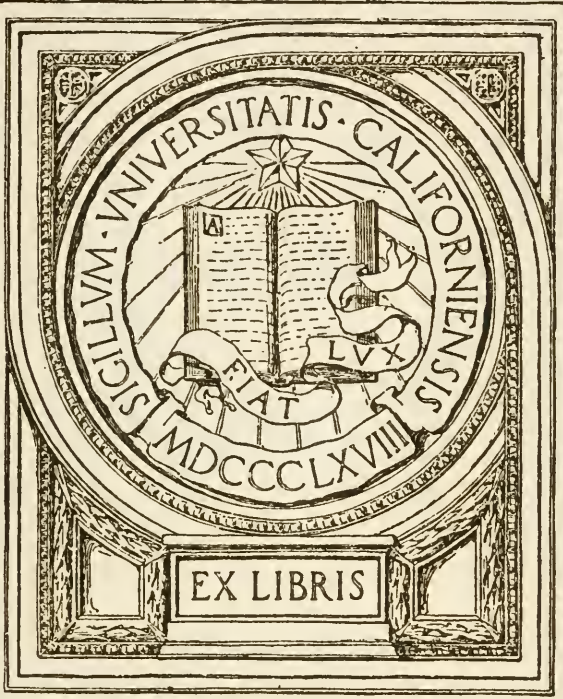


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No. 67.

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

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IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

London:

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—
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Vieles Reden thut es nicht.'**

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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), **uēt** (§§ 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*, **jiēd** (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. MCCCCXL, ad fidem codicum recensuit Albert Way, London, 1865.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 *ie*, *ue*, &c., but the first element is really a medium long vowel, which stands in the same relation to the corresponding short vowel as the lit. Engl. vowel in *feet* does to *fit* or *seek* to *sick*.

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

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

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

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

ai = *a* + *i*:

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

aiə = *ai* + *ə*:

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

āə = *ā* + *ə*:

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

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

elp to *help*, **bed** *bed*, **brek** to *break*, **emer** *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*, **leitsš** *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*, **meeštø(r)** *master*.

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

lig to *lie down*, **wik** *quick, alive*, **in** to *hang*, **sitsš** *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** :

biød *beard*, **iøp** *earth*, **swiø(r)** to *swear*, **friøt** to *fret*, **flie(r)** to *laugh* or *sneer at*, **driød** to *dread*, **tlien** *clean*, **briød** *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, **frutə(r)** future, **bliu** blue, **riubub** rhubarb.

iuə = iu + ə :

siuə(r) sure, **piuə(r)** pure.

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

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

ouə = ou + ə :

fouə(r) four.

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

koef calf, **woef** insipid, **boek** beam, **boeld** bald, **poem** palm, **soəv** salve, **moek** maggot, **boen** born, **noəðə(r)** neither, **snoə** snow, **goəm** heed, care, **goəki** left handed, **oəðə(r)** to order, **džoenəs** jaundice.

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

fun (pp.) found, **flutə(r)** to flutter, **tul** to, **fuml** to fumble, **ut** hot, **muðə(r)** mother, **uðə(r)** udder, **butšə(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*, **būkʰ** *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**:
nuəz *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. **ə** (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*.

ə (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*, **bək** *birch*, **wəd** *word*, **məðə(r)** *murder*, **wək**
to work, **kəsməs** *Christmas*, **gət** *great*, **kənz** *currants*.

B. The Consonants.

§ 10. The W. dialect contains the following consonants :
b, d, f, g, j, k, l, m, n, ɒ, p, r, s, š, t, þ, ǫ, 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 :

duēf *dough*, **dī** *to die*, **diu** *to do*, **dwinl** *to dwindle*, **džais** *joist*, **dlas** *glass*. **bodm** *bottom*, **fādin** *farthing*, **widē** *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*, **fift** *fifth*, **druft** *drought*. **kaf** *chaff*, **duēf** *dough*, **koēf** *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*, **goemlēs** *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 :

jest *yeast*, **j**estədə *yesterday*, **j**olē *yellow*, **j**ur *young*. I have sometimes heard the sound medially in **t**ēljē(r), **t**ēle(r) *tailor*.

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

kā *cow*, **k**est *to cast*, **k**ei *key*, **k**oud *cold*, **k**oul *to rake*, **k**īl *to cool*. **s**krat *to scratch*, **b**akē *tobacco*, **b**ēakr *bacon*, **o**ks *ox*. **f**ik *fitch of bacon*, **r**eik *to reach*, **w**ik *quick, alive*, **b**ōk *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:

lēek *to play*, **l**oin *lane*, **l**en *to lend*, **l**ēəð *barn*, **l**uēnsēm *lonely*, **l**ēelēk *lilac*, **l**oup *to jump*. **o**lin *holly*, **b**īld *to build*, **t**wilt *quilt*. **k**oil *coal*, **s**teil *to steal*, **w**īl (adv.) *well*.

Examples of vocalic **l** are: **k**itl *to tickle*, **a**dl *to earn*, **s**atl *to settle*, **s**pinl *spindle*, **r**asl *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*, **m**un *must*, **m**uin *moon*, **m**āt *to moult*. **t**reml *to tremble*, **ī**min *evening*, **s**īmin-dlas *mirror*. **s**teim *to bespeak*, **g**am *game*, **f**rēem *to make a beginning*, **g**oem *heed, care*.

Examples of vocalic **m** are: **b**odm *bottom*, **f**adm *fathom*, **f**ipms *fivepence*, **w**iēpm *weapon*, **k**indm (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:

niē(r) *kidney*, **n**īt *night*, **n**ēn-neel *corn on the foot*, **n**ub

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

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

§ 20. **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:

blenɾ *blank*, **brɪɾ** *to bring*, **tenz** *tongs* **finə(r)** *finger*, **ɪɾ** *to hang*, **blenkit** *blanket*, **pɪɾ** *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*. **speən** *to wean*, **spitək** *spigot*, **api** *happy*, **apl** *apple*, **stapl** *staple*. **lop** *flea*, **elp** *to help*, **sweəp** *the handle of a machine*, **saɪp** *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:

raɪv *to tear*, **roət** *to bray*, **roəm** *to roam*, **reɪk** *to reach*, **rām** *room*, **brek** *to break*, **reɾ** *wrong*. **sərə** *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, **wəə(r)** to spend money.

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

sal shall, **sud** should, **sīt** sight, **seem** lard, **sāk** to suck, **snod** smooth, **steim** to bespeak, **striə** straw, **speik** to speak, **siugə(r)** sugar, **swiel** to gutter (of a candle). **koəsə** cause-way, **brusn** (pp.) burst, **rāst** rust, **omest** almost, **prosl** thrush. **as** ash, **ashes**, **guis** goose, **ās** house, **oks** ox, **oəs** 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, **tšəmə(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*. šuðə(r) *to shudder*, pāðə(r) *powder* feðə(r) *feather*, soðə(r) *solder*. buið *booth*, leað *barn*, smuið *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*, viəl *veal*, vois *voice*. avə-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*. eweə *away*, dwīnl *to dwindle*, twais *twice*, kweət *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 ziəl *zeal*. It is common medially and finally :

uzbn *husband*, meze(r) *measure*, rīzd *rancid (of bacon)*, frozn *frozen*, fuzi *soft*, spongy, buzəd *butterfly*, gīzn *to choke*. temz *hop-sieve*, ez *as*, siðez *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*, **vale** *value*.
7. Lit. Engl. **ā** in French words, § 195: **bastəd** *bastard*, **pastə(r)** *pasture*.
8. Rarely lit. Engl. **ei** in French words, § 196: **aprən** *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: **brēk** *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: **eltə**(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: **dwintl** *to dwindle*, **fiſt** *fifth*.

6. Shortening of OE. *ȳ* (i-umlaut of *ū*), § 177: **litl** *little*, **wiſh** *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: **konsiðə(r)** *to consider*, **livə(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*, **wotə(r)** *water*.

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

5. Rarely OE. **a** in other cases, § 58: **oməst** *almost*, **oləs** *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: **foðə(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. *æ*, 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*, *lītnīn 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*, *kēsni to christen*.
 7. OE. *ēa* with metathesis of *r*, § 185: *gēt great*.

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

3. The Diphthongs.

ai.

§ 42. Windhill *ai* corresponds to:

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

ei.

§ 43. Windhill *ei* corresponds to:

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

oi.

§ 44. Windhill **oi** corresponds to :

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

ui.

§ 45. Windhill **ui** corresponds to :

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

eu.

§ 46. Windhill **eu** corresponds to :

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

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

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

7. Lit. Engl. **ei** in French words, § 204: **bēəkn** *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: **biəd** *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: **friət** *to fret*, **riəp** *to reap*.

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

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

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

8. OE. *ēa*, § 179: *briēd 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: *biēk beak*, *fiētē(r) feature*, *viēl veal*.

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

oə.

§ 51. Windhill *oə* corresponds to:

1. OE. *eal*, *al* in the combinations *lf*, OE. *lh*, *lk*, *ll*, *lm*, *lv*, § 62: *koēf calf*, *woēf* (OE. *walh*) *sickly to the smell, insipid to the taste*, *boēk balk, beam*, *boēld* (ME. *balled*) *bald*, *poēm palm*, *soēv salve*.

2. ME. *aw* (of various origins), § 63: *moēk* (ME. *mauk*) *maggot*, *soē he saw*, *kroēl to crawl*.

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

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

5. O. Norse *au*, § 184: *goēm heed, care*, *roēt to bray*.

6. O. Fr. *al* before *k*, *m*, *l*, § 198: *goēki lefthanded*, *boēm balm*, *boēl ball*.

7. Lit. Engl. long open *o* in French words, § 225: *doēb 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: *uēp 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*, *uēd 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*, *duēf* *dough*, *nuən* *none*, *suēp* *soap*, *tluēp* *cloth*, *uəm* *home*, *uēs*, *uēst* (OE. *hās*) *hoarse*.

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

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

9. Lit. Engl. *ou* in French words, § 218: *nuētis* *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*, *aə(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 *o* before nasals) in originally closed syllables usually appears as *a* in the W. dialect.

Examples are: *adl* (ME. *adlen*, O. Icel. *öðla*) *to earn*, *afte(r)* *after*, *akoən* *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**, **baþ** *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** *drought, draft*, **fadm** (ME. **fadme**) *fathom*, **fale** *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 cap*, **kasl** *castle*, **kat** *cat*, **krab** *crab*, **krabd** (ME. **crabed**) *angry*, **krabi** *ill-tempered*, **kraft** *craft*, **krak** *to crack*, **kram** *to cram, press close together*, **kramp** *cramp*, **lad** (ME. **ladde**) *lad*, **laf** (with **a** from the pp.) *to laugh*, **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*, **late(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*, **šalē** *shallow*, **šap** *shape*, **talē** *tallow*, **tan** *to tan*, **tap** *tap*, **tate(r)** *tatter*, **tlam** (see N.E.D. sub **clēm**) *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 **omēst** *almost*, **olēs** *always*, **moni** *many*.

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

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

people say **lon**) *long*, **nen** *to gnaw as a pain*, **nen-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*, **wen** *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*, **wegn** *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** (O.E. **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*, **ād̄n** *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*),
stāk̄n (OE. *stearcian*) *to grow stiff, stiffen*, **swām** *swarm*,
swāp (OE. *sweard*) *the skin of bacon*, **swāpi** *swarthy*, **šāp**
sharp, **tād̄z** *towards*, **wād** *ward*, **wāf** *wharf*, **wāk** (OE. *wærc*)
pain, as verb *to ache*, **wām** *warm*, **wān** *to warn*, **wāp** *warped*,
wāt *wart*.

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

§ 62. **ea**, **a** has become **oē** in the combinations **lf**,
OE. **lh**, **lk**, **ll**, (1), **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, (1) : **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. **a** 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*, **deəzi** *daisy*, **eəl** (OE. **hægl**) *hail*, **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 **lammbrē** (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 **meitš** *to measure* the **ei** seems to point to an OE. **ǣ** (cp. §§ 132, 138).

§ 68. **a** has become **iə** in **bied** *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, **dreəg** (OE. *dragan*) to drawl, **dreək** drake, **eəg** (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, **eət** to hate, **bə-eəv** to behave, **feə(r)** to fare, **fleək** flake, **freəm** (OE. *framian*) to make a start or beginning, **nītin-geəl** nightingale, **geəp** 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, **preət** (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, **swəep** the handle of a machine, **šeəd** shade, **šeəm** shame, **šeə(r)** share, **šeəv** to shave, **teəl** tale, **teəm** tame, **teən** taken, **weəd** to wade, **weəl** whale, **weən** to wane, **weə(r)** (ME. *waren*) to spend or lay out money, **weəv** wave, **weəve(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 **Semmel**, **Vetter**, **kommen**. See Paul-Braune's *Beiträge*, vol. ix. pp. 101-135.

e.

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

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

1. Old **e**:

beg (OE. **bedecian**) *to beg*, **bele** *to bellow*, **bel** *bell*, **delf** *a stone quarry*, **delv** *to delve*, **eldē(r)-trī** *elder*, **elm** *elm*, **elp** *help*, **etn** *eaten*, **enent** *anent*, *opposite*, **evm** *heaven*, **felt** *felt*, **feðē(r)** *feather*, **freš** *fresh*, **getn** (pp.) *got*, **jel** *yell*, **jelp** *yelp*, **kres** *cross*, **leðē(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*, **weðē(r)** (OE. **weder**) *weather*, **weðē(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*, **belēsēz** *bellows*, **belt** *belt*, **bend** *to bend*, **benk** *bench*, **best** *best*, **betē(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*, jien *yearn*, liən *learn*.

The following words seem to have been borrowed from the literary language : *bōn* to *burn*, *gōn* (with metathesis) to *grin*, *wōp* *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*, *šiə(r)* to *shear*. The only exceptions are : *tāə(r)* *tar*, *meə(r)* *mare*.

§ 76. *e* (i-umlaut of *a*) has become *i* before original *ɾ* (now *ɾ* or *nž*) : *iɾ* (ME. *hengen*, O. Icel. *hengia*) to *hang*, *inž* *hinge*, *iɾlnd* *England*, *iɾliš* *English*, *diɾ* up (O. Icel. *dengia* to *beat*, *strike*) to *reproach*, *fiɾ* (ME. *fingen*) to *fling*, *throw*, *krinž* to *cringe*, *liɾə(r)* to *linger*, *miɾl* to *mingle*, *sinž* to *singe*, *sliɾ* to *sling*, *striɾ* *string*, *pink* to *think*, *wiɾ* *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 *eə*: *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*, *eweə* *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 *eə* in *fəəvr(r)* *fever*.

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

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

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

beid *bead*, *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*, *lek* (O. Icel. *lėka*) *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*, *drinck* *to drink*, *drivm* *driven*, *fidl* *fiddle*, *fikl* *fickle*, *film* *film*, *fin* *fin*, *find* *to find*, *finə(r)* *finger*, *fiš* *fish*, *fit* *ready, prepared*, *flik* *flich*, *fike(r)* *to flicker*, *flint* *flint*, *gidi* *giddy*, *gift* *gift*, *gilt* (OE. *gilte*, O. Icel. *gilta*) *a young female pig*, *bə-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*, *kinck* (ME. *kinken* *to pant, gasp*) *to cough* (of whooping-cough), *kist* (O. Icel. *kista*) *chest, box*, *kit* (ME. *kitte*) *a pail*, *kitl* (ME. *kitelen*) *to tickle*, *krisp* *crisp*, *lid* *lid*, *lig* (OE. *liegan*) *to lie down*, *lik* *to lick*, *lim* *limb*, *lip* *lip*, *liv* *to live*, *live(r)* *liver*, *midl* *middle*, *miks* *to mix*, *mil-deu* *mildew*, *mint* *mint*, *mis* *to miss*, *mizl-tue* *mistletoe*, *mist* *mist*, *mitš* *much*, *nibl* *to nibble*, *niml* *nimble*, *nit* (OE. *hnitu*) *nit*, *pig* *pig*, *pigin* *a small water-can*, *pitš* *pitch*, *pip* *pith*, *prik* *to prick*, *prikl* *prickle*, *rib* *rib*, *ridl* (ME. *ridil* Prom. Parv. p. 433, Stratmann) *sieve*, *ridn* *ridden*, *rif* (ME. *riften*) *to belch, eructate*, *rim* *rim*, *rind* *rind*, *rin* *ring*, *rin* *to wring*, *rinckl* *wrinkle*, *rist* *wrist*, *rizn* *risen*, *ritn* *written*, *sift* *to sift*, *sikl* *sickle*, *grun-sil* *groundsel*, *silk* *silk*, *sin* *since*, *sinde(r)* *cinder*, *sir* *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*, *stits* *stitch*, *strikn* *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*, *twiŋkl* to *twinkle*, *twist* *twist*, *þik* *thick*, *friendly*, *in love with*, *þin* *thing*, *þisl* *thistle*, *þrift* *thrift*, *ðis* *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*, *wits* *witch*, *wizn* (OE. *wisnian* to *dry up*) to *wither*.

