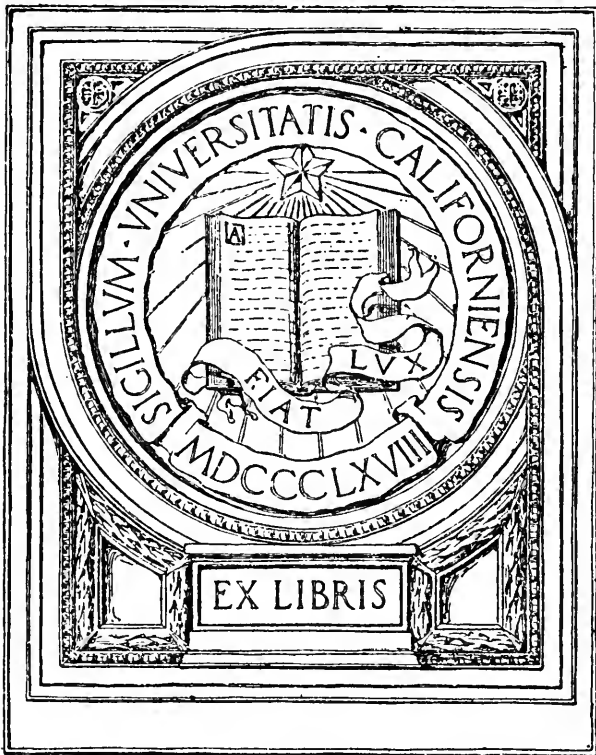


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English Dialect Society.

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No. 67.

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

JOSEPH WRIGHT, M.A., PH.D.

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IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

London:

PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY
BY KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., CHARING CROSS ROAD.

—
1892.

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PUBLICATIONS.

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| 1873 | { | 1. A GLOSSARY OF NORTH OF ENGLAND WORDS. by J. H., Five Glossaries by Mr. Marshall, and a West-Riding Glossary by Dr. Willan. Edited by the Rev. Walter W. Skeat. 7s. 6d. |
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Vieles Reden thut es nicht.'**

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BY KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., CHARING CROSS ROAD.

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TO THE
UNIVERSITY

Oxford

HORACE HART, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

↑

To My Mother

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PREFACE



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*, **biēd** (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*, **jied** (OE. **gerd**) *yard, three feet*. **wāk** (OE. **weorc**) *work*, **wēk** (OE. **wyrcean**) *to work*. **meil** (OE. **melu**) *meal, flour*, **miel** (OE. **māel**) *meal, repast*. **reit** (OE. **reht**, **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 **tə duz ðat øgion al rīd ðī traiet akt ən reit ən oel?**

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.

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.

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. MCCCXL, 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 :—

ə = 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.

þ = 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 *iə*, *uə*, &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*, *faðə(r)* *father*, *mak* *to make*, *as* *to ask*, *laðə(r)* *ladder*, *dlad* *glad*, *tšap* *chap*, *ratn* *rat*, *pastə(r)* *pasture*, *apren* *apron*, *kwalet* *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 (*āə*), 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*, *pāðə(r)* *powder*.

ai = *a* + *i*:

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

aiə = *ai* + *ə*:

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

āə = *ā* + *ə*:

dāə(r) *dare*, *sāə(r)* *sour*, *tāə(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*, **emen** *among*, **weš** to *wash*, **bleg** *blackberry*, **geðe(r)** to *gather*, **ðen** *then*, **šepstø(r)** *starling*, **len** to *lend*, **gezlin** *gosling*, **depp** *depth*, **lek** to *leak*, **frend** *friend*, **treml** to *tremble*, **bleŋkit** *blanket*, **fešn** *fashion*, **lenit** *linnet*.

ei = **e + i** :

feit to *fight*, **beid** *bead*, **eit** to *eat*, **leitš** *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*, **beekn** *bacon*, **kweet** *quart*, **meestø(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*, **fligd** *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**) :

mīld *mild*, **nīt** *night*, **fīld** *field*, **wīl** (adv.) *well*, **frit** *fright*, **bīld** to *build*, **imin** *evening*, **kīl** to *cool*, **litnin** *lightning*, **sī** *sigh*, **nī** *knee*, **bīf** *beef*.

ie = **i + e** :

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

iuē = iu + ē :

siuē(r) sure, **piuē(r)** pure.

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

frozn frozen, **lop** flea, **bodi** body, **wotē(r)** water, **solt** salt, **moni** many, **jole** yellow, **sori** sorry, **tof** tough, **foṭnit** fortnight, **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, **doutē(r)** daughter, **foun** flown, **kouk** coke, **grou** to grow, **pout** thought, **loup** to jump, **out** ought, **tout** taught, **poutš** to poach, **skoud** to scald.

ouē = ou + ē :

fouē(r) four.

oē = o + ē, 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, **noēðē(r)** neither, **snoē** snow, **goem** heed, care, **goeki** left handed, **oēðē(r)** to order, **džoenes** jaundice.

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

fun (pp.) found, **flutē(r)** to flutter, **tul** to, **fuml** to fumble, **ut** hot, **muðē(r)** mother, **uðē(r)** udder, **butšē(r)** butcher, **buzəd** 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*, **əbūn** *above*, **būkp** *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*.

uə=**u**+**ə**. The first element is the same as the **u** in **ui**:
nuez *nose*, **smuə(r)** *to smother*, **duə(r)** *door*, **juək** *yolk*,
kuəm *comb*, **duəf** *dough*, **dluə(r)** *to stare*, **kuəd** *cord*, **tluək**
cloak, **puə(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:

jəstədə *yesterday*, **stərək** *heifer*, **fərə** *furrow*, **wəri** *to worry*, **bəd** *but*, **spərit** *spirit*, **valə** *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*, **mēðə(r)** *murder*, **wēk**
to work, **kēsmes** *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, ɾ, p, r, s, š, t, þ, ǿ, v, w, z, ž.

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

bān *child*, **beəd** *to bathe*, **bun** (pp.) *bound*, **brig** *bridge*, **bleb** *blister*, **breəd** *to resemble, act like another person*, **brīt** *bright*. **kubəd** *cupboard*, **riubub** *rhubarb*, **uzbn** *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*, **dwinl** *to dwindle*, **džais** *joist*, **dlas** *glass*. **bodm** *bottom*, **fādin** *farthing*, **wide** *widow*. **nobəd** lit. *not but, only*, **grund** *ground*, **od** *to hold*, **snod** *smooth*, **bogəd** *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*. **duēfi** *cowardly*, **woēfi** *insipid*, **fiſt** *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*, **galək** *lefthand*, **gāl** *the matter which gathers in the corner of the eye*, **guid** *good*, **goəmləs** *foolish, silly*. **blegs** *blackberries*, **bogəd** *ghost*, **pigin** *small water can*, **flegstn** *flagstone*. **ig** *mood, temper*, **ug** *to carry*, **lig** *to lie down*, **neeg** *to gnaw*.

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

jəst *yeast*, **jəstədə** *yesterday*, **jələ** *yellow*, **juɹ** *young*. I have sometimes heard the sound medially in **təljə(r)**, **təələ(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*, **kil** *to cool*. **skrat** *to scratch*, **bakə** *tobacco*, **bəəkɹ** *bacon*, **oks** *ox*. **fik** *flitch of bacon*, **reik** *to reach*, **wik** *quick, alive*, **bək** *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 :

leək *to play*, **loin** *lane*, **len** *to lend*, **leəð** *barn*, **luənsəm** *lonely*, **leələk** *lilac*, **loup** *to jump*. **olin** *holly*, **bild** *to build*, **twilt** *quilt*. **koil** *coal*, **steil** *to steal*, **wil** (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*, **simin-dlas** *mirror*. **steim** *to bespeak*, **gam** *game*, **freəm** *to make a beginning*, **goəm** *heed, care*.

Examples of vocalic **m** are : **boðm** *bottom*, **fadm** *fathom*, **fipms** *fivepence*, **wiepm** *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 :

niə(r) *kidney*, **nīt** *night*, **neɹ-neəl** *corn on the foot*, **nub**

to *nudge*, **noëðə(r)** *neither*. **snoə** *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*, **þāzn** *thousand*.

§ 20. **ɾ** (back-nasal-voice) like **ng**, **n** in lit. Engl. *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* **finə(r)** *finger*, **in** *to hang*, **blenkit** *blanket*, **þin** *thing*.

Examples of vocalic **ɾ** are: **brokɾ** *broken*, **beəgrɾ** *bargain*, **drukɾ** *drunk, drunken*, **wokɾ** *to waken*.

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

poəm *palm*, **poəz** *to kick*, **penəp** *pennyworth*. **speen** *to wean*, **spitək** *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*, **roet** *to bray*, **roəm** *to roam*, **reik** *to reach*, **rām** *room*, **brek** *to break*, **reɾ** *wrong*. **sarə** *to serve*, **marə** *to match*, **fəri** *first turn*, **barə** *barrow*. **ger up** *to get up*.

swiə(r) to *swear*, **piə(r)** *pear*, **smuə(r)** to *smother*, **weə(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*, **seəm** *lard*, **sāk** to *suck*, **snod** *smooth*, **steim** to *bespeak*, **striə** *straw*, **speik** to *speak*, **siuge(r)** *sugar*, **swiel** to *gutter* (of a candle). **koēsə** *causeway*, **brusn** (pp.) *burst*, **rāst** *rust*, **omest** *almost*, **prosl** *thrush*. **as** *ash*, **ashes**, **guis** *goose*, **ās** *house*, **oks** *ox*, **oēs** *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*, **šuđe(r)** to *shudder*. **tšons** *chance*, **tšeəmə(r)** *chamber*, **tšiuž** 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*, **tluəp** *cloth*. **fofn** (pp.) *fought*, **fiutə(r)** *future*, **wātə** *weekday*. **gōt** *great*, **fouət** *fourth*, **ut** *hot*, **lat** *lath*.

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

þak *thatch*, **þāzn** *thousand*, **þout** *thought*, **þriəp** to *contradict*, *dispute*. **broþ** *broth*, **māþ** *mouth*, **dieþ** *death*, **swāþ** *the skin of bacon*.

§ 27. **ð** (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 :

šai, ši *thy*, šis *this*, šen *then*. šuše(r) *to shudder*, pāše(r) *powder* feše(r) *feather*, soše(r) *solder*. buiš *booth*, leš *barn*, smuš *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*, kwaletī *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 zīel *zeal*. It is common medially and finally :

uzbn *husband*, mezē(r) *measure*, rīzd *rancid (of bacon)*, frozn *frozen*, fuži *soft*, spongy, buzēd *butterfly*, gīzn *to choke*. temz *hop-sieve*, ez *as*, siše(z) *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*, **pak** *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: **galək** (O. Fr. **galc**) *left hand*, **ratn** *rat*, **valə** *value*.
7. Lit. Engl. **ā** in French words, § 195: **bastəd** *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: **kwalet**i *quality*, **warend** *to war-rant*.

10. Lit. Engl. **e** before **r** in French words, § 208: **tariē**(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*, **lenp** (by assimilation) *length*, **mens** *neatness*, **set** *to set*.

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

3. Germ. **a** before a following **g**, **n**, **š**, §§ 59, 197: **beg** *bag*, **bleg** *blackberry*, **emer** *among*, **reŋ** *wrong*, **senk** *sank*. **eš** *ash-tree*, **weš** *to wash*.

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

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

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

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

8. Shortening of OE. **ē**, **ǣ** (**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: **lek** *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*, **treml** *to tremble*.

13. Lit. Engl. *æ* before *g*, *ɾ*, *š* in French words, § 197: **dregɾ** *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: **ir** (ME. *hengen*) *to hang*, **sinž** *to singe*, **pirk** *to think*.

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

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

5. Shortening of OE. *ī*, § 160: **dwinl** *to dwindle*, **fift** *fifth*.

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

7. Rarely shortening of Germanic *æ*, § 136: **ridl** *riddle*, **sili** *silly*.

8. Rarely shortening of OE. *æ* (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: **divl** *devil*, **sik** *sick*.

11. Lit. Engl. **i** in French words, § 211: **konsiðe(r)** to consider, **live(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: **bodm** bottom, **fofn** (pp.) fought, **lof** flea, **frozn** frozen, **olin** (ME. **holen**) holly-tree, **snod** 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, ɾ, 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: **omæst** almost, **olæs** always, **moni** many.

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

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

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

9. Rarely shortening from OE. **ēo**, § 192: **foti** forty, **fofnit** fortnight.

10. Lit. Engl. **o** in French words, § 214: **boni** nice, 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 : **drukn** *drunk*, **fun** (pp) *found*. **grund** *ground*, **kudl** *to embrace*, **kum** *to come*, **þunə(r)** *thunder*, **ug** *to carry*, **undəd** *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. ʊ in French words, § 226 : **buzəd** *butterfly*, **mutn** *mutton*, **uml** *humble*.
10. Rarely lit. Engl. o in French words, § 215 : **nuvl** *novel*.

ə.

§ 37. Windhill ə corresponds to :

1. Rarely OE. e, § 81 : **bəri** *berry*, **jəstədə** *yesterday*.
2. Rarely OE. i, § 91 : **stərək** (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) : **bəri** *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*, **bān** *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*, **pāðə(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: **flīt** *flight*, **frīt** *fright*.

7. OE. y before ld, § 119: **bīld** *to build*.

8. Germanic **æ** (WS. **ǣ**, O. North. **ē**), § 130: **īmin** *evening*, **nīdl** *needle*, **pīrd** *thread*.

9. OE. *ē*, § 155: *ī he*, *wī we*.
 10. OE. *ē*, *ǣ* (i-umlaut of *ō*), § 147: *blīd to bleed*, *gīs geese*, *kīl to cool*.
 11. Anglian *ē*, *ēo* (= WS. *iē*), § 150: *bēlīv 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*, *ē-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: *kēsmeš Christmas*, *kēsīn to christen*.
 7. OE. *ēa* with metathesis of *r*, § 185: *gēt great*.

8. Lit. Engl. \bar{e} in French words, § 228: **fōniš** to *furnish*, **kōn** *currant*.

3. The Diphthongs.

ai.

§ 42. Windhill **ai** corresponds to:

1. OE. \bar{i} , § 156: **ais** *ice*, **bait** to *bite*, **raiv** to *tear*, **sail** (ME. **sīlen**) to *strain*, **swaim** to *climb a tree*, **waif** *wife*.
2. OE. \bar{y} (i-umlaut of \bar{u}), § 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*, **tuiþ** *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*, **tšeu** *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: **þriu** *through*.
3. OE. **īw**, § 159: **spiu** *to vomit*, **tiuzdæ** *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: **fiutə(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*, **doutə(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: **boustə(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: **beed** *to bathe*, **eeg** (OE. **haga**) *the berry of the hawthorn*, **neeg** (OE. **gnagan**) *to gnaw*, **reəðə(r)** *rather*, **speən** (OE. **spanan**) *to wean*, **teem** *tame*.

2. ME. **ai**, **ei** from OE. **æg**, § 65: **deə** *day*, **eəl** *hail*, **sneəl** *snail*.

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

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

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

6. O. Norse **ei**, § 127: **leək** *to play*, **weək** *weak*.

7. Lit. Engl. **ei** in French words, § 204: **beəkn** *bacon*, **eənsn** *ancient*, **pleəs** *place*.

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

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

iə.

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

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

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

3. Rarely OE. **er** before a following consonant, § 74; **iəp** *earth*, **liən** *to learn*.

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

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

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

7. OE. **ǣ** (i-umlaut of **ā**), § 137: **diəl** *deal*, **iəl** *to heal*, **sie** *sea*, **tiən** *clean*.

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

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

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

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

oə.

§ 51. Windhill *oə* 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*, **oes** *horse*, **poen** *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: **goēki** *lefthanded*, **boem** *balm*, **boel** *ball*.

7. Lit. Engl. long open *o* in French words, § 225: **doeb** *to daub, smear*, **džoēnēs** *jaundice*, **poēz** *to kick*, **foētn** *fortune*, **oēðē(r)** *to order*.

uə.

§ 52. Windhill *uə* corresponds to:

1. Rarely OE. *o*, § 105: **uep** *hope*, **nuēz** *nose*, **fluēt** *to float*.

2. Rarely OE. *o* before a following *r* or *r*+consonant, § 104 (2): **smuē(r)** *to smother*, **buēd** *board*, **ueð** *hoard*.

3. Rarely OE. *u* before a following *r* or *r* + consonant, § 113, (3): *muən* to *mourn*.

4. OE. *eol*, § 83: *juək* *yolk*.

5. OE. *a* before *mb*, § 66: *kuəm* *comb*, *wuəm* *womb*.

6. OE. *ā*, § 122: *buən* *bone*, *duəf* *dough*, *nuən* *none*, *suəp* *soap*, *tluəp* *cloth*, *uəm* *home*, *uəs*, *uest* (OE. *hās*) *hoarse*.

7. OE. *ō* before a following *r*, § 165: *dluə(r)* (ME. *glōren*) to *stare*, *muə(r)* *moor*.

8. Lit. Engl. long open *o* in French words, § 223: *kuəd* *cord*, *fuəs* *force*.

9. Lit. Engl. *ou* in French words, § 218: *nuətis* *notice*, *tluək* *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: *dāə(r)* *dare*, *ae(r)* (accented form) *are*.

2. OE. *e*, *eo* before a following *r*, § 74: *wāə(r)* *worse*, *stāə(r)* *star*.

3. OE. *ū* before a following *r*, § 172: *kāə(r)* *dān* to *bend down*, *sāə(r)* *sour*.

4. Lit. Engl. *auə* before a following *r* in French words, § 236: *āə(r)* *hour*, *tāə(r)* *tower*.

4. The Triphthongs.

aiə.

§ 54. Windhill *aiə* corresponds to:

1. OE. *ī* before a following *r*, § 157: *aiən* *iron*, *spaiə(r)* *spire*.

2. OE. *ȳ* (i-umlaut of *ū*) before a following *r*, § 176: *faie(r)* *fire*, *aiə(r)* to *hire*.

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

iuə.

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

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

2. Lit. Engl. **juə** before a following **r** in French words, § 238: **kiuə(r)** *cure*, **piuə(r)** *pure*.

ouə.

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

Rarely OE. **ēow** before a following **r**, § 190: **fouə(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 eə, 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 ǫ before nasals) in originally closed syllables usually appears as a in the W. dialect.

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

§ 427) *am*, **am** *ham*, **amə(r)** *hammer*, **and** *hand*, **anl** *handle*, **ansə(r)** *answer*, **antm** *anthem*, **anvil** *anvil*, **ap** (ME. *happen*) *to wrap with clothes*, **apl** *apple*, **arə** *arrow*, **as** *ashes*, **asmidin** *ash-pit*, **at** *hat*, **avə(r)-meil** (cp. ME. *havere oats*) *oatmeal*, pret. **bad** (§ 373) *invited*, **bak** *back*. pret. **ban** *bound*, **band** *string, cord*, **barə** *barrow*, **bas** *door mat, hassock*, **bap** *bath*, **bə-gan** *began*, **blak** *black*, **brak** *broke*, **brakr** (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*, **dlaznə(r)** *glazier*, **draft** *draught, draft*, **fadm** (ME. *fadme*) *fathom*, **falə** *fallow*, pret. **fan** *found*, **fan fan**, **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*, **galəs** *gallows*, **gam** (OE. *gamnian*) *game, to gamble*, **ganə(r)** *gander*, pret. **gat** *got*, pret. **ga(v)** *gave*, **jarə** *yarrow*, **kaf** *chaff*, **kal** *to gossip*, **kan** *a can*, **kan** (unaccented form **kn** more frequently with assimilation **kr**) *can*, **kani** *knowing, intelligent, skilful, nimble*, **kanl** *candle*, **kap** *a cup*, **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*, **laftə(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*, **latə(r)** *latter, later*, **man** *man*, **marə** *marrow*, **nap** *nap*, **narə** *narrow*, **nat** *gnat*, **pak** (ME. *pakke*) *a pack, bundle*, **pan** *pan*, **paþ** *path*, **pratli** *gently, softly*, **raftə(r)** *rafter*, **ram** *ram*, **rami** (cp. OE. *hramsa* *wild garlic*) *having a strong taste or smell*, **raml** *to ramble*, **ran** *ran*, **sad** *sad*, **sakləs** (OE. *saclēas* *innocent*) *simple, silly*, **sam** *up* (OE. *samnian*)

to *pick up, gather together*, **sal** (emphatic form, see § 391) *shall*, **salē** *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*, **talē** *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**, **ɾ**, **š** (§ 59), has become **o**. It has also become **o** when followed by **ls**, **lt** :

swolē *swallow*, **swom** *swam*, **swon** *swan*, **swop** to *exchange, barter*, **wokɾ** 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 **oməst** *almost*, **oləs** *always*, **moni** *many*.

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

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

people say **lon**) *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*, **ren** *wrong*, **renk** *rank*, **renl** (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*, **spren** *sprang*, pret. **stenk** *stunk*, pret. **sten** *stung*, **stren** (archaic, **stron** is now generally used) *strong*, pret. **swen** *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*, **pren** *busy*, **penk** to *thank*, **wer** *thong*. **munə(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*, **stegə(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*, **wegr** *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*, **eltə(r)** (Prompt. Parv. **heltir**, Town. Myst. **heltere**, Stratmann) *halter*, **eskəd** (cp. ME. **aske** *lizard*) *newt, eft*, **espin** *aspin*, **etš** (ME. **hacchen**) to *hatch*, **fest** *fast*, **geðə(r)**, to *gather*, **tə-geðə(r)** *together*, **kest** (ME. **kesten**) to *cast*, **kredl** *cradle*, **swetš** (OE. **swæcc** *taste*) a *small sample of cloth, cotton, etc.*, **weðə(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*),
stākro (OE. *stearcian*) *to grow stiff, stiffen*, **swām** *swarm*,
swāp (OE. *sweard*) *the skin of bacon*, **swāpi** *swarthy*, **šāp**
sharp, **tādz** *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. **ea**, **al** has become **oē** in the combinations **lf**,
OE. **lh**, **lk**, **ll**, **(l)**, **lm**, **lv** :

lf : **koēf** *calf*, **koēf** *calf (of the leg)*, **oēf** *half*, **oēpni** *half-*
penny, **oēpēp** *halfpennyworth*.

lh : **woēf**, **woēfi** (OE. *walh* *sickly taste*) *sickly to the smell*,
insipid to the taste.

lk : **boēk** (OE. *balca*) *balk, beam*, **stoēk** *stalk, stem*, **toēk**
to talk, **woēk** *to walk*, **tšoēk** *chalk*.

ll, **(l)** : **boēld** (ME. *balled*) *bald*, **foēl** *to fall*, **foēl** *a veil*,
goēl *gall*, **koēl** (cp. **kal** § 57) *to call*, **oēl** *all*, **oēl** *hall*, **smoēl**
small, **stoēl** *stall*, **woēl** *wall*.

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

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

doēn *dawn*, **droē** *to draw*, **kroēl** *crawl*, **loē** *law*, **moēk**
(ME. *mauk* *Stratmann*) *maggot*, **oēk** *hawk*, **oēl** *awl*, pret.
soē *saw*, **tloē** *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 **eə** :

breən *brain*, **deə** *day*, **deezi** *daisy*, **eəl** (OE. **hægl**) *hair*, **feən** (OE. **fægen**) *glad, fain, gladly*, **feə(r)** *fair*, **mee** (shortened in **mēbi** *perhaps, possibly*) *may*, **meən** *main*, **neəl** *nail*, **peəl** *pail*, **slee** (a new formation from the past participle) *to slay*; **sleən** *slain*, **sneəl** *snail*, **teəl** *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 **lambbre** (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. **ǣ** (cp. §§ 132, 138).

§ 68. **a** has become **iə** in **biəd** *beard*, **giə(r)** *gear*, **iərin** *herring*.

§ 69. **æ** (**a**) has become **ē** in **gēs** (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 **eə**. But see § 71.

Examples are: **beəd** *to bathe*, **beək** *to bake*, but **bak-stn** (lit.

bake-stone) the iron plate on which oat cakes are baked, **beə(r)** bare, pret. **beə(r)** bore, **bleəd** blade, **bleəz** to blaze, **deəl** dale, **dləə(r)** (ME. *glarin*) to stare hard, **dreeg** (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), **eəke(r)** acre, **eəl** ale, **eə(r)** hare, **eet** to hate, **bə-eəv** to behave, **feə(r)** to fare, **fleək** flake, **frēem** (OE. *framian*) to make a start or beginning, **nītin-geəl** nightingale, **geep** to gape, **ə-geət** in action, at work, **geət** gate, **greəv** grave, **greəz** to graze, **keək** bread of every kind, **keə(r)** care, **kreəv** to crave, **leədl** ladle, **leəm** lame, **leəð** (O.Icel. *hlaða*) barn, **meəd** made, **meəg** (OE. *maga*) maw, **meən** mane, **nīt-meə(r)** nightmare, **meət** (M. Low Germ. *mate*) mate, **neəg** (OE. *gnagan*) to gnaw, **neəkt** naked, **neəm** name, **preet** (cp. Swed. *prata*) to prate, babble, **reək** rake, **reəðə(r)** rather, **seəg** (OE. *sage*) a saw, **seək** sake, **seəl** sale, **seəm** same, **skeəlz** scales, **skreəp** to scrape, **sneək** snake, **sneə(r)** snare, **speəd** spade, **speən** (OE. *spanan*) to wean, **speə(r)** to spare, **steək** stake, **steəl** (pret.) stole, **steə(r)** to stare, **steəvz** staves, **swēep** the handle of a machine, **šēəd** shade, **šēem** shame, **šēə(r)** share, **šēəv** to shave, **teəl** tale, **teem** tame, **teən** taken, **weəd** to wade, **weəl** whale, **weən** to wane, **weə(r)** (ME. *waren*) to spend or lay out money, **weəv** wave, **weeve(r)** to waver.

§ 71. **æ** (**a**) appears as **a** in: **gavlək** (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, **faðə(r)** father, **laðə(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 **Sömmel**, **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)-tri 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. *weðer*) 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, beləsəz 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*, lenp (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. *sekk*) *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*, strenp (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*, ouə(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 *iə*. 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*.

iənist *earnest*, *iəp* *earth*, *jied* (3 feet) *yard*, *jiən* *yearn*, *liən* *learn*.

The following words seem to have been borrowed from the literary language: **bēn** to *burn*, **gēn** (with metathesis) to *grin*, **wēp** *worth*, **suəd** (older **swād**) *sword*.

§ 75. **e** has become **iə** before **r** not followed by another consonant: **biə(r)** to *bear*, **piə(r)** *pear*, **smiə(r)** to *smear*, **spiə(r)** *spear*, **swiə(r)** to *swear*, **wiə(r)** to *wear*, **šič(r)** to *shear*. The only exceptions are: **tāə(r)** *tar*, **meə(r)** *mare*.

§ 76. **e** (i-umlaut of **a**) has become **i** before original **ŋ** (now **ŋ** or **nž**): **iŋ** (ME. *hengen*, O. Icel. *hengia*) to *hang*, **iŋž** *hinge*, **iŋlnd** *England*, **iŋliš** *English*, **diŋ** up (O. Icel. *dengia* to *beat*, *strike*) to *reproach*, **fiŋ** (ME. *fingen*) to *fling*, *throw*, **krinž** to *cringe*, **liŋə(r)** to *linger*, **miŋl** to *mingle*, **sinž** to *singe*, **slin** to *sling*, **striŋ** *string*, **pink** to *think*, **wiŋ** *wing*.

§ 77. **e** has become **i** in: **giv**, **gi** to *give*, **kil** to *kill*, **milk** *milk*, **rid** *rid*, **siks** *six*, **sikst** *sixth*, **silvə(r)** *silver*, **sistə(r)** (probably from O. Icel. *syster*) *sister*, **sitš** *such*, **šil** (ME. *schellen*, but Prom. Parv. p. 446 has *schillin*, Stratmann) to *shell peas*, etc., **wilə** *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*, **jōn** *yon*, **swolə** (OE. *swelgan*, ME., Ormulum *swollzhen*) to *swallow*. We have **oə** in **joən** (OE. *geonian*, also *gānian*) to *yawn*.

§ 81. **e** has become **ə** in: **bəri** *berry*, **(ə)levm** *eleven*, **jəst** *yeast*, **jəstədə** *yesterday*, **jət** *yet*.

§ 82. **e** has become **iə** in: **æstiəd** *instead*, **friət** *to fret*, **bewail**, *mourn over*, **riəp** *to reap*, but cp. Sievers, OE. Gr. § 382, 3.

§ 83. OE. **eol** has become **uə** in: **juək** *yolk*.

§ 84. ME. **ei** from OE. **eg**, O. Icel. **ei** has become **ee**: **breed** (OE. **bregdan**) *to resemble, act like another person*, **geən** (OE. **gegn**) *near, direct*, **læə** *to lay*, **leəd** *laid*, **leən** *lain*, **reən** *rain*, **seə** *to say*, **seəl** *sail*, **weə** *way*, **əweə** *away*.

beən (O. Icel. **beinn**) *near, direct*, **beət** *bait*, **neə** *nay*, **steək** *steak*, **ðeə** (accented form) *they*, **ðeə(r)** (accented form) *their*.

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

§ 85. **e(eo) + w** has become **eu**: **eu** *eve*, **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*, **breitš** (O. Fris. **brēke**) *a breach*, **eit** *to eat*, **briəd-fleik** (O. Icel. **fleki** *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: **brək** *to break*, **get** (O. Icel. **geta**) *to get*, **lək** (O. Icel. **ləka**) *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*, *bin* (ME. *bing*, O. Icel. *bingr*) *a bin*, *bit* *a bit*, *bite(r)* *bitter*, *bitn* *bitten*, *bitš* *bitch*, *biznəs* *business*, *blind* *blind*, *blis* *bliss*, *brim* (ME. *brimmen*, cp. O. Icel. *brimi* *burning heat*) *to put the bour to the sow*, *brin* *to bring*, *dig* *to dig*, *dim* *dim*, *diš* *dish*, *diðe(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* *flick*, *fike(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. *inðe(r)*) *to hinder*, *bi-int* *behind*, *it* *it*, *it* *to hit*, *iðe(r)* *hither*, *iz* *is*, *iz* *his*, *kid* *kid*, *kin-kof* *whooping-cough*, *kin* (ME. *kincken* *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*, *smiþ* *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*, *stitsš* *stitch*, *strikr* *stricken*, *swift* *swift*, *swil* (OE. *swilian*) to *rinse*, *wash out*, *swilinz* *thin liquid food for pigs*, *swim* to *swim*, *swin* to *swing*, *šift* *chemise*, *šilin* *shilling*, *šin* *shin*, *šip* *ship*, *šrimp* *shrimp*, *šrink* to *shrink*, *tik* *tick*, *til* to *till*, *tin* *tin*, *tit*, *titi* (OE. *tit*) *breastmilk*, *tlim* to *climb*, *tlin* to *cling*, *tlip* to *clip*, *tšikin* *chicken*, *tšildə(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*, *pik* *thick*, *friendly*, *in love with*, *pin* *thing*, *pisl* *thistle*, *prift* *thrift*, *šis* *this*, *wi* *with*, *widə* *widow*, *widower*, *wik* (O. Icel. *vik* *stirring*, *moving*) *quick*, *alive*, *wik* *week*, *wil* (accented form) *will*, *win* to *win*, *wind* *wind*, *wind* to *wind*, *wində* *window*, *winte(r)* *winter*, *wink* to *wink*, *wispe(r)* to *whisper*, *wisl* to *whistle*, *wit* *wit*, *witl* (ME. *pwitel*) *large carving knife*, *witsš* *witch*, *wizn* (OE. *wisnian* to *dry up*) to *wither*.

