stop? *must they stop?*

=3. *they (are)*: ŕe nuen se ritš *they are not so rich*.

=4. *they (have)*: wen ŕe funt *when they have found it*.

=5. *their* (before consonants).

ŕi *thy*.

v *have*: wiv sînt *we have seen it*.

wa *why*. The unaccented form of wai, cp. a beside ai I, wol beside wail *while, until*. It is always used when speaking in an encouraging manner to a person: wa lad, ŕa men trai *why lad, thou must try*.

we=1. *we*: sal we gue? *shall we go?*

=2. *our* (before consonants) we faŕe buits *our father's boots, but we soe wer ont we saw our aunt*.

=3. *we (are)*: we bân te d'len *we are going to the Glen*.

=4. *was, were*: a we liukin foje *I was looking for you*.

wed *would*.

wi=1. *with*.

=2. *we* (in direct assertions).

=3. *wilt*: wite *wilt thou*.

wol *until*, unaccented form of wail (noun) *while*.

z=1. *is*: iz *he is*.

=2. *has, hast*: ŕaz *thou hast, iz he has*.

## CHAPTER VI.

### THE CONSONANTS.

#### The Semi-vowels.

##### W.

###### a. Initially.

§ 250. OE. initial **w** has remained before vowels: **waip** to wipe, **weed** to wade, **wee(r)** to spend money, **wāk** work, **wiðe(r)** to hurl, throw, **woef** insipid, **wote(r)** water.

It also appears as **w** in words of Norse origin: **weeve(r)** to waver, **winde** window, **wik** quick, alive, **wiŋ** wing, **wont** want.

In words of French origin we have **w** in some words and **v** in others, just as in the lit. language: **warend** to warrant, **weedž** wage, **weet** to wait, **walep** to beat, flog, **vari** very, **viel** veal, **vois** voice, **voiðe(r)** a large clothes' basket.

It has disappeared in the combination **wr**: **rait** to write, **reŋ** wrong. Examples for **wl-** are wanting.

It has also generally remained in the OE. combinations **hw**, **dw**, **pw**, **tw**, **sw**, as **wot** what, **wil** wheel, **dwinl** to dwindle, **dwāf** dwarf, **witl** (ME. **pwitel**) large carving knife, **werŋ** (OE. **pwang**) thong, **wak** to beat, flog, **twais** twice, **twot** pudendum fem., **swiet** to sweat, **sweep** the handle of a machine.

**kw** mostly occurs in French words: **kweet** *quart*, **kwari** *quarry*, **kwaleti** *quality*.

Initial **w** has disappeared in the weak forms of **wil** *will*, **wod** *would*, as **al gue** *I will go*, **id diut**, **if e kud** *he would do it, if he could*.

**w** has also disappeared in: **kil** *to kill*, **kud** *cud*, **sued** *sword*, **sitš** *such*, **sump** *a puddle or dirty pool of water*. **tū** *two*, **ue** *who*.

### b. Medially.

Medial **w** + final vowel have become **e** after consonants: **swole** (OE. *swalwe*) *swallow*, **spare** (OE. *spearwa*) *sparrow*, **jare** *yarrow*, **wide** (OE. *widwe*) *widow*, *widower*.

**aw** > **oe**: **tloe** (OE. *clawu*) *claw*, § 63.

**āw** > **oe**: **bloe** *to blow*, **noe** *to know*, **sloe** *slow*, **snoe** *snow*, § 123.

**eow**, **ew** > **eu**: **eu** (OE. *eowu*) *ewe*, **streu** (OE. *strewian*) *to strew*, § 85.

**ēaw** > **eu**: **deu** (OE. *dēaw*) *dew*, **feu** *few*, **eu** (OE. *hēawan*) *to hew*, § 180.

**ēow** > **iu**, **eu**: **triu** *true*, **riu** *to rue*, **briu** *to brew* **eu** *yew*, **seu** *to sew*, § 190.

**īw** > **iu**: **spiu** *to spew*, § 159.

**ōw** > **ou**: **dlou** *to glow*, **grou** *to grow*, **flou** *to flow*, § 166.

§ 251. **w** has disappeared in words compounded with *ward*: **bakedz** *backwards*, **fored** *forward*, **oeked** *awkward*, **tādz** *towards*, § 243; as also in those compounded with *worth*: **oepeþ** *halfpenny worth*, **penēþ** *pennyworth*, **siks-penēþ** *sixpenny worth*, etc.

It has also disappeared in: **midif** *midwife*, **oles** *always*, **sumet** (**et** may here however be the rel. pr.) *something*, *anything*, **anse(r)** *answer*, **grunsil** *groundsel*.



## j.

§ 252. OE. initial **j**, mostly written **g**, has had the same development as in lit. Engl.: **jī**, **je ye**, **you**, **jie(r)** *year*, **jon yon**, **juek yoke**, **jun young**.

§ 253. French **ü**, which has become **juw** in lit. Engl., appears in the W. dial. as a falling diphthong initially, medially, and finally: **ius use**, **iuneti unity**, **flute(r)** *future*, **viu view**, § 237.

## The Liquids.

## l.

§ 254. **l** has generally remained unchanged: **lap to wrap up**, **lat late**, **lig to lie down**, **loin lane**, **lium loom**.

**boeld** (ME. **balled**) **bald**, **molt malt**, **fild field**, **mild mild**, **wild wild**, **bild to build**, **fik fitch of bacon**, **jole yellow**, **tšelte(r) to clot**, **coagulate (of blood)**, **twilt quilt**, **nozl to beat**, **thrash**, **blob bubble**, **galesez braces**.

**džoul to knock**, **strike**, **kāl to frown**, **foel to fall**, **koil coal**, **teel tale**, **swiel to gutter (of a candle)**.

§ 255. **al** has become **oe** in the combinations **lf**, OE. **lh**, **lk**, **lm**, **ll**, **lv**. For examples see §§ 62, 198. To these add: **omest almost**, **oeminak almanac**, **oemend almond**.

**al** has become **ou** before a following **d**. For examples see §§ 64, 199.

**ol** has become **ou** before a following consonant. For examples see §§ 103, 220.

§ 256. **l** has also disappeared before a following consonant in: **witš** (OE. **hwelc**) *which*, **sitš** (OE. **swelc**) *such*, **būk bulk**, **stūp** (ME. **stolpe**) *a post*.

It has also disappeared in: **wod**, **wed**, **-d** (§ 397) *would*,

sud, sed, st (§ 391) *should*, sânt *shall not*, s (§ 391) *shall*, wite? (§ 397) *wilt thou?* wient *will not*.

In fout (ME. faute, Fr. faute) *fault*, mât (cp. Lat. mūtāre) *to moult*, there probably never was an l in the dialect forms.

§ 257. Consonantal l, when it came to stand finally, has become vocalic after consonants: adl *to earn*, kitl *to tickle*, nibl *to nibble*, ridl *sieve*, satl *to settle*. For further examples see § 247 b.

### r.

§ 258. r, which is a gently (not strongly as in Scotch) trilled sound, has only remained intact before a following vowel:

raiv *to tear*, reit *right*, ram *to thrust*, press, rīzd *rancid* (of bacon), brīd *to bring*, brek *to break*, beri *to bury*, fere *furrow*, sore *sorrow*, sare *to serve*, vari *very*.

r has probably been lost in aim (OE. hrīm?) *hoarfrost*.

§ 259. Before a following consonant it has entirely disappeared: bān (§ 61) *child*, bied (§ 68) *beard*, wāk (§ 74) *work*, bēk (§ 90) *birch*, boen (§ 104, 1) *born*, bued (§ 104, 2) *board*, dēst (§ 113, 1) *durst*, bōp (§ 120, 1) *birth*, aiēn (§ 157) *iron*, dālin (§ 189) *darling*, kweet (§ 203) *quart*, sāvnt (§ 207) *servant*, oēðe(r) (§ 223) *order*, kēn (§ 228) *currant*, faðe(r) *father*, pl. faðez, swie(r) *to swear*, but i swiez *he swears*.

NOTE.—The above list contains one example only of the various vowels which have been influenced through the absorption of the r; for full lists of examples, see the paragraphs enclosed in parentheses.

§ 260. r, which has come to stand finally in the modern dialect, is still slightly trilled, but not so strongly as before a following vowel. This is always the case when

the word containing it is used alone, or stands at the end of a sentence. In these positions it is never weakened into a mere voiced glide as in lit. Engl. *fear*, nor does it disappear altogether as in lit. Engl. *far*. We thus make a distinction between *pee* *pay*, and *pee(r)* *pair*, *kā* *cow*, and *kāe(r)* *to cover*.

*r* disappears, of course, altogether in the sentence when the next word begins with a consonant: *aje bān?* *are you going?* *wi wē leekin* *we were playing*.

Examples of final *r* are: *wāe(r)* *worse*, *dluē(r)* *to stare hard*, *smuā(r)* *to smother*, *bie(r)* *to bear*, *pie(r)* *pear*.

§ 261. In addition to the examples in which *r* has undergone metathesis in the lit. language as, *bōd* *bird*, *bōn* *to burn*, *brīt* *bright*, *frīt* *fright*, *oes* *horse*, *pōd* *third*, we have *brust* *to burst*, *gōn* *to grin*, *gēs* (also OE. *gærs*) *grass*, *gēsl* *gristle*, *gēt* *great*, *kēsmēs* *Christmas*, *kēsñ* *to christen*.

§ 262. *r* has disappeared in *pim-ruez* *primrose*.

### The Nasals.

#### *m*.

§ 263. *m* has generally remained unchanged: *muml* *to mumble*, *muin* *moon*, *misl* *cow-house*, *mizl* *to drizzle* (of *rain*), *mun* *must*, *mūd* *crowded*, *crammed*.

*gami* *lame*, *kākume(r)* *cucumber*, *niml* *nimble*, *trēml* *to tremble*, *tšeeme(r)* *chamber*, *tuml* *to tumble*, *uml* *humble*.

*brim* *to put the boar to the sow*, *gam* *to gamble*, *krum* *crumb*, *rām* *room*, *sam* *up to pick up*.

§ 264. *m* has become vocalic after consonants: *bodm* *bottom*, *fadm* *fathom*, *film* *film*, *kindm* *kingdom*. *m* is also vocalic in *em* (= *m*) *them*.



## n.

§ 265. Initial **n** has remained unchanged: **nate(r)** to *gnaw, nibble*, **nati** *neat, tidy, dexterous (of old people)*, **navi** *canal*, **nīt** *night*, **nie(r)** *kidney*, **noilz** (pl.) *the short hairs taken out of wool by the combing machine*.

§ 266. When **n** has remained medial in the W. dial., it has generally undergone no change: **dwinl** to *dwindle*, **kanl** *candle*, **sind** to *rinse, wash out*, **spinl** *spindle*, **pune(r)** *thunder*.

§ 267. Medial **n** has disappeared before **s** in unaccented syllables without compensation lengthening: **estied** *instead*, **Robisn** *Robinson*, **Adkisn** *Atkinson*.

§ 268. **n** has remained when it has come to stand finally after vowels or was already final in OE.: **ain** (ME. **hīne**) *hind*, **bin** (OE. **binnan**) *within*, **bleen** *blain, boil*, **gruin** *a pig's snout*, **don** to *put on one's clothes*, **len** (OE. **lēnan**) to *lend*, **nun** *noon*, **olin** *holly*, **speen** (OE. **spanan**) to *wean*.

§ 269. **n** has become vocalic after dentals and sibilants: **eenšn** *ancient*, **fešn** *fashion*, **fezn** *pheasant*, **frozn** *frozen*, **miln** (OE. **myln**) *mill*, **ratn** (O. Fr. **raton**) *rat*, **seldn** (OE. **seldon**) *seldom*. For other examples see § 247 b.

§ 270. **n** has become vocalic **m** after labials by assimilation:

**apm** (lit. *happen*) *perhaps*, **fiþms** *fivepence*, **þrepms** *three pence*, etc., **opm** *open*, **wieþm** *weapon*. For further examples see § 247 b.

**evm** *even*, **imin** *evening*, **sevm** *seven*, **uvm** *oven*, **wovm** *woven*.

§ 271. **n** has become vocalic **ɒ** after gutturals:  
**beegn** *bargain*, **ugn** *hip*, **wegn** *wagon*.

**brok** *broken*, **buək** (ME. **bolkin**) *to retch, belch*, **k** (weak form of **kan** *can*, **ak** *diut I can do it*), **spok** *spoken*, **stāk** *to stiffen*, **wok** *to waken*.

§ 272. **n** generally disappears in **ə** *on*, **i** *in*. It has also disappeared in **oepəp** *halfpenny worth*. It has also disappeared by assimilation in **amet** *am not*.

**n.**

§ 273. The guttural **n**, written **n** in OE., only occurred before the gutturals **g** and **c**.

It has generally remained in accented syllables in the W. dialect: **bin** (O. Icel. **bingr** *heap*) *bin*, **brin** *to bring*, **drin** *to drink*, **in** (ME. **hengen**) *to hang*, **lin** (O. Icel. **lyng**) *heather*, **tenz** *tongs*, **pin** *thing*, **pink** *to think*, **wen** *thong*.

**fnæ(r)** *finger*, never **fnæ(r)** as in lit. Engl., **inliš** *English*; **minl** *to mingle*, **unæ(r)** *hunger*, **sirl** *single*.

NOTE.—**kindm** (OE. **cynedōm**) but lit. Engl. *kingdom*, through association with *king*.

§ 274. **n** has disappeared through assimilation before the following **k** in the pp. of verbs ending in **nk**: **druk** *drunk*, **drunken**, **suk** *sunk*, **sluk** *slunk*, **šruk** *shrunk*. But see § 368.

§ 275. **n** has become **n** before the following dental in: **lenp** *length*, **strenp** *strength*.

§ 276. **n** has regularly become **n** in unaccented syllables: **fādin** *farthing*, **gezlin** *gosling*, **imin** *evening*, **iezinz** *the eaves of a building*, **midin** (ME. **midding**) *dunghill*, **runin** *running*, and similarly in all present participles.

§ 277. Palatal **n**, written **n** in OE., only occurred before the palatal forms of **g** and **c**.

In the W. dial. it has become dental **n** as in lit. Engl. : **drenš** (OE. *drencan*) to *drench*, **sinž** (OE. *sengan*) to *singe*.

### The Labials.

#### P.

§ 278. **p** has remained in all positions :

**pei** *pea*, **pimruəz** *primrose*, **piək** *perch*, **pāk** a kind of *blain*, **poəm** *palm*, **poez** (O. Fr. *poulser*) to *kick*, **poutri** *poultry*, **prog** to *collect wood for the bonfire on the fifth of November*, **preet** to *prate, babble*, **put** to *put*.

**lopsta(r)** (OE. *loppestre*) *lobster*, **speed** *spade*, **speen** to *wean*.

**dolep** *lump of dirt*, **draip** to *drip*, **elp** to *help*, **filep** to *beat, flog*, **kep** to *catch (a ball)*, **kraps** the renderings of *lard*, **lop** *flea*, **noep** (ME. *nolpen*) to *hit on the head*.

§ 279. Assimilation has taken place as in lit. Engl. in **emti** (ME. *empti*, but OE. *āmet(t)ig*) *empty*, **kubed** *cupboard*.

#### b.

§ 280. The voiced explosive **b** has generally remained in the W. dialect :

**bān** *child*, **bef** (ME. *beffin*) to *cough*, **bek** *beck*, **ber** (O. Icel. *banga* to *hammer*), to *throw, hit violently*, **bid** to *invite to a funeral*, **boged** *ghost*, **brig** *bridge*, **bun** *bound*.

**bleb** *blister*, **bluðe(r)** to *weep*, generally used in the phrase **te bluðe(r) en rue(r)** lit. to *blubber and roar*, **gab** (cp. O. N. *gabba*) *impudence*, **kubed** *cupboard*, **neb** *beak*, **nub** to *nudge*, **nuebdi** *nobody*, **web** *web*.

§ 281. **b** has disappeared after *m* : **kuem** *comb*, **lam** *lamb*, **tlim** to *climb*, **wuem** *womb*. Also in **sumdi** *somebody*.



§ 282. **b** never occurs between **m—l** or **m—r**, as in lit. Engl.: *eseml* to *assemble*, *fuml* to *fumble*, *muml* to *mumble*, *niml* *nimble*, *raml* to *ramble*, *treml* to *tremble*, *tuml* to *tumble*, *þiml* *thimble*, *uml* *humble*.

*kākumə(r)* *cucumber*, *numə(r)* *number*, *slumə(r)* *slumber*, *tšeemə(r)* *chamber*.

## f.

§ 283. OE. **f** was used to represent both the voiceless (= Mod. Engl. **f**) and the voiced (= Mod. Engl. **v**) spirant.

1. Initially it was voiceless and corresponds to Germanic **f**.

2. Medially it was voiced, except in the combinations **ff**, **fs**. See Sievers, OE. Gr. § 192.

3. Finally it was probably voiceless in the historic period even when it corresponded to Germanic **ḥ**. But when OE. **f** came to stand medially through being followed by a case, or personal ending, etc., it was voiced, thus *wif* *wife*, gen. *wifes*, pret. sing. *geaf* *I, he gave*, pl. *gēafon*. In this case the W. dial., like lit. Engl., has sometimes generalized the one form, sometimes the other. We shall here treat the sounds in the above order.

1. *faðə(r)* *father*, *feu* *few*, *flee* to *frighten*, *flumeks* to *confound*, *cheat*, *foil* *foal*, *foud* *fold*, *fouk* *folk*, *fout* *fault*, *freem* to *make a start*, *fudl* to *confuse*, *fuzi* *soft*, *spongy*.

2. *eft* *haft*, *gift* *gift*, *rift* to *belch*, *eructate*, *sift* to *sift*, *weft* *weft*, *kuf* *cuff*.

*delv* to *delve*, *daiv* to *dive*, *draiv* to *drive*, *duv* *dove*, *evm* *heaven*, *ivə(r)* *ever*, *kāv* to *carve*, *kuev* *cove*, *live(r)* *liver*, *neiv* (O. Icel. *knefi*) *fist*, *nive(r)* *never*, *raiv* (O. Icel. *rifa* to *break*) to *tear*, *siv* *sieve*, *stāv* to *starve*, *stuev* *stove*, *šeev* to *shave*, *šuv* to *shove*, *praiv* to *thrive*, *weiv* to *weave*.

*ev, øv, e have*, and *liv to live* are, of course, not directly developed from OE. *habban*, *libban* but from the forms without gemination, as *hafað he has*, *hæfde he had*, *lifað he lives*, *lifde he lived*.

It has disappeared as in lit. Engl. in such words as: *ez hast, has*, *elte(r)* (OE. *healfter*) *halter*, *enent opposite*, *iæd head*, *kroel to crawl*, *oæk hawk*, *leedi lady*, *loed lord*, *wimin women*, *wumen woman*.

It has also disappeared in: *ebūn above*, *imin evening*, *steim* (ME. *stefnen*, OE. *ge-stefnian* and *a-stemnian to give voice for, appoint*) *to bespeak a thing*, *šūl shovel*, *gīn given*, *oue(r)* beside *ove(r)* *over*, *nie(r)* beside *nive(r)* *never*, and generally also in the present *gi*, pret. *ga* and *e*, *e have*, when the next word begins with a consonant.

The voiced spirant has become *b* in *rebit rivet*, if the dial. word is etymologically the same as the lit. Engl. word.

3. *delf stone quarry*, *kaf chaff*, *oef half*, *ruif roof*, *tōf turf*, *þif thief*, *uif hoof*, *waif wife*.

*aiv hive*, *faiv five*, *græv grave*, *twelv twelve*.

*f* has disappeared in: *oepni halfpenny*, *e of*, *sel, sen self*.

§ 284. *te to* appears as *tøv* when the next word begins with a vowel: *tøv e man to a man*.

### The Dentals.

#### t.

§ 285. Initial *t* has remained: *taid feast-time*, *teem tame*, *temz* (ME. *temse*) *hop-sieve*, *teu* (OE. *tāawian*) *to work zealously*, *toe a marble of any kind*, *toidi small, little*, *trolep a dirty, untidy person*, *tul* (O. Icel. *til*) *to*.

§ 286. Medial *t* has mostly remained unchanged:

**antm** (OE. *antefn*) *anthem*, **getn** *got*, **nati** *neat*, *tidy*, *dexterous* (of old people), **ratn** *rat*, **tlustē(r)** *cluster*.

It has become **d** in **bodm** *bottom*, **praid** *pride*. It has become **r** in **porests** *potatoes*, has undergone metathesis in **witek** *wicket*, and disappeared before the **b** in **nobed** (lit. *not but*) *only*.

§ 287. **t** is dropped between **s** and a following **l** or **n** in :  
**busl** *bustle*, **bruslz** *bristles*, **gōsl** *gristle*, **kasl** *castle*, **rasl**  
*to wrestle*, **prosl** *thrush*, **wisl** *whistle*, **dōsnt** *durst not*; but  
**misl** (O. Icel. *mjalta-sel shed for milking*) *cow-house*.

**brusn** (pp.) *burst*, **fasn** *to fasten*, **lisn** *to listen*, **ouē-kesn**  
*overcast*, *gloomy* (of the sky), **brusn** (pp.) *thrust*.

**ts** > **ss** > **s** in **wisnde** *Whitsuntide*. Whitsunday is **wisnde**  
**sunde**.

§ 288. The **t** in French words which has become **tš** in lit. Engl. through the influence of the following **ü** has remained in the W. dialect :

**flete(r)** *feature*, **fēnite(r)** *furniture*, **flute(r)** *future*, **foetn**  
*fortune*, **kriete(r)** *creature*, **moiste(r)** *moisture*, **neete(r)**  
*nature*, **natrel** *natural*, **paste(r)** *pasture*, **pikte(r)** *picture*,  
**vente(r)** *to venture*.

§ 289. When **t** came to stand finally in the W. dial., or was final already in OE., it has generally remained :

**fiſt** (OE. *fifta*) *fifth*, **sikst** *sixth*, **toist** *toast*, **twelft** *twelfth*.  
**bāt** *without*, **feit** *to fight*, **gōt** *great*, **goit** (ME. *gote*) *water*  
*channel*, **mīt** *to meet*, **out holt**, **slāt** *to bedabble*, **suit** *soot*.

**bit** *bit*, **fat** *fat*, **it** *it*, **kot** *staples of wool tightly entangled*  
*together*, **lat** (OE. *lætt*) *lath*, **lat** *late*, **mat** *mat*, **net** *net*, **wet**  
*wet*.

§ 290. The **t** in all verbal forms ending in **t** preceded by a short vowel, appears as **r** when the next word begins with a vowel. We regularly say : **amīt** *im ivri deē* *I meet*



*him every day*; but *amer im ivri dee I met him every day*. Similarly with *get me wun get me one*, *ger up get up*, *gar got*, *ir to hit*, *ler to let*, *pur to put*, *sar sat*, *ser to set*, *sir to sit*, *šur to shut*, etc. Also in all the present participles, as *gerin getting*.

NOTE.—This phenomenon is widely spread in Mod. English dialects. See EEP. vol. v. p. 420.

The same is also the case with the pronoun *wot what*: *wotste dun? what hast thou done?* but *wor iz it? what is it?*

§ 291. *t* has become *d* in: *abed yes but*, *bəd but*, *prād proud*, *buzəd (O. Fr. busart), butterfly*, *Adkisin Atkinson*, *warend to warrant*.

§ 292. *t* has been dropped in *kēn currant*, *sādžn sergeant*, *džais (O. Fr. giste) joist*. The older generation also say *omes almost*, *āvis harvest*, *bies (lit. beast) cow*, *cows*.

§ 293. A *t* is never pronounced in *eēšn (Fr. ancien) ancient*, *fezn (O. Fr. faisan) pheasant*, *tairēn tyrant*.

§ 294. *t* is excrescent in *vāment vermin*.

## d.

§ 295. Initial *d* has remained: *daiv to dive*, *deu dew*, *dā to die*, *died dead*, *dof to undress*, *don to dress*, *dreet to drawl*.

§ 296. Medial *d* has also generally remained unchanged:

*fdl fiddle*, *inde(r) to hinder*, *midin (ME. midding, Dan. mögdyngē) dunghill*, *midl middle*, *nīdl needle*, *ridn riden*, *widē widow*, *sadl saddle*, *redi ready*.

§ 297. Intervocalic *d* followed by *r* in the next syllable

has become *ð*: **bleðe(r)** *bladder*, **bluðe(r)** *to cry, weep*, **diðe(r)** (ME. *diderin*) *to shiver*, **faðe(r)** *father*, **foðe(r)** *fodder*, **geðe(r)** *to gather*, **te-geðe(r)** *together*, **iðe(r)** *hither*, **konsiðe(r)** *to consider*, **laðe(r)** *ladder*, **moiðe(r)** *to ponder, be anxious about a thing*, **muðe(r)** *mother*, **pāðe(r)** *powder*, **šuðe(r)** *to shudder*, **tluðe(r)** *to get closely together*, **uðe(r)** *udder*, **voiðe(r)** (O. Fr. *voyer* *to void*) *a large clothes' basket*, **weðe(r)** *weather*.

NOTE.—The words *thither* and *whither* are not used in the dialect.

The law also holds good when an *l* or *r* has disappeared before the *d*: **soðe(r)** *solder*, **mēðe(r)** *murder*, **oeðe(r)** *to order*.

NOTE.—The *ð* in **mēðe(r)** is probably not the *p* in OE. *myrpran*, but *rp* became *rd* (§ 306, 2) and then *ð* by the above law.

§ 298. *d* never occurs between *n*—*l*, *n*—*r*, as in lit. English:

**anl** *handle*, **dwinl** *to dwindle*, **kanl** *candle*, **kinlin** *fire-wood*, **spinl** *spindle*.

**gane(r)** *gander*, **þune(r)** *thunder*.

§ 299. *d* has disappeared in **anse(m)** *handsome*, **anfl** *handful*, **grunsil** *groundsel*, **gran-faðe(r)**, **gram-faðe(r)** *grandfather*, **lanloed** *landlord*, **unded** *hundred*, but **undet** (by assimilation of *dt*) *hundredth*.

§ 300. OE. final *d* and the medial *d* which has come to stand finally in the W. dial. have generally remained: **bid** *to invite to a funeral*, **find** *to find*, **grund** *ground*, **od** *to hold*, **oud** *old*, **pund** *pound*, **roid** *a clearing (of a wood)*, **sind** *to rinse, wash out*, **wund** *a wound*, **blier-id** *blear-eyed*.

§ 301. *d* has disappeared after *n* in: **bran** (OE. **brand**) *niu* *quite new*, **en** *and*, **pāzn** *thousand*, **uzbn** *husband*,

and also in the pret. and pp. of the verbs *bind to bind*, *find to find*, *wind to wind*, thus: *ban*, *bun*; *fan*, *fun*; *wan*, *wun*.

*d* has also been dropped in *skafi scaffold*, *skafin scaffolding*.

§ 302. Final *ndz* has become *nz*: *anz hands*, *frenz friends*, *senz sends*, *grunz* (lit. *grounds*) *sediment*. *pāzn* and *uzbn* may accordingly be new formations from the plural forms.

§ 303. A *d* is never pronounced in *ain* (ME. *hīne*) *hind*, *bān* (O. Icel. *būenn*) *going*, as *wie tē bān?* *where art thou going?*, *len* (OE. *lānan*) *to lend*.

§ 304. *d* is excrescent in *arend* (ME. *aranie*, O. Fr. *araigne*) *spider*, *drānd* *to drown*.

§ 305. *d* has become *t* in *wāte* (lit. *work-day*), *week-day*, *wōsit worsted*, *st* the weak form of *sud should*. In *bē-int behind*, the *t* is probably due to the *t* in *frunt front*; for similar examples see Paul-Braune's *Beiträge*, xiii. p. 590. In the phrase *iust tē wod* or *wed to be wont* or *willing*, the *t* is due to assimilation with *tē*: *ða iust tē wed diu e bit e wāk* *thou wast formerly wont to do a bit of work*.

## þ.

§ 306. OE. *þ*, also written *ð*, was a voiceless spirant like the *th* in lit. Engl. *thin*, initially, finally as also medially except probably between voiced sounds. Between voiced sounds it was probably voiced like the *th* in lit. Engl. *breathe*. See Sievers, OE. Gr. § 201.

We shall here adopt the following order: 1. Initially. 2. When the sound or its further development has remained medial in the W. dialect. 3. When it has become final in



the W. dialect. In this case two subdivisions are necessary according as we have now the voiceless or the voiced sound. Cp. § 283, 3.

Fifty years ago *f* for *þ* and *v* for *ð* were quite general throughout the Township of Idle, but they have now practically disappeared except as an individualism. When I was a boy *þ* and *ð* were regularly used among the younger Windhill people, but *f* and *v* were still generally used in Thackley and Idle, which are only about a mile distant from W. I well remember how we used to twit the Thackley and Idle people about their pronunciation of these sounds: *fakle Thuckley*, *fin̄k think*, *fōd third*, *leev barn*, *smivi smithy*, etc.

1. *þ* has remained voiceless except in pronouns and the adverbs derived from them:

*þak thatch*, *þink to think*, *þoil to give ungrudgingly*, *þraiv to thrive*, *þriep* (OE. *þrēapian to rebuke*) *to contradict*, *disþute*.

In the pronouns and the adverbs derived from them there originally existed double forms: the stressed forms with *þ* and the unstressed forms with *ð*. The W. dial., like lit. Engl., has generalised the latter, which are now used both as the stressed and unstressed forms. See the Chapter on the pronouns:

*ðā thou*, *ði thy*, *ðat* (only as demonstrative, the rel. pr. and cj. is *et* which is of Norse origin) *that*, *ðem* (mostly as demonstrative, the pers. pr. is *em*) *those*, *ðis this*, etc.; *ðie(r) there*, *ðen then*, etc.

The def. art. is generally *t* and is attached to the following word, thus *tman the man*, *toudn the old one*, *tkoilz the coals*. We make a clear distinction between *teobl table* and *t'teobl the table*, *eit eight and eit' eighth*, the former is the ordinary Engl. *t* and the latter is a suspended *t*. *ð* has

become *t* in the nom. of the second pers. sing. of the pers. pronoun when used interrogatively and in subordinate sentences (§ 350): *es-tē?* *hast thou?* *sal-tē?* *shalt thou?* *wi-tē?* *wilt thou?* *kantē diut?* *canst thou do it?* *pa kŕ gue wen tet redi* *thou canst go when thou art ready.*

*p* has disappeared before *w* in: *wak* *to beat severely*, see Skeat, Et. Dict., *witl* (ME. *pwitel*) *large carving knife*, *wep* (OE. *pwang*) *thong*.

Occasionally the *p* is omitted in the pres. tense of *þink*, as a *ink* *I think*.

2. Between vowels we have *ð*: *feðe(r)* *feather*, *laðe(r)* *foam, froth*, *leðe(r)* *leather*, *reðe(r)* *rather*, *smiði* *smithy*, *weðe(r)* (OE. *weðer*) *the wool of a sheep which has already been shorn at least once before*.

It has become *d* medially after *r* in: *bēdn* *burden*, *fādin* *farthing*, *efued* *to afford*.

It has also become *d* in: *fadm* *fathom*, *snodn* *to make smooth*, *snod* (O. Icel. *snoðenn* *smooth (of hair)*, *bald*) *smooth, even*.

*ð* has disappeared in *moæk* (O. Icel. *maðkr*) *maggot*, and *besk* (O. Icel. *baðask*) *to bask*.

3. *baþ* *bath*, *diþ* *death*, *froþ* *froth*, *gēþ* *girth*, *ielp* *health*, *paþ* *path*, *smiþ* *smith*, *swāþ* (O. Icel. *swörðr*) *the skin of bacon*, *wēþ* *worth*.

*brið* *to breathe*, *buið* *booth*, *leøð* (O. Icel. *hlaða*) *barn*, *saið* *scythe*, *smuið* *smooth*.

§ 307. It has disappeared before the *s*, *z* in *muns* *months*, *tluez* *clothes*. And also in *wi* *with*.

§ 308. The *d* in *beed* *to bathe* has probably been influenced by *weed* *to wade*.

§ 309. The ordinal numerals, except *seknd* *second*, *þēd* *third*, all end in *t*. Regular forms are *fēst* (OE. *fyresta*),

*first, fift* (OE. *fīfta*) *fifth, sikst* (OE. *siexta*) *sixth, twelft* (OE. *twelfta*) *twelfth*, after the analogy of which have been formed *fouet* (OE. *fēowerða*) *fourth, naint ninth, tent tenth*, etc.

### Sibilants.

#### S.

§ 310. Initially and finally as also medially (except between voiced sounds) OE. *s* was a voiceless spirant like the *s* in Mod. English *sin*. Medially between voiced sounds it was possibly voiced like the *s* in Mod. English *rise*. See Sievers, OE. Gr. § 204.

The development of *s* in the W. dialect is parallel with that of *f* (§ 283) and *p* (§ 306), so that we shall here distinguish the three positions: 1. Initially. 2. When the sound has remained medial in the W. dialect. 3. When the sound was already final in OE. or has become final in the W. dialect. Here two subdivisions are necessary according as we have now the voiceless or the voiced spirant. Cp. § 283.

1. Initial *s* has remained both before vowels and consonants: *sā a drain, sough, sāk to suck, sam up to pick up, seem lard, set to set, sī* (OE. *sēon* = OHG. *sīhan*) *to stretch, sin since, sind to rinse, wash out, slate(r) to spill, smuiš smooth, snod smooth, even, snikit a small passage, speik to speak, spitek spigot, steim to bespeak, stedi steady, strie straw, swāp the skin of bacon, sweep the handle of a machine.*

*s* (?) has become *š* in *šū, še she*.

*s* has also remained before *ü* in French words, whereas in the lit. language it has become *š*: *siuge(r) sugar, siue(r) sure*.



2. Medially between voiced sounds we have **z**: **bīzm** *besom*, **biznəs** *business*, **buzəd** *butterfly*, **dlazn** *to glaze*, **fezn** *pheasant*, **frozn** *frozen*, **fuzi** *soft, spongy*, **mizl** *to drizzle (of rain)*, **rīzd** *rancid (of bacon)*, **rīzn** *risen*, **pāzn** *thousand*, **uzbn** *husband*, **wīzn** *to wither*.

**z** has also remained before **ü** in French words, but has become **ž** in the lit. language: **mežə(r)** *measure*, **pležə(r)** *pleasure*, **trežə(r)** *treasure*.

The **š** in **sišəz** *scissors* is difficult to explain. It is just possible that it may have been influenced by **saiš** *scythe*, just as **mud** *might* (verb) has probably been influenced by **kud** *could*, **sud** *should*, and **be-int** *behind* by **frunt** *front*, and **beed** *to bathe* by **weed** *to wade*.

In combination with voiceless sounds **s** has been retained: **besk** *to bask*, **blosm** *blossom*, **fasn** *to fasten*, **kist** *a chest*, **kōsn** *to christen*, **musl** *muscle*, **rasl** *to wrestle*, **rust** (O.Icel. **röst**) *rest, repose*, **trāst** *to trust*, **prosl** (OE. **prostle**) *thrush*.

3. **ās** *house*, **dlas** *glass*, **džais** (O.Fr. **giste**) *joist*, **gīs** *geese*, **kēs** *to curse*, **kus** *kiss*, **lās** (pl. **lais**) *louse*, **mās** (pl. **mais**) *mouse*, **muns** *months*, **oes** *horse*, **uəs(t)** *hoarse*, **šis** *this*.

**anz** *hands*, **bleez** *blaze*, **duz** *dost, does*, but **dus** **tə?** *dost thou?* **greez** *to graze*, **iuz** *to use*, **loiz** (OE. **losian**) *to lose*, **nuez** *nose*, **raiz** *to rise*, **ruez** *rose*, **temz** (ME. **temse**) *hop-sieve*, **tluez** *clothes*.

Final **z** is very common in originally unstressed forms, as **iz**, **z** *is*, **šaz** *thou hast*, **īz** *he has, he is*, **ez**, **uz** *us*, never **us** even as stressed form, **ez** *as*.

§ 311. **s** has disappeared in: **pei** (ME. **pese**) *pea*, **ridl** (ME. **redels**) *riddle*, **šimi** *chemise*, **tšeri** (O.Fr. **cerise**) *cherry*.

## The Gutturals.

## C.

§ 312. Germanic **k**, generally written **c** in OE., remained a guttural initially before the guttural vowels **a**, **ā**, **o**, **ō**, **u**, **ū** and their mutations **e**, **æ**, **e**, **ē** (**ǣ**), **y**, **ȳ**, but became a palatal before the palatal vowels **æ**, **ǣ** (=OHG. **ā**), **e** (=Germanic **e**) **ea**, **eo**, **ēa**, **ēo**, **i**, **ī** and their mutations **e**, **ie** (=i-umlaut of **ea**, **eo**), **īe** (i-umlaut of **ēa**, **ēo**).

Medial **c** and **cc** remained a guttural before a following **a**, **o**, **u**, but became palatal when an **i** or **j** originally followed, as **sēc(e)an** = Goth. **sōkjan** to *seek*, **þecc(e)an** from oldēr **\*þakjan** to *cover*, **bryce** from older **\*brukiz** *breach*. See Sievers, OE. Gr. §§ 206-7.

But already at an early period the palatals became gutturals again in many cases in the Anglian dialects, e.g. **sēcān** to *seek*, **þencān** to *think*, **cāld** *cold*. See Sweet, HES. § 535, Kluge, Grundriss der germanischen Philologie, i. pp. 836-41.

1. Initial **c** before consonants.

**c** has disappeared before **n**: **neid** to *knead*, **naif** *knife*, **nī** *knee*.

It has remained before **r**: **krap**s the *renderings of lard*, **kreev** to *crave*, **krinž** to *cringe*, **kriuk** *crook*, **kroe** *craw*.

It has become **t** before **l**: **tlād** *cloud*, **tlam** to *famish*, **tlāt** *clout*, **tleg** (Lowland Scot. **clag**) to *clog*, **tlenk** to *flog*, *box on the ears*, **tlie(r)** *clear*, **tliet** *coltsfoot*, **tlie**n *clean*, **tlim** to *climb*, **tlip** to *cling*, **tlip** to *clip*, **tliau** a *ball of string* or *worsted*, **tliv** to *cleave*, **tlœ** *claw*, **tlœk** to *scratch with the fingers or claws*, **tlœk** to *cluck*, **tlomp** to *tread heavily*, **tlœk** *cloak*, **tlœþ** *cloth*, **tlœvə(r)** *clover*. **k** has disappeared in **nek-læþ** *neckcloth*, *handkerchief*.

## 2. Initially before vowels.

**kā** cow, **kaf** chaff, **kaind** kind, **kait** kite, **kanl** candle, **kāt** cart, **kāv** to carve, **keek** bread of every kind, **keə(r)** care, **kei** key, **kek** hemlock, **kemp** (ME. *kempe* shaggy) small coarse white hairs in wool, **kep** to catch (a ball, etc.), **kest** (ME. *kesten*) to cast, **ketl** kettle, **kēget** kirkgate (but **tšētš** church), **kēnl** kernel, **kēs** to curse, **kōsmes** Christmas, **kīl** to cool, **kil** (OE. *cwellan*) to kill, **kiln** kiln, **e-kin** akin, **kīn** keen, **kindm** (OE. *cynedōm*) kingdom, **kin-kof** (cp. ME. *kinken* to pant, gasp), whooping cough, **kīp** to keep, **kist** a chest, box, **kit** (ME. *kitte*, cp. Mid. Du. *kitte*) a pail, **kitl** to tickle, **kitl** to bring forth kittens, **kitšn** kitchen, **koef** calf, **koel** to call, **kal** to gossip, **koen** corn, **koit** coat, **koud** cold, **kouk** (see NED. sub *colk*) coke, **kout** colt, **kubed** cupboard, **kud** (OE. *cwidu*) cud, **kuem** comb, **kūk** cook, **kum** to come.

**tšaid** to chide, **tšap** chap, **tšavl** to nibble at, gnaw, chew, **tšeu** to chew, **tšētš** church, **tšiep** cheap, **tšik** cheek, **tšikin** chicken, **tšilde(r)** children, **tšin** chin, **tšerep** to chirp, **tšiz** cheese, **tšiuž** to choose, **tšoek** chalk, **tšoul** (ME. *chavel*, O. Low Germ. *kafal*) lit. jaw, only used in the phrase **tšik en tšoul** said of two people walking closely together, **tšuek** to choke, **tšuf** proud, haughty.

3. Initial *sc*.

**skab** scab, **skaftin** shafting, **skelp** (ME. *skelpen*) to beat, flog, **skep** (O. Icel. *skeppa*) a large wicker basket for holding spinning bobbins, **skeelz** scales, **skōf** scurf, **skai** sky, **skift** to shift, remove, **skil** skill, **skin** skin, **skoup** scoop, **skuft** the nape of the neck, **skuil** school, **skul** skull of the head, **skute(r)** to spill, **skraml** to scramble, **skreep** to scrape, **skrat** (ME. *scrattin*) to scratch, **skriem** to scream, **skriik** (O. Low Germ. *scrīcōn*) to shriek.

**šak** to shake, **šait** cacare, **šaiu** (ME. *schīve*, M. Low Germ. *schīve*) a slice, **šakl** shackle, **šap** shape, **šel** shell,



šelf *shelf*, šeed *shade*, šeem *shame*, šee(r) *share*, šie(r) *to shear*, šil (ME. *schellen*, but Prom. Parv. p. 446 has *schillin*) *to shell peas*, šin *shin*, šip *ship*, šiuk *shook*, šop *shop*, šot *shot*, šut *shut*, šuðe(r) *to shudder*, šuv *to shove*, šreŋk *shrank*, šrimp *shrimp*, šrink *to shrink*.

Initial *sc* has become *s* in: *sal*, *sl*, *s shall*, *sud*, *sed*, *st should*.

4. When medial *c* has not become final in the W. dialect.

esked (cp. ME. *aske lizard*) *newt*, fikl *fickle*, kokl *cockle*, miks (by metathesis from OE. *miscian*) *to mix*, sikl *sickle*, twinkl *to twinkle*.

flike(r) *to flicker*, neekt *naked*, snikit *a small passage*, wokn *to waken*.

kitšn *kitchen*.

meed *made*, musl *mussel*, teen *taken*, feseen *forsaken*.

5. When *c* or its further development is final in the W. dialect.

bek *beck*, beek *to bake*, brek *to break*, briuk *brook*, daik *ditch*, dreek *drake*, fleek *flake (of snow)*, bried-fleik (O. Icel. *fleki hurdle*) *a hurdle on which oat-cakes are dried*, flik *fitch of bacon*, flok *flock*, ik (cp. Low Germ. *hicken*) *to hitch*, iuk *hook*, kok *cock*, lavrek *lark*, lek *to leak*, leek *to play*, lik *to lick*, liuk *to look*, lok *lock*, mak *to make*, muk *muck*, nek *neck*, niuk *nook*, nok *to knock*, pak *bundle*, pluk *pluck*, prik *to prick*, reek *rake*, reik *to reach*, rik *smoke*, sāk *to suck*, sek *sack*, seek *sake*, slek *small coal*, slek *to extinguish a fire with water*, slumek *a dirty, untidy person*, sneek *snake*, snek (ME. *snekke*) *latch of a door*, spek *speck*, speik *to speak*, steek *stake*, suek *to soak*, tak *to take*, tik *tick*, tiuk *took*, tlik (OE. *clyccan*) *to clutch, seize, catch hold*, pak *thatch*, pik *thick*, weik (ME. *weke*) *the wick of a lamp or candle*, wāk (noun) *work*, wēk *to work*, wik (O. Icel. *vik* (noun) *stirring, moving*) *quick, alive*.