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

bād *bird*, *bāk* *birch*, *gāsl* *gristle*, *ād* *herd*, *tšētš* (but *kē-gət* *kirkgate*) *church*, *þād* *third*, *þēti* *thirty*, *wāl* to *whirl*.

§ 91. *i* has become *e* in: *gosəp* *gossip*, *jəs* *yes*, *stərək* (OE. *stirc*, *styric*) *heifer*, *e(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: **flie(r)** (Norw. **flira**) *to laugh or sneer at*, **striek** *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. **fonned**, 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)*, **kopə(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*, **lopəd** (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*, **sorē** *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*, **doutē(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*, **boustē(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 **noēp** (ME. *nolpen* *to strike*) *to beat, strike*.

§ 104. The development of **o** before a following **r**:
(1) **oē**: **boēn** *born*, **foēk** *fork*, **koēn** *corn*, **tē-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) **uē**: **e-fuē(r)** *before*, **smuē(r)** (OE. *smorian*) *to smother*, *suffocate*.

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

(3) **ō**: **spō(r)** *spur*, **wōd** *word*, **wōld** *world*.

§ 105. **o** has become **uē** in: **buēkr** (ME. *bolkin*) *to belch*, *retch*, **fluēt** *float*, **kuēv** *cove*, **juēk** *yoke*, **uēp** *hope*, **nūez** *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., **tšūēk** *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*, **flutē(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: **đen** *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*, *bulæk* *bullock*, *bun* (pp. of *bind*) *bound, obliged, beholden*, *bute(r)* *butter*, *bustl* *to bustle*, *drukþ* (pp.) *drunk*, *dub* *a small pool of water*, *dum* *dumb*, *dun* *to urge for payment*, *dun* *dung*, *ful* *full*, *fulø(r)* *fuller*, *fun* (pp.) *found*, *grunsil* *groundsel*, *grunt* *to grunt, grumble, find fault*, *grund* *ground*, *grunz* (pl.) *sediment*, *bə-gun* *begun*, *gust* *gust*, *guts* (OE. *gutt*) *entrails, belly*, *jun* *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*, *luþ* *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*, *sluþ* *slung*, *spruþ* *sprung*, *spun* *spun*, *stubi* (cp. O.Icel. *stubbi* *stock of a tree*) *short and stiff*, *stump* *stump*, *stun* *to stun*, *stuþ* *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*, *sukþ* *sunk*, *suþ* *sung*, *swum* (pp.) *swum*, *swuþ* *swung*, *šrukþ* *shrunk*, *šun* *to shun*,

šūðə(r) (ME. *schuderen*) to *shudder*, *tluɾ* *clung*, *tlustə(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*, *ugɾ* (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*, *ɣunə(r)* *thunder*, *wud* *wood*, *wulzi* *wollen*, *wun* (pp.) *wound*, *wun* (pp.) *won*, *wund* *wound*, *wundə(r)* *wonder*.

§ 112. u has become ū in : *būk*, *būkɣ* (ME. *bulke*, O.Icel. *bulki*) *bulk*, *size*, *ə-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*, *snēt* (ME. *snurtin*, cp. Low Germ. *snurten* to *snort*, *snore*) to *sneeze*, *giggle*, *tēn* to *turn*, *tēf* *turf*.

(2) ə : *berə* *borough*, *eri* *row*, *disturbance*, *noise*, *fərə* *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 *muən* 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 : *ɣriu* (*ɣrift*) *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**, **kin king**, **kripl cripple**, **kitšn kitchen**, **ig** (OE. **hyge** *mind*) *mood, temper*, **il hill**, **inš inch**, **ip hip**, **ipin a cloth placed round the hips of children**, **lift to lift**, **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** : **flit flight**, **frīt fright**, **rīt right**.

§ 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) **o** : **bēri to bury**, **mēri merry**, **spērinz** (cp. OE. **spyrian**) *banns of marriage*, **stē(r) to stir**, **wēri 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* :

bruəd broad, buen bone, buē(r) boar, buēt boat, buēþ both, druen drone, druæv (noun) drove, duæ doe, duēf dough, duēfi cowardly, duel dole, fuem foam, guəd goad, gruen to groan, gruēþ to grope, gruæv grove, guē to go, ə-guē ago, guen gone, guē(r) gore, guēst ghost, guēt goat, kruæk to croak, luəd load, burden, luēf loaf, luen loan, əluen alone, luensm lonely, luēþ loath, luēð to loathe, muen (OE. mǣnan, ME. mǣnen, mānen) to moan, muē(r) more, muēst most, nuē no, nuen none, ruəd road, ruēþ rope, ruē(r) to roar, struæk to stroke, struæk (OE. strāc) half a bushel, stuēn stone, sue so, suēþ soap, suē(r) sore, tluēþ cloth, tluēz clothes, tluēð to clothe, tluēve(r) clover, tuē toe, tuəd toad, tuēkrn token, tuen (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, wuē woe.

§ 123. āw has become *oē* :

bloē to blow, kroē crow, kroē to crow, moē to mow, noē to know, sloē slow, snoē snow, soē to sow, þoē to thaw, proē 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 *ee*: *feek* (O.Icel. *feikr*) *trick, deception*, *leek* (O.Icel. *leika*) *to play*, *week* (O.Icel. *veikr*) *weak*. It is not absolutely necessary to assume that these words are of Norse origin; they may be regularly developed from OE. *fācen*, *lācan*, *wāc* with early shortening of the *ā* before the following *k*, cp. words like *leitš leech* (§ 132), *teitš teach* (§ 138), which cannot be of Norse origin.

§ 128. *ā* has become *e* in the unaccented particles: *en an*, *e a*, *an*, *e(r) or*, *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:

briēp breath, *briēð to breathe*, *driēd to dread*, *fiē(r) fear*, *e-fīed afraid*, *iēl eel*, *iērnd errand*, *jiē(r) year*, *miel meal*, *repast*, *swiēl* (OE. *swāelan*, O.Icel. *svāla*) *to gutter (of a candle)*, *ðiē(r) there*, *wiēpm weapon*, *wiē(r) where*, *wiēz 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 **eə** in : **bleət** *to bleat*, **gree** *gray*, **eə(r)** *hair*, **weəv** *wave*.

§ 134. It underwent early shortenings to **e** in : **blēðe(r)** *bladder*, **let** *to let*, **medə** *meadow*, **red** (OE. **rēdde**) *read*, **sed** (OE. **sāde**, older **sægde**, Sievers, OE. Gr. § 214, 3) *said*, **setedə** (OE. **sāterdæg**) *Saturday*, **slept** *slept*, **sez** *sayest*, **says**, **šeped** *shepherd*, **šepstə(r)** *starling*, **wet** *wet*.

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

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

OE. **ǣ** (= i-umlaut of **ā**).

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

briədþ *breadth*, **diəl** *deal*, **dliēm** *gleam*, **iəl** *to heal*, **iəlp** *health*, **iət** *heat*, **iəðn** *heathen*, **liəd** *to lead*, **liədə(r)** *tendon*, **lien** *lean*, **liəst** *least*, **liəv** *to leave*, **mien** *mean*, **mien** *to mean*, **intend**, **riə(r)** *to rear*, **riəp** *wreath*, **siə** *sea*, **siət** *seat*, **swiet** *to sweat*, **šiep** *sheath*, **tiəz** *to tease*, **tlien** *clean*, **wiet** *wheat*.

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

§ 139. **ǣ** has also become **ei** in :

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

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

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

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

§ 142. It has become $o\bar{e}$ in: *noeðe(r) neither*, *oeðe(r) either*. These examples rather belong to § 123. See Sievers, OE. Gr. §§ 346, 348.

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

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

§ 145. It has become i in *ivæ(r) ever*, *ivri every*, *nivæ(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. *rīfa* *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*, *tuiš 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. *ō* has become *uə* before *r*: *dluə(r)* (ME. *glören*) to stare, *fluə(r)* floor, *muə(r)* moor.

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

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

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

§ 169. Shortenings of old *ō*.

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

(b) To *u*: *bruðə(r)* brother, *dluv* glove, *duz* dost, does, *mundə* Monday, *munþ* month, *muðə(r)* mother, *sluf* (OE. *slōg*) slough, *tuðə(r)* the other, *uðə(r)* other.

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

ū.

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

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

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

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

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

§ 174. **ū** was shortened to **u** at an early period in: **busk** (ME. **busken** from O. Icel. **būask** *to get oneself ready*) *to go about from place to place singing and playing for money*, **druft** *drought*, **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**, **uðe(r)** *udder*, **uz** (accented form) *us*, **uzbn** *husband*.

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

ÿ.

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

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

§ 177. It underwent early shortening to **i** in: **filþ** *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 *þrust* *to thrust*.

3. The Diphthongs.

ēa.

§ 179. OE. *ēa* has generally become *iə*: *biem* *beam*,
bien *bean*, *biet* *to beat*, *bried* *bread*, *died* *dead*, *diēf* *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*, *šief*
sheaf, *tiem* *team*, *tšief* *cheap*, *þriēþ* (OE. *þrēapian* *to re-*
buke) *to contradict*, *þriētn* *to threaten*.

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

But we have *oē* in *roē* (OE. *hrēaw*) *raw*; which pre-
 supposes a form *hrāw* (§ 123).

§ 181. It has become *ī* in: *ī* (plural *īn*) *eye*, *tšīk* *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 *neh* 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*, *neēbē(r)* *neighbour*.

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

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

§ 186. Shortenings of **ēa** :

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

(b) To **a** in : **laðə(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*, **fīis** *fleece*, **frī** *free*, **frīz** *to freeze*, **krip** *to creep*, **lī** *to lie*, **līf** (OE. **lēof**) *soon*, **līve(r)** *sooner, rather*, **lit** *a light*, **nī** *knee*, **nīz** (O. Icel. **hniōsa**) *to sneeze*, **rīd** *reed*, **rīl** *reel*, **priſt** *priest*, **sī** *to see*, **sīð** *to seethe*, **snīz** *to sneeze*, **tlīv** *to cleave*, **trī** *tree*, **bə-twīn** *between*, **pī** *thigh*, **pīf** *thief*, **pri** *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*, **jiuþ** *youth*, **kriu** *crew*, **niu** *new*, **niu** *knew*, **riu** *to*

rue, **sniu** (§ 377) *it snowed*, **tliu** *clew*, **triu** *true*, **triuþ** *truth*, **siu** *sowed*, **þriu** *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 **ouē** in: **fouē(r)** (OE. **fēower**, but ME. **fōwer**, which would regularly become **fouē(r)** in the dialect, § 166) *four*, **fouet** (OE. **fēowerða**) *fourth*, **fouētīn** (OE. **fēowertāne**) *fourteen*. And **āē** in: **jāē(r)** (accented form) *your*. This last word has been influenced by **āē(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-faðē(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 ðē** lit. *see thou, look!* **þrēpms** *threepence*.

Elision of **e**.

§ 193. The **e** is elided in the diphthongs and triphthongs **eē**, **iē**, **oē**, **uē**, **āē**, **aiē**, **iuē**, **ouē**, when they occur finally and the next word begins with a vowel; thus **gue** but **gu uēm** *go home*, **me ai** *may I*, but **mēē wī** (§ 393), **noē** 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:—

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

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

§ 194. Lit. Engl. æ (written a) appears as a : *abit habit, aktli actually, ali aisle, alley, 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-faðe(r), gram-faðe(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 **œ** in the combinations **lk**, **lm**, **ll**, cp. § 62.

goeki (but **galek** § 326) *left handed*, **boem** *balm*, **oeminak** *almanac*, **oemænd** *almond*, **boel** *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*, **warænd** *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*, **beetə(r)** *to barter*, **deət** *to dart*, **eet** *art*, *skill*, **geəd** *guard*, **geədn** *garden*, **geetə(r)** *garter*, **keəd** *card*, **keekes** (Fr. **carquasse**, Cotgr.) *body*, *carcase*, **kweət** *quart*, **kweetə(r)** *quarter*, **peədn** *paradon*, **peesl** *parcel*, **peet** *part*, **peetnə(r)** *partner*, **skeəlet** *scarlet*, **tšeedž** *charge*.

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

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*, **greəs** *grace*, **greet** *grate*, **keədž** *cage*, **kees** *case*, **leəs** *lace*, **meesn** *mason*, **neətə(r)** *nature*, **peə** *pay*, **peədž** *page*, **peəl** *pale*, **peən** *pain*, **peən** *pane of glass*, **peənt** *paint*, **pees** *pace*, **peest** (but **pasti** *pasty*) *paste*, **pleən** *plain*, **pleəs** *place*, **pleət** *plate*, **preə** (but **pre-ðe** (I) *pray thee*) to *pray*, **preət** to *prate*, *babble*, **preəz** to *praise*, **reədž** *rage*, **reət** *rate*, **seef** *safe*, **seəkrid** *sacred*, **seəm** (often called **swainseəm**, *Ancren Riwle seim*, OE. *seime adipe*, Ps. lxii. 6, E. E. T. S. No. 92, from O. Fr. *sain*) *lard*, **seənt** (but before names **sant**) *saint*, **seəv** to *save*, **skeəlz** *scales*, **steəbl** *stable*, **streəndž** *strange*, **teəbl** *table*, **teələ(r)**, **teəlje(r)** *tailor*, **teəst** *taste*, **tleəm** to *claim*, **treəl** (Fr. *trailer*) to *drag*, **treən** *train*, **tšeef** to *chafe*, **tšeemə(r)** *chamber*, **tšeeəndž** *change*, **veən** *vein*, **weət** to *wait*.

NOTE.—*contrary* is **kontréəri**.

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

e.

§ 206. **e** (written **e**, **ea**) in the lit. language has generally remained in the W. dialect: **bezl** to *embezzle*, **demək** (from **epidemic**) *potato disease*, **demekt** *diseased (of potatoes)*, **det** *debt*, **džeeles** *jealous*, **dželi** *jelly*, **e-semł** to *assemble*, **feənd** to *provide for oneself*, **feənt** *remnant of a piece of cloth*, **feəzn** *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 **fiem** *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*, **sarə** (rarely **sāv**) to *serve*. On **sarə** see Behrens, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der französischen Sprache in England*, p. 91. **iə** in: **iəb** *herb*, and **ə** in: **tšeri** *cherry*.

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

But **pie(r)** *pear*.

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

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

§ 210. **e** has become **a** in **saləri** *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*, **soðə(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*, **voiðə(r)** *large clothes' basket*.

§ 217. Lit. Engl. **ou** (written **oa**) = W. dial. **o** in: **gol** (only used in the game of *lits en gēts* § 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*, **tlois** *close, narrow*, **tloiz** to *close*, **toist** to *toast*.

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

But we have **pūltis** *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**: **puə(r)** *poor*, **puəli** *poorly, ill*.

§ 223. Lit. Engl. long open **ō** sound (written **or** before a following consonant) = W. dial. **uə** in: **fuədž** *forge*, **fues** *force*, **kuəd** *cord*, **puək** *pork*, **puəšn** *portion*, **puətə(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*, **koəsə** *causeway*, **poə** *paw*, **poəz** (O. Fr. **poulser**, **posser**) to *kick*, **soəs** *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*, **munril** *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. **ē** (written **ur**, **our** before a following consonant)=W. dial. **ē**, see § 113 *a*: **bēl** (M.E. **burle**) *to pick out small pieces of straw, etc. from flannel or cloth*, **distēb** *to disturb*, **džēni** *journey*, **fēniš** *to furnish*, **fēnite(r)** *furniture*, **kēn** *currant*, **nēs** *nurse*, **pēs** *purse*, **tēn** *to turn*, **tēnəp** *turnip*, **ēt** *to hurt*.

ai.