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

bād *bird*, *bōk* *birch*, *gōsl* *gristle*, *ōd* *herd*, *tšētš* (but *kē-gat* *kirkgate*) *church*, *pōd* *third*, *pōti* *thirty*, *wāl* to *whirl*.

§ 91. *i* has become *ə* in : *gosəp* *gossip*, *jəs* *yes*, *stərək* (OE. *stirc*, *styric*) *heifer*, *ə(r)* *her*, *tšərəp* to *chirp*.

§ 92. *i* has been lengthened before *ld* : *mīld* *mild*, *wīld* *wild*. But *tšildə(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 *foṅnit* *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 *iə* in: *fliə(r)* (Norw. *fliira*) *to laugh* or *sneer at*, *striək* *streak*, *stripe*, *šiez* *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*, *brokr* *broken*, *broþ* *broth*, *dof* *to undress*, *dog* *dog*, *dokr* (OE. *docce*) *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*, *fole* *to follow*, *fond* (ME. *fanned*, pp. of *fonnen* *be foolish*) *fond*, *fofn* (pp.) *fought*, *frog* *frog*, *frost* *frost*, *frop* *froth*, *frozn* *frozen*, *god* *god*, *gospl* *gospel*, *kob*-web *cob*, *kod* *cod*, *kof* *cough*, *kok* *cock*, *kokl* *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*, *lopstə(r)* *lobster*, *lost* *lost*, *lot* *lot*, *mos* *moss*, *mop* *moth*, *nod* (ME. *nodden*) *nap*, *short sleep*, *nok*

to *knock*, **not** *knot*, **notš** *notch*, **od** *odd*, **ofl** *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*, **otē(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. *snoðinn* *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*, **tlök** *the common black beetle*, **tlök** *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 **fotn** (§ 100) *fought*.

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

§ 103. **ol** + consonant has become **ou** + consonant: **boul** *bowl*, **bouste(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 **oē** in **noep** (ME. *nolpen* *to strike*) *to beat, strike*.

§ 104. The development of **o** before a following **r**:
(1) **oē**: **boēn** *born*, **foēk** *fork*, **koēn** *corn*, **te-moēn** *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*.

bued *board*, *e-fued* *afford*, *ued* *hoard*.

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

§ 105. *o* has become *ue* in: *buēkr* (ME. *bolkin*) *to belch*, *retch*, *fluēt* *float*, *kuēv* *cove*, *juēk* *yoke*, *uēp* *hope*, *nuez* *nose*, *puēk* (OE. *poca*) *sack*, *puēni* *pony*, *puēst* (OE. *post* from Lat. *postis*) *post*, *ruēz* *a rose*, *stuēv* *stove*, *suēk* *to soak*, *suēp* (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*, *pig-coit* (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*, *bulək* *bullock*, *bun* (pp. of *bind*) *bound, obliged, beholden*, *bute(r)* *butter*, *busr* *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*, *bē-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*, *run* *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*,

šūðə(r) (ME. *schuderen*) to *shudder*, tluɾ *clung*, tluɾtə(r) *cluster*, tub (ME. *tubbe*) *tub*, tug (ME. *tuggen*) to *tug*, plod, tuml to *tumble*, tun *tun*, tuɾ *tongue*, tup (ME. *tuppe*) a *ram*, tusk *tusk*, tšuf *proud*, *haughty*, ug to *carry*, ugli *ugly*, uɾɾ (see Notes and Queries i. 10. 400, Nov. 18, 1854) *hip*, ulz (ME. *huls*) *bean-swads*, undəd *hundred*, undə(r) *under*, uni *honey*, unt to *hunt*, unə(r) *hunger*, þunə(r) *thunder*, wud *wood*, wulzi *wollen*, wun (pp.) *wound*, wun (pp.) *won*, wund *wound*, wundə(r) *wonder*.

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

§ 113. u before a following r.

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

(2) ɐ : berɐ *borough*, ɐri *row*, *disturbance*, *noise*, fɐre *furrow*.

(3) uə : duə(r) *door*, muən to *mourn*. It is highly probable, however, that muən 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 (þrift) *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**, **fil to fill**, **flig** (ME. **fligge**, cp. OHG. **flukke** *able to fly*) *to fledge*, **flit to remove**, **kiln kiln**, **ekin akin**, **kinl to bring forth** (*of rabbits*), **kinlin firewood**, **kir 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**, **lin** (O.Icel. **lyng**) *heather*, **lisn to listen**, **mig midge**, **miln mill**, **nit to knit**, **pilē pillow**, **pit pit**, **rig** (OE. **hrycg**) *back*, **rigin ridge of a house**, **sil sill**, **sin sin**, **kā-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** : **flīt flight**, **frīt fright**, **rīt wright**.

§ 119. **y** has become **ī** before **ld** : **bīld to build**, **gīld 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**, **mēpē(r) to murder**, **mēki mirky**, **šēt shirt**, **tēd** (cp. OE. **tyrdel**, Stratmann) *turd*, **wēk to work**, **wēm worm**.

(2) **ø** : **børi to bury**, **møri merry**, **spørinz** (cp. OE. **spyrian**) *banns of marriage*, **stø(r) to stir**, **wøri 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 *ue* :

bruēd *broad*, **buen** *bone*, **bue(r)** *boar*, **buēt** *boat*, **buēþ** *both*, **druen** *drone*, **druæv** (noun) *drove*, **duæ** *doe*, **duēf** *dough*, **duēfi** *cowardly*, **duel** *dole*, **fuem** *foam*, **guēd** *goad*, **gruen** *to groan*, **gruēþ** *to grope*, **gruæv** *grove*, **guē** *to go*, **ə-guē** *ago*, **guen** *gone*, **guē(r)** *gore*, **guēst** *ghost*, **guet** *goat*, **kruek** *to croak*, **luēd** *load*, *burden*, **luēf** *loaf*, **luen** *loan*, **eluen** *alone*, **luensm** *lonely*, **luēþ** *loath*, **luēð** *to loathe*, **muen** (OE. *mānan*, ME. *mānen*, *mānen*) *to moan*, **muē(r)** *more*, **muēst** *most*, **nue** *no*, **nuen** *none*, **ruēd** *road*, **ruēþ** *rope*, **rue(r)** *to roar*, **struek** *to stroke*, **struek** (OE. *strāc*) *half a bushel*, **stuēn** *stone*, **sue** *so*, **suēþ** *soap*, **sue(r)** *sore*, **tluēþ** *cloth*, **tluēz** *clothes*, **tluēð** *to clothe*, **tluēvē(r)** *clover*, **tue** *toe*, **tued** *toad*, **tuēkr** *token*, **tuēn** (lit. *the one*) *one of two*, **uē** *who*, **uēk** *oak*, **uēli** *holy*, **uēl** *whole*, **uēm** *home*, **uēnli** *lonely*, **uē(r)** *oar*, **uē(r)** *hoar*, **uēs(t)** (OE. *hās*) *hoarse*, **uēts** *oats*, **uēþ** *oath*, **wue** *woe*.

§ 123. āw has become *oē* :

bloē *to blow*, **krōē** *crow*, **krōē** *to crow*, **mōē** *to mow*, **noē** *to know*, **sloē** *slow*, **snoē** *snow*, **soē** *to sow*, **þōē** *to thaw*, **þroē** *to throw*, **oēðe(r)** *either*, **noēðe(r)** *neither*.

But we have *ou* in: **out** (OE. *āwiht*) *ought*, **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 *oē* in: **oen** (OE. *āgen*) *own*.

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

holiday, *lavrək* (OE. *lāwerce*, ME. *laveroc*) *lark*, *spatl* (OE. *spāt1*) *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 *eə*: *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 *leitš leech* (§ 132), *teitš teach* (§ 138), which cannot be of Norse origin.

§ 128. *ā* has become *ə* in the unaccented particles: *en an*, *ə a*, *an*, *ə(r) or*, *nə(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 *reəs race*, *swīp to sweep* (OE. *swāpan*, pret. *swēop*) with the vowel of the pret. transferred to the present, *tū two*.

Germanic *ǣ*.

§ 130. Germanic *ǣ* (= WS. *ǣ*, O.North. *ē*) has become *i* in: *grīdi greedily*, *īmin* (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 *iə* in:

brīep breath, *brīeð to breathe*, *dried to dread*, *fiə(r) fear*, *ə-fīed afraid*, *iəl eel*, *iərnd errand*, *jiə(r) year*, *miel meal*, *repast*, *swīəl* (OE. *swǣlan*, O.Icel. *svǣla*) *to gutter (of a candle)*, *ðīə(r) there*, *wīepm weapon*, *wiə(r) where*, *wiez 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 **ee** 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. **æ** (= i-umlaut of **ā**).

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

briedþ breadth, **dial deal**, **dliem gleam**, **iel to heal**, **ielþ health**, **iet heat**, **ieðn 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**, **šieþ sheath**, **tiēz 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. **æ** has also become **ei** in :

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

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

140. **æht** has become **out** : **tout (OE. tæhte) taught**.

§ 141. \bar{a} has become $e\bar{e}$ in: *leedi lady*, *steəz stairs*, *tlee clay*.

§ 142. It has become $o\bar{e}$ in: *noeðe(r) neither*, *oēðe(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 *ivə(r) ever*, *ivri every*, *nivə(r) never*.

§ 146. *oni* (OE. $\bar{a}nig$) has been influenced by *moni* (OE. *manig*) *many*.

\bar{e} .

1. \bar{e} (=i-umlaut of \bar{o}).

§ 147. \bar{e} , the i-umlaut of \bar{o} , has become \bar{i} : *blid to bleed*, *brid to breed*, *dīm to deem*, *fīd to feed*, *fil 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. *tēma*) *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*, **weost** (OE. **wōste**) *waste*, **wieri** (OE. **wārig**) *weary*.

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

§ 150. This **ē** has also generally become **ī**: **dī** *to dye*, **drī** *dreary*, **lītnin** *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: **iēd** *heard*, **iē(r)** *to hear*, **niē(r)** (OHG. **nioro**) *kidney*, **stiē(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: **mīdles** (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. **bīdan**) *to endure*, *put up with*, *wait*, *stay*, *remain*, **bait** *to*

bite, *braidl* *bridle*, *daik* *dike*, *dyke*, *dlaid* *to glide*, *draiv* *to drive*, *fail* *file*, *faiv* *five*, *graip* *to gripe*, *graim* (ME. *grīm*) *soot* (*on the kettle*), *kraist* *Christ*, *laif* *life*, *laik* *like*, *laim* *lime*, *lain* *line*, *ə-laiu* *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*, *þraiv* *to thrive*, *waid* *wide*, *waif* *wife*, *wail* *a while, time*, *wain* *wine*, *waip* *to wipe*, *wait* *white*, *waiz* *wise*, *fraide* *Friday*.

§ 157. *i* before a following *r*: *aieŋ* *iron*, *spaiə(r)* *spire*, *waie(r)* *wire*.

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

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

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

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

§ 162. *ī* has become *u* in: *wumn woman*; *ie* in: *sniēk to sneak*; *e* 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*, *muil 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*, *tuiþ 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*, *šiuik shook*, *tiuik 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. \bar{o} has become $u\bar{e}$ before r : $dlu\bar{e}(r)$ (ME. *glören*) to stare, $flu\bar{e}(r)$ floor, $mu\bar{e}(r)$ moor.

§ 166. \bar{ow} has become ou : $dlou$ to glow, $flou$ to flow, $grou$ to grow, $stou$ to stow.

§ 167. $\bar{o}ht$ became oht already in OE. (Sievers, OE. Gr. § 125), and has become out in the W. dialect, cp. § 101: $brout$ brought, $sout$ sought, $pout$ thought.

§ 168. \bar{o} has become ou in: $skoup$ scoop.

§ 169. Shortenings of old \bar{o} .

(a) To o : $blosm$ blossom, $fost\bar{e}(r)$ foster, $fo\check{d}\bar{e}(r)$ fodder, kom (OE. *cōm*) came, $soft$ soft, $\check{s}od$ shod, tof tough.

(b) To u : $bru\check{d}\bar{e}(r)$ brother, $dluv$ glove, duz dost, does, $mund\bar{e}$ Monday, $mun\check{p}$ month, $mu\check{d}\bar{e}(r)$ mother, $sluf$ (OE. *slōg*) slough, $tu\check{d}\bar{e}(r)$ the other, $u\check{d}\bar{e}(r)$ other.

§ 170. \bar{o} has become e in $wednzde$ (OE. *wōdnes-dæg*) Wednesday.

ū.

§ 171. \bar{u} has generally become \bar{a} : \bar{a} how, $\bar{a}l$ owl, $\bar{a}miv\bar{e}(r)$ however, $\bar{a}s$ house, $\bar{a}t$ out, $\bar{b}\bar{a}$ to bow, $\bar{b}\bar{a}n$ (O. Icel. *büenn*, lit. bound; generally used in the sense of going, as $wi\bar{e}(r)$ $t\bar{e}$ $\bar{b}\bar{a}n$? where art thou going? am $\bar{b}\bar{a}n$ $d\bar{a}n$ $tloin$ I am going down the lane), $\bar{b}r\bar{a}$ brow, $\bar{b}r\bar{a}n$ brown, $\bar{b}\bar{a}t$ (OE. *būtan*, *be-ūtan*) without, $e-\bar{b}\bar{a}t$ about, $d\bar{a}n$ down, $d\bar{a}st$ dust, $d\bar{l}\bar{a}mi$ (not the same word as gloomy which is *dlumi* § 164) sad, downcast, $d\bar{r}\bar{a}zi$ drowsy, $f\bar{a}l$ foul, ugly, $k\bar{a}$ cow, $k\bar{r}\bar{a}d$ crowd, $\bar{l}\bar{a}d$ loud, $\bar{l}\bar{a}s$ louse, $m\bar{a}s$ mouse, $m\bar{a}p$ mouth, $n\bar{a}$ now, $r\bar{a}m$ room, $r\bar{a}st$ rust, $p\bar{r}\bar{a}d$ proud, $s\bar{a}k$ to suck, $s\bar{a}p$ south, $s\bar{l}\bar{a}m$ (OE. *slūma*) slumber, $s\bar{p}r\bar{a}t$ (cp. ME. *sprūte*, M. Low Germ. *sprūte*) to sprout, $\check{s}r\bar{a}d$ shroud, $t\bar{a}n$ town,

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

§ 172. **ū** has become **āə** before a following **r**: **āə(r)** (accented form) *our*, **kāə(r) dān** (ME. *couren*, Swed. *kūra* *to cower*) *to bend down, sit down*, **sāə(r)** *sour*, **šāə(r)** *shower*.

But we have **ē** in **þēzdə** *Thursday*.

§ 173. **doən** *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*, **duv** *dove*, **fus** *fuss*, **kud** (accented form) *could*, **plum** *plum*, **ruf** *rough*, **uni-sukl** *honeysuckle*, **sup** *to drink, sup*, **šuv** *to shove*, **þum** *thumb*, **ulet** *owl*, **up**, **uðə(r)** *udder*, **uz** (accented form) *us*, **uzbn** *husband*.

It has been weakened to **ə** 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 **aiə** before a following **r**: **aiə(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*, *wiſ* *to wish*.

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

3. The Diphthongs.

ēa.

§ 179. OE. *ēa* has generally become *iə*: *biem* *beam*, *bien* *bean*, *biet* *to beat*, *bried* *bread*, *died* *dead*, *dief* *deaf*, *diēþ* *death*, *driem* *dream*, *ə-gien* *again, against*, *ied* *head*, *iēþ* *heap*, *iə(r)* *ear*, *iēst* *east*, *iēstə(r)* *Easter*, *liēd* *lead*, *liēf* *leaf*, *bē-liēf* *belief*, *niə(r)* *near*, *piē-kok* *peacock*, *siem* *seam*, *stiem* *steam*, *stiēþ* *steep*, *striē* (WS. *strēa*, O. North. *strē*, Sievers, OE. Gr. § 250, note 2) *straw*, *striem* *stream*, *ſiēf* *sheaf*, *tiem* *team*, *tſiēþ* *cheap*, *þriēþ* (OE. *þrēapian* *to rebuke*) *to contradict*, *þriētn* *to threaten*.

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

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

§ 181. It has become *ī* in: *ī* (plural *īn*) *eye*, *tſīk* *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. *fīean*, 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*, **goemles** *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*, **fī** *to fly*, **fī** *fly*, **fīs** *fleece*, **fī** *free*, **fīz** *to freeze*, **kīp** *to creep*, **lī** *to lie*, **līf** (OE. **lōof**) *soon*, **līve(r)** *sooner, rather*, **lit** *a light*, **nī** *knee*, **nīz** (O. Icel. **hniōsa**) *to sneeze*, **rīd** *reed*, **rīl** *reel*, **pīst** *priest*, **sī** *to see*, **sīð** *to seethe*, **snīz** *to sneeze*, **tlīv** *to cleave*, **trī** *tree*, **bē-twīn** *between*, **pī** *thigh*, **pīf** *thief*, **pī** *three*, **wīd** *weed*, **wīl** *wheel*.

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

§ 188. It has become **ie** 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*, **jiup** *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 **ouə** in: **fouə(r)** (OE. **fēower**, but ME. **fōwer**, which would regularly become **fouə(r)** in the dialect, § 166) *four*, **fouet** (OE. **fēowerða**) *fourth*, **fouetīn** (OE. **fēowertēne**) *fourteen*. And **āə** in: **jāə(r)** (accented form) *your*. This last word has been influenced by **āə(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*, **fel** (pret.) *fell*, **frend** *friend*, **ſtep-faðə(r)** *step-father*. Anglian **ēo** (= WS. **īe**) has been shortened to **e** in: **depp** *depth*, **ten** *ten*.

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

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

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

Elision of **e**.

§ 193. The **e** is elided in the diphthongs and triphthongs **eə**, **iə**, **oə**, **uə**, **āə**, **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:—

ɒ	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.
iə	„	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, arënd* (ME. *araine*, O. Fr. *araigne*) *spider, avek havoc, baril barrel, damidž damage, faks facts, galək* (O. Fr. *galc*) *lefthand, galöp to gallop, galn gallon, garit garret, gran-fađe(r), gram-fađe(r) grand-father, 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, tē 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, n, 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. **al** has become **oē** in the combinations **lk**, **lm**, **ll**, cp. § 62.

goeki (but **galək** § 326) *left handed*, **boēm** *balm*, **oeminak** *almanac*, **oemənd** *almond*, **boəl** *ball*.

§ 199. **al** 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*, **warənd** *to warrant*, **waləp** (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.

beəbə(r) *barber*, **beedž** *barge*, **beəgr** *bargain*, **beete(r)** *to barter*, **deet** *to dart*, **eet** *art*, *skill*, **geəd** *guard*, **geədn** *garden*, **geete(r)** *garter*, **keəd** *card*, **keəkes** (Fr. **carquasse**, Cotgr.) *body*, *carcase*, **kweet** *quart*, **kweete(r)** *quarter*, **peədn** *par-don*, **peəsl** *parcel*, **peet** *part*, **peetne(r)** *partner*, **skeəlet** *scarlet*, **tšeedž** *charge*.

§ 204. Lit. Engl. **ei** (written **a**, **ai** (**ay**), **ei**) appears in the W. dial. as **ee**: **beəkr** *bacon*, **beəl** *bale*, **beeli** (**bum-beeli**, cp. O. Fr. **baili**) *bailiff*, **beet** *to abate*, **bleem** *blame*, **bree** (ME. **braiin**, O. Fr. **breier**) *to beat*, *pound*, **deəndžə(r)** *danger*, **deənti** *dainty*, **deet** *date*, **deevi** *affidavit*, **eəbl** *able*, **eədž** *age*, **eem** *to aim*, *intend*, **eənšn** *ancient*, **feəd** *fade*, **feəl**

to *fail*, **feent** to *faint*, **fees** *face*, **feəp** *faith*, **feəvə(r)** to *favour*, resemble in appearance or manners, **fleəm** *flame*, **geə** *gay*, **ingeedž** to *engage*, **greenz** (pl.) *malt which has been used in brewing beer*, **grees** *grace*, **greet** *grate*, **keədž** *cage*, **kees** *case*, **lees** *lace*, **meesn** *mason*, **neetə(r)** *nature*, **peə** *pay*, **peedž** *page*, **peəl** *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-ðe** (I) *pray thee*) to *pray*, **preət** to *prate*, *babble*, **preəz** to *praise*, **reedž** *rage*, **reət** *rate*, **seef** *safe*, **seekrid** *sacred*, **seem** (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*, **seəv** to *save*, **skeelz** *scales*, **steəbl** *stable*, **streendž** *strange*, **teəbl** *table*, **teələ(r)**, **teeljə(r)** *tailor*, **teest** *taste*, **tleəm** to *claim*, **treəl** (Fr. *trailer*) to *drag*, **treən** *train*, **tšeef** to *chafe*, **tšeemə(r)** *chamber*, **tšeendž** *change*, **veən** *vein*, **weest** to *wait*.

NOTE.—*contrary* is **kontréeri**.

§ 205. Before a simple **r** we have the same development as the lit. language: **peə(r)** *pair*, **peə(r)** to *peel*, **tšeə(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-semł** to *assemble*, **fend** 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*, **mezə(r)** *measure*, **plezə(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*, **siene** *senna*.

§ 207. **er** 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**: **arənd** (O.Fr. *errant*) *notoriously bad*, **sare** (rarely **sāv**) *to serve*. On **sare** see Behrens, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der französischen Sprache in England*, p. 91. **iə** in: **iəb** *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*, **ingedž** *to engage*, **inċ** *ink*, **lints** *lentils*, **simetri** *cemetery*, **šimi** *chemise*.

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

§ 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*, **gimlök** (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*, **miníste(r)** *minister*, **mins** *mince*, **mistšif** *mischief*, **pidžn** *pigeon*, **pik** *pickaxe*,

pinien *opinion*, **piti** *pity*, **rivə(r)** *river*, **siŋl** *single*, **siðez** *scissors*, **skriptə(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*, **redžestə(r)** *to register*, **rens** *to rinse*.

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

O.

§ 214. Lit. Engl. short **o** = W. dial. **o**: **boni** *nice, pretty*, **džoli** *jolly*, **džosl** *to jostle*, **kolə(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*, **onə(r)** *honour*, **rok** *rock*, **poridž** *porridge*, **posnit** (O. Fr. *poçonet*) *saucepan*, **pot** *pot*, **profit** *profit*, **sođe(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*, **moistə(r)** *moisture*, **noiz** *noise*, **oil** *oil*, **ointment** *ointment*, **oistə(r)** *oyster*, **point** *point*, **poizn** *poison*, **soil** *soil, ground*, **spoil** *to spoil*, **tšois** *choice*, **vois** *voice*, **voiđe(r)** *large clothes' basket*.

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

§ 218. Lit. Engl. **ou** (written, **o**, **oo**, **oa**) = W. dial. **ue** in: **bruətš** *brooch*, **kuətš** *coach*, **nuəbl** *noble*, **nuetis** *notice*, **puəni** *pony*, **puəst** *post*, **puəzi** *nosegay*, **ruəb** *robe*, **ruəg** *rogue*, **tluek** *cloak*.

§ 219. Lit. Engl. **ou** (written **o**, **oa**)=W. dial. **oi** in: **broitš** to *broach*, **doit** to *dote*, **koit** *coat*, **loitš** *loach*, **lois** *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*, **soudžə(r)** *soldier*.

But we have **pūtis** *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. **uə** (written **oor**)=W. dial. **uə**: **pue(r)** *poor*, **puəli** *poorly, ill*.

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

But we have **foəfit** to *forfeit*, **foəm** *form*, **foətn** *fortune*, **koəne(r)** *corner*, **oəðə(r)** *order*.

§ 224. **uə** occurs before single **r** in **dluəri** *glory*, **stuəri** *story*. And **ə** in **fərin** *foreign*.

§ 225. Lit. Engl. long open **ō** (written **au**, **aw**)=W. dial. **oə** in: **doəb** (ME. **daubin**, O. Fr. **dauber**) to *daub, smear*, **džoəm** (Fr. **jaumbe**, Cotgr.) *the side post of a door or chimney piece*, **džoənəs** *jaundice*, **froəd** *fraud*, **koəse** *causeway*, **poə** *paw*, **poəz** (O. Fr. **poulser**, **posser**) to *kick*, **soə** *sauce*.

But we have short **o** in **bə-kos**, **ə-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*, **buzəd** (O. Fr. **busart**) *butterfly*, **dlutn** *glutton*, **dubl** *double*, **duzn** *dozen*, **džudž** *judge*, **džust** *just*, **frunt** *front*, **gruml** *to grumble*, **gulit** *gullet, channel for water*, **gutə(r)** *gutter*, **guzl** *to swallow greedily*, **krust** *crust*, **kruš** *to crush*, **kulə(r)** *colour*, **kumfet** *comfort*, **kumpni** *company*, **kuntri** *country*, **kupl** *couple*, **kusted** *custard*, **kustm** *custom*, **kuvə(r)** *to cover*, **kuzin**, **kuzn** *cousin*, **muni** (a commoner word is **bras**) *money*, **muril** *mongrel*, **mustəd** *mustard*, **mutn** *mutton*, **muzl** *muzzle*, **numə(r)** *number*, **plumə(r)** *plumber*, **pulp** *pulp*, **rikuvə(r)** *to recover*, **rubiš** *rubbish*, **sudn** *sudden*, **sufə(r)** *to suffer*, **sumen** *to summon*, **supə(r)** *supper*, **stuf** *stuff*, **trubl** *trouble*, **trunċ** *trunk*, **tšuk** *to throw, pitch*, **tun** *tun*, **tutš** *to touch*, **uml** *humble*, **uniən** *onion*, **unċl** *uncle*.

But we have **foisti** *fusty*.

§ 227. Lit. Engl. **u** (written **u**, and mostly occurring after labials)=W. dial. **u**: **bušl** *bushel*, **butšə(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. **ū** (written **ur**, **our** before a following consonant)=W. dial. **ū**, see § 113 *a*: **būl** (M.E. **burle**) *to pick out small pieces of straw, etc. from flannel or cloth*, **distūb** *to disturb*, **džūni** *journey*, **fūniš** *to furnish*, **fūnite(r)** *furniture*, **kūn** *currant*, **nūs** *nurse*, **pūs** *purse*, **tūn** *to turn*, **tūnəp** *turnip*, **ūt** *to hurt*.

ai.

§ 229. Lit. Engl. ai (written i, ie, y) = W. dial. ai: **œd-vaïs** *advice*, **œd-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*, **straiv** *to strive*, **tais** *to entice*, **traï** *to try*, **traïfl** *trifle*.

But **tšienœ** *china ware*.

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

œ-blīdž (pp. **œ-blītšt**) *to oblige*, and **leœlek** *lilac*, still remain to be explained.

§ 230. Lit. Engl. aiœ = W. dial. aiœ: **dizaie(r)** *desire*, **kwaiet** *quiet*, **raiet** *riot*, **umpaie(r)** *umpire*, **vaiet** *violet*.

ij.

§ 231. Lit. Engl. ij (written ea, ei, e, ee, ie) appears in the W. dial. as ie in: **biœk** *beak*, **biœst** *beast*, but **biœs** *cows*, **disiet** *deceit*, **disiœv** *to deceive*, **fiœbl** *feeble*, **fiœt** *feat*, **fiœst** *feast*, **fiœte(r)** *feature*, **griœs** *grease*, **iœge(r)** *eager*, **iœgl** *eagle*, **iœkwl** *equal*, **iœz** *ease*, **nies** *niece*, **niœt** *neat*, *tidy*, **piœl** *to appeal*, **piœs** *peace*, **pliœd** *to plead*, **pliœz** *to please*, **riœl** *real*, **riœzn** *reason*, **risiœt** *receipt*, *recipe*, **risiœv** *to receive*, **siœkrit** *secret*, **sies** *to cease*, **siezn** *season*, **tiœ** *tea*, **triœt** *treat*, **triœtl** *treacle*, **tšiet** *to cheat*, **viœl** *veal*.

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

§ 233. Lit. Engl. iœ = W. dial. iœ in: **fiœs** *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*, **ə-kānt** *account*, **ə-lā, lā** *to allow*, **ə-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*, **pāčə(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 : **trūzəz** *trousers.*

§ 236. Lit. Engl. **auə** = W. dial. **āə** : **āə(r)** *hour*, **divāə(r)** *to devour*, **flāə(r)** *flower, flour*, **pāə(r)** *power*, **tāə(r)** *tower.*

juw.

§ 237. Lit. Engl. **juw** (written **eau, ue, u, ui, ew, iew**) is **íu** in the W. dialect : **biuti** *beauty*, **diu** *due*, **diuti** *duty*, **fiuil** *fuel*, **fiutə(r)** *future*, **ius** *use*, **iunəti** *unity*, **iunien** *union*, **iusfi** *useful*, **iusləs** *useless*, **iuz** *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 : **kākumə(r)** *cucumber.*

juə.

§ 238. Lit. Engl. **juə** (written **urə**) = W. dial. **íuə** : **kiuə(r)** *cure*, **meniuə(r)** *manure*, **piuə(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*, **fíu** *flue*, **fíut** *flute*, **séliut** *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. **íue**: **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*, **elair** *alive*, **eluen** *alone*, **emer** *among*, **enent** *opposite*, **enoi** *to annoy*, **eplai** *to apply*, **eseml** *to assemble*, **estied** *instead*, **ewee** *away*, **meniuē(r)** *manure*, **seliut** *salute*, **te-moen** *to-morrow*.