**boek** *balk, beam, toek to talk, woek to walk.*

**benk** *bench, drink to drink, enk hank, spenk to hit, þink to think.*

**bāk** *bark, bēk birch, foek fork, māk mark, moek maggot, stāk* (OE. *stearc strong, severe*) *very, quite, wāk* (OE. *wærc*, O. Icel. *verkr*) *ache, pain.*

Palatal *nc* has become *nš* : **drenš** (OE. *drencean*) *to drench.*

**bitš** *bitch, bleitš to bleach, breitš breach, britš breech, etš to hatch, fotš to fetch, krutš crutch, latš latch. leitš leech, meitš to measure, mitš much, notš a run at the game of cricket, pitš pitch, sitš such, speitš speech, stitš stitch, stretš to stretch, swetš* (OE. *swæcc a taste*) *a sample of cloth, tletš* (cp. O. Icel. *klekja to hatch*) *a brood of chickens, teitš to teach, witš which, wotš to watch.*

#### 6. Final *sc*.

**ask** (ME. *harsk*, cp. Dan. *harsk*) *dry, rough, harsh, besk to bask, busk to go about from place to place singing and playing for money.*

**eš** *ash-tree, fiš fish, fleš flesh, freš fresh, peš* (ME. *paschen*, cp. Swed. *paska*) *to knock about, smash, dash, reš rash, weš to wash, wiš to wish.*

*sc* has become *s* in **as** (OE. *æsce*) *ash, as-midin ash-pit, as beside aks* (OE. *āscian, ācsian*) *to ask, mens* (OE. *menisc*) *dignity, honour*) *neatness, tidiness.*

§ 313. **k** has disappeared through assimilation in **kēget** *kirkgate, kin-kof* *whooping cough*, beside **kiok** (ME. **kinken** *to pant, gasp*) *to cough* (of *whooping cough*), **wāte** (lit. *work day, kd > kt > tt > t*) *week day. nks > ns* in the phrase **pins te?** *thinkest thou?* as **ednt'e out te** (e) **dunt, pins te?** (lit. *hadst not thou ought to have done it, thinkest thou?*) *don't you think you ought to have done it?* Many people pronounce it as if it were **þin ste?**

§ 314. The relation, if any, of **bleg**, plural **blegz**, to *blackberry* is difficult to explain. It may be that **blakberi** became **blagberi** by assimilation, and that then **beri** was dropped. **blag** would regularly become **bleg** in the W. dial., see § 59.

### g.

§ 315. OE. initial **g** was a voiced spirant before both vowels and consonants. Before guttural vowels and their mutations (cp. § 312) it was a guttural spirant, as also before **æ** (Sievers, OE. Gr. § 212), but before the palatal vowels **e** (=Germanic **e**), **ea**, **eo**, **ēa**, **ēo**, **i**, **ie** it was a palatal spirant. At a later period the guttural spirant became an explosive before consonants, guttural vowels, and **ÿ** (=i-umlaut of **ū**), **ē** (=i-umlaut of **ō**); but the palatal spirant remained. On forms like Mod. Engl. **give**, **get**, **begin**, etc., see Sweet's New English Grammar §§ 817-8, and Kluge in Paul's Grundriss I. pp. 843-4.

Medially between vowels it was a voiced spirant. After **n** (=r) it was an explosive. And when geminated (written **cg**) it was also a voiced guttural or palatal explosive according as it was originally followed by a guttural or palatal vowel.

During the OE. period final **g** became **h** after long guttural vowels and **r**, **l**, Sievers § 214.

#### 1. Initial **g** before consonants.

It has disappeared before **n**: **neeg** to *gnaw*, **nat** *gnat*.

It has remained before **r**: **gēsl** *gristle*, **gree** *grey*, **grīn** *green*, **grund** *ground*.

Before **l** it has become **d**: **dlad** *glad*, **dlāmi** *sad*, *down-cast*, **dlas** *glass*, **dlium** *gloom*, **dlue(r)** (ME. **glōren**, Swed. **glōra**) *to stare*, **dlumpi** *sulky*, *morose*.



## 2. Initially before vowels.

Initially before vowels it has had the same development as in lit. Engl. :

**gab** (cp. O. Icel. **gabba**) *impudence, cheek*, **ganə(r)** *gander*, **gavlek** (OE. **gafoluc** *spear*) *crowbar*, **geep** *to gape*, **geet** *gate*, **gest** *guest*, **get** *to get*, **gilt** (O. Icel. **gilta**) *a young female pig*, **be-gin** *to begin*, **giv**, **gi** *to give*, **goit** *a water channel, mill-stream*, **guet** *goat*, **goud** *gold*, **guid** *good*.

**jād** *yard*, **jān** *yarn*, **jel** *to yell*, **jelp** *to yelp*, **jest** *yeast*, **jestode** *yesterday*, **jild** *to yield*, **joen** *to yawn*, **jole** *yellow*, **juek** *yolk*.

3. When **g** or its further development has not become final in the W. dial.

**æg** has become **ēē**: **breen** *brain*, **eel** *hail*, **feen** *fain, gladly*, **fee(r)** *fair*, **meen** *main*, **neel** *nail*, **peel** *pail*, **sleēn** *slain*, **sneel** *snail*, **teel** *tail*, see § 65. But we have **sed** (OE. **sæde** beside **sægde**) *said*.

**ag** has become **oē**: **doen** *to dawn*.

**āg** has become **oē** in **oen** *own*.

**eg** has become **eē** and has thus fallen together with **eē** from **æg**: **breed** (OE. **bregdan**) *to resemble, act like another person*, **geen** (O. Icel. **gegn**) *near, direct*, **geen** *gain*, **leed** *laid*, **leen** *lain*, **reel** *rail*, **reen** *rain*, **seel** *sail*. See § 84.

**ig** has become **ī**: **stil**, **stī** *stile*, **tīl** *tile*, cp. also **stī** *ladder*. But we have **sail** from **sigelian** *to drain through a sieve*, **saið** from **sigpe** *scythe*. **ig** cannot have become **ī** at a very early period in the North, otherwise it would have become **ai** like old **ī**. Cp. also *Easther, A Glossary of the Dialect of Almondbury and Huddersfield*, sub **sile** and **stigh**.

**og** has become **ou**: **floun** *flown*.

**ug** has become **ā**: **fāl** *fowl*, **kāl** *cowl*.

4. When **g**, **cg**, or their further development have become final in the W. dialect.

*a.* *g* has combined with the preceding vowel along with which it has become a long vowel or a diphthong.

*æg*: *deē day, mee* (emphatic form) *may*.

*ag*: *droe to draw, loe law*.

*āg*: *lou low, ou to owe*.

*æg*: *gree grey, tlee clay; kei key, nei to neigh*.

*eg*: *wee way, wei to weigh*.

*ēg*: *dī to dye, drī dreary, gloomy, tedious, tī to tie*.

*īg*: *stī sty, stī ladder*.

*og*: *bou* (OE. *boga*) *bow*.

*ōg*: *biu bough, driu drew, iniu* (pl.) *enough*, as *este inif bried?* *hast thou enough bread?* But *este iniu poreets?* *hast thou enough potatoes?* *pliu plough, sliu slew*.

*ōg*: *slī sly*.

*ug*: *sā sough, drain*; but *suf-oil manhole of a drain, bā to bow, sā* (OE. *sugu*) *sow*.

*ȳg*: *drai dry*.

*ēag*: *ī* (pl. *īn*) *eye*.

*ēog*: *flī to fly, flī fly, lī to tell a lie*.

*b.* After *l* we have *e, i*: *bele to bellow, fole to follow, gales gallows, swole to swallow, tale tallow, beli belly*.

After *r* we have *e, i*: *bore to borrow, mare marrow, sore sorrow, beri berry, beri to bury, weri to worry*.

*c.* Final *ig* in unaccented syllables has become *i*: *bodi body, dizi dizzy, evi heavy, moni many, oni any, rudi ruddy*.

*d.* We have *f in*: *duēf dough, duefi cowardly*, lit. *doughy*, *dwāf dwarf, inif* (sing.) *enough, sluf slough, suf-oil manhole of a drain, trof trough, uf displeasure, an offended manner, rage*.

Here may conveniently be placed *druft* (OE. *drūgaf*) *drought, sterep* (OE. *stīg-rāp*) *stirrup, bākm* (OE. *beorg + ham*, see N.E.D. sub *bargham*) *the collar of a horse*.

NOTE.—*sā drain*, and *iniu* (pl.) *enough*, are from the inflected forms.

e. The W. dialect has *g* :

*dreeg* to drawl, *eeg* the berry of the hawthorn, *ig* (OE. *hyge* mind) mood, temper, *meeg* maw, *neeg* to gnaw, *seeg* a saw.

*beg* bag, *big* big, great, *breg* to brag, *brig* bridge, *bricz* a trivet, in brewing, to put across a tub to support the hop-sieve, *deg* (cp. Swed. *dagga* to bedew) to besprinkle with water, *dig* to dig, *dog* dog, *dreg* to drag, *dregz* drags, *eg* (ME. *eggen*) to incite, urge on, *eg* egg, *fig* (ME. *figge*, cp. OHG. *flukke* able to fly) fledge, *flog* to flog, *fog* (ME. *fogge* rank grass) after-grass, *frig* coire, *frog* frog, *geg* (ME. *gaggin*) to gag, *ie-wig* earwig, *leg* leg, *lig* to lie down, *lug* (ME. *luggen*, Swed. *lugga* to lug, drag) to pull the hair of the head, *mig* midge, *og* the wool of a sheep which has been shorn for the first time, *pig* pig, *prog* wood collected for the fire on the fifth of November, *reg* rag, *rig* back, *rigin* ridge of a house, *seg* sedge, *seg* (ME. *saggin*) to distend, *šeg* shag, *tug* (ME. *tuggen*) to tug, plod. *twig* twig, *ug* to carry, *weg* to wag.

f. The W. dialect has *dž* in : *edž* hedge, *edž* edge, *sledž-ame(r)* sledge-hammer, *wedž* wedge.

g. Palatal *ng* has become *nž* : *inž* hinge, *krinž* to cringe, *sinž* to singe.

h. *bai* (OE. *bycgan*) to buy, *lee* (OE. *lecgan*) to lay, see (OE. *secgan*) to say are from the forms without gemination.

## h.

§ 316. OE. initial *h* was an aspirate like the *h* in Mod. Engl. hand. In other positions it was a spirant like the *ch* in German nach, ich.

§ 317. a. Initial *h* has disappeared in the W. dialect :



**ap** (ME. *happen*) to *wrap up, eft haft, handle, oil hole, uel whole, ut hot.*

**loup** (O.Icel. *hlaupa*) to *jump, luef* (OE. *hlāf*) *loaf.*

**nit** (OE. *hnitu*) *nit, nut* (OE. *hnutu*) *nut.*

**rip** (OE. *hring*) *ring, riuk* (OE. *hrōc*) *rook.*

**wie(r)** *where, wiet wheat, wāf wharf, wen when, wot what.*

§ 318. *b.* Medial and final **h** have disappeared except in the examples under *c, d* :

**eit** *eight, eit height, feit to fight, reit right, streit straight, weit weight.*

**brīt** *bright, flīt flight, frīt fright, līt light, līts* (ME. *lihte*) *the lungs of animals, mīt* (noun) *might, nīt night, plīt plight, rīt wright, sīt sight, slīt slight, tīt tight.*

**bout** *bought, brout brought, doute(r) daughter, out aught, out ought, nout naught, rout wrought, sout sought, tout taught, pout thought.*

**ei** *high, but efe(r)* (OE. *hēahfore*) *heifer, nei nigh, but neebe(r)* (OE. *nāah-gebūr*) *neighbour.*

**sī** to *sigh*, see Mayhew OE. Phonology, § 814, *soe he saw, pī thigh.*

**fere** (OE. *furh*, ME. *furh, furwe*) *furrow, ole* (OE. *holh*, ME. *holwe*) *hollow.*

§ 319. *c.* **h** has become **f** in: **draft draught, draft, kof cough, laf laugh, ruf rough, tof tough, woef** (OE. *walh sickly taste*) *insipid.*

**laſte(r)** *laughter, slaſter to slaughter.*

Beside **priu** (OE. *purh*) we have also **prif** *through.*

§ 320. *d.* **hs** has become **ks** : **nekst** *next, oks ox, siks six, woks to grow.*

## The French Element.

§ 321. The consonants of the French words occurring in the W. dialect have for the most part been already treated along with the other consonants. There therefore only remain to be added a few examples of **k**, **g**, **š**, **tš**, **dž**.

**k.**

§ 322. **k** has remained : **koul** (O. Fr. *coillir*) *to rake*, **koese** (O. Norm. Fr. *causie*) *causeway*, **keed card**, **kees case**, **keisn** (lit. *occasion*) *need, necessity*, **kontréeri** *contrary*, **kreek** *to creak*.

**skafi** *scaffold*, **skafin** *scaffolding*, **skoud** *to scald*, **skeelit** *scarlet*, **kwaleti** *quality*, **kwari** *stone quarry*, **kwalet** *quiet*, **kweet** *quart*, **keekes** *body, carcase*, **blerkit** *blanket*, **blerk** *blank*, **inrk** *ink*, **renrk** *rank*, **avek** *havoc*, **biek** *beak*, **leelek** *lilac*, **paik** *to pick, choose, select*, **puek** *pork*, **fakt** *fact*, but pl. **faks**.

§ 323. **kl** has become **tl** in **tlāk** *clerk*, **tleem** *claim*, **trietl** *treacle*. The change of initial **kl** to **tl** is quite regular in native English words also (§ 312, 1), but **trietl** is the only example I know where medial or rather final **kl** has become **tl**.

§ 324. **kw** has become **tw** in : **twil** *quill*, **pen**, **twilt** *quilt*, **twilt** *to beat, thrash*.

§ 325. **wišin** *cushion*, seems to be the same as the literary word originally, but I cannot for the present offer a satisfactory explanation of the exact relation in which they stand to each other.

## g.

§ 326. g has remained: *gāl* the matter which gathers in the corner of the eye (see Florio, s.v. *cispa* a kind of waterish matter in sore eyes, called of some *Gowl*. Or it is *cispi* waterish or *gowly* eyes), *galək* (O. Fr. *gale*) left hand, *garit* garret, *geete(r)* garter, *gizn* to choke, *gol* goal, only used in the game of *lits en gōts* (§ 177), *grant* grant, *egrivéet* to aggravate, vex, *eegifái* to argue, dispute.

## š.

§ 327. We regularly have š in cases where the lit. language has this sound: *fešn* fashion, *pešn* passion, *rediš* radish.

*finiš* finish, *vāniš* varnish, *blemiš* blemish.

*brans* branch, *eenšn* ancient.

## dž.

§ 328. dž has generally remained in words where the lit. language has this sound. In the W. dial. dž also occurs after n: *džais* joist, *dželes* jealous, *dželi* jelly, *džoul* to knock, strike, *džoint* joint, *džoem* the side post of a door or chimney piece, *džoenes* jaundice, *eedž* age, *damidž* damage, *fuedž* forge, *indžói* to enjoy, *leŋwidž* language, *pidžn* pigeon, *soudže(r)* soldier.

*indžn* engine, *moendž* mange, *moendži* mangy, peevish, *streendž* strange, *tšeendž* change.

§ 329. dž has become d in: *Doed* George, *Dued* Joe, *Duez*, *Duezi* Joshua, *doi* joy, darling, a pet word applied to children. This last word gives a clue to the explanation of



the change, which is no doubt due to the imperfect pronunciation of children being imitated by grown-up persons. The proper names must originally have been used in addressing children only, just as *doi* still is, and then afterwards have become used for grown-up persons.

**tš.**

§ 330. We regularly have **tš** in the same words in which the literary language has it: **tšapl** *chapel*, **tšeedž** *to charge*, **tšeeme(r)** *chamber*, **tšeri** *cherry*, **tšimli** *chimney*, **tšois** *choice*, **tšons** *chance*, **tšont** *chant*.  
**preitš** *to preach*, **poutš** *to poach*.

# ACCIDENCE.



## CHAPTER VII.

### NOUNS.

#### A. Formation of the Plural.

##### I. Plurals in -ez, -z, -s.

§ 331. Nouns ending in s, š, z, ž add ez to form the plural, as *las lass lasez*, *fees face feesez*, but *ās house* has *āzēz*; *diš dish dišez*, *wotš watch wotšez*; *nuēz nose, nuezez*, *saiz size saizez*; *edž hedge edžez*, *džudž judge džudžez*.

§ 332. Nouns ending in a vowel or voiced consonant other than z, ž add z, as: *lad lad ladz*, *gam game gamz*, *ratn rat ratnz*, *leeč barn leečz*, *dee day deez*. But nouns ending in -nd, (-r) lose the -d, (-r) before the plural ending §§ 302, 259, as *frend friend frenz*, *fačē(r) father fačēz*.

§ 333. Nouns ending in a voiceless consonant other than s, š add s, as *lat lath lats*, *kap cap kaps*, *diep death dieps*, *māp mouth māps*, *wāf wharf wāfs*, *ruif roof ruifs*.



But nouns ending in *f* preceded by a vowel or diphthong (except *ui*) which was long in OE., and nouns originally ending in *-lf* change the *f* into *v* and add *z* in the plural, as *luof loaf luevz*, *naif knife naivz*, *koef calf koevz*.

2. Plurals in *-n*.

§ 334. There are only three nouns which have *-n* in the plural: *ī eye īn*, *oks ox oksn*, *šū shoe šuin*.

3. Plural in *-r*.

§ 335. The only example of this class is *tšilde(r) children*. In the singular we use *bān*, the plural of which is *bānz*, and is in more general use than *tšilde(r)*.

4. Plurals with umlaut.

§ 336. These are: *fuit foot fīt*, *guis goose gīs*, *lās louse lais*, *man man men*, *mās mouse mais*, *tuip tooth tīp*, *wumēn woman wimin*.

5. Singular and Plural alike.

§ 337. as *ash*, *ashes*, *fiš fish*, *fishes*, *šīp sheep*.

Nouns expressing time, space, weight, measure, and number, when preceded by a cardinal numeral, as *iz net bin sīn fe ten jie(r) he has not been seen for ten years*, but *its jiez sin e we sīn it's years since he was seen*, and similarly with *munp month*, *wik week*. *prī mail pre Koevle three miles from Calverley*, but *mailz pre čie(r) miles from there*, and similarly for *inš inch*, *fuit foot*, *jied yard*, *eēke(r) acre*, etc. *ten pund e meit ten pounds of meat*, cp. lit. Engl. *a ten-pound note*, but *če we punz ont weested there were pounds of it wasted*, and similarly with *āns ounce*, *stuen stone*, *unded weit hundred weight*, etc. *tū kweet et best two quarts of the best (ale)*, *siks gain six gallons*, *nain šilin nine shillings*, etc. *foue skue(r) four scores*, but *skuez on em scores of them*, etc.



## 6. Miscellaneous.

§ 338. Some nouns are only used in the plural as: **kruds** curds, **laps** a kind of woollen waste made in spinning, **lits** lungs of animals, **loks** small pieces of wool which have been detached from the fleece, **mezlz** measles, **noilz** the short hairs taken out of the wool by the combing machine, **roidz** clearings (of a wood), now only used in the phrase **West Roidz West Royds**, **siðez** scissors, **sperinz** banns of marriage, **tənz** tongs, **trūzəz** trousers. Others have a different meaning in the singular and the plural, as **brig** bridge pl. **brigs** bridges, a trivet to put across a tub to support the hop-sieve, **green** grain **greenz** malt which has been used in brewing beer, **grund** ground **grunz** sediment.

Nouns with double plural endings are rare, but we have them in: **belesez** bellows, **galəsez** braces, **stepsez** steps.

In speaking of cows the form **bies** is generally used, as **ā moni bies eje nā?** *how many cows (lit. beasts) have you now?*

**poridž** porridge, always, and **brop** broth, frequently, require the plural form of the verb as **ðem poridž worent ez guid ez ðe out tə (ə) bīn**, lit. *them porridge were not as good as they ought to have been.*

## B. Formation of the Genitive Case.

§ 339. The sign of the genitive both singular and plural is generally omitted when one noun qualifies another; the two nouns thus forming a kind of compound, as **ðemz mi faðe buits** *those are my father's boots*; but **ðem buits e mi faðez** *those boots are my father's*, **tlad faðe buits** *the boy's father's boots*, but **tbuits e tlad faðez** *the boots of the boy's*

*father, ťem bānz (never bānzēz) muče(r) those children's mother.*

When the genitive is not followed by another noun, the gen. singular and plural have the same form as the nom. plural. The only exceptions are that nouns which end in **-vz** in the plural have **-fs** in the gen. singular, **waifs** *wife's*, and the two umlaut-plurals **men**, **wimin** have sing. **manz**, **wumenz**, plural **menz**, **wiminz**.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### ADJECTIVES.

#### 1. The Articles.

§ 340. The indefinite article **e** *a*, **en** *an*, differs from lit. Engl. in so far that **e** may be used before both vowels and consonants. It is equally right to say: **av etn e** or **en apl** *I have eaten an apple*. In **nidiēt** *idiot* and **noreišn** *row, disturbance*, the initial **n** has come from the indef. article, **čis nidiēt** *this idiot*, **wots tmienin e čis noreišn?** *what is the meaning of this (lit. oration) row?* Cp. lit. Engl. **newt** for **ewt**. Observe the phrase: **a wer i sitš en e steet** *I was in such (an) a state*.

§ 341. The definite article **t** *the* is generally attached to the following word, as **tman** *the man*, **tkoilz** *the coals*, **tak tguid enz** *take the good ones*, **tloed e tmane(r)** *the lord of the manor*, **a duent noe wot tman did wit** *I don't know what the man did with it*, **a no(e) ue tman wo(r)** *I know who the man was*.

When the word following the definite article begins with **t** or **d**, the only trace of the article is that **t** and **d** become suspended or popularly expressed lengthened. We make a clear distinction between **teebł** *table* and **t'eebl** *the table*, **dlium** *gloom* and **d'lium** *the gloom*.



Cp. the similar distinction between *eit eight*, and *eit' eighth*.

We however always use *ðe* before *loed* when it means *God*, as *ðez nuəbdi bed ðe loed ən mī, noez wot iv ed te baid there is nobody but the Lord and myself, know what I have had to suffer. ðe* (never *t*) is also used after *ue who*, *wot what*, in such expressions as: *ue ðe divl did ðat? who the devil did that? wot ðe enment duz e wont? what the hangment does he want? a duent noe wot ðe enment i did wit I don't know what the hangment he did with it.*

NOTE.—In order to obtain information on this difference in the use of *t* and *ðe* in some other Yorkshire dialect, I wrote to Mr. Bradley, the Joint Editor of the New English Dictionary, who is thoroughly conversant with the Sheffield dialect; and from his kind communication I learn that the distinction in the Sheffield dialect is practically the same as in my own. I venture to quote the following extract from his letter, which will be found interesting and instructive.—‘*t* lord o’ *t* manor—(decidedly). When “*Lord*” means *God*, the association of liturgical and Bible reading generally cause the full pronunciation (*ðe*) to be used. But I have, though rarely, heard *t* *Lord*, in rather off-hand, irreverent speech; and “*Lord* knows” without any article at all is common enough. A don’t know what *t*’man did wi’ it—(certainly not *ðe* man, nor man without article). What the hangment, What the devil, What the plague, etc.—(always *ðe*, never *t* or omitted). A know who *t*’man wor—(certainly not *ðe*, nor omitted).’

## 2. Comparison of Adjectives.

§ 342. The comparative is formed by adding *-ə(r)* and the superlative by adding *-ist* to the positive. This rule also holds good for familiar adjectives of two or more syllables. But unfamiliar adjectives of more than one syllable sometimes form the comparative and superlative by prefixing *mue(r)*, *muest*.

*fāe(r)* *far*, *fāre(r)*, *fārist*; *jun* *young*, *june(r)*, *junist* or *junst*; *uəlsm* *wholesome*, *uəlsm-ə(r)*, *uəlsm-ist*; *biutifi* *beautiful*, *biutifi-er*, *biutifi-ist*.

§ 343. The following adjectives are compared irregularly as in lit. Engl. :

<i>bad bad</i> }	<i>wāe(r)</i>	<i>wāst</i>
<i>il ill</i> }		
<i>guid good</i>	<i>bete(r)</i>	<i>best</i>
<i>lat late</i>	<i>late(r)</i>	<i>latist, last</i>
<i>litl little</i>	<i>les</i>	<i>liest</i>
<i>moni many</i> }	<i>mue(r)</i>	<i>muest</i>
<i>mitš much</i> }		
<i>niə(r) near</i>	<i>niere(r)</i>	<i>nierist, nekst</i>

NOTE.—The use of *vari* before adjectives is the same as in lit. Engl. : *vari guid very good*. But instead of using *vari* we sometimes repeat the adjective with *ez as* : *guid ez guid very good, dāk ez dāk very dark*.

### 3. Numerals.

§ 344. *a.* Cardinal and ordinal numerals.

<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>
<i>wun one</i>	<i>fēst</i>
<i>tū two</i>	<i>seknd</i>
<i>pri three</i>	<i>pēd</i>
<i>foue(r) four</i>	<i>fouet</i>
<i>faiv five</i>	<i>fift</i>
<i>siks six</i>	<i>sikst</i>
<i>sevm seven</i>	<i>sevnt</i>
<i>oit eight</i>	<i>eit'</i>
<i>nain nine</i>	<i>naint</i>
<i>ten ten</i>	<i>tent</i>
<i>(e)levm eleven</i>	<i>(e)levnt</i>
<i>twelv twelve</i>	<i>twelft</i>
<i>pētīn thirteen</i>	<i>pētīnt</i>
<i>fouetīn fourteen</i>	<i>fouetīnt</i>

<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>
<i>fiftīn fifteen</i>	<i>fiftīnt</i>
<i>sikstīn sixteen</i>	<i>sikstīnt</i>
<i>sevtīn seventeen</i>	<i>sevtīnt</i>
<i>eitīn eighteen</i>	<i>eitīnt</i>
<i>naintīn nineteen</i>	<i>naintīnt</i>
<i>twenti twenty</i>	<i>twentit</i>
<i>twenti wun twenty-one</i>	<i>twenti fōst</i>
<i>twenti tū twenty-two</i>	<i>twenti seknd</i>
<i>þēti thirty</i>	<i>þētīnt</i>
<i>foti forty</i>	<i>fotit</i>
<i>fifti fifty</i>	<i>fiftit</i>
<i>siksti sixty</i>	<i>sikstit</i>
<i>sevnti seventy</i>	<i>sevntit</i>
<i>eiti eighty</i>	<i>eitit</i>
<i>nainti ninety</i>	<i>naintit</i>
<i>undəd hundred</i>	<i>undət</i>
<i>þāzn thousand</i>	<i>þāznt</i>

§ 345. The old form *uen one* is still retained in the phrase *tuen the one of two*, as *tuen on em est*, lit. *the one of them has it*, i. e. *one of the two has it*. The unaccented form is *en* or rather vocalic *n*, as *it wer e guidn it was a good one*. We may also note *wun-ā somehow*, *wun-ā er enuðe(r) somehow or other*.

On the suspended *t'* in *eit' eighth*, see §§ 341, 306.

*m* for older *n* (§ 270) is regularly heard in *sevm*, (*e*)*levm*; but in *sevnt*, (*e*)*levnt*, *sevtīn*, etc., *m* for older *n* is seldom, if ever, heard.

All the ordinals, except *seknd* and *þəd*, end in *t*. Most of these are, of course, new formations made after the analogy of *fōst*, *fift*, *sikst*, *twelft* which had *t* in OE. See § 309. In a similar manner the lit. Engl. ordinals *fifth*,



*sixth, twelfth*, and all those ending in *-nth* are new formations made after the analogy of such forms as *fourth*, OE. *fēowerða*.

§ 346. In playing at games, e. g. *marbles toæz*, boys have the following ordinals, denoting the order in which each is to begin the game. The boy who calls out *fëri* has the first turn. The order is *fëri first, seki second, pëdi third, lari last*.

NOTE.—*toæ* is used for a marble of any kind. When made of marble or alabaster it is called *e wait ali*, if streaked with red veins *e bluid ali*; when of glass *e glas ali*; when made of powdered stone *e stueni*; when made of clay *e pot donek*.

§ 347. *b*. Fractional numerals: *kweete(r) quarter, e fouet or wun peet at e foue(r) a fourth, e pëd or wun peet at e pri a third*, and similarly *tū pëdz or tū peets at e pri two thirds, oef half*, as *e oef pund, oef pund, or oef e pund half a pound, oepni halfpenny, oepëp halfpennyworth*.

§ 348. *c*. Multiplicatives: *simpl simple, dubl double, tribl, pribl threefold, foue-foud fourfold, wuns once, twais twice, pri taimz three times*.

§ 349. *d*. Numerals in composition: *e tūpri lit. a two (or) three, a few*, as *ler em ev e tūpri let them have a few, tupms two pence, fipms fivepence, prëpms three pence*, etc.

## CHAPTER IX.

### PRONOUNS.

#### 1. Personal.

§ 350.

#### FIRST PERSON.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	ai, (a, i)	wī, (wi, wə)
Obj.	mī, (mə)	uz, (əz, s)

#### SECOND PERSON.

Nom.	šā, tā, (ša, ta, tə)	jī, (ji, jə)
Obj.	ši, (še)	jī, (jə)

#### THIRD PERSON.

##### Singular.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Nom.	ī, (i, ə)	it, (t)	šū, (šu, še)
Obj.	im	it, (t)	š(r), (ə(r)).

##### Plural.

Nom.	šeə, (še, še)
Obj.	šem, (əm, m).

The weak forms are in parentheses. They are far more frequently employed than the strong ones; the latter are only used to express special emphasis.

The weak form *i* *I* is older than *a*, it arose from the shortening of *ī* before the latter became *ai*, whereas *a* is the regular weak form of *ai*, cp. the weak forms *abəd* *yes but*, *wol* *until*, *wa* *why*, beside the strong forms *aibed*, *wail* (noun) *while*, *wai*. Examples of the first person are :

*muni gue wi je?* *must I go with you?* *sali et temoen?* *shall I have it to-morrow?* *if id nobed e bit e bras, a wodnt* (or *ad net*) *diu sitš wāk* *if I had only a little brass (money), I would not do such work,* *al kum ən sī je, wen i ger e bit e taim* *I will come and see you, when I get a bit of time,* *as e dun inā* *I shall have done presently,* *a fan em i tloin* *I found them in the lane,* *gi m(ə) e feu* *give me a few,* *še told me ša wer ie(r)* *they told me (that) thou wast here.* *wi or we bān dān til* *we are going down the hill,* *sud we len im it?* *should we lend him it?* *šel or šel* *stop wol we kum* *they will stop until (while) we come.* *lets as im* *let us or me ask him,* *še perkt ez fe tpeenz wid teen, wit* *she thanked us for the pains we had taken with it.* The *z* in the strong form *uz* is never voiceless as it is in lit. Engl. The weak form *s* is only used when it is attached enclitically to a preceding voiceless consonant.

The strong form *tā* and the weak forms *ta*, *tə* can only be used interrogatively and in subordinate sentences, as *wil tá weš it?* *wilt thou wash it?* *witə len met?* *wilt thou lend me it?* *wies tə kum priu?* (lit. *where hast thou come through*) *where do you come from?* *kan tə diut bi šisen?* *canst thou do it by thyself?* *wen tet redi wil send šet* *when thou art ready we will send thee it.* *as or asl gi še (ə) oepni* *if te elps me, I shall give thee a halfpenny if thou helpest me,* *šat nuen se wil es tə wo(r)* *thou art not so well*



as thou wast, *šal* (never *tal* or *təl*) find im et iz wāk thou wilt find him at his work. At first sight one might be inclined to assume that the forms *tǎ*, *tə* have arisen from assimilation with verbal forms ending in *-t*, e. g. *āt* (§ 396) art, out (§ 394) *oughtest*, *dǎst* (frequently *dǎs* § 390) *durst*; but these are the three solitary instances in which the second person singular ends in *-t* where assimilation could take place. See the personal endings (§ 385). It is far more probable that the forms have arisen from their unaccented position in the sentence. If this is right then the def. art. *t* has a similar origin. However the *t* of the article arose, I certainly do not believe that it is a clipped form of *šat* that, which is regularly used as a demonstrative (§ 354), but never as a rel. pronoun or conjunction; the latter are expressed by *et* (§§ 356, 401). *am bān tə tak šə wi mə* I am going to take thee with me. *ji* or *je* *sed et im it ren* you said that I am in the wrong, *wot did je see tul im?* what did you say to him? *wil je sam mə šem tuez up?* will you pick up those clothes for me? *jəv etn oel tmeit sue jel e tə diu bāt nā wol setədə* you have eaten all the meat so you will have to do without until Saturday, *if je* (not *ji*) *sī mi fašə(r)*, as *im tə kum uem* if you see my father, ask him to come home, *wi soe je i tmln* we saw you in the mill. The old objective form of the second person plural has entirely died out; cp. on the other hand the disappearance in Modern English of the old nom. *ye* except in liturgical and the higher literary language. The pronoun of the second person singular is still extensively used, but it is not so general now as it was twenty years ago. When I was a lad the following was the rule: *šā* was used in every case except that *jī* was used (1) in addressing strangers, especially grown-up people, or as a mark of respect to masters and old people; (2) children in addressing their

parents ; (3) people who had made each other's acquaintance after they had grown up usually employed *jī* in speaking to each other.

The masc. of the third person singular is the only pronoun which has not at least two forms for the obj. case. *im* is no doubt used as a weak form so as to prevent confusion with the obj. case of the plural. *t* is attached to the preceding word. The nominative of the feminine presents great difficulties. Dr. Sweet in his *New English Grammar* (§ 1068) gives the following explanation for the lit. Engl. form *she*: the old demonstrative *sēo* became *shō* through the intermediate stage *seō(sjoo)*, then *shō* became contaminated with the old personal pronoun *hēo*, which gave rise to the form *shēo* which would regularly become *she* in Mod. English. This explanation may or may not be right for the lit. language, but a form *shēo* could not possibly become *šū*, but only *šī* in the W. dial. as also in the other dialects round about Windhill; cp. the *Dialect Tests* in Ellis, *EEPr.* v. On the other hand, the uncontaminated form *shō* would not become *šū* but *šiu* in the modern dialect, cp. *tiu too*, *diu do*, etc. § 164 c; unless we may assume, which I do not believe is the case, that the one solitary example (*šū shoe*, but pl. *šuin* §§ 163-4 c) containing *ū* from older *ō* has not been borrowed from the lit. language. On the various origins of W. *ū* see § 40. For the present the form *šū she* still remains a riddle. The strong form *ðem* is from OE. *ðǣm* (*ðām*), the dat. plural of the demonstrative pronoun *sē*, *sēo*, *ðæt*, whereas the weak forms *em*, *m* are from OE. *heom*, the dat. plural of the personal pronoun *hē*, *hēo*, *hit*.

Examples of the third person are: *iz bīn on trant oel twik he has been on the spree all the week*, *eze fotšt ðat flik e beekn? has he fetched that flitch of bacon?* *i ied it wen e*

wer et jār ās *he heard it when he was at your house*, tiznt main *it is not mine*, eze funt? *has he found it?* gimet give me it, estet? *hast thou it?* wots e dun wit? *what has he done with it?* šuz in e mad ig *she is in a bad temper*, šu or še oles wešez e tmunde *she always washes (the clothes) on the Monday*, eše or es še sared tpigz? *has she served the pigs?* stop wol še kumz *stop until she comes*, đed or đed e gīn me ten šilin fot *they would have given me ten shillings for it*, wil đe suin bi ie(r)? *will they soon be here?* đel suin bi ier if đe kum reit uem *they will soon be here if they come straight (right) home*, al sel jem *I will sell you them*, kan je diu bāt em? *can you do without them?*

It is hardly possible to give a very clearly defined and accurate rule for the use of the weak nominative forms :

a, wi ; ji ; i ; šu ; đe beside

i, we ; je ; e ; še ; đe.

The former set is mostly used in making direct assertions, and the latter in interrogative and subordinate sentences. *i I* and *e he* are never used in making direct assertions, but the other pairs are, and when the one form and when the other is used, seems to depend upon sentence rhythm.

The obj. case of all persons is often used reflexively, as *al weš me nā I will wash myself now*, *am džust bān te don me I am just going to dress myself*, *i leed im dān i tfild he lay down in the field*, *kum fored lad en sit đe dān en al set tketl on come forward lad and sit (thee) down and I will set the kettle on (and make some tea).*

We always use the obj. case where in refined lit. Engl. the nom. is used :

1. After the substantive verb, as *its mī, pī, ē(r), im, uz, jī, đem*, lit. *it is me, thee, her, him, us, you, them*. Note *đemz em et i want those are the ones that I want*.



2. When the verb refers to different persons, as *im en mī went he and I went, Bil en imz guen dān trued Bill and he have gone down the road, uz en ðem we tegeðer oel d'ee we and they were together all the day.*

3. When the subject of the principal sentence is separated from the predicate by a subordinate sentence, as : *im et did ðat out te er he who did that ought to be hanged, uz ets dun se mitš for im me gue te d'ogz fer out ī keez we who have done so much for him may go to the dogs for aught he cares.*

## 2. Possessive.

§ 351. *a.* Conjoint: *mai, (mi) my; āe(r), (we(r)) our; ðai, (ði) thy; jāe(r), (je(r)) your; iz, is his; it its, ē(r), (e(r)) her, ðee(r), (ðe(r)) their.*

The weak forms are in parentheses. As in the personal pronouns so also here the weak forms are far more frequently used than the strong ones. *mi, ði, ðe(r)* are from the Middle English weak forms *mi, ði, ðer*, and not Modern weakenings of the strong forms; otherwise we should have had *ma, ða* for our *mi, ði*, see § 350. *we(r)* has been formed from *wē* after the analogy of *je ye, je(r)*, thus *je: je(r)::wē: we(r)*. *iz* is used before vowels and voiced consonants and *is* before voiceless consonants, as *iz ās his house, iz oen his own, iz muðe(r) his mother, is koit his coat, is faðe(r) his father, este sīn it faðe(r)? hast thou seen its (=the child's) father? it ied wāks its head aches.*

§ 352. *b.* Absolute: *main mine, āz ours, ðain thine, jāz yours, iz his, its its, ēz hers, ðeez theirs.*

## 3. Reflexive.

§ 353.

## FIRST PERSON.

*Singular.*

misen  
 misel  
 miseln

*Plural.*

wesen  
 wesenz  
 wesel  
 weseln

## SECOND PERSON.

öisen  
 öisel  
 öiseln

jösen  
 jösenz  
 jösel  
 jöseln

## THIRD PERSON.

*Singular.*

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
i(s)sen	itsen	esen
i(s)sel	itsel	esel
i(s)seln	itseln	eseln

*Plural.*

öesen  
 öesenz  
 öesel  
 öeseln

The stress is always on the second syllable. When these pronouns are used emphatically the stress on the second syllable is of course stronger than when they are used reflexively. All the forms *-sel*, *-seln*, *-sen* are often heard without any distinction in meaning.

Such a variety of forms must be quite modern, and is probably due to importation from neighbouring dialects. The *-sen*-forms are far more common than either of the other two. In the Eastern North Midland dialects, to which Windhill belongs (Ellis, *EEPr.* v. pp. 364-408), I find the following forms: *-seln* at Huddersfield and Halifax; *-sen* at Bradford, Leeds, Dewsbury, Rotherham, Sheffield, Wakefield. In this division of dialects no *-self*-forms seem to be known.

In order to find out the areas of the *-sel*, *-seln*, and *-sen*-forms I have carefully examined all the classified word-lists and comparative dialect specimens in Ellis, *EEPr.* v, with the following results. *-sel* is the only form that occurs in all the North Northern, West Northern, and East Northern dialects, except at Holderness (S.E. Yorkshire) and South Ainsty, where we find *-sen*. The North North Midland, West North Midland, and South North Midland dialects have only *-sel*. The Border Midland dialects, which embrace the county of Lincolnshire, have only the *-sen*-form. The *-sen*-form does not seem to occur south of Lincolnshire. *-self* is regularly found without exception in all the Eastern dialects. The Mid Southern dialects have *-self*, *-zelf*, except at Much Cowarne (nine miles N.E. of Hereford) we find *-sel* and in Western Dorset *-zel*. The North Border Southern, Mid Border Southern, and South Border Southern dialects have only *-self*. In the East Southern dialects, which embrace almost the whole of Kent, with East Sussex, examples are wanting except that *-saaf*, pl. *-saavz* occurs at Faversham (eight miles W.N.W. of Canterbury). The Northern West Southern dialects regularly have *-zel*. In the Southern West Southern dialects all three forms, *-sel*, *-zel*, and *-self*, occur. For the Western West Southern dialects examples are wanting.



The South Western dialects seem to have *-self*, but more examples are wanting to be certain, as only one example of the reflexive occurs in this division, viz. at Docklow (five miles E. S. E. of Leominster). For the North Western dialects there is only one example given in Ellis, viz. *-sel* for Pulverbach (seven miles S.W. of Shrewsbury).

*wesen*, etc. have been formed from the weak possessive *we(r) our*, which is itself a new formation, § 351. There is no difference in meaning or usage between *wesen* and *wesenz*, *ðesen* and *döesenz*. *jösen* is used for the sing. and plural *yourself*, *yourselves*, but *jesenz* *yourselves* has always a plural meaning.

The simplex *self* occurs in the dialect, as *e tself seem döe on the self same day*.

#### 4. Demonstrative.

##### § 354.

Sing.	<i>ðis this</i>	<i>ðat that</i>	<i>jon yon.</i>
Plural.	<i>ðiez these</i>	<i>ðem those</i>	<i>jon yon.</i>

*ðis* and *ðiez* are often followed by *ie(r) here*, and *ðat*, *ðem* by *ðie(r)*, *there*, as *ðis ier ās wants e lot e tlienin this house wants a lot of cleaning*, *dus te laik ðiez ie(r)? dost thou like these?* a *kānt eit ðat ðie meit I can't eat that meat*, *i ga mē ðat ðie koit he gave me that coat*, *ðem ðier aplz kost tupms those apples cost twopence*, *ðemz vari guid bed ðiez ez or e bete(r) those are very good but these are better*.

*ðem* is the only word used for *those*, a form *ðuez* would be quite foreign to the dialect.

## 5. Interrogative.

## § 355.

*Masc. and Fem.**Neut.*Nom., Obj. *ue who**wot what, wits which.*Gen. *uez whose.*

*uem whom* is never used in the W. dialect. Beside *wot* we have also *wor*, on which see § 290.

## 6. Relative.

§ 356. The relative pronoun is expressed either by *et* for all genders and numbers, or by *ue* for the masc. and fem., *wot* for the neuter. *et* is invariably used when the antecedent is expressed; in other cases we always use *ue*, *wot*. Thus: *im et sed suez reu he who said so is wrong*, *tman et i soe jestede the man whom I saw yesterday*, *tlas et i gav e pund e aplz tul ez etn em oel the lass to whom I gave a pound of apples has eaten them all*, *tkoilz et te bout dan i Windil e vari guid the coals which thou boughtest down in Windhill are very good*, *did je si dem et did it? did you see those who did it? dem men et te so(e) i trued wer on trant those men whom thou sawest in the road were on the spree.*

*a no(e) uez dunt I know who has done it*, *we no(e) uez it iz we know whose it is*, *a noe wot te sez I know what thou sayest*, *a ken or kn ges ue dz bin wi I can guess with whom thou hast been*, *a duent beliv wot e sez I don't believe what he says; but a duent beliv e wed (et) i sez I don't believe a word (that) he says.*

The obj. case of *et*, but never of *ue*, *wot*, is often omitted: *tman i soe the man (whom) I saw*, *tkoilz e bout the coals (which) he bought.*

**et** is of Norse origin and was originally only used as a conjunction with the meaning of *that*. But already in Old Icelandic it came to be used both as a relative pronoun and conjunction just as it still is in the W. dialect: **a no(ə) et im i tgeet** *I know that I am in the way*. See Noreen, *Altisländische und altnordische Grammatik*, § 402. **et** occurs as a rel. pronoun in the Northern English dialects so early as the thirteenth century, see J. A. H. Murray, *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, p. 194.