§ 229. Lit. Engl. ai (written i, ie, y) = W. dial. ai : **œd-vais** *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*, **traiv** *to try*, **traifl** *trifle*.

But **tšienø** *china ware*.

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

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

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

ij.

§ 231. Lit. Engl. ij (written ea, ei, e, ee, ie) appears in the W. dial. as ie in : **biøk** *beak*, **biøst** *beast*, but **biøs** *cows*, **disiet** *deceit*, **disiøv** *to deceive*, **fiøbl** *feeble*, **fiøt** *feat*, **fiøst** *feast*, **fiøtø(r)** *feature*, **griøs** *grease*, **iøge(r)** *eager*, **iøgl** *eagle*, **iøkwl** *equal*, **iøz** *ease*, **nijos** *niece*, **nijøt** *neat*, *tidy*, **piøl** *to appeal*, **piøs** *peace*, **plijød** *to plead*, **plijøz** *to please*, **rijøl** *real*, **riøzn** *reason*, **risijøt** *receipt*, *recipe*, **risiøv** *to receive*, **siøkrit** *secret*, **sijos** *to cease*, **sijøzn** *season*, **tijø** *tea*, **trijøt** *treat*, **trijøtl** *treacle*, **tšijøt** *to cheat*, **vijøl** *veal*.

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

§ 233. Lit. Engl. iø = W. dial. iø in : **fijøs** *fierce*, **tliejø(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*, **iunion** *union*, **iusfi** *useful*, **iusləs** *useless*, **iuз** *to use*, **miul** *mule, donkey*, **miuzik** *music*, **piu** *pew*, **pius** *puce colour*, **rifiuz** *to refuse*, **siut** *suit*, **stiupid** *stupid*, **viu** *view*.

But we have **ā** in : **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*, **fliu** *flue*, **fliut** *flute*, **séliut** *to salute*.

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

siu *to sue*, **siuit** *suet*.

uə.

§ 240. Lit. Engl. **uə**=W. dial. **iue**: **siue(r)** *sure*, **siuelī** *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 :

bastēd *bastard*, **balēks** *testiculi*, **bulēk** *bullock*, **buzēd** *butterfly*, **džēles** *jealous*, **džoenēs** *jaundice*, **figwet** *figwort*, **galep** *to gallop*, **gimlēk** *gimlet*, **kēsmes** *Christmas*, **kolēp** *slice of bacon*, **koese** *causeway*, **kubed** *cupboard*, **kusted** *custard*, **lavrēk** *lark*, **leelēk** *lilac*, **loped** *clotted*, *covered with dirt*, **marē** *to match a pattern*, **mustēd** *mustard*, **otšēd** *orchard*, **omēst** *almost*, **olēs** *always*, **saklēs** *silly*, *foolish*, **sarē** *to serve*, **siēnē** *senna*, **simetri** *cemetery*, **sižēz** *scissors*, **spitēk** *spigot*, **šepēd** *shepherd*, **stōrēp** *stirrup*, **tōnēp** *turnip*, **ulet** *owl*, **unded** *hundred*, **vālē** *value*, **windē** *window*.

arē *arrow*, **barē** *barrow*, **bōrē** *to borrow*, **fālē** *fallow*, **folē** *to follow*, **fērē** *furrow*, **jarē** *yarrow*, **jolē** *yellow*, **marē** *marrow*, **medē** *meadow*, **narē** *narrow*, **olē** *hollow*, **pilē** *pillow*, **salē** *sallow*, **sōrē** *sorrow*, **sparē** *sparrow*, **swolē** *to swallow*, **swolē** *swallow*, **šadē** *shadow*, **šalē** *shallow*, **talē** *tallow*, **widē** *widow*, **wilē** *willow*.

amē(r) *hammer*, **bleđē(r)** *bladder*, **bute(r)** *butter*, **fađē(r)** *father*, **ganē(r)** *gander*, **geđē(r)** *to gather*, **kerke(r)** *to rust*, *corrode*, **neebē(r)** *neighbour*, **oēđē(r)** *either*, **pleeste(r)** *plaster*, **skute(r)** *to spill*, **slumē(r)** *slumber*, **šuđē(r)** *to shudder*, **tariē(r)** *terrier*, **puņē(r)** *thunder*, **unsiue(r)** *uncertain*, **unē(r)** *hunger*, **wote(r)** *water*.

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

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

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

In compounds, some of which have been given above : **beekes** *bakehouse*, **koiles** *coalhouse*, **wākes** *union*, *work-house*, **wešes** *washhouse*, **alidē** *holiday*, **jestēde** *yesterday*, **wāte** (*lit. work-day*) *week-day*, **sundē** *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*, **disiet** *deceit*, **disiev** *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*, **bəri** *berry*, **bəri** *to bury*, **bodi** *body*, but **nuəbdi** *nobody*, **boni** *nice*, *pretty*, **dizi** *dizzy*, **emti** *empty*, **evi** *heavy*, **əri** *hurry*, *row*, *disturbance*, **kani** *knowing*, *intelligent*, *skilful*, *nimble*, **leedi** *lady*, **meri** *merry*, **moni** *many*, **nevi** *nephew*, **oepni** *halfpenny*, but **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*, **pōti** *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, lev̄m eleven, pinien opinion, prentis apprentice, sailm asylum.

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

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

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

aktli actually, dif-rnt different, dž̄en-rl general, kumpni company, nat-rl, nat-r̄e-bl natural, nūebdi nobody, navi (lit. navigation?) canal, oep̄ep̄ halfpenny worth, pen̄ep̄ pennyworth, reg-l̄e(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, ev̄m heaven, fadm fathom, fipms five pence, kustm custom, luensm lonely, wizdm wisdom, wise, wiepm weapon.

Vocalic *n*:

ād̄n to harden, brimstn brimstone, eēnšn 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** :

beəɾn *bargain*, **beekɾ** *bacon*, **brokɾ** *broken*, **dokɾ** *dock*, **drukɾ** *drunk*, *drunken*, **rekɾ** *to reckon*, **spokɾ** *spoken*, **sukɾ** *sunk*, **tuəkɾ** *token*, **ugɾ** *hip*, **wegɾ** *wagon*, **wokɾ** *to waken*.

Svarabhakti.

§ 248. A vowel has been developed between **l**, **r**, and a following consonant in: **galək** (O. Fr. *galc*) *left hand*, **stərek** (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**) **ɸɪŋk** **ɪl** (**əl**) **diut**? *do you think he will do it?* but **wɪlə** **diut**, **ɸɪŋk** **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 hiə(r)** *I am not going to stop here.* **if im wīl inif** *if I am well enough.*

bi=1. *be*: **wil** *ðə bi wi əm?* *will they be with them?*

= 2. *by*: **bi nā** *by now.*

bin *been.*

bəd *but.*

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

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

də, di *do*: **dəjə** or **dijə** *piŋk əl 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 əm* *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 faðə(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 ši rig** *on thy back.*

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

e pund e or **əv 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 *əv*, as **toəf on əm** *the half of them.*

ed = 1. *had*.

= 2. *would*: it **ed** or **tēd 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 **wēr e guid en** *it was a good one*.

ə(r) = 1. *or*.

= 2. *are*.

et = 1. *at*. **et uēm** *at home*.

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

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

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

frə *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.

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

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

məd *might.*

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

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

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

mi *my.*

nə(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 əm** *let us have them.*

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

sānt *shall not.*

sant *saint* (before proper names).

sə *so.*

səd, st *should, shouldst* : **ča səd 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*.

wēd *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, **winde** window, **wik** quick, alive, **wio** 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 **ə** 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**, **jə** *ye, you*, **jiə(r)** *year*, **jon** *yon*, **juək** *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*, **iunəti** *unity*, **fiutə(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*, **jolə** *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 **oə** in the combinations **lf**, OE. **lh**, **lk**, **lm**, **ll**, **lv**. For examples see §§ 62, 198. To these add: **oməst** *almost*, **oəminak** *almanac*, **oəmənd** *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**, **wəd**, **-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*, **dēst** (§ 113, 1) *durst*, **bēþ** (§ 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 cover*.

r disappears, of course, altogether in the sentence when the next word begins with a consonant: *aʒe 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*, *gēn* *to grin*, *gēs* (also OE. *gærs*) *grass*, *gēsl* *gristle*, *gēt* *great*, *kēsmes* *Christmas*, *kēs* *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*, *tšeemə(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*, **spinl** *spindle*, **þune(r)** *thunder*.

§ 267. Medial **n** has disappeared before **s** in unaccented syllables without compensation lengthening: **œstied** *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.

eþm *even*, **imin** *evening*, **seþm** *seven*, **uþm** *oven*, **wowm** *woven*.

§ 271. **n** has become vocalic **ŋ** after gutturals:
beęn *bargain*, **uęn** *hip*, **węn** *wagon*.

brokn *broken*, **buēkn** (ME. **bolkin**) *to retch, belch*, **kn** (weak form of **kan** *can*, **akn** *diut I can do it*), **spokn** *spoken*, **stākn** *to stiffen*, **wokn** *to waken*.

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

ɾ.

§ 273. The guttural **ɾ**, 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*, **tenz** *tongs*, **pin** *thing*, **pink** *to think*, **wer** *thong*.

fin(**r**) *finger*, never **fin**gɾ(**r**) as in lit. Engl., **inli**š *English*, **min**l *to mingle*, **un**ɾ(**r**) *hunger*, **sin**l *single*.

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

§ 274. **ɾ** has disappeared through assimilation before the following **kn** in the pp. of verbs ending in **ɾk**: **drukn** *drunk*, *drunken*, **sukn** *sunk*, **slukn** *slunk*, **šruk**n *shrunk*. But see § 368.

§ 275. **ɾ** has become **n** before the following dental in: **len**ɾ *length*, **stre**nɾ *strength*.

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

§ 277. Palatal **ɾ**, 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*.

lopste(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*, **noəp** (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*, **kubəd** *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, *muml* to mumble, *niml* nimble, *raml* to ramble, *treml* to tremble, *tuml* to tumble, *þiml* thimble, *uml* humble.

kākumə(r) cucumber, *numə(r)* number, *slumə(r)* slumber, *tšeəmə(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. *wifes*, pret. sing. *geaf* I, he gave, pl. *gēafon*. In this case the W. dial., like lit. Engl., has sometimes generalized the one form, sometimes the other. We shall here treat the sounds in the above order.

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

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

delv to delve, *daiv* to dive, *draiv* to drive, *duv* dove, *evm* heaven, *ivə(r)* ever, *kāv* to carve, *kuəv* cove, *livə(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, *šəəv* to shave, *šuv* to shove, *praiv* to thrive, *weiv* to weave.

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

It has disappeared as in lit. Engl. in such words as: **ez** *hast, has*, **eltø(r)** (OE. **healfter**) *halter*, **ønent** *opposite*, **iød** *head*, **kroəl** *to crawl*, **øøk** *hawk*, **leedi** *lady*, **loəd** *lord*, **wimin** *women*, **wumøn** *woman*.

It has also disappeared in: **øbün** *above*, **imin** *evening*, **steim** (ME. **stefnen**, OE. **ge-stefnian** and **a-stemnian** *to give voice for, appoint*) *to bespeak a thing*, **šül** *shovel*, **gïn** *given*, **ouø(r)** beside **ovø(r)** *over*, **niø(r)** beside **nivø(r)** *never*, and generally also in the present **gi**, pret. **ga** and **e**, **ø** *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*, **øaf** *half*, **ruif** *roof*, **tøf** *turf*, **þif** *thief*, **uif** *hoof*, **waif** *wife*.

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

f has disappeared in: **øøpni** *halfpenny*, **ø of**, **sel**, **sen** *self*.

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

The Dentals.

t.

§ 285. Initial **t** has remained: **taid** *feast-time*, **teøm** *tame*, **temz** (ME. **temse**) *hop-sieve*, **teu** (OE. **tēawian**) *to work zealously*, **toø** *a marble of any kind*, **toidi** *small, little*, **troløp** *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*, **ouē-kesn** *overcast, gloomy (of the sky)*, **þrusn** (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 :

fletə(r) *feature*, **fōnitə(r)** *furniture*, **fiutə(r)** *future*, **foetn** *fortune*, **krietə(r)** *creature*, **moistə(r)** *moisture*, **neetə(r)** *nature*, **natrel** *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 deē** *I meet*

him every day; but **amer im ivri dee** *I met him every day*. Similarly with **get mē 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 EEPr. 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: **abəd** *yes but*, **bəd** *but*, **prād** *proud*, **buzəd** (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*, **tairēn** *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*, **indē(r)** *to hinder*, **midin** (ME. **midding**, Dan. **mögdyngē**) *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, *tə-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, *oðe(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*, *lanloəd landlord*, *undəd hundred*, but *undət* (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*, *ən 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*, **wāsit** *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 wed diu e bit e wāk** *thou wast formerly wont to do a bit of work*.

þ.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the pronouns and the adverbs derived from them there originally existed double forms: the stressed forms with **þ** and the unstressed forms with **ð**. The W. dial., like lit. Engl., has generalised the latter, which are now used both as the stressed and unstressed forms. See the Chapter on the pronouns:

ðā *thou*, **ði** *thy*, **ðat** (only as demonstrative, the rel. pr. and cj. is **et** which is of Norse origin) *that*, **ðem** (mostly as demonstrative, the pers. pr. is **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. **pwitel**) *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*, **ofued** *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 **sēknd** *second*, **þēd** *third*, all end in **t**. Regular forms are **fēst** (OE. **fyresta**),

first, **fift** (OE. *fīfta*) *fifth*, **sikst** (OE. *siexta*) *sixth*, **twelft** (OE. *twelfta*) *twelfth*, after the analogy of which have been formed **fouet** (OE. *fēowerða*) *fourth*, **naint** *ninth*, **tent** *tenth*, etc.

Sibilants.

S.

§ 310. Initially and finally as also medially (except between voiced sounds) OE. **s** was a voiceless spirant like the **s** in Mod. English *sin*. Medially between voiced sounds it was possibly voiced like the **s** in Mod. English *rise*. See Sievers, OE. Gr. § 204.

The development of **s** in the W. dialect is parallel with that of **f** (§ 283) and **p** (§ 306), so that we shall here distinguish the three positions: 1. Initially. 2. When the sound has remained medial in the W. dialect. 3. When the sound was already final in OE. or has become final in the W. dialect. Here two subdivisions are necessary according as we have now the voiceless or the voiced spirant. Cp. § 283.

1. Initial **s** has remained both before vowels and consonants: **sā** *a drain, sough*, **sāk** *to suck*, **sam** *up to pick up*, **seem** *lard*, **set** *to set*, **sī** (OE. *sēon* = OHG. *sīhan*) *to stretch*, **sin** *since*, **sind** *to rinse, wash out*, **slate(r)** *to spill*, **smuið** *smooth*, **snod** *smooth, even*, **snikit** *a small passage*, **speik** *to speak*, **spitek** *spigot*, **steim** *to bespeak*, **stedi** *steady*, **strie** *straw*, **swāp** *the skin of bacon*, **sweep** *the handle of a machine*.

s (?) has become **š** in **šū**, **še** *she*.

s has also remained before **ü** in French words, whereas in the lit. language it has become **š**: **siugə(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 **bə-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*, **uəs(t)** *hoarse*, **šis** *this*.

anz *hands*, **bleəz** *blaze*, **duz** *dost, does*, but **dus tə?** *dost thou?* **grəəz** *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**: **krap** *the renderings of land*, **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*, **tlien** *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*, **tluep** *cloth*, **tlueve(r)** *clover*. **k** has disappeared in **nek-lēp** *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*, **kōsmes** *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*, **šuðə(r)** *to shudder*, **šuv** *to shove*, **šrenk** *shrank*, **šrimp** *shrimp*, **šrink** *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*, **wokr** *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** *flitch 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*, **sneək** *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 **kēgēt** *kirkgate*, **kin-kof** *whooping cough*, beside **kin** (ME. *kin*) *to pant, gasp* (of *whooping cough*), **wāte** (lit. *work day*, **kd** > **kt** > **tt** > **t**) *week day*. **nks** > **ns** in the phrase **pi_ns tē?** *thinkest thou?* as **ednt'ē out tē** (**ē**) *dunt*, **pi_ns 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 **pi_n 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*, **greē** *grey*, **grīn** *green*, **grund** *ground*.