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

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

bastəd *bastard*, **baləks** *testiculi*, **bulək** *bullock*, **buzəd** *butterfly*, **dželes** *jealous*, **džoenes** *jaundice*, **figwet** *figwort*, **galəp** *to gallop*, **gimlək** *gimlet*, **kēsmes** *Christmas*, **koləp** *slice of bacon*, **koese** *causeway*, **kubed** *cupboard*, **kusted** *custard*, **lavrək** *lark*, **leələk** *lilac*, **loped** *clotted*, *covered with dirt*, **marə** *to match a pattern*, **mustəd** *mustard*, **otšəd** *orchard*, **oməst** *almost*, **oləs** *always*, **sakləs** *silly*, *foolish*, **sarə** *to serve*, **siənə** *senna*, **simetri** *cemetery*, **siðez** *scissors*, **spitek** *spigot*, **šepəd** *shepherd*, **stərəp** *stirrup*, **tēnəp** *turnip*, **ulet** *owl*, **unded** *hundred*, **valə** *value*, **wində** *window*.

arə *arrow*, **barə** *barrow*, **borə** *to borrow*, **falə** *fallow*, **folə** *to follow*, **fərə** *furrow*, **jarə** *yarrow*, **jolə** *yellow*, **marə** *marrow*, **medə** *meadow*, **narə** *narrow*, **olə** *hollow*, **pilə** *pillow*, **salə** *sallow*, **sorə** *sorrow*, **sparə** *sparrow*, **swolə** *to swallow*, **swolə** *swallow*, **šadə** *shadow*, **šalə** *shallow*, **talə** *tallow*, **widə** *widow*, **wilə** *willow*.

amə(r) *hammer*, **bleðə(r)** *bladder*, **butə(r)** *butter*, **faðə(r)** *father*, **ganə(r)** *gander*, **geðə(r)** *to gather*, **kerkə(r)** *to rust*, *corrode*, **neəbə(r)** *neighbour*, **oəðə(r)** *either*, **pleəstə(r)** *plaster*, **skutə(r)** *to spill*, **slumə(r)** *slumber*, **šuðə(r)** *to shudder*, **tariə(r)** *terrier*, **punə(r)** *thunder*, **unsiuə(r)** *uncertain*, **unə(r)** *hunger*, **wotə(r)** *water*.

fénite(r) *furniture*, **flutə(r)** *future*, **moistə(r)** *moisture*, **neetə(r)** *nature*, **pastə(r)** *pasture*, **piktə(r)** *picture*.

mezə(r) *measure*, **plezə(r)** *pleasure*, **trezə(r)** *treasure*.

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

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

for the other days of the week, **nək-ləp** *neck cloth, handkerchief*, **bəkəd** *backward*, **forəd** *forward*, **tādz** *towards*, **forədiš** *rather forward*, **oəkəd** *awkward*, **oepəp** *halfpenny worth*, **penəp** *pennyworth*, **sumət** *something, anything*.

2. i.

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

indžoi *to enjoy*, **ingeedž** *to engage*, **disiət** *deceit*, **disiəv** *to deceive*, **minístə(r)** *minister*.

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

āvis(t) *harvest*, **blənkit** *blanket*, **bulit** *bullet*, **damidž** *damage*, **iənis(t)** *earnest*, **inif** (sing.) *enough*, pl. **iniu**, **fərin** *foreign*, **foɳnit** *fortnight*, **gulit** *water channel*, **karit** *carrot*, **lenit** *linnet*, **letis** *lettuce*, **olin** *holly*, **posnit** *saucepan*, **pūlpit** *pulpit*, **pūltis** *poultice*, **salit** *salad*, **sperit** *spirit*, **rebit** *rivet*, **rediš** *radish*.

bāli *barley*, **beəli** *bailiff*, **beli** *belly*, **berī** *berry*, **berī** *to bury*, **bodi** *body*, but **nuebdi** *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 **oepəp** *halfpenny worth*, **oni** *any*, **peni** *penny*, but **penəp** *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*, **uəli** *holy*, **uənli** *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*, **beət** *to abate*, **kros** *across*, **levm** *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*, **saiəti** *society*, **saizez** *assizes*, **ses** *to assess*, **tax**, **tais** *to entice*, **twīn** *between*, **vantidž** *advantage*.

deevi *affidavit*, **demək** (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-rə-bl** *natural*, **nuəbdi** *nobody*, **navi** (lit. navigation?) *canal*, **oepəp** *halfpenny worth*, **penəp** *pennyworth*, **reg-lə(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*, **sinl** *single*, **smitl** *to infect*, **spinl** *spindle*, **piml** *thimble*, **uml** *humble*.

Vocalic **m**:

bodm *bottom*, **buism** *bosom*, **evm** *heaven*, **fadm** *fathom*, **fiḡms** *five pence*, **kustm** *custom*, **luənsm** *lonely*, **wizdm** *wisdom*, *wise*, **wieḡpm** *weapon*.

Vocalic **n**:

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

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

Vocalic **ɾ** :

bægn *bargain*, **bækn** *bacon*, **brokn** *broken*, **dokn** *dock*, **drukn** *drunk*, *drunken*, **rekn** *to reckon*, **spokn** *spoken*, **sukn** *sunk*, **tuēkn** *token*, **ugn** *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*, **størək** (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: **dijə** (**dəjə**) **ɸɪnk** **il** (**əl**) **diut**? *do you think he will do it?* but **wilə** **diut**, **ɸɪnk** **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*, **wə funt** *we have found it*; here **fun** is the pp. and not the pret., *we found it* is **wə fant**.

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

abed *yes but*: **abed** *ša 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 tē stop hiē(r)** *I am not going to stop here.* **if im wīl inif** *if I am well enough.*

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

= 2. *by*: **bi nā** *by now.*

bin *been.*

bēd *but.*

—**d**=1. *had*: **šed** *they had, ad* *I had.*

= 2. *would, wouldst*: **šad e tē diut** *thou wouldst have to do it.*

dē, di *do*: **dējē** or **dijē** *pirk el kum?* *do you think he will come?*

duz, dus (voiceless before the *t*) *does, dost*: **pa duz** *thou dost, but dus tē?* *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 fašē(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 šī 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 **toēf 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,*
ðem et we soe dān trued *those whom we saw*
down the road.

ev = 1. *have* (weakest form before vowels): **ðe 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*.

fə(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.*

inte *into*.

iz *his*, but **is** before voiceless sounds: **a mer iz muðe(r)**
I met his mother, but is faðe(r) his father.

jə = 1. *ye, you.*

= 2. *your* (before consonants).

= 3. *you are* (before consonants) **jə bān, ājə?** *you are going, are you?*

jət = 1. *yet.*

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

kəd *could.*

kr (vocalic **r**) *can*: **ča kr seē wot tē laiks** *thou canst say what thou likest.*

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

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

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

mēd *might.*

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

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

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

mi *my.*

nē(r) = 1. *nor.*

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

nēt, nt (the form **nēt** 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).

sē *so.*

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

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

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

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

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

ta, tē *thou* (in subordinate and interrogative sentences, in other cases **đā**).

tē, tēv (before vowels) *to*.

đe *there* : **đez** *there is, there has, there are*.

đe = 1. *thee* : **a spak tē đe** *I spoke to thee*.

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

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

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

= 5. *their* (before consonants).

đi *thy*.

v *have* : **wiv sīnt** *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, đa men trai** *why lad, thou must try*.

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

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

= 3. *we (are)* : **wē bān tē d'len** *we are going to the Glen*.

= 4. *was, were* : **a wē 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* : **đaz** *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, **windē** window, **wik** quick, alive, **wip** 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, **weŋ** (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*, **uə** *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*: **bakēdz** *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*, **olēs** *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**, **jē** *ye, you*, **jiē(r)** *year*, **jon** *yon*, **juēk** *yoke*, **juw** *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*, **iunēti** *unity*, **fiutē(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*, **fīld** *field*, **mīld** *mild*, **wīld** *wild*, **bīld** *to build*, **flik** *flich of bacon*, **jolē** *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*, **teal** *tale*, **swiel** *to gutter (of a candle)*.

§ 255. **al** has become **oē** in the combinations **lf**, OE. **lh**, **lk**, **lm**, **ll**, **lv**. For examples see §§ 62, 198. To these add: **omēst** *almost*, **oēminak** *almanac*, **oēmēnd** *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, **səd**, **st** (§ 391) *should*, **sānt** *shall not*, **s** (§ 391) *shall*, **wite** ? (§ 397) *wilt thou?* **wient** *will not*.

In **fout** (ME. **faute**, Fr. **faute**) *fault*, **māt** (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)*, **brin** *to bring*, **brek** *to break*, **beri** *to bury*, **ferē** *furrow*, **sorē** *sorrow*, **sarē** *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*, **biēd** (§ 68) *beard*, **wāk** (§ 74) *work*, **bōk** (§ 90) *birch*, **boēn** (§ 104, 1) *born*, **buēd** (§ 104, 2) *board*, **dōst** (§ 113, 1) *durst*, **bōp** (§ 120, 1) *birth*, **aiēn** (§ 157) *iron*, **dālin** (§ 189) *darling*, **kweēt** (§ 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 *peə* *pay*, and *peə(r)* *pair*, *kā* *cow*, and *kāə(r)* *to cower*.

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

Examples of final *r* are: *wāə(r)* *worse*, *dluə(r)* *to stare hard*, *smuə(r)* *to smother*, *biə(r)* *to bear*, *piə(r)* *pear*.

§ 261. In addition to the examples in which *r* has undergone metathesis in the lit. language as, *bēd* *bird*, *bēn* *to burn*, *brīt* *bright*, *frīt* *fright*, *oes* *horse*, *pēd* *third*, we have *brust* *to burst*, *gōn* *to grin*, *gās* (also OE. *gærs*) *grass*, *gēsl* *gristle*, *gēt* *great*, *kēsməs* *Christmas*, *kēsən* *to christen*.

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

The Nasals.

m.

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

gami *lame*, *kākumə(r)* *cucumber*, *niml* *nimble*, *treml* *to tremble*, *tšeəmə(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 *əm* (= *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*, **niē(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*, **spintl** *spindle*, **þune(r)** *thunder*.

§ 267. Medial **n** has disappeared before **s** in unaccented syllables without compensation lengthening: **æstied** *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*, **nuin** *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*, **þrēþms** *three pence*, etc., **opm** *open*, **wiēþm** *weapon*. For further examples see § 247 b.

evm *even*, **imin** *evening*, **sevþm** *seven*, **uvm** *oven*, **wovþm** *woven*.

§ 271. **n** has become vocalic **ŋ** after gutturals: **beegŋ** *bargain*, **ugŋ** *hip*, **wegŋ** *wagon*.

brokŋ *broken*, **buøkŋ** (ME. **bolkin**) *to retch, belch*, **kŋ** (weak form of **kan** *can*, **akŋ** *diut I can do it*), **spokŋ** *spoken*, **stākŋ** *to stiffen*, **wokŋ** *to waken*.

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

ŋ.

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

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

fiŋe(r) *finger*, never **fiŋe(r)** as in lit. Engl., **inliŋ** *English*, **miŋl** *to mingle*, **uŋe(r)** *hunger*, **siŋl** *single*.

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

§ 274. **ŋ** has disappeared through assimilation before the following **kŋ** in the pp. of verbs ending in **ŋk**: **drukŋ** *drunk*, *drunken*, **sukŋ** *sunk*, **slukŋ** *slunk*, **šrukŋ** *shrunk*. But see § 368.

§ 275. **ŋ** has become **n** before the following dental in: **lenŋ** *length*, **streŋŋ** *strength*.

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

§ 277. Palatal **ŋ**, 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*, **poəz** (O. Fr. *poulser*) to *kick*, **poutri** *poultry*, **prog** to *collect wood for the bonfire on the fifth of November*, **preət** to *prate, babble*, **put** to *put*.

lopstə(r) (OE. *loppestre*) *lobster*, **speəd** *spade*, **speen** to *wean*.

dolep *lump of dirt*, **draip** to *drip*, **elp** to *help*, **filep** to *beat, flog*, **kep** to *catch (a ball)*, **krap**s 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*, **bluðə(r)** to *weep*, generally used in the phrase **tə bluðə(r) en ruə(r)** lit. to *blubber and roar*, **gab** (cp. O. N. *gabba*) *impudence*, **kubed** *cupboard*, **neb** *beak*, **nub** to *nudge*, **nuəbdi** *nobody*, **web** *web*.

§ 281. **b** has disappeared after **m**: **kuəm** *comb*, **lam** *lamb*, **tlim** to *climb*, **wuəm** *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, *mu^ml* 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, *tšeeme(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**, **ft**, **fs**. See Sievers, OE. Gr. § 192.

3. Finally it was probably voiceless in the historic period even when it corresponded to Germanic **ƒ**. 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. *wīfes*, 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. *faðe(r)* father, *feu* few, *fleə* to frighten, *fluməks* to confound, cheat, *foil* foul, *fouđ* 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, *kuəv* cove, *live(r)* liver, *neiv* (O. Icel. *knefi*) fist, *nivə(r)* never, *raiv* (O. Icel. *rīfa* to break) to tear, *siv* sieve, *stāv* to starve, *stuev* stove, *šeəv* to shave, *šuv* to shove, *praiv* to thrive, *weiv* to weave.

ev, ev, 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*, **eltə(r)** (OE. **healfter**) *halter*, **enent** *opposite*, **ied** *head*, **kroəl** *to crawl*, **oæk** *hawk*, **leedi** *lady*, **loəd** *lord*, **wimin** *women*, **wumən** *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 **ovə(r)** *over*, **niə(r)** beside **nivə(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*, **oæf** *half*, **ruif** *roof*, **tāf** *turf*, **þīf** *thief*, **uif** *hoof*, **waif** *wife*.

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

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

§ 284. **tə** *to* appears as **təv** when the next word begins with a vowel: **təv ə** *man to a man*.

The Dentals.

t.

§ 285. Initial **t** has remained: **taid** *feast-time*, **teəm** *tame*, **temz** (ME. **temse**) *hop-sieve*, **teu** (OE. **tēawian**) *to work zealously*, **toə** *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*, **tlustə(r)** *cluster*.

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

§ 287. **t** is dropped between **s** and a following **l** or **n** in :

busl *bustle*, **bruslz** *bristles*, **gēsl** *gristle*, **kasl** *castle*, **rasl** *to wrestle*, **prosl** *thrush*, **wisl** *whistle*, **dēsnt** *durst not*; but **misl** (O. Icel. *mjalta-sel* *shed for milking*) *cow-house*.

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

ts > **ss** > **s** in **wisndə** *Whitsuntide*. Whitsunday is **wisndə sundə**.

§ 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 :

fiətə(r) *feature*, **fōnitə(r)** *furniture*, **fiutə(r)** *future*, **foetn** *fortune*, **kriətə(r)** *creature*, **moistə(r)** *moisture*, **neetə(r)** *nature*, **natrəl** *natural*, **pastə(r)** *pasture*, **piktə(r)** *picture*, **ventə(r)** *to venture*.

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

fift (OE. *fīfta*) *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 deə** *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*, **bed** *but*, **prād** *proud*, **buzed** (O. Fr. **busart**), *butterfly*, **Adkisin** *Atkinson*, **warend** *to warrant*.

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

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

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

d.

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

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

fidl *fiddle*, **inde(r)** *to hinder*, **midin** (ME. **midding**, Dan. **mögdyng**) *dunghill*, **midl** *middle*, **nīdl** *needle*, **ridn** *riden*, **wīde** *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. *vouider* 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 *þ* in OE. *myrþran*, 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*.

ganə(r) gander, *þunə(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-īd* *blear-eyed*.

§ 301. *d* has disappeared after *n* in: *bran* (OE. *brand*) *niu* quite *new*, *en* *and*, *þāzn* *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 te bān?** *where art thou going?*, **len** (OE. **lānan**) *to lend*.

§ 304. **d** is excrescent in **arēnd** (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 te wod** or **wed** *to be wont* or *willing*, the **t** is due to assimilation with **te**: **ða iust te wēd 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 **p** 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 **p** 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: **faklə** *Thackley*, **fɪŋk** *think*, **fəð** *third*, **lœv** *barn*, **smivi** *smithy*, etc.

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

pak *thatch*, **pɪŋk** *to think*, **poil** *to give ungrudgingly*, **praiv** *to thrive*, **priep** (OE. **prēapian** *to rebuke*) *to contradict*, *dispute*.

In the pronouns and the adverbs derived from them there originally existed double forms: the stressed forms with **p** 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 **əm**) *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 **teəbl** *table* and **t'teəbl** *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?* **þa k̄n gue wen tēt redi** *thou canst go when thou art ready.*

þ has disappeared before **w** in: **wak** *to beat severely*, see Skeat, Et. Dict., **witl** (ME. **þwitel**) *large carving knife*, **wen** (OE. **þwang**) *thong*.

Occasionally the **þ** 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 **moek** (O. Icel. **maðkr**) *maggot*, and **besk** (O. Icel. **baðask**) *to bask*.

3. **baþ** *bath*, **diēþ** *death*, **froþ** *froth*, **gēþ** *girth*, **iēlp** *health*, **paþ** *path*, **smiþ** *smith*, **swāþ** (O. Icel. **swörðr**) *the skin of bacon*, **wēþ** *worth*.

briēð *to breathe*, **buið** *booth*, **leēð** (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 **fōst** (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*, *slatē(r)* to *spill*, *smuið* smooth, *snod* smooth, even, *snikit* a small passage, *speik* to *speak*, *spitēk* *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*: *siugē(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: **mezə(r)** *measure*, **plezə(r)** *pleasure*, **trezə(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 **weəd** *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*, **kōs** *to curse*, **kus** *kiss*, **lās** (pl. **lais**) *louse*, **mās** (pl. **mais**) *mouse*, **muns** *months*, **oəs** *horse*, **uoə(t)** *hoarse*, **šis** *this*.

anz *hands*, **bleəz** *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*, **əz**, **uz** *us*, never **us** even as stressed form, **əz** *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 older ***þakjan** *to cover*, **brycē** 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. **sēcan** *to seek*, **þencan** *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**: **kraps** *the renderings of lard*, **kreov** *to crave*, **krinž** *to cringe*, **kriuk** *crook*, **kroē** *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*, **tlieñ** *clean*, **tlim** *to climb*, **tlip** *to cling*, **tlip** *to clip*, **tliu** *a ball of string* or *worsted*, **tliv** *to cleave*, **tloē** *claw*, **tloek** *to scratch with the fingers or claws*, **tlok** *to cluck*, **tlomp** *to tread heavily*, **tluek** *cloak*, **tlueþ** *cloth*, **tlueve(r)** *clover*. **k** has disappeared in **nek-lēþ** *neckcloth*, *handkerchief*.

2. Initially before vowels.

kā *cow*, **kaf** *chaff*, **kaind** *kind*, **kait** *kite*, **kanl** *candle*, **kāt** *cart*, **kāv** *to carve*, **keok** *bread of every kind*, **keo(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*, **kēgət** *kirkgate* (but **tšētš** *church*), **kōnl** *kernel*, **kōs** *to curse*, **kōsməs** *Christmas*, **kil** *to cool*, **kil** (OE. **cwellan**) *to kill*, **kiln** *kiln*, **o-kin** *akin*, **kīn** *keen*, **kindm** (OE. **cynedōm**) *kingdom*, **kir-kof** (cp. ME. **kincken** *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*, **tšerəp** *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*, **skrik** (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*, **šrenk** *shrank*, **šrimp** *shrimp*, **šriok** *to shrink*.

Initial *sc* has become *s* in: **sal**, **sl**, **s** *shall*, **sud**, **səd**, **st** *should*.

4. When medial *c* has not become final in the W. dialect. **eskəd** (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)*, **briəd-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*, **lavrək** *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*, **slumək** *a dirty, untidy person*, **sneek** *snake*, **snek** (ME. *snække*) *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*, **pink** *to think*.

bāk *bark*, **bēk** *birch*, **foek** *fork*, **māk** *mark*, **moek** *maggot*, **stāk** (OE. *steare strong, severe*) *very, quite*, **wāk** (OE. *wærc*, O. Icel. *verkr*) *ache, pain*.

Palatal **nc** has become **nš**: **drenš** (OE. *drencan*) *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. *men-nisc* *dignity, honour*) *neatness, tidiness*.

§ 313. **k** has disappeared through assimilation in **kēget** *kirkgate*, **kin-kof** *whooping cough*, beside **kirrk** (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 tē?** *thinkest thou?* as **ednt'ē out tē (ē) dunt**, **pins tē?** (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 **pin stē?**

§ 314. The relation, if any, of **bleg**, plural **blegz**, to *blackberry* is difficult to explain. It may be that **blakbæri** became **blagbæri** by assimilation, and that then **bæri** 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**: **gōsl** *gristle*, **gree** *grey*, **grīn** *green*, **grund** *ground*.

Before **l** it has become **d**: **dlad** *glad*, **dlāmi** *sad*, *down-cast*, **dlas** *glass*, **dlīum** *gloom*, **dluē(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*, **gavlək** (OE. **gafoluc** *spear*) *crowbar*, **geəp** *to gape*, **geet** *gate*, **gest** *guest*, **get** *to get*, **gilt** (O. Icel. **gilta**) *a young female pig*, **bə-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*, **jestede** *yesterday*, **jild** *to yield*, **joen** *to yawn*, **jole** *yellow*, **juək** *yolk*.

3. When **g** or its further development has not become final in the W. dial.

æg has become **eə**: **breen** *brain*, **eəl** *hail*, **feən** *fain, gladly*, **feə(r)** *fair*, **meen** *main*, **neəl** *nail*, **peəl** *pair*, **sleən** *slain*, **sneəl** *snail*, **teəl** *tail*, see § 65. But we have **sed** (OE. **sæde** beside **sægde**) *said*.

ag has become **oə**: **doən** *to dawn*.

āg has become **oə** in **oən** *own*.

eg has become **eə** and has thus fallen together with **eə** from **æg**: **breəd** (OE. **bregdan**) *to resemble, act like another person*, **geən** (O. Icel. **gegn**) *near, direct*, **geən** *gain*, **leəd** *laid*, **leən** *lain*, **reəl** *rail*, **reən** *rain*, **seəl** *sail*. See § 84.

ig has become **ī**: **stīl**, **stī** *stile*, **tīl** *tile*, cp. also **stī** *ladder*. But we have **sail** from **sigelian** *to drain through a sieve*, **saið** from **sigþe** *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 Easter, 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: *deæ day, meæ* (emphatic form) *may*.

ag: *droe to draw, loe law*.

āg: *lou low, ou to owe*.

æg: *gree grey, tleæ clay; kei key, nei to neigh*.

eg: *wee way, wei to weigh*.

ēg: *dī to dye, dri dreary, gloomy, tedicus, tī to tie*.

īg: *stī sty, stī ladder*.

og: *bou* (OE. *boga*) *bow*.

ōg: *biu bough, driu drew, iniu* (pl.) *enough, as este inuf*
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*.

yg: *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, folē to follow, gales*
gallows, swolē to swallow, talē 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: *duef dough, duefi cowardly, lit. doughy,*
dwāf dwarf, inif (sing.) *enough, sluf slough, suf-oil* *man-*
hole of a drain, trof trough, uf displeasure, an offended
manner, rage.

Here may conveniently be placed *druft* (OE. *drūgaþ*)
drought, sterēp (OE. *stīg-rāþ*) *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* :

dreæg to drawl, *eæg* the berry of the hawthorn, *ig* (OE. *hyge* mind) mood, temper, *meæg* maw, *neæg* to gnaw, *seeg* a saw.

beg bag, *big* big, great, *breg* to brag, *brig* bridge, *briggz* 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, *flig* (ME. *fligge*, 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-amē(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, *leē* (OE. *lecgan*) to lay, *seē* (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.**

riŋ (OE. **hring**) *ring, riuk (OE. **hrōc**) *rook.**

wie(r) *where, wiæt 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.*

brit *bright, flit flight, frit fright, lit light, lits* (ME. **lihte**) *the lungs of animals, mit* (noun) *might, nit night, plit plight, rit wright, sit sight, slit slight, tit 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 eŋe(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.*

laŋte(r) *laughter, slafter to slaughter.*

Beside **priu** (OE. **purh**) we have also **prif through.**

§ 320. *d.* **hs** has become **ks**: **nekst neat, 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*, **kwaiet** *quiet*, **kweet** *quart*, **keekes** *body, carcass*, **blenkit** *blanket*, **blenk** *blank*, **ink** *ink*, **renk** *rank*, **avək** *havoc*, **biek** *beak*, **leelek** *lilac*, **paik** *to pick, choose, select*, **puək** *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.

*quision*⁷

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. **galc**) *left hand, garit* *garret*, **geete(r)** *garter*, **gīzn** *to choke*, **gol** *goal*, only used in the game of **lits en gēts** (§ 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*.

branš *branch*, **eəšn** *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*, **fuədž** *forge*, **indžói** *to enjoy*, **lenwidž** *language*, **pidžn** *pigeon*, **soudže(r)** *soldier*.

indžn *engine*, **moendž** *mange*, **moendži** *mangy*, **peeviš**, **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*, **tšeəme(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.

1. 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*, *nuēzēz*, *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*, *fače(r) father fačež*.

§ 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 luævz**, **naif knife naivz**, **koef calf koævz**.

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 **tšildē(r) children**. In the singular we use **bān**, the plural of which is **bānz**, and is in more general use than **tšildē(r)**.

4. Plurals with umlaut.

§ 336. These are: **fuit foot fīt**, **guis goose gīs**, **lās louse lais**, **man man men**, **mās mouse mais**, **tuiþ tooth tīþ**, **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 **munþ month**, **wik week**. **þrī mail þrē Koevle three miles from Calverley**, but **mailz þrē ðie(r) miles from there**, and similarly for **inš inch**, **fuit foot**, **jied yard**, **eekē(r) acre**, etc. **ten pund e meit ten pounds of meat**, cp. lit. Engl. *a ten-pound note*, but **ðe we punz ont weested there were pounds of it wasted**, and similarly with **āns ounce**, **stuēn stone**, **undēd weit hundred weight**, etc. **tū kweet et best two quarts of the best (ale)**, **siks galn 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, **spërinz** banns of marriage, **tenz** tongs, **trūzëz** 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 : **belësëz** bellows, **galësëz** braces, **stepsez** steps.

In speaking of cows the form **bies** is generally used, as **ā moni biës eje nā?** *how many cows (lit. beasts) have you now?*

poridž porridge, always, and **broþ** broth, frequently, require the plural form of the verb as **ðem poridž worent ez guid ez ðe out tē (e) 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, ðem bānz (never bānzez) muðe(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 tmanē(r)** *the lord of the manor*, **a duent noē 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 **teēbl** *table* and **t'ēēbl** *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 nuæbdi bæd ðe loed en mī, noez wot iv ed tē baid there is nobody but the Lord and myself, know what I have had to suffer. ðe* (never *t*) is also used after *uē who*, *wot what*, in such expressions as : *uē ðe divl did ðat? who the devil did that? wot ðe erment duz e wont? what the hangment does he want? a duent noē wot ðe erment 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 *muē(r)*, *muēst*.

fæ(r) far, *fārə(r)*, *fārist*; *juɹ young*, *juɹə(r)*, *juɹist* or *juɹst*; *uəlsm wholesome*, *uəlsm-ə(r)*, *uəlsm-ist*; *biutifl beautiful*, *biutifl-er*, *biutifl-ist*.

§ 343. The following adjectives are compared irregularly as in lit. Engl. :

bad <i>bad</i> }	wāe(r)	wāst
il <i>ill</i> }		
guid <i>good</i>	bete(r)	best
lat <i>late</i>	late(r)	latist, last
litl <i>little</i>	les	liest
moni <i>many</i> }	mue(r)	muest
mitš <i>much</i> }		
nie(r) <i>near</i>	niere(r)	nierist, nekst

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>
wun <i>one</i>	fēst
tū <i>two</i>	seknd
prī <i>three</i>	pēd
foue(r) <i>four</i>	fouet
faiv <i>five</i>	fit
siks <i>six</i>	sikst
sevm <i>seven</i>	sevnt
eit <i>eight</i>	eit'
nain <i>nine</i>	naint
ten <i>ten</i>	tent
(e)levm <i>eleven</i>	(e)levnt
twelv <i>twelve</i>	twelft
pētīn <i>thirteen</i>	pētīnt
fouetīn <i>fourteen</i>	fouetīnt

<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>
fiftīn <i>fifteen</i>	fiftīnt
sikstīn <i>sixteen</i>	sikstīnt
sevntīn <i>seventeen</i>	sevntīnt
eitīn <i>eighteen</i>	eitīnt
naintīn <i>nineteen</i>	naintīnt
twenti <i>twenty</i>	twentit
twenti wun <i>twenty-one</i>	twenti fōst
twenti tū <i>twenty-two</i>	twenti seknd
þōti <i>thirty</i>	þōtit
foti <i>forty</i>	fotit
fifti <i>fifty</i>	fiftit
siksti <i>sixty</i>	sikstit
sevnti <i>seventy</i>	sevntit
eiti <i>eighty</i>	eitit
nainti <i>ninety</i>	naintit
unded <i>hundred</i>	undet
þāzn <i>thousand</i>	þāznt

§ 345. The old form **uēn** *one* is still retained in the phrase **tuēn** *the one of two*, as **tuēn on** **ēm** **est**, lit. *the one of them has it*, i. e. *one of the two has it*. The unaccented form is **ēn** or rather vocalic **n**, as **it wēr** **ē** **guidn** *it was a good one*. We may also note **wun-ā** *somehow*, **wun-ā** **ēr** **ēnuðe(r)** *somehow or other*.

On the suspended **t'** in **eit'** *eighth*, see §§ 341, 306.

m for older **n** (§ 270) is regularly heard in **sevm**, **(ə)levm**; but in **sevnt**, **(ə)levnt**, **sevntīn**, etc., **m** for older **n** is seldom, if ever, heard.

All the ordinals, except **seknd** and **þōd**, 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 *færi* has the first turn. The order is *færi first*, *sæki second*, *þædi third*, *lari last*.

NOTE.—*toæ* is used for a marble of any kind. When made of marble or alabaster it is called *æ wait ali*, if streaked with red veins *æ bluid ali*; when of glass *æ glas ali*; when made of powdered stone *æ stuæni*; when made of clay *æ pot donæk*.

§ 347. *b.* Fractional numerals: *kweæte(r) quarter*, *æ fouet* or *wun peæt æt æ foue(r) a fourth*, *æ þæd* or *wun peæt æt æ þrī a third*, and similarly *tū þædz* or *tū peets æt æ þrī two thirds*, *oef half*, as *æ oef pund*, *oef pund*, or *oef æ pund half a pound*, *oepni halfpenny*, *oepæþ halfpennyworth*.

§ 348. *c.* Multiplicatives: *simpl simple*, *dubl double*, *tribl*, *þribl threefold*, *foue-foud fourfold*, *wuns once*, *twaïs twice*, *þrī taimz three times*.

§ 349. *d.* Numerals in composition: *æ tūþri* lit. *a two (or) three*, *a few*, as *ler æm ev æ tūþri* *let them have a few*, *tupms two pence*, *fipms fivepence*, *þræpms 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.	čā, tā, (ča, ta, tə)	jī, (ji, jə)
Obj.	čī, (če)	jī, (jə)

THIRD PERSON.