It may be useful to note here that **čat** is never used in the dialect either as a rel. pronoun or as a conjunction.

#### 7. Indefinite.

##### § 357.

**sum** *some*, **sumdi** *somebody*, **sumət** (lit. *somewhat*) *something, anything*.

**out** *aught*, **nout** *naught, nought*.

**inif**, pl. **iniu** *enough*: **gim(ə) ə feū**, **nee čaz ed iniu** *give me a few, no thou hast had enough*, **eje bried inif?** *have you enough bread?*

**feū** *few*, **ivri** *every*, **oel** *all*, **els** *else*, **sitš** *such*, **uče(r)** *other*.

**oče(r)** (OE. *āwđer*) *either*, **noče(r)** (OE. *nāwđer*) *neither*. Cp. § 123 and see Sievers, OE. Grammar, §§ 346, 348.

**oni** (OE. *ānig*) *any*, **onibodi** *anybody*, **moni** (OE. *monig, manig*) *many*. The **o** in **oni** is due to the influence of the **o** in **moni**. The following question would be quite unintelligible to anyone but a North countryman: **ez or ez oni on je oni on je?** inquired a man of a company of persons, after asking two or three of them individually for a match, lit. *has any on you any on you? i. e. has any of you got one?*

**tuen** (lit. *the one*) *one of two or more*: **tuen on jez dunt**



*one of you has done it.* Strong form **wun** (nom.), weak form **en** (obj.) *one*, pl. **enz** *ones*, **wun enuðe(r)** *one another*, **nue**, weak form **nə** *no*, **nuəbdi** *nobody*; **nuən** *none* has no weak form. **nuən** is often used in the place of **net**: **am nuən bān** *I am not going*, **ðat nuən tful et te liuks** *you are not the fool you look to be.*

**u(e)-ivə(r)** *whoever*, **wotive(r)** or **tšiu-zwot** (lit. *choose-what*) *whatever*.

## CHAPTER X.

### VERBS.

§ 358. The verbs are divided into two great classes:—Strong and Weak—according to the formation of the preterite and past participle. Besides these two great classes of strong and weak verbs, there are a few others which will be treated under the general heading of *Minor Groups*.

§ 359. The strong verbs form their preterite by means of ablaut. In order to facilitate the use of the book for philologists I have sub-divided them into seven classes and have adopted the order given in Sievers' Old English Grammar, §§ 382-97.

A great many verbs which were strong in OE. are now weak in the dialect; on the other hand a few, which were originally weak, have become strong. The lists contain all the strong verbs in general use. When two forms of the preterite and past participle are in existence, the less usual one is enclosed in brackets. Some verbs, which now usually have a weak preterite, still retain the old strong past participle, e. g. *feseen forsaken*, *fretn* beside *frieted fretted*, *mourned*.

There is only one form for the singular and plural of the preterite just as in lit. Engl. The present and

the past participle of all classes have, as a rule, been regularly developed from their corresponding OE. forms. But the preterite of some classes, e. g. the whole of the first and second, are new formations made after the analogy of the pret. of the fourth and partly the fifth classes. Some few verbs have passed over from one class into another. All these points will be discussed in their proper places.

§ 360. The preterite and the past participle of weak verbs end in *-ed*, *-d*, *-t*. See §§ 380-3. Many verbs, originally weak, have both a strong and a weak past participle. See §§ 380-3.

## A. Strong Verbs.

## § 361.

## CLASS I.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. <i>i</i>		<i>ā</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>
W. <i>ai</i>		<i>ee</i>		<i>i</i>
	<i>aid hide</i>	<i>eed</i>		<i>idn</i>
	<i>baid endure</i>	<i>beed</i>		<i>bidn</i>
	<i>bait bite</i>	<i>beet</i>		<i>bitn</i>
	<i>daiv dive</i>	<i>deev</i>		<i>divm</i>
	<i>dlaid glide</i>	<i>dleed</i>		<i>dlidn</i>
	<i>draiv drive</i>	<i>dreev</i>		<i>drivm</i>
	<i>kontraiv contrive</i>	<i>kontreev</i>		<i>kontrivm</i>
	<i>raid ride</i>	<i>reed</i>		<i>ridn</i>
	<i>rait write</i>	<i>reet</i>		<i>ritn</i>
	<i>raiv tear</i>	<i>reev</i>		<i>rivm</i>
	<i>raiz rise</i>	<i>reez</i>		<i>rizn</i>
	<i>slaid slide</i>	<i>sleed</i>		<i>slidn</i>
	<i>straid stride</i>	<i>streed</i>		<i>stridn</i>
	<i>straik strike</i>	<i>streek</i>		<i>strukn</i>
	<i>straiv strive</i>	<i>streev</i>		<i>strivm</i>



<i>Infn.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
šain <i>shine</i>	šeen		šaind
šait <i>cacare</i>	šeet		šitn
praiv <i>thrive</i>	preøv		privm

§ 362. The pret. of all verbs of this class is a new formation. The *ee* can arise neither from the OE. singular nor plural form. From the former we should have had *ue* (§ 122) and from the latter *i* (§ 89). The only classes of verbs which regularly have *ee* in the pret. are the fourth (§ 371) and part of the fifth (§ 372). To merely say that the pret. of Class I has been formed after the analogy of Class IV and part of Class V would be avoiding the real difficulty, which consists in giving a satisfactory reason why they should have had such an influence, seeing that they had no forms in common with Class I in OE. One might perhaps be inclined to think that the identity of the vowel in a pp. like *ʒifenn given* (Ormulum, i. 71) with that in a pp. like *risenn risen* (Ormulum, ii. 47) may have given rise to the new formation. But that would not do. In the dialect the pret. of *gi(v)* is *ga(v)*=Ormulum *ʒaff*, *gaff*, ii. 16. At present I cannot even suggest a satisfactory explanation.

§ 363. The pp. of *šain* is always weak, and I have also occasionally heard a weak pret. *šaind*. For the pret. of *straik* I have often heard *striuk*, *strak*, the latter of which seems to be a shortening of the Northern ME. form *strāk*; the pp. of this verb corresponds to the early Mod. Engl. lit. form *struken*.

§ 364. *aid* (OE. *hȳdan*) and *daiv* (OE. *dȳfan*) were weak in OE. *raiv* (O. Icel. *rīfa*) and *praiv* (O. Icel. *prīfa*) are of Norse origin. *straiv* (O. Fr. *estriver*) was already strong in ME. *kontraiv* must be a late borrowing from

lit. Engl., the ME. form **controuen** ( $u = v$ ) from O. Fr. **controver** would not have become **kontraiv** in the W. dialect.

## CLASS II.

§ 365.				
	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. ēo		ēa	u	o
W. ī		eē		o
	iu (§ 187)	eē		o
	ī	eu		ou
	frīz <i>freeze</i>	freez		frozn
	tlīv <i>cleave, split</i>	tleev		tlovnm
	tšīuz <i>choose</i>	tšeez		tšozn
	flī <i>fly</i>	fleu		floun

§ 366. All the other verbs, which formerly belonged to this class, have become weak.

OE. **cēosan** would regularly have become \***tšiz** (§ 187) in the dialect. **tšīuz** seems to be an early borrowing of the ME. West Midland form **chūsen**, which would regularly become **tšīuz** in the dialect.

The **eē** in the pret. is not regularly developed from OE. **ēa**, which has become **ie** (§ 179), but is due to the analogy of such verbs as **weev** *wove*, **neəd** *kneaded*. Just as we have the pp. **wovm**, **nodn**, pret. **weev**, **need**, so to the pp. **frozn**, **tlovnm**, **tšozn** there has been formed a new preterite **freez**, **tleev**, **tšeez**.

## CLASS III.

§ 367. This class had in OE. four sub-divisions:

1. Verbs having a medial nasal + a consonant.
2.       "       "       "       l +       "
3.       "       "       "       r or h +       "

4. When the stem vowel was followed by two consonants other than a nasal, l, r, or h + a consonant. Sievers, OE. Gr. §§ 386-9.

All verbs originally belonging to 2. have become weak. The same also applies to sub-divisions 3. and 4. with the exception of *feit fight*, and *brust burst*.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
1. OE. i	o (a)	u	u
W. i	a		u
i	e (§ 59)		u
begin <i>begin</i>	began		begun
spin <i>spin</i>	span		spun
swim <i>swim</i>	swom § 58 (swam)		swum
win <i>win</i>	wan (won)		wun
bind <i>bind</i>	ban		bun
find <i>find</i>	fan		fun
wind <i>wind</i>	wan (won)		wun
run <i>run</i>	ran		run
2. brin <i>bring</i>	brer		brur
din <i>reproach, revile</i>	der		dur
flin <i>throw</i>	fler		flur
in <i>hang</i>	er		ur
rin <i>wring</i>	rer		ru
rin <i>ring</i>	rer		ru
sin <i>sing</i>	ser		su
slin <i>sling</i>	sler		slur
sprin <i>spring</i>	spre		sprur
stin <i>sting</i>	ster		stur
strin <i>string</i>	stere		strur
swin <i>swing</i>	swere		swur
tlin <i>cling</i>	tlere		tlur
drink <i>drink</i>	dreke		drur



<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
<b>sink</b> <i>sink</i>	<b>senk</b>		<b>sukn</b>
<b>slink</b> <i>slink</i>	<b>slenk</b>		<b>slukn</b>
<b>stink</b> <i>stink</i>	<b>stenk</b>		<b>stukn</b>
<b>šrink</b> <i>shrink</i>	<b>šrenk</b>		<b>šrukn</b>

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
3. W. Sax. <b>eo</b>	<b>ea</b>	<b>u</b>	<b>o</b>
O. North. <b>e</b>	<b>æ</b>	<b>u</b>	<b>o</b>
W. <b>ei</b> (§ 87)	<b>ee</b>		<b>o</b>
feit <i>fight</i>	<b>feet</b>		<b>fotn</b>

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
4. OE. <b>e</b>	<b>æ</b>	<b>u</b>	<b>o</b>
W. <b>u</b>		<b>a</b>	<b>u</b>
<b>brust</b> <i>burst</i>		<b>brast</b>	<b>brusn</b>
<b>prust</b> <i>thrust</i>		<b>prast</b>	<b>prusn</b>

§ 368. On the present form *run*, see Sweet NE. Gr. § 1382. The pret. and pp. *ban*, *fan*, *wan* and *bun*, *fun*, *wun* are very widely spread in the Midland and Northern dialects, see the Word-lists in Ellis, EEPr. v. The pret. *brer* and pp. *brun* are no doubt new formations after the analogy of forms like *ser*, *sur*; the weak pret. and pp. *brout* is also much used, but is not so common as the strong forms. *in* (ME. *hengen*, O. Icel. *hengja*) and *rin* (OE. (h)*ringan*) were originally weak verbs. *din* (O. Icel. *dengja*), *fin* (O. Icel. *flengja*), *slin* (O. Icel. *slöngva*) are of Norse origin. *strin* seems to be quite a modern formation from the noun.

The pp. of verbs whose stem ends in *nk* regularly lose the medial guttural *n* in the W. dialect. I have assumed in the Phonology (§ 274) that *n* has disappeared through assimilation before the following *kn* in the pp. of these verbs. This is possible and not at all improbable; but we must not exclude the possibility that some of these pp. may be

of Norse origin, e. g. *druk* (O. Icel. *drukkenn*), *suk* (O. Icel. *sokkenn*), and that the remaining *rk*-verbs may have followed the analogy of these. This is a point well worth investigating, but of the five verbs ending in *-rk* in the present and preterite, Ellis has unfortunately only the pp. of *drink*, and I have accordingly read through all his Word-lists, Dialect tests, and Comparative Specimens to see how far the form without medial *ɾ* in the pp. extends. The following is the result: The medial *ɾ* is retained in all the Eastern, Western, and Southern dialects, with the exception of South Devon (Ellis, p. 163), which is probably a mistake on the part of Dr. Ellis' informant. All the Border Midland, Southern, North Midland, Western Mid Midland, Eastern Mid Midland, East Mid Midland, Western South Midland, Eastern South Midland, Northern North Midland, and Western North Midland dialects have medial *ɾ* except at Colne Valley and at Burnley, where double forms—without and with medial *ɾ*—seem to occur (pp. 334 and 351). In the Eastern North Midland division to which my own dialect belongs the form without medial *ɾ* is found at Huddersfield, Halifax, Dewsbury which have *drufen*, at Keighley, Bradford, Leeds, Rotherham, Elland, and Calverley where the nasal has disappeared before the following *k*; but medial *ɾ* occurs at Barnsley, Sheffield, and Marsden (seven miles S. W. of Huddersfield). In the East Northern division, Mid Yorkshire, North Mid Yorkshire, New Malton, Lower Nidderdale, Washam River district, South Cleveland, North East Coast, Danby and Skelton in Cleveland, and Whitby, all have the form without medial *ɾ*, but Market Weighton, Holderness, Malton, Pickering, and The Moors, Sutton and Goole retain the medial guttural nasal. All the West Northern dialects—for which there are a great number of examples in Ellis—lose the

medial *n* except at Upper Swaledale. The same is also the case for the North Northern dialects, except that at Newcastle-on-Tyne the medial *n* seems to exist (Ellis, p. 647). For the Lowland division of English dialect districts in Scotland only forms without medial *n* are registered. It is however important to note that Dr. Murray, *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, has pp. *drunk* beside *drukken*, and only *slunk*, *stunk*, *sunk*, *schrunk* (*scrynkit*). This would certainly seem to favour the idea that our *druk* is of Norse origin, and that the pp. of the four other verbs have been formed after the analogy of it.

In feet *fought* the vowel of the singular seems to have been carried over to the plural at an early period. The latter form then became generalized. The short *o* in the pp. is quite regular (§ 100).

On the forms *brust*, *brast*, *brusn* see Sweet, *NE. Gr.* § 1354, and on *prust* (*ME. prusten*, *prusten*, *O. Icel. prýsta*) see loc. cit. § 1348.

## CLASS IV.

## § 369.

	<i>Infjn.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
W. Sax.	e	æ	ē	o
O. North.	e	æ	ē	o
1. W.	ei (§ 87)	ee (§ 70)	ou (§ 103)	
	<i>steil steal</i>	<i>steel</i>	<i>stoun</i>	
2. W.	ie (§ 75)	ee	oe (§ 104a)	
	<i>bie(r) bear</i>	<i>bee(r)</i>	<i>boen</i>	
	<i>swie(r) swear</i>	<i>swee(r)</i>	<i>swoen</i>	
	<i>šie(r) shear</i>	<i>šee(r)</i>	<i>šoen</i>	
	<i>wie(r) wear</i>	<i>wee(r)</i>	<i>woen</i>	
3. W.	e (§ 88)	a	o	
	<i>brek break</i>	<i>brak</i>	<i>brokn</i>	



§ 370. To this class also belongs **kum** (OE. *cuman*) *come*, **kom** (*kam*), **kum** (*kumd*).

§ 371. **wie(r)** (OE. *werian*) was originally a weak verb, but has become strong after the analogy of **bie(r)**, **šie(r)**. Similarly **swie(r)** (OE. *swerian*, pret. sing. *swōr*) has passed over from the sixth class into this.

The *ee* in the preterite is due to levelling. The vowel of the pret. singular of strong verbs was often extended to the plural already in ME. Then this *a* being in an open syllable became lengthened and was afterwards levelled out into the singular; so that the preterites with *ee* in this and the fifth class are really generalized plural stem-forms. The old pret. pl. form with *ǣ* (*ē*) would have become *ī* in the dialect, § 130. On the other hand, **brak** is the old sing. form. The same is also the case with the *a* in the pret. of verbs of Class V.

## CLASS V.

§ 372.	<i>Infm.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
W. Sax.	e	æ	ǣ	e
O. North.	e	æ	ē	e
1. W. <b>ei</b> (§ 87)		<b>ee</b> (§ 371)		<b>o</b>
	<b>neid knead</b>	<b>need</b>		<b>nodn</b>
	<b>speik speak</b>	<b>speek (spak)</b>		<b>spokn</b>
	<b>spreid spread</b>	<b>spreed</b>		<b>sprodn</b>
	<b>treid tread</b>	<b>treed</b>		<b>trodn</b>
	<b>weiv weave</b>	<b>weev</b>		<b>wovm</b>
2. W. <b>ei</b> (§ 87)		<b>ee</b>		<b>e</b> (§ 73)
	<b>eit eat</b>	<b>eet</b>		<b>etn</b>
3. W. <b>e</b> (§ 88)		<b>a</b> (§ 371)		<b>e</b> (§ 73)
	<b>get get</b>	<b>gat</b>		<b>getn</b>
4. W. <b>i</b> (§ 77)		<b>a</b> (§ 371)		<b>ī</b>
	<b>gi(v)</b>	<b>ga(v)</b>		<b>gīn</b> (§ 79)

1. **spreid** was a weak verb in OE. (*sprædan*, pret. *sprædde*). The pp. of this sub-division have been formed after the analogy of verbs of the fourth class. The pret. **spak** is very often heard.

2. The pret. **eet** is a new formation made after the analogy of **weiv**, etc. The OE. form sing. *ǣt*, pl. *ǣton* would have become \**it* (§ 130).

4. Instead of **gīn** I have very often heard **gen**, which is no doubt due to the influence of **etn**, **getn**.

## § 373.

	<i>Infjn.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
W. Sax.	i	æ	ǣ	e
O. North.	i	æ	ē	e
1. W.	i	a (§ 371)		i
	<i>bid invite to a funeral</i>	<i>bad</i>		<i>bidn</i>
	<i>it hit</i>	<i>at</i>		<i>itn</i>
	<i>nit knit</i>	<i>nat</i>		<i>nitn</i>
	<i>sit sit</i>	<i>sat</i>		<i>sitn</i>
	<i>slit slit</i>	<i>slat</i>		<i>slitn</i>
	<i>spit spit</i>	<i>spat</i>		<i>spitn</i>
	<i>split split</i>	<i>splat</i>		<i>splitn</i>
2. W.	i	e (§ 59)		u
	<i>dig dig</i>	<i>deg</i>		<i>dug</i>
3. W.	i	a		u
	<i>stik stick</i>	<i>stak</i>		<i>stuk</i>

1. *it* (O. Icel. *hitta find*), *nit*, *slit*, *spit*, *split* were originally weak verbs. I have also often heard the weak pret. and pp. *nited*; *bidn* (OE. *beden*, but already ME. *bidden* with *i* from the present), *sitn* (OE. *seten*, but already ME. *siten*).

2. *dig* was formerly weak (ME. *diggen*, *diggede*). The pp. *dug* is difficult to explain. According to Sweet, NE.

Gr. § 1370, the lit. form *dug* does not occur until towards the end of the Early Modern English period (1500-1650). The pp. *dugon* is also sometimes heard.

3. *stik* (OE. *stician*) was originally a weak verb. The pp. *stuk* may owe its *u* to the influence of *stun*, Sweet, NE. Gr. § 1376.

§ 374. To this class also belongs *sī* (OE. *sēon*) *see*, pret. *soe* (§ 63), pp. *sīn* = Old North. *gesēn*.

## CLASS VI.

§ 375.	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. a		ō	a
1. W. a (§ 71)		iu (§ 164)	ee (§ 312, 4)
	<i>tak take</i>	<i>tiuk</i>	<i>teen</i>
2. W. oe (§ 63)		iu (§ 164 c)	oe
	<i>droe draw</i>	<i>driu</i>	<i>droen</i>
3. W. a		ui (§ 163)	ui
	<i>stand stand</i>	<i>stuid</i>	<i>stuidn</i>

*stuidn* has its vowel from the preterite. A weak pret. and pp. *standed* is not uncommon. I have also heard a pp. *studn*, the vowel of which seems to be due to the influence of the literary form *stood*.

§ 376.	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. ēa		ō	a(æ)
W. ee		iu (§ 164 c)	ee (§ 65)
	<i>slee slay</i>	<i>sliu</i>	<i>sleen</i>

The *ee* of the present is from the past participle. *šak* *shake* generally has the weak pret. and pp. *šakt*; but pret. *šiuk* (§ 164) and pp. *šakn* are not uncommon. The pp. of *fesak* *forsake* is *feseen* (§ 312, 4).



## CLASS VII.

§ 377.	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE.	ā	ēo	ā
W.	oə (§ 123)	iu (§ 190)	oə
	bloe <i>blow</i>	bliu	bloen
	kroē <i>crow</i>	kriu	kroen
	moe <i>mow</i>	miu	moen
	noē <i>know</i>	niu	noen
	snoē <i>snow</i>	sniu	snoen
	soē <i>sow</i>	siu	soen
	þoē <i>thaw</i>	þiu	þoen
	þroē <i>throw</i>	þriu	þroen

þoē was a weak verb in OE. (þāwian or þāwan); snoē (OE. snāw) is the noun used as a verb, which has formed its pret. and pp. after the analogy of the other verbs of this class.

§ 378.	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE.	ō	ēo	ō
W.	ou (§ 166)	iu (§ 190)	ou
	grou <i>grow</i>	griu	groun

§ 379.	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE.	ea(a)	ēo	ea(a)
W.	oə (§ 62)	e (§ 192 a)	oə
	foel <i>fall</i>	fel	foeln

## B. Weak Verbs.

§ 380. The weak verbs are best classified according to their formation of the preterite and past participle. We thus distinguish three classes:—1. -ed, 2. -d, 3. -t.

Paragraphs 381-3 contain a fairly complete list of verbs which either differ from literary English in the preterite and past participle, or are interesting from other points of view. When the pret. or pp. has two forms, the less usual one is enclosed in brackets.

## CLASS I.

§ 381. The preterite and past participle generally take -*ed* when the present ends in -*t* or -*d*. But a few verbs with short stem-vowels, whose present ends in -*t*, have the same form in the pret. and past participle; and a few others with a long stem vowel in the present have a short vowel in the pret. and pp.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
bend <i>bend</i>	bended (bent)	bended (bent)
bīld <i>build</i>	belt (bīlded)	belt (bīlded)
blīd <i>bleed</i>	blīded (bled)	blīded (bled)
bluid <i>bleed</i>	bluided	bluided
brīd <i>breed</i>	brīded (bred)	brīded (bred)
ōt <i>hurt</i>	ōt (ōted)	ōt (ōtn)
fīd <i>feed</i>	fīded (fed)	fīded (fedn)
grund <i>grind</i>	grunded	grunded
kest <i>cast</i>	kest (kested)	kested (kesn)
lied <i>lead</i>	lieded (led)	lieded (ledn)
melt <i>melt</i>	melted	melted
od <i>hold</i>	oded (eld)	odn (oded)
send <i>send</i>	sended (sent)	sended (sent)
skrat <i>scratch</i>	skrated	skrated (skratn)
spend <i>spend</i>	spended (spent)	spended (spent)
šuit <i>shoot</i>	šuited	šuited (šotn)
kost <i>cost</i>	kost (kosted)	kost (kosted)
kut <i>cut</i>	kut	kut (kutn)

<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
let <i>let</i>	let	let (letn)
put <i>put</i>	put	put (putn)
set <i>set</i>	set	set (setn)
šut <i>shut</i>	šut	šut (šutn)
wed <i>marry</i>	wed	wed (wedn)
wet <i>wet</i>	wet (weted)	wet (weted, wetn)
līt <i>light</i>	let (līted)	let (letn, līted)
mīt <i>meet</i>	met	met (metn)
rīd <i>read</i>	red	red
tīm <i>pour out</i>	tem (temd)	tem (temd)
biet <i>beat</i>	bet	bet (betn)
friet <i>fret</i>	frieted (fret)	frieted (fretn)
swiet <i>sweat</i>	swieted (swet)	swieted (swetn)
tšiet <i>cheat</i>	tšieted (tšet)	tšieted (tšetn)
triet <i>treat</i>	tret (trieted)	tretn (trieted)

When I was a boy pret. and pp. forms like *bent*, *bled*, *led*, *spent*, etc., were hardly ever heard, but through the spread of elementary education they are now much used, especially among the younger generation, and will no doubt in the course of time entirely supplant the other forms. In like manner the strong pp. *kesn*, *putn*, *fretn*, etc., were far more common twenty years ago than they are now.

Forms like *let lit*, *lighted*, *belt* have been formed after the analogy of such pret. as *met*, *red*, etc., where the vowel was shortened before the double consonants (e. g. pret. *mette*) already in ME.

## CLASS II.

§ 382. The preterite and past participle generally take -d when the present ends in a voiced sound other than -d.



<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
bōn <i>burn</i>	bōnd	bōnd
briu <i>brew</i>	briud	briud (briun)
diel <i>deal</i>	dield (delt)	dield (delt)
driem <i>dream</i>	driemd (dremt)	driemd (dremt)
er <i>hang</i>	erd	erd
eu <i>hew</i>	eud	eud (eun)
fīl <i>feel</i>	fīld (felt)	fīld (felt)
iē(r) <i>hear</i>	iēd	iēd
leē <i>lay</i>	leēd	leēd (leēn)
lein <i>lean</i>	leind	leind
len <i>lend</i>	lēnd	lēnd
lien <i>learn</i>	liēnd	liēnd
liēv <i>leave</i>	liēvd (left)	liēvd (left)
lig <i>lie down</i>	ligd	ligd
loiz <i>lose</i>	loizd (lost)	loizd (lost)
mien <i>mean</i>	miēnd (ment)	miēnd (ment)
nīl <i>kneel</i>	nīld (nelt)	nīld (nelt)
riu <i>rue</i>	riud	riud (riun)
seē <i>say</i>	sed	sed
sel <i>sell</i>	seld	seld
seu <i>sew</i>	seud	seud (seun)
siez <i>seize</i>	siezd (seez)	siezd
smel <i>smell</i>	smeld	smeld
spel <i>spell</i>	speld	speld
spil <i>spill</i>	spild	spild
spoil <i>spoil</i>	spoild	spoild
streu <i>strew</i>	streud	streud (streun)
swel <i>swell</i>	sweld	sweld
šēov <i>shave</i>	šēvd	šēvd
šeu <i>show</i>	šeud	šeud (šeun)
šū <i>shoe</i>	šūd	šūd
tel <i>tell</i>	teld	teld

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
tlueð <i>clothe</i>	tlueðð	tlueðð
tšeu <i>chew</i>	tšeud	tšeud (tšeun)
wokn <i>wake, awake</i>	woknð	woknð
gue <i>go</i>	went	guen
bai <i>buy</i>	bout	bout

The forms *delt, felt, left, lost, ment, nelt*, and in Class III *krept, slept, swept*, are the literary forms which are now very commonly used among the younger people.

We regularly use *læ, leəd, leed (læen)* in speaking of a hen, pigeon, etc.; but in other cases *læ* and *lig* are equally used transitively or intransitively without any distinction in meaning: *al lig i bed wol brekfes(t) taim I will lie in bed until breakfast time, al lig me dān I will lie (me) down, al lig it e tflue(r) I will lay it on the floor, ðe leed or ligd wol ðe we te lat fe ðe wāk they lay until they were too late for their work, wi ligd or leed ez dān we lay down, ðev leed (ligd or læen) oel tbleem e mī they laid all the blame on me.*

### CLASS III.

§ 383. The preterite and past participle generally take *t* when the present ends in a voiceless consonant other than *t*.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
elp <i>help</i>	elpt	elpt
katš <i>catch</i>	katšt	katšt
kriþ <i>creep</i>	kriþt (kreþt)	kriþt (kreþm, kreþt)
kus <i>kiss</i>	kust	kust (kusn)
reik <i>reach</i>	reikt	reikt
slip <i>sleep</i>	slipt (sleþt)	slipt (sleþt)
swip <i>sweep</i>	swipt (sweþt)	swipt sweþt

<i>Infn.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
šap <i>shape</i>	šapt	šapt
teitš <i>teach</i>	teitšt (tout)	teitšt (tout)
weš <i>wash</i>	wešt	wešt
pip <i>peep</i>	pept (pīpt)	pept (pīpt)
sīk <i>seek</i>	sīkt (sout)	sīkt (sout)
pink <i>think</i>	pout	pout
wēk <i>work</i>	wēkt (rout)	wēkt (rout)
mak <i>make</i>	meed	meed

#### Verbal Endings.

##### § 384.

Present : The first person singular and the whole of the plural generally have no special endings, except when the subject of the sentence is a relative pronoun. See § 395, p. 156. The second and third persons singular end in *-ez*, *-z*, *-s*. *-ez* is used after the spirants *s*, *z*, *š*, *ž*, as *misez* *misses*, *raizez* *risest*, *rises*, *wišez* *wishest*, *wishes*, *sinžez* *singest*, *singes*; *-z* after voiced sounds, as *weivz* *weavest*, *weaves*, *lenz* *lendest*, *lends*, *duz* *dost*, *does*; *-s* after other voiceless sounds, as *elps* *helpest*, *helps*, *wōks* *workest*, *works*, *oits* *eatest*, *eats*.

On the personal endings of the verbs *have* and *be*, see §§ 395, 6.

Preterite : The singular and plural of strong verbs have no special endings. The singular and plural of weak verbs end in *-ed*, *-d*, *-t* for all persons. See §§ 380, 385.

Participles : The present participle ends in *-in* (§§ 276, 385). The past participle of strong verbs ends in vocalic *-n* after dentals (§ 269), *-n* after gutturals (§ 271), and *-m* after labials (§ 270). The past participle of weak verbs ends in *-ed*, *-d*, *-t*. See §§ 381-3.



**Infinitive:** The infinitive has no special ending just as in lit. Engl.

**Paradigms.**

§ 385. The conjugation of **er** *hang* and **brek** *break* will serve as models.

Indic. Pres. Sing. 1.	er	brek
	2. erz	breks
	3. erz	breks
Plur.	er	brek
Indic. Pret. Sing.	erd	brak
Plur.	erd	brak
Imper. Sing. and Plur.	er	brek
Infin.	er	brek
Pres. Part.	erin	brekin
Past Part.	erd	brokn

§ 386. The future, the perfect tenses, and the passive voice are formed the same as in lit. Engl. The subjunctive mood has entirely gone out of use.

## § 387. TABLE OF TENSES.

Tense.	Indefinite.	Imperfect and Continuous.	Perfect.	Perfect and Continuous.
Present	a brek <i>I break</i>	am brekin <i>I am breaking</i>	av brokro <i>I have broken</i>	av b̄in brekin <i>I have been break- ing</i>
Preterite	a brak <i>I broke</i>	a we brekin <i>I was breaking</i>	ad brokro <i>I had broken</i>	ad b̄in brekin <i>I had been break- ing</i>
Future	as brek <i>I shall break</i>	as b̄i brekin <i>I shall be breaking</i>	as e brokro <i>I shall have broken</i>	as e b̄in brekin <i>I shall have been breaking</i>

NOTE.—The full conjugation of the auxiliary verbs will be found : *shall* (§ 391), *will* (§ 397), *be* (§ 396), *have* (§ 395).



## C. Minor Groups.

## a. Preterite-Presents.

§ 388. In tenses where it has been thought advisable I have added the affirmative and interrogative forms with and without negation. On the various forms assumed by the personal pronouns, see § 350.

I. *can*.

§ 389. Pres. strong form **kan**, weak forms **kən**, **kr**. Pret. strong form **kud**, weak **kəd**. The weak form **kr** is mostly used in combination with the personal pronouns.

## AFFIRMATIVELY.

## Present.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i	kan or kr	wī, we kan or kr
čā, tā, te	„ „	jī, je „ „
ī, e	} „ „	čee, če, če „ „
šū, šə		

## Pret.

ai, a, i	kud or kəd	wī, we kud or kəd
čā, tā, te	„ „	jī, je „ „
ī, e	} „ „	čee, če, če „ „
šū, šə		

Affirmatively with *not*.

Pres.  
ai, a, i, kanet or kānt  
etc.

Pret.  
ai, a, i kudnt or kədnet  
etc.



## INTERROGATIVELY.

## Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
kan ai, a, i ?	kan wī, wē ?
„ čā, tā, tē ?	„ jī, jē ?
„ ĭ, ē ?	„ čee, če, če ?
„ šū, še ?	

## Pret.

kud ai, a, i ?	kud wī, wē ?
etc.	etc.

Interrogatively with *not*.

Pres	Pret.
kanet or kānt ai, a, i ?	kudnt ai, a, i ?
etc.	etc.

**kud**, **kød** are used both as an infin. and past part., unless, as is more probable, the use of **kud**, **kød**, in such cases, is due to the contamination of two constructions, as **a ius tē kud** or **kød diut** *I used to be able to do it*, **ad e dunt if id kud** (never **kød**) *I would have done it if I had been able*.

2. *dare*.

§ 390. This verb presents no special peculiarities. I shall therefore only give the first person singular of each tense in use. The final **t** regularly disappears in the pret. before the following negative. A weak form **dē** only occurs in the phrase **a dē see** *I dare say*.

Present.	Pret.
ai, a, i dāe(r)	ai, a, i dēst
ai, a, i dārent	ai, a, i, dēsnt
dāer ai, i ?	dēst ai, i ?
dārent ai, i ?	dēsnt ai, i ?

3. *shall.*

§ 391. Present strong form *sal*, weak *sl*, *s*. Pret. strong form *sud*, weak *sed*, *st*.

## AFFIRMATIVELY.

## Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	
ai, a sal	{ wī sal	
aisl, asl		{ wīsl, wesl
ais, as		{ wīs, wes
čā sal	{ jī, je sal	
čāsl		{ jīsl, jesl
čas		{ jis, jes
ī sal	{ čee, če, če sal	
īsl		{ čeesl, česl, čestl
īs		{ čees, čes, čes
sū, še sal		
šūsl, šesl		
šūs, šes		

## Pret.

ai, a, i sud or sed	{ wī, we sud or sed	
aist, ast		{ wīst, west
čā, tā, te sud or sed	{ jī, je sud or sed	
čast		{ jīst, jest
ī, e sud or sed	{ čee, če, če sud or sed	
īst		{ čeesl, čestl, čest
šū, še sud or sed		
šūst, šest		



Affirmatively with *not*.

## Present.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a salnt	}	wī, we, salnt
ai, a sānt		wī, we sānt
aisl, asl net		wīsl, wesl net
ais, as net		wīs, wes net
čā salnt or sānt	}	jī, je salnt or sānt
čāsl, čās net		jīsl, jesl net
ī salnt, sānt	}	}
īsl, īs net		
šū, še salnt or sānt		
šūsl, šesl net		
šūs, šes net		

## Pret.

ai, a sudnt	}	wī, we sudnt
ai, a sed net		wī, we sed net
aist, ast net		wīst, west net
etc.		etc.

## INTERROGATIVELY.

## Present.

sal ai, a, i ?	sal wī, we ?
„ čā, tā, te ?	„ jī, je ?
„ ī, e ?	„ čee, če, če ?
„ šū, še ?	

## Pret.

sud ai, a, i ?	sud wī, we ?
„ čā, tā, te ?	„ jī, je ?
„ ī, e ?	„ čee, če, če ?
„ šū, še ?	



Interrogatively with *not*.

Pres.	Pret.
salnt, sânt ai, a, i ?	sudnt ai, a, i ?
etc.	etc.

There is no difference in meaning between the weak forms *s*, *st* and *sl*, *sed*, but only in usage. The former are never used except in combination with the personal pronouns, as *aset bi te-moen I shall have it by to-morrow*, *ðest e guen if ðed kud they should have gone if they had been able*, *tmen sl (never s) et the men shall have it*, *ði faðe sed gim(e) e feu thy father should give me a few*. But the difference in use between *s* and *sl*, *st* and *sed* in combination with pronouns seems to be due to sentence rhythm.

4. *must*.

§ 392. To express lit. Engl. *must*, we have two words which are never confounded in use :

1. Strong form *mun*, weak *men* which expresses a necessity dependent upon the will of a person, as *a men get mi wāk duin bi te-nīt I must get my work done by to-night*, *je men tel im wen e kumz et as bi bak inā you must tell him when he comes that I shall be back presently*, *mun i gue wi je ? must I go with you ?*

*mun*, *men* is sometimes used to express *may*, *can*, as *ða men pink wot te laiks bed ðal e te diut you may think what you like but you will have to do it*, *mun ðe stop ? may mean either must they stop ? or may they stop ?*

The weak form *med* (§ 393), which generally means *might*, is also used as a preterite of *mun*, as *šu sed ðe med oeðer eit ðat e diu bāt out she said they must either eat that or do without anything*.

*mun* is of Norse origin, O. Icel. inf. *mono*, later *munu*

*shall, will*, pres. sing. **mon**, later **mun**, pl. **monom**, later **munum**, pret. **munda**. The verb presents no peculiarities, so that only the first person is given here.

*Sing.*

ai, a, i mun or mēn

„ „ „ munet or muent

mun ai, a, i ?

munet or muent ai, a, i ?

*Plur.*

wī, we mun or mēn

„ „ munet or muent

mun wī, we ?

munet or muent wī, we ?

2. For *must* we use **must**, which has no weak form, when it implies a logical or natural necessity, as **ða must bi e fuil if tē pinks im bān tē diut you must be (surely you are) a fool if you think I am going to do it, ðem et sed ðat must bi rēn i ðer ied those who said that must be wrong in their heads**. In these and similar cases **mun**, **mēn** is never used. Cp. **ðe múst kum ðis wee = Lowland Scotch thay byd cum thys way** with **ðe mēn kum ðis wee = Lowland Scotch thay mæn cum this way**; the former implying that there is no other road, the latter that they are under personal restraint to take this road. On the Scotch verbs **byd**, **mæn** see *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, by Dr. Murray, pp. 217-8.

### 5. *may*.

§ 393. Present strong form **mee**, weak **mē**. Preterite strong form **mud**, weak **mēd**. **mud** is a new formation made after the analogy of **sud should**, **kud could**.

### AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

*Sing.*

ai, a, i mee or mē

etc.

*Plur.*

wī, we mee or mē

etc.

	Pret.	
<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i mud or mēd etc.		wī, we mud or mēd etc.

Affirmatively with *not*.

Pres.		Pret.
ai, a, i meent		ai a, i mudnt
„ „ „ menet etc.		„ „ „ mudnet etc.

## INTERROGATIVELY.

## Present.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
me ai, a, i ?		mee wī, we ?
mee dā, tā, tē ? etc.		etc.

The *e* of *mee* regularly disappears before a following vowel (§ 193). After the analogy of *me i ? may I ? me e ? may he ?* I have often heard *me we ? may we ?* etc.

## Pret.

mud ai, a, i ? etc.	mud wī, we ? etc.
------------------------	----------------------

Interrogatively with *not*.

Pres.		Pret.
meent ai, a, i ? etc.		mudnt ai, a, i ? etc.

6. *ought*.

§ 394. *out* remains uninflected for all persons, so that it will be sufficient to give the first person only: *ai, a, i out, outnt or outnet. out ai, a, i ? outnt ai, a, i ?*



b. *have.*

§ 395. Pres. strong forms *ev, e*, weak *ev, e*. Pret. strong form *ed*, weak *ed*.

The present forms *e, e* are regular only before consonants: as *e dun inā I shall have done presently*, a *sed e guen bed fe ōi I should have gone but for thee*; but we always say, *ai ev em I have them*, as *et or ev it I shall have it*. In combination with the pronouns we now use the *v* form before consonants, as *a or av dun I have done*.

The vowel disappears in the weak forms *ev, ed* when preceded by the nom. of the personal pronouns, *av I have*, *wiv we have*, etc. *ad sīn im I had seen him*, but *tmen ed sīn im the men had seen him*. And sometimes the verb disappears altogether, as *a faiv on em I have five of them*, *ŏe guen uem they have gone home*, *ŏe stoun em they have stolen them*, *wi or we funt we have found it*; but *wi or we fant we found it*. See § 249.

The final *-z* in the second and third persons singular becomes *-s* before voiceless consonants, as *este ? hast thou ? if tes te diut if thou hast to do it*.

## AFFIRMATIVELY.

<i>Sing.</i>	Present.	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>ai, a, i ev or e</i> }		{ <i>wī we ev or e</i>
<i>aiv, av, iv</i> }		{ <i>wiv wev</i>
<i>ŏā, tā, te ez</i> }		{ <i>jī, je ev or e</i>
<i>ŏāz, tāz, tez</i> }		{ <i>jiv,jev</i>
<i>ī, e, ez</i> }		
<i>īz, ez</i> }		{ <i>ŏe, ŏe ev or e</i>
<i>šū, še ez</i> }		{ <i>ŏeev, ŏev, ŏev</i>
<i>šūz, šez</i> }		

	Pret.	
<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i, ed } aid, ad, id }		{ wĩ, we ed wĩd, wed
čā, tā, te ed } čād, tād, ted }		{ jĩ, je ed jĩd, jed
ĩ, e, ed } id, ed } šũ, še ed } šũd, šed }		{ če, če ed čeed, čed, čed
	Infin. ev, e } ev, e }	
	Present Part. evin	
	Past ,, ed, ed, d.	

Affirmatively with *not*.

Pres.		Pret.
ai, a, i evnt } aiv, av, iv net } etc.		{ ai, a, i ednt aid, ad, id net etc.

## INTERROGATIVELY.

	Present.	
<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ev ai, a, i ? ez čā, es tā or tē ? ez ĩ or e ? es šũ, es še ? } eše ? }		{ e wĩ or we ? e jĩ or je ? e čee, če or če ?
	Pret.	
ed ai, a, i ? etc.		{ ed wĩ, we ? etc.

Interrogatively with *not*.

Pres.	Pret.
evnt ai, a, i ?	ednt ai, a, i ?
etc.	etc.

The plural forms of the present, given above, are only used in combination with the personal pronouns, in other cases we use *ez, ez, z, s* (after voiceless consonants) just as in the second and third person singular, as *ĉem menz bĭn vari guid tē me those men have been very good to me, tladz ez gen me sumet the boys have given me something, uz ęts dun se mitš for im we who have done so much for him, ez ĉem men sĭn ĉe ? have those men seen thee? es taplz guen bad ? have the apples gone bad?* The same also applies to the first person, as *its mĭ ęts dunt it is I who have done it, mĭ ęts ed se mitš tē baid I who have had so much to endure.*

The endings *-z, -s* for the whole of the singular and plural are now chiefly confined to the verbs *have* and *be* (except the second person singular).

With other verbs we now generally only use these endings in combination with the relative pronoun *et*, as *ĉem men diu ĉe wĕk vari wĭl those men do their work very well ; but ĉemz tmen et duz ĉe wĕk tbest those are the men who do their work the best.* Although this is the normal usage, I have often heard the *-z, -s* forms used under the same circumstances as they are for the verb *have*. In the older stage of the dialect the endings *-z, -s* must have been used for all verbs in the manner they are still used for *have*. Already in OE. the Northern dialects had the plural ending *-as* beside *-aĉ*, e. g. *bindas* beside *bindaĉ*.

As it may possibly interest some readers to learn how far the plural endings *-z* and *-s* extend, I have examined the Comparative dialect specimens in Ellis, EEP. v. The



second and sixth sentences contain the point in question. The sentences are : (2) 'Few men die because they are laughed at.' In the dialect specimens this is often rendered as if it were : 'there are few men who die because they are laughed at.' In the statistics given below, this sentence will be referred to as without relative and ending, without relative with ending, with relative and no ending, with relative and ending. The sixth sentence is : (6) 'And the old woman herself will tell any of you that laugh now.'