Before **l** it has become **d**: **dlad** *glad*, **dlāmi** *sad*, *down-cast*, **dlas** *glass*, **dlium** *gloom*, **dlue(r)** (ME. **glōren**, Swed. **glōra**) *to stare*, **dlumpi** *sulky*, *morose*.

2. Initially before vowels.

Initially before vowels it has had the same development as in lit. Engl. :

gab (cp. O. Icel. **gabba**) *impudence, cheek*, **ganə(r)** *gander*, **gavlək** (OE. **gafoluc** *spear*) *crowbar*, **geəp** *to gape*, **geət** *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*, **guət** *goat*, **goud** *gold*, **guid** *good*.

jād *yard*, **jān** *yarn*, **jel** *to yell*, **jelp** *to yelp*, **jəst** *yeast*, **jəstədə** *yesterday*, **jild** *to yield*, **joən** *to yawn*, **jolə** *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 inif*
bried? *hast thou enough bread? But este iniu poreets?*
hast thou enough potatoes? pliu plough, sliu slew.

ōg: *slī sly*.

ug: *sā sough, drain; but suf-oil manhole of a drain, bā*
to bow, sā (OE. *sugu*) *sow*.

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, **brizg** 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, **lee** (OE. **lecgan**) to lay, **see** (OE. **secgan**) to say are from the forms without gemination.

h.

§ 316. OE. initial h was an aspirate like the h in Mod. Engl. hand. In other positions it was a spirant like the ch in German nach, ich.

§ 317. a. Initial h has disappeared in the W. dialect :

ap (ME. **happen**) *to wrap up, eft haft, handle, oil hole, uel whole, ut hot.*

loup (O.Icel. **hlaupa**) *to jump, luēf (OE. **hlāf**) *loaf.**

nit (OE. **hnitu**) *nit, nut* (OE. **hnutu**) *nut.*

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

wie(r) *where, wiēt wheat, wāf wharf, wen when, wot what.*

§ 318. *b.* Medial and final **h** have disappeared except in the examples under *e, d* :

ei *eight, eit height, feit to fight, reit right, streit straight, weit weight.*

brī *bright, flīt flight, frīt fright, līt light, līts* (ME. **lihte**) *the lungs of animals, mīt* (noun) *might, nīt night, plīt plight, rīt wright, sīt sight, slīt slight, tīt tight.*

bout *bought, brout brought, doute(r)* *daughter, out aught, out ought, nout naught, rout wrought, sout sought, tout taught, pout thought.*

ei *high, but 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 next, oks ox, siks six, woks to grow.**

The French Element.

§ 321. The consonants of the French words occurring in the W. dialect have for the most part been already treated along with the other consonants. There therefore only remain to be added a few examples of **k**, **g**, **š**, **tš**, **dž**.

k.

§ 322. **k** has remained : **koul** (O. Fr. *coillir*) *to rake*, **koese** (O. Norm. Fr. *causie*) *causeway*, **keed** *card*, **kees** *case*, **keisn** (lit. *occasion*) *need, necessity*, **kontréeri** *contrary*, **kreek** *to creak*.

skafi *scaffold*, **skafin** *scaffolding*, **skoud** *to scald*, **skeelit** *scarlet*, **kwaleti** *quality*, **kwari** *stone quarry*, **kwaiet** *quiet*, **kweat** *quart*, **keekes** *body, carcass*, **blenkit** *blanket*, **blenk** *blank*, **ink** *ink*, **renk** *rank*, **avək** *havoc*, **biek** *beak*, **leelək** *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**), **galæk** (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*, **eग्रिवéet** *to aggravate, vex*, **eəgifái** *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*, **eədž** *age*, **damidž** *damage*, **fuədž** *forge*, **indžói** *to enjoy*, **lenwidž** *language*, **pidžn** *pigeon*, **soudžə(r)** *soldier*.

indžn *engine*, **moəndž** *mange*, **moəndži** *mangy*, **peevisk**, **streəndž** *strange*, **tšeəndž** *change*.

§ 329. **dž** has become **d** in: **Doəd** *George*, **Duəd** *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*, **tšəri** *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 **luēf loaf luēvz**, **naif knife naivz**, **koēf calf koēvz**.

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 jīē(r) he has not been seen for ten years**, but **its jīēz sin ē we sīn it's years since he was seen**, and similarly with **munþ month**, **wik week**. **þrī mail þrē Koēvlē three miles from Calverley**, but **mailz þrē đīē(r) miles from there**, and similarly for **inš inch**, **fuit foot**, **jīēd yard**, **eēkē(r) acre**, etc. **ten pund ē meit ten pounds of meat**, cp. lit. Engl. *a ten-pound note*, but **đē we punz ont weested there were pounds of it wasted**, and similarly with **āns ounce**, **stuēn stone**, **unded weit hundred weight**, etc. **tū kweet et best two quarts of the best (ale)**, **siks galn six gallons**, **nain šilin nine shillings**, etc. **fouē skue(r) four scores**, but **skuēz on ēm 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 **biës** is generally used, as **ā moni biës ejë 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 ðë out të (ë) 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 faðë buits** *those are my father's boots*; but **ðem buits ë mi faðëz** *those boots are my father's*, **tlad faðë buits** *the boy's father's boots*, but **tbuits ë tlad faðëz** *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 **ə** *a*, **ən** *an*, differs from lit. Engl. in so far that **ə** may be used before both vowels and consonants. It is equally right to say : **av etn ə** or **ən apl** *I have eaten an apple*. In **nidiət** *idiot* and **noreišn** *row, disturbance*, the initial **n** has come from the indef. article, **čis nidiət** *this idiot*, **wots tmienin ə čis noreišn?** *what is the meaning of this (lit. oration) row?* Cp. lit. Engl. **newt** for **ewt**. Observe the phrase : **a wər i sitš ən ə 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*, **tloəd ə tmanə(r)** *the lord of the manor*, **a duent noə wot tman did wit** *I don't know what the man did with it*, **a no(ə) 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 **təəbl** *table* and **t'əəbl** *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 *-æ(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 *muæ(r)*, *muæst*.

fæ(r) far, *fære(r)*, *fārist*; *jun young*, *junæ(r)*, *junist* or *junst*; *uelsm wholesome*, *uelsm-æ(r)*, *uelsm-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> }	muē(r)	muest
mitš <i>much</i> }		
nie(r) <i>near</i>	nierē(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
fouē(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 əm est*, lit. *the one of them has it*, i. e. *one of the two has it*. The unaccented form is *ən* or rather vocalic *n*, as *it wēr ə guidn it was a good one*. We may also note *wun-ā somehow*, *wun-ā er ənuðe(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. *fowerða*.

§ 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 *e wait ali*, if streaked with red veins *e bluid ali*; when of glass *e glas ali*; when made of powdered stone *e stuæni*; when made of clay *e pot donek*.

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

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

§ 349. *d*. Numerals in composition: *e tūþri lit. a two (or) three, a few*, as *ler æm ev e 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 *abəd* *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 ə dun inā* *I shall have done presently,* *a fan əm i tloin* *I found them in the lane,* *gi m(ə) ə feu* *give me a few,* *ðe teld mē ða 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?* *ðel* or *ðel* *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 tā weš it?* *wilt thou wash it?* *witə len mət?* *wilt thou lend me it?* *wies tē kum priu?* (lit. *where hast thou come through*) *where do you come from?* *kan tē diut bi ðisen?* *canst thou do it by thyself?* *wen tət redi wil send ðət* *when thou art ready we will send thee it.* *as* or *asl gi ðə (ə) oepni* *if tē elps mē,* *I shall give thee a halfpenny if thou helpest me,* *ðat nuen sē wil əs tē 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*, *dēst* (frequently *dēs* § 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 rēn* 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 tluēz up?* will you pick up those clothes for me? *jəv etn oel tmeit sue jəl e tə diu bāt nā wol setədə* 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 uem* if you see my father, ask him to come home, *wi soe jə i tmln* we saw you in the mill. The old objective form of the second person plural has entirely died out; cp. on the other hand the disappearance in Modern English of the old nom. *ye* except in liturgical and the higher literary language. The pronoun of the second person singular is still extensively used, but it is not so general now as it was twenty years ago. When I was a lad the following was the rule: *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 beekn? has he fetched that fitch of bacon?* *i ied it wen e*

wer et jār ās *he heard it when he was at your house*, **tiznt main** *it is not mine*, **eze funt?** *has he found it?* **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 sarəd 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 trued Bill and he have gone down the road*, *uz en ðem we tegeðer oel d'ee we and they were together all the day*.

3. When the subject of the principal sentence is separated from the predicate by a subordinate sentence, as : *im et did ðat out tē en he who did that ought to be hanged*, *uz ets dun sē mitš for im mē gue tē 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)**, (**ē(r)**) *her*, **ðee(r)**, (**ðē(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**, **ðē(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 muðē(r)** *his mother*, **is koit** *his coat*, **is faðē(r)** *his father*, **estē sīn it faðē(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 deə 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 tliənin this house wants a lot of cleaning*, *dus tə laik ðiez ie(r)? dost thou like these?* *a kānt eit ðat ðie meit I can't eat that meat*, *i ga mə 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 suez ren he who said so is wrong*, *tman et i soe jestede the man whom I saw yesterday*, *tlas et i gav e pund e aplz tul ez etn em oel the lass to whom I gave a pound of apples has eaten them all*, *tkoilz et te bout dan i Windil e vari guid the coals which thou boughtest down in Windhill are very good*, *did je si dem et did it? did you see those who did it? dem men et te so(e) i trued wer on trant those men whom thou sawest in the road were on the spree.*

a no(e) uez dunt I know who has done it, *we no(e) uez it iz we know whose it is*, *a noe wot te sez I know what thou sayest*, *a ken or kn ges uə dz bin wi I can guess with whom thou hast been*, *a duent beliv wot e sez I don't believe what he says; but a duent beliv e wed (et) i sez I don't believe a word (that) he says.*

The obj. case of *et*, but never of *uə*, *wot*, is often omitted: *tman i soe the man (whom) I saw*, *tkoilz e bout the coals (which) he bought.*

et is of Norse origin and was originally only used as a conjunction with the meaning of *that*. But already in Old Icelandic it came to be used both as a relative pronoun and conjunction just as it still is in the W. dialect: **a no(ə) et im i tgeet** *I know that I am in the way*. See Noreen, *Altisländische und altnordische Grammatik*, § 402. **et** occurs as a rel. pronoun in the Northern English dialects so early as the thirteenth century, see J. A. H. Murray, *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, p. 194.

It may be useful to note here that **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 *aught*, **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*, **wotive(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>Infin.</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>slæd</i>		<i>slidn</i>
	<i>straid stride</i>	<i>streed</i>		<i>stridn</i>
	<i>straik strike</i>	<i>streæk</i>		<i>strukn</i>
	<i>straiiv strive</i>	<i>streæv</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. *straiiv* (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		tlov̄m
tšiūz <i>choose</i>		tšeəz		tšozn
fī <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. **tšiūz** seems to be an early borrowing of the ME. West Midland form **chūsen**, which would regularly become **tšiūz** 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. **wov̄m**, **nodn**, pret. **weəv**, **neəd**, so to the pp. **frozn**, **tlov̄m**, **tšozn** there has been formed a new preterite **freəz**, **tleəv**, **tšeəz**.

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
<i>begin begin</i>	<i>began</i>		<i>begun</i>
<i>spin spin</i>	<i>span</i>		<i>spun</i>
<i>swim swim</i>	<i>swom</i> § 58 (<i>swam</i>)		<i>swum</i>
<i>win win</i>	<i>wan</i> (<i>won</i>)		<i>wun</i>
<i>bind bind</i>	<i>ban</i>		<i>bun</i>
<i>find find</i>	<i>fan</i>		<i>fun</i>
<i>wind wind</i>	<i>wan</i> (<i>won</i>)		<i>wun</i>
<i>run run</i>	<i>ran</i>		<i>run</i>
2. <i>brin bring</i>	<i>bræn</i>		<i>brun</i>
<i>dir reproach, revile</i>	<i>den</i>		<i>dun</i>
<i>flin throw</i>	<i>fleæn</i>		<i>flun</i>
<i>in hang</i>	<i>en</i>		<i>un</i>
<i>rin wring</i>	<i>ren</i>		<i>run</i>
<i>rin ring</i>	<i>ren</i>		<i>run</i>
<i>sin sing</i>	<i>sen</i>		<i>sun</i>
<i>slin sling</i>	<i>sleæn</i>		<i>slun</i>
<i>sprin spring</i>	<i>spreæn</i>		<i>sprun</i>
<i>stin sting</i>	<i>sten</i>		<i>stun</i>
<i>strin string</i>	<i>streæn</i>		<i>strun</i>
<i>swin swing</i>	<i>swææn</i>		<i>swun</i>
<i>tlin cling</i>	<i>tleæn</i>		<i>tlun</i>
<i>drink drink</i>	<i>dreæn</i>		<i>drun</i>

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
sink <i>sink</i>	senk		sukn
slink <i>slink</i>	slenk		slukn
stink <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) steil <i>steal</i>	eē (§ 70) steel		ou (§ 103) stoun
2. W.	iē (§ 75) biē(r) <i>bear</i> swiē(r) <i>swear</i> šie(r) <i>shear</i> wiē(r) <i>wear</i>	eē bee(r) sweē(r) šee(r) wee(r)		oē (§ 104a) boēn swoēn šoēn woēn
3. W.	e (§ 88) brek <i>break</i>	a brak		o 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>Infn.</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. **eæt** is a new formation made after the analogy of **weiv**, etc. The OE. form sing. **æet**, pl. **æton** 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. a		ō	a
1. W. a (§ 71)		iu (§ 164)	eē (§ 312, 4)
	<i>tak take</i>	<i>tiuk</i>	<i>teēn</i>
2. W. oē (§ 63)		iu (§ 164 c)	oē
	<i>droē draw</i>	<i>driu</i>	<i>droēn</i>
3. W. a		ui (§ 163)	ui
	<i>stand stand</i>	<i>stuid</i>	<i>stuidn</i>

stuidn has its vowel from the preterite. A weak pret. and pp. *standēd* 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. ēa		ō	a(æ)
W. eē		iu (§ 164 c)	eē (§ 65)
	<i>sleē slay</i>	<i>sliu</i>	<i>sleēn</i>

The *eē* 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 *fəsak* *forsake* is *feseēn* (§ 312, 4).

CLASS VII.

§ 377.