Singular.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Nom.	ī, (i, ə)	it, (t)	šū, (šu, šə)
Obj.	im	it, (t)	ē(r), (ə(r)).

Plural.

Nom.	čee, (če, čə)
Obj.	čem, (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 *abed* *yes but*, *wol* *until*, *wa* *why*, beside the strong forms *aibəd*, *wail* (noun) *while*, *wai*. Examples of the first person are :

muni guə wi jə? *must I go with you?* *sali et tēmoən?* *shall I have it to-morrow?* *if id nobəd ə bit ə bras, a wodnt* (or *ad nət*) *diu sitš wāk* *if I had only a little brass (money), I would not do such work,* *al kum ən sī jə, wen i ger ə bit ə 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) ə feu* *give me a few,* *ǰe told me ǰa wər iə(r)* *they told me (that) thou wast here.* *wi or wə bān dān til* *we are going down the hill,* *sud wə len im it?* *should we lend him it?* *ǰel or ǰel stop wol wə kum* *they will stop until (while) we come.* *lets as im let us or me ask him,* *šə pərkt əz fə tpeənz wid tēn 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 ǰisen?* *canst thou do it by thyself?* *wen tət redi wil send ǰət* *when thou art ready we will send thee it.* *as or asl gi ǰe (ə) oepni* *if tə elps me,* *I shall give thee a halfpenny if thou helpest me,* *ǰat nuen se wil əs tə wo(r)* *thou art not so well*

as thou wast, *ðal* (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. *ǎt* (§ 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 *ðat* *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 ðe wi mə* I am going to take thee with me. *ji* or *jə* *sed et im it rɛr* you said that I am in the wrong, *wot did jə see tul im?* what did you say to him? *wil jə sam mə ðem tluɛz up?* will you pick up those clothes for me? *jɛv etn oɛl tmeit sue jɛl e tə diu bāt nā wol setɛdə* you have eaten all the meat so you will have to do without until Saturday, *if jə* (not *ji*) *sī mi faðe(r)*, as *im tə kum uəm* if you see my father, ask him to come home, *wi soə jə i tmiɫn* 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: *ðā* 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, *EPr.* 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. *ðām* (*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*, *hēc*, *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 beekr? has he fetched that fitch of bacon?* *i ied it wen e*

wēr et jār ās *he heard it when he was at your house*, **tiznt main** *it is not mine*, **eze funt?** *has he found it?* **gimət** *give me it*, **estet?** *hast thou it?* **wots ə dun wit?** *what has he done with it?* **šuz in ə mad ig** *she is in a bad temper*, **šu** or **šə oləs wešez ə tmundə** *she always washes (the clothes) on the Monday*, **eše** or **es šə sared tpigz?** *has she served the pigs?* **stop wol šə kumz** *stop until she comes*, **ðed** or **ðəd ə gīn me ten šilin fot** *they would have given me ten shillings for it*, **wil ðe suin bi iə(r)?** *will they soon be here?* **ðel suin bi iər if ðe kum reit uəm** *they will soon be here if they come straight (right) home*, **al sel jəm** *I will sell you them*, **kan jə 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 ; ðe beside
i, we ; jə ; ə ; šə ; ðe.

The former set is mostly used in making direct assertions, and the latter in interrogative and subordinate sentences. **i** *I* and **ə** *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 mē nā** *I will wash myself now*, **am džust bān tē don mē** *I am just going to dress myself*, **i lēd im dān i tfild** *he lay down in the field*, **kum fored lad ən sit ðe dān ən 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, ðem**, lit. *it is me, thee, her, him, us, you, them*. Note **ðemz 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 truēd Bill and he have gone down the road*, *uz en ðem we togeðer 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)*, (*wē(r)*) *our*; *ðai*, (*ði*) *thy*; *jāe(r)*, (*jē(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. *wē(r)* has been formed from *wē* after the analogy of *jē ye*, *jē(r)*, thus *jē : jē(r) :: wē : wē(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*, *estē 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.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
misen	wesen
misel	wesenz
miseln	wesel
	weseln

SECOND PERSON.

ðisen	jösen
ðisel	jösenz
ðiseln	jösel
	jöseln

THIRD PERSON.

Singular.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
i(s)sen	itsen	ösen
i(s)sel	itsel	ösel
i(s)seln	itseln	öseln

Plural.

ðösen
ðösenz
ðösel
ðöseln

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 *wə(r) our*, which is itself a new formation, § 351. There is no difference in meaning or usage between *wesen* and *wesenz*, *ðesen* and *dəsenz*. *jəsen* is used for the sing. and plural *yourself*, *yourselves*, but *jəsenz* *yourselves* has always a plural meaning.

The simplex *self* occurs in the dialect, as *ə tself seem dee on the self same day*.

4. Demonstrative.

§ 354.

Sing.	<i>ðis this</i>	<i>ðat that</i>	<i>jon you.</i>
Plural.	<i>ðiez these</i>	<i>ðem those</i>	<i>jon you.</i>

ðis and *ðiez* are often followed by *ie(r) here*, and *ðat*, *ðem* by *ðie(r)*, *there*, as *ðis ier ās wonts ə lot ə tlienin this house wants a lot of cleaning*, *dus tē 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 ə betə(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. *uə who**wot what, wits which.*Gen. *uez whose.*

uəm 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 *uə* for the masc. and fem., *wot* for the neuter. *et* is invariably used when the antecedent is expressed; in other cases we always use *uə*, *wot*. Thus: *im et sed suəz rəp he who said so is wrong*, *tman et i soə jəstədə the man whom I saw yesterday*, *tlas et i gav ə pund ə aplz tul əz etn əm oel the lass to whom I gave a pound of apples has eaten them all*, *tkoilz et tə bout dān i Windil ə vari guid the coals which thou boughtest down in Windhill are very good*, *did jə sī Ńem et did it? did you see those who did it?* *Ńem men et tə so(ə) i trued wər on trant those men whom thou sawest in the road were on the spree.*

a no(ə) uez dunt I know who has done it, *wə no(ə) uez it iz we know whose it is*, *a noə wot tə sez I know what thou sayest*, *a kən or kɔ ges uə Ńaz bīn wi I can guess with whom thou hast been*, *a duent beliv wot ə sez I don't believe what he says*; but *a duent beliv ə wād (et) i sez I don't believe a word (that) he says.*

The obj. case of *et*, but never of *uə*, *wot*, is often omitted: *tman i soə the man (whom) I saw*, *tkoilz ə 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 **ðat** is never used in the dialect either as a rel. pronoun or as a conjunction.

7. Indefinite.

§ 357.

sum *some*, **sumdi** *somebody*, **sumet** (lit. *somewhat*) *something, anything*.

out *ought*, **nout** *naught, nought*.

inif, pl. **iniu** *enough*: **gim(ə) e feu**, **nee ðaz ed iniu** *give me a few, no thou hast had enough*, **eje bried inif?** *have you enough bread?*

feu *few*, **ivri** *every*, **oel** *all*, **els** *else*, **sits** *such*, **uðe(r)** *other*.

oeðe(r) (OE. *āwðer*) *either*, **noeðe(r)** (OE. *nāwðer*) *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 **ən** (obj.) *one*, pl. **enz** *ones*, **wun ɛnuðə(r)** *one another*, **nuə**, weak form **nə** *no*, **nuəbdi** *nobody*; **nuən** *none* has no weak form. **nuən** is often used in the place of **nət**: **am nuən bān** *I am not going*, **ðat nuən tful et tē liuks** *you are not the fool you look to be.*

u(ə)-ivə(r) *whoever*, **wotivə(r)** or **tšiu-z-wot** (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>Infn.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. <i>ī</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>straiiv strive</i>	<i>streev</i>		<i>strivm</i>

<i>Infin.</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>	preəv		privm

§ 362. The pret. of all verbs of this class is a new formation. The *eə* can arise neither from the OE. singular nor plural form. From the former we should have had *uə* (§ 122) and from the latter *i* (§ 89). The only classes of verbs which regularly have *eə* 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			eə	o
	iu (§ 187)		eə	o
	ī		eu	ou
	frīz <i>freeze</i>		freəz	frozn
	tlīv <i>cleave, split</i>		tleəv	tlovnm
	tšiuuz <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. **tšiuuz** seems to be an early borrowing of the ME. West Midland form **chūsen**, which would regularly become **tšiuuz** in the dialect.

The **eə** in the pret. is not regularly developed from OE. **ēa**, which has become **iə** (§ 179), but is due to the analogy of such verbs as **weəv** *wove*, **neəd** *kneaded*. Just as we have the pp. **wovnm**, **nodn**, pret. **weəv**, **neəd**, so to the pp. **frozn**, **tlovnm**, **tšozn** there has been formed a new preterite **freəz**, **tleəv**, **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		brun
dir <i>reproach, revile</i>	der		dun
flir <i>throw</i>	fler		flun
ir <i>hang</i>	er		un
rir <i>wring</i>	rer		run
rin <i>ring</i>	ren		run
sin <i>sing</i>	sen		sun
slir <i>sling</i>	sler		slun
sprin <i>spring</i>	spreu		sprun
stin <i>sting</i>	ster		stun
strir <i>string</i>	streu		strun
swir <i>swing</i>	swer		swun
tlir <i>cling</i>	tler		tlun
drink <i>drink</i>	drenk		drukun

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
sirk <i>sink</i>	senk		sukn
slink <i>slink</i>	slenk		slukn
stirk <i>stink</i>	stenk		stukn
šrink <i>shrink</i>	šrenk		šrukn

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
3. W. Sax.	eo	ea	u	o
O. North.	e	æ	u	o
	W. ei (§ 87)	eə		o
	feit <i>fight</i>	feet		fofn

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
4. OE.	e	æ	u	o
W.	u		a	u
	brust <i>burst</i>		brast	brusn
	prust <i>thrust</i>		prast	prusn

§ 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, EEP. v. The pret. **brer** and pp. **brur** are no doubt new formations after the analogy of forms like **sen**, **sun**; 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**), **flin** (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 **rk** regularly lose the medial guttural **r** in the W. dialect. I have assumed in the Phonology (§ 274) that **r** 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. *drukɔ* (O. Icel. *drukkenn*), *sukɔ* (O. Icel. *sokkenn*), and that the remaining *ɔk*-verbs may have followed the analogy of these. This is a point well worth investigating, but of the five verbs ending in *-ɔk* in the present and preterite, Ellis has unfortunately only the pp. of *drɔk*, and I have accordingly read through all his Word-lists, Dialect tests, and Comparative Specimens to see how far the form without medial *ɔ* in the pp. extends. The following is the result: The medial *ɔ* 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 *ɔ* except at Colne Valley and at Burnley, where double forms—without and with medial *ɔ*—seem to occur (pp. 334 and 351). In the Eastern North Midland division to which my own dialect belongs the form without medial *ɔ* 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 *ɔ* 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 *ɔ*, 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_n** 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	ǣ	o
O. North.	e	æ	ē	o
1. W.	ei (§ 87)	ee (§ 70)		ou (§ 103)
	steil <i>steal</i>	steel		stoun
2. W.	ie (§ 75)	ee		oe (§ 104a)
	bie(r) <i>bear</i>	bee(r)		boen
	swie(r) <i>swear</i>	swee(r)		swoen
	šie(r) <i>shear</i>	šee(r)		šoen
	wie(r) <i>wear</i>	wee(r)		woen
3. W.	e (§ 88)	a		o
	brek <i>break</i>	brak		brok _n

§ 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 **æ** (**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>Infin.</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.	ei (§ 87)	ee (§ 371)		o
	neid knead	need		nodn
	speik speak	speek (spak)		spokn
	spreid spread	spreəd		sprodn
	treid tread	treəd		trodn
	weiv weave	weev		wovm
2. W.	ei (§ 87)	ee		e (§ 73)
	eit eat	eet		etn
3. W.	e (§ 88)	a (§ 371)		e (§ 73)
	get get	gat		getn
4. W.	i (§ 77)	a (§ 371)		ī
	gi(v)	ga(v)		gīn (§ 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. **æet**, pl. **æeton** 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
	bid <i>invite to a funeral</i>	bad		bidn
	it <i>hit</i>	at		itn
	nit <i>knit</i>	nat		nitn
	sit <i>sit</i>	sat		sitn
	slit <i>slit</i>	slat		slitn
	spit <i>spit</i>	spat		spitn
	split <i>split</i>	splat		splitn
2. W.	i	e (§ 59)		u
	dig <i>dig</i>	deg		dug
3. W.	i	a		u
	stik <i>stick</i>	stak		stuk

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. *dugr* 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>Infn.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
	OE. <i>a</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>a</i>
1. W. <i>a</i> (§ 71)	<i>taek take</i>	<i>iu</i> (§ 164)	<i>ee</i> (§ 312, 4)
		<i>tiuk</i>	<i>teen</i>
2. W. <i>oæ</i> (§ 63)	<i>droe draw</i>	<i>iu</i> (§ 164 c)	<i>oæ</i>
		<i>driu</i>	<i>droen</i>
3. W. <i>a</i>	<i>stand stand</i>	<i>ui</i> (§ 163)	<i>ui</i>
		<i>stuid</i>	<i>stuidn</i>

stuidn has its vowel from the preterite. A weak pret. and pp. *standeð* 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>Infn.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
	OE. <i>ēa</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>a(æ)</i>
	W. <i>ee</i>	<i>iu</i> (§ 164 c)	<i>ee</i> (§ 65)
	<i>slee slay</i>	<i>sliu</i>	<i>sleēn</i>

The *ee* of the present is from the past participle. *šak shake* generally has the weak pret. and pp. *šakt*; but pret. *šiu* (§ 164) and pp. *šakr* are not uncommon. The pp. of *fesak forsake* is *feseēn* (§ 312, 4).

CLASS VII.

§ 377.

	<i>Infjn.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE.	ā	ēo	ā
W.	oæ (§ 123)	iu (§ 190)	oæ
	bloæ <i>blow</i>	bliu	bloæn
	kroæ <i>crow</i>	kriu	kroæn
	moæ <i>mow</i>	miu	moæn
	noæ <i>know</i>	niu	noæn
	snoæ <i>snow</i>	sniu	snoæn
	soæ <i>sow</i>	siu	soæn
	þoæ <i>thaw</i>	þiu	þoæn
	þroæ <i>throw</i>	þriu	þroæn

þoæ was a weak verb in OE. (*pāwian* or *pāwan*); *snoæ* (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>Infjn.</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>Infjn.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE.	ea(a)	ēo	ea(a)
W.	oæ (§ 62)	e (§ 192 a)	oæ
	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>Infn.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
bend <i>bend</i>	bendēd (bent)	bendēd (bent)
bīld <i>build</i>	bēld (bīldēd)	bēld (bīldēd)
blīd <i>bleed</i>	blēdēd (bled)	blēdēd (bled)
bluid <i>bleed</i>	bluidēd	bluidēd
brīd <i>breed</i>	brēdēd (bred)	brēdēd (bred)
ēt <i>hurt</i>	ēt (ētēd)	ēt (ēt ⁿ)
fīd <i>feed</i>	fīdēd (fed)	fīdēd (fēdn)
grund <i>grind</i>	grundēd	grundēd
kest <i>cast</i>	kest (kestēd)	kestēd (kes ⁿ)
liēd <i>lead</i>	liēdēd (led)	liēdēd (lēdn)
melt <i>melt</i>	meltēd	meltēd
od <i>hold</i>	odēd (ēld)	od ⁿ (odēd)
send <i>send</i>	sendēd (sent)	sendēd (sent)
skrat <i>scratch</i>	skratēd	skratēd (skrat ⁿ)
spend <i>spend</i>	spendēd (spent)	spendēd (spent)
šuit <i>shoot</i>	šuitēd	šuitēd (šot ⁿ)
kost <i>cost</i>	kost (kostēd)	kost (kostēd)
kut <i>cut</i>	kut	kut (kut ⁿ)

<i>Infin.</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)
lit <i>light</i>	let (lited)	let (letn, lited)
mit <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>	frietəd (fret)	frietəd (fretn)
swiet <i>sweat</i>	swietəd (swet)	swietəd (swetn)
tšiet <i>cheat</i>	tšietəd (tšet)	tšietəd (tšetn)
triet <i>treat</i>	tret (trietəd)	tretn (trietəd)

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)
diæl <i>deal</i>	diæld (delt)	diæld (delt)
driem <i>dream</i>	driemd (dremt)	driemd (dremt)
en <i>hang</i>	end	end
eu <i>hew</i>	eud	eud (eun)
fil <i>feel</i>	fild (felt)	fild (felt)
iə(r) <i>hear</i>	iəd	iəd
leə <i>lay</i>	leəd	leəd (leən)
lein <i>lean</i>	leind	leind
len <i>lend</i>	lend	lend
lien <i>learn</i>	liend	liend
liəv <i>leave</i>	liəvd (left)	liəvd (left)
lig <i>lie down</i>	ligd	ligd
loiz <i>lose</i>	loizd (lost)	loizd (lost)
mien <i>mean</i>	miend (ment)	miend (ment)
nīl <i>kneel</i>	nīld (nelt)	nīld (nelt)
riu <i>rue</i>	riud	riud (riun)
see <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
šəev <i>shave</i>	šəəvd	šəəvd
šeu <i>show</i>	šeud	šeud (šeun)
šū <i>shoe</i>	šūd	šūd
tel <i>tell</i>	teld	teld

<i>Infn.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
tlueð <i>clothe</i>	tlueðd	tlueðd
tšeu <i>chew</i>	tšeud	tšeud (tšeun)
wokn <i>wake, awake</i>	woknd	woknd
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 *leə, leəd, leəd (leən)* in speaking of a hen, pigeon, etc.; but in other cases *leə* 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 mē dān I will lie (me) down, al lig it ə tflue(r) I will lay it on the floor, ðe leəd or ligd wol ðe wē tē lat fē ðe wāk they lay until they were too late for their work, wi ligd or leəd ez dān we lay down, ðev leəd (ligd or leən) oel tbleəm ə 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>Infn.</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 (krept)	kriþt (krepn, krept)
kus <i>kiss</i>	kust	kust (kusn)
reik <i>reach</i>	reikt	reikt
slip <i>sleep</i>	slipt (slept)	slipt (slept)
swip <i>sweep</i>	swipt (swept)	swipt swept

<i>Infin.</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
pīp <i>peep</i>	pept (pīpt)	pept (pīpt)
sīk <i>seek</i>	sīkt (sout)	sīkt (sout)
pink <i>think</i>	pout	pout
wōk <i>work</i>	wōkt (rout)	wōkt (rout)
mak <i>make</i>	meəd	meəd

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 missest*, *misses*, *raizez risest*, *rises*, *wišež 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*, *eits 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 *-əd*, *-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), *-ŋ* after gutturals (§ 271), and *-m* after labials (§ 270). The past participle of weak verbs ends in *-əd*, *-d*, *-t*. See §§ 381-3.

Infinitive: The infinitive has no special ending just as in lit. Engl.

Paradigms.

§ 385. The conjugation of *en hang* and *brek break* will serve as models.

Indic. Pres. Sing. 1.	<i>en</i>	<i>brek</i>
	2. <i>enz</i>	<i>breks</i>
	3. <i>enz</i>	<i>breks</i>
Plur.	<i>en</i>	<i>brek</i>
Indic. Pret. Sing.	<i>end</i>	<i>brak</i>
Plur.	<i>end</i>	<i>brak</i>
Imper. Sing. and Plur.	<i>en</i>	<i>brek</i>
Infin.	<i>en</i>	<i>brek</i>
Pres. Part.	<i>enin</i>	<i>brekin</i>
Past Part.	<i>end</i>	<i>brokn</i>

§ 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 brokɔ <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 brokɔ <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 brokɔ <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, wē kan or kr
ǫǎ, tǎ, tē ,, ,,	jī, jē ,, ,,
ī, e } ,, ,,	ǫee, ǫe, ǫē ,, ,,
šǔ, šē } ,, ,,	

Pret.	
ai, a, i kud or kəd	wī, wē kud or kəd
ǫǎ, tǎ, tē ,, ,,	jī, jē ,, ,,
ī, e } ,, ,,	ǫee, ǫe, ǫē ,,
šǔ, šē } ,, ,,	

Affirmatively with *not*.

Pres.	Pret.
ai, a, i, kanet or kǎnt	ai, a, i kudnt or kədnt
etc.	etc.

INTERROGATIVELY.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
kan ai, a, i ?	kan wī, wē ?
„ ḏǎ, tā, tē ?	„ jī, jē ?
„ ĭ, ē ?	„ ḏee, ḏe, ḏe ?
„ šǔ, šē ?	

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, **kəd** are used both as an infin. and past part., unless, as is more probable, the use of **kud**, **kəd**, in such cases, is due to the contamination of two constructions, as **a ius tē kud** or **kəd diut** *I used to be able to do it*, **ad ē dunt** if **id kud** (never **kəd**) *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 sēe** *I dare say*.

Present.	Pret.
ai, a, i dāē(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 **səd**, **st**.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a sal	wī sal
aisl, asl } ais, as }	wīsl, wəsl wīs, wəs
ǫǫ sal	jī, jə sal
ǫǫsl } ǫǫs }	jīsl, jəsl jīs, jəs
ī sal	
īsl } īs }	ǫee, ǫe, ǫe sal
sū, še sal	ǫeesl, ǫesl, ǫesl
šūsl, šesl } šūs, šes }	ǫees, ǫes, ǫes

Pret.

ai, a, i sud or səd } aist, ast }	wī, wə sud or səd wīst, west
ǫǫ, tā, tē sud or səd } ǫǫst }	jī, jə sud or səd jīst, jest
ī, e sud or səd } īst }	ǫee, ǫe, ǫe sud or səd
šū, še sud or səd } šūst, šest }	ǫeest, ǫest, ǫest

Affirmatively with *not*.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>	
ai, a salnt	}	wī, we, salnt	
ai, a sânt		wī, we sânt	
aisl, asl net		wīsl, wesl net	
ais, as net		wīs, wes net	
ǫǎ salnt or sânt	}	jī, je salnt or sânt	
ǫǎsl, ǫǎs net		jīsl, jesl net	
		jīs, jes net	
ī salnt, sânt	}	{	ǫee, ǫe, ǫe salnt or sânt
īsl, īs net			„ „ „ slnet
šū, še salnt or sânt			ǫees, ǫes, ǫes net
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 ?
„ ǫǎ, tā, tē ?	„ jī, je ?
„ ī, ē ?	„ ǫee, ǫe, ǫe ?
„ šū, še ?	

Pret.

sud ai, a, i ?	sud wī, we ?
„ ǫǎ, tā, tē ?	„ jī, je ?
„ ī, ē ?	„ ǫee, ǫe, ǫe ?
„ 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*, *səd*, but only in usage. The former are never used except in combination with the personal pronouns, as *aset bi tē-moēn I shall have it by to-morrow*, *ðest e guēn if ðed kud they should have gone if they had been able*, *tmen sl (never s) et the men shall have it*, *ði faðe səd gim(ə) e feu thy father should give me a few*. But the difference in use between *s* and *sl*, *st* and *səd* 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 *mēn* which expresses a necessity dependent upon the will of a person, as *a mēn get mi wāk duin bi tē-nīt I must get my work done by to-night*, *je mēn 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, *mēn* is sometimes used to express *may*, *can*, as *ða mēn pink wot tē laiks bed ðal e tē 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 *mēd* (§ 393), which generally means *might*, is also used as a preterite of *mun*, as *šu sed ðe mēd oēðer 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, wē mun or mēn

„ „ munet or muent

mun wī, wē ?

munet or muent wī, wē ?

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 þinks 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 reþ 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 weē* = Lowland Scotch *thay byd cum thys way* with *ðe mēn kum ðis weē* = 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 **mēe**, 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 mēe or mē

etc.

Plur.

wī, wē mēe or mē

etc.

	Pret.	
<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i mud or mēd etc.		wī, wē mud or mēd etc.

Affirmatively with *not*.

Pres.	Pret.
ai, a, i meent	ai a, i mudnt
„ „ „ mēnet	„ „ „ mudnet
etc.	etc.

INTERROGATIVELY.

	Present.	
<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
mē ai, a, i ?		mēē wī, wē ?
mēē dā, tā, tē ?		etc.
etc.		

The *e* of *mēē* regularly disappears before a following vowel (§ 193). After the analogy of *mē i ? may I ? mē e ? may he ?* I have often heard *mē wē ? may we ?* etc.

	Pret.	
mud ai, a, i ?		mud wī, wē ?
etc.		etc.

Interrogatively with *not*.

Pres.	Pret.
meent ai, a, i ?	mudnt ai, a, i ?
etc.	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 ði** *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*, **ðe guen uem** *they have gone home*, **ðe 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.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i ev or e } aiv, av, iv }		{ wī we ev or e wiv wev
ðā, tā, te ez } ðāz, tāz, tez }		{ jī, je ev or e jiv,jev
ī, e, ez } īz, ez } šū, še ez } šūz, šez }		{ ðe, ðe ev or e ðeev, ðev, ðev

<i>Sing.</i>	Pret.	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i, ed } aid, ad, id } čā, tā, te ed } čād, tād, ted } ī, e, ed } īd, ed } šū, še ed } šūd, šed }	Pret.	{ wī, wē ed { wīd, wēd { jī, jē ed { jīd, jēd { čē, čē ed { čēed, čēd, čēd
	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.

<i>Sing.</i>	Present.	<i>Plur.</i>
ev ai, a, i ? ez čā, es tā or te ? ez ī or e ? es šū, es še ? } eše ? }	Present.	e wī or wē ? e jī or jē ? e čēe, čē or čē ?
ed ai, a, i ? etc.	Pret.	ed wī, wē ? 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 *šem menz bñn vari guid tē mē those men have been very good to me, tladz ez gen mē sumet the boys have given me something, uz ets dun sē mitš for im we who have done so much for him, ez šem men sīn šē ? have those men seen thee? es taplz guen bad ? have the apples gone bad? The same also applies to the first person, as its mī ets dunt it is I who have done it, mī ets ed sē 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 *šem men diu šē wāk vari wīl those men do their work very well ; but šemz tmen et duz šē wāk 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 *-aš*, e. g. *bindas* beside *bindaš*.

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*, *ðer at it egiæn they are at it again*; but *ðe bān uem they are going home*, *we selin em et œpni 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 tē bouts nuen guid* *the bread which thou boughtest is not good*, *šes þinkin e gu(œ)in she is thinking of going*.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i am } aim, am, im }		{ wī, wē āe(r) { wī(r), wē(r)
ðā āt, tē āt } ðāt, tāt, tet }		{ jī, jē āe(r) { jī(r), jē(r)
ī iz, e iz } īz, ez } šū iz, še iz } šüz, šez }		{ ðee, ðe, ðo āe(r) { ðee(r), ðe(r), ðe(r)

	Pret.	
<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i wo(r) or wə(r) etc.		wī, we wo(r) or wə(r) etc.
	Infin.	bī, be
	Pres. Part.	bī-in
	Past	„ bīn

AFFIRMATIVELY WITH *not*.

	Present.	
<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i amet } aim, am, im net }		{ wī, we ānt { wī, we net
ǫǎ, tǎ, te ānt } ǫǎt, tǎt, tet net }		{ jī, je ānt { jī, je net
ī, e iznt } īz, ez net }		{ ǫee, ǫe, ǫe ānt { ǫee, ǫe, ǫe net
šū, še iznt } šūz, šez net }		

	Pret.	
ai, a, i wornt ai, a, i we-net etc.		wī, we wornt wī, we we-net etc.

INTERROGATIVELY.

	Present.	
am ai, a, i ? ǎǫǎ, ǎtǎ, ǎte ? izī, izē ? iz šū, še ? } išū, išē ? }		ǎwī, ǎwe ? ǎjī, ǎje ? ǎǫee, ǎǫe, ǎǫe ?

<i>Sing.</i>	Pret.	<i>Plur.</i>
wor ai, a, i ?		wowī, wowe ?
woďǎ, wotǎ, wote ?		wojī, woje ?
wor, ĭ, e ?	}	woďee, woďe, woďe ?
wošŭ, woše ?		

INTERROGATIVELY WITH *not*.

Present.	
amet ai, a, i ?	ānt wī, wē ?
ātnďǎ, ātntǎ ?	}
ātntē ?	
iznt ĭ, e ?	}
iznt šŭ, še ?	

Pret.

wornt ai, a, i ?	wornt wī, wē ?
etc.	etc.

In forms like *ātnt 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 jēt the coals are not done yet*, *ěez lots on em dān trued there are lots of them down the road*, *ěemz or ěem e vari guidnz those are very good ones*, *tladz ez or e bān wi jē the lads are going with you*, *ěez fouks ets or et er oles grumlin there are people who are always grumbling*, *mī ets se puēli I who am so poorly*, *ěī 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 *eī* 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**, **bəd a kānt 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 mē 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 **kəd 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 } ail, al }	{ wī, wē wil wīl, wēl
čā, tā, tē wil } čāl, tāl, tēl }	{ jī, jē wil jīl, jēl
ī, e wil } īl, el }	{ čee, če, če wil čeel, čel, čel
šū, še wil } šūl, šel }	

Pret.

ai, a, i wod or wed } aid, ad, id }	{ wī, wē wod or wed wīd, wēd
čā, tā, tē wod or wed } čād, tād, tēd }	{ jī, jē wod or wed jīd, jēd
ī, e wod or wed } īd, ed }	{ čee, če, če wod or wed čeed, čed, čed
šū, še wod or wed } šūd, šed }	

AFFIRMATIVELY WITH *not*.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a wilnt or wient etc.	wī, we wilnt or wient etc.

Pret.

ai, a, i wodnt } aid, ad, id net } etc.	wī, we wodnt } wid, wed net } etc.
---	--

INTERROGATIVELY.

Present.

wil ai, a, i ?	wil wī, we ?
wil čā, tā, tə ? } witā, wite ? }	wil jī, jə ?
wil ĭ, ə ? } wil šŭ, šə ? }	wil čee, če, če ?

Pret.

wod ai, a, i ? etc.	wod wī, we ? etc.
------------------------	----------------------

INTERROGATIVELY WITH *not*.

Present.

wilnt, wient ai, a, i ? etc.	wilnt, wient wī, we ? etc.
---------------------------------	-------------------------------

Pret.

wodnt ai, a, i ? etc.	wodnt wī, 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, dunot**, 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	wī, we diu
ďǎ, tǎ, tē duz	jī, jē diu
ī, e duz } šǔ, šē duz }	ďee, ěe, ěe diu

Interrogatively.

diu ai, a, i ?	də or di wī, we ?
duz ďǎ, dustǎ, dustē ?	də or di jī, jē ?
duz ī, e ? duz šǔ, dušē ? }	də or di ďee, ěe, ěe ?