Western Mid Southern division : at Tedbury with rel. and ending -z ; at Ledbury and Much Cowarne without rel. and ending, but (6) with rel. and endings -s -z ; at Eggleton rel. with ending -z. Eastern Mid Southern : at Hamstead Norris without rel. and ending, but (6) rel. without ending ; Southampton to Winchester without rel. with ending -z and (6) with rel. and ending -s. Northern Border Southern : at Banbury without rel. with ending -z, and (6) with rel. and ending -s. Mid Border Southern : at Handborough rel. and endings -z, -s. Southern Border Southern : no examples. East Southern : at Faversham without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending. Northern West Southern : at Wellington (West Somerset) (6) with rel. and no ending. South West Southern : at Iddesleigh without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending, the same also in South Devon. Western West Southern : no examples. South and North Western divisions : no examples. West Eastern : at Aylesbury (p. 190) *father and mother v (=are) lame*. Mid Eastern : at Ware without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending, the same also for Mid Bedfordshire and East Haddon. South and North Eastern divisions : no examples. East Eastern : in South Norfolk, East and West Suffolk without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending. Border Midland (the county of

Lincolnshire): no examples. Southern North Midland: at Stalybridge without rel. with ending -n, and (6) with rel. and ending -s; at Glossop with rel. and ending -n, and (6) with rel. and *er* along with the pres. part.; at Chapel-en-le-Frith (2 and 6) with rel. and ending -n. Western North Midland: at Skelmersdale (2 and 6) rel. and endings -z, -s; at Westhoughton without rel. with ending -z, and (6) with rel. and *iz* along with the pres. part.; at Leyland without rel. with ending -n; at Burnley without rel. with ending -z, and (6) with rel. and -s along with the pres. part. Northern North Midland: at Poulton without rel. and ending, but (6) with rel. and -s; at Goosnargh without rel. and ending, but (6) with rel. and *iz* along with the pres. part. Eastern North Midland: at Huddersfield, Halifax, Keighley, Bradford, Leeds, Dewsbury, Rotherham, both in (2) and (6) with rel. and endings -z, -s; but at Sheffield without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending. Western Mid Midland: at Middlewich both (2) and (6) with rel. and ending -n; the same at Shrigley; at Tarporley (6) with rel. and ending -n; at Burslem (6) with rel. and ending -s. Eastern Mid Midland: at Taddington rel. with ending -n, and (6) rel. with ending -s; at Ashford rel. with ending -z, and (6) rel. with *iz* along with the pres. part.; at Winster (2) and (6) with rel. and endings -z, -s; at Ashbourne rel. with ending -z, also without rel. with ending -z, and (6) with rel. and ending -s; at Brampton (2) and (6) with rel. and ending -n; at Repton (2) and (6) with rel. and endings -z and -s. East and Western South Midland divisions: no examples. Eastern South Midland: at Cannock Chase without rel. and ending -n, but (6) with rel. and ending -n; at Dudley without rel. with ending -z; at Atherstone (2) and (6) with rel. and no ending, at Waltham without rel. and ending; and (6) with rel. and no

ending. East Northern : at South Ainsty and Holderness without rel. with ending, *-z*, and (6) with rel. and ending *-s*. Mid Yorkshire, North Mid Yorkshire, New Malton, Lower Nidderdale, Washburn River, South Cleveland, North East Coast, and Market Weighton, all have (2) and (6) with rel. and endings *-z*, *-s*. West Northern : at Upper Swaledale, the Upper Mining Dales, Upper Craven with Upper Nidderdale, Skipton, and Mid Craven, we have for (6) rel. with ending *-s* ; at Hawes, Kirkby, Lonsdale, Dent, Sedburg, Kendal, Orton, Kirkby Stephen, Crosby Ravensworth, Langwathby, and Keswick, we have the form without rel. with ending *-z* ; but at Lower-Holker-in-Cartmel, Coniston, Long Sleddale, Temple Sowerby, Clifton, Holme Cultram, Carlisle, and Knaresdale without rel. and ending ; at Milburn, Ellonby, and Upper Swaledale with rel. and ending *-z*. All the dialects in this division have for (6) rel. with ending *-s* except at Coniston, where we have with rel. and no ending. North Northern : at South Shields (6) with rel. and ending *-s* ; at Newcastle and Berwick-upon-Tweed without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending. The Lowland division : at Bewcastle, Hawick, Edinburgh, Arbroath, Keith, and Dunrossness without rel. and with ending *-z*, but (6) with rel. and ending *-s* ; at Stranraer and Wick without rel. and ending, but for (6) with rel. and no ending. The above are the only comparative specimens of the Lowland division given in Ellis. But Dr. Murray, *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, pp. 211-2, states that the plural and first pers. singular without *-s* are only used when the verb is accompanied by its proper pronoun ; when the subject is a noun, adjective, interrogative or relative pronoun, or when the verb and subject are separated by a clause, the verb takes the termination *-s* in all persons. Dr. Murray informs me that the persons who



supplied Dr. Ellis with the comparative specimens for Stranraer and Wick have given inaccurate versions with regard to the verbal endings. The probability is that Dr. Ellis has misunderstood the versions, because in a note (p. 683) he distinctly says that he took down the two versions hurriedly, and was afraid that some of the finer shades might have escaped him.

c. *be.*

§ 396. The vowel disappears in the weak forms of the present, and when followed by a consonant the verb disappears altogether in the plural, as *wil gue wen tet redi we will go when thou art ready, Ǿer at it egien they are at it again*; but *Ǿe bān uem they are going home, we selin em et oepni e kweet we are selling them at a halfpenny a quart*. The -z in the third person becomes -s before and after voiceless consonants, as *tbried et te bouts nuen guid the bread which thou boughtest is not good, šes pinkin e gu(e)in she is thinking of going*.

## AFFIRMATIVELY.

## Present.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i am	}	{ wī, we āe(r)
aim, am, im		{ wī(r), we(r)
Ǿā āt, te āt	}	{ jī, je āe(r)
Ǿāt, tāt, tet		{ jī(r), je(r)
ī iz, e iz	}	{ Ǿee, Ǿe, Ǿo āe(r)
īz, ez		
šū iz, še iz		
šūz, šez		

	Pret.	
<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i wo(r) or wə(r)		wī, we wo(r) or wə(r)
etc.		etc.
	Infin.	bī, be
	Pres. Part.	bī-in
	Past	„ bīn

AFFIRMATIVELY WITH *not*.

	Present.	
<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i amet	}	{ wī, we ānt
aim, am, im net		{ wī, we net
čā, tā, te ānt	}	{ jī, je ānt
čāt, tāt, tet net		{ jī, je net
ī, e iznt	}	{ čee, če, če ānt
īz, ez net		
šū, še iznt		
šūz, šez net		

	Pret.	
ai, a, i wornt		wī, we wornt
ai, a, i we-net		wī, we we-net
etc.		etc.

## INTERROGATIVELY.

	Present.	
am ai, a, i ?		āwī, āwe ?
āčā, ātā, āte ?		ājī, āje ?
izī, izə ?		
iz šū, še ?	}	āčee, āče, āče ?
išū, iše ?		



<i>Sing.</i>	Pret.	<i>Plur.</i>
wor ai, a, i ?		wowī, wowe ?
wočā, wotā, wote ?		wojī, woje ?
wor, ī, e ?	}	wočee, woče, woče ?
wošū, woše ?		

INTERROGATIVELY WITH *not*.

Present.	
amet ai, a, i ?	ānt wī, we ?
ātnčā, ātntā ?	} ānt jī, je ?
ātnte ?	
iznt ī, e ?	} ānt čee, če, če ?
iznt šū, še ?	
Pret.	
wornt ai, a, i ?	wornt wī, we ?
etc.	etc.

In forms like *ānt* *art not*, *wornt* *was, were not*, the *n* is vocalic.

The above forms of the present are mostly used in combination with the pronouns, in other cases we generally use *iz, ez, z, s*, cp. § 395, as *tkoilz iznt dun jet the coals are not done yet*, *čez lots on em dān trued there are lots of them down the road*, *čemz or čem e vari guidnz those are very good ones*, *tladz ez or e bān wi je the lads are going with you*, *čez fouks ets or et er oles grumlin there are people who are always grumbling*, *mī ets se pueli I who am so poorly*, *či ets nout tē diu mēd elp mē e bit thou, who hast nothing to do, mightest help me a bit*.

d. *will*.

§ 397. Present, strong form *wil*, weak *eI* which loses its vowel in combination with the pronouns.



Preterite, strong form **wod**, weak forms **wed**, **ed**, the latter loses its vowel in combination with the pronouns, as **ad len čet**, **bed a kánt diu bāt it džust nā** *I would lend thee it, but I cannot do without it just now*, **tladz wed** or **ed fotš it**, if **je ast em** *the lads would fetch it, if you asked them*.

**wod**, **wed** is used as an infin. in the phrase: **ius tē wod** *to be formerly wont or willing to do a thing*, as **če ius tē wed elp me nā en čen** *they were formerly wont or willing to help me now and then*. **wod** is also in common use as a past participle, a **kud** or **ked e dunt** if **id wod** *I could have done it if I had wished*. But see the end of § 389.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a wil }	{ wĩ, we wil
ail, al }	{ wĩl, wel
čā, tā, tē wil }	{ jĩ, je wil
čāł, tāł, tel }	{ jĩł, jel
ĩ, e wil }	{ čee, če, če wil
ĩl, el }	
šũ, še wil }	
šũł, šel }	

Pret.

ai, a, i wod or wed }	{ wĩ, we wod or wed
aid, ad, id }	{ wĩd, wed
čā, tā, tē wod or wed }	{ jĩ, je wod or wed
čād, tād, tēd }	{ jĩd, jed
ĩ, e wod or wed }	{ čee, če, če wod or wed
ĩd, ed }	
šũ, še wod or wed }	
šũd, šed }	

AFFIRMATIVELY WITH *not*.

## Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a wilnt or wient etc.	wĩ, we wilnt or wient etc.

## Pret.

ai, a, i wodnt } aid, ad, id net } etc.	wĩ, we wodnt } wid, wed net } etc.
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## INTERROGATIVELY.

## Present.

wil ai, a, i ?	wil wĩ, we ?
wil čă, tă, te ? } wită, wite ? }	wil jĩ, je ?
wil ĩ, e ? } wil šũ, še ? }	wil čee, če, če ?

## Pret.

wod ai, a, i ? etc.	wod wĩ, we ? etc.
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INTERROGATIVELY WITH *not*.

## Present.

wilnt, wient ai, a, i ? etc.	wilnt, wient wĩ, we ? etc.
---------------------------------	-------------------------------

## Pret.

wodnt ai, a, i ? etc.	wodnt wĩ, we ? etc.
--------------------------	------------------------

e. *do*.

§ 398. As an independent verb *diu* has its full conjugation like any other verb. The pret. *did* is used for all

persons singular and plural. Present part. *diu-in*, which has been reformed from the inf., otherwise we should have had \**du(i)in* (§ 163); past part. *duin*, *dun*. Present wit *not* is *duent*, *dunet*, pret. *didnt*.

When used interrogatively as an auxiliary verb we have *diu* for the first person singular and for the plural strong form *diu*, weak forms *də*, *di*. When *do* is used affirmatively as an auxiliary verb it has, of course, no weak forms.

## PRESENT.

## Affirmatively.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i diu	wĩ, we diu
čă, tă, tē duz	jĩ, je diu
ĩ, e duz } šũ, šē duz }	čee, če, čē diu

## Interrogatively.

diu ai, a, i ?	də or di wĩ, we ?
duz čă, dustă, duste ?	də or di jĩ, je ?
duz ĩ, e ? } duz šũ, dušē ? }	də or di čee, če, čē ?

The verb *do* is not used so frequently in asking questions as in lit. Engl.: *wot pinste, sal we gue?* lit. *what thinkest thou, shall we go?* *wod e diut, pink je?* *would he do it, do you think?* See § 249.



# APPENDIX.

## CHAPTER XI.

### Adverbs, Prepositions, and Conjunctions.

#### I. ADVERBS.

§ 399. 1. Adverbs of manner and degree: The adverbs of manner mostly end in *-li*, as *ādli hardly*, *oekedli awkwardly*; but we have the stress on the suffix in *siuelī surely*, *ekuedinlái accordingly*.

*ā how*, *ā-ive(r)* old people say *āmive(r) however* which seems to have been contaminated with *āsemive(r) howsoever*, with the particle *sem* = the O. Dan. *sum*, O. Icel. *sem*; *apm* (lit. *happen*), *me bi perhaps*, *nobed* lit. *not but, only*, *oles always*, *omest almost*, *tiu too, also* (instead of *tiu* we very often use *en oel* lit. *and all*, *it wer e vari guidn en oel it was a very good one too*, *aim bān en oel I am going too*), *vari very*, *wil well*. But when *well* begins the sentence we use *wel* just as in lit. Engl., as *wel, a niver ied sitš en e pir i oel mi boen deez well, I never heard such (an) a thing in all my born days*; but *its oel vari wil it is all very well*, *šuz nuen se wil te-dee she is not very well to-day*.

*sue*, weak form *se so*. Instead of *sue* we often use *čat*, as *i we čat mad he was so angry*, *še we čat week wol še kudnt stand she was so weak that* (lit. *while*) *she could not stand*.

The adverbs *also, thus, why* are not used. To express

also we use *tiu*, *en oel*, thus is *i ðis wee*, and *why*, *wot fo(r)*, *wots e guen fo(r)*? *why has he gone?*, a *duent noe wot ez dun ðat fo(r)* *I don't know why he has done that.*

Adverbs of place: *oniwie(r)* *anywhere*, *iē(r)* *here*, *iðe(r)*, *hither*, *jonde(r)* *yonder*, *sumwie(r)* *somewhere*, *ðie(r)* (weak forms *ðe(r)*, *ðe(r)*) *there*, *wie(r)* *where*.

Adverbs of time: *inā* *bye-and-bye*, *presently*, *binā* *by this time*, *ive(r)* *ever*, *jestede* *yesterday*, *jestenīt* *last night*, *jet* *yet*, *nā* *now*, *nive(r)* *never*, *oft* *often*, *sin* *since*, *suin* *soon*, *te-dee* *to-day*, *te-moen* *to-morrow*, *te-moen-tnīt* *to-morrow (the) night*, *te-nīt* *to-night*, *ðen* *then*, *wen* *when*.

Affirmative and negative particles: *ai* *yes* (*jēs* is also used but it is not so common as *ai*), *nee* *no* (*nou* *no* has been borrowed from the literary language), *net* *not* (instead of *net* we often use *nuen*); cp. § 357.

## 2. PREPOSITIONS.

§ 400. *aftē(r)* *after*, *bē-fuē(r)*, *e-fuē(r)*, *fuē(r)* *before*, *bē-twīn*, *twīn* *between*, *bi*, weak *be* *by*, *bē-int* *behind*, *bin* *within*, *dān* *down*, *e*, *ev* (before vowels) *of*, *e-bāt*, *bāt* *about*, *without*, *e-būn*, *būn* *above*, *e-giēn*, *giēn* *against*, *e-ler* *e* *along of*, *on account of*, *e-mēr* *among*, *e-nent* *opposite*, *e-said*, *bē-said* *besides*, *e-stied e*, *stied e* *instead of*, *fo(r)* *for*, *frē*, *frē* *from*, *in*, *i* *in* (*i* is very common before both vowels and consonants), *inte*, *intev* (before vowels), *intul* *into*, *niē(r)* *near*, *nobed* *except*, *on* (weak form *e*) *on*, *of*, *oue(r)*, *ove(r)* *over*, *sin* *since*, *te*, *tev* (before vowels), *tul* *to*, *priu*, *pre* *through*, *from*, *unde(r)* *under*, *up* *up*, *wi* *with*, *wiðāt* *with-out*.

## 3. CONJUNCTIONS.

§ 401. The following are the chief conjunctions in addition to those prepositions and adverbs which may be

used as conjunctions: **bəd** *but*, **bə-kos**, **kos** *because*, **ən** *and*, **ət** *that* (*ʒat* is never used as a conjunction in the dialect), **if**, **noəʒe(r)** *neither*, **oəʒe(r)** *either*, **nə(r)** *nor* (after comparatives *than*, **bete nər i pout** *better than I thought*), **o(r)**, **e(r)** *or*, **ʒoe** *although*, **wol** *until*, **that** (**stop wol e kumz stop** *until he comes*, **še we ʒat badli wol ʒe pout šed nive mend** *she was so ill that they thought she would never get better*).



## SPECIMENS.



It was originally my intention not to give any specimens of the dialect in this volume, but to reserve them for a second which was to contain a complete glossary of such dialect words as are not in use in the Modern literary language, together with extensive specimens of the dialect. With this end in view I have been collecting materials for a great number of years; but various circumstances prevent me from entertaining the hope of being able to publish them for some years to come. I have therefore decided to give a few specimens in the present volume, trusting that they may be found useful to those readers who may wish to make themselves familiar with the dialect. To anyone who takes the trouble to read them I venture to say that they will be found both amusing and instructive.

There is a great quantity of stories and poems printed in the dialect, but as they stand they are practically worthless for the purposes of this book. The transcription is neither accurate nor consistent. All the specimens given here are from printed sources. To number III. I have added the original in order to show the kind of transcription usually employed in such books.

The sources are:—III. (The Yorkshireman's Comic Annual, 1884, pp. 37-38), IV. (ditto, 1885, pp. 14-17), V. (ditto, 1882, pp. 24-26), VI. (Yorkshire Sketches, by William Cudworth, pp. 11-17), VII., VIII., IX. (Dialect and other Poems, by Ben Preston, pp. 31-33, 11-12, 1-10).

## I.

*Comparative Specimen.*

See Ellis, EEP. vol. v. p. 7\*. In this and the Dialect Test I have inserted the forms in parentheses in the literary English Specimens in order to facilitate the reading of the dialect versions.

1. \*wel, neəbə(r), jī ən im mə buəp laf et ðis niuz ə main.  
uə keəz ? ðats noəðər iə nə ðiə(r).

2. feu men dī kos ðə laft at, wī noə, duənt wə ? wot səd  
mak əm ? its nət vari laikli, iz it ?

3. āsəm'ivə ðiəz ə tfaks ə tkeəs, suə dʒust od jə din, frend,  
ən bi kwaiət wol iv dun. ākɹ !

4. 'aim siuər a iəd əm seə—sum ə ðem fouks et went  
priu tuəl þin frə tfəst ðəsens,—þat a did, [seəf] siuər  
i'nif,—

5. et tʃunɪst sun isen, ə gət lad ə nain, niu is faðə voiz  
et wuns, ðo(ə) it 'wo sə kwier ən skwiəkin, ən ad trāst 'im  
tə speik t'riuþ oni deə, ai, a 'wod ðat.

6. ən toud wumən əsen l tel oni on jə et laf nā, ən tel jə  
streit of, tiu, bāt mitš boðə(r), if jəl nobəd as ə(r), oə ! wiənt  
šə ?—

7. et oni reət šu teld it 'mī wen i ast ə(r), tū ə þrī taimz  
ouə(r), šu did, ən 'šū outnt tə bi reə i sitš [ən] ə point əz  
ðis, wot þink jə ?

## I.

*Comparative Specimen.*

1. Well, neighbour, you and he may both laugh at this news of mine. Who cares? That is neither here nor there.

2. Few men die because they are laughed at, we know, don't we? what should make them? It is not very likely, is it?

3. Howsoever these are the facts of the case, so just hold your [din] noise, friend, and be quiet till I have done. Hearken!

4. *I* am [sure] certain I heard them say—some of [them] those folks who went through the whole thing from the first themselves,—that did I, [sure] safe enough,—

5. That the youngest son himself, a great [lad] boy of nine, knew his father's voice at once, though it *was* so queer and squeaking, and I would trust *him* to speak the truth any day, aye, I *would* [that].

6. And the old woman herself will tell any of you that laugh now, and tell you straight off, too, without much bother, if you will only ask her, oh! won't she?—

7. [at any rate] leastways she told it *me* when I asked her, two or three times over, did she, and *she* ought not to be wrong on such a point as this, what do you think?



8. wel əz a wə se(ə)-in, 'šūd tel jə, ā, wiər ən wen šə fan  
d'rukɔ ānd et šə koəlz ər uzbn.

9. šu sweə šə so(ə) im wi ər oən in, ligin reit et ful lenʃ,  
ə tgrund, in iz guid sundə koit, tlois bi d'uər ə tās, dān et  
tkoənər ə jon loin.

10. i wə ruərin ə'weə, sez šū, fər oəl twāld laik ə puəli  
bān, ər ə litl las in ə friət.

11. ən ʒat apmd, əz ər ən ə douter-i-loə kom þriu tbak  
jād frə inɔin twet tluəz āt tē drai ə twešin deə.

12. wol tketl wə boilin fə t'iə, wun fain brīt sumər  
aftənuin, nobəd ə wik sin kum tnekst þəzdə.

13. ən, di jə noə? a nivə liənd nə muə nə ʒis ə ʒat  
biznəs up tē tē-deə, əs siuər əz mi neəm z dʒon šepəd, ən a  
duənt wɔnt tiu oəʒə(r), ʒiə nā!

14. ən su(ə) am bān uəm tē mi supə(r). guid nīt, ən  
duənt bi sə redi tē kro(ə) ouər ə bodi ə'gien, wen ə toəks ə  
ʒis ʒat ə tuʒə(r).

15. its ə weək fuil et preets bāt riəzn. ən ʒats mai last  
wəd. guid bai.

8. Well as I was saying, *she* would tell you, how, where, and when she found the drunken [hound] that she calls her husband.

9. She swore she saw him with her own eyes, lying [right] stretched at full length, on the ground, in his good Sunday coat, close by the door of the house, down at the corner of yon lane.

10. He was [roaring] whining away, says she, for all the world like a [poorly barn] sick child, or a little [lass] girl in a fret.

11. And that happened, as she and her daughter-in-law came through the back yard from hanging out the wet clothes on [the] a washing day.

12. While the kettle was boiling for [the] tea, one fine bright summer afternoon, only a week [since] ago come next Thursday.

13. And, do you know? I never learned [no] any more [nor] than this of that business up to to-day, as sure as my name is John Shepherd, and I don't want to either, there now!

14. And so I am going home to [my supper] sup. Good night, and don't be so [ready] quick to crow over a body again, when he talks of this that or t' other.

15. It is a weak fool that prates without reason. And that is my last word. Good bye.

## II.

*Dialect Test.*

See Ellis, p. 8\*, and compare the version given below with the one in Ellis (p. 389), which contains several strange mistakes both in the version and the notes to it. If his rendering of the dialect test of other dialect speakers is as inaccurate as that of the Windhill dialect, the value of these tests for phonetic and philological purposes is not very great. The classified word-list (pp. 391-4) also contains many mistakes. The only way in which I can account for these inaccuracies is partly through the hurried manner in which the dial. test and classified word-list were taken down and partly through their not having been revised.

1. su(ə) a seə meəts, jə sī nā ət im reit ə'bāt ðat litl las kumin frə tskuil jondə(r).

2. šuz gu(ə)-in dān truəd ðiə þriu tred geət ə tleft and said ə tweə.

3. siuər i'nif, tbān z guən streit up tə d'uər ə treɪ əs,

4. wiə šl tšons tə find ðat drukɪ diəf wiznd felə (more commonly tšap) ə tneəm ə toməs.

5. wi oəl no(ə) im vari wīl.

6. wiənt toud tšap suin teitš ə nət tə diu it ə'giən, puə þiɪ!

7. liuk! iznt it triu?



## II.

*Dialect Test.*

1. So I say, mates, you see now that I am right about that little [lass] girl coming from the school yonder.
2. She is going down the road there through the red gate on the left hand side of the way.
3. Sure enough, the [barn] child has gone straight up to the door of the wrong house,
4. where she will chance to find that drunken deaf [wizzened] shrivelled fellow of the name of Thomas.
5. We all know him very well.
6. Won't the old chap soon teach her not to do it again, poor thing!
7. Look! Isn't it true?

## III.

## TBATL ꝥ T'LUÆZ LAINZ.

ai, Grees, las, it wær oel ouer e bit ev e tluæs kuæd. am  
 næt wun e tsuæt tæ guæ peilin up en dān dirin fouk oue(r),  
 ez e riul; ða noez ðat. wot 'ai wont is piæs en kwaietnæs,  
 bød if fouk wiænt let mæ ev it [or et], al mak em sit up fot,  
 5 ez oni wumæn 'wod et æd er oen weæ tæ mak i twæld, en e lot  
 e bānz tæ mak en mend fo(r), niwæ neem e uzbn et niwæ  
 blakliædæd e greæt e wešt e windæ sin wed wæ wo(r). ða  
 noez ez wil ez 'ai noe wot e gæt wešin ai ev ivri wik—e lot  
 e muki smoks en skæts, et jæ mæ boil en betæ boil, en ðen bi  
 10 niæli ez bad ez wen jæ bægan. ðe duent koel it tgriæzi miln  
 fæ nout. tiuzdæ z olæs bin mai wešin deæ fæ ðiæz siks jiæ bak  
 e muæ(r). a olæs put t'luæs tæ stîp tniit æfuæ(r), en get up et  
 faiv æ'tlok i tmoenin, æfuæ Ben en tbānz guæz tæ ðe wāk,  
 en gets tsetpan ægeæt, en z ivri tlāt āt suin aftæ brekfæs  
 15 taim, if ðæz e guid druft, fær if ðæz wun þir muæ nær æ'nuðer  
 et maks Ben liuk blak its e lot e tluæz irin æ'bāt.

ðats bin mai we(æ) e gu(æ)in on, en šuz noen it ez wil ez  
 iv noen it misen. wol ðis apmd wi wær ez guid neæbæz ez  
 nīd bī. wi mud frats̄ e bit nā en ðen ouæ tbānz—fæ ðat  
 20 Siuzi e æz iz e reit 'teæstril ev e las, en giz ææ Džoni sum reo  
 slaps sumtaimz—bød wiv niwær ed næ boðæ tæ miæn out wol  
 nā. en if tæl bæ'liv mæ, las, av dun muæ fæ ðat ðiæ wumæn  
 nær if šæd bin mi oen sistæ(r). a neg'lektæd mi oen uem tæ

## III.

## T'BATTLE O' T'TLOAZE LINES.

AY, Grace, lass, it wor all ovver a bit of a tloaze cord. I'm nut one o' t'soart to go peylin' up an' dahn dingin' fowk ovver, as a rule; thah knaws that. What I want is peace an' quietness, but if fowk weant let me hev it, I'll mak' 'em sit up for it, as onny woman wod 'at hed her awn 5 way to mak' i' t'world, an' a lot o' barns to mak' an' mend for, nivver name a husband 'at nivver blackleaded a grate or wshed a winda sin' wed we wor. Thah knaws as weel as I knaw what a gurt weshin' I hev ivvery week—a lot o' mucky smocks an' skirts, 'at ye may boil an' better 10 boil, an' then be nearly as bad as when ye began. They don't call it t'greasy miln for nowt. Tuesday's awlus been my weshin' day for these six year back or more. I awlus put t'tloaze to steep t'neet afore, an' get up at five o'clock i' t'mornin', afore Ben an' t'barns goes to ther wark, an' 15 gets t'set-pan agate, an' hez ivvery claht aht sooin after brekfast time, if ther's a gooid druft, for if ther's one thing more nor another 'at mak's Ben lewk black it's a lot o' tloaze hingin' abaht.

That's been my way o' goin' on, an' shoo's knawn it as 20 weel as I've knawn it mysen. Whol this happen'd we wor as gooid nabors as need be. We mud fratch a bit nah an' then ovver t'barns—for that Susey o' hers is a reyt tay-strill of a lass, an' gives ahr Johnny some rare slaps some-times—bud we've nivver hed no bother to mean owt whol 25 nah. An' if ta'll believe me, lass, I've done more for that ther woman nor if shoo'd been my awn sister. I ne-



weat on e wen še wə ligin in e tlast bān ; av swild tpsaidž  
 25 duznz e taimz wen its bīn ē tān ; en a wə nivēr e'gīen takin  
 keēr e tās for e wen šez wontəd tē guē tē tmītin. šūz e  
 grand en tē guē tē tmītin, šū iz šat ; bəd a oləs sed, en al  
 se(ə) e'gīen, et šem et prəfesəz tē bi sē piuēr en guid ez oləs  
 twāst wen šə kum tē bi reit rekrd up. a wuns niu e pāsanz  
 30 doutər et didnt no(ə) ā tē freem tē weš e pot up, en še kəd  
 fešn tē guē tē t'šapil ivri sundə i twik. bəd jē duent no(ə)  
 u(ə) is sānd wol jəv bodmd em reit ; en if onibodi kəd e  
 told mē pri wik sin et Meəri Džeglz əd e dun əs šu ez dun tē  
 mē, ast e prəen d'ištlāt i šə feəs en told em šə wə nuen  
 35 wot šə out tē bī. bəd šez nout tē bi sed fot. šes sum  
 fouk əd disieiv e maiklskoup, še sē dīp.

wel, ez a wə telin šə, av oləs wešt e t'iuždə šis moni e  
 jiə(r), fər a laik tē gu(ə) āt e bit əv e mundə, wen iv getn  
 em šə sundə tluəz brušt en saidəd ə'weə, en a mak nout e  
 40 wešin en beəkin tē-geđer et tbak end e twik, wen  
 jē səd bi tliənin. suə tiuzdə .z mai deə, en šu noəz it.  
 wel, e fotnit sin kum jəstədə, a gat up et faiv ə'tlok, ez  
 iuzl, en went at it laik e oəs wol ə'bāt brekfəs taim. šen  
 a tiuk t'luəs kuəd en pout ad bi getin e tūpri jīəz āt. bəd,  
 45 wod tē bə'līv it ? Meəri əd guən en putn ər oən kuəd āt  
 en getn it ful e tluəz. a kəd ādli bə'līv mi oən īn. a nivē  
 niu e weš wol wednzdə ə'fuēr i oəl mi laif, su(ə) a guəz up  
 tul ər, en a sez, 'wots tmīenin e šis laik ?' 'tmīenin e  
 wot ?' šu sez, ez inisnt ez e stuft miul. 'didnt tē no(ə) it  
 50 wə mai wešin moənin ?' a sez. 'apm a did,' šu sez, 'en  
 apm a didnt, bəd a spuəz av ez mitš reit tē inə mai tluəz āt  
 ez šā ez tē inə šain.' šis netld mē ; su(ə) a sez, 'šə noəz

glected my awn hoam to wait on her when shoo wor liggin' in o' t'last barn; I've swilled t'passidge dozens o' times when it's been her turn; an' I wor nivver ageean takkin' 30 care o' t'hahse for her when shoo's wanted to go to t'meetin'. Shoo's a grand un to go to t'meetin', shoo is that; bud I awlus said, an' I'll say ageean, 'at them 'at professes to be so pure an' gooid is awlus t'warst when they come to be reyt reckoned up. I once knew a parson's dowter 'at 35 didn't know hah to frame to wesh a pot up, an' shoo could feshan to go to t'chapel ivvery Sunday i' t'week. Bud ye doan't know who is sahdnd whol ye've bottom'd 'em reyt; an' if onnybody could ha' told me three week sin' 'at Mary Jaggles wod ha' done as shoo hez done to me, I sud ha' 40 thrawn t'dishelaht i' ther face an' told 'em they wor noan what they owt to be. But ther's nowt to be said for it. Ther's some fowk 'ud deceive a michaelscowp, they're so deep.

Well, as I wor tellin' tha, I've awlus weshd o' t'Tuesday 45 this monny a year, for I like to go aht a bit of a Monday, when I've gotten 'em ther Sunda' tloaze brushed an' sided away, an' I mak' nowt o' weshin an' bakin' together at t'back end o' t'week, when ye sud be tleanin'. So Tuesday's my day, an' shoo knaws it. Well, a fortnit sin' come 50 yesterday, I gat up at five o'clock, as ushal, an' went at it like a horse whol abaht brekfast time. Then I tewk t'tloaze cord an' thowt I'd be gettin' a toathree things aht. Bud, wod ta believe it? Mary hed goan an' putten her awn cord aht an' gotten it full o' tloaze. I could hardly 55 believe my awn een. I nivver knew her wesh whol Wednesday afore i' all my life, so I goes up tul her, an' I says, 'What's t'meanin' o' this like?' 'T'meanin' o' what?' shoo says, as innocent as a stuffed mule. 'Didn't ta know it wor my weshing mornin'?' I says. 'Happen I did,' 60 shoo says, 'an' happen I didn't, bud I suppose I've as mitch reyt ta hing my tloaze aht as tha hez ta hing thine.' This nettled me; so I says, 'Thah knaws varry weel 'at Tues-

vari wīl et tiuzdæ z mai dea, en su(ə) al þeræk ðæ tæ get ðem  
 tlāts e ðain āt e truəd es suin es tæ kan.' 'uə tæ toəkin  
 55 tul?' šu sez. 'ða noez vari wīl u(ə) im toəkin tul,' a sez,  
 'suə let s e nē boðə(r).' ðen šu tēnz rānd en šu sez, 'av ez  
 mitš reit tæ ðis grund en tæ ðat tluespuəst ez ðā ez, en al sī  
 ðæ fat əfuər al tak əm dān, suə nā ða noez.' 'al pūl əm  
 dān if tæ duznt,' a sez. 'if tæ duz ðal get ði topin pūld,' šu  
 60 sez. 'en uəl pūl it?' a sez; 'uəl pūl it, Meəri Džeglz?'  
 en a went up tul e tæ šeu ər a wə nuən fleəd on ə(r), nər oni  
 sitš laik. 'ðal sī uə,' šu sez, 'suə get intə tās wi ðə.' a wə  
 sum en mad, ða mē bi siuə(r), su(ə) a sez, 'get intə tās  
 ðisen, jə oud þin; uə stāvð tkat?' 'uə kudnt þoil tæ kīp  
 65 wun?' šu sez. 'uə boild d'ištlāt up wi tbroþ?' sez ai.  
 'uə senz ðə bānz āt i regz?' sez šū. 'uə z ren i ðər iəd?'  
 sez ai. 'ðā āt, en oəl bə'leŋin ðə,' šu sez.

a wornt bān tæ stand sitš lenwidž ez ðat oni lorə(r),  
 su(ə) a þriu mi kuəd dān en ran intə tās en gat tkāvin  
 70 naif. ðen a fliu et e kuəd wi it in ə džifi. bəd ad nē suinē  
 bə'gun e seəgin wi it nē šə rušez at mē wi tlorə bruš en  
 ramz it intə mi feəs, fər oəl it wə kuvəd wi wet en muk.  
 ad sitš en e muki feəs ez ða nivə soe sin tæ wə boen. bəd  
 a wə nuən bān tæ bi bet, su(ə) a fotšt mi oən lorə bruš, en  
 75 aftə rubin it i tsludž i tmidl e truəd a went en peəntəd ivri  
 reg et šəd inin āt wi it. Meəri ðen fotšt e peəful e sudz en  
 þriu əm ouər āə duəstnz, bəd a gat e pigin ful e tseəm suət  
 e stuf en let ər ev it feər i tfeəs. e reglə krād əd getn rānd  
 bi ðis taim, en tladz kept sinin āt oəl suəts e lou stuf, en  
 80 wot əd e bīn tupšot on it oəl a duənt no(ə) if āə Ben ednt  
 apmd tæ kum uəm tæv iz brekfəs džust ðen.



day is my day, an so I'll thenk tha to get them clahts o' thine aht o' t'road as sooin as ta can.' 'Who're ta talkin' 65 tul?' shoo says. 'Thah knaws varry weel who I'm talkin' tul,' I says, 'so let's hev no bother.' Then shoo turns rahnd an' shoo says, 'I've as mitch reyt to this grund an' to that tloaze-post as thah hez, an' I'll see tha fat afore I'll tak' 'em dahn, so nah thah knaws.' 'I'll pool 'em dahn if 70 ta doesn't,' I says. 'If ta does thah'll get thy toppin' pooled,' shoo says. 'An' who'll pool it?' I says; 'who'll pool it, Mary Jaggles?' an' I went up tul her to show her I wor noan flayed on her, nor onny sitch like. 'Thah'll see who,' shoo says, 'so get into t'hahse wi' tha.' I wor 75 some an' mad, thah may be suar, so I says, 'Get into t'hahse thysen, ye owd thing; who starved t'cat?' 'Who couldn't thoil ta keep one?' shoo says. 'Who boiled t'dishclaht up wi' t'broth?' says I. 'Who sends ther barns aht i regs?' says shoo. 'Who's reng i' ther heead?' says I. 'Thah art, an' all belengin' tha,' shoo says.

I worrant bahn to stand sitch langwidge as that onny longer, so I threw my cord dahn an' ran into t'hahse an' gat t'carvin' knife. Then I flew at her cord wi' it in a jiffy. Bud I'd no sooiner begun o' sawin' wi' it nor shoo 85 rushes at me wi' t'long brush an' rams it into my face, for all it wor covered wi' wet an' muck. I'd sitch a mucky face as thah nivver saw sin' ta wor born. Bud I wor noan bahn to be bet, so I fotched my awn long brush, an' after rubbin' it i' t'sludge i' t'middle o' t'road I went an' painted 90 ivvery reg 'at shoo hed hingin' aht wi' it. Mary then fotched a pailful o' suds an' threw 'em over ahr doorstuns, bud I gat a piggin' full o' t'same soart o' stuff an' let her hev' it fair i' t'face. A reggalar crahd hed gotten rahnd by this time, an' t'lads kept singin' aht all soarts o' low 95 stuff, an' what 'ad ha' been t'upshot on it all I don't knaw if ahr Ben heddant happened to come hoam to his brekfast just then.

'What's up nah?' says Ben; so I at it an' tell'd him,

‘ wots up nā ? ’ sez Ben ; su(ə) a at it ən teld im, ol·ðoə še  
 wər ektərin ə·weə laik mad ivri bit ə t’aim. fə wuns Ben  
 tiuk mai said, ən i tiuk ə tluəz, ən tkuəd, ən ivriþin dʒust  
 85 əz it wo(r), ən beɪd əm slap on təv ər oən duəstnz. ðe  
 wər ə bit ə kwaiətnəs ðen fər ə bit, ən a gat mi oən kuəd  
 ful ə tluəz āt ə·fuə Ben went bak ə·gɪən təv iz wāk. in ə  
 wail ət aftə(r), ā·ivə(r), a iəd ə lafin noiz, su(ə) a popt mi iəd  
 āt ə d’uə(r), ən ðiər if toud bɪzm ednt guən ən kut mi lain  
 90 dān, ən oəl mi tluəz wə ligin ə tfluə(r). a faiəd up ən a  
 went təv ər ās, bəd šu slamd d’uər i mi feəs ən put tlatš  
 dān su(ə) əz i kudnt get in. ‘ al mak ðə peə fə ðis, jə  
 treš ! ’ a šātəd þriu tkei·oil. ‘ mak on ! ’ šu šātəd bak, ən ad  
 tə gu(ə) ən sam mi tluəz up ən weš əm ouər ə·gɪən. wot əd  
 95 ə kum tə pas if it ednt tānd āt tə bi ə wet deə a kānt tel ;  
 bəd it kom dān laik kats ən dogz, ən wi buəþ ed tə drai wə  
 tluəz i tās.

wen nīt kom a wə fleəd ðəd bī ə boni rumpəs, fə Ben wə  
 boilin wi reədž. if oni ə Meəri bānz kom niər āəz šu fotšt  
 100 əm in wi ə tlatə(r), ən þriətnd tə kil əm if ivə ðə leəkt wi  
 ðem þinəz oni muə(r). ‘ wir əz guid əz jī ! ’ sez āə Dik.  
 ‘ bəd jāə muðəz ə bad ən ; šuz bān tə bi teən tə tlokup, ’ sez  
 Meəriz junist las. þinəz gat tə sitš ən ə pitš, indīd, wol āə  
 Ben went ən ofəd tuəl famli, big ən litl, āt tə feit. ā·ivə(r),  
 105 Meəri uzbn z ə nais kwaiət suət əv ə tšap, ən av nout tə  
 se(ə) ə·gɪən ‘im, ən i wodnt oəðə mel nə mak. ən ðats wot  
 wiv getn tul, ən ā wis kum on tnekst tiuzdə ðə loəd uənli  
 noəz. bəd as nivə fə·gɪv ə(r) ; nivə wol i liv ; tnasti guid·  
 fə·nout ! aftər oəl ət iv dun for ər ən oəl, ən nivə tšeadžd  
 110 ər ə oəpni pīs.

wornt ðat ə nok ət d’uə(r) ? a þout it wo(r). kum in.  
 wel, if it iznt Meəri ! ða sez ða þout it wə wednzdə ? ən

although shoo wor hectorin' away like mad ivvery bit o' 100  
 t'time. For once Ben tewk my side, an' he tewk her  
 tloaze, an' t'cord, an' ivverything just as it wor, an' beng'd  
 'em slap on to her awn doorstuns. Theer wor a bit o'  
 quietness then for a bit, an' I gat my awn cord full o'  
 tloaze aht afore Ben went back agean to his wark. In a 105  
 while at after, hahivver, I heeard a laughin' noise, so I popt  
 my heead aht o' t'door, an' theer if t'owd besom heddant  
 goan an' cut my line dahn, an' all my tloaze wor ligg'in' o'  
 t'floor. I fired up an' I went to her hahse, but shoo  
 slammed t'door i' my face an' put t'latch dahn so as I 110  
 couldn't get in. 'I'll mak tha pay for this, ye tresh!'  
 I sharted threw t'keyhoil. 'Mak' on!' shoo sharted back,  
 an' I hed to go an' sam my tloaze up an' wesh 'em over  
 agean. What 'ud hev come to pass if it heddant turned  
 aht to be a wet day I can't tell; bud it com' dahn like 115  
 cats an' dogs, an' we both hed to dry wer tloaze i' t'hahse.

When neet com' I wor flay'd there'd be a bonny rumpus,  
 for Ben wor boilin' wi' rage. If onny o' Mary's barns com'  
 near ahrs shoo fotched 'em in wi' a clatter, an' threaten'd  
 to kill 'em if ivver they laikt wi' *them things* onny more. 120  
 'We're as gooid as ye!' says ahr Dick. 'Bud yahr  
 mother's a bad un; shoo's bahn to be ta'en to t'lockup,'  
 says Mary's youngest lass. Things gat ta sitch a pitch,  
 indeed, whol ahr Ben went an' offered t'whoal family, big  
 an' little, aht to feyt. Hahivver, Mary's husband's a nice, 125  
 quiet sort of a chap, an' I've nowt to say agean *him*, an'  
 he woddant awther mel nor mak'. An' that's what we've  
 getten tul, an' hah we sal com' on t'next Tuesday the Lord  
 oanly knaws. Bud I'se nivver forgive her; nivver whol  
 I live; t'nasty gooid-for-nowt! After all 'at I've done for 130  
 her an' all, an' nivver charged her a hawpney piece.

Warrant that a knock ot t'door? I thowt it wor. Come  
 in. Well, if it isn't Mary! Thah says thah thowt it wor  
 Weddinsday? An' thah wants to be rey't? So dew I.  
 I don't know what we've hed to fall aht abaht; an' I've 135



ǰa wonts tē bi reit? suē diu ai. a duēnt noē wot wēv ed  
 tē foel āt ē·bāt; en av džust bin se(ē)in et if ivē ǰē wēr ē  
 115 wumēn et i ǰout out ē·bāt it wē ǰī. kum in wi ǰē. av  
 bin evin ē bit ē frendli tšat wi Greēs iē(r). tketl z on,  
 en av ē fati keēk i tuvm, en a dāē seē ǰez ē drop ē  
 Džēmēēkē sumwiē(r). sit ǰē dān, las.

just been sayin' 'at if ivver theer wor a woman 'at I thowt  
owt abaht it wor thee. Come in wi' tha. I've been  
hevin' a bit ov a friendly chat wi' Grace here. T'kettle's  
on, an' I've a fatty cake i' t'oven, an' I dar' say theer's a  
drop o' Jamaica somewheer. Sit tha dahn, lass.