	<i>Infjn.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE.	ā	ēo	ā
W.	oə (§ 123)	iu (§ 190)	oə
	bloə <i>blow</i>	bliu	bloən
	kroə <i>crow</i>	kriu	kroən
	moə <i>mow</i>	miu	moən
	noə <i>know</i>	niu	noən
	snoə <i>snow</i>	sniu	snoən
	soə <i>sow</i>	siu	soən
	poə <i>thaw</i>	þiu	þoən
	proə <i>throw</i>	þriu	þroən

poə was a weak verb in OE. (*pāwian* or *pāwan*); snoə (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.	oə (§ 62)	e (§ 192 a)	oə
	foəl <i>fall</i>	fel	foəln

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 -*ød* when the present ends in -*t* or -*d*. But a few verbs with short stem-vowels, whose present ends in -*t*, have the same form in the pret. and past participle; and a few others with a long stem vowel in the present have a short vowel in the pret. and pp.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
bend <i>bend</i>	bendød (bent)	bendød (bent)
bīld <i>build</i>	belt (bīldød)	belt (bīldød)
blīd <i>bleed</i>	blīdød (bled)	blīdød (bled)
bluid <i>bleed</i>	bluidød	bluidød
brīd <i>breed</i>	brīdød (bred)	brīdød (bred)
ōt <i>hurt</i>	ōt (ōtød)	ōt (ōtn)
fīd <i>feed</i>	fīdød (fød)	fīdød (fød n)
grund <i>grind</i>	grundød	grundød
kest <i>cast</i>	kest (kestød)	kestød (kesn)
liød <i>lead</i>	liødød (led)	liødød (led n)
melt <i>melt</i>	meltød	meltød
od <i>hold</i>	odød (øld)	odn (odød)
send <i>send</i>	sendød (sent)	sendød (sent)
skrat <i>scratch</i>	skratød	skratød (skratn)
spend <i>spend</i>	spendød (spent)	spendød (spent)
šuit <i>shoot</i>	šuitød	šuitød (šotn)
kost <i>cost</i>	kost (kostød)	kost (kostød)
kut <i>cut</i>	kut	kut (kutn)

<i>Infn.</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 (wetəd)	wet (wetəd, wetn)
līt <i>light</i>	let (lited)	let (letn, lited)
mīt <i>meet</i>	met	met (metn)
rīd <i>read</i>	red	red
tīm <i>pour out</i>	tem (temd)	tem (temd)
biet <i>beat</i>	bet	bet (betn)
friet <i>fret</i>	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>
bēn <i>burn</i>	bānd	bānd
briu <i>brew</i>	bruid	briud (briun)
diel <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)
iē(r) <i>hear</i>	iəd	iəd
leē <i>lay</i>	leəd	leəd (leən)
lein <i>lean</i>	leind	leind
len <i>lend</i>	lend	lend
liēn <i>learn</i>	liēnd	liēnd
liēv <i>leave</i>	liēvd (left)	liēvd (left)
lig <i>lie down</i>	ligd	ligd
loiz <i>lose</i>	loizd (lost)	loizd (lost)
mien <i>mean</i>	miēnd (ment)	miēnd (ment)
nil <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 (sēun)
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
šēev <i>shave</i>	šēvd	šēvd
šeu <i>show</i>	šeud	šeud (šēun)
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	guən
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 brekfəs(t) taim I will lie in bed until breakfast time, al lig mē dān I will lie (me) down, al lig it ə tfluə(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 əz dān we lay down, ðev leəd (ligd or leən) oəl 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
kriř <i>creep</i>	kriřt (krept)	kriřt (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>	meed	meed

Verbal Endings.

§ 384.

Present : The first person singular and the whole of the plural generally have no special endings, except when the subject of the sentence is a relative pronoun. See § 395, p. 156. The second and third persons singular end in *-ez*, *-z*, *-s*. *-ez* is used after the spirants *s*, *z*, *š*, *ž*, as *misez 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 helpst*, *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 *-ed*, *-d*, *-t* for all persons. See §§ 380, 385.

Participles : The present participle ends in *-in* (§§ 276, 385). The past participle of strong verbs ends in vocalic *-n* after dentals (§ 269), *-n* after gutturals (§ 271), and *-m* after labials (§ 270). The past participle of weak verbs ends in *-ed*, *-d*, *-t*. See §§ 381-3.

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

Paradigms.

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

Indic. Pres. Sing. 1.	<i>en</i>	<i>brek</i>
	2. <i>enʒ</i>	<i>breks</i>
	3. <i>enʒ</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 brak <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.

<i>Sing.</i>		Present.	<i>Plur.</i>	
ai, a, i	kan or kr		wī, wə	kan or kr
ḍā, tā, tə	„ „		jī, jə	„ „
ī, e	} „ „		ḍee, ḍe, ḍe	„ „
šū, šə		„ „		

Pret.

ai, a, i	kud or kəd	wī, wə	kud or kəd
ḍā, tā, tə	„ „	jī, jə	„ „
ī, e	} „ „	ḍee, ḍe, ḍe	„ „
šū, šə			

Affirmatively with *not*.

Pres.	Pret.
ai, a, i, kanet or kānt etc.	ai, a, i kudnt or kednet 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.

ai, a, i dāē(r)
 ai, a, i dārent
 dāer ai, i ?
 dārent ai, i ?

Pret.

ai, a, i dēst
 ai, a, i, dēsnt
 dēst 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 wīsl, wēsl wīs, wēs
aisl, asl	
ais, as	
ǫǣ sal	{ jī, jē sal jīsl, jēsl jīs, jēs
ǫǣsl	
ǫǣs	
ī sal	{ ǫee, ǫe, ǫe sal ǫeesl, ǫesl, ǫesl ǫees, ǫes, ǫes
īsl	
īs	
sū, še sal	
šūsl, šesl	
šūs, šes	

Pret.

ai, a, i sud or səd	{ wī, wē sud or səd wīst, wēst
aist, ast	
ǫǣ, tā, tē sud or səd	{ jī, jē sud or səd jīst, jēst
ǫǣst	
ī, e sud or səd	{ ǫee, ǫe, ǫe sud or səd ǫeest, ǫest, ǫest
īst	
šū, še sud or səd	
šūst, šest	

Affirmatively with *not*.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>	
ai, a salnt	}	wĩ, we, salnt	
ai, a sânt		wĩ, we sânt	
aisl, asl net		wĩsl, wesl net	
ais, as net		wĩs, wes net	
ďǎ salnt or sânt	}	jĩ, je salnt or sânt	
ďǎsl, ďǎs net		jĩsl, jesl net	
		jĩs, jes net	
ĩ salnt, sânt	}	}	
ĩsl, ĩs net			ďee, ďe, ďe salnt or sânt
šũ, še salnt or sânt			„ „ „ slnet
šũsl, šesl net			ďees, ďes, ďes net
šũs, šes net			

Pret.

ai, a sudnt	}	wĩ, we sudnt
ai, a sed net		wĩ, we sed net
aist, ast net		wĩst, west net
etc.		etc.

INTERROGATIVELY.

Present.

sal ai, a, i ?	sal wĩ, we ?
„ ďǎ, tǎ, te ?	„ jĩ, je ?
„ ĩ, e ?	„ ďee, ďe, ďe ?
„ šũ, še ?	

Pret.

sud ai, a, i ?	sud wĩ, we ?
„ ďǎ, tǎ, te ?	„ jĩ, je ?
„ ĩ, e ?	„ ďee, ďe, ďe ?
„ šũ, še ?	

Interrogatively with *not*.

Pres.	Pret.
salnt, sānt 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 bēd 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 sēd 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 mæn

„ „ „ munet or muent

mun ai, a, i ?

munet or muent ai, a, i ?

Plur.

wī, we mun or mæn

„ „ munet or muent

mun wī, we ?

munet or muent wī, we ?

2. For *must* we use **must**, which has no weak form, when it implies a logical or natural necessity, as *ða must bi e fuil if tē 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**, **mæn** is never used. Cp. *ðe múst kum ðis wee* = Lowland Scotch *thay byd cum thys way* with *ðe mæn kum ðis wee* = Lowland Scotch *thay mæn cum this way*; the former implying that there is no other road, the latter that they are under personal restraint to take this road. On the Scotch verbs **byd**, **mæn** see *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, by Dr. Murray, pp. 217-8.

5. *may*.

§ 393. Present strong form **mæe**, weak **mæ**. Preterite strong form **mud**, weak **mæd**. **mud** is a new formation made after the analogy of *sud should*, *kud could*.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

Sing.

ai, a, i mæe or mæ

etc.

Plur.

wī, we mæe or mæ

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.
mēent 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 ðī** *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 }		{ wĩ, wē ed { wĩd, wēd
čā, tā, tē ed } čād, tād, tēd }		{ jĩ, jē ed { jĩd, jēd
ĩ, e, ed } ĩd, ed } šũ, šē ed } šũd, šēd }		{ 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 }	{ ai, a, i ednt { aid, ad, id net
etc.	etc.

INTERROGATIVELY.

<i>Sing.</i>	Present.	<i>Plur.</i>
ev ai, a, i ? ez čā, es tā or tē ? ez ĩ or e ? es šũ, es šē ? } ešē ? }		e wĩ or wē ? e jĩ or jē ? e čēē, čē or čē ?
	Pret.	
ed ai, a, i ? etc.		ed wĩ, 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 se 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 se mitš tē baid I who have had so much to endure.*

The endings *-z, -s* for the whole of the singular and plural are now chiefly confined to the verbs *have* and *be* (except the second person singular).

With other verbs we now generally only use these endings in combination with the relative pronoun *et*, as *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, *EEPr.* 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 *ær* 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 kweæt we are selling them at a halfpenny a quart*. The -z in the third person becomes -s before and after voiceless consonants, as *tbried et te bouts nuen guid the bread which thou boughtest is not good, šes pinkin e gu(œ)in she is thinking of going*.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

<i>Sing.</i>	Present.	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i am } aim, am, im }		{ wī, wē āē(r) { wī(r), wē(r)
ðā āt, tē āt } ðāt, tāt, tēt }		{ jī, jē āē(r) { jī(r), jē(r)
ī iz, e iz } īz, ez } šū iz, šē iz } šūz, šēz }		{ ðee, ðe, ðē āē(r) { ðee(r), ðe(r), ðe(r)

	Pret.	
<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i wo(r) or we(r) etc.		wĩ, we wo(r) or we(r) etc.
	Infin.	bĩ, be
	Pres. Part.	bĩ-in
	Past	,, bĩn

AFFIRMATIVELY WITH *not*.

	Present.	
<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i amet } aim, am, im net }		{ wĩ, we ānt { wĩ, we net
đă, tă, tē ānt } đăt, tăt, tēt net }		{ jĩ, jē ānt { jĩ, jē net
ĩ, e iznt } ĩz, ez net } šũ, še iznt } šũz, šez net }		{ đee, đe, đe ānt { đee, đe, đe net

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

INTERROGATIVELY.

	Present.	
am ai, a, i ? ăđă, ătă, ătē ? izĩ, izē ? iz šũ, še ? } išũ, išē ? }		ăwĩ, ăwe ? ăjĩ, ăje ? ăđee, ăđe, ăđe ?

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

INTERROGATIVELY WITH *not*.

Present.		
amət ai, a, i ?	ānt wī, wē ?	
ātnďǎ, ātntǎ ?	}	ānt jī, je ?
ātntē ?		
iznt ī, e ?	}	ānt ďee, ďe, ďe ?
iznt šū, 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 jət the coals are not done yet*, *ďez lots on em dān trued there are lots of them down the road*, *ďemz or ďem e vari guidnz those are very good ones*, *tladz ez or e bān wi je the lads are going with you*, *ďez fouks ets or et er oles grumlin there are people who are always grumbling*, *mī ets se puēli I who am so poorly*, *ďī 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 *el* 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** *čēt*, **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 ə 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, wel
čā, tā, tē wil } čāl, tāl, tēl }	{ jī, jē wil { jīl, jēl
ī, ē wil } īl, ēl } šū, še wil } šūl, šel }	{ čee, če, če wil { čeel, čel, čel

Pret.

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

AFFIRMATIVELY WITH *not*.

Present.

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

Pret.

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

INTERROGATIVELY.

Present.

wil ai, a, i ?	wil wĩ, we ?
wil đă, tă, tə ? } wită, wite ? }	wil jĩ, je ?
wil ĭ, e ? } wil šũ, še ? }	wil đee, đe, đe ?

Pret.

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

INTERROGATIVELY WITH *not*.

Present.

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

Pret.

wodnt ai, a, i ? etc.	wodnt wĩ, we ? etc.
--------------------------	------------------------

e. *do*.

§ 398. As an independent verb *diu* has its full conjugation like any other verb. The pret. *did* is used for all

persons singular and plural. Present part. **diu-in**, which has been reformed from the inf., otherwise we should have had ***du(i)in** (§ 163); past part. **duin, dun**. Present wit *not* is **duent, dunet**, pret. **didnt**.

When used interrogatively as an auxiliary verb we have **diu** for the first person singular and for the plural strong form **diu**, weak forms **də, di**. When *do* is used affirmatively as an auxiliary verb it has, of course, no weak forms.

PRESENT.

Affirmatively.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i diu	wī, wə diu
ďǎ, tǎ, tə duz	jī, jə diu
ī, ə duz } šǔ, šə duz }	ďeə, ďe, ďə diu

Interrogatively.

diu ai, a, i ?	də or di wī, wə ?
duz ďǎ, dustǎ, dustə ?	də or di jī, jə ?
duz ī, ə ? duz šǔ, dušə ? }	də or di ďeə, ďe, ďə ?

The verb *do* is not used so frequently in asking questions as in lit. Engl.: **wot pinstə, sal wə guə?** lit. *what thinkest thou, shall we go?* **wod ə diut, pink jə?** *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 *siuēlī* *surely*, *økuədīnlái* *accordingly*.

ā *how*, *ā-ivə(r)* old people say *āmivə(r)* *however* which seems to have been contaminated with *āsēmivə(r)* *howsoever*, with the particle *sem* = the O. Dan. *sum*, O. Icel. *sem*; *apm* (lit. *happen*), *me bi* *perhaps*, *nobed* lit. *not but, only*, *oløs* *always*, *omøst* *almost*, *tiu* *too, also* (instead of *tiu* we very often use *en oel* lit. *and all*, *it wər e vari guidn en oel* *it was a very good one too*, *aim bān en oel* *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 sitš en e pir i oel mi boen deez* *well, I never heard such (an) a thing in all my born days*; but *its oel vari wīl* *it is all very well*, *šuz nuen se wīl tē-dee* *she is not very well to-day*.

sue, weak form *se* *so*. Instead of *sue* we often use *šat*, as *i wə šat mad* *he was so angry*, *še wə šat week wol še kudnt stand* *she was so weak that (lit. while) she could not stand*.

The adverbs *also*, *thus*, *why* are not used. To express

also we use *tiu*, *en oel*, *thus is i ðis wee*, and *why*, *wot fo(r)*, *wots e guen fo(r)*? *why has he gone?*, *a duent noe wot ez dun ðat fo(r)* *I don't know why he has done that.*

Adverbs of place: *oniwie(r)* *anywhere*, *iē(r)* *here*, *iðe(r)*, *hither*, *jonde(r)* *yonder*, *sumwie(r)* *somewhere*, *ðie(r)* (weak forms *ðe(r)*, *ðe(r)*) *there*, *wie(r)* *where*.

Adverbs of time: *inā* *bye-and-bye*, *presently*, *binā* *by this time*, *ivē(r)* *ever*, *jestede* *yesterday*, *jestenit* *last night*, *jet* *yet*, *nā* *now*, *nivē(r)* *never*, *oft* *often*, *sin* *since*, *suin* *soon*, *tē-dee* *to-day*, *tē-moen* *to-morrow*, *tē-moen-tnit* *to-morrow (the) night*, *tē-nit* *to-night*, *ðen* *then*, *wen* *when*.

Affirmative and negative particles: *ai* *yes* (*jēs* is also used but it is not so common as *ai*), *neē* *no* (*nou no* has been borrowed from the literary language), *net* *not* (instead of *net* we often use *nuen*); cp. § 357.

2. PREPOSITIONS.

§ 400. *aftē(r)* *after*, *bē-fuē(r)*, *e-fuē(r)*, *fuē(r)* *before*, *bē-twīn*, *twīn* *between*, *bi*, weak *bē* *by*, *bē-int* *behind*, *bin* *within*, *dān* *down*, *e*, *ev* (before vowels) *of*, *e-bāt*, *bāt* *about*, *without*, *e-būn*, *būn* *above*, *e-giēn*, *giēn* *against*, *e-ler* *e along of*, *on account of*, *e-mer* *among*, *e-nent* *opposite*, *e-said*, *bē-said* *besides*, *e-stiēd* *e*, *stiēd* *e instead of*, *fo(r)* *for*, *frē*, *frē* *from*, *in*, *i* *in* (*i* is very common before both vowels and consonants), *intē*, *intēv* (before vowels), *intul* *into*, *niē(r)* *near*, *nobed* *except*, *on* (weak form *ē*) *on*, *of*, *ouē(r)*, *ovē(r)* *over*, *sin* *since*, *tē*, *tēv* (before vowels), *tul* *to*, *priu*, *prē* *through*, *from*, *undē(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*, **noēđe(r)** *neither*, **oēđe(r)** *either*, **nē(r)** *nor* (after comparatives *than*, **betē 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 džust 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 p̄ir frə tfəst ðəsenz,—p̄at a did, [seəf] siuər
i·nif,—

5. ət tjunɪst sun isen, ə gēt lad ə nain, niu is faðə voiz
ət wuns, ðo(ə) it ·wo sə kwɪər ən skwiəkin, ən ad trāst ·im
tə speik t̄riup̄ 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 p̄irk 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
d'rukɾə 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 d'uər ə tās, dān ət
tkoənər ə jon loin.