The verb *do* is not used so frequently in asking questions as in lit. Engl.: **wot pinstē, sal wē guē?** lit. *what thinkest thou, shall we go?* **wod e diut, pink jē?** *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*, *oekədli* *awkwardly*; but we have the stress on the suffix in *siuelī* *surely*, *økuədinlái* *accordingly*.

ā *how*, *ā-ivə(r)* old people say *āmivə(r)* *however* which seems to have been contaminated with *āsəmivə(r)* *howsoever*, with the particle *sem* = the O. Dan. *sum*, O. Icel. *sem*; *apm* (lit. *happen*), *me bi* *perhaps*, *nobed* lit. *not but, only*, *oləs* *always*, *oməst* *almost*, *tiu* *too, also* (instead of *tiu* we very often use *ən oəl* lit. *and all*, *it wər ə vari guidn ən oəl* *it was a very good one too*, *aim bān ən oəl* *I am going too*), *vari* *very*, *wīl* *well*. But when *well* begins the sentence we use *wel* just as in lit. Engl., as *wel, a niver ied sits̃ ən ə pīr i oəl mi boən deəz* *well, I never heard such (an) a thing in all my born days*; but *its oəl vari wīl* *it is all very well*, *šuz nuən sē wīl tē-deə* *she is not very well to-day*.

sue, weak form *sē* *so*. Instead of *sue* we often use *šat*, as *i wē šat mad* *he was so angry*, *šē wē šat week wol šē 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*, *ie(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*, *jestenit* *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-tnit* *to-morrow (the) night*, *te-nit* *to-night*, *ðen* *then*, *wen* *when*.

Affirmative and negative particles: *ai* *yes* (*jes* 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. *afte(r)* *after*, *bə-fue(r)*, *e-fue(r)*, *fue(r)* *before*, *bə-twīn*, *twīn* *between*, *bi*, weak *bə* *by*, *bə-int* *behind*, *bin* *within*, *dān* *down*, *e*, *ev* (before vowels) *of*, *e-bāt*, *bāt* *about*, *without*, *e-būn*, *būn* *above*, *e-giæn*, *giæn* *against*, *e-ler* *e* *along of*, *on account of*, *e-mer* *among*, *e-nent* *opposite*, *e-said*, *bə-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), *intə*, *intev* (before vowels), *intul* *into*, *niē(r)* *near*, *nobed* *except*, *on* (weak form *ə*) *on*, *of*, *oue(r)*, *ove(r)* *over*, *sin* *since*, *tə*, *tev* (before vowels), *tul* *to*, *priu*, *pre* *through*, *from*, *undə(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: **bed** *but*, **bē-kos**, **kos** *because*, **en** *and*, **et** *that* (**đat** is never used as a conjunction in the dialect), **if** *if*, **noeđe(r)** *neither*, **oěđe(r)** *either*, **ně(r)** *nor* (after comparatives *than*, **betě nēr i pout** *better than I thought*), **o(r)**, **e(r)** *or*, **đoe** *although*, **wol** *until*, **that** (**stop wol e kumz** *stop until he comes*, **še we đat badli wol đe 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_r. 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 buəp̄ laf ət 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·ri·və ðiəz ə tfaks ə tkeəs, suə dʒust od jə din, frend,
ən bi kwaiət wol iv dun. ākrɔ!

4. ·aim siuər a iəd əm seə—sum ə ðem fouks ət went
p̄riu tuəl p̄in frə tfəst ðəsenz,—þat a did, [seəf] siuər
i·nif,—

5. ət tʃurɪst sun isen, ə gət lad ə nain, niu is faðə voiz
ət wuns, ðo(ə) it ·wo sə kwɪər ən skwiəkin, ən ad trāst ·im
tə speik t'riup̄ oni deə, ai, a ·wod ðat.

6. ən toud wumən əsen l tel oni on jə ət laf nā, ən tel jə
streit of, tiu, bāt mitš boðə(r), if jəl nobəd as ə(r), oə! wiənt
šə?—

7. ət oni reət šu teld it ·mī wen i ast ə(r), tū ə p̄rī taimz
ouə(r), šu did, ən ·šū outnt tə bi ren i sitš [ən] ə point əz
ðis, wot p̄ink 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. Harken!

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, ʃūd tel jə, ā, wiər ən wen ʃə fan
dʹrukɾə ānd ət ʃə koəlz ər uzbn.

9. ʃu sweə ʃə so(ə) im wi ər oən īn, ligin reit ət ful lenʃ,
ə tgrund, in iz guid sundə koit, tlois bi dʹuər ə tās, dān ət
tkoənər ə jon loin.

10. i wə ruərin əweə, sez ʃū, fər oəl twāld laik ə puəli
bān, ər ə litl las in ə friət.

11. ən ʃat apmd, əz ər ən ə douter-i-loə kom þriu tbak
jād frə īnin twet tluəz āt tə drai ə tweʃin deə.

12. wol tketl wə boilin fə tʹiə, wun fain brīt sumər
aftənuin, nobəd ə wik sin kum tnekst þēzdə.

13. ən, di jə noə? a nivə liənd nə muə nə ʃis ə ʃat
biznəs up tə tə·deə, əs siuər əz mi neəm z dʒon ʃepəd, ən a
duənt wont tiu oəʃə(r), ʃiə nā!

14. ən su(ə) am bān uəm tə mi supə(r). guid nīt, ən
duənt bi sə redi tə kro(ə) ouər ə bodi ə·giən, wen ə toəks ə
ʃis ʃat ə tuʃə(r).

15. its ə weək fuil ət preəts bāt riəzn. ən ʃats mai last
wād. 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 tren ās,

4. wiə šl tšons tə find ðat drukr 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 þiŋ!

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 Ɔ T'LUƏZ LAINZ.

ai, Greəs, las, it wər oəl ouər ə bit əv ə tluəs kuəd. am
 nət wun ə tsuət tə guə peilin up ən dān dirin fouk ouə(r),
 əz ə riul; Ɔa noəz Ɔat. wot ʼai wont is piəs ən kwaiətnəs,
 bəd if fouk wiənt let mə ev it [or et], al mak əm sit up fot,
 5 əz oni wumən ʼwod ət əd ər oən weə tə mak i twāld, ən ə lot
 ə bānz tə mak ən mend fo(r), nivə neəm ə uzbn ət nivə
 blakliədəd ə greət ə wešt ə wində sin wed wə wo(r). Ɔa
 noəz əz wīl əz ʼai noə wot ə gēt wešin ai ev ivri wik—ə lot
 ə muki smoks ən skāts, ət jə mə boil ən betə boil, ən Ɔen bi
 10 niəli əz bad əz wen jə bəʒan. Ɔe duənt koəl it tgriəzi miln
 fə nout. tiuzdə z oləs bīn mai wešin deə fə Ɔiəz siks jiə bak
 ə muə(r). a oləs put t'luəs tə stīp tniit əʼfuə(r), ən get up ət
 faiv əʼtlok i tmoənin, əʼfuə Ben ən tbānz guəz tə Ɔə wāk,
 ən gets tsetpan əʒeət, ən z ivri tlāt āt suin aftə brekfəs
 15 taim, if Ɔəz ə guid druft, fər if Ɔəz wun ʒiə muə nər əʼnuðər
 ət maks Ben liuk blak its ə lot ə tluəz iəin əʼbāt.

Ɔats bin mai we(ə) ə gu(ə)in on, ən šuz noən it əz wīl əz
 iv noən it misen. wol Ɔis apmd wi wər əz guid neəbəz əz
 nīd bī. wi mud fratš ə bit nā ən Ɔen ouə tbānz—fə Ɔat
 20 Siuzi ə ēz iz ə reit ʼteəstril əv ə las, ən giz āə Džoni sum reə
 slaps sumtaimz—bəd wiv nivər ed nə boðə tə miən out wol
 nā. ən if təl bəʼlīv mə, las, av dun muə fə Ɔat Ɔiə wumən
 nər if šəd bīn mi oən sistə(r). a negʼlektəd mi oən uəm tə

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 sometimes—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 theer woman nor if shoo'd been my awn sister. I ne-

węst on ə wen šə wə ligin in ə tlast bān ; av swild tpsaidž
 25 duznz ə taimz wen its bīn ē tēn ; ən a wə nivər ə'gīən takin
 keər ə tās for ə wen šəz wontəd tə guə tə tmītin. šūz ə
 grand ən tə guə tə tmītin, šū iz đat ; bəd a oləs sed, ən al
 se(ə) ə'gīən, ət đem ət prə'fesəz tə bi sə piuər ən guid əz oləs
 twāst wen đə kum tə bi reit rekəd up. a wuns niu ə pāsanz
 30 douter ət didnt no(ə) ā tə frēm tə weš ə pot up, ən šə kəd
 fešn tə guə tə t'šapil ivri sundə i twik. bəd jə duənt no(ə)
 u(ə) is sānd wol jəv bodmd əm reit ; ən if onibodi kəd ə
 teld mə p̄ri wik sin ət Meəri Džeglz əd ə dun əs šu ez dun tə
 mə, ast ə p̄roən d'ištlāt i đə feəs ən teld əm đə wə nuən
 35 wot đə out tə bī. bəd đəz nout tə bi sed fot. đes sum
 fouk əd disieɔv ə maiklskoup, đe sə dīp.

wel, əz a wə telin đə, av oləs wešt ə t'iuzdə đis moni ə
 jiə(r), fər a laik tə gu(ə) āt ə bit əv ə mundə, wen iv getn
 əm đə sundə tluəz brušt ən saidəd ə'weə, ən a mak nout ə
 40 wešin ən beəkin tə-geđər ət tbak end ə twik, wen
 jə səd bi tliənin. suə tiuzdə z mai deə, ən šu noəz it.
 wel, ə fotnit sin kum jəstədə, a gat up ət faiv ə'tlok, əz
 iuzl, ən went at it laik ə oəs wol ə'bāt brekfəs taim. đen
 a tiuk t'luəs kuəd ən pout ad bi getin ə tūp̄ri p̄iəz āt. bəd,
 45 wod tə bə'līv it ? Meəri əd guən ən putn ər oən kuəd āt
 ən getn it ful ə tluəz. a kəd ādli bə'līv mi oən īn. a nivə
 niu ə weš wol wednzdə ə'fuər i oəl mi laif, su(ə) a guəz up
 tul ər, ən a sez, 'wots tmīənin ə đis laik ?' 'tmīənin ə
 wot ?' šu sez, əz inisnt əz ə stuft miul. 'didnt tə no(ə) it
 50 wə mai wešin moənin ?' a sez. 'apm a did,' šu sez, 'ən
 apm a didnt, bəd a spuəz av əz mitš reit tə inə mai tluəz āt
 əz đā ez tə inə đain.' đis netld mə ; su(ə) a sez, 'đa 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 knaw 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 knaw who is sahd 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'dishclaht 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 Weddinsday 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 knaw 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 ət tiuzdē z mai deə, ən su(ə) al þerək ðə tē get ðem
 tlāts ə ðain āt ə truəd əs suin əs tē kan.' 'uə tē toəkin
 55 tul?' šu sez. 'ða noəz vari wīl u(ə) im toəkin tul,' a sez,
 'suə let s e nə bōðə(r).' ðen šu tēnz rānd ən šu sez, 'av əz
 mitš reit tē ðis grund ən tē ðat tluəspuəst əz ðā ez, ən al sī
 ðə fat əfuər al tak əm dān, suə nā ða noəz.' 'al pūl əm
 dān if tē duznt,' a sez. 'if tē duz ðal get ði topin pūld,' šu
 60 sez. 'ən uəl pūl it?' a sez; 'uəl pūl it, Meəri Džeglz?'
 ən a went up tul ə tē šeu ər a wə nuən fleəd on ə(r), nər oni
 sitš laik. 'ðal sī uə,' šu sez, 'suə get intē tās wi ðə.' a wə
 sum ən mad, ða mə bi siuə(r), su(ə) a sez, 'get intē tās
 ðisen, jə oud þin; uə stāvđ tkat?' 'uə kudnt þoil tē kīp
 65 wun?' šu sez. 'uə boild d'īštlāt up wi tbroþ?' sez ai.
 'uə senz ðə bānz āt i regz?' sez šū. 'uə z reŋ i ðər iəd?'
 sez ai. 'ðā āt, ən oəl bə'leŋin ðə,' šu sez.

a wornt bān tē stand sitš leŋwidž əz ðat oni lorə(r),
 su(ə) a þriu mi kuəd dān ən ran intē tās ən gat tkāvin
 70 naif. ðen a fliu ət ə kuəd wi it in ə džifi. bəd ad nə suinə
 bə'gun ə seəgin wi it nə šə rušəz at mə wi tlorə bruš ən
 ramz it intē mi feəs, fər oəl it wə kuvəd wi wet ən muk.
 ad sitš ən ə muki feəs əz ða nivə soə sin tē wə boən. bəd
 a wə nuən bān tē bi bet, su(ə) a fotšt mi oən lorə bruš, ən
 75 aftə rubin it i tsludž i tmidl ə truəd a went ən peəntəd ivri
 reg ət šəd inin āt wi it. Meəri ðen fotšt ə peəlful ə sudz ən
 þriu əm ouər āə duəstnz, bəd a gat ə pigin ful ə tseəm suət
 ə stuf ən let ər ev it feər i tfeəs. ə reglə krād əd getn rānd
 bi ðis taim, ən tladz kept sinin āt oəl suəts ə lou stuf, ən
 80 wot əd ə bīn tupšot on it oəl a duənt no(ə) if āə Ben ednt
 apmd tē kum uəm təv 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'dishelaht 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 džust
 85 əz it wo(r), ən beəd əm slap on tøv 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·gion tøv 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 bīzm ednt guən ən kut mi lain
 90 dān, ən oəl mi tluəz wə ligin ə tfluə(r). a faiəd up ən a
 went tøv 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·gion. wot əd
 95 ə kum tə pas if it ednt tōnd 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 þiəz 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 jurist las. þiəz 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·gion '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·giv ə(r); nivə wol i liv; tnasti guid-
 fə-nout! after oəl ət iv dun for ər ən oəl, ən nivə tšəədžd
 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 ligin' 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 ovver
 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
 gotten 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 reyt? So dew I.
 I don't knaw what we've hed to fall aht abaht; an' I've 135

ǰa wons tǰ bi reit? suǰ diu ai. a duǰnt noǰ wot wǰv ed
 tǰ foǰl āt ǰ'bāt; ǰn av dǰust bin se(ǰ)in ǰt if ivǰ ǰǰ wǰr ǰ
 115 wumǰn ǰt i ǰout out ǰ'bāt it wǰ ǰī. kum in wi ǰǰ. av
 bin evin ǰ bit ǰ frendli tǰat wi Greǰs iǰ(r). tketl z on,
 ǰn av ǰ fati keǰk i tuvǰm, ǰn a dǰǰ seǰ ǰez ǰ drop ǰ
 Dǰǰemeǰkǰ sumwiǰ(r). sit ǰǰ dǰn, 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 bī 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 bād pops āt ivri āər ən šāts 'kukū'
 əstied ə straikin, ən šāts wuns ivri oef āər 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 jurə tšaps ət wər in,
 ən ət əbāt sevm ə'tlok ðe bə-gan ə mustrin tə'geðə(r). wol
 10 ðə wə weətin ðiə fər əm oəl tēnin 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'teen,' sed jurə Stroəbəri, kos av kum þrī mail ə pəpəs
 tə fotš it.' t'aim kom ət last fər əm tə šak, ən if jəd nobəd
 sīn əm erin on t'əəbl tə sī wot numəz wə tēnd 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 ə'tlok 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 tlap t'lok on t'əəbl 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 uɔ it up ə'gɪən twoəl, ən set tpendləm wegin, ðe
 went tə bed; bəd ðed nuən bɪn in moni minits ə'fuə ðə iəd 30
 sumət šāt 'kukū!' 'wot ðə erəment s ðat?' sed Bili.
 'neə, ai kānt tel,' sed Džini. 'am siuər a iəd sumdi šāt
 kukū,' sed Bili. 'suə did ai, Bili,' sed twaif. Bili gat up,
 strak ə līt, ðen went dān-tsteəz. i liukt oəl up ən dān,
 bə'ɪnt 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, 'ðats pleən i'nif, bi
 gum!' ən džumpt āt ə bed, strak ə līt, ran dān-tsteəz, gat
 od ə tpuəkər ən bə'gan tə unt up ən dān ə'gɪən. 'a kɔ sɪ
 nout dān iə(r), Džini,' i sed, aftə liukin up ən dān fər ə'bāt 40
 ten minits, 'džust fɪl if ðəz onibodi undə tbed.' 'neə, bi
 gum, Bili; brɪɔ tɪt ən kum ən liuk fə ðisen.' 'ðat nuən
 fleəd, ā tə?' sed Bili, bə'ginin tə bi frɪnd isen, ən diðərin
 wol ə kəd ādli od tkanl i tstik. 'neə, am nət ə bit fleəd,'
 šu sed, 'bəd av iəd fouk se(ə) ət twelv ə'tlok ət nɪt s t'aim 45
 ət bogədz bə'gin tə nok ə'bāt, ən its džust ə'bāt twelv nā.'
 ðat 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, mǝðə(r)!'
 skriəmd Džini, þɪŋkin Bili əd sɪn sumət. Bili kuvəd iseln
 ouə tiəd wi t'luəz ən krept dān tə tbodm ə tbed. id getn 50
 sə fāe dān ət wun əv is fɪt uɔ ə bit ouə tbodm, ən tkitlin
 bi-in upsteəz ən wontin sumət tə leək wi, gat od ə Bili tuəz
 wi it tloəz. 'mǝðə(r)!' Bili šātəd, əz i dregd iz leg up.
 'þɪvz!' skriəmd Džini, əs šu kuvəd ə'sen ouə tiəd. noəðər
 on əm dēst stē fər ə'bāt ten minits. ət last Džini sed, 55
 'Bili! Bili!' 'od ði din las.' 'dus tə þɪŋk ðis ās əz
 oəntəd, Bili?' 'am siuər it iz,' sed Bili, 'ən al flit tfəst þɪŋ
 ə mundə moənin. a niə bə'lɪvd i bogədz ə'fuə(r), bəd a kɔ
 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 þɪŋkin šəd sɪn sumət, flopt ouə tiəd tiu.
 in ə bit, ivɪrɪþɪŋ bi-in kwaiət, Džini popt ər iəd āt ə bed

65 ɛ'giɛn. 'Bili, a wiš it wə moənin,' šu sed. 'suə diu ai,'
 70 sed Bili, ɛz ɛ flopt iz iəd āt. 'am feən ʒā iəd it ɛz wil ɛz
 mī, ɛr els ʒa məd apm ɛ ɔut ad bin driəmin.' 'it wə nuə
 driəmin, Bili, fə noəðər on ɛz ɛd bīn ɛslip.' ʒe buəɔ leəd
 lisnin, ɛn ivripiɛ wə sə kwaiət ʒe kəd iə t'lok tikin dān-
 tsteəz. 'kukū!' wə šātəd ɛ'giɛn. 'jonz tseəm din ɛ'giɛn,'
 75 šu sed; 'am siuər its dān-tsteəz. gu(ə) ɛn ev ɛ'nuðə liuk.'
 'a duənt noə wiə tkanl 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 tkanl. nā Džini ɛd uɔ ɛ frok ɛn skōts on ɛ neəl ɛt
 75 t'op ɛ tsteəz, ɛn Bili apmd tə tutš ɛm wen i wər untin
 fə tkanl, ɛn ʒe kom tumlin on im. i džumpt intə bed
 wi sitš fuəs ɛt i nokt iz waif āt ɛ tuðə said. 'māðə(r)!
 ɔivz!' skriəmd Džini, ɛn šu opmd twində ɛn šātəd 'elp!'
 ɛ plīsmən ɛt wə džust pasin, ɔirəkin sumət wə rɛɔ 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 ɔivz ɛ bogədz i
 tās.' Bili gat ɛ lit, ɛn im ɛn tplīsmən siətšt buəɔ upsteəz
 85 ɛn dān, bəd kəd find nout. 'jə fə'gat tə liuk undə tbed,'
 sed Bili. ɛ'weə tplīsmən went upsteəz, ɛn Bili ɛn twaif
 krept aftər im. nout wə fun undə tbed, suə tplīsmən sed ɛt
 ʒə must ɛ bin mis'teən. wol ʒə wər upsteəz tbed šātəd
 'kukū' ɛ'giɛn. dān kom tplīsmən, tū steps ɛt wuns, ɛn
 90 Bili ɛn twaif krept aftər im. ɛ siətš wə ʒen meəd i ivri
 niuk ɛn koənə(r), īvm undə t'iepot ɛn tsoltsele(r), bəd
 nout wə fun. 'ʒes sumət kwier ɛ'bāt ʒis,' sed tplīsmən.
 'ʒes sumət vari kwie(r),' Džini sed. 'e jə ivər iəd
 sitš dinz ɛz ʒem i tās ɛ'fuə(r)?' tplīsmən ast. 'niver ɛ'fuə
 95 tə-nīt,' Džini sed. 'wel,' sed tplīsmən, bə'ginin tə bi ɛs
 fleəd ɛz oəðə Bili ɛ twaif, ɛn gu-in ɛz wait ɛz ɛ šīt, 'as bi
 rānd ɛ'giɛn 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'giɛn, ɛn džust ɛz ʒed getn intə bed ʒe iəd 'kukū' wuns

muə(r). ‘wel, ðis kaps oəl ət 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 kɹ find nout?’ ‘neə, wi məd džust əz
 wil stop wiə wə āər ən kīp wokɹ wol moənin.’ ðe wispəd
 tə wun ən·uðə wol tū ətlok, 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 kɹ
 find it āt.’ ‘diu, Bili,’ šu sed. Bili let tkanl, krept pratli
 dān-tsteəz, ən piəkt isen i trokin tšəə(r), bəd i suin fel
 əslip. i didnt iə tbəd šāt wen it wər oəf past tū, nə Džini 110
 noəðə(r), fə šəd guən tə slip tiu. Bili wokɹd džust əfue
 þrī ətlok, ən findin id bīn əslip, i dlanst rānd tās, bəd i soə
 nout. in ə bit tbəd kom āt ən šātəd ‘kukū’ þrī taimz.
 Bili kest iz īn up ət t’lok wen ə iəd it fāst 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 ət 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 bād 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 eɹments ez
 it getn ðiə(r)?’ Džini sed. ‘neə, a kan nət tel,’ sed Bili.
 ðe buəþ traid tə get ət 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 wokɹ niəli oəl tnīt. kil it fāst þin,
 ən let s e nə muə boðə wi it.’ tlast ət i iəd ə·bāt Bili ən is 130
 kukū tlok, i wə fiksin ə fāntn for it tə drinək āt on, ən ə
 boks for it tə eit āt on, ə·said ə toil wiər it kept popin it iəd
 āt.

V.

UF Z TĚ BI TMEĚSTĚ(R)?

5 δis əz ə kwešn ət oft kumz up fə dis'kušn, ən wen ə niuli
 wed kupl es tə di'said it ðe sumtainz a lorə wail ə'bāt it. i
 mi jurə 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. ðis niuz wə brout in dʒust əfuə tindʒn stopt
 ət brəkfəs taim, ən suə wen wəd getn naisli set dān tə wə
 moənin miəl oud Dik Tšəri serə āt tə Sam—' wot, a ges ðat
 bān tə bi wed tnekst sundə.' ' wa,' sed Sam, ' am þinʒkin ə
 sumət ə tsuət.' ' wel, nā,' sez oud Dik, ' if tə miənz tə gu(ə)
 15 on smuiðli ən bī ə api man, duənt spoil ði waif wi pamprin
 ə(r), əz if šə wər ə sik bān, bəd bə'gin əs tə miənz tə kari
 on; if tə duznt, ðal e tə riu. ət tvari taim ət oud Dik wə
 givin ðis əd'vais tə Sam, ə lot ə wed wimin əd geðəd rānd
 An Aris i tweivin šeəd, ən ðe sed təv ə(r), ' nā, An, las,
 20 wotivə tə duz, sī ət tə stanz up fə ði reits; duənt gi weə
 tul im ən inš. if tə wuns bə'ginz tə nukl undər il mak ə
 kum'pliət sleəv ən drudʒ on ðə; its oləs tbest weə tə bə'gin
 əz wə in'tend tə kari on.' its oft bin sed ət fouk rekrəz
 nout ə əd'vais unles ðə guə təv ə loəjər ən peə siks ən
 25 eitpms fot; bəd buəþ Sam ən An þout təd'vais ðed getn wə
 wəþ aktin on. rent deəz ən wedin deəz 'wil kum ət last,
 ðoə lanloədz ən braidgriəmz þinʒks ðe 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 ðis wotš ə ðain,' sed
 30 Sam, ' a þinʒk its ə'bāt taim tə gat up ən let tfaie(r).' ' a
 wə dʒust þinʒkin,' sed An, ' ət 'tād leəd reəðə tə lorə, get up
 wi ðə, ðal find sum kinlin i tuvm. ' a mən e ði tə get up,'
 sed Sam; ' es tə fəgetn wot tə sed jəstədə—didnt tə promis

tə luv, onər ən ə'beə?' 'am prə'peəd tə diu oəl i promist,'
 sed An, 'bəd ə bodi kānt diu ivriþiŋ ət wuns, al luv ən 30
 onə ðə nā, if tɪ get up ən lit tfaɪə(r), ən wen tkeɪl boɪlz ða
 mən koəl mə dān-tsteəz ən al ə'beə ðə.' 'kum, kum,' sed
 Sam, 'if tə þɪŋks tə kɹ traɪfl wi mə i ðis weə ðal find āt ði
 mis'tak. a as ðə tə diu nout ət i kānt bak up wi skriptə(r),
 fə sant Pītə sez—"waɪvz, nukl undə tə jər uzbnz." 'duz 35
 ə?' sed An. 'al bə'lɪv it wen i sɪ it.' 'ðen ða sl suɪn sɪ it,'
 sed Sam, ən i bānst āt ə bed ən ran dān-tsteəz in is šət.
 wɒl ə wə rumɪdʒɪn ə'bāt fə t'estɪment, wɒt duz An diu bəd
 nɪp intə t'lozɪt, sam up oəl iz wātə tluəz, flɪŋ əm dān tə
 tɒdɒm ə tsteps, bout t'seəmə duər i tɪnsaɪd, ən ðen krɪp bak 40
 ə'gɪən intə bed. in ə bit, Sam in iz ərɪ tə get bak, gat wun
 əv is fɪt feltəd in iz dudz, ən fel forəd, bʌmpɪn iz nuəz
 ə'gɪən tšāp edʒ ə wun ə tsteps. ðɪs put ɪm intəv ə bit əv ə
 peʃn, ən wen ə gat tə tsteəz ɪəd, ən fan d'uə fest, i sweər ə
 gət uəʃ, ðoə ɪd bɪn ət t'səpɪl tɪnɪt ə'fuə(r). 'ðɪə lad,' sed 45
 An, 'if təs swoən wi t'estɪment i ði and, a wɒdnt bi ðɪ fər
 oəl tbrəs i tberək, ðez nuəbdi sə ādnɪd əs tə diu ðat nobəd
 trɪf-raf ət gets intə tkuət-ās.' 'a tə bān tə opm d'uə ən
 lɪuk ət ðis tekst?' sed Sam. 'al lɪuk at it, wen tə lets mə
 no(ə) ət tkeɪl z boɪlɪn, ɪts nu(ə) ɪus getɪn up ə'fuə(r),' ən An 50
 kuvəd ər ɪəd up i tbed tluəz ən feə kɪŋkt ə'gɪən wi lafɪn, tə
 þɪŋk ā šəd bafɪd ɪm; bəd wen šə ɪəd tās duə guə tul wi
 ə gət beŋ, ɪt put ə bit əv ə dampər on ə mərɪment.
 'wɪərɪvə kən tmadlɪn bi of tul?' sed šū, 'a oməst wɪʃ ɪd
 getn up mɪsɪn ən let tfaɪə(r), ɪts nuə gət dʒɒb, ən if ɪd jɪldəd 55
 ðe wɒd ə bɪn pɪəs bə'twɪn əz. wɪʃt! a þɪŋk a ɪər ɪs
 fɪt kumɪn up tsteps. ɪf ə pɪps þrɪu tɒk-oɪl ɪl bi eəbl
 tə sɪ mə. al rekɹ tə bi ə'slɪp'. suə šu leəd wi ə feəs tə d'uər
 ən stātəd ə snuərɪn laɪk ə peər ə blaksmɪʃ beləsəz ət əd getn
 ə bad kɒud. in ə bit šu stātəd up ən leɪnd on ər elbɒu ən 60
 ākrəd. šu ɪəd ə soft, pərɪn noɪz ən nā ən ðen ə sānd əz ɪf
 sumət wə skrətɪn wud. 'oə dɪə(r),' šu sed, 'ɪts nuən ɪm, ɪts
 nobəd tkat ət s mɪdləs fər ə drɒp ə mɪlk.' ɪt wə nu(ə) ɪus
 An traɪ-ɪn tə foəl ə'slɪp, šu kudnt, suə šə dond ə'sen ən krept

65 reit pratli dān tsteēz. oel wēr əs koud ən sailnt əz ə tšētš
 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 šūl, þin̄kin šud guə tə tbodm ə tjad tə tkoil-
 oil ən fotš ə šūlfl ə koilz, nət ət šə þout ə lītin 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
 wēr ə priznə lokt up i tās. wen šə boutəd ə bed-rām duər
 ən bafld ər uzbn, šu laft reəli, þin̄kin it wēr 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—šū brast
 āt ə ruərin. if šəd ed oni wāk tə guə tul šud ə guən tə
 tmiln, 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 tmiln ə'gīən,
 80 las, əz lɔw əz a kr̄ kīp ðə. wen šə bə-þout ər ə ðem wədz
 šu ruəd ādə nər ivər ən pūld sum ər of ər iəd ən fler̄ it on
 tfluə(r), əz if ðat, sumā, kəd mend matez. oel ət wuns šə
 bə-þout ər ət tnekst duə neəbər əd ə kei ət əd opm ðeə
 duə(r), suə wen šəd baþt ər in 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 wēr 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 sīmz id fəgetn mə, it iznt twenti fouər āəz jət sin wi wə tid
 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 tšap ət bəðəz
 iz iəd ə guid bit wi tpepetiuəl muəšn. ən av īvm noən im
 95 set of tə tpump wi tfaie šūl in iz and ən ðen kum slin̄kin
 bak fə twotə kit. puər An sed oel ðis in ə məri of-and weə
 ət əd ə di'siəvd tvəri 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 þin̄k ət ðat deə wə tlor̄ist, dri-ist, ən muəst

mizræbl deæ et ivær An æd past sin šæ wæ boæn. wot æd bæ·kum æ Sam šu kudnt im·adžn. i didnt kum niæ fær æ bait æ dinæ(r), et givin ouæ taim i nivæ tænd up, æn et ten æ·tlok et nīt šæd nivæ sīn is feæs. if šæ went wuns tæ tentri end, šu went æ undæd taimz i tææ tæ ākrǫ fær is fuit, bæd it 105 wær oel i veæn. Sam wæ noæðæ tæ bi iæd næ sīn. twæst ont wo(r), šu kudnt fešn tæ guæ sīk for im, šu felt æz if šæd reæðæ dī nær oni æ tmiln lasæz sæd no(æ) et Sam æd left æ tvari de(æ) aftæ twedin deæ. oel þouts æ konkrin ær uzbn æn setin up fæ tmeæstæ wæ skatæd tæ twind; it wæ fææ betæ tæ 110 bi oni suæt æv æ drudž æn sleæv næ liv ðat weæ; su(æ) et aftæ ten æ·tlok et nīt, šu kinld tfaiær æn meød æz nais æ supær æz anz kæd mak, nēt fær æ·seln, bæd fæ Sam. æs fær æ šu ednt etn æ mǣpfl oel ðat blesid deæ, næ kudnt; ðe wær æ lump in æ þroit sæ big et šæ kudnt swolæ et oel. æs fæ Sam, wær ed·ī 115 bīn æn wot ed·ī bin diu·in? aftæ liævin uøm i went Streit tæv iz wāk, gat iz brekfæs æn iz dinær et æ kofi·šop, æn et oæf past faiv et nīt wondæd up æn dān tstrīts æz dezælet æn mizræbl æz oni man wīl kan bī. æz æ wæ moændrin up æn dān i ðis weæ i gat mikst up wi æ krād æ fouk oel gu·in i 120 wun di·rekšn. i went wi tstriøm, fær i didnt keæ mitš wær æ went, æn et last fan isen in æ tšapil. in æ wail æn oud man, wi æ feæs laik æn eændžilz, stuid up æn preitšt laik æn eændžil, preitšt piæs bæ·twīn kuntri æn kuntri, piæs bæ·twīn man æn man, æn last æv oel, piæs bæ·twīn man æn waif. it 125 sīmd tæ Sam æz if, sumweæ, toud man æd getn tæ noæ wot wær up bæ·twīn im æn twaif, fær i liukt Streit et im æn teld im ðe sæd bi næ strugl fæ tmeæstæšip bæ·twīn man æn waif, bæd et in oel þinǫz, big æ litl, luv sæd bi tmeæstæ(r). wen Sam gat at æ ðat tšapil iz at bæ·gan tæ sofn tād iz jurǫ waif, tæ 130 mak eks·kiusæz fær æ kondukt, æn aftær æ despræt batl wi is praid et lastæd wol æ·levm p.m. i þout id gu(æ) uøm æn trai tæ fæ·get æn fæ·giv. wen æ gat niæ tentri end, i tutšt æ due step wi is fuit, æn wæ vari niæ foelin. An so(æ) im æn ran intæ tās rinin ær anz æn kra·in ‘oæ diæ(r), iz drukrǫ, iz 135 drukrǫ.’ tpuæ las dæsnt feæs im i likæ(r), suæ šæ id æ·sen

ə·bak ə tkitšin duə(r). in ə bit Sam kom in, bəd nət drukn,
 i wə souber i'nif ən sorəfl i'nif. i sat im dān i tām tšeer ən
 liukt rānd. tfaiesaid wə wām ən brīt ən taidi, ə nais supə
 140 wə redi, is slipəz leən bi tfendə(r), ivripiŋ dun fər is
 kumfət ət wumən kud diu. i leind bak in is tšeer ən šu
 kəd sī t'ioz wun aftər ə·nuðə run sloəli dān is feəs. in ə bit
 An ventəd tə kum āt ən sed pitifli, 'Sam!' i tānd iz iəd, iz
 legz peətəd, ən i eld āt iz āmz. i les nər ə tik-tak šə wə
 145 siətəd on iz nī, wi ər āmz rānd iz nek, sobin əz if ər āt əd
 brek. aftə šat še wə nivə nout sed əs tə 'uə z tə bi
 tmeəstə(r)'; buəp sed 'luv sl bi tmeəstə(r),' ən šat satld it.