## IV.

### TKUKŪ TLOK.

a wə dān ət Līdz tuðə wik, ən bi-in reəðə drai aftə  
 liukin rānd t'ān, a apmd tə pop intəv ə eələs nət fāə frə  
 tsteišn, wiə ðə wə bān tə bi ə rafl fər ə kukū tlok. a də  
 seə jəl noə wot ə kukū tlok iz; ā-ivə(r), its ə tlok əts getn  
 5 ə oil i tfeəs ont wiər ə bəd pops āt ivri āer ən šāts 'kukū'  
 ətstied ə straikin, ən šāts wuns ivri oəf āer əz wīl. nā it  
 wə tseəm ət ðis rafl əz it iz ət ivri uðə(r)—ðe wər oəl  
 wontin tə bi twinə(r). ðe wə niəli oəl juw tšaps ət wər in,  
 ən ət əbāt sevm ətlok ðe bə-gan ə mustrin tə'geðə(r). wol  
 10 ðə wə weətin ðiə fər əm oəl tānin up, ðe kəd toək ə nout  
 nobəd ðis kukū tlok. 'am siuər ai sl win it,' sed Ned ə  
 oud Bilz. 'ðal nət win ðis,' sed Krakə(r). 'av nət bīn in  
 ə rafl jət bəd wot iv wun.' 'ðat tlok l bi 'main tənīt, ər els  
 am tšet,' sed Džim Tanə(r). 'ə diəl on jəl find jəsenz  
 15 mis'teən,' sed juw Stroəbəri, kos av kum þrī mail ə pəpəs  
 tə fotš it.' t'aim kom ət last for əm tə šak, ən if jəd nobəd  
 sīn əm enīn on t'ēəbl tə sī wot numəz wə tānd up, jəd aktli  
 ə þout ðə wə bān tə swol ə tbeəsin. trafl wər ouər ət last,  
 ən Bili Mušrəm wə di'kleəd tə bi twinə(r). wen (ə)levm  
 20 ətlok kom, tlanloəd teld əm it wə taim tə bi skiftin, suə  
 Bili gat is tlok ən went uəm. nā Bili didn't no(ə) ət it wər  
 ə kukū tlok, ən id niə sīn wun ə'fuə(r), su(ə) it koəzd im ə  
 diəl ə trubl, əz al tel jə in ə bit 'sə ðə, Džini wot iv brout  
 ðə,' i sed tə twaif, əz i tlapt t'lok on t'ēəbl wen ə gat uəm.  
 25 'wiər es tə getn ðat þriu, Bili?' šu sed. 'av wun it,' sed  
 Bili. 'ai, its ə boni ən. av niə sīn wun laik ðat ə'fuə(r).  
 bəd let s bi šapin fə bed, Bili, fər its getin lat.' 'al in t'lok



up ə·fuər i guə,' sed Bili, əz ə went fər ə neəl ən tamə(r).  
 aftər əd ur̩ it up ə·gɪən twoəl, ən set tpendlēm wegin, ðe  
 went tə bed; bəd ðed nuən bɪn in moni minits ə·fuə ðə iəd 30  
 sumət šāt 'kukū!' 'wot ðə emənt s ʒat?' sed Bili.  
 'neə, ai kānt tel,' sed Džini. 'am siuər a iəd ʒumdi šāt  
 kukū,' sed Bili. 'suə did ai, Bili,' sed twaif. Bili gat up,  
 strak ə lit, ðen went dān-tsteəz. i liukt oəl up ən dān,  
 bə·int d'uez, intə tkubəd ən tkoil oil, bəd kəd find nout, 35  
 su(ə) i went ən gat intə bed ə·gɪən. in ə bit i iəd 'kukū'  
 twelv taimz. 'iə ðə, Džini,' i sed, 'ʒats pleən i'nif, bi  
 gum!' ən džumpt āt ə bed, strak ə lit, ran dān-tsteəz, gat  
 od ə tpuəkər ən bə·gan tə unt up ən dān ə·gɪən. 'a kr̩ sɪ  
 nout dān iə(r), Džini,' i sed, aftə liukin up ən dān fər ə·bāt 40  
 ten minits, 'džust fil if ðəz onibodi undə tbed.' 'neə, bi  
 gum, Bili; brɪŋ tlit ən kum ən liuk fə ʒisen.' 'ʒat nuən  
 fleəd, ā tə?' sed Bili, bə·ginin tə bi fr̩tnd isen, ən diʒərin  
 wol ə kəd ādli od tkanl i tstik. 'neə, am nət ə bit fleəd,'  
 šu sed, 'bəd av iəd fouk se(ə) et twelv ə·tlok et nɪt s t'aim 45  
 et bogədz bə·gin tə nok ə·bāt, ən its džust ə·bāt twelv nā.'  
 ʒat wər i'nif fə Bili. tkanl flopt āt ə tstik, ən i rušt upsteəz  
 ən tumld intə bed əz if sumdi wər aftər im. 'oə, mēðə(r)!'  
 skriəmd Džini, ʒɪŋkin Bili əd sɪn sumət. Bili kuvəd iseln  
 ouə tiəd wi t'luez ən krept dān tə tbodm ə tbed. id getn 50  
 sə fāe dān et wun əv is fit ur̩ ə bit ouə tbodm, ən tkitlin  
 bi-in upsteəz ən wontin sumət tə leək wi, gat od ə Bili tuəz  
 wi it tloəz. 'mēðə(r)!' Bili šātəd, əz i dregd iz leg up.  
 'ʒɪvz!' skriəmd Džini, əs šu kuvəd ə'sen ouə tiəd. noəðər  
 on əm dāst stē fər ə·bāt ten minits. et last Džini sed, 55  
 'Bili! Bili!' 'od ʒi din las.' 'dus tə ʒɪŋk ʒis ās əz  
 oəntəd, Bili?' 'am siuər it iz,' sed Bili, 'ən al flit t'fəst ʒɪŋ  
 ə mundə moənin. a niə bə·lɪvd i bogədz ə·fuə(r), bəd a kr̩  
 bə·lɪv it nā, bə·kos av felt wun.' 'felt wun?' sed Džini.  
 'ai e fə siuə(r), las.' 'ən wot wor it laik?' šu sed. 'a kānt 60  
 tel. it kom ən gat od ə mi tu(ə) ə bit sɪn.' Džini flopt ouə  
 tiəd ə·gɪən, ən Bili ʒɪŋkin šəd sɪn sumət, flopt ouə tiəd tiu.  
 in ə bit, ivriʒɪŋ bi-in kwaiət, Džini popt ər iəd āt ə bed

63 ɛ'gien. 'Bili, a wiš it wə moənin,' šu sed. 'suə diu ai,'  
 mī, ɛr els ʒa məd apm ɛ ʃout ad bin driəmin.' 'it wə nuə  
 driəmin, Bili, fə noəðər on ɛz ɛd bīn ɛ'slīp.' ʒe buəʃ leəd  
 lisnin, ɛn ivripiŋ wə sə kwaiət ʒe kəd iə t'lok tikin dān-  
 tsteəz. 'kukū!' wə šātəd ɛ'gien. 'jonz tseəm din ɛ'gien,'  
 70 šu sed; 'am siuər its dān-tsteəz. gu(ə) ɛn ev ɛ'nuðə liuk.'  
 'a duənt noə wiə tkānl iz,' i sed; 'it tumld āt ɛ tstik  
 sumwiə(r).' 'wel, itl nuən bi fāer of; get up ɛn liuk fot.'  
 Bili gat up, went on iz anz ɛn nīz, ɛn bə'gan gruəpin ɛ'bāt  
 tfluə fə tkānl. nā Džini ɛd un ɛ frok ɛn skəts on ɛ neəl ɛt  
 75 t'op ɛ tsteəz, ɛn Bili apmd tə tutš ɛm wen i wər untin  
 fə tkānl, ɛn ʒe kom tumlin on im. i džumpt intə bed  
 wi sitš fuəs ɛt i nokt iz waif āt ɛ tuðə said. 'məðə(r)!  
 ʃīvz!' skriəmd Džini, ɛn šu opmd twində ɛn šātəd 'elp!'  
 ɛ plismən ɛt wə džust pasin, ʃiŋkin sumət wə rɛŋ i tās,  
 80 brast d'uər opm ɛn went in. 'wot s tə diu iə(r)?' i sed.  
 'kan jə sī onibodi ʒiə(r)?' Džini šātəd. 'ā kan i sī i d'āk?'  
 i sed, ɛz i šut d'uə tə kīp onibodi frə gu-in āt. 'stop ʒiə  
 wol Bili gets ɛ lit,' šu sed, 'kos ʒəz oəðə ʃīvz ɛ bogədz i  
 tās.' Bili gat ɛ lit, ɛn im ɛn tplismən sietšt buəʃ upsteəz  
 85 ɛn dān, bəd kəd find nout. 'jə fə'gat tə liuk undə tbed,'  
 sed Bili. ɛ'wəə tplismən went upsteəz, ɛn Bili ɛn twaif  
 krept aftər im. nout wə fun undə tbed, suə tplismən sed ɛt  
 ʒe must ɛ bin mis'teən. wol ʒe wər upsteəz tbed šātəd  
 'kukū' ɛ'gien. dān kom tplismən, tū steps ɛt wuns, ɛn  
 90 Bili ɛn twaif krept aftər im. ɛ sietš wə ʒen meəd i ivri  
 niuk ɛn koənə(r), ivm undə t'iepət ɛn tsoltsele(r), bəd  
 nout wə fun. 'ʒes sumət kwier ɛ'bāt ʒis,' sed tplismən.  
 'ʒes sumət vari kwie(r),' Džini sed. 'e jə ivər iəd  
 sitš dinz ɛz ʒem i tās ɛ'fuə(r)?' tplismən ast. 'nivər ɛ'fuə  
 95 tə-nit,' Džini sed. 'wel,' sed tplismən, bə'ginin tə bi ɛs  
 fleəd ɛz oəðə Bili ɛ twaif, ɛn gu-in ɛz wait ɛz ɛ šit, 'as bi  
 rānd ɛ'gien in ɛ'bāt ɛn āə(r), ɛn al liuk in,' bəd i wə feən tə  
 get āt, ɛn ʒev nət sīn im sin. Bili ɛn twaif krept upsteəz  
 ɛ'gien, ɛn džust ɛz ʒed getn intə bed ʒe iəd 'kukū' wuns

muə(r). 'wel, ðis kaps oel et i ivər iəd tel on,' sed Bili. 100  
 'its tlast nīt i ðis ās fə mī,' sed Džini. 'a wodnt stop iər  
 if ðəd let mə liv rent-frī.' 'its nu(ə) ius gu-in dān-tsteəz  
 ə'giən, iz it, las, wi krə find nout?' 'neə, wi məd džust əz  
 wīl stop wie wə āər ən kīp wokrə wol moənin.' ðe wispəd  
 tə wun ən'uðə wol tū ə'tlok, ən ðen ðe iəd 'kukū' twais. 105  
 'bi gum, its jondər ə'giən!' Bili sed, ən it oləs sānz i tseəm  
 pleəs. av ə guid maind tə sit dān-tsteəs ə bit ən sī if i krə  
 find it āt.' 'diu, Bili,' šu sed. Bili let tkanl, krept pratli  
 dān-tsteəz, ən piəkt isen i trokin tšeə(r), bəd i suin fel  
 ə'slīp. i didnt iə tbəd šāt wen it wər oəf past tū, nə Džini 110  
 noəðə(r), fə šəd guən tə slīp tiu. Bili wokrəd džust ə'fue  
 þrī ə'tlok, ən findin id bīn ə'slīp, i dlanst rānd tās, bəd i soə  
 nout. in ə bit tbəd kom āt ən šātəd 'kukū' þrī taimz.  
 Bili kest iz in up et t'lok wen ə iəd it fəst taim, ən ðen i  
 gat up tul it wen it šātəd tseknd taim, ən wen it šātəd 115  
 tþəd taim id ə guid liuk at it wol it popt in ən wə šut up.  
 'oə, av fun ðə āt et last, ev i?' i sed. 'Džini! Džini! av  
 fun tboğəd āt; kum dān ən liuk at it.' 'wot iz it, Bili?'  
 šu sed. 'its ə bəd getn intə t'lok,' sed Bili. Džini kom  
 dān-tsteəz, ən ðen Bili went tə t'lok ən traid tə opm d'uə 120  
 wiə tbəd wo(r), bəd i kudnt manidž it. 'ā ðə enments ez  
 it getn ðiə(r)?' Džini sed. 'neə, a kan nət tel,' sed Bili.  
 ðe buəþ traid tə get et tbəd wol oəf past þrī, wen it popt āt  
 ən šātəd 'kukū,' ən ðen went in ə'giən. Bili traid to get  
 od ont, bəd it wə tə šāp for im. 'ðat ən oud fešnd raskl, 125  
 bi gum!' sed Bili, 'bəd ðal apm nət bi sə fleəd wen təz bīn  
 iər ə de(ə) ə tū.' 'wel, Bili,' sed twaif, 'a nivə niu sitš ən  
 ə þin i mi laif. av oməst ə guid maind tə nok it nek āt fə  
 frītnin əz ən kīpin əz wokrə niəli oəl tnīt. kil it fəst þin,  
 ən let s e nə muə boðə wi it.' tlast et i iəd ə'bāt Bili ən is 130  
 kukū tlok, i wə fiksin ə fāntn for it tə drīnk āt on, ən ə  
 boks for it tə eit āt on, ə'said ə toil wiər it kept popin it iəd  
 āt.



## V.

## UĀ Z TĒ BI TMEĒSTĒ(R) ?

5    ḏis ɔz ə kwešn ət oft kumz up fə dis'kušn, ən wen ə niuli  
 wed kupl es tə di'said it ʒe sumtaimz a loŋ wail ə'bāt it. i  
 mi juɔ deəz, wen a wə wəkin ət tmiln, niuz wə brout intə  
 tməkanik šop ət Sam Wilmən ən An Aris wə bān tə bi wed əs  
 10 tnekst sundə. ʒis niuz wə brout in dʒust ə'fuə tindʒn stopt  
 ət brəkfəs taim, ən suə wen wəd getn naisli set dān tə wə  
 moənin miəl oud Dik Tšəri seɔ āt tə Sam—' wot, a ges ʒat  
 bān tə bi wed tnekst sundə.' ' wa,' sed Sam, ' am ʒiŋkin ə  
 sumət ə tsuət.' ' wel, nā,' sez oud Dik, ' if tə miənz tə gu(ə)  
 15 on smuiʒli ən bi ə api man, duənt spoil ʒi waif wi pamprin  
 ə(r), ɔz if šə wər ə sik bān, bəd bə'gin əs tə miənz tə kari  
 on ; if tə duznt, ʒal e tə riu.  ət tvari taim ət oud Dik wə  
 givin ʒis əd'vais tə Sam, ə lot ə wed wimin əd geʒəd rānd  
 An Aris i tweiwin šeəd, ən ʒe sed təv ə(r), ' nā, An, las,  
 20 wotivə tə duz, sī ət tə stanz up fə ʒi reits ; duənt gi wə  
 tul im ən inš.  if tə wuns bə'ginz tə nukl undər il mak ə  
 kum'pliət sleəv ən drudʒ on ʒə ; its oləs tbest wə tə bə'gin  
 ɔz wə in'tend tə kari on.' its oft bin sed ət fouk rekrɔz  
 nout ə əd'vais unles ʒə guə təv ə loəjər ən peə siks ən  
 25 eitpms fot ; bəd buəʃ Sam ən An ʒout təd'vais ʒed getn wə  
 wəʃ aktin on.  rent deəz ən wedin deəz 'wil kum ət last,  
 ʒoə lanlœdz ən braidgriumz ʒiŋks ʒe kum on ət ə sneəl  
 galəp, ən wen tnekst mundə moənin kom rānd Sam ən An  
 wə man ən waif.  ' its siks ə'tlok bi ʒis wotš ə ʒain,' sed  
 30 Sam, ' a ʒiŋk its ə'bāt taim tə gat up ən let tfaiə(r).' ' a  
 wə dʒust ʒiŋkin,' sed An, ' ət 'tād leəd reəðə tə loŋ, get up  
 wi ʒə, ʒal find sum kinlin i tuvm.  ' a mən e ʒi tə get up,'  
 sed Sam ; ' es tə fə'getn wot tə sed ʒəstədə—didnt tə promis

tē luv, onēr en ē-beē?’ ‘am prē-peed tē diu oel i promist,’  
 sed An, ‘bēd ē bodi kānt diu ivriþin ēt wuns, al luv en 30  
 onē ðē nā, if tī get up en līt tfaie(r), en wen tketl boilz ða  
 mēn koel mē dān-tsteēz en al ē-beē ðē.’ ‘kum, kum,’ sed  
 Sam, ‘if tē þinķs tē krō traifl wi mē i ðis weē ðal find āt ði  
 mistak. a as ðē tē diu nout ēt i kānt bak up wi skriptē(r),  
 fē sant Pītē sez—“waivz, nukl undē tē jēr uzbnz.”’ ‘duz 35  
 ē?’ sed An. ‘al bē-liv it wen i sī it.’ ‘ðen ða sl suin sī it,’  
 sed Sam, en i bānst āt ē bēd en ran dān-tsteēz in is šēt.  
 wol ē wē rumidžin ē-bāt fē t’estiment, wot duz An diu bēd  
 nip intē t’lozit, sam up oel iz wātē tluēz, fliw em dān tē  
 t bodm ē tsteps, bout t’šēemē duēr i tinsaid, en ðen kriþ bak 40  
 ē-giēn intē bēd. in ē bit, Sam in iz ēri tē get bak, gat wun  
 ēv is fit feltēd in iz dudz, en fel forēd, bumpin iz nuēz  
 ē-giēn tšāp edž ē wun ē tsteps. ðis put im intēv ē bit ēv ē  
 pešn, en wen ē gat tē tsteēz iēd, en fan d’uē fest, i sweēr ē  
 gāt uēþ, ðōē id bīn ēt t’šāpil tñit ē-fuē(r). ‘ðie lad,’ sed 45  
 An, ‘if tēs swoēn wi t’estiment i ði and, a wodnt bi ði fēr  
 oel tbras i tberōk, ðez nuēbdi sē ādnd ēs tē diu ðat nobēd  
 trif-raf ēt gets intē tkuēt-ās.’ ‘a tē bān tē opm d’uē en  
 liuk ēt ðis tekst?’ sed Sam. ‘al liuk at it, wen tē lets mē  
 no(ē) ēt tketl z boilin, its nu(ē) ius getin up ē-fuē(r),’ en An 50  
 kuvēd ēr iēd up i tbed tluēz en fēē kinķt ē-giēn wi lafin, tē  
 þinķ ā šēd baffd im; bēd wen šē iēd tās duē guē tul wi  
 ē gāt berō, it put ē bit ēv ē dampēr on ē mērimēt.  
 ‘wiērivē kan tmadlin bi of tul?’ sed šū, ‘a omēst wiš id  
 getn up misen en let tfaie(r), its nuē gāt džob, en if id jīldēd 55  
 ðē wod ē bīn piēs bētwin ēz. wišt! a þinķ a iēr is  
 fuit kumin up tsteps. if ē piþs þriu tlok-oil il bi eābl  
 tē sī mē. al rekrō tē bi ē’slip’. suē šu leēd wi ē fēēs tē d’uēr  
 en stātēd ē snuēr in laik ē peēr ē blaksmiþ belēsēz ēt ēd getn  
 ē bad koud. in ē bit šu stātēd up en leind on ēr elbou en 60  
 ākrōd. šu iēd ē soft, pērin noiz en nā en ðen ē sānd ēz if  
 sumēt wē skratin wud. ‘ōē diē(r),’ šu sed, ‘its nuēn im, its  
 nobēd tkat ēt s mīdlēs fēr ē drop ē milk.’ it wē nu(ē) ius  
 An trai-in tē foēl ē’slip, šu kudnt, suē šē dond ē-sen en krept

65 reit pratli dān tsteəz. oel wər əs koud ən sailnt əz ə tšəts  
 əv ə wikdeə. Sam wə nuəwiə tə bi sīn, bəd iz wātə dudz  
 wə guən, suə šə niu id set of sumwiə(r)—bəd wiə(r)? šu  
 samd up tfaie šul, þiŋkin šud guə tə tbodm ə tjad tə tkoil-  
 oil ən fotš ə šulfl ə koilz, nət ət šə þout ə litin tfaie(r), oə,  
 70 nou, šud eit it suinə(r), bəd šud get oel redi fər im, su(ə) əz  
 ə kəd ev ə bleəz in ə minit. bəd, bə-oud! wen šə wontəd  
 tə gu(ə) āt šu fan ət d'uə wə fest, ən šu kudnt opm it. šu  
 wər ə priznə lokt up i tās. wen šə boutəd ə bed-rām duər  
 ən bafld ər uzbn, šu laft reəli, þiŋkin it wər ə vari guid  
 75 džuək; bəd wen šə wə bafld ən bestəd ə'sen šu kudnt laf.  
 uðə fouk məd apm ə sīn tfun ont, bəd An didnt—šu brast  
 āt ə ruərin. if šəd ed oni wāk tə guə tul šud ə guən tə  
 tmln, if šə kəd ə getn āt ə tās; bəd šu ed nə wāk, šud gīn  
 up ə liumz, fə Sam əd sed, 'ðasl nivə guə tə tmln ə'gīən,  
 80 las, əz loŋ əz a kŋ kīp ðə. wen šə bə-þout ər ə ðem wədz  
 šu ruəd ādə nər ivər ən pūld sum eər of ər iəd ən fleŋ it on  
 tfluə(r), əz if ðat, sumā, kəd mend matəz. oel ət wuns šə  
 bə-þout ər ət tnekst duə neəbər əd ə kei ət əd opm ðeə  
 duə(r), suə wen šəd bəpt ər īn wi koud wotə(r), šu stātəd ə  
 85 pundin tfaie bak wi tpuəkə(r). In ə bit tneəbə wumən kom  
 āt ən steəd in ət twində tə sī wot wər up. 'am lokt in,'  
 sed An, 'a wont jə tə opm d'uə wi jāə kei.' tneəbə ran uəm  
 fə tkei ən opmd d'uər in ə krak. 'wotivə did jər uzbn lok  
 jə in fo(r)?' sed tneəbə(r). 'wa,' sed An, trai-in tə laf, it  
 90 sīnz id fəgetn mə, it iznt twenti fouer āəz jət sin wi wə tīd  
 tə'geðə(r), ən ə man kānt get intə niu weəz oel ət wuns. a  
 də se(ə) it əd tliən slipt iz maind ət i ed ə waif, su(ə) iz lokt  
 d'uər ən teən tkei in is pokit əz iuzl. Samz ə tšəp ət bəðəz  
 iz iəd ə guid bit wi tpepetiuel muəšn. ən av īvm noən im  
 95 set of tə tpump wi tfaie šul in iz and ən ðen kum slinŋkin  
 bak fə twotə kit. puər An sed oel ðis in ə məri of-and weə  
 ət əd ə disievd tvari oud lad isen, bəd it didnt blind  
 twumən ət livd tnekst duə(r). əs šə went bak təv ər oən ās  
 šu sed, lou dān, 'ðat wumən z bin ruərin, ðez ə fratš on bi  
 100 nā.' wel, a diu þiŋk ət ðat deə wə tlorist, drī-ist, ən muəst



mizrebl deə et iver An əd past sin šə wə boən. wot əd  
 bə'kum ə Sam šu kudnt im'adžn. i didnt kum niə fər ə  
 bait ə dinə(r), et givin ouə taim i nivə tēnd up, ən et ten  
 ətlok et nīt šəd nivə sīn is feəs. if šə went wuns tē tentri  
 end, šu went ə undəd taimz i tāe tē ākɔ fər is fuit, bəd it 105  
 wər oel i veən. Sam wə noəðə tē bi iəd nə sīn. twāst ont  
 wo(r), šu kudnt fešn tē guē sīk for im, šu felt əz if šəd  
 reəðə dī nər oni ə tmiln lasəz səd no(ə) et Sam əd left ə  
 tvari de(ə) aftē twedin deə. oel þouts ə komkrin ər uzbn ən  
 setin up fē tmeəstē wə skatəd tē twind; it wə fāe betē tē 110  
 bi oni suət əv ə drudž ən sleəv nə liv ðat weə; su(ə) et aftē  
 ten ətlok et nīt, šu kindl tfaier ən meəd əz nais ə supər əz  
 anz kəd mak, nət fər ə'seln, bəd fē Sam. əs fər ə šu ednt etn  
 ə māþfl oel ðat blesid deə, nə kudnt; ðe wər ə lump in ə  
 þroit sē big et šə kudnt swolē et oel. əs fē Sam, wier ed'ī 115  
 bīn ən wot ed'ī bin diu-in? aftē liəvin uəm i went streit  
 tēv iz wāk, gat iz brekfēs ən iz dinər et ə kofi-šop, ən et oef  
 past faiv et nīt wondəd up ən dān tstrīts əz dezelet ən  
 mizrebl əz oni man wīl kan bī. əz ə wə moəndrin up ən  
 dān i ðis weə i gat mikst up wi ə krād ə fouk oel gu-in i 120  
 wun dī'rekšn. i went wi tstriəm, fər i didnt keə mitš wier  
 ə went, ən et last fan isen in ə tšapil. in ə wail ən oud  
 man, wi ə feəs laik ən eəndžilz, stuid up ən preitšt laik ən  
 eəndžil, preitšt piēs bə'twīn kuntri ən kuntri, piēs bə'twīn  
 man ən man, ən last əv oel, piēs bə'twīn man ən waif. it 125  
 sīmd tē Sam əz if, sumweə, toud man əd getn tē noə wot  
 wər up bə'twīn im ən twaif, fər i liukt streit et im ən teld  
 im ðe səd bi nə strugl fē tmeəstəšip bə'twīn man ən waif, bəd  
 et in oel þinɔz, big ə litl, luv səd bi tmeəstə(r). wen Sam  
 gat āt ə ðat tšapil iz āt bə'gan tē sofn tād iz juw waif, tē 130  
 mak eks'kiusez fər ə kondukt, ən aftər ə desprət batl wi is  
 praid et lastəd wol ə'levm p.m. i þout id gu(ə) uəm ən trai  
 tē fə'get ən fə'giv. wen ə gat niə tentri end, i tutšt ə duē  
 step wi is fuit, ən wə vari niə foəlin. An so(ə) im ən ran  
 intē tās rinin ər anz ən krai-in 'oə diə(r), iz drukɔ, iz 135  
 drukɔ.' tpuə las dəsnt feəs im i likə(r), suə šə id ə'sen

e'bak e tkitšin duə(r). in e bit Sam kom in, bəd net drukn,  
 i wə souber i'nif ən sorəfl i'nif. i sat im dān i tām tšeər ən  
 liukt rānd. tfaiesaid wə wām ən brīt ən taidi, e nais supē  
 140 wə redi, is slipež leen bi tfendə(r), ivriþin dun fər is  
 kumfət et wumən kud diu. i leind bak in is tšeər ən šu  
 kəd sī t'ioz wun aftər ə'nuðə run sloəli dān is feəs. in e bit  
 An ventəd tē kum āt ən sed pitifi, 'Sam!' i tānd iz iəd, iz  
 legz peetəd, ən i eld āt iz āmz. i les nər e tik-tak še wə  
 145 siətəd on iz nī, wi ər āmz rānd iz nek, sobin əz if ər āt əd  
 brek. aftē ðat ðe wə nivē nout sed əs tē 'uə z tē bi  
 tmeəstə(r)'; buəþ sed 'luv sl bi tmeəstə(r),' ən ðat satld it.

## VI.

### EN OUD BOIZ REKĀLEKŠNZ.

'tānd fifti!' bi tmegz, bēd its taim tē bi liukin rānd  
 tkoenēz nā, en nuē mis'tak. džust ē bit loṁer en as bi wun  
 ē ḡem lēki tšaps bāt šuin, en stokinz ivē sē mitš tē big, et  
 Wiliem toeks ē'bat i tpleē. bēd a nuēn laik it, en ḡat s  
 flat. wen ē tšap kumz tē ḡat, wot kumz tēv im? wa, iz 5  
 nokt ē'bat þriu pilē tē puēst, en tmuēst et fouk se(ē) on im  
 iz—'ai, puēr oud tšap, is sīn iz best deēz.' its tšiefl, kum-  
 fētīn toek iz ḡat fēr ē tšap et s muild en broild, en duin iz  
 best tē kīp bodi en soul tē'geḡe(r), en apm riēd ē lot ē juṁ  
 enz tē elp tē kari on twēligig biznēs ē twēld. aftēr oel its 10  
 laik stopin et ē guid beētīn šop wen ē tšap s reikt iz oef  
 sentri, ez it giz im ē tšons ē samin isen tē'geḡe laik, en  
 makin ē džērēl balēns up ē oel iz dun en left undun. a  
 wundēr ā moni on ez l bi eēbl tē stand it en kum of wi ē  
 balēns ē treit said! am fit tē þiṁk ḡēz nobēd iēr en ḡie wun. 15  
 es fē misen, al tak tult en mak nē buēnz ē'bāt it—av bīn ē  
 reglē raskl þriu tḡēst wik a wē boēn. mi muḡe s sed suē  
 moni ē taim, su(ē) it mun bi triu. ā-ivēr a kēd fešn tē liuk  
 er it feēs aftē t'aimz šēs tēld mē ḡat, a kanēt imadžīn, en  
 am nuēn bān tē dis'piut it, nēt ai. ḡēz moni þāzn muē bīn 20  
 tēld tseēm teel. su(ē) as nuēn bi bāt kumpni. bēd liēvin  
 džuekin ē'said, a riēli en onistli bē'līv a wēr ē raskl i mi juṁ  
 deēz. tnumēr ē kitlinz iv þrotld, duks iv traid tē mak  
 piēk, dorēkiz teelz iv prikt, prēsāvz iv stoun, tluēs-kuēdz iv  
 snikt, windēz iv brokṁ, fati-keēks iv etn, en misdēmienēz 25  
 bāt numēr et ēd ē bīn ē erōin džob i toud fešnd taimz wen  
 erōin wē fešnebl. oel ḡiez kraimz en moni muē raiz up



laik guests kundžed bi ðem tū wēdz—‘tānd fifti.’ a mee  
 bi þout e braznt ānd, bēd ðes sum e mi triks al bi enōd if  
 30 im sori fo nā! a wodnt giv e tos fēr e jumster et eznt e spāk  
 e divlri e·bāt im. wot if e duz galēp þriu e siut e tū e tluēz  
 e jiē(r). ad reēðe peē fēr e siut e kuēdiroi nēr e wudn en  
 oni taim. ðe wēr e trik a wuns pleed toud skuil misis, oud  
 Mali Begstē wī koēld e(r). e reer oud las wē Mali i d’ēez  
 35 bēfue skuil buēdz en buēd skuilz wē þout on. šu wēr e·bat  
 tšap ev e beel e botni, wi e feēs laik e raizin sun stikin āt  
 e t’op; litl fat āmz, en anz ez big ez e šūlder e mutn. šu  
 kēd noēðe rid nē rait, bēd ðat didnt matēr i ðem deēz. šu  
 wor eēbl tē beek avē-keek, ā-ivē(r), en ðat wēr e muē  
 40 konsikwens tē Mali. wel, wot bētwīn beekin avē-keek en  
 liukin aftēr e·bāt twenti bānz, Mali ēd e wāk set. a duent  
 no(ē) ā šēd e getn on, if šē ednt e ed tē iuz e þibl i tavē-  
 keek biznēs. it kom in sē andi tē wokn uz jum enz up wi,  
 en kīp es þriu fratšin. it wēr e bit oekēd sumtaimz wen  
 45 Mali ēd bin stērin tþin uēt-meil, en sudnli snigd tþibl āt tē  
 gi sum on ez e swilēkēr on tsaīd e tfeēs. toud las wē reēðe  
 fond e wopin mī, bēd a di·tāmīnd tē e mi ri·vendž, en wun  
 de(ē) ad e fain tšons. Mali wē dān e wun fuit, et reēðe  
 spoild e woekin. ðe wēr e peēr e kats et toud las wē vari  
 50 fond on, suē wot did i diu bēd tī buēþ ðē teelz tē·geðēr en  
 iē em ouē tband wiē Mali un ēr avē-keek. a niu šēd flēer  
 up di·rektli šē soē tkats i ðē kwīe pe·zišn. a niu tiu et šēd  
 mak streit fē mī wi tþibl, suē di·rektli a so(ē) e kumin a  
 wopt e soft avē-keek on tē tfluē reit i toud las wēē, en dān  
 55 šē kom es flat ez e flāndē(r). bai gou, wornt ðēr e meelēk  
 i tmiul-oil oel in e minit. toud wumēn fūmd en rould  
 e·bāt, wi e šoēt leg stikin up i teē(r); tkats splutēd en feēt;  
 tladz en lasēz ran skamperin āt intē tstrit; en ai wēr e·bāt  
 tfēst on em, fēr a niu wot ēd apm if i didnt kut mi stiks.  
 60 eē diē(r), ðem oud fešnd taimz! ðez nuē sitš meelēkin i  
 ðiēz deēz! ast laik tē sī tlad wi tpluk tē sāv sitš en e trik  
 on e skuil buēd misis! wa, id bi wēþ iz weit i Džiudi Barit  
 umbugz. wel, aftēr id ed e fēst-reēt skuilin, sitš ez ladz

gat i ðem deez, a wə put prentis tøv ə gruəsə(r). nā, a duənt  
no(ə) ə muə trai-in sitiweəšn fər ə lad wi ə weəknəs fə swīt 65  
stuf nər evin trun əv ə gruəsə šop—ðat iz, wol ə gets ə  
regle siknər ən ðen il wiš isen et tnoəþ poul, ə sum sitš spot  
wiə ðə sāk ais-šaklz fə ðə foənuin driŋkin. litl Nati Belše  
wə mi meəstə(r), ən a wə wot ðə koəl ə indue prentis, witš  
ment nout bəd wāk, de(ə) in ən de(ə) āt, ən sleəvin əwəe tū 70  
ə þrī nīts bə'said, wen ðə wər out tē diu i wei-in punz ə  
siugər ən penəþs ə suəp, ən sitš laik. a didnt sē mitš keə fə  
ðat et fəst, kos ad ə fain tšons ə pitšin intə figz ən reezinz,  
ən siugə kandi, ən traiflz ə ðat suət, bəd, bi gou, ðat suət ə  
þin duznt last fər ivə(r). its kapin ā suin swīt stuf gets ez 75  
bitər ez goel wen ə tšap ez is ful swin at it. ai imadžin its  
ə'bāt tseəm wi wot ðə koəl tplezəz ə ðis wāld i dženrəl.  
ā-ivər it tiuk ə bit ə taim tē briw mə tē tstoeləisn point,  
apm ə bit lōwə nər it əd ə dun sum ladz, ən bə'fuer it did  
ad reəðər ə kwier əd'ventə(r). mi misis wər ə bit əv ə 80  
skriu, ən kəd ādli þoil mə i'nif tē eit, su(ə) a tiuk it āt i  
siugə kandi ər out et i laikt i tšop, ən nout bəd reit,  
noəðə(r). ā iz ə grou-in lad tē þraiv bāt džok? wel, it  
apmd wun sundə tmoənin et i felt oəfl pekiš aftē mi  
brekfəs, ən ad etn ivri moəsl up et toud las put āt. a 85  
dēsnt as fə nə muər ər els ast ə getn ə fli i mi iər-oil. ad  
getn dond redi fə tšapil, fə toud las wə vari pətiklər ə'bāt  
mə bi-in reit brout up, šu sed, if šə did pinš mə i vitlz. i  
ðem deez ladz laik mī wəe beles-kaps wi taslz on, ən rānd  
krimpt kolez, ən al stand it a wər əs fain ez onibodi mi saiz, 90  
bəd wot s ðat wen ə tšap s pinšt in iz džok. wel, it wə  
getin vari niə tšapil taim, ən a niu a səd e tē meətš i tfrunt  
ə Nati ən twaif, bəd if jəl bə'liv mə, ad ðat kreəvin i mi  
insaid a kəd əv etn ə bit ə rainosərəs, aid ən oəl. suə wot  
did i diu bəd nip intə tšop tē get sumet tē lain mi stumək 95  
wol dine taim. a niu ad nə biznəs ðier ə sundəz, bəd  
uəə(r), ðe see, iz ə šāp þoən, ən bi gou its triu. wel, a ednt  
bin i tšop ə minit wen i iəd tmisis sinin āt—'Džosiuə!  
Džosiuə!' ðat wə mi neəm, ən toud las wə sīkin mə. bəd

- 100 a wə nuən bān tē liəv bāt sumət, su(ə) a seəz od əv ə šaiiv ə unikeək et toud las ius tē mak up tē sel—reit swīt stuf it wo(r)—slapt it intē mi beles-kap āt ə tsīt, ən gat tē d'ue džust əs tmisis wə bə'ginin tē bel āt 'Džosiue'! ə'gion. su(ə) of wi set tē t'šapil. eə, diə(r)! it wə twāst diu ivər i ed,
- 105 wə đat. it wə reəđər ə wām moənin ən a wə swiətin laik ə brok fə fiə toud las səd səspekt sumət. a dəsnt tak mi kap of, kos a wə woəkin džust i tfrunt ə buəp tmeəstər ən tmisis, bəd it wər ə roki ruəd tē Džoədn, wə đat woək! ez a wāmd up a kəd fil tunikeək stərin ə mi iəd ez if it wə
- 110 wik, bəd on a məd guə. et last wi gat tē tprimitiv šop, ən ef kuəs a ed tē dof mi beles-kap. wel, wot wi twām moənin ən mī swiətin, tunikeək wə stuk fest on t'op ə mi iəd, ən wə bə'ginin tē swiəl dān tsaidz ə mi feəs tē đat də'grī wol ad ə unikeək wig ən nuə mistak. a wient tel
- 115 oel id tē undəguə þriu đat džob, bəd a bleəm tmisis fər it oel i nət findin mē džok i'nif. av stoun moni ə anfl ə figz, ən reəzinz, ən þiəz ə đat suət, if đə koəl it steilin, bəd ai duənt wen ə grou-in lad eznt i'nif grub gīn im, aftər iz adld it ez ai did wi Nati Belšə(r). eə wel; ā điəz ladiš teəlz kum
- 120 tēv ə bodiz maind; ən a nobəd menšn əm tē šeu et ladz—rasklz ez đə āə(r)—ānt suə wiđāt koəz sumtaimz. đez nuə tū weəz ə'bāt it; moni on əm əd bi vari difrnt if đə wə reit duin tul. am þiəkin đes sum əv uz oud boiz ev ə lot tē anse for i đat biznəs. bəd a dərənt gu(ə) on ə bit lowə(r),
- 125 đoe its kapin wot ə lot ə þiəz duz kum intēv ə tšaps iəd wol is smūkin ə paip ən þiəkin ə'bat bi-in tēnd fifti.



## VII.

### TOUD SĀM TIUN.

sum kouks wāmd mi nīz wi ðe dul red iæt  
 wen id swoled mi milk ən pobz,  
 suæ tlois up tæ tfendær a pūld mi siæt  
 ən a plantəd mi fit ɐ tobz.

ðen lītin mi šoet blak paip, a swuɔ 5  
 reit bak i mi oud ām tšee(r),  
 ən a sat wotšīn trik ɛz it reez ən un  
 laik ɐ spɛrit i tmidnīt eə(r).

sistə Mali ən tbānz wɛr ɛ'slīp upsteəz—  
 ðe wɛ piəs wi ðat bleətin kriu— 10  
 su(ə) a smūkt ən a ɔout ɐ mi weəstəd jīez,  
 ən ɐ twāk ɛt wɛ jɛt tæ diu.

ɛz a liukt ɛt ðis laif ən ɛt tlaif tæ bī,  
 a sed tæ misen, “ðā as!  
 wi kumfɛt ða noəðe kən liv nə dī,  
 fɛ ðas seəvd noəðe soul nə bras.” 15

ðen spai-in oud Seətn ɛ'straid ɐ t'lād  
 ɛt wɛr un undə t'šeəmə fluə(r),  
 a dubld mi neiv ən sed, “āk ðe, lad,  
 al bi didld wi ðī nə muə(r); 20

if mi sinz bi laik liəd, ən laik koək mi pəs,  
 wa ðez nuəbdi bəd ðī tæ ɔɛrk;  
 bəd wen twəldz ɐ wik oudə(r), ðā gēnin kəs,  
 as e bīn buəɔ tæ t'šɛtš ən tæ tɛɔk.”

ŝen sum minits past oue mæ, sad en drī, 25  
 en mi þouts griu ez dāk es tñit,  
 wen sum drukr̥ oud alz et ed bīn on tsprī  
 kom sīrīn laik mad up tstrīt.

wi ŝer anz en ŝe fit ŝe kept bietin t'aim  
 ez ŝer āmz intē tee wē flur̥, 30  
 eē! en twēdz ev e godlēs en sili raim  
 tev en oud sām tiun ŝe sur̥.

ai! t'aimz et iv džoind i ŝat grand oud eē(r),  
 wen oud frenz et mi said wē sīn,  
 wen mi laif wēr e sunšaini alidē, 35  
 en ŝis wiznd oud wēld wē grīn.

i tlīt ev e sun ets lor̥ sīn set  
 a sī t'sapil e P(r)imruēz Brā,  
 en wot frenz on e sabəþ deē ŝier ez met  
 et fēr ivēr es peetēd nā. 40

ŝe kum en ŝe smail en e'weē ŝe pas,  
 bēd ŝe olēs liēv wun i viu—  
 e puē litl faðelēs kuntri las,  
 et wuns sat i tsirēz piu.

wun kām sumē nīt ez wē ser̥ tlast im 45  
 ŝu liukt i mi feēs reit ād;  
 en e lips wē wait en er īn wē dim  
 wen i džoind er i t'sapil jād.

en ŝu sed tē mē, "Ben, a fil feent en il,  
 ŝa mēn gi mē ŝi ām, oud lad;" 50  
 en ŝu wisped sum wēdz et i þir̥k on stil,  
 fē ŝe meed mē reit prād en dlād.

su(ē) a elpt e wi keer oue reel en stail,  
 wol wē gat tev e geedin duē(r),  
 ŝen ŝu eld mē bi tand sitš e lor̥, lor̥ wail— 55  
 en a so(ē) er e'laiv nē muē(r).



wel, ʒis wāld gets əs koud ən əz ād əs stil,  
 ən et taimz a fil feən šəz diəd,  
 fə šəd ād tə sleəv et ə lium ən wīl  
 fər ə moəsil ə onist bried. 60

mue nə twenti jie šuz bin diəd ən guən,  
 bəd wierivə mi lot mə bī,  
 wen tās əz oəl wišt ən im left ə'lueŋ,  
 šu oləs kumz bak tə mī.

av wišt et id teld ə bi tgeədin duə(r) 65  
 ā dīp wə mi luv ən triu,  
 fər ə frenz, puə las, ʒe wə feu ən puə(r)—  
 bəd nuə matə(r), a ʒinək šə niu.

ā! if ivər i get tə jond pleəs əbūn,  
 wier i leŋ i mi āt tə bī, 70  
 džust tə iər ə wuns mue siŋ ʒat oud sām tiun  
 əl bi evm əv itseln tə mī.



## VIII.

### TŠOĚT TAIMĚ(R).

it wĕ misti ɛn frosti ɛn dāk ɛz ɛ buit,  
ɛn sɛ koud jɛd ɛ pitid ɛ tuəd,  
wɛn i iəd tɛ mi ɸin̄kin ɛ lit litl fuit  
pit-patin bɛ-int mɛ ɛ truəd.

nā, ɛt faiv ɛr ɔɛf past, ɛv ɛ koud wintɛ moən, 5  
ad nuɛ ɸouts ɛv ɛ kumrɛəd ɛt ɔɛl,  
su(ɛ) a stuid wol ʒɛ kom up ɛ bit ɛv ɛ bān,  
laik ɛ pegi-stik ɛərin ɛ šɔɛl.

‘olou, las,’ a sed, ɛz a tapt ɛr ɛ tkrān,  
‘ʒal bi duin for i trivɛr ɛ tkiln; 10  
wot ātɛ, jɛ mur̄ki, ɛn wɛr ātɛ bān?’  
sez šū, ‘ɛ šoət taimɛ tɛ tmlin.’