10. i wə ruərin əweə, sez ʃū, fər oəl twəld 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 t'ie, 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), ʃie 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
wəd. guid bai.

8. Well as I was saying, *she* would tell you, how, where, and when she found the drunken [hound] that she calls her husband.

9. She swore she saw him with her own eyes, lying [right] stretched at full length, on the ground, in his good Sunday coat, close by the door of the house, down at the corner of yon lane.

10. He was [roaring] whining away, says she, for all the world like a [poorly barn] sick child, or a little [lass] girl in a fret.

11. And that happened, as she and her daughter-in-law came through the back yard from hanging out the wet clothes on [the] a washing day.

12. While the kettle was boiling for [the] tea, one fine bright summer afternoon, only a week [since] ago come next Thursday.

13. And, do you know? I never learned [no] any more [nor] than this of that business up to to-day, as sure as my name is John Shepherd, and I don't want to either, there now!

14. And so I am going home to [my supper] sup. Good night, and don't be so [ready] quick to crow over a body again, when he talks of this that or t' other.

15. It is a weak fool that prates without reason. And that is my last word. Good bye.

II.

Dialect Test.

See Ellis, p. 8*, and compare the version given below with the one in Ellis (p. 389), which contains several strange mistakes both in the version and the notes to it. If his rendering of the dialect test of other dialect speakers is as inaccurate as that of the Windhill dialect, the value of these tests for phonetic and philological purposes is not very great. The classified word-list (pp. 391-4) also contains many mistakes. The only way in which I can account for these inaccuracies is partly through the hurried manner in which the dial. test and classified word-list were taken down and partly through their not having been revised.

1. su(ə) a seə meəts, jə sī nā ət im reit ə'bāt ðat litl las kumin frə tskuil jondə(r).

2. šuz gu(ə)-in dān truəd ðiə þriu tred geət ə tleft and said ə tweə.

3. siuər i'nif, tbān z guən streit up tə d'uər ə tren əs,

4. wiə šl tšons tə find ðat drukɔ 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 þiɔ!

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 'ai 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 'wod ət əd ər oən weə tə mak i twəld, 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 'ai 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 bə'gan. 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 ə'fuə(r), ən get up ət
faiv ə'tlok i tmoənin, ə'fuə Ben ən tbānz guəz tə Ɔə wāk,
ən gets tsetpan ə'geət, ən z ivri tlāt āt suin aftə brekfəs
15 taim, if Ɔəz ə guid druft, fər if Ɔəz wun jīn muə nər ə'nuƆər
ət maks Ben liuk blak its ə lot ə tluəz iəin ə'bāt.

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 'teəstril əv ə las, ən giz āə Džoni sum reə
slaps sumtaimz—bəd wiv nivər ed nə boƆə tə miən out wol
nā. ən if təl bəlīv mə, las, av dun muə fə Ɔat Ɔiə wumən
nər if šəd bīn mi oən sistə(r). a neg'lektəd 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-

weot 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'giən 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'giən, et đem et 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 et 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 ɸrī wik sin et Meəri Džeglz əd ə dun əs šu ez dun tə
 mə, ast ə ɸroən 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 et 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 et faiv ə'tlok, əz
 iuzl, ən went at it laik ə oəs wol ə'bāt brekfəs taim. đen
 a tiuk t'luəs kuəd ən ɸout ad bi getin ə tūɸri ɸiəz 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'dishelaht i' ther face an' told 'em they wor noan what they owt to be. But ther's nowt to be said for it. Ther's some fowk 'ud deceive a michaelscowp, they're so deep.

Well, as I wor tellin' tha, I've awlus weshd o' t'Tuesday 45 this monny a year, for I like to go aht a bit of a Monday, when I've gotten 'em ther Sunda' tloaze brushed an' sided away, an' I mak' nowt o' weshin an' bakin' together at t'back end o' t'week, when ye sud be tleanin'. So Tuesday's my day, an' shoo knaws it. Well, a fortnit sin' come 50 yesterday, I gat up at five o'clock, as ushal, an' went at it like a horse whol abaht brekfast time. Then I tewk t'tloaze cord an' thowt I'd be gettin' a toathree things aht. Bud, wod ta believe it? Mary hed goan an' putten her awn cord aht an' gotten it full o' tloaze. I could hardly 55 believe my awn een. I nivver knew her wesh whol 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 et tiuzdæ z mai deæ, en su(ə) al þerok ðæ tæ get ðem
 tlāts æ ðain āt æ truəd æs suin æs tæ kan.' 'uæ tæ toækin
 55 tul?' ſu sez. 'ða noez vari wīl u(ə) im toækin tul,' a sez,
 'suæ let s e næ boðæ(r).' ðen ſu tōnz rānd en ſu sez, 'av ez
 mitš reit tæ ðis grund en tæ ðat tluæspuæst ez ðā ez, en al sī
 ðæ fat æfuær al tak æm dān, suæ nā ða noez.' 'al pūl æm
 dān if tæ duznt,' a sez. 'if tæ duz ðal get ði topin pūld,' ſu
 60 sez. 'en uæl pūl it?' a sez; 'uæl pūl it, Meæri Džeglz?'
 en a went up tul æ tæ ſeu ær a wæ nuæn fleod on æ(r), nær oni
 sitš laik. 'ðal sī uæ,' ſu sez, 'suæ get intæ tās wi ðæ.' a wæ
 sum en mad, ða mæ bi siuæ(r), su(ə) a sez, 'get intæ tās
 ðisen, jø oud þin; uæ stāvd tkat?' 'uæ kudnt þoil tæ kīp
 65 wun?' ſu sez. 'uæ boild d'īštlāt up wi tbroþ?' sez ai.
 'uæ senz ðæ bānz āt i regz?' sez ſū. 'uæ z ren i ðær iæd?'
 sez ai. 'ðā āt, en oæl bælerin ðæ,' ſu sez.

a wornt bān tæ stand sitš lerwidž ez ðat oni loræ(r),
 su(ə) a þriu mi kuəd dān en ran intæ tās en gat tkāvin
 70 naif. ðen a fliu et æ kuəd wi it in æ džifi. bæd ad næ suinæ
 bægun æ seægin wi it næ šæ rušez at mæ wi tloræ bruš en
 ramz it intæ mi feæs, fær oæl it wæ kuvæd wi wet en muk.
 ad sitš en æ muki feæs ez ða nivæ soæ sin tæ wæ boæn. bæd
 a wæ nuæn bān tæ bi bet, su(ə) a fotšt mi oæn loræ bruš, en
 75 aftæ rubin it i tsludž i tmidl æ truəd a went en peantæd ivri
 reg et šæd inin āt wi it. Meæri ðen fotšt æ peøful æ sudz en
 þriu æm ouær āæ duæstnz, bæd a gat æ pigin ful æ tseæm suæt
 æ stuf en let ær ev it feær i tfeæs. æ reglæ krād æd getn rānd
 bi ðis taim, en tladz kept sinin āt oæl suæts æ lou stuf, en
 80 wot æd æ bīn tupšot on it oæl a duænt no(ə) if āæ Ben ednt
 apmd tæ kum uæm tæv iz brekfæs 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 berəd əm slap on təv ər oən duəstnz. ðe
 wər ə bit ə kwaiətnəs ðen fər ə bit, ən a gat mi oən kuəd
 ful ə tluəz āt ə·fuə Ben went bak ə·gion təv iz wāk. in ə
 wail ət aftə(r), ā-ivə(r), a iəd ə lafin noiz, su(ə) a popt mi iəd
 āt ə d'uə(r), ən ðiər if toud bīzm ednt guən ən kut mi lain
 90 dān, ən oəl mi tluəz wə ligin ə tfluə(r). a faiəd up ən a
 went təv ər ās, bəd šu slamd d'uər i mi feəs ən put tlatš
 dān su(ə) əz i kudnt get in. 'al mak ðə peə fə ðis, jə
 treš!' a šātəd þriu tkei-oil. 'mak on!' šu šātəd bak, ən ad
 tə gu(ə) ən sam mi tluəz up ən weš əm ouər ə·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 āez 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 tšədžd
 110 ər ə oəpnī 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 wonts 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'
 ə'stiəd 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 juw tšaps ət wər in,
 ən ət ə'bāt 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'teən,' sed juw Stroəbəri, kos av kum þrī mail ə pāpəs
 tə fotš it.' t'aim kom ət last for 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'int d'uez, intə tkubəd ən tkoil oil, bəd kəd find nout, 35
 su(ə) i went ən gat intə bed ə'gɪən. in ə bit i iəd 'kukū'
 twelv taimz. 'iə ðə, Džini,' i sed, '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 kɪɔ 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 tɫɪt ən kum ən liuk fə ðisen.' 'ðat nuən
 fleəd, ā tə?' sed Bili, bə'ginin tə bi frɪtnd 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, məðə(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 fāə 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. 'məðə(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 þɪɔ
 ə mundə moənin. a niə bə'lɪvd i bogədz ə'fuə(r), bəd a kɪɔ
 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, ivɪrɪþɪɔ bi-in kwaiət, Džini popt ər iəd āt ə bed

65 ɛ'gɪən. 'Bili, a wiš it wə moənin,' šu sed. 'suə diu ai,'
 65 sed Bili, ɛz ə flopt iz iəd āt. 'am feən ʃā iəd it ɛz wil ɛz
 mi, ɛr els ʃa məd apm ə ɔut ad bin driəmin.' 'it wə nuə
 driəmin, Bili, fə noəðər on ɛz əd bɪn ɛ'slɪp.' ʃe buəɔ leəd
 lisnin, ən ivriɔ wə sə kwaiət ʃe kəd iə t'lok tikin dān-
 tsteəz. 'kukū!' wə šātəd ɛ'gɪən. 'jonz tseəm din ɛ'gɪən,'
 70 šu sed; 'am siuər its dān-tsteəz. gu(ə) ən ev ɛ'nuðə liuk.'
 'a duənt noə wiə tkānl iz,' i sed; 'it tumld āt ə tstik
 sumwiə(r).' 'wel, itl nuən bi fāer of; get up ən liuk fot.'
 Bili gat up, went on iz anz ən nɪz, ən bə'gan gruəpin ɛ'bāt
 tfluə fə tkānl. nā Džini əd uə ə frok ən skəts on ə neəl ət
 75 t'op ə tsteəz, ən Bili apmd tə tutš əm wen i wər untin
 fə tkānl, ən ʃe kom tumlin on im. i džumpt intə bed
 wi sitš fuəs ət i nokt iz waif āt ə tuðə said. 'məʃə(r)!
 ɔɪvz!' skriəmd Džini, ən šu opmd twində ən šātəd 'ɛlp!'
 ə plɪsmən ət wə džust pasin, ɔɪrkin sumət wə rɛə i tās,
 80 brast d'uər opm ən went in. 'wot s tə diu iə(r)?' i sed.
 'kan jə sɪ onibodi ʃiə(r)?' Džini šātəd. 'ā kan i sɪ i d'āk?'
 i sed, ɛz i šut d'uə tə kɪp onibodi frə gu-in āt. 'stop ʃiə
 wol Bili gets ə lit,' šu sed, 'kos ʃəz oəðə ɔɪvz ə bogədz i
 tās.' Bili gat ə lit, ən im ən tɔlɪsmən siətšt buəɔ upsteəz
 85 ən dān, bəd kəd find nout. 'jə fə'gat tə liuk undə tbed,'
 sed Bili. ɛ'weə tɔlɪsmən went upsteəz, ən Bili ən twaif
 krept aftər im. nout wə fun undə tbed, suə tɔlɪsmən sed ət
 ʃə must ə bin mis'teən. wol ʃə wər upsteəz tbed šātəd
 'kukū' ɛ'gɪən. dān kom tɔlɪsmən, tū steps ət wuns, ən
 90 Bili ən twaif krept aftər im. ə siətš wə ʃen meəd i ivri
 niuk ən koənə(r), ivm undə t'ɪəpət ən tsoltseɔ(r), bəd
 nout wə fun. 'ʃes sumət kwɪər ɛ'bāt ʃis,' sed tɔlɪsmən.
 'ʃes sumət vari kwɪə(r),' Džini sed. 'e jə ivər iəd
 sitš dinz ɛz ʃem i tās ɛ'fuə(r)?' tɔlɪsmən ast. 'nivər ɛ'fuə
 95 tə-nit,' Džini sed. 'wel,' sed tɔlɪsmən, bə'ginin tə bi ɛs
 fleəd ɛz oəðə Bili ə twaif, ən gu-in ɛz wait ɛz ə šit, 'as bi
 rānd ɛ'gɪən in ɛ'bāt ən āə(r), ən al liuk in,' bəd i wə feən tə
 get āt, ən ʃev nət sɪn im sin. Bili ən twaif krept upsteəz
 ɛ'gɪən, ən džust ɛz ʃed getn intə bed ʃe 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'gɪən, iz it, las, wi krɔ find nout?' 'neə, wi məd dʒust əz
 wɪl stop wiə wə āər ən kɪp wokrɔ wol moənin.' ðe wispəd
 tə wun ən'uðə wol tū ə'tlok, ən ðen ðe iəd 'kukū' twais. 105
 'bi gum, its jondər ə'gɪən!' Bili sed, ən it oləs sānz i tseəm
 pleəs. av ə guid maind tə sit dān-tsteəs ə bit ən sī if i krɔ
 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
 ə'slɪp. i didnt iə tbəd šāt wen it wər oəf past tū, nə Džini 110
 noəðə(r), fə šəd guən tə slɪp tiu. Bili wokrɔd dʒust ə'fue
 ʃrɪ ə'tlok, ən findin id bɪn ə'slɪp, i dlanst rānd tās, bəd i soə
 nout. in ə bit tbəd kom āt ən šātəd 'kukū' ʃrɪ taimz.
 Bili kest iz ɪn 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
 tʃəd 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 tbogəd āt; kum dān ən liuk at it.' 'wot iz it, Bili?'
 šu sed. 'its ə bəd getn intə t'lok,' sed Bili. Džini kom
 dān-tsteəz, ən ðen Bili went tə t'lok ən traid tə opm d'uə 120
 wiə tbəd wo(r), bəd i kudnt manidž it. 'ā ðə eɪments ez
 it getn ðiə(r)?' Džini sed. 'neə, a kan nət tel,' sed Bili.
 ðe buəʃ traid tə get ət tbəd wol oəf past ʃrɪ, wen it popt āt
 ən šātəd 'kukū,' ən ðen went in ə'gɪən. 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 bɪn
 iər ə de(ə) ə tū.' 'wel, Bili,' sed twaif, 'a nivə niu sitš ən
 ə ʃɪn i mi laif. av oməst ə guid maind tə nok it nek āt fə
 frɪtnɪn əz ən kɪpɪn əz wokrɔ niəli oəl tnīt. kil it fāst ʃɪn,
 ən let s e nə muə boðə wi it.' tlast ət i iəd ə'bāt Bili ən is 130
 kukū tlok, i wə fɪksɪn ə fāntn for it tə drɪŋk 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 ðis əz ə kwešn ət oft kumz up fə dis'kušn, ən wen ə niuli
 wed kupl es tə di'said it ðe sumtaimz a lorə wail ə'bāt it. i
 mi juərə 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 ə'fue 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 wəə
 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 wəə tə bə'gin
 əz wə in'tend tə kari on.' its oft bin sed ət fouk rekrɔz
 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 fə'getn 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 kɪ trɑɪfl wi mə i ðis weə ðal find āt ði
 mis'tak. a əs ðə tə diu nout ət i kānt bak up wi skriptə(r),
 fə sant Pɪtə 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, bɒt 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, ðəə 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 tbrɑs i tberŋk, 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 ðɪs 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 bɑfd ɪm; bəd wen šə ɪəd tās duə guə tul wi
 ə gət berɒ, ɪt put ə bit əv ə dampər on ə mərɪment.
 'wɪərɪvə kən tmɑdlɪn bi of tul?' sed šū, 'a oməst wɪʃ ɪd
 getɪn 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 þɪɪu tloɪk-oɪl ɪl bi eəbl
 tə sɪ mə. al rekɪ tə bi ə'slɪp'. suə šu leəd wi ə feəs tə d'uər
 ən stātəd ə snuərɪn laɪk ə pɛər ə blɑksmɪþ beləsəz ət əd getɪn
 ə bɑd 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
 sʌmət wə skɪrɪn wud. 'oə dɪə(r),' šu sed, 'ɪts nuən ɪm, ɪts
 nobəd tkɑt ət s mɪdləs fər ə drɒp ə mɪlk.' ɪt wə nu(ə) ɪus
 An trɑɪ-ɪn tə foəl ə'slɪp, šu kudnt, suə šə dond ə'sɛn ən krept