VI.

ÆN OUD BOIZ REKĀLEKŠNZ.

‘tānd fifti!’ bi tmegz, bəd its taim tē bi liukin rānd
tkoənēz nā, ən nuē mis·tak. džust ə bit lomər ən as bi wun
ə đem lərki tšaps bāt šuin, ən stokinz ivə sē mitš tē big, ət
Wiliəm toəks ə·bat i tpleə. bəd a nuən laik it, ən đat s
flat. wen ə tšap kumz tē đat, wot kumz tēv im? wa, iz 5
nokt ə·bat þriu pilē tē puəst, ən tmuəst ət fouk se(ə) on im
iz—‘ai, puər oud tšap, is sīn iz best deəz.’ its tšiefl, kum-
fətin toək iz đat fər ə tšap ət s muild ən broild, ən duin iz
best tē kīp bodi ən soul tē·geđə(r), ən apm riəd ə lot ə juə
ənz tē elp tē kari on twēligig biznəs ə twēld. aftər oəl its 10
laik stopin ət ə guid beətin šop wen ə tšap s reikt iz oəf
sətri, əz it giz im ə tšons ə samin isen tē·geđə laik, ən
makin ə dženrəl baləns up ə oəl iz dun ən left undun. a
wunder ā moni on əz l bi eəbl tē stand it ən kum of wi ə
baləns ə treit said! am fit tē þinək đəz nobəd iər ən đie wun. 15
əs fē misen, al tak tult ən mak nē buənz ə·bāt it—av bīn ə
reglē raskl þriu t̄fəst wik a wē boən. mi muđə s sed suə
monī ə taim, su(ə) it mun bi triu. ā·ivər a kəd fešn tē liuk
ər it feəs aftē t’aimz šəs teld mē đat, a kanət imadžin, ən
am nuən bān tē dis·piut it, nēt ai. đez moni þāzn muə bīn 20
teld tseəm teəl. su(ə) as nuən bi bāt kumpni. bəd liəvin
džuəkin ə·said, a riəli ən onistli bē·līv a wər ə raskl i mi juə
deəz. tnumər ə kitlinz iv þrotld, duks iv traid tē mak
piək, donkiz teəlz iv prikt, prəsāvz iv stoun, tluəs·kuədz iv 25
snikt, windəz iv brokɪə, fati·keəks iv etn, ən misdə·miənəz
bāt numər ət əd ə bīn ə erin džob i toud fešnd taimz wen
erīn wē fešnəbl. oəl điez kraimz ən moni muə raiz up

laik guēsts kundžed bi ðem tū wēdz—‘tānd fifti.’ a meē
 bi þout ə braznt ānd, bəd ðes sum ə mi triks al bi eūd if
 30 im sori fo nā! a wodnt giv ə tos fēr ə jurstər ət eznt ə spāk
 ə divlri əbāt im. wot if ə duz galəp þriu ə siut ə tū ə tluēz
 ə jje(r). ad reəðə peə fēr ə siut ə kuədiroi nər ə wudn ən
 oni taim. ðe wər ə trik a wuns pleəd toud skuil misis, oud
 Mali Begstə wī koəld ə(r). ə reər oud las wə Mali i d’eəz
 35 bəfuə skuil buədz ən buəd skuilz wə þout on. šu wər əbat
 tšap əv ə beəl ə botni, wi ə feəs laik ə raizin sun stikin āt
 ə t’op; litl fat ānz, ən anz əz big əz ə šūldər ə mutn. šu
 kəd noəðə rīd nə rait, bəd ðat didnt matər i ðem deəz. šu
 wor eəbl tə beək avə-keək, ā-ivə(r), ən ðat wər ə muē
 40 konsikwens tə Mali. wel, wot bətwīn beəkin avə-keək ən
 liukin aftər əbāt twenti bānz, Mali əd ə wāk set. a duənt
 no(ə) ā šəd ə getn on, if šə ednt ə ed tə iuz ə þibl i tavə-
 keək biznəs. it kom in sə andi tə wokrə uz jur ənz up wi,
 ən kīp əs þriu fratšin. it wər ə bit oəkəd sumtaimz wen
 45 Mali əd bin stərin tþin uət-meil, ən sudnli snigd tþibl āt tə
 gi sum on əz ə swiləkər on tsaid ə tfeəs. toud las wə reəðə
 fond ə wopin mī, bəd a di’tāmind tə e mi ri-vendž, ən wun
 de(ə) ad ə fain tšons. Mali wə dān ə wun fuit, ət reəðə
 spoild ə woəkin. ðe wər ə peər ə kats ət toud las wə vari
 50 fond on, suə wot did i diu bəd tī buəþ ðə teəlz təgeðər ən
 iə əm ouə tband wiə Mali ur əvə-keək. a niu šəd fleər
 up di’rektli šə soə tkats i ðə kwie pə’zišn. a niu tiu ət šəd
 mak streit fə mī wi tþibl, suə di’rektli a so(ə) ə kumin a
 wopt ə soft avə-keək on tə tfluə reit i toud las weə, ən dān
 55 šə kom əs flat əz ə flāndə(r). bai gou, wornt ðər ə meələk
 i tmiul-oil oəl in ə minit. toud wumən fumd ən rould
 əbāt, wi ə šoət leg stikin up i teə(r); tkats splutəd ən feət;
 tladz ən lasəz ran skampərin āt intə tstrīt; ən ai wər əbāt
 tfāst on əm, fər a niu wot əd apm if i didnt kut mi stiks.
 60 eə diə(r), ðem oud fešnd taimz! ðez nuə sitš meələkin i
 ðiəz deəz! ast laik tə sī tlad wi tpluk tə sāv sitš ən ə trik
 on ə skuil buəd misis! wa, id bi wəþ iz weit i Džiudi Barit
 umbugz. wel, aftər id ed ə fāst-reət skuilin, sitš əz ladz

gat i ðem deez, a wə put prentis tɔv ə gruəsə(r). nā, a duent
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
reglɔ siknər ən ðen il wiš isen ət tnoəp poul, ə sum sitš spot
wiə ðə sāk ais-šaklz fə ðə foənuin driŋkin. litl Nati Belšə
wə mi meəstə(r), ən a wə wot ðə koəl ə induə prentis, witš
ment nout bəd wāk, de(ə) in ən de(ə) āt, ən sleəvin əwəə tū 70
ə þri nīts bəsaid, wen ðə wər out tɔ diu i wei-in punz ə
siugər ən penəps ə suəp, ən sitš laik. a didnt sə mitš keə fə
ðat ət fāst, kos ad ə fain tšons ə pitsin intə figz ən reəzinz,
ən siugə kandi, ən traiflz ə ðat suət, bəd, bi gou, ðat suət ə
þinɔ duznt last fər ivə(r). its kapin ā suin swīt stuf gets əz 75
bitər əz goəl wen ə tšap əz is ful swinɔ at it. ai imadzın its
əbāt tseəm wi wot ðə koəl tplezəz ə ðis wəld i dženrəl.
ā-ivər it tiuk ə bit ə taim tɔ brin mə tɔ tstoəleisn point,
apm ə bit lɔwə nər it əd ə dun sum ladz, ən bəfuər 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 tɔ eit, su(ə) a tiuk it āt i
siugə kandi ər out ət i laikt i tšop, ən nout bəd reit,
noəðə(r). ā iz ə grou-in lad tɔ þraiv bāt džok? wel, it
apmd wun sundə tmoənin ət i felt oəfl pekiš aftə mi
brekfəs, ən ad etn ivri moəsl up ət toud las put āt. a 85
dšsnt as fə nə muər ər els ast ə getn ə flī i mi iər-oil. ad
getn dond redi fə tšapil, fə toud las wə vari pətiklɔr əbāt
mə bi-in reit brout up, šu sed, if šə did pinš mə i vitlz. i
ðem deez ladz laik mī wəə beləs-kaps wi taslz on, ən rānd
krimpt koləz, ən al stand it a wər əs fain əz 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 sɔd e tɔ 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 tɔ get sumət tɔ lain mi stumək 95
wol dinə taim. a niu ad nə biznəs ðier ə sundəz, bəd
urə(r), ðe seə, iz ə šāp þoən, ən bi gou its triu. wel, a ednt
bin i tšop ə minit wen i iəd tmisis sirin āt—‘Džosiue!
Džosiue!’ ðat wə mi neəm, ən toud las wə sikin mə. bəd

100 a wə nuən bān tə liəv bāt sumət, su(ə) a seəz od əv ə šaiv ə
 unikeək ət toud las ius tə mak up tə sel—reit swīt stuf it
 wo(r)—slapt it intə mi beləs-kap āt ə tsīt, ən gat tə d'uə
 džust əs tmisis wə bə'ginin tə bel āt 'Džosiuə'! ə'gion. su(ə)
 of wi set tə t'šapil. eə, diə(r)! it wə twāst diu ivər i ed,
 105 wə šat. it wə reəšər ə wām moənin ən a wə swiətin laik ə
 brok fə fiə toud las səd sə'spekt 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 tə Džoədn, wə šat woək! əz
 a wāmd up a kəd fīl tunikeək sterin ə mi iəd əz if it wə
 110 wik, bəd on a məd guə. ət last wi gat tə tprimitiv šop, ən
 əf kuəs a ed tə dof mi beləs-kap. wel, wot wi twām
 moənin ən mī swiətin, tunikeək wə stuk fest on t'op ə mi
 iəd, ən wə bə'ginin tə swiəl dān tsaidz ə mi feəs tə šat
 də'grī wol ad ə unikeək wig ən nuə mistak. a wiənt tel
 115 oəl id tə undəguə þriu šat džob, bəd a bleəm tmisis fər it
 oəl i nət findin mē džok i'nif. av stoun moni ə anfl ə figz,
 ən reəzinz, ən þirəz ə šat suət, if šə koəl it steilin, bəd ai
 duənt wen ə grou-in lad eznt i'nif grub gīn im, aftər iz addd
 it əz ai did wi Nati Belšə(r). eə wel; ā šiez ladiš teəlz kum
 120 təv ə bodiz maind; ən a nobəd menšn əm tə šeu ət ladz—
 rasklz əz šə āə(r)—ānt suə wišāt koəz sumtaimz. šez nuə
 tū weəz ə'bāt it; moni on əm əd bi vari difrnt if šə wə reit
 duin tul. am þirəkin šes sum əv uz oud boiz ev ə lot tə
 ansə for i šat biznəs. bəd a dārent gu(ə) on ə bit lonə(r),
 125 šoə its kapin wot ə lot ə þirəz duz kum intəv ə tšaps iəd
 wol is smūkin ə paip ən þirəkin ə'bat bi-in tēnd fifti.

VII.

TOUD SĀM TIUN.

sum kouks wāmd mi nīz wi ðə dul red iæt
 wen id swoləd mi milk ən pobz,
 suə tlois up tə tfendər a pūld mi siæt
 ən a plantəd mi fīt ə tobz.

ðen litin mi šoət blak paip, a swur 5
 reit bak i mi oud ām tšee(r),
 ən a sat wotšin trik əz it reez ən ur
 laik ə spərit i tmidnīt eə(r).

sistə Mali ən tbānz wər əslīp upsteəz—
 ðə wə piəs wi ðat bleətin kriu— 10
 su(ə) a smūkt ən a þout ə mi weəstəd jīəz,
 ən ə twāk ət wə jət tə diu.

əz a liukt ət ðis laif ən ət tlaif tə bī,
 a sed tə misen, “ðā as!
 wi kumfət ða noəðə kən liv nə dī,
 fə ðas seəvd noəðə soul nə bras.” 15

ðen spai-in oud Seətn əstraid ə t'lād
 ət wər ur undə t'šeeəmə fluə(r),
 a dubld mi neiv ən sed, “āk ðə, lad,
 al bi didld wi ðī nə muə(r); 20

if mi sinz bi laik liəd, ən laik koək mi pēs,
 wa ðəz nuəbdi bəd ðī tə þerək;
 bəd wen twēldz ə wik oudə(r), ðā gēnin kēs,
 as e bīn buəþ tə t'šētš ən tə tberək.”

ðen sum minits past ouə mə, sad ən drī, 25
 ən mi þouts griu ez dāk əs tnīt,
 wen sum drukrə oud alz ət əd bīn on tsprī
 kom sīrīn laik mad up tstrīt.

wi ðər anz ən ðə fīt ðe kept biətin t'aim
 ez ðər āmz intə teə wə flurə, 30
 eə! ən twēdz əv ə godləs ən sili raim
 təv ən oud sām tiun ðe surə.

ai! t'aimz ət iv dżoind i ðat grand oud eə(r),
 wen oud frenz ət mi said wə sīn,
 wen mi laif wər ə sunšaini alidə, 35
 ən ðis wiznd oud wēld wə grīn.

i tlīt əv ə sun ətə lorə sīn set
 a sī t'sapil ə P(r)imruəz Brā,
 ən wot frenz on ə sabəþ deə ðiər ez met
 ət fər ivər əs peətəd nā. 40

ðe kum ən ðe smail ən ə'wəə ðe pas,
 bəd ðe oləs liəv wun i viu—
 ə puə litl faðələs kuntri las,
 ət wuns sat i tsīrəz piu.

wun kām sumə nīt ez wə seə tlast im 45
 šu liukt i mi feəs reit ād;
 ən ə lips wə wait ən ər īn wə dim
 wen i dżoind ər i t'sapil jād.

ən šu sed tə mə, “Ben, a fīl feənt ən il,
 ða mən gi mə ði ām, oud lad;” 50
 ən šu wispəd sum wēdz ət i þīrək on stīl,
 fə ðe meəd mə reit prād ən dlād.

su(ə) a elpt ə wi keər ouə reəl ən stail,
 wol wə gat təv ə geədin duə(r),
 ðen šu eld mə bi tand sitš ə lorə, lorə wail— 55
 ən a so(ə) ər ə'laiv nə muə(r).

wel, ǰis wĕld gets ǰs koud ǰn ǰz ād ǰs stil,
 ǰn ǰt taimz a fīl feǰn šǰz diǰd,
 fǰ šǰd ād tǰ sleǰv ǰt ǰ lium ǰn wil
 fǰr ǰ moǰsil ǰ onist briǰd. 60

muǰ nǰ twenti jǰǰ šuz bin diǰd ǰn guǰn,
 bǰd wiǰrivǰ mi lot mǰ bī,
 wen tās ǰz oǰl wišt ǰn im left ǰ-luǰn,
 šu olǰs kumz bak tǰ mī.

av wišt ǰt id teld ǰ bi tǰǰǰdin duǰ(r) 65
 ā dīp wǰ mi luv ǰn triu,
 fǰr ǰ frenz, puǰ las, ǰǰe wǰ feu ǰn puǰ(r)—
 bǰd nuǰ matǰ(r), a þirǰk šǰ niu.

ā! if ivǰr i get tǰ jond pleǰs ǰbūn,
 wiǰr i lerǰ i mi āt tǰ bī, 70
 dǰžust tǰ iǰr ǰ wuns muǰ sirǰ ǰat oud sām tiun
 ǰl bi evm ǰv itseln tǰ mī.

VIII.

TŠOĚT TAIMĚ(R).

it wə misti ən frosti ən dāk əz ə buit,
ən sə koud jəd ə pitid ə tuəd,
wen i iəd tə mi þin̄kin ə lit̄ litl fuit
pit-patin bə-int mə ə truəd.

nā, ət faiv ər oəf past, əv ə koud wintə moən, 5
ad nuə þouts əv ə kumreəd ət oəl,
su(ə) a stuid wol ʒə kom up ə bit əv ə bān,
laik ə pegi-stik ɛərin ə šoəl.

‘olou, las,’ a sed, əz a tapt ər ə tkrān,
‘ʒal bi duin for i trivər ə tkiln; 10
wot ātə, jə mun̄ki, ən wilər ātə bān?’
sez šū, ‘ə šoət taimə tə tmln.’

‘if ʒat meəstər ə ʒain z oni tšildə(r)’ a sed,
‘a səd laik əm tə meətš ət ʒi bak;
bəd, a ges, if təd leəd ən āə loɹər i bed 15
ət treəd əd bəʒin tə bi slak.’

‘ai! meəstə,’ šu sed, ‘av iəd tɒvunə swiər
ət iz meəd nout bi t'reəd fə ʒis eədž,
ən iz oəsəz ən karidžəz nips im sə beə
wol ə ādli kən þoil tə gi weədž. 20

‘ʒen iz bout ən i'steət, ən iz bildin ə ās,
eə! ən tkost ont nə moətl noəz jət;
if wə pinš wol wə kubədz wiənt peəstər ə mās
i kən nobəd džust stand on is fīt.

‘i sez fērinēz latli ēz meəd ə gāt sprin, 25
 ən đe liv on tšopt kabidž ən sēm;
 su(ə) it uinz im, jə sī, tə šut bras laik ə kin,
 ən đen sel i tseəm meəkits wi đem.

‘if wə duənt wāk fə litl, wi muənt wāk ət oəl,
 ən mi granfađə sed jəstənīt 30
 if it wornt fə tšoət taimēz ət tsistm əd foəl,
 ən tpliušə kum bak intə tstrīt.’

a liukt of tī end ət đat wiznd oud bān,
 ən a sed, ‘it əpiəz laik tə mī
 ət tfaktri ən tmanšn ən tmeən ə tkonsān 35
 əz upodn bi midžez laik đī.

iər a peətəd wi tbān, ən a kudnt bəd laf,
 đo(ə) a felt nuən sə mitš ət mi iez,
 fər a þout tə miseln—its ə boni kum of
 if wə propt bi sitš piləz əz điez. 40

IX.

NATERIN NAN.

nuə dāt jəl oəl əv iəd ə'bāt
təpolə Belvədiə(r),
ə stati þout bi sum tə bī
frə ivri feəlin tliə(r).

oəl reit ən streit i mak ən šap, 5
ə moud fə treəs ə men :
ə dānreit, upreit, berəp tšap,
nət mitš unlaik misen.

nā, šoə jə no(ə) iz nout bəd stuən,
i liuks sə grand ən big, 10
ət litl dāst je pūl iz nuəz,
ə lug is twistəd wig.

pratli, reit pratli ouə tfluə(r)
ə tip-ə-tuəz jə woək,
ən od jə briəþ fə vari oə, 15
ən wispə wen jə toək.

šiez šat ə'bāt im—bəd a noənt
nət reitli ā tə seə t—
ət maks jə fil əz smoəl əs þivz
ə'nent ə madžistreet. 20

jəv sīn šat dolt ə muki tleə
ə tfeəs ə Pudšə Duəz ;
toud madlin z woən it oəl iz laif,
ən fansid it ə nuəz.

jond props əz laik ə peər ə terəz 25
 ə Saiksəz, jət, bi tmegz,
 wen i wə soubər əz ə džudž
 av iəd im koəl əm legs.

su(ə) evm bi preəzd fə self konseət ;
 wiðāt it, a səd seə, 30
 wist eət wəsen wi oəl wə mīt
 fər ivər ən ə deə.

wen weəstəz liuks ət tmābl god,
 iḡoi! ā waid ðe geəp,
 ən wundə witš ðe feəvə tmuəst— 35
 ə bogəd ər ən eəp.

ən sum wi envi ən wi spait
 get fild tə ðat dəgri
 ðəd nok iz nuəz of, if ðə dəst,
 ə giv im ə blak ī. 40

ī sumā kests ə līt ə þirəz
 ət fouk nuən wonts tə sī ;
 ðez feu laiks telin wot ðə āə(r),
 ə wot ðə out tə bī.

wa, wa, pəfekšn nivə did 45
 tə Admz bānz bəlerə ;
 ən liuk ət moətlz wen wə wil,
 wis find ə sumət rerə.

oud Adm gat sə mešt wi tfoəl
 ət oəl ə tiumən reəs 50
 grouz sadli āt ə šap i tmaind,
 i tkeəkəs, ən i tfeəs.

ðez nuən sə blind bəd ðeə krə sī
 ə fout i uðə men ;
 av sumtaimz met wi fouk ət þout 55
 ðə soə wun i ðəsen.

ɛn tbest ɔ tšaps l find ʒsɛn
 ɛt taimz i tfouti tlas ;
 av dubld neiv ɛ·fuɛ tɛ-deɛ
 ɛt tful i tsīmin dlas.

60

bɛd twāst ɔ fouts ɛt aiv sīn jɛt,
 i wumɛn ɛr i man,
 is twiəri, neəgin, nerɛin tɛn
 ɛt pleəgd puɛ natɛrin Nan.

a went wun sumɛr aftɛnuin
 tɛ sī ɔ puɛr oud man.
 ɛn ādli ɛd i dākɾɛd d'uɛ(r),
 wen twɛrit ʒus bɛ'gan:

65

'ɛə! wa! did ivɛ(r)! wot ɔ triɛt
 tɛ sī ʒi faʒɛz sun ;
 kum forɛd, lad, ɛn sit ʒɛ dān,
 ɛn al set tketl on.'

70

'neə, neə,' a sez, 'am nuɛn ɔ ʒɛm
 ɛt koɛlz ɛt t'aim bi t'lok,
 ɛn bumps ɛm dān i tkoənɛ tšɛɛ(r),
 ɛn dluɛz reit ād ɛt tdžok.'

75

ʒā nuɛnkeɛt, wi tɛ od ʒi turɛ?
 il suin bi iɛr a ɓirɛk,
 suɛ, if tɛ l sit ɛn lit ʒi paip,
 al fotš ɔ suɛp ɔ drink.

80

'oud las,' sez ai, 'ʒat ei i buɛn,
 ɛn reəʒɛ lou i bīf.'
 'ai, bān,' sez šū, 'ʒis jɛr ɔ tū
 av ɛd ɔ diɛl ɔ grīf.

'am nɛt ɔ wumɛn ɛt oft speiks,
 ɔ sirɛz fouk duɛfl sɛrɛz,
 bɛd ai kɾɛ tel mi maind tɛ ʒī,
 ʒa noɛz wot ɓirɛz bɛ'lerɛz.

85

‘ðaz nuetist ai nuən liukt sə stāt,
 ən ai krə triuli seə, 90
 frə tlast bak end ə tjiə tə nā
 av nət bīn wīl ə deə.

‘ən wot wi siknəs, wot wi grīf,
 am duin ða meə di·pend—
 its bīn ə wiəri muild ən teu, 95
 bəd nā it gets niə tend.

‘av bout oəl tsistər ət i ev
 ə blak mərainə gān;
 fouks þiŋks am reəli of, bəd, lad,
 am þeŋkfl ət im bān. 100

wi twāld, ən ivriþiŋ ət s int,
 am krost tə ðat də·grī
 ət moni ə taim i d’ēə av preəd
 tə lig mə dān ən dī.

‘wot aiv tə tak frə tliəst i tās 105
 əz muə nə fleš kən biə(r);
 it iznt dʒust ə taim bi tšons,
 bəd ivri de(ə) i tjiə(r).

nuə livin soul ətəp ə tiəp
 wə traid əz aiv bin traid; 110
 ðez nuəbdi bəd ðə Loəd ən mī
 ət noəz wot iv ed tə baid.

frə twind i tstumək, triumətizm,
 ən tərɪn peənz i tgiuŋ,
 frə kofs ən kouds ən tspain i tbak, 115
 av sufəd mātədium.

bəd nuəbdi pitiz mə ə þiŋks
 am eəlin out ət oəl;
 tpuə sleəv mən tug ən teu wi twāk
 wol ivə šū kən kroəl. 120

‘en Džoni z tmuest unfilin briut
 et ivə weər ə iəd:
 i wodnt weg ə and ə fuit
 if ai wər oəl bəd diəd.

‘i tmidst ə oəl iv ed tə d̄iu 125
 Đat ruæg wə nivə tman
 tə fotž ə koil, ə skāer ə fleg,
 ə weš ə pot ə pan.

‘fouk sez āə Sal l suin bi wed,
 bəd t̄pouts ont tēnz mə sik; 130
 ad reəðer in ə r up bi tnek,
 ə sī ə bərid wik.

‘en if i pout ə bān ə main
 wə boən tə liəd mai laif,
 a sudnt p̄in̄k it wor ə sin 135
 tə stik ə wi mi naif.

‘av ast āə Džoni twenti taimz
 tə briŋ ə swip tə d’uə(r);
 bəd nā əfuər il speik əḡiən
 al sit i tās ən smuə(r): 140

‘en ðen—guid greišəs, wot ə wind
 kumz wiuwin p̄riu d’uə snek;
 a felt it oəl tlast wintə(r), laik
 ə witl et mi nek.

‘Đat sin̄k paip, tiu, gat stopt wi muk 145
 əbūn ə fotnit sin,
 su(ə) ivri āer i d’əə wi tslops
 am trešin āt ən in.

‘oə! wen i p̄in̄k ā aiv bin tret,
 ən ā i teu ən straiu— 150
 tə tel ðə tonist triuþ, am kapt
 tə find miseln əlaiv.

‘wen īz bin reākin āt ə tnīt,
 ət tmeākit ər ət tfeə(r),
 sītš þouts əs kum intə mi iəd 155
 əz liftəd up mi eə(r).

‘av þout, “ai, lad, wen tā kumz uəm,
 ðal find mə uə bi tnek;”
 ən ðen av me bi þout 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-nī̄t.”

‘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 ði din.’

ðen Nan bə-gan tə froþ ən fium,
 ən fiz laik botld drink;
 ‘wot, ðen, ðaz entəd tās ə’giən, 175
 ða ofld liukin slin̄k!

‘ðā nivə kumz ðiəz duəz wiðin
 bəd ðā mən kās ən swiə(r),
 ən straiv tə brin̄ mə tə mi greəv
 wi brīdin əriz iə(r). 180

‘frə ðī ən ðain sin̄ wed wə wo(r)
 av teən nu(ə) end ə grīf,
 ən nā ða stamps mə undə tfuit,
 ðā mēðərin ruæg ən þīf.

‘ðā viln, gi mæ 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 tæv ər in
 ə jiod ə linin tšek, 190
 ən sobd ən ruəd ən rokt əsen,
 əz if ər āt əd brek.

ən ðen šu reəv reit up bi truits
 ə anfl əv ər eə(r),
 ən fitəd laik ə dī in duk, 195
 ən šutəd āt ə t’səə(r).

‘aə! Džoni, run fə d’oktə(r), lad,
 a fīl a kānt tel ā;’
 sez Džoni, ‘līt ði paip ə’gion
 šul kum ə’bāt i-nā.’ 200

bəd betər ed it bīn fər im
 if īd niə stād ə peg;
 mai geətəz! wot ə poəz i gat
 frə Nanz riumatik leg.

suin, vari suin, šu kom ə’bāt 205
 ən fluw ən teər ən reəv,
 i sitš ə we(ə) əs feu kəd diu
 wi wun fuit i ðə greəv.