‘if ʒat meəstɛr ɛ ʒain z oni tšildɛ(r)’ a sed,  
‘a sɛd laik ɛm tɛ meətš ɛt ʒi bak;  
bɛd, a ges, if tɛd leəd ɛn āɛ lonɛr i bɛd 15  
ɛt treəd ɛd bɛgin tɛ bi slak.’

‘ai! meəstɛ,’ šu sed, ‘av iəd tɸuvnɛ swɛr  
ɛt iz meəd nout bi t’rɛəd fɛ ʒis ɛədž,  
ɛn iz ɔɛsɛz ɛn karidžɛz nips im sɛ bɛɔ  
wol ɛ ādli kɛn ɸoil tɛ gi wɛədž. 20

‘ʒɛn iz bout ɛn i’steət, ɛn iz bɛldin ɛ ās,  
ɛɛ! ɛn tkost ont nɛ moətl noɛz jɛt;  
if wɛ pinš wol wɛ kubɛdz wiənt pɛəstɛr ɛ mās  
i kɛn nobɛd džust stand on is fɪt.

‘i sez fērinēz latli ez meod e gēt sprin,  
 25  
 en Ķe liv on tšopt kabidž en seem;  
 su(ə) it uinz im, jə sī, tē šut bras laik e kin,  
 en Ķen sel i tseem meekits wi Ķem.

‘if wə duent wēk fə litl, wi muent wēk et oəl,  
 30  
 en mi granfaĶe sed jēstēnīt  
 if it wornt fə tšoet taimēz et tsistm ed foəl,  
 en tpliūšee kum bak intē tstrīt.’

a liukt of tī end et Ķat wiznd oud bān,  
 en a sed, ‘it əpiēz laik tē mī  
 et tfaktri en tmanšn en tmeen e tkonsān  
 35  
 ez upodn bi midžez laik Ķī.

iər a peetəd wi tbān, en a kudnt bəd laf,  
 Ķo(ə) a felt nuen sē mitš et mi iez,  
 fər a þout tē miseln—its e boni kum of  
 if wə propt bi sitš pilēz ez Ķiez.  
 40

## IX.

### NATERIN NAN.

nue dāt jēl oel ev ied e'bāt  
tēpole Belvōdiē(r),  
e stati þout bi sum tē bī  
frē ivri feelin tliē(r).

oel reit en streit i mak en šap, 5  
e moud fē trees e men :  
e dānreit, upreit, berup tšap,  
net mitš unlaik misen.

nā, šoe jē no(ə) iz nout bēd stuēn,  
i liuks sē grand en big, 10  
et litl dāst jē pūl iz nuez,  
e lug is twisted wig.

pratli, reit pratli ouē tfluē(r)  
e tip-ə-tuez jē woek,  
en od jē briēþ fē vari oē, 15  
en wispe wen jē toek.

šiez šat e'bāt im—bēd a noent  
net reitli ā tē sē t—  
et maks jē fil ez smoel es þivz  
e'nent e madžistreet. 20

jēv sīn šat dolt e muki tleē  
e tfeās e Pudse Duez ;  
toud madlin z woēn it oel iz laif,  
en fansid it e nuez.



jond props ez laik e peær e tenz 25  
 e Saiksez, jet, bi tmez,  
 wen i wæ souber ez e džudž  
 av iæd im koel em legs.

su(ə) evm bi preæzd fə self konseot ;  
 wiðæt it, a sæd seæ, 30  
 wist eot wæsen wi oel wæ mīt  
 fæi iver en e deæ.

wen weæstæz liuks et tmābl god,  
 īgoi! ā waid ðe geep,  
 en wunde wið ðe feæve tmueſt— 35  
 e bogæd er en eæp.

en sum wi envi en wi spait  
 get fild tæ ðat dægri  
 ðed nok iz nuæz of, if ðe dæst,  
 e giv im e blak ī. 40

ī sumā keſts e lit e þirz  
 et fouk nuæn wonts tæ sī ;  
 ðez feu laiks telin wot ðe āæ(r),  
 e wot ðe out tæ bī.

wa, wa, pæfekšn nivæ did 45  
 tæ Admz bānz bæleræ ;  
 en liuk et moetlz wen wæ wil,  
 wis find e sumæt reræ.

oud Adm gat sæ meſt wi tfoel  
 et oel e tiumen reæs 50  
 grouz sadli āt e ſap i tmaind,  
 i tkeækæs, en i tfeæs.

ðez nuæn sæ blind bæd ðeæ kræ sī  
 e fout i uðe men ;  
 av sumtaimz met wi fouk et þout 55  
 ðe soæ wun i ðæsen.

ən tbest ə tšaps l find ʒesen  
 ət taimz i tfouti tlas ;  
 av dubld neiv ə'fue tə-deə  
 ət tful i tšimin dlas. 60

bəd twāst ə fouts ət aiv sīn jət,  
 i wumən ər i man,  
 is twiəri, neəgin, neəmin tən  
 ət pleəgd puə natərin Nan.

a went wun sumər aftənuin 65  
 tə sī ə puər oud man.  
 ən ādli ed i dākɾəd d'uə(r),  
 wen twerit ʒus bə'gan:

'eə! wa! did ivə(r)! wot ə triət  
 tə sī ʒi faʒəz sun ; 70  
 kum forəd, lad, ən sit ʒə dān,  
 ən al set tketl on.'

'neə, neə,' a sez, 'am nuən ə ʒem  
 ət koəlz ət t'aim bi t'lok,  
 ən bumps əm dān i tkoəne tšee(r), 75  
 ən dluez reit ād ət tdžok.'

ʒā nuənkeət, wi tə od ʒi tuw?  
 il suin bi iər a ɸɪɾk,  
 suə, if tə l sit ən lit ʒi paip,  
 al fotš ə suəp ə drɪɾk. 80

'oud las,' sez ai, 'ʒat ei i buən,  
 ən reəʒə lou i bɪf.'  
 'ai, bān,' sez šū, 'ʒis jɪər ə tū  
 av ed ə diəl ə grɪf.

'am nət ə wumən ət oft speiks, 85  
 ə sɪwz fouk duəfl sɪwz,  
 bəd ai kɪ tel mi maind tə ʒi,  
 ʒa noəz wot ɸɪwz bə'leɪwz.

‘ðaz nuetist ai nuen liukt sē stāt,  
 .ən ai kr̥ triuli sē,  
 frē tlast bak end ē tjiē tē nā  
 av nēt bīn wīl ē deē. 90

‘ən wot wi siknēs, wot wi grīf,  
 am duin ða meē di’pend—  
 its bīn ē wiēri muild ən teu,  
 bēd nā it gets niē tend. 95

‘av bout oel tsister et i ev  
 ē blak mērainē gān;  
 fouks þīnks am reeli of, bēd, lad,  
 am þeŋkfl et im bān. 100

wi twēld, ən ivriþīn et s int,  
 am krost tē ðat dē’grī  
 et moni ē taim i d’ēē av preēd  
 tē lig mē dān ən dī.

‘wot aiv tē tak frē tliēst i tās  
 ez muē nē fleš kēn biē(r);  
 it iznt dżust ē taim bi tšons,  
 bēd ivri de(ē) i tjiē(r). 105

nuē livin soul etop ē tiēþ  
 wē traid ez aiv bin traid;  
 ðez nuēbdi bēd ðē Loēd ən mī  
 et noez wot iv ed tē baid. 110

frē twind i tstumēk, triumētizm,  
 ən tērin peēnz i tgiūm,  
 frē kofs ən kouds ən tspain i tbak,  
 av sufēd mātēdium. 115

bēd nuēbdi pitiz mē ē þīnks  
 am eēlin out et oel;  
 tpuē sleēv mēn tug ən teu wi twāk  
 wol ivē šū kēn kroel. 120



'en Džoni z tmuest unfilin briut  
 et ivē weær e ied:  
 i wodnt weg e and e fuit  
 if ai wær oel bēd diēd.

'i tmidst e oel iv ed tē diu 125  
 Ÿat ruēg wē nivē tman  
 tē fotž e koil, e skāer e fleg,  
 e weš e pot e pan.

'fouk sez āe Sal l suin bi wed,  
 bēd t̄pouts ont tēnz mē sik; 130  
 ad reēðer in̄ er up bi tnek,  
 e sī e bērid wik.

'en if i pout e bān e main  
 wē boen tē liēd mai laif,  
 a sudnt p̄in̄k it wor e sin 135  
 tē stik e wi mi naif.

'av ast āe Džoni twenti taimz  
 tē brin̄ e swip tē d'uē(r);  
 bēd nā efuēr il speik e'gien  
 al sit i tās en smuē(r): 140

'en Ÿen—guid greišēs, wot e wind  
 kumz wiuwin p̄riu d'uē snek;  
 a felt it oel tlast wintē(r), laik  
 e witi et mi nek.

'Ÿat sin̄k paip, tiu, gat stopt wi muk 145  
 e'būn e fotnit sin,  
 su(e) ivri āer i d'eē wi tslops  
 am trešin āt en in.

'oel wen i p̄in̄k ā aiv bin tret,  
 en ā i teu en straiw— 150  
 tē tel Ÿe tonist triuþ, am kapt  
 tē find miseln e'laiw.

‘ wen īz bin reākin āt ə tnīt,  
 ət tmeəkit ər ət tfeə(r),  
 sitš ʃouts əs kum intə mi iəd  
 əz liftəd up mi eə(r). 155

‘ av ʃout, “ ai, lad, wen tā kumz uəm,  
 ʒal find mə un bi tnek ; ”  
 ən ʒen av me bi ʃout ə'giən  
 ət kuəd əd apm brek. 160

‘ ər els av mutəd, “ if it wornt  
 sə dāk, ən koud, ən wet,  
 ad guə tə tnavi ə tə d'am  
 ən drānd miseln tə-nīt.”

‘ its grīf, lad, nout ət oəl bəd grīf, 165  
 ət weəsts mə deə bi deə ;  
 suə Seətn temps mə, kos im weək,  
 tə put miseln ə-weə.’

toud tšap iəd peət ə wot šə sed  
 əz i kom tlompin in, 170  
 ən šātəd in ə red feəst reədž,  
 ‘ od, rot it! od ʒi din.’

ʒen Nan bə-gan tə froʃ ən fīum,  
 ən fiz laik botld drink ;  
 ‘ wot, ʒen, ʒaz entəd tās ə'giən, 175  
 ʒa ofld liukin slīnk!

‘ ʒa nivə kumz ʒiəz duəz wiʒin  
 bəd ʒā mən kēs ən swiə(r),  
 ən straiv tə brin mə tə mi greəv  
 wi bridin əriz iə(r). 180

‘ frə ʒī ən ʒain sin wed wə wo(r)  
 av teən nu(ə) end ə grīf,  
 ən nā ʒa stamps mə undə tfuit,  
 ʒā mēʒərin ruөг ən ʃif.

‘ðā viln, gi mē wot i brout 185  
 ðat de(ə) ət wī wə wed,  
 ən nivə muə wi wun laik ðī  
 wil ai set fuit i bed.’

iə d’oudi liftəd tøv ər in  
 ə jiad ə linin tšek, 190  
 ən sobd ən ruəd ən rokt əsen,  
 əz if ər āt əd brek.

ən ðen šu reøv reit up bi truits  
 ə anfl əv ər eə(r),  
 ən fitəd laik ə dī in duk, 195  
 ən šutəd āt ə t’šəə(r).

‘aə! Džoni, run fə d’oktə(r), lad,  
 a fil a kānt tel ā;’  
 sez Džoni, ‘lit ði paip ə’giən  
 šul kum ə’bāt i-nā.’ 200

bəd betər ed it bin fər im  
 if id niə stəd ə peg;  
 mai geətez! wot ə poəz i gat  
 frə Nanz riumatik leg.

suin, vari suin, šu kom ə’bāt 205  
 ən flur ən teər ən reøv,  
 i sitš ə we(ə) əs feu kəd diu  
 wi wun fuit i ðə greøv.

ðen at it went ə tur ə’giən  
 ðat minit šu gat iəz, 210  
 ‘ðā viln, ða, ða noəz ði weəz  
 brinəz on sitš gədz əz ðiez.

‘aə! if təd straik mē stif ət wuns,  
 ə stab mē tē mi āt,  
 a ðen kəd dī kontent, fə fouk 215  
 wəd noə reit wot tē āt.



‘unfīlin briut! unfīlin briut!  
 a niē wē wīl ēn strōw;  
 Ņez nobēd wun þīw tšīez mē nā—  
 a kan nēt last sē long. 220

‘tē stand up fēr ē þīw ēt s reit  
 it iznt i mi neētē(r);  
 Ņez fouk ēt noēz i olēs wo(r)  
 ē puē(r), soft, kwaiēt kriētē(r).

‘wun þīw ai kīw seē, if tē-nīt 225  
 mi laif sēd end it liēs,  
 av duin mi diuti ēn Ņa noēz  
 av olēs strivm fē piēs.

‘a no(ē), a no(ē), ēt im i tgeēt—  
 Ņaz uŅēr uēts tē þrēš, 230  
 suē, wen im duin fo(r), Ņā mē wed  
 jond guid fē nout juw trēš.’

Ņen Nan pūld sumēt āt ē d’roē(r),  
 wait ēz ē sumē tlād,  
 sez ai tē Džoni, ‘wot s Ņat Ņiē(r)?’ 235  
 sez Džoni, ‘its ē šrād.

‘ēn kofin kom tiu, bēd a sweō(r)  
 a wodnt et i tās;  
 suē wen šez miuld šē seuz ēt Ņat,  
 ēs kwaiēt ēz ē mās.’ 240

puē Nan liukt at mē wi ē liuk  
 sē jondēli ēn sad:  
 ‘Ņal kum tē tberin?’ ‘jēs,’ a sed,  
 ‘a sal bi vari dlād.’

‘Ņen bid Ņi muŅē(r), Džoni kraid, 245  
 ‘ēn as Ņi unēkl Ben;  
 ēn oēl ē preēz fē sudn diēþ  
 sl e mibest “eāmen.”’

## NOTES.

The (·) denotes that the following syllable has the strong stress, thus asem·ive (I. 3), ·aim (I. 4). Before beginning the Specimens the reader is advised to read over §§ 249, 260, 341, 350 in the Grammar. In order to facilitate the reading of the Specimens, I have written **get up** instead of **ger up**, **wot iz it ?** instead of **wor iz it ?** etc. See § 290.

### III.

Line 4, **fot for it**. 11, **jie** (§ 337). 17, on forms like **we(ə)** see § 193. 22, **čie** see § 354. 26, **tmītin** *class meeting, prayer meeting*. 34, **nuen** (§§ 357, 399). 37, on **wel** beside **wil** see § 399. 63, **sum en mad** (lit. *some and mad*, a very common phrase) *very angry*. 73, **sitš en e** (§ 340). 80, on (see page 73 note). 89, **bizm** (lit. *besom*) *good-for-nothing*. 99, **āez** read **āz** *ours*. 100, **wi e tlate(r)** *and at the same time inflicted blows upon them*. 101, **pirz** here used contemptuously of Grace's children. 106, **mel ne mak** pleonastic for *meddle*. 107, **če** (see page 112). 109, **en oel** (§ 399). 118, **Džemeeke** *Jamaica rum*.

### IV.

Line 2, **eeles** *ale-house, beer-house*. 3, **də** (§ 390). 5, **ont of it**. 11, **Ned e oud Bilz Ned** (*the son*) *of old Bill*. 14, **tšet** (§ 381). 23, **seče** (lit. *see thee*) *look!* 34, **dān-tsteez** lit. *down the stairs*. 38, **strak** (§ 363). 52, **Bili** (§ 339). 88, **must** (§ 392). 108, **let** (§ 381). 128, **it** (§ 351).

## V.

Line 14, *tweivin šeed the weaving shed.* 25, *te thou* (§ 350). 46, *tes thou hast.* 56, *wišť hush!* 104, *tentri end the end of the passage.* 136, *likø(r)* (lit. *liquour*) *drink.*

## VI.

Line 8, *muıld en broıld struggled hard.* 25, *snikt cut.* 32, *wudn en* (lit. *wooden one*) *coffin.* 42, *if sø ednt ø ed* (lit. *if she had not have had*) *if she had not had.* This construction only occurs in subordinate sentences, and has probably arisen from contamination with such phrases as, *šud or šed ø dunt she would have done it; tladz ød ø guen the boys would have gone.* We generally say *ad ø lend jet if jed nobød ø ast me I would have lent you it, if you had only (have) asked me.* Cp. the end of §§ 389, 397. 48, *we dān ø wun fuit was down of one foot, i. e. one of her legs was longer than the other.* 59, *kut mi stiks make myself scarce.* 86, *ø flī i mi ier-oil a box on the ears.* 93, *šat*, see § 399. 100, *seez* (§ 382). *mød* (§ 392).

## VII.

Line 53, *stail* is the lit. Engl. form, see § 315. The same is also the case with *midžez* (VIII. 36).

## IX.

After line 200 the following four lines have been inadvertently omitted in our Specimen:—

*sez ai, 'a nivø so(ø) ø tšap*  
*sø iøzifl øn fat;*  
*šal siuəlī len ø elpin and*  
*tø lift ør of ø tplat.'*





## INDEX.

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[The alphabetical order in the Index is:—a, b, d, e, e, f, g, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, š, t, þ, č, u, v, w, z, ž.

The numbers after a word refer to the paragraphs in the Grammar. When no number occurs after a word it means that the word occurs only in the Specimens.]

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Adkissn *Atkinson*, 267, 291.  
adl *to earn*, 57, 257.  
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afte(r) *after*, 57, 400.  
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akoēn *acorn*, 57.  
aks *axe*, 57.  
aks (as) *to ask*, 125, 312.  
aktli *actually*, 194, 247.  
al *I will*, 250.  
āl *owl*, 171.  
āl *to howl*, 235.  
ali *aisle, alley*, 194.  
alidē *holiday*, 125, 243.  
alz *fools*.  
am *am*, 57.  
am *ham*, 57.  
ām *arm*, 61.  
ām *harm*, 61.  
ame(r) *hammer*, 57, 243.  
amet *am not*, 272, 396.  
āmive(r) *however*, 171, 399.  
and *hand*, 57.  
ānd *hound*, 115.  
anfl *handful*, 299.  
anl *handle*, 57, 247, 298.  
āns *ounce*, 235, 337.  
ansem *handsome*, 299.  
anse(r) *answer*, 57, 251.

- antm *anthem*, 57, 286.  
 anvil *anvil*, 57.  
 anz *hands*, 302, 310.  
 ap *to wrap up (with clothes)*,  
   57, 317.  
 āp *harp*, 61.  
 apl *apple*, 57, 247.  
 apm (lit. *happen*) *perhaps*,  
   270, 399.  
 apren *apron*, 196.  
 are *arrow*, 57, 243.  
 arend *notoriously bad*, 207.  
 arend *spider*, 194, 304.  
 as *ash, ashes*, 57, 312, 337.  
 as (aks) *to ask*, 125, 312.  
 ās *house*, 171, 310.  
 āsemivē(r) *howsoever*, 399.  
 ask *dry, rough, harsh*, 312.  
 as-midin *ash-pit*, 57, 312.  
 at *hat*, 57.  
 āt *heart*, 74.  
 āt *out*, 171.  
 āt *thou art*, 61.  
 avek *havoc*, 194, 322.  
 ave(r)-meil *oat-meal*, 57.  
 āvis, āvist *harvest*, 61, 245,  
   292.  
 āz *ours*, 352.  
  
 bā *to bow*, 171, 315.  
 bad *bad*, 144, 343.  
 bad (pret.) *invited*, 57, 373.  
 bai *to buy*, 315, 382.  
 baid *to endure, put up with*,  
   *wait, stop, remain*, 156,  
   361.  
 bait *to bite*, 156, 361.  
 bak *back*, 57.  
 bāk *bark*, 61, 312.  
 bāk *to bark*, 74.  
 bake *tobacco*, 246.  
 baked *backward*, 243.  
  
 bakedz *backwards*, 251.  
 bākm *collar of a horse*, 74,  
   315.  
 bak-stn *the iron plate on*  
   *which oat cakes are baked*,  
   70.  
 balöks *testiculi*, 243.  
 bāli *barley*, 61, 245.  
 bām *barm*, 74.  
 ban (pret.) *bound*, 57, 301.  
 bān *child*, 61, 259, 280.  
 bān *barn*, 74.  
 bān *going*, 171, 303.  
 band *string, cord*, 57.  
 bāns *to bounce*, 115.  
 bānti *bounty*, 235.  
 bare *barrow*, 57, 243.  
 baril *barrel*, 194.  
 bas *door mat, hassock*, 57.  
 bastail *workhouse, union*,  
   234, 243.  
 basted *bastard*, 195, 243.  
 bāt *about, without*, 171, 242,  
   246, 289, 400.  
 bap *bath*, 57, 306.  
 bed *bed*, 73.  
 bed-steid *bedstead*, 87.  
 beebē(r) *barber*, 203.  
 beed *to bathe*, 70, 308.  
 beedž *barge*, 203.  
 beegr̃ *bargain*, 203, 247, 271.  
 beek *to bake*, 70, 312.  
 beekes *bakehouse*, 243.  
 beekr̃ *bacon*, 204, 247.  
 beel *bale*, 204.  
 beeli *bailiff*, 204, 245.  
 beēn *near, direct*, 84.  
 beē(r) *bare*, 70.  
 beē(r) (pret.) *bore*, 70, 369.  
 bees *bass*, 195.  
 beet *bait*, 84.  
 beet *to abate*, 246.



- beete(r)** to barter, 203.  
**bef** to cough, 73, 280.  
**beg** bag, 59, 315.  
**beg** to beg, 73.  
**beid** bead, 87.  
**bek** beck, 73, 280, 312.  
**bel** bell, 73.  
**bele** to bellow, 73, 315.  
**beles-cap** a cap bordered or adorned with lace.  
**belesez** bellows, 73, 338.  
**beli** belly, 73, 245.  
**belt** belt, 73.  
**bend** to bend, 73, 381.  
**ber** to throw, hit violently, 59, 280.  
**benk** bank, bench, 59, 73, 312.  
**be-up** very good, excellent.  
**besk** to bask, 60, 306, 310, 312.  
**best** best, 73, 343.  
**bešfl** bashful, 197.  
**bete(r)** better, 73, 343.  
**bezl** to embezzle, 206, 246.  
**be by**, 400.  
**bed** but, 174, 291, 401.  
**bēd** bird, 90, 261.  
**bēdn** burden, 120, 306.  
**be-æv** to behave, 70.  
**be-fuə(r)** before, 242, 400.  
**be-gan** began, 57.  
**be-gin** to begin, 89, 242, 315, 367.  
**be-gun** begun, 111.  
**be-int** behind, 305, 400.  
**bēk** birch, 90, 259, 312.  
**be-kos** because, 225, 401.  
**bēl** to pick out small pieces of straw, etc. from flannel or cloth, 228.  
**bēl āt** to draw or pour out (drink to or for any one), 120.  
**be-lief** belief, 179.  
**be-liv** to believe, 150.  
**bēn** to burn, 74, 261, 382.  
**berē** borough, 113.  
**beri** berry, 81, 245, 315.  
**beri** to bury, 120, 245, 258, 315.  
**be-said** besides, 400.  
**be-twīn** between, 187, 400.  
**bēp** birth, 120, 259.  
**bi by**, 160, 400.  
**bī** bee, 187.  
**bī** to be, 187, 396.  
**bid** to invite to a funeral, 89, 280, 300, 303.  
**bied** beard, 68, 259.  
**biək** beak, 231, 322.  
**biem** beam, 178.  
**biēn** bean, 179.  
**bie(r)** to bear, 75, 260, 369.  
**bie(r)** beer, 188.  
**bies, biest** beast, cow, 231, 292, 338, 381.  
**biet** to beat, 179, 381.  
**bīf** beef, 232.  
**big** big, large, 89, 315.  
**bi gou, bi goi** a kind of oath.  
**bi gum** a kind of oath.  
**bi-int, be-int** behind, 89, 305.  
**bīld** to build, 119, 254, 381.  
**bin** within, 89, 268, 400.  
**bīn** been, 187, 396.  
**bi nā** by this time, 399.  
**bind** to bind, 89, 367.  
**bin** a bin, 89, 273.  
**bit** a bit, 89, 289.  
**bite(r)** bitter, 89.  
**bi tmegs** a kind of oath.  
**bitn** bitten, 89.  
**bitš** bitch, 89, 312.  
**biu** bough, 164, 315.

- biuti *beauty*, 237.  
 bizi *busy*, 117.  
 bīzm *besom*, 79, 310.  
 biznes *business*, 89, 310.  
 blak *black*, 57.  
 blast *blast*, 135.  
 bleb *blister*, 280.  
 bled *bled*, 148.  
 bleed *blade*, 70.  
 bleem *blame*, 204.  
 bleen *blain*, *boil*, 268.  
 bleet *to bleat*, 133.  
 bleetin kriu *noisy children*.  
 bleez *blaze*, *to blaze*, 70, 310.  
 bleg *blackberry*, 59, 314.  
 bleitš *to bleach*, 138, 312.  
 blemiš *blemish*, 327.  
 blend *to blend*, 73.  
 blenk *blank*, 197, 322.  
 blenkkit *blanket*, 197, 245,  
 322.  
 bles *to bless*, 148.  
 bleše(r) *bladder*, 134, 243,  
 297.  
 blīd *to bleed*, 147, 381.  
 blier-īd *blear-eyed*, 300.  
 blind *blind*, 89.  
 blis *bliss*, 89.  
 bliu *blew*, 190, 239.  
 blium *bloom*, 164.  
 bliuz (pl.) *delirium tremens*,  
 239.  
 blob *a bubble*, *bulb*, 100,  
 254.  
 bloe *to blow*, 123, 250, 377.  
 blosm *blossom*, 169, 310.  
 bluid *blood*, *to bleed*, 163,  
 381.  
 bluid ali, see § 346 note.  
 bluš *to blush*, 121.  
 bluše(r) *to cry*, *weep*, 111,  
 280, 297.
- bodi *body*, 110, 245, 315.  
 bodm *bottom*, 100, 247, 264,  
 286.  
 boek *balk*, *beam*, 62, 312.  
 boel *ball*, 198.  
 boeld *bald*, 62, 254.  
 boem *balm*, 198.  
 boen *born*, 104, 259.  
 boged *ghost*, 280.  
 boil *bole of a tree*, 109.  
 boil *to boil*, 216.  
 boks *box*, 100.  
 boni *nice*, *pretty*, 214, 245.  
 bore *to borrow*, 100, 243,  
 315.  
 botni *Botany wool*.  
 bou *bow*, 315.  
 boud *bold*, 64.  
 boul *bowl*, 103, 220.  
 bouste(r) *bolster*, 103.  
 bout *bolt*, 103.  
 bout *bought*, 101, 318.  
 brā *brow*, 171.  
 braid *bride*, 175.  
 braidl *bridle*, 156.  
 brain *brine*, 175.  
 brak (pret.) *broke*, 57, 369.  
 brakr *a kind of fern*, 57.  
 brān *brown*, 171.  
 bran niu *quite new*, 57, 301.  
 branš *branch*, 195, 327.  
 bras *brass*, 57.  
 brast (pret.) *burst*, 57, 367.  
 brat *pinafore*, 57.  
 braznt *brazen*, *impudent*,  
 57.  
 bred *bred*, 148.  
 bree *to beat*, *pound*, 204.  
 breed *to resemble*, *act like*  
*another person*, 84, 315.  
 breeen *brain*, 65, 315.  
 breg *to brag*, 59, 315.

- breiř *a breach*, 87, 312.  
 brek *to break*, 88, 258, 312, 369.  
 brew (pret.) *brought*, 59, 368.  
 brest *breast*, 192.  
 brīd *to breed*, 147, 381.  
 briēd *bread*, 179.  
 briēd-fleik *a hurdle on which oat-cakes are dried*, 87, 312.  
 briēþ *breadth*, 137.  
 briēþ *breath*, 131.  
 briēř *to breathe*, 131, 306.  
 brig *bridge*, 117, 280, 315.  
 brigz *a trivet*, 315, 338.  
 brim *brim*, 117.  
 brim *to put the boar to the sow*, 89, 263.  
 brimstn *brimstone*, 117, 247.  
 brin *to bring*, 89, 258, 273, 367, 368.  
 brit *bright*, 93, 261, 318.  
 britř *breech*, 312.  
 britřez *breeches*, 149.  
 briu *to brew*, 190, 250, 382.  
 briuk *brook*, 164, 312.  
 brium *broom*, 164.  
 broiř *to broach*, 219.  
 brok *badger*.  
 brokn *broken*, 100, 247, 271.  
 broþ *broth*, 100, 338.  
 brout *brought*, 167, 318.  
 bruēd *broad*, 122.  
 bruētř *brooch*. 218.  
 bruid *brood*, 163.  
 bruslz *bristles*, 121, 287.  
 brusn (pp.) *burst*, 287.  
 brust *to burst*, 261, 367.  
 bruře(r) *brother*, 169.  
 buēd *board*, 104, 259.  
 buēkn *to belch, retch*, 105, 271.  
 buēn *bone*, 122.  
 buē(r) *boar*, 122.  
 buēt *boat*, 122.  
 buēþ *both*, 122.  
 buin *boon*, 163.  
 buit *to boot*, 163.  
 buit *boot*, 221.  
 buiř *booth*, 163, 306.  
 buizm *bosom*, 163, 247.  
 buk *buck*, 111.  
 būk *book*, 164.  
 būk (būkþ) *bulk, size*, 112, 256.  
 bukit *bucket*, 226.  
 bul *bull*, 111.  
 buldř *to bulge*, 226.  
 bulek *bullock*, 111, 243.  
 bulit *bullet*, 227, 245.  
 bum-beeli *bailiff*, 204.  
 bun (pp.) *bound*, 111, 280, 301.  
 būn *above*, 283, 400.  
 bunl *bundle*, 121.  
 busk, *to go about from place to place singing and playing for money*, 174, 312.  
 busl *to bustle*, 111, 287.  
 buřl *bushel*, 227.  
 bute(r) *butter*, 111, 243.  
 butn *button*, 226.  
 butře(r) *butcher*, 227.  
 buzēd *butterfly*, 226, 243, 291, 310.  
 -d *had*, 395.  
 -d *would*, 256, 397.  
 dāe(r) *to dare*, 61, 390.  
 daft *foolish, silly, cowardly*, 57.  
 daik *dike, ditch*, 156, 312.  
 daiv *to dive*, 175, 283, 295, 361.



- dāk *dark*, 74.  
 dākro *to enter*.  
 dālin *darling*, 189, 259.  
 dam *large pond of water*, 57.  
 damidž *damage*, 194, 245,  
     328.  
 dān *to darn*, 61.  
 dān *down*, 171, 400.  
 dān-reit *downright*.  
 dāst *dust*, 171.  
 dāt *doubt*, 235.  
 deē *day*, 65, 315.  
 deēl *dale*, 70.  
 deēndžē(r) *danger*, 204.  
 deēnti *dainty*, 204.  
 deēt *to dart*, 203.  
 deēt *date*, 204.  
 deēvi *affidavit*, 204, 246.  
 deēzi *daisy*, 65.  
 deg *to sprinkle with water*,  
     59, 315.  
 dein *dean*, 234.  
 delf *a stone quarry*, 73, 283.  
 delv *to delve*, 73, 283.  
 demek *potato disease*, 206,  
     246.  
 demekt *diseased (of pota-  
     toes)*, 206.  
 deo (pret.) *reviled, re-  
     proached*, 59, 367.  
 depp *depth*, 192.  
 det *debt*, 206.  
 deu *dew*, 180, 250, 295.  
 de *do*, 398.  
 dēsnt *durst not*, 287.  
 dēst *durst*, 113, 259, 390.  
 di *do*, 398.  
 dī *to die*, 79, 295.  
 dī *to dye*, 150, 315.  
 did *did*, 117.  
 didl *to cheat, deceive*, 117.  
 died *dead*, 179, 295.  
 dief *deaf*, 179.  
 diel *deal, to deal*, 137, 382.  
 diē(r) *dear*, 188.  
 diep̄ *death*, 179, 306.  
 dif-rnt *different*, 247.  
 dig *to dig*, 89, 315, 373.  
 dim *dim*, 89.  
 dīm *to deem*, 147.  
 din *din*, 117.  
 dine(r) *dinner*, 211.  
 dir̄ *up to reproach, revile*,  
     76, 367, 368.  
 dip *to dip*, 117.  
 dīp *deep*, 187.  
 disiet *deceit*, 231, 234.  
 disiev̄ *to deceive*, 231, 244.  
 distēb *to disturb*, 228.  
 diš *dish*, 89.  
 dišē(r) *to tremble, shiver  
     with cold*, 89, 297.  
 diu *to do*, 164, 398.  
 diu *due*, 237.  
 dium *doom*, 164.  
 diuti *duty*, 237.  
 divāē(r) *to devour*, 236.  
 divl *devil*, 192.  
 dizaie(r) *desire*, 230.  
 dizi *dizzy*, 117, 245, 315.  
 dizml *dismal*, 211.  
 dlad *glad*, 57, 315.  
 dlaid *to glide*, 156, 361.  
 dlāmi *sad, downcast*, 171,  
     315.  
 dlas *glass*, 57, 310, 315.  
 dlazn *to glaze*, 57, 310.  
 dlaznē(r) *glazier*, 57.  
 dlee(r) *to stare hard*, 70.  
 dlī *glee*, 187.  
 dliem *gleam*, 137.  
 dlite(r) *to glitter*, 89.  
 dlium *gloom*, 164, 315.  
 dlou *to glow*, 166, 250.

- dlue(r) to stare, 165, 260, 315.  
 dlueri glory, 224.  
 dlumpi sulky, morose, 315.  
 dlutn glutton, 226.  
 dluv glove, 169.  
 doeb to daub, smear, 225.  
 Doed George, 329.  
 doen dawn, to dawn, 63, 315.  
 doen down, feathers, 173.  
 dof to undress, 100, 295.  
 dog dog, 100, 315.  
 doi joy, darling, a pet word applied to children, 329.  
 doit to dote, 219.  
 dokn a dock, 100, 247.  
 dolep lump of dirt, 278.  
 dolt lump of dirt, 100.  
 don to dress, 100, 268, 295.  
 dons dance, 200.  
 doudi a scolding, irritable woman.  
 doute(r) daughter, 101, 318.  
 draft draught, draft, 57, 319.  
 drai dry, 175, 315.  
 draip to drip, 175, 278.  
 draiv to drive, 156, 283, 361.  
 drānd to drown, 115, 304.  
 drāzi drowsy, 171.  
 dreeg to drawl, 70, 315.  
 dreek drake, 70, 312.  
 dreet to drawl, 295.  
 dreg to drag, 59, 315.  
 dregn dragon, 197.  
 dregz dregs, 73, 315.  
 drenš to drench, 73, 277, 312.  
 drenk drank, 59.  
 dri dreary, gloomy, tedious, 150, 315.  
 dried to dread, 131.  
 driem dream, 179, 382.  
 drieri dreary, 188.  
 drift drift, 89.  
 drink to drink, 89, 273, 312, 367.  
 driu drew, 164, 315.  
 drivm driven, 89.  
 droe to draw, 63, 315, 375.  
 drop drop, 100.  
 druen drone, 122.  
 druev (noun) drove, 122.  
 druft drought, 174, 315.  
 drukn drunk, drunken, III, 247, 368.  
 dub a small pool of water, III.  
 dubl double, 226, 348.  
 dudz clothes.  
 due Joe, 122.  
 Dued Joe, 329.  
 duæf dough, 122, 315.  
 duæfi cowardly, 122, 315.  
 duel dole, 122.  
 due(r) door, 113.  
 Duez, Duezi Joshua, 329.  
 duin done, 163, 398.  
 dul dull, 107.  
 dum dumb, III.  
 dun to urge for payment, III.  
 dun done, 398.  
 dur dung, III.  
 duv dove, 174, 283.  
 duz dost, does, 169, 310.  
 duzn dozen, 226.  
 dwāf dwarf, 74, 250, 315.  
 dwinl to dwindle, 160, 250, 266, 298.  
 džais joist, 229, 292, 310, 328.  
 dželes jealous, 206, 243, 328.  
 dželi jelly, 206, 328.

džen-rl *general*, 247.  
 džēni *journey*, 228.  
 džoam *the side post of a door*  
     or *chimney piece*, 225, 328.  
 džoenes *jaundice*, 225, 243,  
     328.  
 džogl *to shake*, 100.  
 džoi *joy*, 216.  
 džoint *joint*, 216, 328.  
 dšok *food*.  
 džoli *jolly*, 214.  
 džosl *to jostle*, 214.  
 džoul *to knock, strike*, 254,  
     328.  
 džudž *judge*, 226.  
 džust *just*, 226.  
  
 e *have*, 283, 395.  
 eb *ebb*, 73.  
 ed *had*, 60, 395.  
 edikéet *to educate*, 242.  
 edž *edge*, 73.  
 edž *hedge*, 73.  
 ee *hay*, 153.  
 eēbl *able*, 204.  
 eedž *age*, 204, 328.  
 eeg *the berry of the hawthorn*,  
     70, 315.  
 eegifái *to argue, dispute*, 326.  
 eēke(r) *acre*, 70, 337.  
 eel *ale*, 70.  
 eel *hail*, 65, 315.  
 eem *to aim, intend*, 204.  
 eēšn *ancient*, 204, 247, 269,  
     293, 327.  
 ee(r) *hair*, 133.  
 ee(r) *hare*, 70.  
 eet *art, skill*, 203.  
 eet *to hate*, 70.  
 eē(r) *heifer*, 186, 318.  
 eft *haft*, 73, 283, 317.  
 eg *to urge on, incite*, 73, 315.

eg *egg*, 73, 315.  
 egrivéet *to aggravate*, 326.  
 ei *high*, 182, 318.  
 eit *to eat*, 87, 372.  
 eit *eight*, 67, 318, 344.  
 eit' *eighth*, 67, 344.  
 eit *height*, 153, 318.  
 eiti *eighty*, 344.  
 eitīn *eighteen*, 344.  
 eitīnt *eighteenth*, 344.  
 eitit *eightieth*, 344.  
 el *hell*, 73.  
 elde(r)-trī *elder*, 73.  
 elm *elm*, 73.  
 elp *to help*, 73, 278, 383.  
 els *else*, 73, 357.  
 elte(r) *halter*, 60, 283.  
 em *hem*, 73.  
 emti *empty*, 143, 245, 279.  
 en *hen*, 73.  
 end *end*, 73.  
 en (w. verb) *to hang*, 59, 382.  
 en (pret.) *hung*, 59, 367.  
 enk *hank*, 59, 312.  
 enke(r) *anchor*, 59.  
 enkl *ankle*, 59.  
 enment (lit. *hangment*), used  
     in the phrase: *wot ðe en-*  
     *ment? what the duce?* See  
     page 112.  
 esked *newt, eft*, 60, 312.  
 esp *hasp*, 73.  
 espin *aspin*, 60.  
 eš *ash-tree*, 59, 312.  
 etn *eaten*, 73.  
 etš *to hatch*, 60, 312.  
 eu *ewe*, 85, 250.  
 eu *to hew*, 180, 250, 382.  
 eu *yew*, 190, 250.  
 ev *have*, 60, 283, 395.  
 evi *heavy*, 73, 245, 315.  
 evm *even*, 270.



evm *heaven*, 73, 247, 283.  
ez *hast, has*, 60, 283.

e a, *an*, 128, 340.

e on, 272, 400.

e of, 283, 400.

e he, 350.

e have, 283, 395.

e-bāt *about, without*, 171,  
242, 400.

e-blīdž *to oblige*, 229.

e-būn *above*, 112, 242, 283,  
400.

ed *had*, 395.

ed *would*, 397.

ēd *herd*, 90.

ēdl *hurdle*, 120.

ed-vais *advice*, 229.

ed-vaiz *to advise*, 229.

e-fled *afraid* 131, 242.

e-fued *to afford*, 104, 242,  
306.

e-fue(r) *before*, 104, 242, 400.

e-geet *in action, at work*,  
70, 242.

e-gien *again, against*, 179,  
242, 400.

e-grī *to agree*, 232, 242.

e-gue *ago*, 122, 242.

e-kānt *account*, 235.

e-kin *akin*, 117, 242, 312.

e-kos *because*, 225, 242.

e-kuēdinlái *accordingly*, 242,  
399.

el *will*, 397.

e-lā *to allow*, 235.

e-laiv *alive*, 156, 242.

e-lep e *along of, on account*  
*of*, 400.

(e)levm *eleven*, 81, 344.

(e)levnt *eleventh*, 344.

e-luen *alone*, 122, 242.

em = m *them*, 264, 350.

e-mānt *amount*, 235.

e-men *among*, 59, 242, 400.

en *an*, 128.

en *one*, 345.

en *and*, 301, 401.

e-nent *anent, opposite*, 73,  
242, 283, 400.

e-noi *to annoy*, 216, 242.

e-plai *to apply*, 229, 242.

e(r) *or*, 128, 401.

ě(r) *her*, 91, 350, 351.

eri *row, disturbance, noise*,  
113, 245.

e-said *besides*, 400.

e-semł *to assemble*, 206, 242,  
282.

e-sen, -sel, -seln *herself*, 353.

e-stied *instead*, 82, 242, 267,  
400.

et (rel. pr. and conj.) *that*,  
356, 401.

ēt *to hurt*, 228, 381.

e top e (lit. *on top of*) *upon*.

ev *have*, 283, 395.

ev *of*, 400.

e-wee *away*, 84, 242.

ez *us*, 310, 350.

ez *as*, 310.

ēz *hers*, 352.

fādin *farthing*, 189, 245, 276,  
306.

fadm *fathom*, 57, 247, 306.

fāe(r) *far*, 74.

faiē(r) *fire*, 176.

fail *file*, 156.

fain *fine*, 229.

faiiv *five*, 156, 283, 344.

Fakle *Thackley*, 306.

fakt (pl. faks) *fact*, 194, 322.

fāl *foul, ugly*, 171.

- fāl *fowl*, 114, 315.  
 fale *fallow*, 57, 243.  
 fan *fan*, 57.  
 fan (pret.) *found*, 57, 301.  
 fān *fern*, 61.  
 fasn *to fasten, conclude a bargain by paying earnest money*, 57, 247, 287, 310.  
 fat *fat*, 144, 289.  
 fāt *pedere*, 74.  
 faðe(r) *father*, 71, 243, 283, 297.  
 fed *fed*, 148.  
 feed *to fade*, 204.  
 feek *trick, deception*, 127.  
 feel *to fail*, 204.  
 feen *fain, glad*, 65, 315.  
 feent *to faint*, 204.  
 fee(r) *fair*, 65, 315.  
 fee(r) *to fare*, 70.  
 fees *face*, 204.  
 feep *faith*, 204.  
 feeve(r) *to favour, resemble in appearance or manners*, 204.  
 feeve(r) *fever*, 84.  
 feit *to fight*, 86, 289, 318, 367.  
 fel *to fell*, 73.  
 fel (pret.) *fell*, 192.  
 felt (noun) *felt*, 73.  
 felt (pret.) *felt*, 148.  
 felte(r) *to entangle*.  
 fend *to provide for oneself*, 206.  
 fent *remnant of a piece of cloth*, 206.  
 fešn *fashion*, 197, 247, 269, 327.  
 fest *fast, firm*, 60.  
 feðe(r) *feather*, 73, 306.  
 feu *few*, 180, 250, 283, 357.  
 fezn *pheasant*, 206, 269, 293, 310.  
 fēd *third*, 306.  
 fe-getn (pp.) *forgot*, 242.  
 fēniš *to furnish*, 228.  
 fēnite(r) *furniture*, 228, 243, 288.  
 fe(r) *for*, 400.  
 fere *furrow*, 113, 243, 258, 318.  
 feri *first*, 346.  
 ferin *foreign*, 224, 245.  
 ferinez *foreigners*.  
 fe-sak *to forsake*, 376.  
 fe-seen *forsaken*, 312.  
 fēst *first*, 120, 309, 344.  
 fid *to feed*, 147, 381.  
 fidl *fiddle*, 89, 296.  
 fiebl *feeble*, 231.  
 fie(r) *fear*, 131.  
 fles *fierce*, 233.  
 flest *feast*, 231.  
 flet *feat*, 231.  
 fiote(r) *feature*, 231, 288.  
 fift *fifth*, 160, 289, 309, 344.  
 fifti *fifty*, 160, 344.  
 fiftin *fifteen*, 344.  
 fiftint *fifteenth*, 344.  
 fiftit *fiftieth*, 344.  
 fig-wet *figwort*, 120, 243.  
 fikl *fickle*, 89, 312.  
 fil *to fill*, 117.  
 fil *to feel*, 147, 382.  
 fild *field*, 78, 254.  
 flep *to beat, flog*, 278.  
 film *film*, 89, 264.  
 filp *filth*, 177.  
 fin *fin*, 89.  
 find *to find*, 89, 300, 367, 368.  
 fiñd *fiend*, 187.  
 finiš *to finish*, 211, 327.