65 reit pratli dān tsteəz. oəl wər 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 et šə þout ə lītin tfaie(r), oə,
 70 nou, šud eit it suinə(r), bəd šud get oəl 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 et d'uə wə fest, ən šu kudnt opm it. šu
 wər ə priznə lokt up i tās. wen šə boutəd ə bed-rām duər
 ən bafld ər uzbn, šu laft reəli, þin̄kin it wər ə vari guid
 75 džuək; bəd wen šə wə bafld ən bestəd əsen 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 lōw əz a kr̄ kīp ðə. wen šə bə-þout ər ə ðem wədz
 šu ruəd ādə nər ivər ən pūld sum eər of ər iəd ən fler̄ it on
 tfluə(r), əz if ðat, sumā, kəd mend matez. oəl et wuns šə
 bə-þout ər et tnekst duə neəbər əd ə kei et 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 et twində tə sī wot wər up. 'am lokt in,'
 sed An, 'a wont jə tə opm d'uə wi jāə kei.' tneəbə ran uəm
 fə tkei ən opmd d'uər in ə krak. 'wotivə did jər uzbn lok
 jə in fo(r)?' sed tneəbə(r). 'wa,' sed An, trai-in tə laf, it
 90 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 oəl et wuns. a
 də se(ə) it əd tliən slipt iz maind et i ed ə waif, su(ə) iz lokt
 d'uər ən teən tkei in is pokit əz iuzl. Samz ə tšap et 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 oəl ðis in ə məri of-and weə
 et əd ə di'siəvd tvari oud lad isen, bəd it didnt blind
 twumən et 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 et 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 oæl i veæn. Sam wæ noæðæ tæ bi iæd næ sīn. twæst ont
 wo(r), šu kudnt fešn tæ guæ sīk fær 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. oæl 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, næt fær æ·seln, bæd fæ Sam. æs fær æ šu ednt etn
 æ mǣpfl oæl ðat blesid deæ, næ kudnt; ðe wær æ lump in æ
 þroit sæ big et šæ kudnt swolæ et oæl. æs fæ Sam, wiær 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 oæl gu·in i 120
 wun di·rekšn. i went wi tstriøm, fær i didnt keæ mitš wiær
 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 oæl, 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 oæl þinǫz, big æ litl, luv sæd bi tmeæstæ(r). wen Sam
 gat at æ ðat tšapil iz at bæ·gan tæ sofn tād iz juǫ 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 duæ
 step wi is fuit, æn wæ vari niæ foelin. An so(æ) im æn ran
 intæ tās rinin ær anz æn krai·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. tfaiəsaid 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 REKÆLEKŠNZ.

‘tānd fifti!’ bi tmegez, bəd its taim tē bi liukin rānd
 tkoənēz nā, ən nuə mis’tak. džust ə bit lōwər ən as bi wun
 ə ðem lēwki tšaps bāt šuin, ən stokinz ivə sē mitš tē big, ət
 Wiliām toəks ə’bat i tpleə. bəd a nuən laik it, ən ðat s
 flat. wen ə tšap kumz tē ðat, 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 ðat fēr ə tšap ət s muild ən broild, ən duin iz
 best tē kīp bodi ən soul tē’geðə(r), ən apm riəd ə lot ə juw
 ən z tē elp tē kari on twēligig biznəs ə twēld. aftēr oəl its 10
 laik stopin ət ə guid beətin šop wen ə tšap s reikt iz oəf
 sentri, əz it giz im ə tšons ə samin isen tē’geðə laik, ən
 makin ə dženrəl baləns up ə oəl iz dun ən left undun. a
 wundər ā moni on əz l bi eəbl tē stand it ən kum of wi ə
 baləns ə treit said! am fit tē þiwk ðez nobəd iər ən ðiə wun. 15
 əs fē misen, al tak tult ən mak nə buənz ə’bāt it—av bīn ə
 reglō raskl þriu tēst wik a wə boən. mi muðə s sed suə
 moni ə taim, su(ə) it mun bi triu. ā-ivər a kəd fešn tē liuk
 ər it feəs aftē t’aimz šəs teld mē ðat, a kanət imadžin, ən
 am nuən bān tē dis’piut it, nēt ai. ðez 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 juw
 deəz. tnumər ə kitlinz iv þrotld, duks iv traid tē mak
 piək, dōw’kiz teəlz iv prikt, prēsāvz iv stoun, tluəs-kuədz iv
 snikt, windəz iv brokɹ, fəti-keəks iv etn, ən misdə’miənəz 25
 bāt numər ət əd ə bīn ə eɹin džob i toud fešnd taimz wen
 eɹin wə fešnəbl. oəl ðiəz 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 juŋstər ət eznt ə spāk
 ə divlri əbāt im. wot if ə duz galəp þriu ə siut ə tū ə tluēz
 ə jjiə(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 bərfuə 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 āmz, 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 muə
 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 juŋ 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
 in 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 tþluk 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 deəz, a wə put prentis təv ə gruəsə(r). nā, a duənt
 no(ə) ə muə trai-in sitiweəšn fər ə lad wi ə weəknəs fə swīt 65
 stuf nər evin trun əv ə gruəsə šop—ðat iz, wol ə gets ə
 reglə siknər ən ðen il wiš isen ət tnoəp poul, ə sum sitš spot
 wiə ðə sāk ais-šaklz fə ðə foənuin driəkkin. 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 tə 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 tə brin mə tə tstoəleisn point,
 apm ə bit ləwə nər it əd ə dun sum lədz, 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 tə 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 tə 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
 dəsnt 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 pətiklər əbāt
 mə bi-in reit brout up, šu sed, if šə did pinš mə i vitlz. i
 ðem deəz lədz 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 səd e tə 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 tə get sumət tə lain mi stumək 95
 wol dinə taim. a niu ad nə biznəs ðier ə sundəz, bəd
 unə(r), ðe seə, iz ə šāp þoən, ən bi gou its triu. wel, a ednt
 bin i tšop ə minit wen i iəd tmisis siəin āt—‘Džosiue!
 Džosiue!’ ðat wə mi neəm, ən toud las wə sīkin 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'sapil. 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 stərin 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 mə 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
 anse 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 swoled 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 ə'slīp upsteəz—
ðə wə piəs wi ðat bleətin kriu— 10
su(ə) a smūkt ən a þout ə mi weəstəd jiez,
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 ə'straid 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 þenk;
bəd wen twēldz ə wik oudə(r), ðā gēnin kēs,
as e bīn buəþ tə t'šētš ən tə tbernk.”

ðen sum minits past ouē mē, sad ən drī, 25
 ən mi þouts griu ez dāk əs tnīt,
 wen sum drukrō 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 tee wə flur, 30
 eə! ən twēdz əv ə godləs ən sili raim
 təv ən oud sām tiun ðe sur.

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 əts lorō sin set
 a sī t'sapil ə P(r)imruēz 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'wēə ðe pas,
 bəd ðe oləs liəv wun i viu—
 ə puə litl fa'ðələs kuntri las,
 ət wuns sat i tsirəz piu.

wun kām sumə nīt ez wə sēr 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 mē, "Ben, a fīl feənt ən il,
 ða mən gi mē ði ām, oud lad;" 50
 ən šu wisped sum wēdz ət i þīnk on stīl,
 fə ðe meəd mē reit prād ən dlād.

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

wel, ʒis wēld gets əs koud ən əz ād əs stil,
 ən ət taimz a fil feən šəz diəd,
 fə šəd ād tə sleəv ət ə lium ən wīl
 fər ə moəsil ə onist briəd. 60

muə nə twenti jiə šuz bin diəd ən guən,
 bəd wiərivə mi lot mə bī,
 wen tās əz oəl wišt ən im left ə-luən,
 šu oləs kumz bak tə mī.

av wišt ət id teld ə bi tgeədin duə(r) 65
 ā dīp wə mi luv ən triu,
 fər ə frenz, puə las, ʒe wə feu ən puə(r)—
 bəd nuə matə(r), a þirək šə niu.

ā! if ivər i get tə jond pleəs əbūn,
 wiər i lerə i mi āt tə bī, 70
 dʒust tə iər ə wuns muə sirə ʒat oud sām tiun
 əl bi evm əv itseln tə mī.

VIII.

TŠOĚT TAIMĚ(R).

it wə misti ɛn frosti ɛn dāk ɛz ə buit,
ɛn sə koud jəd ə pitid ə tuəd,
wen i iəd tə mi þin̩kin ə lit̩ litl fuit
pit-patin bə-int mə ə truəd.

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

‘olou, las,’ a sed, ɛz a tapt ɛr ə tkrān,
‘ʃal bi duin for i trivər ə tkiln; 10
wot ātə, jə mun̩ki, ɛn wiər ātə bān?’
sez šū, ‘ə šoət taimə tə tmiln.’

‘if ʃat meəstər ə ʃain z oni tšildə(r)’ a sed,
‘a səd laik ɛm tə meətš ət ʃi bak;
bəd, a ges, if təd leəd ɛn āə lɔwər 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 ʃis eədž,
ɛn iz oəsɛz ɛn karidžɛz nips im sə beə
wol ə ādli kən þoil tə gi weədž. 20

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

‘i sez fērinēz latli ēz meəd ə gēt sprin, 25
 ən đe liv on tšopt kabidž ən seəm;
 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 tpliušəə 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 iēz,
 fər a ɔut tə miseln—its ə boni kum of
 if wə propt bi sitš piləz əz điēz. 40

IX.

NATĒRIN NAN.

nuē dāt jēl oēl ēv iēd ē'bāt
tēpolē Belvēdiē(r),
ē stati þout bi sum tē bī
frē ivri feēlin tliē(r).

oēl reit ēn streit i mak ēn šap, 5
ē moud fē treēs ē men :
ē dānreit, upreit, berūp tšap,
nēt mitš unlaik misen.

nā, šoē jē no(ē) iz nout bēd stuēn,
i liuks sē grand ēn big, 10
ēt litl dēst jē pūl iz nuēz,
ē lug is twistēd wig.

pratli, reit pratli ouē tflue(r)
ē tip-ē-tuēz jē woēk,
ēn od jē briēþ fē vari oē, 15
ēn wispē wen jē toēk.

šiez šat ē'bāt im—bēd a noēnt
nēt reitli ā tē sē t—
ēt maks jē fil ēz smoēl ēs þivz
ē'nent ē madžistreet. 20

jēv sīn šat dolt ē muki tleē
ē tfeēs ē Pudšē Duēz ;
toud madlin z woēn it oēl iz laif,
ēn fansid it ē nuēz.

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,
 īgoi! ā waid ðe geəp,
 ən wundə wits̄ ðe feəvə tmuəst— 35
 ə bogəd ər ən eəp.

ən sum wi envi ən wi spait
 get fild tə ðat dəgrī
 ðəd nok iz nuəz of, if ðə dāst,
 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, pə'fekšn nivə did 45
 tə Admz bānz bə'lerə ;
 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.

ən tbest ə tšaps l find ʒəsen
 ət taimz i tfouti tlas ;
 av dubld neiv əfuə tə-deə
 ət tful i tsīmin dlas.

60

bəd twāst ə fouts ət aiv sīn jət,
 i wumən ər i man,
 is twiəri, neəgin, nerəin tən
 ət pleəgd puə natərin Nan.

a went wun sumər aftənuin
 tə sī ə puər oud man.
 ən ādli ed i dākɹəd d'uə(r),
 wen twərit ʒus bə'gan:

65

'eə! wa! did ivə(r)! wot ə triət
 tə sī ʒi faʒəz sun ;
 kum forəd, lad, ən sit ʒə dān,
 ən al set tketl on.'

70

'neə, neə,' a sez, 'am nuən ə ʒem
 ət koəlz ət t'aim bi t'lok,
 ən bumps əm dān i tkoənə tšəə(r),
 ən dluəz reit ād ət tdžok.'

75

ʒā nuənkeət, wi tə od ʒi turə?
 il suin bi iər a ʒinək,
 suə, if tə l sit ən lit ʒi paip,
 al fotš ə suəp ə drink.

80

'oud las,' sez ai, 'ʒat ei i buən,
 ən reəʒə lou i bīf.'
 'ai, bān,' sez šū, 'ʒis jilər ə tū
 av ed ə diəl ə grīf.

'am nət ə wumən ət oft speiks,
 ə sɪnɹz fouk duəfl sənɹz,
 bəd ai kɹ tel mi maind tə ʒi,
 ʒa noəz wot ʒinɹz bə'lenɹz.

85

‘Ḍaz nuētist ai nuən liukt sē stāt,
 ən ai krō triuli sēə, 90
 frē tlast bak end ə tjiə tē nā
 av nēt bīn wīl ə deə.

‘ən wot wi siknēs, wot wi grīf,
 am duin Ḍa 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 þinōks am reəli of, bəd, lad,
 am þerōkfl ət im bān. 100

wi twēld, ən ivriþin ət s int,
 am krost tē Ḍat dē·grī
 ət moni ə taim i d’ēə av preəd
 tē lig mē dān ən dī.

‘wot aiv tē tak frē tliēst i tās 105
 əz muə nē fleš kēn biə(r);
 it iznt dżust ə taim bi tšons,
 bəd ivri de(ə) i tjiə(r).

nuə livin soul ətop ə tiəþ
 wə traid əz aiv bin traid; 110
 Ḍez nuəbdi bəd Ḍə Loəd ən mī
 ət noez wot iv ed tē baid.

frē twind i tstumək, triumētizm,
 ən tērin peənz i tgium,
 frē kofs ən kouds ən tspain i tbak, 115
 av sufəd mātēdium.

bəd nuəbdi pitiz mē ə þinōks
 am eəlin out ət oəl;
 tpuə sleəv mēn tug ən teu wi twāk
 wol ivē šū kēn kroəl. 120

‘en Džoni z tmueſt unſilin 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 diu 125
 Ŗat ruəg wə nivə tman
 tə fotž ə koil, ə skāər ə fleg,
 ə weš ə pot ə pan.

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

‘en if i pout ə bān ə main
 wə boən tə liəd mai laif,
 a sudnt p̃nək 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 əg̃iən
 al sit i tās en smuə(r): 140

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

‘Ŗat siŋk paip, tiu, gat stopt wi muk 145
 əbūn ə fotnit sin,
 su(ə) ivri āər i d’eə wi tslops
 am trešin āt en in.

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

‘wen īz bin reōkin āt ə tnīt,
 ət tmeākit ər ət tfeə(r),
 sitš 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 sliŋk!

‘ðā nivə kumz ðiəz duəz wiðin
 bəd ðā mən kēs ən swiə(r),
 ən straīv tə brīn 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 ruəg ən þīf.

‘ðā viln, gi mæ wot i brout 185
 ðat de(ə) ət wī wæ wed,
 ən nivə muə wi wun laik ði
 wil ai set fuit i bed.’

iə d’oudi liftəd tæv ər in
 ə jɪəd 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).

‘æ! Džoni, run fə d’oktə(r), lad,
 a fɪl a kānt tel ā;’
 sez Džoni, ‘lɪt ði paip ə’gɪən
 šul kum ə’bāt i-nā.’ 200

bəd betər ed it bɪn fər im
 if ɪd niə stəd ə peg;
 mai geətəz! wot ə poəz i gat
 frə Nanz riumatik leg.

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

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

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

‘unfilin briut! unfilin briut!
 a niə wə wīl ən stronǫ;
 ʒez nobəd wun þin tšiez mə nā—
 a kan nət last sə long. 220

‘tə stand up fər ə þin ət s reit
 it iznt i mi neətə(r);
 ʒez fouk ət noəz i oləs wo(r)
 ə puə(r), soft, kwaiət kriətə(r).