ðen at it went ə tuw ə’gion
 ðat minit šu gat iəz, 210
 ‘ðā viln, ða, ða noəz ði weəz
 brinəz on sitš gādz əz ðiəz.

‘aə! if təd straik mæ stif ət wuns,
 ə stab mæ tə mi āt,
 a ðen kəd dī kontent, fə fouk 215
 wəd noə reit wot tə āt.

‘unfilin briut! unfīlin briut!
 a niē wē wīl ēn stronǫ;
 ņez nobēd wun þin tšiez mē nā—
 a kan nēt last sē long. 220

‘tē stand up fēr ē þin 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 þin ai kǫ 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 þreš, 230
 suē, wen im duin fo(r), ņā mē wed
 jond guid fē nout juǫ treš.’

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 sweē(r)
 a wodnt et i tās;
 suē wen šēz 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 uōkl Ben;
 ēn oēl ē preēz fē sudn diōþ
 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, **jiə** (§ 337). 17, on forms like **we(ə)** see § 193. 22, **ǰiə** see § 354. 26, **tmītin** *class meeting, prayer meeting*. 34, **nuən** (§§ 357, 399). 37, on **wel** beside **wīl** see § 399. 63, **sum ən mad** (lit. *some and mad*, a very common phrase) *very angry*. 73, **sitš ən ə** (§ 340). 80, **on** (see page 73 note). 89, **bizm** (lit. *besom*) *good-for-nothing*. 99, **āez** read **āz** *ours*. 100, **wi ə tlatə(r)** *and at the same time inflicted blows upon them*. 101, **pirz** here used contemptuously of Grace's children. 106, **mel nə mak** pleonastic for *meddle*. 107, **ǰə** (see page 112). 109, **ən oəl** (§ 399). 118, **Džəmeəke** *Jamaica rum*.

IV.

Line 2, **eəles** *ale-house, beer-house*. 3, **də** (§ 390). 5, **ont of it**. 11, **Ned ə oud Bilz Ned** (*the son*) *of old Bill*. 14, **tšet** (§ 381). 23, **səǰə** (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, **tə thou** (§ 350). 46, **tes thou hast**. 56, **wišt hush!** 104, **tentri end** *the end of the passage*. 136, **like(r)** (lit. *liquour*) *drink*.

VI.

Line 8, **muild ən broild** *struggled hard*. 25, **snikt cut**. 32, **wudn ən** (lit. *wooden one*) *coffin*. 42, **if sə ednt ə 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 ə dunt** *she would have done it*; **tladz ed ə guən** *the boys would have gone*. We generally say **ad ə lend jət if jed nobed ə ast mə** *I would have lent you it, if you had only (have) asked me*. Cp. the end of §§ 389, 397. 48, **we dān ə 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, **ə flī i mi ier-oil** *a box on the ears*. 93, **šat**, see § 399. 100, **seez** (§ 382). **məd** (§ 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 nivə so(ə) ə tšap
sə iəzifl ən fat;
šal siuəlī len ə elpin and
tə lift ər of ə tplat.'

INDEX.

[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, ť, 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.]

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>a <i>I</i>, 350.
 ā <i>how</i>, 171, 399.
 abed <i>yes but</i>, 291.
 abit <i>habit</i>, 194.
 ād <i>hard</i>, 61.
 Adkissn <i>Atkinson</i>, 267, 291.
 —adl <i>to earn</i>, 57, 257.
 ādli, <i>hardly</i>, 399.
 ādñ <i>to harden</i>, 61, 247.
 āe(r) <i>our</i>, 172, 351.
 āe(r) <i>hour</i>, 236.
 āe(r) <i>are</i>, 61.
 aftē(r) <i>after</i>, 57, 400.
 ai <i>I</i>, 95, 350.
 ai <i>yes</i>, 399.
 aid <i>hide</i>, 175, 361.
 aidl <i>idle</i>, 156.
 aiēn <i>iron</i>, 157, 259.
 aiē(r) <i>to hire</i>, 176.
 aim <i>hoarfrost</i>, 156, 258.
 ain <i>hind</i>, 156, 268, 303.
 ais <i>ice</i>, 156.
 ais-šaklz <i>icicles</i>.
 aiv <i>hive</i>, 175, 283.
 ā-ivē(r) <i>however</i>, 399.</p> | <p>aivi <i>ivy</i>, 156.
 akoēn <i>acorn</i>, 57.
 aks <i>axe</i>, 57.
 aks (as) <i>to ask</i>, 125, 312.
 aktli <i>actually</i>, 194, 247.
 al <i>I will</i>, 250.
 āl <i>owl</i>, 171.
 āl <i>to howl</i>, 235.
 ali <i>aisle, alley</i>, 194.
 alidē <i>holiday</i>, 125, 243.
 alz <i>fools</i>.
 am <i>am</i>, 57.
 am <i>ham</i>, 57.
 ām <i>arm</i>, 61.
 ām <i>harm</i>, 61.
 ame(r) <i>hammer</i>, 57, 243.
 amet <i>am not</i>, 272, 396.
 āmivē(r) <i>however</i>, 171, 399.
 and <i>hand</i>, 57.
 ānd <i>hound</i>, 115.
 anfl <i>handful</i>, 299.
 anl <i>handle</i>, 57, 247, 298.
 āns <i>ounce</i>, 235, 337.
 anseñ <i>handsome</i>, 299.
 anse(r) <i>answer</i>, 57, 251.</p> |
|---|--|

- 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.
āsēmivē(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.
avēk *havoc*, 194, 322.
avē(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.
bakēd *backward*, 243.

bakēdz *backwards*, 251.
bākm *collar of a horse*, 74,
 315.
bak-stn *the iron plate on*
which oat cakes are baked,
 70.
balēks *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.
barē *barrow*, 57, 243.
baril *barrel*, 194.
bas *door mat, hassock*, 57.
bastail *workhouse, union*,
 234, 243.
bastēd *bastard*, 195, 243.
bāt *about, without*, 171, 242,
 246, 289, 400.
baþ *bath*, 57, 306.
bed *bed*, 73.
bed-steid *bedstead*, 87.
beēbē(r) *barber*, 203.
beēd *to bathe*, 70, 308.
beēdž *barge*, 203.
beēgn *bargain*, 203, 247, 271.
beēk *to bake*, 70, 312.
beēkēs *bakehouse*, 243.
beēkn *bacon*, 204, 247.
beēl *bale*, 204.
beēli *bailiff*, 204, 245.
beēn *near, direct*, 84.
beē(r) *bare*, 70.
beē(r) (pret.) *bore*, 70, 369.
beēs *bass*, 195.
beet *bait*, 84.
beet *to abate*, 246.

- beata(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.
belosez bellows, 73, 338.
beli belly, 73, 245.
belt belt, 73.
bend to bend, 73, 381.
ber to throw, hit violently, 59, 280.
berk bank, bench, 59, 73, 312.
ber-up very good, excellent.
besk to bask, 60, 306, 310, 312.
best best, 73, 343.
bešfl bashful, 197.
betæ(r) better, 73, 343.
bezl to embezzle, 206, 246.
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bēdn burden, 120, 306.
be-eov to behave, 70.
be-fue(r) before, 242, 400.
bɜ-gan begun, 57.
be-gin to begin, 89, 242, 315, 367.
be-gun begun, 111.
be-int behind, 305, 400.
bāk 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-liēf belief, 179.
be-liv to believe, 150.
bēn to burn, 74, 261, 382.
beræ borough, 113.
beri berry, 81, 245, 315.
beri to bury, 120, 245, 258, 315.
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be-twin 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.
biəd beard, 68, 259.
biæk beak, 231, 322.
biem beam, 178.
biēn bean, 179.
biē(r) to bear, 75, 260, 369.
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biet to beat, 179, 381.
bif beef, 232.
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bi gou, bi goi a kind of oath.
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bi-int, be-int behind, 89, 305.
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bin within, 89, 268, 400.
bīn been, 187, 396.
bi nā by this time, 399.
bind to bind, 89, 367.
bir 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.
biznəs *business*, 89, 310.
blak *black*, 57.
blast *blast*, 135.
bleb *blister*, 280.
bled *bled*, 148.
bleəd *blade*, 70.
bleəm *blame*, 204.
bleen *blain, boil*, 268.
bleet *to bleat*, 133.
bleətin kriu *noisy children*.
bleəz *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.
bleðə(r) *bladder*, 134, 243, 297.
blid *to bleed*, 147, 381.
bliər-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.
bloə *to blow*, 123, 250, 377.
blosm *blossom*, 169, 310.
bluid *blood, to bleed*, 163, 381.
bluid ali, see § 346 note.
bluš *to blush*, 121.
bluðə(r) *to cry, weep*, 111, 280, 297.
- bodi** *body*, 110, 245, 315.
bodm *bottom*, 100, 247, 264, 286.
boək *bulk, beam*, 62, 312.
boəl *ball*, 198.
boəld *bald*, 62, 254.
boəm *balm*, 198.
boən *born*, 104, 259.
bogəd *ghost*, 280.
boil *bole of a tree*, 109.
boil *to boil*, 216.
boks *box*, 100.
boni *nice, pretty*, 214, 245.
borə *to borrow*, 100, 243, 315.
botni *Botany wool*.
bou *bow*, 315.
boud *bold*, 64.
boul *bowl*, 103, 220.
boustə(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.
brakn *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.
breəd *to resemble, act like another person*, 84, 315.
breən *brain*, 65, 315.
breg *to brag*, 59, 315.

- breitš** *a breach*, 87, 312.
bræk *to break*, 88, 258, 312, 369.
bræn (pret.) *brought*, 59, 368.
bræst *breast*, 192.
brīd *to breed*, 147, 381.
brīed *bread*, 179.
brīed-fleik *a hurdle on which oat-cakes are dried*, 87, 312.
brīedþ *breadth*, 137.
brīeþ *breath*, 131.
brīeð *to breathe*, 131, 306.
brig *bridge*, 117, 280, 315.
brīgz *a trivet*, 315, 338.
brīm *brim*, 117.
brīm *to put the boar to the sow*, 89, 263.
brīmstn *brimstone*, 117, 247.
brīn *to bring*, 89, 258, 273, 367, 368.
brīt *bright*, 93, 261, 318.
brīš *breech*, 312.
brīšez *breeches*, 149.
brīu *to brew*, 190, 250, 382.
brīuk *brook*, 164, 312.
brīum *broom*, 164.
brōitš *to broach*, 219.
brōk *badger*.
brōkn *broken*, 100, 247, 271.
brōþ *broth*, 100, 338.
brout *brought*, 167, 318.
brūed *broad*, 122.
brūetš *brooch*. 218.
bruid *brood*, 163.
bruslz *bristles*, 121, 287.
brusn (pp.) *burst*, 287.
brust *to burst*, 261, 367.
brūðe(r) *brother*, 169.
buəd *board*, 104, 259.
buəkn *to belch, retch*, 105, 271.
- buən** *bone*, 122.
buə(r) *boar*, 122.
buət *boat*, 122.
buəþ *both*, 122.
buīn *boon*, 163.
buit *to boot*, 163.
buit *boot*, 221.
buiš *booth*, 163, 306.
buīzm *bosom*, 163, 247.
buk *buck*, 111.
būk *book*, 164.
būk (būkþ) *bulk, size*, 112, 256.
bukit *bucket*, 226.
bul *bull*, 111.
buldž *to bulge*, 226.
bulək *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.
bušl *bushel*, 227.
bute(r) *butter*, 111, 243.
butn *button*, 226.
butše(r) *butcher*, 227.
buzəd *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.
dākr *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.
deə *day*, 65, 315.
deəl *dale*, 70.
deendžə(r) *danger*, 204.
deenti *dainty*, 204.
deət *to dart*, 203.
deet *date*, 204.
deəvi *affidavit*, 204, 246.
deəzi *daisy*, 65.
deg *to sprinkle with water*, 59, 315.
dein *dean*, 234.
delf *a stone quarry*, 73, 283.
delv *to delve*, 73, 283.
demək *potato disease*, 206, 246.
deməkt *diseased (of potatoes)*, 206.
deɹ (pret.) *reviled, reproached*, 59, 367.
depp *depth*, 192.
det *debt*, 206.
deu *dew*, 180, 250, 295.
də *do*, 398.
dēsnt *durst not*, 287.
dōst *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.
diəf *deaf*, 179.
diəl *deal, to deal*, 137, 382.
diə(r) *dear*, 188.
diəp *death*, 179, 306.
dif-rnt *different*, 247.
dig *to dig*, 89, 315, 373.
dim *dim*, 89.
dīm *to deem*, 147.
din *din*, 117.
dinə(r) *dinner*, 211.
din *up to reproach, revile*, 76, 367, 368.
dip *to dip*, 117.
dīp *deep*, 187.
disiət *deceit*, 231, 234.
disiəv *to deceive*, 231, 244.
distəb *to disturb*, 228.
diš *dish*, 89.
dišə(r) *to tremble, shiver with cold*, 89, 297.
diu *to do*, 164, 398.
diu *due*, 237.
dium *doom*, 164.
diuti *duty*, 237.
divāə(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.
dlaznə(r) *glazier*, 57.
dleə(r) *to stare hard*, 70.
dlī *glee*, 187.
dliəm *gleam*, 137.
dlite(r) *to glitter*, 89.
dlium *gloom*, 164, 315.
dlou *to glow*, 166, 250.

- dlue(r)** to stare, 165, 260, 315.
dluəri 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.
dokr 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 drug, 59, 315.
dregn dragon, 197.
dregz dregs, 73, 315.
drenš to drench, 73, 277, 312.
drenk drank, 59.
drī dreary, gloomy, tedious, 150, 315.
dried to dread, 131.
driem dream, 179, 382.
driəri 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.
druøv (noun) drove, 122.
druft drought, 174, 315.
drukn drunk, drunken, 111, 247, 368.
dub a small pool of water, 111.
dubl double, 226, 348.
dudz clothes.
duə doe, 122.
Duəd Joe, 329.
duəf dough, 122, 315.
duəfi cowardly, 122, 315.
duəl dole, 122.
duə(r) door, 113.
Duez, Duəzi Joshua, 329.
duin done, 163, 398.
dul dull, 107.
dum dumb, 111.
dun to urge for payment, 111.
dun done, 398.
dun dung, 111.
duv dove, 174, 283.
duz dost, does, 169, 310.
duzn dozen, 226.
dwāf dwarf, 74, 250, 315.
dwintl to dwindle, 160, 250, 266, 298.
džais joist, 229, 292, 310, 328.
dželēs jealous, 206, 243, 328.
dželi jelly, 206, 328.

- džēn-rl *general*, 247.
 džēni *journey*, 228.
 džoem *the side post of a door*
 or *chimney piece*, 225, 328.
 džoēnēs *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.
 edikēat *to educate*, 242.
 edž *edge*, 73.
 edž *hedge*, 73.
 eē *hay*, 153.
 eēbl *able*, 204.
 eēdž *age*, 204, 328.
 eēg *the berry of the hawthorn*,
 70, 315.
 eēgifai *to argue, dispute*, 326.
 eēkē(r) *acre*, 70, 337.
 eēl *ale*, 70.
 eēl *hail*, 65, 315.
 eēm *to aim, intend*, 204.
 eēšn *ancient*, 204, 247, 269,
 293, 327.
 eē(r) *hair*, 133.
 eē(r) *hare*, 70.
 eēt *art, skill*, 203.
 eēt *to hate*, 70.
 eēfē(r) *heifer*, 186, 318.
 eēt *haft*, 73, 283, 317.
 eg *to urge on, incite*, 73, 315.
- eg *egg*, 73, 315.
 egrivēat *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.
 eldē(r)-trī *elder*, 73.
 elm *elm*, 73.
 elp *to help*, 73, 278, 383.
 els *else*, 73, 357.
 eltē(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.
 enkē(r) *anchor*, 59.
 enkl *ankle*, 59.
 enment (lit. *hangment*), used
 in the phrase : wot ðe en-
 ment? *what the duce?* See
 page 112.
 eskēd *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.
 eđ *had*, 395.
 eđ *would*, 397.
 ēđ *herd*, 90.
 ēđl *hurdle*, 120.
 eđ-vaīs *advice*, 229.
 eđ-vaiz *to advise*, 229.
 e-fīeđ *afraid* 131, 242.
 e-fueđ *to afford*, 104, 242, 306.
 e-fuē(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.
 eł *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-luēn *alone*, 122, 242.
 eṃ = m *them*, 264, 350.
 e-mānt *amount*, 235.
 e-mer *among*, 59, 242, 400.
 eṃ *an*, 128.
 eṃ *one*, 345.
 eṃ *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.
 ǣ(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-stieđ *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*.
 eṽ *have*, 283, 395.
 eṽ *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.
 faie(r) *fire*, 176.
 fail *file*, 156.
 fain *fine*, 229.
 faiv *five*, 156, 283, 344.
 Fakłe *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.
fēd *fed*, 148.
feēd *to fade*, 204.
feēk *trick, deception*, 127.
feel *to fail*, 204.
feen *fain, glad*, 65, 315.
feent *to faint*, 204.
feə(r) *fair*, 65, 315.
feə(r) *to fare*, 70.
feəs *face*, 204.
feəp *faith*, 204.
feove(r) *to favour, resemble in appearance or manners*, 204.
feove(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.
fē-getn (pp.) *forgot*, 242.
fēniš *to furnish*, 228.
fēnīte(r) *furniture*, 228, 243, 288.
fē(r) *for*, 400.
fēre *furrow*, 113, 243, 258, 318.
fēri *first*, 346.
fērin *foreign*, 224, 245.
fērinēz *foreigners*.
fē-sak *to forsake*, 376.
fē-seen *forsaken*, 312.
fēst *first*, 120, 309, 344.
fīd *to feed*, 147, 381.
fīdl *fiddle*, 89, 296.
fīebl *feeble*, 231.
fīe(r) *fear*, 131.
fīes *fierce*, 233.
fīest *feast*, 231.
fīet *feat*, 231.
fīete(r) *feature*, 231, 288.
fīft *fifth*, 160, 289, 309, 344.
fīfti *fifty*, 160, 344.
fīftīn *fifteen*, 344.
fīftīnt *fifteenth*, 344.
fīftit *fiftieth*, 344.
fīg-wet *figwort*, 120, 243.
fīkl *fickle*, 89, 312.
fīl *to fill*, 117.
fīl *to feel*, 147, 382.
fīld *field*, 78, 254.
fīlep *to beat, flog*, 278.
fīlm *film*, 89, 264.
fīlp *filth*, 177.
fīn *fin*, 89.
fīnd *to find*, 89, 300, 367, 368.
fīnd *fiend*, 187.
fīniš *to finish*, 211, 327.

- fiŋe(r)** *finger*, 89, 273.
fiŋk *to think*, 306.
fiŋms *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.
fiāe(r) *flower, flour*, 236.
flaks *flax*, 57.
flānde(r) *a small flat fish*.
flask *flask*, 57.
flat *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.
flep (pret.) *threw*, 59, 367.
fleš *flesh*, 143, 312.
flī *to fly*, 187, 315.
flī *fly*, 187, 315.
fliem *phlegm*, 206.
flie(r) *to laugh or sneer at*, 98.
flig *to fledge*, 117, 315.
flik *flitch of bacon*, 89, 254, 312.
flake(r) *to flicker*, 89, 312.
flint *flint*, 89.
flin *to fling, throw*, 76, 367, 368.
flīs *fleece*, 187.
flit *to remove*, 117.
flit *flight*, 118, 318.
fliu *flue*, 239.
flog *to flog*, 315.
flok *flock*, 100, 312.
- flop** *to fall suddenly; flop one tied to pull the bed-clothes over one's head*.
flou *to flow*, 166, 250.
floun *flown*, 102, 315.
flue(r) *floor*, 165.
fluēt *to float*, 105.
fluid *flood*, 163.
flumeks *to confound, cheat*, 283.
flute(r) *to flutter*, 107.
foeŋit *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 shrewd and witty beyond its years*, 58, 225.
fond *fond*, 100.
fo(r) *for*, 400.
fored *forward*, 243, 251.
forediš *rather forward*, 243.
foŋte(r) *foster*, 169.
foti *forty*, 192, 344.
fotit *fortieth*, 344.
fotn (pp.) *fought*, 100, 101, 247.
foŋnit *fortnight*, 93, 192, 245.
fotš *to fetch*, 80, 312.
fođe(r) *folder*, 169, 297.
foud *fold*, 64, 238.
foue(r) *four*, 190, 344.

- fouet *fourth*, 190, 309, 344.
 fouētīn *fourteen*, 190, 344.
 fouētīnt *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.
 frēm *to make a start or be-*
 ginning, 70, 283.
 frend *friend*, 192.
 frenz *friends*, 302.
 freš *fresh*, 73, 312.
 frē *from*, 400.
 frī *free*, 187.
 friet *to fret, mourn over*, 82,
 381.
 frig *coire*, 315.
 frīt *fright*, 118, 261, 318.
 friut *fruit*, 239.
 friz *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.
 fuə(r) *before*, 400.
 fuəs *force*, 223.
 fuid *food*, 163.
 fuil *fool*, 221.
 fuit (pl. fit) *foot*, 163, 336,
 337.
 ful *full*, 111.
 fullə(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.
 galək *lefthand*, 194, 248, 326.
 galəp *to gallop*, 194, 243.
 galəs *gallows*, 57, 315.
 galəsəz *braces*, 254, 328.
 galn *gallon*, 194, 337.
 gam *game, to gamble*, 57, 263.
 gami *lame*, 263.
 gān *gown*, 235.
 ganə(r) *gander*, 57, 243, 298,
 315.
 garit *garret*, 194, 326.
 gat (pret.) *got*, 57.
 gāt *gout*, 235.
 gavlək *crowbar*, 71, 315.
 geə *gay*, 204.
 geəd *guard*, 203.
 geədn *garden*, 203.
 geən *gain*, 315.
 geən *near, direct*, 84, 315.
 geəp *to gape*, 70, 315.
 geət *gate*, 70, 315.
 geətə(r) *garter*, 203, 326.
 geg *to gag*, 59, 315.
 gen *gang*, 59.
 gen-weə *thoroughfare, pas-*
 sage, 59.
 ges *to guess*, 206.
 gest *guest*, 315.
 get *to get*, 88, 315, 372.
 getn (pp.) *got*, 73, 286.
 geðə(r) *to gather*, 60, 243, 297.
 gezlin *gosling*, 148, 245, 276.
 gəd *fit, bout*.

- gādl** *girdle*, 120.
gān *to grin*, 74, 261.
gās *grass*, 69, 261.
gāsl *gristle*, 90, 261, 286, 315.
gāt *great*, 185, 261, 289.
gōts *lit. greats*, 177.
gōþ *girth*, 306.
gi *give*, 283.
gidi *giddy*, 89.
giæn *against*, 400.
giø(r) *gear*, 68.
gift *gift*, 89, 283.
gild *to gild*, 119.
gilt *a young female pig*, 89, 315.
gimlit *gimlet*, 211, 243.
gin *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.
goemlæs *silly, stupid*, 184.
goit *channel, mill-stream*, 109, 289, 315.
gol *goal*, 217, 326.
goseþ *gossip*, 91.
gospl *gospel*, 100.
goud *gold*, 103, 315.
graim *soot (on the kettle)*, 156.
graip *to gripe*, 156.
gran-faðø(r), **gram-faðø(r)**
grandfather, 194, 299.
grant *to grant*, 195, 326.
græ *gray*, 133, 315.
greenz (pl.) *malt which has been used in brewing beer*, 204, 338.
grees *grace*, 204.
greet *grate*, 204.
greov *grave*, 70, 283.
grees *to graze*, 70, 310.
grīdi *greedy*, 130.
gries *grease*, 231.
grif *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.
gruæn *to groan*, 122.
gruop *to grope*, 122.
gruov *grove*, 122.
gruin *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.
guø *to go*, 122, 382.
guød *goat*, 122.
guæn *gone*, 122.
guø(r) *gore*, 122.
guøst *ghost*, 122.
guøt *goat*, 122, 315.
guid *good*, 163, 315, 343.
guis (pl. **gīs**) *goose*, 163, 336.
gulit *gullet, channel for water*, 226, 245.
gust *gust*, 111.
gutø(r) *gutter*, 226.

- guts entrails, belly, 111.**
guzl to swallow greedily, 226.
i I, 350.
i in, 89, 272, 400.
ĩ he, 155, 350.
ī (pl. ĩn) 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.
iøgə(r) eager, 231.
iøgl eagle, 231.
iøkwl equal, 231.
iæl to heal, 137.
iæl eel, 131.
iælþ health, 137, 306.
iænis, iænist 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.
iøstø(r) Easter, 179.
iøt heat, 137.
iøþ earth, 74.
iøðn heathen, 137.
iø-wig earwig, 315.
iøz ease, 231.
iøzinz the eaves of a building, 276.
if if, 89, 401.
ig mood, temper, 117, 315.
igoi, an exclamation of surprise 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, 283.
in in, 89, 400.
inā presently, 399.
inðə(r) (occ. inðø(r)) to hinder, 89, 296.
indžn engine, 209, 247, 328.
indžōi to enjoy, 209, 244, 328.
inif (sing.), enough, 164, 245, 315, 357.
iniu (pl.) enough; 164, 245, 315, 357.
inš inch, 117, 337.
intø, intøv, intul into, 400.
inž hinge, 76, 315.
in to hang, 76, 273, 367, 368.
ingeedž to engage, 204, 209, 244.
ink ink, 209, 322.
ink think, 306.
inliš English, 76, 273.
inlnd England, 76, 247.
ip hip, 117.
ipin a cloth placed round the hips of children, 117, 245.
is his, 351.
i(s)sen, i(s)sel, i(s)seln himself, 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.
iðə(r) hither, 89, 297, 399.
iuk hook, 164, 312.

- iuneti** *unity*, 237, 253.
iunien *union*, 237.
ius *use*, 237, 253.
iusfl *useful*, 237.
iuslēs *useless*, 237.
iuz *to use*, 237, 310.
ivē(r) *ever*, 145, 283, 399.
ivri *every*, 145, 357.
iz *his*, 89, 351, 352.
iz *is*, 89, 310.
īz *he has, he is*, 310.
- jād** *yard*, 61, 315.
jāē(r) *your*, 190, 350.
jān *yarn*, 61, 315.
jare *yarrow*, 57, 243, 250.
jāz, *yours*, 352.
jel *yell*, 73, 315.
jelp *yelp*, 73, 315.
jē *ye, you*, 252, 350.
jē(r) *your*, 351.
jēs *yes*, 91, 399.
jesen, **jesel**, **jeseln** *yourself, yourselves*, 353.
jesenz *yourselves*, 353.
jest *yeast*, 81, 315.
jestede *yesterday*, 81, 243, 315, 399.
jēstēnīt *last night*, 399.
jet *yet*, 81, 399.
jī *ye, you*, 155, 252, 350.
jiēd (3 feet) *yard*, 74, 337.
jiēn *to yearn*, 74.
jiē(r) *year*, 131, 252, 337.
jīld *to yield*, 78, 315.
jiup *youth*, 190.
joen *to yawn*, 80, 315.
jole *yellow*, 80, 243, 254, 315.
jon, **jond** *yon*, 80, 252, 354.
jondeli *vacant, beside oneself*.
jondē(r) *yonder*, 399.
- juēk** *yolk*, 83, 105, 252, 315.
jun *young*, 111, 252.
- kā** *cow*, 171, 312.
kāē(r) dān *to bend down, sit down*, 172.
kaf *chaff*, 57, 283, 312.
kaind *kind*, 312.
kait *kite*, 175, 312.
kākumē(r) *cucumber*, 237, 263, 282.
kal *to gossip*, 57, 312.
kāl *cowl, to frown*, 114, 254, 315.
kan *can*, 57.
kan (verb) *can*, 57, 389.
kani *knowing, skilful, nimble*, 57, 245.
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.
kātš *couch*, 235.
kāv *to carve*, 74, 283, 312.
keed *card*, 203, 322.
keedž *cage*, 204.
keek *bread of any kind*, 70, 312.
keekes *body, carcass*, 203, 322.
keē(r) *care*, 70, 312.

- kees** *case*, 204, 322.
kei *key*, 139, 312, 315.
keišn (lit. *occasion*) *need, necessity*, 322.
kek *hemlock*, 312.
kemp *short coarse white hairs in wool*, 73, 312.
kenkə(r) *to rust, corrode*, 59, 197, 243.
kep *to catch (a ball)*, 278, 312.
kept *kept*, 148.
kest *to cast*, 60, 312, 381.
ketl *kettle*, 73, 247, 312.
kəd *could*, 389.
kā-gət *kirkgate*, 90, 312, 313.
kən (verb) *can*, 389.
kēn *currant*, 228, 259, 292.
kēnl *kernel*, 120, 312.
kēs *to curse*, 113, 310, 312.
kēsmeš *Christmas*, 161, 243, 261, 312.
kēsñ *to christen*, 161, 261, 310.
kid *kid*, 89.
kil *to kill*, 77, 250, 312.
kīl *to cool*, 147, 312.
kiln *kiln*, 117, 312.
kīn *keen*, 147, 312.
kindm *kingdom*, 264, 273 note, 312.
kinl *to bring forth (of rabbits)*, 117.
kinlin *firewood*, 117, 298.
kin *king*, 117.
kirk *to cough (of whooping cough)*, 89.
kin-kof *whooping cough*, 89, 312, 313.
kīp *to keep*, 147, 312.
kist *chest, box*, 89, 310.
kit *a pail*, 89, 312.
kitl *to tickle*, 89, 257, 312.
kitl *to bring forth kittens*, 312.
kitlin *kitten*.
kitšn *kitchen*, 117, 312.
kiuə(r) *cure*, 238.
kn weak form of **kan** *can*, 271, 359.
kob-web *cob*, 100.
kod *cod*, 100.
koef *calf*, 62, 312.
koef *calf (of the leg)*, 62.
koel *to call*, 62, 312.
koen *corn*, 104, 312.
koene(r) *corner*, 223.
koese *causeway*, 225, 243, 322.
kof *cough*, 100, 319.
koil *coal*, 109, 254.
koiles *coalhouse*, 243.
koit *quoit, coit*, 216.
koit *coat*, 219, 312.
kok *cock*, 100, 312.
kokl *cockle*, 100, 312.
koləp *slice of bacon*, 100, 243.
kolə(r) *collar*, 214.
kom *came*, 169.
konsān *concern*, 207.
konseət *conceit*, 234.
konsiðə(r) *to consider*, 211, 297.
kontrāiv *to contrive*, 229, 361, 364.
kontréeri *contrary*, 204 note, 322.
kopə(r) *copper*, 100.
kos *because*, 225, 242, 246, 401.
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 *coll*, 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.
 kreev *to crave*, 70, 312.
 krenk *crank*, 59.
 kres *cress*, 73.
 krietə(r) *creature*, 288.
 krinž *to cringe*, 76, 312, 315.
 krip *to creep*, 187, 383.
 kripl *cripple*, 117.
 krisp *crisp*, 89.
 kriu *crew*, 190.
 kriuk *crook*, 164, 312.
 kroə *to crow*, 123, 377.
 kroə *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.
 kruək *to croak*, 122.
 kruidl *to shrink or cower 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.
 kubəd *cupboard*, 243, 279, 280, 312.
 kud *cul*, 97, 250, 312.
 kud *could*, 174, 389.
 kudl *to embrace*, 111, 247.
 kuəd *cord*, 223.
 kuədiroi *corduroy*.
 kuəm *comb*, 66, 281, 312.
 kuətš *coach*, 218.
 kuəv *cove*, 103, 283.
 kuf (kuff) *cuff*, 111, 283.
 kuil *cool*, 163.
 kūk *cook*, 164, 312.
 kulə(r) *colour*, 226.
 kum *to come*, 111, 312, 370.
 kumfət *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.
 kustəd *custard*, 226, 243.
 kustm *custom*, 226, 247.
 kut *to cut*, 381.
 kuvə(r) *to cover*, 226.
 kuzin, kuzn *cousin*, 226.
 kwaiət *quiet*, 230, 322.
 kwaletī *quality*, 202, 250, 322.
 kwari *stone-quarry*, 202, 250, 322.