- fire(r)** *finger*, 89, 273.  
**fiŕk** *to think*, 306.  
**fiŕms** *fivepence*, 160, 247,  
 270.  
**fiš** *fish*, 89, 312, 337.  
**fiť** *ready, prepared*, 89.  
**fiť** *feet*, 147.  
**fiťe(r)** *to kick the feet about*.  
**fiuil** *fuel*, 237.  
**fiute(r)** *future*, 237, 243, 253,  
 288.  
**fiãe(r)** *flower, flour*, 236.  
**fiaks** *flax*, 57.  
**fiãde(r)** *a small flat fish*.  
**fiask** *flask*, 57.  
**fiat** *flat*, 57.  
**flee** *to frighten*, 283.  
**flee** *to skin*, 183.  
**fleek** *flake*, 70, 312.  
**fleem** *flame*, 204.  
**fleer** *up to get into a rage*.  
**fleg** *flag*, 59.  
**fleo** (pret.) *threw*, 59, 367.  
**fleš** *flesh*, 143, 312.  
**fli** *to fly*, 187, 315.  
**fli** *fly*, 187, 315.  
**fliem** *phlegm*, 206.  
**fliē(r)** *to laugh or sneer at*,  
 98.  
**flig** *to fledge*, 117, 315.  
**flik** *flitch of bacon*, 89, 254,  
 312.  
**flike(r)** *to flicker*, 89, 312.  
**flint** *flint*, 89.  
**fiŕ** *to fling, throw*, 76, 367,  
 368.  
**fliš** *fleece*, 187.  
**flit** *to remove*, 117.  
**fliť** *flight*, 118, 318.  
**fliu** *flue*, 239.  
**flog** *to flog*, 315.  
**flok** *flock*, 100, 312.  
**flop** *to fall suddenly; flop  
 oue tied to pull the bed-  
 clothes over one's head*.  
**flou** *to flow*, 166, 250.  
**floun** *flown*, 102, 315.  
**flue(r)** *floor*, 165.  
**fluet** *to float*, 105.  
**fluid** *flood*, 163.  
**flumeks** *to confound, cheat*,  
 283.  
**flute(r)** *to flutter*, 107.  
**foeft** *to forfeit*, 223.  
**foek** *fork*, 104, 312.  
**foel** *to fall*, 62, 254, 379.  
**foel** *a veil*, 62.  
**foem** *form*, 223.  
**foe-nuin** *drinkin luncheon*.  
**foetn** *fortune*, 223, 247, 288.  
**fog** *aftergrass*, 100, 315.  
**foil** *foal*, 109, 283.  
**foisti** *fusty*, 226.  
**foks** *fox*, 100.  
**foks-dluv** *foxglove*, 107.  
**fole** *to follow*, 100, 243, 315.  
**fols** *false; in reference to a  
 child implying that it is  
 shreud and witty beyond  
 its years*, 58, 225.  
**fond** *fond*, 100.  
**fo(r)** *for*, 400.  
**foređ** *forward*, 243, 251.  
**foređiš** *rather forward*, 243.  
**foste(r)** *foster*, 169.  
**foti** *forty*, 192, 344.  
**fotit** *fortieth*, 344.  
**fotn** (pp.) *fought*, 100, 101,  
 247.  
**fotnit** *fortnight*, 93, 192, 245.  
**fotš** *to fetch*, 80, 312.  
**foše(r)** *fodder*, 169, 297.  
**foud** *fold*, 64, 238.  
**foue(r)** *four*, 190, 344.



fouet *fourth*, 190, 309, 344.  
 fouetin *fourteen*, 190, 344.  
 fouetint *fourteenth*, 344.  
 fouk *folk*, 103, 283.  
 fout *fault*, 199, 256, 283.  
 frai *to fry*, 229.  
 fraide *Friday*, 156.  
 frān *to frown*, 235.  
 fratš *to quarrel*.  
 fre *from*, 400.  
 freem *to make a start or beginning*, 70, 283.  
 frend *friend*, 192.  
 frenz *friends*, 302.  
 fres *fresh*, 73, 312.  
 frē *from*, 400.  
 frī *free*, 187.  
 friet *to fret, mourn over*, 82, 381.  
 frig *coire*, 315.  
 frīt *fright*, 118, 261, 318.  
 fruit *fruit*, 239.  
 frīz *to freeze*, 187, 365, 366.  
 froed *fraud*, 225.  
 frog *frog*, 100, 315.  
 frost *frost*, 100.  
 froþ *froth, to foam*, 100, 306.  
 frozn *frozen*, 100, 247, 269, 310.  
 frunt *front*, 226.  
 fudl *to confuse*, 283.  
 fuedž *to forge*, 223, 328.  
 fuem *foam*, 122.  
 fue(r) *before*, 400.  
 fueš *force*, 223.  
 fuid *food*, 163.  
 fuil *fool*, 221.  
 fuit (pl. fīt) *foot*, 163, 336, 337.  
 ful *full*, 111.  
 fullē(r) *fuller*, 111.  
 fuml *to fumble*, 282.

fun (pp.) *found*, 111, 301.  
 fus *fuss*, 174.  
 fuzi *soft, spongy*, 283, 310.  
 ga *gave*, 283.  
 gab *impudence*. 57, 280, 315.  
 gad *to gossip*, 57.  
 gāl *the matter which gathers in the corner of the eye*, 326.  
 galek *lefthand*, 194, 248, 326.  
 galep *to gallop*, 194, 243.  
 gales *gallows*, 57, 315.  
 galesez *braces*, 254, 328.  
 galn *gallon*, 194, 337.  
 gam *game, to gamble*, 57, 263.  
 gami *lame*, 263.  
 gān *gown*, 235.  
 gane(r) *gander*, 57, 243, 298, 315.  
 garit *garret*, 194, 326.  
 gat (pret.) *got*, 57.  
 gāt *gout*, 235.  
 gavlek *crowbar*, 71, 315.  
 gee *gay*, 204.  
 geed *guard*, 203.  
 geedn *garden*, 203.  
 geen *gain*, 315.  
 geen *near, direct*, 84, 315.  
 geep *to gape*, 70, 315.  
 geet *gate*, 70, 315.  
 geete(r) *garter*; 203, 326.  
 geg *to gag*, 59, 315.  
 gen *gang*, 59.  
 gen-wee *thoroughfare, passage*, 59.  
 ges *to guess*, 206.  
 gest *guest*, 315.  
 get *to get*, 88, 315, 372.  
 getn (pp.) *got*, 73, 286.  
 geðe(r) *to gather*, 60, 243, 297.  
 gezlin *gosling*, 148, 245, 276.  
 gād *fit, bout*.

- gēdl *girdle*, 120.  
 gēn *to grin*, 74, 261.  
 gēs *grass*, 69, 261.  
 gēsl *gristle*, 90, 261, 286, 315.  
 gēt *great*, 185, 261, 289.  
 gēts *lit. greats*, 177.  
 gēþ *girth*, 306.  
 gi *give*, 283.  
 gidi *giddy*, 89.  
 giēn *against*, 400.  
 gie(r) *gear*, 68.  
 gift *gift*, 89, 283.  
 gild *to gild*, 119.  
 gilt *a young female pig*, 89, 315.  
 gimlit *gimlet*, 211, 243.  
 = gīn *given*, 79, 283.  
 ginl *a long narrow uncovered passage*, 247.  
 gīs *geese*, 147, 310.  
 gium *gum*, 164.  
 giv, gi *to give*, 77, 315, 372.  
 gizn *to choke*, 211, 326.  
 gizn *gizzard*, 211.  
 God *God*, 100.  
 goeki *left-handed*, 198.  
 goel *gall*, 62.  
 goem *heed, care, attention*, 184.  
 goemlēs *silly, stupid*, 184.  
 goit *channel, mill-stream*, 109, 289, 315.  
 gol *goal*, 217, 326.  
 gosep *gossip*, 91.  
 gospl *gospel*, 100.  
 goud *gold*, 103, 315.  
 graim *soot (on the kettle)*, 156.  
 graip *to gripe*, 156.  
 gran-faðe(r), gram-faðe(r) *grandfather*, 194, 299.  
 grant *to grant*, 195, 326.  
 gree *gray*, 133, 315.  
 greenz (pl.) *malt which has been used in brewing beer*, 204, 338.  
 grees *grace*, 204.  
 greet *grate*, 204.  
 greev *grave*, 70, 283.  
 greez *to graze*, 70, 310.  
 grīdi *greedy*, 130.  
 griēs *grease*, 231.  
 grīf *grief*, 232.  
 grīn *green*, 147, 315.  
 grind *to grind*, 89.  
 grip *grip*, 89.  
 grīt *to greet*, 147.  
 griu *grew*, 190.  
 griuil *gruel*, 239.  
 grou *to grow*, 166, 250, 378.  
 gruēn *to groan*, 122.  
 gruēp *to grope*, 122.  
 gruēv *grove*, 122.  
 gruīn *snout of a pig*, 221, 268.  
 gruml *to grumble*, 226, 247.  
 grund *to grind*, 381.  
 grund *ground*, 111, 300, 315.  
 grun-sil *groundsel*, 89, 111, 251, 299.  
 grunt *to grunt, grumble, find fault*, 111.  
 grunz (pl.) *sediment*, 111, 302, 338.  
 gue *to go*, 122, 382.  
 gued *goad*, 122.  
 guēn *gone*, 122.  
 gue(r) *gore*, 122.  
 guēst *ghost*, 122.  
 guet *goat*, 122, 315.  
 guid *good*, 163, 315, 343.  
 guis (pl. gīs) *goose*, 163, 336.  
 gultit *gullet, channel for water*, 226, 245.  
 gust *gust*, 111.  
 gutē(r) *gutter*, 226.

*guts entrails, belly, 111.*  
*guzl to swallow greedily, 226.*

*i I, 350.*

*i in, 89, 272, 400.*

*ī he, 155, 350.*

*ī (pl. in) eye, 181, 315, 334.*

*id to hide, 177.*

*id I would, 250.*

*id heed, 147.*

*idn (pp.) hid, 177.*

*ī-end corner of the eye.*

*iøb herb, 207.*

*iød head, 179, 283.*

*iød heard, 151.*

*iøge(r) eager, 231.*

*iøgl eagle, 231.*

*iøkwl equal, 231.*

*iæl to heal, 137.*

*iæl eel, 131.*

*iælþ health, 137, 306.*

*iønīs, iønīst earnest, 74, 245.*

*iøp heap, 179.*

*iø(r) ear, 179.*

*iø(r) to hear, 151, 382.*

*iø(r) here, 154, 354, 399.*

*iørin herring, 68.*

*iørnd errand, 131.*

*iøst east, 179.*

*iøste(r) Easter, 179.*

*iøt heat, 137.*

*iøþ earth, 74.*

*iøðn heathen, 137.*

*iø-wig earwig, 315.*

*iøz ease, 231.*

*iøzinz the caves of a building,  
276.*

*if if, 89, 401.*

*ig mood, temper, 117, 315.*

*igoi, an exclamation of sur-  
prise or wonder.*

*ik to hitch, 89, 312.*

*il hill, 117.*

*il ill, 89, 343.*

*il heel, 147.*

*ilt hilt, 89.*

*im him, 89, 350.*

*imin evening, 130, 270, 276,  
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*inðe(r) (occ. inðe(r)) to hin-  
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*indžn engine, 209, 247, 328.*

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*inif (sing.), enough, 164, 245,  
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*inš inch, 117, 337.*

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*inž hinge, 76, 315.*

*io to hang, 76, 273, 367, 368.*

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*inliš English, 76, 273.*

*inlnd England, 76, 247.*

*ip hip, 117.*

*ipin a cloth placed round  
the hips of children, 117,  
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*is his, 351.*

*i(s)sen, i(s)sel, i(s)seln him-  
self, 353.*

*it to hit, 89, 373.*

*it it, 89, 289, 350.*

*it its, 351.*

*i tgeet in the way.*

*its its, 352.*

*itsen, itsel, itseln itself, 353.*

*iðe(r) hither, 89, 297, 399.*

*iuk hook, 164, 312.*



- iuneti unity*, 237, 253.  
*iunion union*, 237.  
*ius use*, 237, 253.  
*iusfl useful*, 237.  
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*ive(r) ever*, 145, 283, 399.  
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*iz his*, 89, 351, 352.  
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- jād yard*, 61, 315.  
*jāe(r) your*, 190, 350.  
*jān yarn*, 61, 315.  
*jare yarrow*, 57, 243, 250.  
*jāz, yours*, 352.  
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*jē(r) your*, 351.  
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*jied (3 feet) yard*, 74, 337.  
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*jie(r) year*, 131, 252, 337.  
*jild to yield*, 78, 315.  
*jiup youth*, 190.  
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*jondeli vacant, beside one-  
 self*.  
*jonde(r) yonder*, 399.
- juēk yolk*, 83, 105, 252, 315.  
*jun young*, 111, 252.
- kā cow*, 171, 312.  
*kāe(r) dān to bend down,  
 sit down*, 172.  
*kaf chaff*, 57, 283, 312.  
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*kait kite*, 175, 312.  
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 263, 282.  
*kal to gossip*, 57, 312.  
*kāl cowl, to frown*, 114,  
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*kan (verb) can*, 57, 389.  
*kani knowing, skilful, nim-  
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*kanl candle*, 57, 247, 266,  
 298, 312.  
*kānsl to counsel*, 235.  
*kānt to count*, 235.  
*kap cap*, 57, 194.  
*kap to surprise*.  
*kapil a piece of leather sewn  
 over a hole in a boot or  
 shoe*, 194.  
*karit carrot*, 194, 245.  
*kasl castle*, 57, 286.  
*kā-slip cowslip*, 117.  
*kat cat*, 57.  
*kāt cart*, 61, 312.  
*katš to catch*, 383.  
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*kāv to carve*, 74, 283, 312.  
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 kost to cost, 381.  
 kot staples of wool tightly  
     entangled together, 289.

- kotn *cotton*, 214.  
 koud *cold*, 64, 312.  
 kouk *coke, cinder*, 103, 312.  
 koul *to rake*, 220, 322.  
 kout *colt*, 103, 312.  
 krab *crab*, 57.  
 krabd *angry*, 57.  
 krabi *ill-tempered*, 57.  
 krād *crowd*, 171.  
 kraft *craft*, 57.  
 krai *cry*, 229.  
 Kraist *Christ*, 156.  
 krak *to crack*, 57.  
 krakit *cricket (game)*, 213.  
 kram *to cram, press close together*, 57.  
 = kramp *cramp*, 57.  
 krān *crown, crown of the head*, 235.  
 krapš *the renderings of lard*, 278, 312.  
 kredl *cradle*, 60, 247.  
 kreøv *to crave*, 70, 312.  
 krenk *crank*, 59.  
 kres *cress*, 73.  
 kriete(r) *creature*, 288.  
 krinž *to cringe*, 76, 312, 315.  
 krīp *to creep*, 187, 383.  
 kripl *cripple*, 117.  
 krisp *crisp*, 89.  
 kriu *crew*, 190.  
 kriuk *crook*, 164, 312.  
 kroē *to crow*, 123, 377.  
 kroē *crow*, 123, 312.  
 kroel *to crawl*, 63, 283.  
 kroft *a small field*, 100.  
 krop *crop*, 100.  
 kros *across*, 246.  
 kros *cross*, 100.  
 krudl *to curdle*, 111.  
 krudz *curds*, 111, 338.  
 kruæk *to croak*, 122.  
 kruidl *to shrink or cover with cold, fear, or pain*, 163.  
 krum *crumb*, 111, 263.  
 krumpl *to crumple*, 111.  
 krust *crust*, 226.  
 kruš *to crush*, 226.  
 krutš *crutch*, 121, 312.  
 kubed *cupboard*, 243, 279, 280, 312.  
 kud *cut*, 97, 250, 312.  
 kud *could*, 174, 389.  
 kudl *to embrace*, 111, 247.  
 kuød *cord*, 223.  
 kuødiroi *corduroy*.  
 kuøm *comb*, 66, 281, 312.  
 kuetš *coach*, 218.  
 kuøv *cove*, 103, 283.  
 kuf (kuft) *cuff*, 111, 283.  
 kuil *cool*, 163.  
 kūk *cook*, 164, 312.  
 kulø(r) *colour*, 226.  
 kum *to come*, 111, 312, 370.  
 kumfæt *comfort*, 226.  
 kumpni *company*, 226, 247.  
 kunin *cunning*, 111, 245.  
 kuntri *country*, 226.  
 kup *cup*, 111.  
 kupl *couple*, 226.  
 kus *kiss, to kiss*, 107, 310, 383.  
 kusted *custard*, 226, 243.  
 kustm *custom*, 226, 247.  
 kut *to cut*, 381.  
 kuve(r) *to cover*, 226.  
 kuzin, kuzn *cousin*, 226.  
 kwaiet *quiet*, 230, 322.  
 kwaleti *quality*, 202, 250, 322.  
 kwari *stone-quarry*, 202, 250, 322.



- kweest *quart*, 203, 250, 259,  
 322, 337.  
 kweeste(r) *quarter*, 203, 347.  
 kwīn *queen*, 147.  
 -l *will*, 397.  
 lā *to allow*, 235.  
 lad *lad*, 57.  
 lād *loud*, 171.  
 laf *to laugh*, 57, 319.  
 lafte(r) *laughter*, 57, 319.  
 laif *life*, 156.  
 laik *like*, 156.  
 laim *lime*, 156.  
 lain *line*, 156.  
 lais *lice*, 175.  
 lam *lamb*, 57, 66, 281.  
 lamp *lamp*, 194.  
 land *land*, 57.  
 lanloed *landlord*, 299.  
 lāns *an allowance of re-  
 freshment or money*, 235,  
 246.  
 lap *lap, lappet*, 57.  
 lap *to wrap up*, 57, 254.  
 laps *a kind of woollen waste  
 made in spinning*, 338.  
 lari *last*, 346.  
 las *lass, girl*, 57.  
 lās (pl. *lais*) *louse*, 171, 310,  
 336.  
 last *last, latest*, 57, 343.  
 lat *late*, 57, 254, 289, 343.  
 lat *lath*, 57, 289.  
 late(r) *latter, later*, 57, 343.  
 latist *latest*, 343.  
 laš *latch*, 312.  
 laše(r) *ladder*, 144, 297.  
 laše(r) *lather, foam, froth*,  
 71, 186, 306.  
 lavrek *lark*, 125, 243, 312.  
 lee *to lay*, 84, 315, 382.  
 leed *laid*, 84, 315.  
 leedi *lady*, 141, 245, 283.  
 leedl *ladle*, 70.  
 leek *to play*, 127, 312.  
 leelek *lilac*, 229, 243, 322.  
 leem *lame*, 70.  
 leen *lain*, 84, 315.  
 leerem *alarum*, 195.  
 lees *lace*, 204.  
 leeš *barn*, 70, 306.  
 leev *barn*, 306.  
 leſt (pret. and pp.) *left*, 143.  
 leg *leg*, 73, 315.  
 lein *to lean*, 139, 382.  
 leitš *leech*, 132, 312.  
 lek *to leak*, 88, 312.  
 lek *leek*, 186.  
 len *to lend*, 143, 268, 303,  
 382.  
 lenit *linnet*, 99, 212, 245.  
 lent, lend (pret. and pp.)  
*lent*, 143.  
 lenp *length*, 73, 275.  
 len (lon) *long*, 59.  
 len *to long for*, 59.  
 lenki *tall and thin*.  
 len-setl *a long bench with  
 a high back*, 59.  
 lenwidž *language*, 197, 328.  
 les *less*, 143, 343.  
 leš *to comb the hair of the  
 head*, 59.  
 let *to let*, 134, 381.  
 let (pret.) *let*, 154.  
 lete(r) *letter*, 206.  
 letis *lettuce*, 206, 245.  
 leše(r) *leather*, 73, 306.  
 levm *eleven*, 246.  
 lī *to tell a lie*, 187, 315.  
 lid *lid*, 89.  
 lied *lead*, 179.  
 lied *to lead*, 137, 381.

- liede(r) tendon*, 137.  
*lief leaf*, 179.  
*lien lean*, 137.  
*lien to learn*, 74, 382.  
*liest least*, 137, 343.  
*liev to leave*, 137, 382.  
*lif soon*, 187.  
*lift to lift*, 117.  
*lig to lie down*, 89, 254, 315, 382.  
*lik to lick*, 89, 312.  
*lim limb*, 89.  
*limit limit*, 211.  
*linin linen*, 160.  
*lints lentils*, 209.  
*lip heather*, 117, 273.  
*lipe(r) to linger*, 76.  
*lip lip*, 89.  
*lisn listen*, 117, 287.  
*list list*, 211.  
*list to enlist*, 211, 246.  
*lit light, levis*, 93.  
*lit light, to light*, 187, 381.  
*litl little*, 177, 343.  
*litnin lightning*, 150.  
*lits lit. littles*, 177.  
*lits the lungs of animals*, 93, 318, 338.  
*liuk to look*, 164, 312.  
*lium loom*, 164, 254.  
*liv to live*, 89, 283.  
*live(r) to deliver*, 211, 246.  
*live(r) liver*, 89, 283.  
*lodž to lodge*, 214.  
*loe law*, 63, 315.  
*loed lord*, 283.  
*loft loft*, 100.  
*loin lane*, 69, 109, 254.  
*loin loin*, 216.  
*loitš loach*, 219.  
*loiz to lose*, 109, 310, 382.  
*lok lock*, 100, 312.  
*loks small pieces of wool which have been detached from the fleece*, 100, 338.  
*lor (ler) long*, 59.  
*lop flea*, 100, 278.  
*loped clotted, covered with dirt*, 100, 243.  
*lopste(r) lobster*, 100, 278.  
*lost lost*, 100.  
*lot lot*, 100.  
*lotments allotments*, 246.  
*lou low*, 124, 315.  
*loup to leap, jump*, 184, 317.  
*lous loose*, 184.  
*lued load*, 122.  
*luof loaf*, 122, 317.  
*luen loan*, 122.  
*luensm lonely*, 122, 247.  
*luø loath*, 122.  
*luøð to loathe*, 122.  
*lug to pull the hair of the head*, 111, 315.  
*lun lung*, 111.  
*luv love*, 111.  
*m them*, 350.  
*mad mad*, 144.  
*madlin a bewildered or confused person*, 144.  
*mai my*, 156, 351.  
*maie(r) mire*, 176.  
*maiklskoup microscope*.  
*mail mile*, 156, 337.  
*main mine*, 156, 352.  
*mais mice*, 175.  
*mait mite*, 156.  
*mak to make*, 71, 312, 383.  
*māk mark*, 61, 312.  
*man (pl. men) man*, 57, 336.  
*mane(r) manner*, 194.  
*mānt to mount*, 235.  
*map a mop*, 194.

- mare *marrow*, 57, 243, 315.  
 mare *to match a pattern*,  
     194, 243.  
 mās (pl. mais) *mouse*, 171,  
     310, 336.  
 mat *mat*, 289.  
 māt *to moult*, 235, 256.  
 māp *mouth*, 171.  
 mebi (lit. *may be*) *perhaps*,  
     *possibly*, 65, 399.  
 mede *meadow*, 134, 243.  
 mee (verb) *may*, 65, 315, 393.  
 meed (pret. and pp.) *made*,  
     70, 312.  
 meeg *maw*, 70, 315.  
 meelēk *trick, to play tricks*  
     *upon a person*.  
 meen *main*, 65, 315.  
 meen *mane*, 70.  
 mee(r) *mare*, 75.  
 meesn *mason*, 204.  
 meeste(r) *master*, 195.  
 meet *mate*, 70.  
 meil *meal, flour*, 87.  
 meit *meat*, 87.  
 meitš *to measure*, 312.  
 mel *mallet*, 206.  
 mel *to meddle*, 206.  
 melt *to melt*, 73, 381.  
 men *men*, 73.  
 mend, *to mend*, 206.  
 mens *neatness, tidiness*, 73,  
     312.  
 ment *meant*, 143.  
 meš *mash*, 59, 125.  
 mešt *smashed, broken in*  
     *pieces*.  
 met *met*, 148.  
 meze(r) *measure*, 206, 243,  
     310.  
 mezlz *measles*, 234, 338.  
 me (verb) *may*, 393.
- me me, 350.  
 med (verb) *might*, 393.  
 mēki *mirky*, 120.  
 men *man*, 249.  
 men *must*, 392.  
 meniue(r) *manure*, 238, 242.  
 meraine *merino wool*.  
 meri *merry*, 120, 245.  
 mēðe(r) *to murder*, 120, 297.  
 mi *my*, 351.  
 mī me, 155, 350.  
 midif *midwife*, 160, 251.  
 midin *dunghill*, 276, 296.  
 midl *middle*, 89, 296.  
 mīdles *troublesome, tiresome,*  
     *impatient, to no purpose,*  
     154.  
 miel *meal, repast*, 131.  
 miēn *mean*, 137.  
 miēn *to mean, intend*, 137,  
     382.  
 mig *midge*, 117, 315.  
 miks *to mix*, 89, 312.  
 mild *mild*, 92, 254.  
 mil-deu *mildew*, 89.  
 milk *milk*, 77.  
 miln *mill*, 117, 269.  
 ministe(r) *minister*, 211, 244.  
 mins *mince*, 211.  
 mint *mint*, 89.  
 mirl *to mingle*, 76, 273.  
 mis *miss*, 89.  
 misen, misel, miseln, *myself*,  
     353.  
 mist *mist*, 89.  
 mistl *cow-house*, 263, 287.  
 mistšif *mischievous*, 211.  
 mīt *to meet*, 147, 289, 381.  
 mīt (noun) *might*, 93, 318.  
 mitš *much*, 89, 312, 343.  
 miul *mule*, 237.  
 miuld *angry*.



- miuzik *music*, 237.  
 mizl *to drizzle (of rain)*, 263,  
   310.  
 mizl-tue *mistletoe*, 89.  
 moe *to mow*, 123, 377.  
 moek *maggot*, 63, 306, 312.  
 moen *morning*, 104.  
 moende(r) *to wander about  
   without any definite aim  
   in view*.  
 moendž *mange*, 196, 328.  
 moendži *mangy, peevish*, 328.  
 moenin *morning*, 104.  
 moist *moist*, 216.  
 moiste(r) *moisture*, 216, 243,  
   288.  
 moit *mote*, 109.  
 moiðe(r) *to ponder over, be  
   anxious*, 297.  
 molt *malt*, 58, 254.  
 moni *many*, 58, 245, 315,  
   343, 357.  
 mos *moss*, 100.  
 mot, moti *a mark at quoits*,  
   214.  
 mop *moth*, 100.  
 moud *mould, model*, 220.  
 moud-wāp *a mole*, 103.  
 mud (verb) *might*, 393.  
 mūd *crowded, crammed*, 263.  
 muen *to moan*, 122.  
 muen *to mourn*, 113.  
 muent *must not*, 392.  
 mue(r) *moor*, 165.  
 mue(r) *more*, 122, 343.  
 muəst *most*, 122, 343.  
 mūfn *muffin*, 112.  
 muid *mood*, 163.  
 muild *confusion, bad temper*,  
   163.  
 muild en teu *hard labour,  
   continuous toil*.
- muin *moon*, 163, 263.  
 muk *muck*, 121, 312.  
 muml *to mumble*, 111, 263,  
   288.  
 mun *must*, 111, 263, 392.  
 munde *Monday*, 169.  
 muni *money*, 226.  
 muns *months*, 307, 310.  
 munþ *month*, 169, 337.  
 mune(r) *monger*, 59.  
 muril *mongrel*, 226.  
 musl *muscle*, 310.  
 musl *mussel*, 111, 312.  
 must *must*, 392.  
 musted *mustard*, 226, 243.  
 mutn *mutton*, 226, 247.  
 muðe(r) *mother*, 169, 297.  
 muzl *muzzle*, 226.  
  
 nā *now*, 171, 399.  
 naif *knife*, 156.  
 nain *nine*, 344.  
 naint *ninth*, 309, 344.  
 nainti *ninety*, 344.  
 naintin *nineteen*, 344.  
 naintint *nineteenth*, 344.  
 naintit *ninetieth*, 344.  
 nais *nice*, 229.  
 nap *nap*, 57.  
 nare *narrow*, 57, 243.  
 nat *gnat*, 57, 315.  
 nate(r) *to gnaw, nibble*, 265.  
 naterin *scolding, fault-find-  
   ing in a small vexatious  
   manner*.  
 nati *neat, tidy, dexterous (of  
   old people)*, 265, 286.  
 nat-rl, nat-rē-bl *natural*,  
   194, 247, 288.  
 navi *canal*, 247, 265.  
 neb *bill, beak*, 73, 280.  
 nee *nay*, 84, 399.

- neebe(r)** *neighbour*, 183, 243, 318.  
**neeg** to gnaw, 70, 315.  
**neegin, nērin tēn** a bout which is a constant source of annoyance and complaint.  
**neekt** naked, 70, 312.  
**neel** nail, 65, 315.  
**neem** name, 70.  
**neete(r)** nature, 204, 243, 288.  
**nei** to neigh, 139, 315.  
**nei** nigh, near, 182, 318.  
**neid** to knead, 87, 372.  
**neiv** fist, 87, 283.  
**nek** neck, 73, 312.  
**nek-lep** neck cloth, handkerchief, 243, 312.  
**nekst** neat, 152, 320, 343.  
**nerp** to gnaw as a pain, 59.  
**nerp-neel** corn on the foot, 59.  
**nest** nest, 73.  
**net** net, 73, 289.  
**netl** nettle, 73.  
**nevi** nephew, 73, 245.  
**ne** no, 357.  
**ne(r)** nor, than, 128, 401.  
**nēs** nurse, 228.  
**net** not, 128, 357, 399.  
**nī** knee, 187.  
**nibl** to nibble, 89, 257.  
**nīd** need, 150.  
**nīdīet** idiot, 340.  
**nīdl** needle, 130, 296.  
**niē(r)** kidney, 151, 265.  
**niē(r)** near 179, 343, 400.  
**niē(r), nīve(r)** never, 283.  
**niere(r)** nearer, 343.  
**niērist** nearest, 343.  
**nīs** niece, 231.  
**nīet** neat, tidy, 231.  
**nīl** to kneel, 382.  
**nīmīl** nimble, 89, 263, 282.  
**nīp** to move quickly, slip away.  
**nīt** to knit, 117, 373.  
**nīt** nit, 89, 317.  
**nīt** night, 93, 265, 318.  
**nītingeel** nightingale, 70.  
**nīt-mēe(r)** nightmare, 70.  
**nīu** new, 190.  
**nīu** knew, 190.  
**nīuk** nook, 164, 312.  
**nīve(r)** never, 145, 283, 399.  
**nīz** to sneeze, 187.  
**nōbed** only, except, 286, 399, 400.  
**nōd** nap, short sleep, 100.  
**nōē** to know, 123, 250, 377.  
**nōēp** to beat, strike, 103, 278.  
**nōēp** north, 104.  
**nōēðe(r)** neither, 123, 357, 401.  
**nōīlz** (pl.) the short hairs taken out of wool by the combing machine, 265, 338.  
**nōīz** noise, 216.  
**nōk** to knock, 100, 312.  
**nōreišn** row, disturbance, 340.  
**nōt** knot, 100.  
**nōtš** notch, a run at the game of cricket, 100, 312.  
**nōu** no, 399.  
**nōut** naught, 123, 318, 357.  
**nōzl** to beat, thrash, 254.  
**nūb** to nudge, 280.  
**nūe** no, 122, 357.  
**nūebdi** nobody, 245, 247, 280, 357.  
**nūebl** noble, 218.  
**nūen** none, not, 122, 357.

- nuen-keet *silly foolish person*.  
 nuetis *notice*, 218.  
 nuez *nose*, 105, 310.  
 nuin *noon*, 163, 268.  
 num *numb*, 111.  
 nume(r) *number*, 226, 282.  
 nut *nut*, 111, 317.  
 nuvis *novice*, 215.  
 nuvl *novel*, 215.  
  
 óbstakl *obstacle*, 214, 243.  
 od *odd*, 100.  
 od *to hold*, 64, 300, 381.  
 od, rot it *a passionate rebuke or remonstrance*.  
 oef *half*, 283.  
 oek *hawk*, 63, 283.  
 oeked *awkward*, 243, 251.  
 oekedli *awkwardly*, 399.  
 oel *all*, 62, 357.  
 oel *hall*, 62.  
 oemend *almond*, 198, 255.  
 óeminak *almanac*, 198, 243, 255.  
 oen *horn*, 104.  
 oen *own*, 124, 315.  
 oepep *halfpennyworth*, 62, 243, 247, 251, 272.  
 oepni *halfpenny*, 62, 245, 283.  
 oes *horse*, 104, 261, 310.  
 oeðe(r) *either*, 123, 243, 357, 401.  
 oeðe(r) *order*, 223, 258, 297.  
 ofl *offal*, 100.  
 ofld *disreputable*.  
 oft *oft, often*, 100, 399.  
 og *the first year's wool of a sheep*, 100, 315.  
 oil *hole*, 109, 317.  
 oil *oil*, 216.  
  
 ointment *ointment*, 216.  
 oiste(r) *oyster*, 216.  
 oke-daik *small stream of iron-water*, 214.  
 oks (pl. oksn) *ox*, 100, 320, 334.  
 olø *hollow*, 100, 243, 318.  
 oløs *always*, 58, 243, 251, 399.  
 olin *the holly-tree, twig of the holly-tree*, 100, 245, 268.  
 olt *halt*, 58.  
 omøs, omøst *almost*, 58, 243, 255, 292, 399.  
 on *on, of*, 100, 249 *note*, 400.  
 one(r) *honour*, 214.  
 oni *any*, 146, 245, 315, 357.  
 onibodi *anybody*, 357.  
 oniwie(r) *anywhere*, 399.  
 ont *aunt*, 200.  
 op *to hop*, 100.  
 opm *open*, 100, 270.  
 o(r) *or*, 401.  
 otø(r) *otter*, 100.  
 otšed *orchard*, 100, 243.  
 ou *to owe*, 124, 315.  
 oud *to hold*, 64.  
 oud *old*, 64, 300.  
 oue-kesn *overcast, gloomy (of the sky)*, 287.  
 oue(r), ove(r) *over*, 283, 400.  
 oue(r)-welt *to upset*, 73.  
 out *ought*, 124, 318, 394.  
 out *holt*, 103, 289.  
 ovl *hovel*, 100.  
  
 pāe(r) *power*, 236.  
 pai *pie*, 229.  
 paik *pike*, 156.  
 paik *to pick, choose, select*, 229, 322.  
 pail *pile*, 156.



- pain to pine, 156.  
 paint pint, 229.  
 paip pipe, 156.  
 pak pack, bundle, 57, 312.  
 pāk a kind of blain, 278.  
 pāk park, 61.  
 pan pan, 57.  
 pantri pantry, 194.  
 pās̄n parson, 207.  
 past̄e(r) pasture, 195, 228,  
 243.  
 pasti pasty, 204.  
 paḡ path, 57, 306.  
 pāḡe(r) powder, 235, 297.  
 pee pay, 204.  
 peedn pardon, 203.  
 peedž page, 204.  
 peel pail, 65, 315.  
 peel pale, 204.  
 peen pain, 204.  
 peen pane of glass, 204.  
 peent paint, 204.  
 pee(r) pair, 205.  
 pee(r) to peel, 205.  
 pees pace, 204.  
 peesl parcel, 203.  
 peest paste, 204.  
 peeste(r) (lit. pasture) to  
 feed.  
 peet part, 203.  
 peetne(r) partner, 203.  
 pegi-stik the handle of a pegi  
 (an instrument used in  
 washing clothes, having a  
 long handle inserted at  
 right angles to the plane  
 of a wooden disc, in which  
 are set several pegs).  
 pei pea, 87, 278, 311.  
 peil up en dān to go about,  
 hurry up and down.  
 pen pen, 73.  
 penep pennyworth, 243, 247,  
 251.  
 peni penny, 73, 245.  
 peš to knock about, smash,  
 dash, 59, 312.  
 pešn passion, 197, 327.  
 pēs purse, 228.  
 pidžn pigeon, 211, 247, 328.  
 piek perch, to perch, 278.  
 pie-kok peacock, 179.  
 piel to appeal, 231, 246.  
 pie(r) pear, 75, 208, 260.  
 pies peace, 231.  
 pig pig, 89, 315.  
 pigin a small water-can, 89.  
 pig-koit pig-sty, 109.  
 pik pickaxe, 211.  
 pikte(r) picture, 243, 288.  
 pil to peel, 234.  
 pile pillow, 117, 243.  
 pilinz the peels of potatoes,  
 etc., 234.  
 pim-ruez primrose, 262, 278.  
 pinien opinion, 211, 246.  
 pīp (pret. and pp. pept) to  
 peep, 232, 383.  
 pīs piece, 232.  
 pit pit, 117.  
 piti pity, 211.  
 pitš pitch, 89, 312.  
 piḡ pith, 89.  
 piu pew, 237.  
 piue(r) pure, 238.  
 pius puce colour, 237.  
 plant plant, 195.  
 plat floor, ground.  
 pleen plain, 204.  
 plees place, 204.  
 pleeste(r) plaster, 195, 243.  
 pleet plate, 204.  
 pler̄k plank, 197.  
 pleš to splash, 59.

- plezø(r) *pleasure*, 206, 243,  
 310.  
 plied to *plead*, 231.  
 pliez to *please*, 231.  
 plit *plight*, 93, 318.  
 pliu *plough*, 164, 315.  
 plot *plot*, 100.  
 pluk *pluck*, to *pluck*, 111,  
 312.  
 plum *plum*, 174.  
 plumø(r) *plumber*, 226.  
 pobz (pl.) *porridge*; *sops*  
*made of bread and milk*.  
 poø *paw*, 225.  
 poem-*palm*, 62, 278.  
 poez to *kick*, 225, 278.  
 point *point*, 216.  
 poizn *poison*, 216.  
 poks *pox*, 100.  
 popi *poppy*, 110, 245.  
 poreets *potatoes*, 286.  
 poridž *porridge*, 214, 338.  
 posnit *saucepan*, 214, 245.  
 pot *pot*, 214.  
 pot donøk, see § 346 note.  
 poul *pole*, 129.  
 poutri *poultry*, 220, 278.  
 poutš to *pouch*, 220, 330.  
 prād *proud*, 171, 291.  
 praid *pride*, 175, 286.  
 prais *price*, 229.  
 praz to *lift with a lever*, 229.  
 pratli *gently, softly*, 57, 245.  
 preø (but pre øø) to *pray*,  
 204.  
 preet to *prate, babble*, 70,  
 204, 278.  
 preez to *praise*, 204.  
 preitš to *preach*, 234, 330.  
 prentis *apprentice*, 206, 246.  
 prenk *prank, trick*, 59.  
 prik to *prick*, 89, 312.  
 prikl *prickle*, 89.  
 prišt *priest*, 187.  
 prod to *prick, goad*, 100.  
 profit *profit*, 214.  
 prog to *collect wood for the*  
*bonfire on the fifth of*  
*November*, 278, 315.  
 pruiu to *prove*, 163.  
 puek *pork*, 322.  
 puek *sack*, 105.  
 puøli *poorly, ill*, 222.  
 puøni *pony*, 105, 218.  
 puø(r) *poor*, 222.  
 puøst *post*, 105, 218.  
 puøšn *portion*, 223.  
 puøte(r) *porter*, 223.  
 puøzi *nosegay*, 218.  
 puilpit *pulpit*, 227, 245.  
 pūl to *pull*, 112.  
 puli *pulley*, 227.  
 pulit *pullet*, 227.  
 pulp *pulp*, 226.  
 pūltis *poultice*, 220, 245.  
 pund a *pound*, 111, 300, 337.  
 puš to *push*, 227.  
 put to *put*, 227, 278, 381.  
 raftø(r) *rafter*, 57.  
 raid to *ride*, 156, 361.  
 raip *ripe*, 156.  
 rais *rice*, 229.  
 raiøt *riot*, 229.  
 rait to *write*, 156, 250, 361.  
 raiv to *tear*, 156, 258, 361,  
 364.  
 raiz to *rise*, 156, 310, 361.  
 ram *ram*, 57.  
 ram to *thrust, press*, 258.  
 rām *room*, 171, 263.  
 rami *having a strong taste*  
*or smell*, 57.  
 raml to *ramble*, 57, 282.

- rānd *round*, 235.  
 ransak *to ransack*, 71.  
 rasl *to wrestle*, 144, 286, 310.  
 rāst *rust*, 171.  
 ratn *rat*, 194, 247, 269, 286.  
 rebit *rivet*, 212, 245, 283.  
 red (pret. and pp.) *read*, 134.  
 red *red*, 186.  
 redi *ready*, 296.  
 rediš *radish*, 200, 245, 327.  
 redžeste(r) *to register*, 212, 242.  
 reodž *rage*, 204.  
 reek *rake*, 70, 312.  
 reek āt *to ramble about*.  
 reel *rail*, 315.  
 reen *rain*, 84, 315.  
 reen-bou *rain-bow*, 102.  
 rees *race*, 129.  
 reet *rate*, 204.  
 reeðe(r) *rather*, 70, 306.  
 reg *rag*, 59, 315.  
 reg-lø(r) *regular*, 247.  
 reik *to reach*, 138, 312, 383.  
 reit *right*, 86, 258, 318.  
 rekn *to reckon*, 73, 247.  
 rens *to rinse*, 212.  
 ren (pret.) *rang*, 59, 367.  
 ren *wrong*, 59, 250.  
 renk *rank*, 59, 197, 322.  
 renl *to pull the hair of the head*, 59.  
 rest, *rest, remnant*, 73.  
 reš *rash*, 59, 312.  
 retš *wretch*, 73.  
 rib *rib*, 89.  
 rid *rid*, 77.  
 rīd *to read*, 130, 381.  
 rīd *reed*, 187.  
 ridl *riddle*, 136, 311.  
 ridl *sieve*, 89, 257.  
 ridn *ridden*, 89, 296.  
 riel *real*, 231.  
 riep *to reap*, 82.  
 rie(r) *to rear*, 137.  
 rieþ *wreath*, 137.  
 riezn *reason*, 231.  
 rifiuz *to refuse*, 237.  
 rift *to belch, eructate*, 89, 283.  
 rig *back*, 117, 315.  
 rigin *ridge of a house*, 117, 315.  
 rik *reek, smoke*, 150 note, 312.  
 rikriut *to recruit*, 239.  
 rikuve(r) *to recover*, 226.  
 ril *reel*, 187.  
 rim *rim*, 89.  
 rind *rind*, 89.  
 rin *to ring*, 89, 367, 368.  
 rin *to wring*, 89, 367.  
 rin *ring*, 317.  
 rinkl *wrinkle*, 89.  
 risiet *receipt, recipe*, 231.  
 risiev *to receive*, 231.  
 rist *wrist*, 89.  
 rīt *wright*, 118, 318.  
 ritn *written*, 89.  
 riu *to rue*, 190, 250, 382.  
 riubub *rhubarb*, 239, 243.  
 riuin *ruin*, 239.  
 riuk *rook*, 164, 317.  
 riume(r) *rumour*, 239.  
 rive(r) *river*, 211.  
 rīzd *rancid (of bacon)*, 258, 310.  
 rīzn *risen*, 89, 310.  
 Robisn *Robinson*, 267.  
 roe *raw*, 180.  
 roet *to bray*, 184.  
 roid *clearing (of a wood)*, 109, 300.  
 rok *rock*, 100, 214.  
 rost *to roast*, 217.  
 rot *to rot*, 100.



roul to roll, 220.  
 rout wrought, 101, 318.  
 rubiš rubbish, 226.  
 rudi ruddy, 111, 245, 315.  
 rueb robe, 218.  
 rued road, 122.  
 rueg rogue, 218.  
 ruep rope, 122.  
 rue(r) to roar, 122.  
 ruez rose, 105, 310.  
 ruf rough, 174, 319.  
 ruid rood, 163.  
 ruif roof, 163, 283.  
 ruit root, 163.  
 run to run, 367, 368.  
 runin running, 245, 276.  
 run wrung, 111.  
 rust rest, repose, 310.  
 ruš rush, 97.

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 s us, 350.  
 sā a drain, sough, 310, 315.  
 sā sow, 114, 315.  
 sad sad, 57.  
 sadl saddle, 71, 296.  
 sādžn sergeant, 207, 292.  
 sāe(r) sour, 172.  
 said side, 156.  
 saiēti society, 246.  
 sail to strain through a sieve,  
 156, 315.  
 sailm asylum, 229, 246.  
 sain sign, 229.  
 saip to ooze or drain out  
 slowly, 156.  
 saič scythe, 156, 306, 315.  
 saizez assizes, 229, 246.  
 sāk to suck, 171, 310, 312.  
 saklēs simple, silly, 57, 243.  
 sal shall, 57, 312, 391.  
 sale sallow, 57, 243.

saleri celery, 210.  
 salit salad, 194, 245.  
 sāmēn sermon, 207.  
 sam up to pick up, gather to-  
 gether, 57, 263, 310.  
 sand sand, 57.  
 sānd sound, noise, 235.  
 sant saint, 204, 249.  
 sānt shall not, 256, 391.  
 sap sap, 57.  
 sare (sāv) to serve, 207, 243,  
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 sat sat, 57.  
 satl to settle, 57, 257.  
 sāp south, 171.  
 sāvis service, 207.  
 sāvnt servant, 207, 247, 259.  
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 see to say, 84, 315, 382.  
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 seeg a saw, 70, 315.  
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 seel sail, 84, 315.  
 seel sale, 70.  
 seēm lard, 204, 310.  
 seēm same, 70.  
 seēt (sant) saint, 204.  
 seev to save, 204.  
 seg to distend, 59, 315.  
 seg sedge, 73, 315.  
 sek sack, 73, 312.  
 seki second, 346.  
 seknd second, 344.  
 sel (sen) self, 73, 283.  
 sel to sell, 73, 382.  
 seldn seldom, 73, 247, 269.  
 self self, 353.  
 sen (sel) self, 73, 283.  
 send to send, 73, 381.  
 sens sense, 206.  
 sent sent, 73.

senz *sends*, 302  
 ser (sor) *song*, 59.  
 ser (pret.) *sang*, 59, 367.  
 serk (pret.) *sank*, 59, 367.  
 ses *assessment, to assess, tax*,  
 206, 246.  
 seš *sash*, 197.  
 set *to set*, 73, 310, 381.  
 setode *Saturday*, 134.  
 seu *to sew*, 190, 250, 382.  
 sevm *seven*, 73, 270, 344.  
 sevnt *seventh*, 344.  
 sevnti *seventy*, 344.  
 sevntin *seventeen*, 344.  
 sevntint *seventeenth*, 344.  
 sevntit *seventieth*, 344.  
 sez *sayest, says*, 134.  
 se so, 399.  
 sed *should*, 256, 312, 391.  
 seliut *to salute*, 239, 242.  
 se ņe (lit. *see thou*) *look!* 192.  
 sī *to see*, 187, 374.  
 sī *to sigh*, 158, 318.  
 sī *to stretch*, 310.  
 sīd *seed*, 130.  
 siē *sea*, 137.  
 siekrit *secret*, 231.  
 siem *seam*, 179.  
 siene *senna*, 206, 243.  
 siēs *to cease*, 231.  
 siet *seat*, 137.  
 siez *to seize*, 382.  
 siēzn *season*, 231.  
 sift *to sift*, 89, 283.  
 sīk *to seek*, 147, 383.  
 sikl *sickle*, 89, 312.  
 siks *six*, 77, 320, 344.  
 siks-penep *sixpenny worth*,  
 251.  
 sikst *sixth*, 77, 289, 309, 344.  
 siksti *sixty*, 344.  
 sikstin *sixteen*, 150, 344.

sikstint *sixteenth*, 344.  
 sikstit *sixtieth*, 344.  
 sil *sill*, 117.  
 sili *silly*, 136, 245.  
 silk *silk*, 89.  
 silve(r) *silver*, 77.  
 sim *to seem*, 147.  
 simetri *cemetery*, 209, 243.  
 sīmin-dlas *a looking-glass*,  
*mirror*.  
 simpl *simple*, 348.  
 sin *since*, 89, 117, 310, 399,  
 400.  
 sīn *seen*, 150.  
 sind *to rinse, wash out*, 266,  
 300, 310.  
 sinda(r) *cinder*, 89.  
 sinž *to singe*, 76, 277, 315.  
 sir *to sing*, 89, 367.  
 sirk *to sink*, 89, 367.  
 sirol *single*, 211, 247, 273.  
 siste(r) *sister*, 77.  
 sit *to sit*, 89, 373.  
 sīt *sight*, 93, 318.  
 sitš *such*, 77, 250, 256, 312,  
 357.  
 siō *to seethe*, 187.  
 siōez *scissors*, 211, 243, 310.  
 siu *sowed*, 190.  
 siu *to sue*, 239.  
 siuelī *surely*, 240, 242, 399.  
 siue(r) *sure*, 240, 310.  
 siuge(r) *sugar*, 227, 310.  
 siuit *suet*, 239.  
 siut *suit*, 237.  
 siv *sieve*, 89, 283.  
 skab *scab*, 57, 312.  
 skāo(r) *to scour*.  
 skafi *scaffold*, 194, 301, 322.  
 skafin *scaffolding*, 194, 301,  
 322.  
 skafin *shafting*, 57, 245, 312.

- skai *sky*, 175, 312.  
 skeelet *scarlet*, 203, 322.  
 skeelz *scales*, 70, 204, 312.  
 skelp *to beat, flog*, 73, 312.  
 skep *a large wicker basket for holding spinning bobbins*, 73, 312.  
 skēf *scurf*, 113, 312.  
 skift *to shift, remove*, 89, 312.  
 skil *skill*, 89, 312.  
 skin *skin*, 89, 312.  
 skoud *to scald*, 199, 322.  
 skoup *scoop*, 168, 312.  
 skraml *scramble*, 57, 312.  
 skrat *to scratch*, 57, 312, 381.  
 skriptē(r) *scripture*, 211.  
 skreep *to scrape*, 70, 312.  
 skriem *to scream*, 312.  
 skrik *to shriek*, 158, 312.  
 skue(r) *score*, 337.  
 skuft *the nape of the neck*, 111, 312.  
 skuil *school*, 163, 312.  
 skul *skull (of the head)*, 111, 312.  
 skute(r) *to spill*, 111, 243, 312.  
 sl *shall*, 312, 391.  
 slafte(r) *to slaughter*, 57, 319.  
 slaid *to slide*, 156, 361.  
 slaim *slime*, 156.  
 slaip *to take away the skin or outside covering*, 156.  
 slak *slack*, 57.  
 slām *slumber*, 171.  
 slāt *to bedabble*, 289.  
 slate(r) *to spill*, 310.  
 slave(r) *slaver*, 57.  
 slœ *to slay*, 65, 375.  
 sleen *slain*, 65, 315.  
 slek *small coal*, 73, 312.  
 slek *to extinguish a fire, etc., with water*, 73, 312.  
 sler (pret.) *slung*, 59.  
 slenk (pret.) *slunk*, 59, 367.  
 slept *slept*, 134.  
 slī *sly*, 147, 315.  
 slidn (pp.) *slid*, 89, 247.  
 slin *to sling*, 76, 367, 368.  
 slink *to slink*, 89, 367.  
 slink *a sneak*.  
 slip *to slip*, 89.  
 slīp *to sleep*, 130, 383.  
 slipi *slippery*, 89, 245.  
 slit *to slit*, 373.  
 slitn (pp.) *slit*, 89.  
 sliu *slew*, 164, 315.  
 sliv *sleeve*, 150.  
 sloe *slow*, 123, 250.  
 slop *the leg of a pair of trousers*, 100.  
 slot *bolt of a door*, 100.  
 sluf *slough*, 169, 315.  
 slukn *slunk*, 274, 368.  
 slumek *a dirty, untidy person*, 312.  
 slume(r) *slumber*, 243, 282.  
 slun *slung*, 111.  
 smait *to smite*, 156.  
 smāt *smart*, 74.  
 smel *to smell*, 73, 382.  
 smelt *to smelt*, 73.  
 smeš *smash*, 59.  
 smie(r) *to smear*, 75.  
 smitl *to infect*, 89, 247.  
 smitn *smitten*, 89.  
 smip *smith*, 89, 306.  
 smiđi *smithy*, 89, 306.  
 smivi *smithy*, 306.  
 smoel *small*, 62.  
 smok *smock*, 100.  
 smue(r) *to smother, suffocate*, 104, 260.



- smuiš** *smooth*, 163, 306, 310.  
**smūk** *to smoke*, 106.  
**snaip** *snipe*, 156.  
**sneek** *snake*, 70, 312.  
**sneel** *snail*, 65, 315.  
**snee(r)** *snare*, 70.  
**snek** *the latch of a door*, 73, 312.  
**snēt** *to sneeze, giggle*, 113.  
**sniēk** *to sneak*, 162.  
**snift** *to sniff, scent*, 117.  
**snig** *to take hastily*.  
**snik** *to cut*.  
**snikit** *a small passage*, 245, 310, 312.  
**sniu** *it snowed*, 190.  
**sniz** *to sneeze*, 187.  
**snod** *smooth, even*, 100, 306.  
**snodn** *to make smooth*, 100, 306.  
**snoē** *snow, to snow*, 123, 250, 377.  
**snot** *snot*, 100.  
**sod** *sod*, 100.  
**sodnd** *saturated, wet through*, 100.  
**soē** (pret.) *saw*, 63, 318.  
**soe** *to sow*, 123, 377.  
**soes** *sauce*, 225.  
**soev** *salve*, 62.  
**soft** *soft*, 169.  
**soil** *soil, ground*, 109, 216.  
**soil** *sole*, 109.  
**sok** *sock*, 100.  
**solt** *salt*, 58.  
**son** (sem) *song*, 59.  
**sore** *sorrow*, 100, 243, 258, 315.  
**sori** *sorry*, 125, 245.  
**soče(r)** *solder*, 214, 297.  
**soudže(r)** *soldier*, 220, 328.  
**soul** *soul*, 123.  
**sout** *sought*, 167, 318.  
**spaie(r)** *spire*, 157.  
**spak** (pret.) *spoke*, 57.  
**spāk** *spark*, 61.  
**span** (pret.) *span*, 57.  
**span** *to span*, 57.  
**sparē** *sparrow*, 57, 243, 250.  
**spat** (pret.) *spat*, 144.  
**spatl** *spittle*, 125.  
**speed** *spade*, 70, 278.  
**speen** *to wean*, 70, 268, 278.  
**spee(r)** *to spare*, 70.  
**speik** *to speak*, 87, 310, 312, 372.  
**speitš** *speech*, 132, 312.  
**spek** *speck*, 73, 312.  
**spektéklz** *spectacles*, 206, 242.  
**spel** *to spell*, 382.  
**spend** *to spend*, 73, 381.  
**spenk** *to beat, hit*, 59, 312.  
**spē(r)** *spur*, 104.  
**sperinz** *banns of marriage*, 120, 245, 338.  
**sperit** *spirit*, 213, 245.  
**spie(r)** *spear*, 75.  
**spil** *to spill*, 89, 382.  
**spin** *to spin*, 89, 367.  
**spintl** *spindle*, 89, 247, 266, 298.  
**spit** *to spit*, 89, 373.  
**spitek** *spigot*, 89, 243, 310.  
**spiu** *to spew*, 159, 250.  
**split** *to split*, 373.  
**spoil** *to spoil*, 216, 382.  
**spokn** *spoken*, 100, 247, 271.  
**spot** *spot*, 100.  
**sprāt** *to sprout*, 171.  
**spreid** *to spread*, 139, 372.  
**spren** (pret.) *sprang*, 59.  
**sprin** *to spring*, 89, 367.  
**sprun** (pp.) *sprung*, 111.

- spuin *spoon*, 163.  
 spun *spun*, 111.  
 st *should*, 256, 305, 312, 391.  
 stāe(r) *star*, 74.  
 staf *staff*, 57.  
 stak (pret.) *stuck*, 57.  
 stāk *very, quite*, 312.  
 stāk *mad very angry*, 61.  
 stākŋ *to grow stiff, stiffen*,  
 61, 271.  
 stamp *to stamp*, 57.  
 stand *to stand*, 57, 375.  
 stapl *staple*, 71, 196.  
 stāt *stout*, 235.  
 stati *statue*, 245.  
 stāv *to starve*, 74, 283.  
 stedi *steady*, 310.  
 steebl *stable*, 204.  
 steek *stake*, 70, 84, 312.  
 steel (pret.) *stole*, 70.  
 steē(r) *to stare*, 70.  
 steevz *staves*, 70.  
 steez *stairs*, 141.  
 stege(r) *to stagger*, 59.  
 steil *to steal*, 87, 369.  
 steil *the handle of a pot or  
 jug*, 87.  
 steim *to bespeak*, 87, 283,  
 310.  
 stem *stem*, 73.  
 ster (pret.) *stung*, 59.  
 sterŋk (pret.) *stunk*, 59.  
 step *step*, 73.  
 step-fače(r) *step-father*, 192.  
 stepsez *steps*, 338.  
 stō(r) *to stir*, 120.  
 sterek *heifer*, 91, 248.  
 sterep *stirrup*, 162, 243, 315.  
 stī *sty, ladder*, 94, 158, 315.  
 stī *sty*, 125.  
 stī *stile*, 315.  
 stied e *instead of*, 400.  
 stiem *steam*, 179.  
 stiep *steep*, 179.  
 stie(r) *to steer*, 151.  
 stif *stiff*, 160.  
 stik *stick*, 89.  
 stik *to stick*, 89, 373.  
 stil *still*, 89.  
 stīl *steel*, 150.  
 stīl *stile*, 94, 315.  
 stint *to stint*, 117.  
 stin *to sting*, 89, 367.  
 stink *to stink*, 89, 367.  
 stīpl *steeple*, 150.  
 stitš *to stitch*, 89, 312.  
 stiupid *stupid*, 237.  
 stoek *stalk, stem*, 62.  
 stoel *stall*, 62.  
 stoeleisn *satiation*.  
 stoem *storm*, 104.  
 stok *stock*, 100.  
 stop *to stop*, 100.  
 stou *to stow*, 166.  
 stoun *stolen*, 103.  
 straid *to stride*, 156, 361.  
 straik *to strike*, 156, 361,  
 363.  
 straiv *to strive*, 229, 361,  
 364.  
 streendž *strange*, 204.  
 streit *straight*, 86, 318.  
 strenp *strength*, 73, 275.  
 stren (stron) *strong*, 59.  
 stretš *to stretch*, 73, 312.  
 streu *to strew*, 85, 250, 382.  
 strie *straw*, 179, 310.  
 striek *streak, stripe*, 98.  
 striem *stream*, 179.  
 strikn *stricken*, 89.  
 strin *string*, 76.  
 strin *to string*, 367.  
 strip *to strip*, 150 note.  
 strīt *street*, 130.

- struek to stroke, 122.  
 struek half a bushel, 122.  
 stubi short and stiff, III.  
 stubl stubble, 121.  
 stuen stone, 122.  
 stuen stone (14 pounds), 337.  
 stueni, see § 346 note.  
 stueri story, 224.  
 stuæv stove, 105, 283.  
 stuf stuff, 226.  
 stuid stood, 163.  
 stuil stool, 163.  
 stukr (pp.) stunk, 368.  
 stump stump, III.  
 stun to stun, III.  
 stup (pp.) stung, III.  
 stūp a post, 106, 256.  
 stut to stutter, stammer,  
 III.  
 sud should, 103, 256, 312,  
 391.  
 sudn sudden, 226.  
 suē so, 122, 399.  
 sued (swēd) sword, 74, 250.  
 suæk to soak, 105, 312.  
 suæp a little tea or beer, 105.  
 suæp soap, 122.  
 suē(r) sore, 122.  
 sufē(r) to suffer, 226.  
 suf-oil manhole of a drain,  
 315.  
 suin soon, 163, 399.  
 suit soot, 163, 289.  
 sukr (pp.) sunk, III, 247,  
 368.  
 sūl shovel, 283.  
 sum some, III, 357.  
 sum-ā somehow.  
 sumdi somebody, 247, 281,  
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 sumen to summon, 226.  
 sumē(r) summer, III.  
 sumet something, anything,  
 III, 243, 251, 257.  
 sump a puddle or dirty pool  
 of water, III, 250.  
 sumwie(r) somewhere, 399.  
 sun son, III.  
 sun sun, III.  
 sundē Sunday, III, 243.  
 sun sung, III.  
 sup to drink, sup, 174.  
 supe(r) supper, 226.  
 swaim to climb up a tree or  
 pole, 156.  
 swaip to sweep off, remove  
 hastily, 156.  
 swām swarm, 61.  
 swāp the skin of bacon, 61,  
 306, 310.  
 swāpi swarthy, 61.  
 sweep the handle of a  
 machine, 70, 250, 310.  
 swel to swell, 73, 382.  
 swelt to faint, be overpowered  
 by heat, 73.  
 swen (pret.) swung, 59.  
 swenki small beer, 59.  
 swetš a small sample of  
 cloth, cotton, etc., 60, 312.  
 swēd (sued) sword, 74.  
 swiel to gutter (of a candle),  
 131, 254.  
 swie(r) to swear, 75, 369,  
 371.  
 swiet to sweat, 137, 250, 381.  
 swift swift, 89.  
 swil to rinse, wash out, 89.  
 swileke(r) a blow.  
 swilinz thin liquid food for  
 pigs, 89, 245.  
 swim to swim, 89, 367.  
 swin to swing, 89, 367.  
 swip to sweep, 129, 383.



- swīt *sweet*, 147.  
 swoen *sworn*, 104.  
 swole *swallow*, 58, 243, 250.  
 swole *to swallow*, 80, 243, 315.  
 swom *swam*, 58.  
 swon *swan*, 58.  
 swop *to exchange, barter*, 58.  
 swum (pp.) *swum*, 111.  
 swun (pp.) *swung*, 111.
- šabi *shabby*, 245.  
 šade *shadow*, 57, 243.  
 šāe(r) *shower*, 172.  
 šaft *shaft*, 57.  
 šain *to shine*, 156, 361, 363.  
 šait *cacare*, 156, 312, 361.  
 šaiv *slice*, 156, 312.  
 šak *to shake*, 71, 312, 376.  
 šakl *shackle*, 71, 312.  
 šale *shallow*, 57, 243.  
 šap *shape*, 57, 312, 383.  
 šāp *sharp*, 61.  
 šeg *shag*, 59, 315.  
 šeed *shade*, 70, 312.  
 šeem *shame*, 70, 312.  
 šee(r) *share*, 70, 312.  
 šeev *to shave*, 70, 283, 382.  
 šel *shell*, 73, 312.  
 šelf *shelf*, 73, 312.  
 šerŋk *shank*, 59.  
 šeped *shepherd*, 134, 243.  
 šepste(r) *starling*, 134.  
 šeu *to show*, 180, 382.  
 še *she*, 350.  
 šēt *shirt*, 120.  
 šiof *sheaf*, 179.  
 šio(r) *to shear*, 75, 312, 369.  
 šioþ *sheath*, 137.  
 šift *chemise*, 89.  
 šil *to shell peas, etc.*, 77, 312.  
 šild *shield*, 78.
- šilin *shilling*, 89, 245, 337.  
 šimi *chemise*, 209, 245, 311.  
 šin *shin*, 89, 312.  
 šip *ship*, 89, 312.  
 šip *sheep*, 130, 337.  
 šit *sheet*, 150.  
 šiuk *shook*, 164, 312.  
 šod *shod*, 169.  
 šoel *shawl*.  
 šoen *shorn*, 104.  
 šoet *short*, 104.  
 šop *shop*, 100, 312.  
 šot *shot*, 100, 312.  
 šotn (pp.) *shot*, 100.  
 šrād *shroud*, 171.  
 šrenk *shrank*, 312.  
 šrenk (pret.) *shrunk*, 59.  
 šrimp *shrimp*, 89, 312.  
 šrink *to shrink*, 89, 312, 367.  
 šrukŋ (pp.) *shrunk*, 111, 274, 368.  
 šū *she*, 191, 310, 350.  
 šū (pl. šuin) *shoe*, 164, 334.  
 šū *to shoe*, 382.  
 šuin *shoes*, 163.  
 šuit *to shoot*, 191, 381.  
 šül *shovel*, 106.  
 šülde(r) (šūðe(r)) *shoulder*, 112.  
 šun *to shun*, 111.  
 šut *to shut*, 121, 312, 381.  
 šute(r) *to fall*.  
 šutl *shuttle*, 121.  
 šuðe(r) *to shudder*, 111, 243, 297, 312.  
 šūðe(r) (šülde(r)) *shoulder*, 112.  
 šuv *to shove*, 174, 283, 312.  
 swie(r) *to swear*, 75.
- t *the*, 306, 341.  
 t *it*, 350.

- tã thou, 350.  
 tãd towards.  
 tãdz towards, 61, 243, 251.  
 tãe(r) tar, 75.  
 tãe(r) tower, 236.  
 taid feast time, 156, 285.  
 taidin a present from the  
   feast, 156.  
 taik a low fellow, 156.  
 tã-il (also tail) towel, 235.  
 taim time, 156.  
 tairèn tyrant, 293.  
 tais to entice, 229, 246.  
 tait soon, 156.  
 tak to take, 71, 312, 375.  
 tale tallow, 57, 243, 315.  
 tâli to agree, be right, 194,  
   245.  
 tan to tan, 57.  
 tãn town, 171.  
 tap tap, 57.  
 tarië(r) terrier dog, 208, 243.  
 tate(r) tatter, 57.  
 teebl table, 204.  
 teel tail, 65, 315.  
 teel tale, 70, 254.  
 teele(r), teelje(r) tailor, 204.  
 teem tame, 70, 285.  
 teen taken, 70, 312.  
 teest taste, 204.  
 teestril rascal, good-for-  
   nothing.  
 teitš to teach, 138, 312, 383.  
 tel to tell, 73, 382.  
 tem poured out, 148.  
 tem-ful brimful, 148.  
 temz a coarse hair sieve, 73,  
   285, 310.  
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 ter a sting, to sting, 59.  
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 teu to work zealously, 180,  
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 te-dee to-day, 399.  
 tẽf turf, 113, 283.  
 te-geðe(r) together, 60, 297.  
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   399.  
 te-moen-tnīt to-morrow (the)  
   night, 399.  
 tẽn bout, turn, to turn, 113,  
   228.  
 tẽnep turnip, 228, 243.  
 te-nīt to-night, 399.  
 tī to tie, 150.  
 tie tea, 231.  
 tiem team, 179.  
 tiez to tease, 137.  
 tift condition, state, order,  
   211.  
 tik tick, 89, 312.  
 til to till, 89.  
 til tile, 94, 315.  
 tīm to pour out, 147, 381.  
 tin tin, 89.  
 tit (titi) breastmilk, 89.  
 tīt tight, 93, 318.  
 tīp teeth, 147.  
 tiu too, also, 164, 399.  
 tiuk took, 164, 312.  
 tiuzde Tuesday, 159.  
 tlād cloud, 171, 312.  
 tlāk clerk, 207, 323.  
 tlam to famish, 57, 312.  
 tlap clap, 57.  
 tlap to place, put down.  
 tlāt clout, 171, 312.  
 tlate(r) to clatter, 57.  
 tlee clay, 315.  
 tleem to claim, 204, 323.

- tleg to stick to, as thick mud  
to the boots, clog, 59,  
312.  
 tlegi sticky, dirty (of roads),  
stopped up with dirt, 59.  
 tlen (pret.) clung, 59.  
 tlenk to beat, flog, 59, 312.  
 tletš brood of chickens, 73,  
312.  
 tlien clean, 137, 312.  
 tlie(r) clear, 233, 312.  
 tliet coltsfoot, 312.  
 tlik to seize, snatch, catch  
hold of, 117, 312.  
 tlim to climb, 89, 281, 312.  
 tlin to cling, 89, 312, 367.  
 tlip to clip, 89, 117, 312.  
 tliu a ball of string or wor-  
sted, 96, 190, 312.  
 tliiv to cleave, 187, 312, 365,  
366.  
 tloe claw, 63, 250, 312.  
 tloek to scratch with the  
fingers or claws, 312.  
 tlog a shoe with wooden  
soles, 100.  
 tlois close, narrow, 219.  
 tlois a field, 109.  
 tloiz to close, 219.  
 tlok the common black beetle,  
100.  
 tlok to cluck, 100, 312.  
 tlomp to tread heavily, 312.  
 tlot clot, 100.  
 tlovn cloven, 100.  
 tluək cloak, 218, 312.  
 tluəp cloth, 122, 312.  
 tluəð to clothe, 122, 382.  
 tluəvə(r) clover, 122, 312.  
 tluəz clothes, 122, 307, 310.  
 tluə (pp.) clung, 111.  
 tluəstə(r) cluster, 111, 286.
- tluðə(r) to get closely to-  
gether, 297.  
 toə a marble of any kind,  
285.  
 toək to talk, 62, 312.  
 toən torn, 104.  
 toəz marbles, 346.  
 tof tough, 169, 319.  
 toidi very small, 109, 285.  
 toist to toast, 219, 289.  
 top top, 100.  
 topin the front part of the  
hair of the head, 100, 245.  
 topl to fall over, 100.  
 tot a small beer glass, 100.  
 toul toll, 103.  
 tout taught, 140, 318.  
 trai to try, 229.  
 traifi trifle, 229.  
 trā-il trowel, 235.  
 trāns to beat, flog, 235.  
 trap trap, 57.  
 trāst to trust, 171, 310.  
 treel to drag, 204.  
 treen train, 204.  
 treid to tread, 87, 372.  
 treml to tremble, 206, 263,  
282.  
 trešin āt ən in walking out  
and in till weary, or tired  
out.  
 trezə(r) treasure, 206, 243,  
310.  
 trī tree, 187.  
 tribl treble, threefold, 209,  
348.  
 trim to trim, 117.  
 triet treat, to treat, 231, 381.  
 trietl treacle, 231, 323.  
 triu true, 190, 250.  
 triup truth, 190.  
 trodn trodden, 100.



- trof *trough*, 100, 315.  
 trolap *a dirty, untidy person*, 285.  
 trons *trance* 200.  
 trubl *trouble*, 226.  
 trunl *trundle*, 121.  
 trunk *trunk*, 226.  
 trūzez *trousers*, 235, 338.  
 tšaid *to chide*, 312.  
 tšap *chap*, 186, 312.  
 tšapil, tšapl *chapel*, 194, 330.  
 tšavl *to nibble at, gnaw, chew*, 57, 312.  
 tšeedž *charge*, 203, 330.  
 tšeef *to chafe*, 204.  
 tšeeme(r) *chamber*, 204, 263, 282, 330.  
 tšeendž *change*, 204, 328.  
 tšee(r) *chair*, 205.  
 tšelte(r) *to clot, coagulate (of blood)*, 254.  
 tšeu *to chew*, 190, 312, 382.  
 tšerep *to chirp*, 91, 248, 312.  
 tšeri *cherry*, 207, 311, 330.  
 tšētš *church*, 90, 312.  
 tšiene *chinaware*, 229.  
 tšiep *cheap*, 179, 312.  
 tšiet *to cheat*, 231, 381.  
 tšik *cheek*, 181, 312.  
 tšikin *chicken*, 89, 312.  
 tšilde(r) *children*, 89, 92, 312, 335.  
 tšimli *chimney*, 211, 330.  
 tšin *chin*, 89, 312.  
 tšiuž *to choose*, 187, 312, 365, 366.  
 tšiuž-wot *whatever*, 357.  
 tšiz *cheese*, 130, 312.  
 tšoek *chalk*, 62, 312.  
 tšois *choice*, 216, 330.  
 tšons *chance*, 200, 330.  
 tšont *chant*, 200, 330.  
 tšoul see § 312.  
 tšožn *chosen*, 100, 247.  
 tšuek *to choke*, 105, 312.  
 tšuf *proud, haughty*, III, 312.  
 tšuk *to throw, pitch*, 226.  
 tū *two*, 129, 250, 344.  
 tub *tub*, III.  
 tue *toe*, 122.  
 tued *toad*, 122.  
 tuekn *token*, 122, 247.  
 tuen (lit. *the one*) *one of two*, 122, 345.  
 tug *to tug, plod*, III, 315.  
 tug en teu (words of nearly the same signification, coupled for the sake of emphasis) *to work hard and strive*.  
 tuil *tool*, 163.  
 tuip (pl. *tīp*) *tooth*, 163, 336.  
 tul *to*, 97, 285, 400.  
 tuml *to tumble*, III, 263, 282.  
 tun *tun*, III, 226.  
 tur *tongue*, III.  
 tup *a ram*, III.  
 tupms *twopence*, 349.  
 tusk *tusk*, III.  
 tutš *to touch*, 226.  
 tūpri (lit. *two or three*) *few*, 192, 349.  
 tuđe(r) *the other*, 169.  
 twain *twine*, 156.  
 twais *twice*, 156, 250, 348.  
 twelft *twelfth*, 73, 289, 309, 344.  
 twelv *twelve*, 73, 283, 344.  
 twenti *twenty*, 73, 344.  
 twentit *twentieth*, 344.  
 twig *twig*, 89, 315.  
 twil *quill, pen*, 324.

- twilt *quilt*, 211, 254, 324.  
 twilt *to beat, thrash*, 324.  
 twin, *twin*, 89.  
 twīn *between*, 246, 400.  
 twinkl *to twinkle*, 89, 312.  
 twist *twist*, 89.  
 twot *pudendum fem.*, 250.
- pak *thatch*, 57, 306, 312.  
 pāzn *thousand*, 171, 247, 301,  
 302, 310, 344.  
 pāznt *thousandth*, 344.  
 pēd *third*, 90, 261, 344.  
 pēdi *third*, 346.  
 pēnk *to thank*, 59.  
 pēti *thirty*, 90, 245, 344.  
 pētīn *thirteen*, 344.  
 pētīnt *thirteenth*, 344.  
 pētīt *thirtieth*, 344.  
 pēzde *Thursday*, 172.  
 pī *thigh*, 187, 318.  
 pībl *a smooth round stick  
 used to stir porridge with*.  
 pīf *thief*, 187, 283.  
 pik *thick, friendly, in love  
 with*, 89, 312.  
 pīml *thimble*, 177, 247,  
 282.  
 pīn *thin*, 117.  
 pīn *thing*, 86, 273.  
 pīnk *to think*, 76, 273, 306,  
 312, 383.  
 pīsl *thistle*, 89.  
 pōe *to thaw*, 123, 377.  
 pōen *thorn*, 104.  
 pōil *to give ungrudgingly*,  
 109, 306.  
 pōut *thought*, 167, 318.  
 praiv *to thrive*, 156, 283, 306,  
 361.  
 prast (pret.) *thrust*, 57.  
 prēn *busy, throng*, 59.
- prēpms *threepence*, 192, 270,  
 349.  
 prēš *to thresh*, 73.  
 prēšld *threshold*, 73.  
 prē *through, from*, 400.  
 prī *three*, 187, 344.  
 prībl *threefold*, 209, 348.  
 prīd *thread*, 130.  
 prīēp *to dispute, contradict*,  
 179, 306.  
 prīētn *to threaten*, 179.  
 prīf *through*, 319.  
 prīft *thrift*, 89.  
 prīft (prīu) *through, from,  
 on account of*, 116.  
 prīu *threw*, 190.  
 prīu (prīft) *through, from, on  
 account of*, 116, 319.  
 prōe *to throw*, 123, 377.  
 prōit *throat*, 109.  
 prōsl *thrush*, 100, 287, 310.  
 prōtl *to press on the wind-  
 pipe, choke*, 100.  
 prusn (pp.) *thrust*, 287.  
 prust *to thrust*, 178, 367, 368.  
 pūm *thumb*, 174.  
 pūne(r) *thunder*, 111, 243,  
 266, 298.
- ōā *thou*, 171, 306, 350.  
 ōai *thy*, 155, 351.  
 ōain *thine*, 156, 352.  
 ōat (demon. pr. and conj.)  
*that*, 57, 306, 354. Cp.  
 also 399.  
 ōāz *thou hast*, 310, 395.  
 ōe *they*, 350.  
 ōee *they*, 84, 350.  
 ōee(r) *their*, 84, 351.  
 ōeez *theirs*, 352.  
 ōem (demon. and pers. pr.)  
*them, those*, 306, 350, 354.

- ðen *then*, 108, 306.  
 ðe *the*, 241.  
 ðe *thee*, 350.  
 ðe *they*, 350.  
 ðe(r) *their*, 351.  
 ðe(r) *there*, 399.  
 ðesen, ðesel, ðeseln, ðesenz  
     *themselves*, 353.  
 ði *thy*, 306, 551.  
 ði *thee*, 155, 350.  
 ðie(r) *there*, 131, 306, 354,  
     399.  
 ðiez *these*, 98, 354.  
 ðis *this*, 89, 310, 354.  
 ðisen, ðisel, ðiseln *thysel*,  
     353.  
 ðoe *although*, 401.
- ue *who*, 122, 250, 355.  
 ued *hoard*, 104.  
 u(e)-ive(r) *whoever*, 357.  
 uek *oak*, 122.  
 uel *whole*, 122, 317.  
 ueli *holy*, 122, 245.  
 uem *home*, 122.  
 uenli *lonely*, 122, 245.  
 uep *hope*, 105.  
 ue(r) *oar*, 122.  
 ue(r) *hoar*, 122.  
 ues(t) *hoarse*, 122, 310.  
 uets *oats*, 122.  
 uep *oath*, 122.  
 uez *whose*, 355.  
 uf *displeasure, an offended  
     manner, rage*, 315.  
 ug *to carry*, 111, 315.  
 ugli *ugly*, 111.  
 ugo *hip*, 111, 247, 271.  
 uid *hood*, 163.  
 uif *hoof*, 163, 283.  
 uin *to harass, treat badly*,  
     163.
- ulet *owl*, 174, 243.  
 ulz *bean-swads*, 111.  
 umbugz *sweets*.  
 uml *humble*, 226, 247, 263,  
     282.  
 umpaie(r) *umpire*, 230.  
 unded *hundred*, 111, 243,  
     299, 344.  
 unde(r) *under*, 111, 400.  
 undet *hundredth*, 299, 344.  
 uni *honey*, 111.  
 unien *onion*, 226.  
 uni-sukl *honeysuckle*, 174.  
 unsiuæ(r) *uncertain*, 240,  
     243.  
 unt *to hunt*, 111.  
 unœ(r) *hunger*, 111, 243, 273.  
 unkl *uncle*, 226.  
 up *up*, 174, 400.  
 upodn *upholden*.  
 up-reit *upright*.  
 ut *hot*, 126, 317.  
 uðe(r) *other*, 169, 357.  
 uðe(r) *udder*, 174, 297.  
 uvm *oven*, 107, 270.  
 uz *us*, 174, 310, 350.  
 uzbn *husband*, 174, 301, 302,  
     310.
- v *have*, 395.  
 vā *vow*, 235.  
 vaielæt, *violet*, 230.  
 vale *value*, 194, 243.  
 vali *valley*, 194, 245.  
 vāment *vermin*, 207, 294.  
 vāniš *varnish*, 207, 327.  
 vantidž *advantage*, 246.  
 vari *very*, 208, 245, 250, 258,  
     399.  
 veen *vein*, 204.  
 vente(r) *to venture*, 206, 288.  
 vesl *vessel*, 206.



- viel *veal*, 231, 250.  
 viu *view*, 237, 253.  
 vois *voice*, 216, 250.  
 voiðe(r) *large clothes' basket*,  
     216, 250, 297.  
 wa *why*, 249.  
 wād *ward*, 61,  
 wāe(r) *worse*, 74, 260, 343.  
 wāf *wharf*, 61, 317.  
 waid *wide*, 156.  
 waie(r) *wire*, 157.  
 waif *wife*, 156, 283.  
 wail *while, time*, 156.  
 wain *wine*, 156.  
 waip *to wipe*, 156, 250.  
 wait *white*, 156.  
 wait ali, see § 346 note.  
 waiz *wise*, 156.  
 wak *to beat, flog*, 250, 306.  
 wāk *pain, to ache*, 61, 312.  
 wāk (noun) *work*, 74, 250,  
     259, 312.  
 wākes *union, workhouse*,  
     243.  
 walep *to beat, flog*, 202, 250.  
 wām *warm*, 61.  
 wan (pret.) *wound*, 301.  
 wān *to warn*, 61.  
 wap (wop) *to hit, throw*.  
 wāp *warp*, 61.  
 warend *to warrant*, 202, 250,  
     291.  
 wāst *worst*, 343.  
 wāt *wart*, 61.  
 wāte *weekday*, 74, 243, 305,  
     313.  
 web *web*, 73, 280.  
 wed *to wed, marry*, 73, 381.  
 wednzde *Wednesday*, 170.  
 wedž *wedge*, 73.  
 wee *way*, 84, 315.  
 weed *to wade*, 70, 250.  
 weedž *wage*, 250.  
 week *weak*, 127.  
 weel *whale*, 70.  
 ween *to wane*, 70.  
 wee(r) *to spend or lay out*  
     *money*, 70, 250.  
 weest *waste*, 149.  
 weeste(r) *a silly, stupid fel-*  
     *low*.  
 weet *to wait*, 204, 250.  
 weev *wave*, 70, 133.  
 weeve(r) *to waver*, 70, 250.  
 weft *west*, 73, 283.  
 weg *to wag*, 59, 315.  
 wegō *wagon*, 59, 247, 271.  
 wei *to weigh*, 87, 315.  
 weik *the wick of a lamp or*  
     *candle*, 87, 312.  
 weit *weight*, 93, 318.  
 weiv *to weave*, 87, 283, 372.  
 wel (noun) *well*, 73.  
 wel (adv.) *well*, 399.  
 welp *whelp*, 73.  
 wen *when*, 108, 317.  
 went, *went*, 73.  
 wen thong, 59, 250, 273, 306.  
 wesp *wasp*, 60.  
 west *west*, 73.  
 weš *to wash*, 59, 312, 383.  
 wešes *washhouse*, 243.  
 wet *wet*, 134, 289, 381.  
 wetstn *whetstone*, 73.  
 weðe(r) *weather*, 73, 297.  
 weðe(r) *whether*, 60.  
 weðe(r) *the wool of a sheep*  
     *which has already been*  
     *shorn at least once before*,  
     73, 306.  
 we *we*, 350.  
 wed *would*, 256, 397.  
 wēd *word*, 104.

- wēk** to work, 120, 312, 383.  
**wēl** to whirl, 90.  
**wēld** world, 104.  
**wēm** worm, 120.  
**wē(r)** our, 351.  
**wē(r)** was, were, 396.  
**weri** to worry, 120, 245, 315.  
**wesen, wesel, weseln, wesenz**  
*ourselves*, 353.  
**wēsit** worsted, 305.  
**wēp** worth, 74, 306.  
**wi** with, 89, 307, 400.  
**wī** we, 155, 350.  
**wīd** weed, 187.  
**wīde** widow, widower, 89,  
 243, 250, 296.  
**wient** will not, 256, 397.  
**wiepm** weapon, 131, 247,  
 270.  
**wie(r)** to wear, 75, 369, 371.  
**wie(r)** where, 131, 317.  
**wieri** weary, 149.  
**wiet** wheat, 137, 317.  
**wiez** to wheeze, 131.  
**wik** quick, alive, 89, 250,  
 312.  
**wik** week, 89, 337.  
**wīl** (adv.) well, 79, 399.  
**wīl** wheel, 187, 250.  
**wil** will, 89, 397.  
**wīld** to wield, 78.  
**wīld** wild, 92, 254.  
**wīle** willow, 77, 243.  
**wimin** women, 160, 283.  
**wīn** to win, 89, 367.  
**wīnd** wind, 89.  
**wīnd** to wind, 89, 367, 368.  
**wīnde** window, 89, 243, 250.  
**wīntē(r)** winter, 89.  
**wīp** wing, 76, 250.  
**wīnk** to wink, 89.  
**wīp** to weep, 147.  
**wīsl** to whistle, 89, 287.  
**wīsnde** Whitsuntide, 287.  
**wīsnde sunde** Whitsunday,  
 287.  
**wīspē(r)** to whisper, 89.  
**wīš** to wish, 177, 312.  
**wīšin** cushion, 325.  
**wīšt** silent, quiet.  
**wīt** wit, 89.  
**wītā, wītē?** wilt thou? 256,  
 397.  
**wītēk** wicket, 286.  
**wītł** large carving knife, 89,  
 250, 306.  
**wītš** which, 77, 256, 312,  
 355.  
**wītš** witch, 89.  
**wīđāt** without, 400.  
**wīđe(r)** to hurl, throw, 250.  
**wīu-in** whistling (of the  
*wind*).  
**wīzdm** wisdom, wise, 160,  
 247.  
**wīzl** weazel, 79.  
**wīzn** to wither, 89, 310.  
**wōd** would, 256, 397.  
**wōef** (woefl) sickly to the  
*smell, insipid to the taste*,  
 62, 250, 319.  
**wōek** to walk, 62, 312.  
**wōel** wall, 62.  
**wōkn** to waken, 58, 247, 271,  
 312, 382.  
**wōks** wax, 58.  
**wōks** to grow, 320.  
**wōł** until, 249, 401.  
**wōnde(r)** to wander, 58.  
**wōnt** want, 58, 250.  
**wōp** (wap) to hit, throw.  
**wō(r)** was, were, 58, 396.  
**wōt** (wor) what, 58, 250,  
 317, 355.

- wote(r)** *water*, 58, 243, 250.  
**wotive(r)** *whatever*, 357.  
**wotš** *watch, to watch*, 58, 312.  
**wovm** *woven*, 100, 270.  
**wud** *wood*, III.  
**wue** *woe*, 122.  
**wuem** *womb*, 66, 281.  
**wül** *wool*, 112.  
**wulzi** *wollen*, III.
- wumen** (pl. *wimin*) *woman*, 162, 283, 336.  
**wun** *one*, 126, 344.  
**wun** (pp.) *wound*, III, 301.  
**wun** (pp.) *won*, III.  
**wun-ā** *somehow*, 345.  
**wund** *a wound*, III, 300.  
**wunde(r)** *wonder*, III.  
**wuns** *once*, 126, 348.
- z** *is*, 310.
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