- kweet** *quart*, 203, 250, 259, 322, 337.
kweete(r) *quarter*, 203, 347.
kwīn *queen*, 147.

-1 *will*, 397.
lā *to allow*, 235.
lađ *lad*, 57.
lād *loud*, 171.
laf *to laugh*, 57, 319.
laftə(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.
lanlōd *landlord*, 299.
lāns *an allowance of refreshment 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.
laðə(r) *ladder*, 144, 297.
laðə(r) *lather, foam, froth*, 71, 186, 306.
lavrek *lark*, 125, 243, 312.
lee *to lay*, 84, 315, 382.
leed *laid*, 84, 315.
leēdi *lady*, 141, 245, 283.
leēdl *ladle*, 70.
leek *to play*, 127, 312.
leelēk *tilac*, 229, 243, 322.
leem *lame*, 70.
leen *lain*, 84, 315.
leerēm *alarum*, 195.
lees *lace*, 204.
leēð *barn*, 70, 306.
leev *barn*, 306.
left (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.
leðə(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.
liēf 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.
lītnin 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.
loē 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.
lon (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.
luəd load, 122.
luēf loaf, 122, 317.
luen loan, 122.
luensm lonely, 122, 247.
luəp loath, 122.
luəð to loathe, 122.
lug to pull the hair of the head, 111, 315.
lur 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.

- marə** *marrow*, 57, 243, 315.
marə *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.
medə *meadow*, 134, 243.
meə (verb) *may*, 65, 315, 393.
meəd (pret. and pp.) *made*,
 70, 312.
meəg *maw*, 70, 315.
meəlek *trick, to play tricks*
upon a person.
meen *main*, 65, 315.
meen *mane*, 70.
meə(r) *mare*, 75.
meəsn *mason*, 204.
meəstə(r) *master*, 195.
meət *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 *dash*, 59, 125.
mešt *smashed, broken in*
pieces.
met *met*, 148.
mezə(r) *measure*, 206, 243,
 310.
mezlz *measles*, 234, 338.
me (verb) *may*, 393.
- mə** *me*, 350.
məd (verb) *might*, 393.
mēki *mirky*, 120.
mən *man*, 249.
mən *must*, 392.
mənīuə(r) *manure*, 238, 242.
mərainə *merino wool*.
məri *merry*, 120, 245.
mēðə(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.
mīəl *meal, repast*, 131.
mīən *mean*, 137.
mīən *to mean, intend*, 137,
 382.
mīg *midge*, 117, 315.
mīks *to mix*, 89, 312.
mīld *mild*, 92, 254.
mīl-deu *mildew*, 89.
mīlk *milk*, 77.
mīln *mill*, 117, 269.
mīnīstə(r) *minister*, 211, 244.
mīns *mince*, 211.
mīnt *mint*, 89.
mīnl *to mingle*, 76, 273.
mīs *miss*, 89.
mīsen, mīsel, mīseln, mīself,
 353.
mīst *mist*, 89.
mīstl *cow-house*, 263, 287.
mīstšif *mischievous*, 211.
mīt *to meet*, 147, 289, 381.
mīt (noun) *might*, 93, 318.
mītš *much*, 89, 312, 343.
mīul *mule*, 237.
mīuld *angry*.

- miuzik** *music*, 237.
mizl *to drizzle (of rain)*, 263, 310.
mizl-tuə *mistletoe*, 89.
moə *to mow*, 123, 377.
moek *maggot*, 63, 306, 312.
moen *morning*, 104.
moəndə(r) *to wander about without any definite aim in view*.
moəndž *mange*, 196, 328.
moəndži *mangy, peevish*, 328.
moenin *morning*, 104.
moist *moist*, 216.
moistə(r) *moisture*, 216, 243, 288.
moit *mote*, 109.
moičə(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.
muən *to moan*, 122.
muən *to mourn*, 113.
muənt *must not*, 392.
muə(r) *moor*, 165.
muə(r) *more*, 122, 343.
muəst *most*, 122, 343.
mūfin *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.
muṃl *to mumble*, 111, 263, 288.
mun *must*, 111, 263, 392.
mundə *Monday*, 169.
muni *money*, 226.
muns *months*, 307, 310.
munḥ *month*, 169, 337.
muṃə(r) *monger*, 59.
muṃril *mongrel*, 226.
musl *muscle*, 310.
musl *mussel*, 111, 312.
must *must*, 392.
mustəd *mustard*, 226, 243.
mutn *mutton*, 226, 247.
muḏə(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-finding in a small vexatious manner*.
nati *neat, tidy, dexterous (of old people)*, 265, 286.
nat-rl, nat-rə-bl *natural*, 194, 247, 288.
navi *canal*, 247, 265.
neb *bill, beak*, 73, 280.
nee *nay*, 84, 399.

- neeþe(r)** *neighbour*, 183, 243, 318.
neeg *to gnaw*, 70, 315.
neegin, **nerin tōn** *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-leþ *neck cloth, handkerchief*, 243, 312.
nekst *next*, 152, 320, 343.
nen *to gnaw as a pain*, 59.
nen-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.
nidiēt *idiot*, 340.
nīdl *needle*, 130, 296.
niē(r) *kidney*, 151, 265.
niē(r) *near* 179, 343, 400.
niē(r), **nivē(r)** *never*, 283.
niere(r) *nearer*, 343.
niērist *nearest*, 343.
niēs *niece*, 231.
niet *neat, tidy*, 231.
nīl *to kneel*, 382.
niml *nimble*, 89, 263, 282.
nip *to move quickly, slip away*.
nit *to knit*, 117, 373.
nit *nit*, 89, 317.
nīt *night*, 93, 265, 318.
nītingeel *nightingale*, 70.
nīt-meē(r) *nightmare*, 70.
niu *new*, 190.
niu *knew*, 190.
niuk *nook*, 164, 312.
nivē(r) *never*, 145, 283, 399.
nīz *to sneeze*, 187.
nobed *only, except*, 286, 399, 400.
nod *nap, short sleep*, 100.
noē *to know*, 123, 250, 377.
noep *to beat, strike*, 103, 278.
noeþ *north*, 104.
noeðe(r) *neither*, 123, 357, 401.
noilz (pl.) *the short hairs taken out of wool by the combing machine*, 265, 338.
noiz *noise*, 216.
nok *to knock*, 100, 312.
noreišn *row, disturbance*, 340.
not *knot*, 100.
notš *notch, a run at the game of cricket*, 100, 312.
nou *no*, 399.
nout *naught*, 123, 318, 357.
nozl *to beat, thrash*, 254.
nub *to nudge*, 280.
nue *no*, 122, 357.
nuēbdi *nobody*, 245, 247, 280, 357.
nuēbl *noble*, 218.
nuēn *none, not*, 122, 357.

- nuen-keet** *silly foolish person.*
nuetis *notice*, 218.
nuēz *nose*, 105, 310.
nuin *noon*, 163, 268.
num *numb*, 111.
numē(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.
oepēp *halfpennyworth*, 62, 243, 247, 251, 272.
oepni *halfpenny*, 62, 245, 283.
oēs *horse*, 104, 261, 310.
oēðē(r) *either*, 123, 243, 357, 401.
oēðē(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.
oistē(r) *oyster*, 216.
okē-daik *small stream of iron-water*, 214.
oks (pl. **oksn**) *ox*, 100, 320, 334.
olē *hollow*, 100, 243, 318.
olēs *always*, 58, 243, 251, 399.
olin *the holly-tree, twig of the holly-tree*, 100, 245, 268.
olt *halt*, 58.
omēs, omēst *almost*, 58, 243, 255, 292, 399.
on *on, of*, 100, 249 note, 400.
onē(r) *honour*, 214.
oni *any*, 146, 245, 315, 357.
onibodi *anybody*, 357.
oniwiē(r) *anywhere*, 399.
ont *aunt*, 200.
op *to hop*, 100.
opm *open*, 100, 270.
o(r) *or*, 401.
otē(r) *otter*, 100.
otšēd *orchard*, 100, 243.
ou *to owe*, 124, 315.
oud *to hold*, 64.
oud *old*, 64, 300.
ouē-kesn *overcast, gloomy (of the sky)*, 287.
ouē(r), ovē(r) *over*, 283, 400.
ouē(r)-welt *to upset*, 73.
out *ought*, 124, 318, 394.
out *holt*, 103, 289.
ovl *hovel*, 100.
pāē(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.
pāsn *parson*, 207.
pastē(r) *pasture*, 195, 228, 243.
pasti *pasty*, 204.
paṣ *path*, 57, 306.
pāḍē(r) *powder*, 235, 297.
peē *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.
peē(r) *pair*, 205.
peē(r) *to peel*, 205.
pees *pace*, 204.
peesl *parcel*, 203.
peest *paste*, 204.
peestē(r) (lit. *pasture*) *to feed*.
peet *part*, 203.
peetnē(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.
penēp *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.
piēk *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.
piktē(r) *picture*, 243, 288.
pil *to peel*, 234.
pilē *pillow*, 117, 243.
pilinz *the peels of potatoes, etc.*, 234.
pim-ruēz *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.
piṣ *pith*, 89.
piu *pew*, 237.
piuē(r) *pure*, 238.
pius *puce colour*, 237.
plant *plant*, 195.
plat *floor, ground*.
pleen *plain*, 204.
plees *place*, 204.
pleestē(r) *plaster*, 195, 243.
pleet *plate*, 204.
plenk *plank*, 197.
pleš *to splash*, 59.

- plezə(r)** *pleasure*, 206, 243, 310.
plied to *plead*, 231.
pliez to *please*, 231.
plīt *plight*, 93, 318.
pliu *plough*, 164, 315.
plot *plot*, 100.
pluk *pluck*, to *pluck*, 111, 312.
plum *plum*, 174.
plumə(r) *plumber*, 226.
pobz (pl.) *porridge*; *sops* made of *bread* and *milk*.
poə *paw*, 225.
poəm *palm*, 62, 278.
poez to *kick*, 225, 278.
point *point*, 216.
poizn *poison*, 216.
poks *pox*, 100.
popi *poppy*, 110, 245.
poreəts *potatoes*, 286.
poridž *porridge*, 214, 338.
posnit *saucepan*, 214, 245.
pot *pot*, 214.
pot donək, see § 346 note.
poul *pole*, 129.
poutri *poultry*, 220, 278.
poutš to *poach*, 220, 330.
prād *proud*, 171, 291.
praid *pride*, 175, 286.
prais *price*, 229.
praiz to *lift with a lever*, 229.
pratli *gently*, *softly*, 57, 245.
preə (but **pre** ðə) to *pray*, 204.
preət 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.
prist *priest*, 187.
prod to *prick*, *goad*, 100.
profit *profit*, 214.
prog to *collect wood for the bonfire on the fifth of November*, 278, 315.
pruiv to *prove*, 163.
puək *pork*, 322.
puək *sack*, 105.
pueli *poorly*, *ill*, 222.
pueni *pony*, 105, 218.
puə(r) *poor*, 222.
puəst *post*, 105, 218.
puəšn *portion*, 223.
puətə(r) *porter*, 223.
puəzi *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.
raftə(r) *rafter*, 57.
raid to *ride*, 156, 361.
raip *ripe*, 156.
rais *rice*, 229.
raiet *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.
redžestø(r) *to register*, 212, 242.
reedž *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.
reēðe(r) *rather*, 70, 306.
reg *rag*, 59, 315.
reg-le(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.
rid *to read*, 130, 381.
rid *reed*, 187.
ridl *riddle*, 136, 311.
ridl *sieve*, 89, 257.
ridn *ridden*, 89, 296.
riel *real*, 231.
riep *to reap*, 82.
riē(r) *to rear*, 137.
riēp *wreath*, 137.
riēzn *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.
rīl *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.
risiēv *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.
 ruog *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.
 rup *wrung*, 111.
 rust *rest, repose*, 310.
 ruš *rush*, 97.

 s *shall*, 256, 312, 391.
 s *us*, 350.
 sã *a drain, sough*, 310, 315.
 sã *sow*, 114, 315.
 sad *sad*, 57.
 sadl *saddle*, 71, 296.
 sãdžn *sergeant*, 207, 292.
 sãø(r) *sour*, 172.
 said *side*, 156.
 saieti *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.
 saið *scythe*, 156, 306, 315.
 saizez *assizes*, 229, 246.
 sãk *to suck*, 171, 310, 312.
 saklës *simple, silly*, 57, 243.
 sal *shall*, 57, 312, 391.
 sale *sallow*, 57, 243.

 saleri *celery*, 210.
 salit *salad*, 194, 245.
 sãmen *sermon*, 207.
 sam *up to pick up, gather to-*
 gether, 57, 263, 310.
 sand *sand*, 57.
 sãnd *sound, noise*, 235.
 sant *saint*, 204, 249.
 sãnt *shall not*, 256, 391.
 sap *sap*, 57.
 sare (sãv) *to serve*, 207, 243,
 258.
 sat *sat*, 57.
 satl *to settle*, 57, 257.
 sãp *south*, 171.
 sãvis *service*, 207.
 sãvnt *servant*, 207, 247, 259.
 sed *said*, 134, 315.
 see *to say*, 84, 315, 382.
 seef *safe*, 204.
 seeg *a saw*, 70, 315.
 seek *sake*, 70, 312.
 seekrid *sacred*, 204.
 seel *sail*, 84, 315.
 seel *sale*, 70.
 seem *lard*, 204, 310.
 seem *same*, 70.
 seent (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
 sen (son) *song*, 59.
 sen (pret.) *sang*, 59, 367.
 senk (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 ðe (lit. *see thou*) *look!* 192.
 sī *to see*, 187, 374.
 sī *to sigh*, 158, 318.
 sī *to stretch*, 310.
 sīd *seed*, 130.
 sie *sea*, 137.
 siekrit *secret*, 231.
 siem *seam*, 179.
 siene *senna*, 206, 243.
 sies *to cease*, 231.
 siet *seat*, 137.
 siez *to seize*, 382.
 siezn *season*, 231.
 sift *to sift*, 89, 283.
 sīk *to seek*, 147, 383.
 sikl *sickle*, 89, 312.
 siks *six*, 77, 320, 344.
 siks-peneþ *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.
 sīm *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.
 sində(r) *cinder*, 89.
 sinž *to singe*, 76, 277, 315.
 sin *to sing*, 89, 367.
 sink *to sink*, 89, 367.
 sinl *single*, 211, 247, 273.
 siste(r) *sister*, 77.
 sit *to sit*, 89, 373.
 sīt *sight*, 93, 318.
 sitš *such*, 77, 250, 256, 312,
 357.
 sīð *to seethe*, 187.
 siðez *scissors*, 211, 243, 310.
 siu *sowed*, 190.
 siu *to sue*, 239.
 siuēlī *surely*, 240, 242, 399.
 siuə(r) *sure*, 240, 310.
 siugə(r) *sugar*, 227, 310.
 siuit *suet*, 239.
 siut *suit*, 237.
 siv *sieve*, 89, 283.
 skab *scab*, 57, 312.
 skāe(r) *to scour*.
 skafī *scaffold*, 194, 301, 322.
 skafin *scaffolding*, 194, 301,
 322.
 skaftin *shafting*, 57, 245, 312.

- skai** *sky*, 175, 312.
skeolet *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.
slee *to slay*, 65, 375.
sleen *slain*, 65, 315.
slek *small coal*, 73, 312.
slek *to extinguish a fire, etc., with water*, 73, 312.
slēp (pret.) *slung*, 59.
slēnk (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.
slīv *sleeve*, 150.
slōe *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.
slumək *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.
snoe *snow, to snow*, 123, 250, 377.
snot *snot*, 100.
sod *sod*, 100.
sodnd *saturated, wet through*, 100.
soe (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 (sen) *song*, 59.
sore *sorrow*, 100, 243, 258, 315.
sori *sorry*, 125, 245.
soðe(r) *solder*, 214, 297.
soudže(r) *soldier*, 220, 328.
soul *soul*, 123.
sout *sought*, 167, 318.
spaiē(r) *spire*, 157.
spak (pret.) *spoke*, 57.
spāk *spark*, 61.
span (pret.) *span*, 57.
span *to span*, 57.
spare *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.
spektēklz *spectacles*, 206, 242.
spel *to spell*, 382.
spend *to spend*, 73, 381.
spenk *to beat, hit*, 59, 312.
spē(r) *spur*, 104.
spērinz *banns of marriage*, 120, 245, 338.
spērit *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.
sprung (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.
 stākro *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.
 steobl *stable*, 204.
 steek *stake*, 70, 84, 312.
 steel (pret.) *stole*, 70.
 stee(r) *to stare*, 70.
 steəvz *staves*, 70.
 steēz *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.
 sten (pret.) *stung*, 59.
 stenk (pret.) *stunk*, 59.
 step *step*, 73.
 step-faðe(r) *step-father*, 192.
 stepsēz *steps*, 338.
 stā(r) *to stir*, 120.
 stōrek *heifer*, 91, 248.
 stōrep *stirrup*, 162, 243, 315.
 stī *sty, ladder*, 94, 158, 315.
 stī *sty*, 125.
 stī *stile*, 315.
 stied e *instead of*, 400.
 stiēm *steam*, 179.
 stiēp *steep*, 179.
 stiē(r) *to steer*, 151.
 stif *stiff*, 160.
 stik *stick*, 89.
 stik *to stick*, 89, 373.
 stil *still*, 89.
 stil *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.
 stoēleisn *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.
 streēndž *strange*, 204.
 streit *straight*, 86, 318.
 strenp *strength*, 73, 275.
 stren (strop) *strong*, 59.
 stretš *to stretch*, 73, 312.
 streu *to strew*, 85, 250, 382.
 strie *straw*, 179, 310.
 striek *streak, stripe*, 98.
 striēm *stream*, 179.
 strikn *stricken*, 89.
 strin *string*, 76.
 strin *to string*, 367.
 strip *to strip*, 150 note.
 strit *street*, 130.

- struək** *to stroke*, 122.
struək *half a bushel*, 122.
stubi *short and stiff*, III.
stubl *stubble*, 121.
stuən *stone*, 122.
stuən *stone* (14 pounds), 337.
stuəni, see § 346 note.
stuəri *story*, 224.
stuəv *stove*, 105, 283.
stuf *stuff*, 226.
stuid *stood*, 163.
stuil *stool*, 163.
stukn (pp.) *stunk*, 368.
stump *stump*, III.
stun *to stun*, III.
stūn (pp.) *stung*, III.
stūp *a post*, 106, 256.
stut *to stutter, stammer*,
 III.
sud *should*, 103, 256, 312,
 391.
sudn *sudden*, 226.
sue *so*, 122, 399.
suəd (swēd) *sword*, 74, 250.
suək *to soak*, 105, 312.
suəp *a little tea or beer*, 105.
suəp *soap*, 122.
sue(r) *sore*, 122.
sufə(r) *to suffer*, 226.
suf-oil *manhole of a drain*,
 315.
suin *soon*, 163, 399.
suit *soot*, 163, 289.
sukn (pp.) *sunk*, III, 247,
 368.
sūl *shovel*, 283.
sum *some*, III, 357.
sum-ā *somehow*.
sumdi *somebody*, 247, 281,
 357.
sumen *to summon*, 226.
sumə(r) *summer*, III.
- sumət** *something, anything*,
 III, 243, 251, 257.
sump *a puddle or dirty pool
 of water*, III, 250.
sumwiə(r) *somewhere*, 399.
sun *son*, III.
sun *sun*, III.
sundə *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.
swer (pret.) *swung*, 59.
swerki *small beer*, 59.
swetš *a small sample of
 cloth, cotton, etc.*, 60, 312.
swēd (suəd) *sword*, 74.
swiel *to gutter (of a candle)*,
 131, 254.
swiə(r) *to swear*, 75, 369,
 371.
swiet *to sweat*, 137, 250, 381.
swift *swift*, 89.
swil *to rinse, wash out*, 89.
swiləke(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.

- swit *sweet*, 147.
 swoen *sworn*, 104.
 swolə *swallow*, 58, 243, 250.
 swolə *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.
 šadə *shadow*, 57, 243.
 šā(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.
 šalə *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.
 šeov *to shave*, 70, 283, 382.
 šel *shell*, 73, 312.
 šelf *shelf*, 73, 312.
 šenk *shank*, 59.
 šepəd *shepherd*, 134, 243.
 šepstə(r) *starling*, 134.
 šeu *to show*, 180, 382.
 še *she*, 350.
 šēt *shirt*, 120.
 šieʃ *sheaf*, 179.
 šie(r) *to shear*, 75, 312, 369.
 šieʃ *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.
 šrukə (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.
 šul *shovel*, 106.
 šuldə(r) (šūðə(r)) *shoulder*,
 112.
 šun *to shun*, 111.
 šut *to shut*, 121, 312, 381.
 šutə(r) *to fall*.
 šutl *shuttle*, 121.
 šuðə(r) *to shudder*, 111, 243,
 297, 312.
 šūðe(r) (šūldə(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.
 talè *tallow*, 57, 243, 315.
 tãli *to agree, be right*, 194, 245.
 tan *to tan*, 57.
 tãn *town*, 171.
 tap *tap*, 57.
 tariè(r) *terrier dog*, 208, 243.
 tate(r) *tatter*, 57.
 teobl *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.
 ten *ten*, 192, 344.
 tent *tenth*, 309, 344.
 ten *a sting, to sting*, 59.
 tenz *tongs*, 59, 273, 338.
 teu *to work zealously*, 180, 285.
 tē, tēv *to*, 283, 400.
 tē *thou*, 306, 350.
 tēd *turd*, 120.
 tē-dee *to-day*, 399.
 tēf *turf*, 113, 283.
 tē-geðe(r) *together*, 60, 297.
 tē-moen *to-morrow*, 104, 242, 399.
 tē-moen-tnit *to-morrow (the) night*, 399.
 tēn *bout, turn, to turn*, 113, 228.
 tēnep *turnip*, 228, 243.
 tē-nit *to-night*, 399.
 tī *to tie*, 150.
 tiè *tea*, 231.
 tièm *team*, 179.
 tièz *to tease*, 137.
 tift *condition, state, order*, 211.
 tik *tick*, 89, 312.
 til *to till*, 89.
 tīl *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.
tlerp (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.
tlinp to cling, 89, 312, 367.
tlip to clip, 89, 117, 312.
tliu a ball of string or worked, 96, 190, 312.
tliv 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.
tluek cloak, 218, 312.
tluep cloth, 122, 312.
tlueð to clothe, 122, 382.
tlueve(r) clover, 122, 312.
tluez clothes, 122, 307, 310.
tlur (pp.) clung, 111.
tluste(r) cluster, 111, 286.
tluðe(r) to get closely together, 297.
toe a marble of any kind, 285.
toek to talk, 62, 312.
toen torn, 104.
toez 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.
traï to try, 229.
traifi trifle, 229.
trä-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 en in walking out and in till weary, or tired out.
treze(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.
 trolep *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.
 tšeltə(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.
 tšienə *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.
 tšoək *chalk*, 62, 312.
 tšois *choice*, 216, 330.
 tšons *chance*, 200, 330.
 tšont *chant*, 200, 330.
 tšoul see § 312.
 tšozn *chosen*, 100, 247.
 tšuək *to choke*, 105, 312.
 tšuf *proud, haughty*, 111, 312.
 tšuk *to throw, pitch*, 226.
 tū *two*, 129, 250, 344.
 tub *tub*, 111.
 tuə *toe*, 122.
 tuəd *toad*, 122.
 tuekr *token*, 122, 247.
 tuen (lit. *the one*) *one of two*, 122, 345.
 tug *to tug, plod*, 111, 315.
 tug ɔn teu (words of nearly the same signification, coupled for the sake of emphasis) *to work hard and strive*.
 tuil *tool*, 163.
 tuiþ (pl. tīþ) *tooth*, 163, 336.
 tul *to*, 97, 285, 400.
 tuml *to tumble*, 111, 263, 282.
 tun *tun*, 111, 226.
 tur *tongue*, 111.
 tup *a ram*, 111.
 tupms *twopence*, 349.
 tusk *tusk*, 111.
 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.
twin 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.
penk to thank, 59.
pēti thirty, 90, 245, 344.
pētīn thirteen, 344.
pētīnt thirteenth, 344.
pētīt thirtieth, 344.
pēzde Thursday, 172.
pī thigh, 187, 318.
pibl a smooth round stick used to stir porridge with.
pīf thief, 187, 283.
pik thick, friendly, in love with, 89, 312.
piml thimble, 177, 247, 282.
pin thin, 117.
pir thing, 86, 273.
pink to think, 76, 273, 306, 312, 383.
pisl thistle, 89.
poe to thaw, 123, 377.
poen thorn, 104.
poil to give ungrudgingly, 109, 306.
pout thought, 167, 318.
praiv to thrive, 156, 283, 306, 361.
prast (pret.) thrust, 57.
preo busy, throng, 59.
- prepms threepence*, 192, 270, 349.
preš to thresh, 73.
prešld threshold, 73.
pre through, from, 400.
prī three, 187, 344.
pribl threefold, 209, 348.
prīd thread, 130.
priep to dispute, contradict, 179, 306.
prietn to threaten, 179.
prif through, 319.
prift thrift, 89.
prift (priu) through, from, on account of, 116.
priu threw, 190.
priu (prift) through, from, on account of, 116, 319.
proe to throw, 123, 377.
proit throat, 109.
prosl thrush, 100, 287, 310.
protl to press on the wind-pipe, choke, 100.
prusn (pp.) thrust, 287.
prust to thrust, 178, 367, 368.
pum thumb, 174.
pune(r) thunder, 111, 243, 266, 298.
- ḡā thou*, 171, 306, 350.
ḡai thy, 155, 351.
ḡain thine, 156, 352.
ḡat (demon. pr. and conj.) that, 57, 306, 354. Cp. also 399.
ḡāz thou hast, 310, 395.
ḡe they, 350.
ḡee they, 84, 350.
ḡee(r) their, 84, 351.
ḡeez theirs, 352.
ḡem (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.
 ðī *thee*, 155, 350.
 ðie(r) *there*, 131, 306, 354,
 399.
 ðiez *these*, 98, 354.
 ðis *this*, 89, 310, 354.
 ðisen, ðisel, ðiseln *thyselſ*,
 353.
 ðoe *although*, 401.
- uə *who*, 122, 250, 355.
 uəd *hoard*, 104.
 u(ə)-iwe(r) *whoever*, 357.
 uək *oak*, 122.
 uəl *whole*, 122, 317.
 uəli *holy*, 122, 245.
 uəm *home*, 122.
 uenli *lonely*, 122, 245.
 uep *hope*, 105.
 uə(r) *oar*, 122.
 uə(r) *hoar*, 122.
 uəs(t) *hoarse*, 122, 310.
 uəts *oats*, 122.
 uəp *oath*, 122.
 uəz *whose*, 355.
 uf *displeasure, an offended
 manner, rage*, 315.
 ug *to carry*, 111, 315.
 ugli *ugly*, 111.
 ugr *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.
 umpaiə(r) *umpire*, 230.
 undəd *hundred*, 111, 243,
 299, 344.
 undə(r) *under*, 111, 400.
 undət *hundredth*, 299, 344.
 uni *honey*, 111.
 unien *onion*, 226.
 uni-sukl *honeysuckle*, 174.
 unsiuə(r) *uncertain*, 240,
 243.
 unt *to hunt*, 111.
 unə(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.
 vaiəlet, *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.
 veən *vein*, 204.
 vente(r) *to venture*, 206, 288.
 vesl *vessel*, 206.

- viel** *veal*, 231, 250.
viu *view*, 237, 253.
vois *voice*, 216, 250.
voiče(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.
weest *to wait*, 204, 250.
weev *wave*, 70, 133.
weeve(r) *to waver*, 70, 250.
weft *weft*, 73, 283.
weg *to wag*, 59, 315.
wegn *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.
weče(r) *weather*, 73, 297.
weče(r) *whether*, 60.
weče(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.
wīent will not, 256, 397.
wīepm weapon, 131, 247,
 270.
wīe(r) to wear, 75, 369, 371.
wīe(r) where, 131, 317.
wīeri weary, 149.
wīet wheat, 137, 317.
wīez to wheeze, 131.
wīk quick, alive, 89, 250,
 312.
wīk week, 89, 337.
wīl (adv.) well, 79, 399.
wīl wheel, 187, 250.
wīl will, 89, 397.
wīld to wield, 78.
wīld wild, 92, 254.
wīle willow, 77, 243.
wīmin 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.
wīn 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.
wītēl 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 (*wōefl*) 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,
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wōks wax, 58.
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wōl until, 249, 401.
wōnde(r) to wander, 58.
wōnt want, 58, 250.
wōp (*wāp*) to hit, throw.
wō(r) was, were, 58, 396.
wōt (*wōr*) what, 58, 250,
 317, 355.

- wotē(r)** *water*, 58, 243, 250.
wotive(r) *whatever*, 357.
wotš *watch, to watch*, 58, 312.
wovm *woven*, 100, 270.
wud *wood*, 111.
wue *woe*, 122.
wuēm *womb*, 66, 281.
wūl *wool*, 112.
wulzi *wollen*, 111.
- wumen** (pl. **wimin**) *woman*, 162, 283, 336.
wun *one*, 126, 344.
wun (pp.) *wound*, 111, 301.
wun (pp.) *won*, 111.
wun-ā *somehow*, 345.
wund *a wound*, 111, 300.
wundē(r) *wonder*, 111.
wuns *once*, 126, 348.
- z** *is*, 310.
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