‘wun þin ai kɹ seə, if tə-nīt 225
 mi laif səd end it liəs,
 av duin mi diuti ən ʒa noəz
 av oləs strivm fə piəs.

‘a no(ə), a no(ə), ət im i tgeət—
 ʒaz uðər uəts tə þreš, 230
 suə, wen im duin fo(r), ʒā mə wed
 jond guid fə nout juɹ treš.’

ʒen Nan pūld sumət āt ə d'roə(r),
 wait əz ə sumə tlād,
 sez ai tə Džoni, ‘wot s ʒat ʒiə(r)?’ 235
 sez Džoni, ‘its ə šrād.

‘ən kofin kom tiu, bəd a sweə(r)
 a wodnt et i tās;
 suə wen šəz miuld šə seuz ət ʒat,
 əs kwaiət əz ə mās.’ 240

puə Nan liukt at mə wi ə liuk
 sə jondəli ən sad:
 ‘ʒal kum tə tberin?’ ‘jəs,’ a sed,
 ‘a sal bi vari dlad.’

‘ʒen bid ʒi muðə(r), Džoni kraid, 245
 ‘ən as ʒi uəkl Ben;
 ən oəl ə preəz fə sudn diəp
 sl e mibest “eəmen.”’

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, *ðie* 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, *ðə* (see page 112). 109, *ən oel* (§ 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, *səðə* (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, **wišť** *hush!* 104, **tentri end** *the end of the passage*. 136, **likə(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 nobəd ə ast mə** *I would have lent you it, if you had only (have) asked me*. Cp. the end of §§ 389, 397. 48, **wə 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 iər-oil** *a box on the ears*. 93, **šat**, see § 399. 100, **seəz** (§ 382). **məd** (§ 392).

VII.

Line 53, **stail** is the lit. Engl. form, see § 315. The same is also the case with **midžəz** (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, ŧ, 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.
 amē(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.
 āñd <i>hound</i>, 115.
 anfl <i>handful</i>, 299.
 anl <i>handle</i>, 57, 247, 298.
 āñs <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.
arēnd *notoriously bad*, 207.
arēnd *spider*, 194, 304.
as *ash, ashes*, 57, 312, 337.
as (aks) *to ask*, 125, 312.
ās *house*, 171, 310.
āsēmivə(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.
avək *havoc*, 194, 322.
avə(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.
bakə *tobacco*, 246.
bakəd *backward*, 243.

bakədz *backwards*, 251.
bākm *collar of a horse*, 74,
 315.
bak-stn *the iron plate on*
which oat cakes are baked,
 70.
baləks *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.
barə *barrow*, 57, 243.
baril *barrel*, 194.
bas *door mat, hassock*, 57.
bastail *workhouse, union*,
 234, 243.
bastəd *bastard*, 195, 243.
bāt *about, without*, 171, 242,
 246, 289, 400.
baþ *bath*, 57, 306.
bed *bed*, 73.
bed-steid *bedstead*, 87.
beəbə(r) *barber*, 203.
beəd *to bathe*, 70, 308.
beədž *barge*, 203.
beəgn *bargain*, 203, 247, 271.
beək *to bake*, 70, 312.
beəkəs *bakehouse*, 243.
beəkn *bacon*, 204, 247.
beəl *bale*, 204.
beəli *bailiff*, 204, 245.
beən *near, direct*, 84.
beə(r) *bare*, 70.
beə(r) (pret.) *bore*, 70, 369.
beəs *bass*, 195.
beet *bait*, 84.
beet *to abate*, 246.

- beata(r)** to barter, 203.
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beg bag, 59, 315.
beg to beg, 73.
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bele to bellow, 73, 315.
beləs-cap a cap bordered or adorned with lace.
beləsez 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.
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bə-gin to begin, 89, 242, 315, 367.
bə-gun begun, 111.
bə-int behind, 305, 400.
bāk birch, 90, 259, 312.
bə-kos because, 225, 401.
bəl to pick out small pieces of straw, etc. from flannel or cloth, 228.
bəl āt to draw or pour out (drink to or for any one), 120.
bə-liəf belief, 179.
bə-liv to believe, 150.
bēn to burn, 74, 261, 382.
bərə borough, 113.
bəri berry, 81, 245, 315.
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bēþ 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.
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bi-int, bə-int behind, 89, 305.
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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.
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 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 *balk, 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.
 bore *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.
 breen *brain*, 65, 315.
 breg *to brag*, 59, 315.

- breits** *a breach*, 87, 312.
brek *to break*, 88, 258, 312, 369.
brer (pret.) *brought*, 59, 368.
brer *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.
brīts *breech*, 312.
brītsēz *breeches*, 149.
brīu *to brew*, 190, 250, 382.
brīuk *brook*, 164, 312.
brīum *broom*, 164.
brōits *to broach*, 219.
brōk *badger*.
brōkr *broken*, 100, 247, 271.
brōþ *broth*, 100, 338.
brout *brought*, 167, 318.
brūed *broad*, 122.
brūeðs *brooch*. 218.
brūid *brood*, 163.
bruslz *bristles*, 121, 287.
brusn (pp.) *burst*, 287.
brust *to burst*, 261, 367.
brūðe(r) *brother*, 169.
buəd *board*, 104, 259.
buəkr *to belch, retch*, 105, 271.
buən *bone*, 122.
buə(r) *boar*, 122.
buət *boat*, 122.
buəþ *both*, 122.
buīn *boon*, 163.
buīt *to boot*, 163.
buīt *boot*, 221.
buīð *booth*, 163, 306.
buīzm *bosom*, 163, 247.
buk *buck*, 111.
būk *book*, 164.
būk (būkþ) *bulk, size*, 112, 256.
bukīt *bucket*, 226.
bul *bull*, 111.
buldž *to bulge*, 226.
bulək *bullock*, 111, 243.
bulīt *bullet*, 227, 245.
bum-beəli *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.
 dākŋ *to enter*.
 dālin *darling*, 189, 259.
 dam *large pond of water*, 57.
 damidž *damage*, 194, 245,
 328.
 dān *to darn*, 61.
 dān *down*, 171, 400.
 dān-reit *downright*.
 dāst *dust*, 171.
 dāt *doubt*, 235.
 deē *day*, 65, 315.
 deēl *dale*, 70.
 deēndžə(r) *danger*, 204.
 deēnti *dainty*, 204.
 deēt *to dart*, 203.
 deēt *date*, 204.
 deēvi *affidavit*, 204, 246.
 deēzi *daisy*, 65.
 deg *to sprinkle with water*,
 59, 315.
 dein *dean*, 234.
 delf *a stone quarry*, 73, 283.
 delv *to delve*, 73, 283.
 demək *potato disease*, 206,
 246.
 deməkt *diseased (of pota-
 toes)*, 206.
 deŋ (pret.) *reviled, re-
 proached*, 59, 367.
 depp *depth*, 192.
 det *debt*, 206.
 deu *dew*, 180, 250, 295.
 de *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.
 diəd *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.
 dir *up to reproach, revile*,
 76, 367, 368.
 dip *to dip*, 117.
 dīp *deep*, 187.
 disiət *deceit*, 231, 234.
 disiev *to deceive*, 231, 244.
 distēb *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.
 dlueri *glory*, 224.
 dlumpi *sulky, morose*, 315.
 dlutn *glutton*, 226.
 dluv *glove*, 169.
 doeb *to daub, smear*, 225.
 Doed *George*, 329.
 doen *dawn, to dawn*, 63, 315.
 doen *down, feathers*, 173.
 dof *to undress*, 100, 295.
 dog *dog*, 100, 315.
 doi *joy, darling, a pet word applied to children*, 329.
 doit *to dote*, 219.
 dokn *a dock*, 100, 247.
 dolɛp *lump of dirt*, 278.
 dolt *lump of dirt*, 100.
 don *to dress*, 100, 268, 295.
 dons *dance*, 200.
 doudi *a scolding, irritable woman*.
 doutɛ(r) *daughter*, 101, 318.
 draft *draught, draft*, 57, 319.
 drai *dry*, 175, 315.
 draip *to drip*, 175, 278.
 draiv *to drive*, 156, 283, 361.
 drānd *to drown*, 115, 304.
 drāzi *drowsy*, 171.
 dreeg *to drawl*, 70, 315.
 dreek *drake*, 70, 312.
 dreet *to drawl*, 295.
 dreg *to drag*, 59, 315.
 dregn *dragon*, 197.
 dregz *dregs*, 73, 315.
 drenš *to drench*, 73, 277, 312.
 drenk *drank*, 59.
 dri *dreary, gloomy, tedious*, 150, 315.
 dried *to dread*, 131.
 driem *dream*, 179, 382.
 drieri *dreary*, 188.
 drift *drift*, 89.
 drink *to drink*, 89, 273, 312, 367.
 driu *drew*, 164, 315.
 drivm *driven*, 89.
 droe *to draw*, 63, 315, 375.
 drop *drop*, 100.
 druen *drone*, 122.
 druɛv (noun) *drove*, 122.
 druft *drought*, 174, 315.
 drukn *drunk, drunken*, III, 247, 368.
 dub *a small pool of water*, III.
 dubl *double*, 226, 348.
 dudz *clothes*.
 duə *doe*, 122.
 Duəd *Joe*, 329.
 duɛf *dough*, 122, 315.
 duɛfi *cowardly*, 122, 315.
 duəl *dole*, 122.
 duɛ(r) *door*, 113.
 Duez, Duezi *Joshua*, 329.
 duin *done*, 163, 398.
 dul *dull*, 107.
 dum *dumb*, III.
 dun *to urge for payment*, III.
 dun *done*, 398.
 dun *dung*, III.
 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.
 dželɛs *jealous*, 206, 243, 328.
 dželi *jelly*, 206, 328.

- džen-rl *general*, 247.
 džēni *journey*, 228.
 džoem *the side post of a door*
 or *chimney piece*, 225, 328.
 džoēnes *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.
 edikéæt *to educate*, 242.
 edž *edge*, 73.
 edž *hedge*, 73.
 eē *hay*, 153.
 eēbl *able*, 204.
 eēdž *age*, 204, 328.
 eæg *the berry of the hawthorn*,
 70, 315.
 eægifái *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.
 efē(r) *heifer*, 186, 318.
 eft *haft*, 73, 283, 317.
 eg *to urge on, incite*, 73, 315.
- eg *egg*, 73, 315.
 egrivéæt *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-geēt *in action, at work*, 70, 242.
 e-gien *again, against*, 179, 242, 400.
 e-grī *to agree*, 232, 242.
 e-guē *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.
 ełm = m *them*, 264, 350.
 e-mānt *amount*, 235.
 e-merp *among*, 59, 242, 400.
 ełn *an*, 128.
 ełn *one*, 345.
 ełn *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.
 ē(r) *her*, 91, 350, 351.
 eři *row, disturbance, noise*, 113, 245.
 e-said *besides*, 400.
 e-semł *to assemble*, 206, 242, 282.
 e-sen, -sel, -seln *herself*, 353.
 e-stiēđ *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*.
 ełv *have*, 283, 395.
 ełv *of*, 400.
 e-weē *away*, 84, 242.
 ełz *us*, 310, 350.
 ełz *as*, 310.
 ēłz *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.
fēd *to fade*, 204.
fēek *trick, deception*, 127.
feal *to fail*, 204.
feen *fain, glad*, 65, 315.
feent *to faint*, 204.
fēe(r) *fair*, 65, 315.
fēe(r) *to fare*, 70.
fees *face*, 204.
feep *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.
fērinez *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*.
fiuľ *fuel*, 237.
fiute(r) *future*, 237, 243, 253, 288.
fiāe(r) *flower, flour*, 236.
fiaks *flax*, 57.
fiānde(r) *a small flat fish*.
fiask *flask*, 57.
fiat *flat*, 57.
fiēe *to frighten*, 283.
fiēe *to skin*, 183.
fiēek *flake*, 70, 312.
fiēm *flame*, 204.
fiēer up *to get into a rage*.
fiēg *flag*, 59.
fiēp (pret.) *threw*, 59, 367.
fiēš *flesh*, 143, 312.
fiī *to fly*, 187, 315.
fiī *fly*, 187, 315.
fiēm *phlegm*, 206.
fiē(r) *to laugh or sneer at*, 98.
fiēg *to fledge*, 117, 315.
fiēk *flitch of bacon*, 89, 254, 312.
fiēke(r) *to flicker*, 89, 312.
fiēt *flint*, 89.
fiēp *to fling, throw*, 76, 367, 368.
fiēs *fleece*, 187.
fiēt *to remove*, 117.
fiēt *flight*, 118, 318.
fiū *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*.
floū *to flow*, 166, 250.
floūn *flown*, 102, 315.
floūe(r) *floor*, 165.
flouet *to float*, 105.
fluid *flood*, 163.
floūeks *to confound, cheat*, 283.
floūe(r) *to flutter*, 107.
foēfit *to forfeit*, 223.
foēk *fork*, 104, 312.
foēl *to fall*, 62, 254, 379.
foēl *a veil*, 62.
foēm *form*, 223.
foē-nuin *drinkin luncheon*.
foētn *fortune*, 223, 247, 288.
fog *aftergrass*, 100, 315.
foil *foal*, 109, 283.
foisti *fusty*, 226.
foks *fox*, 100.
foks-dlūv *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.
fošte(r) *foster*, 169.
foti *forty*, 192, 344.
fotit *fortieth*, 344.
fotn (pp.) *fought*, 100, 101, 247.
fotnit *fortnight*, 93, 192, 245.
fotš *to fetch*, 80, 312.
foče(r) *fodder*, 169, 297.
foud *fold*, 64, 238.
foue(r) *four*, 190, 344.

- fouet *fourth*, 190, 309, 344.
 fouetīn *fourteen*, 190, 344.
 fouetīnt *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.
 freēm *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.
 fuēm *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.
 gēd *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.
 gāts *lit. greats*, 177.
 gāþ *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.
 goæmlæs *silly, stupid*, 184.
 goit *channel, mill-stream*,
 109, 289, 315.
 gol *goal*, 217, 326.
 gosæp *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.
 greæ *gray*, 133, 315.
 greænz (pl.) *malt which has
 been used in brewing beer*,
 204, 338.
 greæs *grace*, 204.
 greet *grate*, 204.
 greæv *grave*, 70, 283.
 greæz *to graze*, 70, 310.
 grīdi *greedy*, 130.
 griæs *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.
 gruæp *to grope*, 122.
 gruæv *grove*, 122.
 gruīn *snout of a pig*, 221, 268.
 gruml *to grumble*, 226, 247.
 grund *to grind*, 381.
 grund *ground*, 111, 300, 315.
 grun-sil *groundsel*, 89, 111,
 251, 299.
 grunt *to grunt, grumble,
 find fault*, 111.
 grunz (pl.) *sediment*, 111,
 302, 338.
 guæ *to go*, 122, 382.
 guæd *goal*, 122.
 guæn *gone*, 122.
 guø(r) *gore*, 122.
 guæst *ghost*, 122.
 guæt *goat*, 122, 315.
 guid *good*, 163, 315, 343.
 guis (pl. gīs) *goose*, 163, 336.
 gult *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.
iөгә(r) eager, 231.
iogl eagle, 231.
iәkwl equal, 231.
iәl to heal, 137.
iәl eel, 131.
iәlp health, 137, 306.
iәnis, iәnist earnest, 74, 245.
iәp heap, 179.
iә(r) ear, 179.
iә(r) to hear, 151, 382.
iә(r) here, 154, 354, 399.
iәrin herring, 68.
iәrnd errand, 131.
iәst east, 179.
iәstә(r) Easter, 179.
iәt heat, 137.
iәp earth, 74.
iәĉn heathen, 137.
iә-wig earwig, 315.
iәz ease, 231.
iәzinz 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.
inĉә(r) (occ. inĉә(r)) to hinder, 89, 296.
indžn engine, 209, 247, 328.
indžoi to enjoy, 209, 244, 328.
inif (sing.), enough, 164, 245, 315, 357.
iniu (pl.) enough; 164, 245, 315, 357.
inš inch, 117, 337.
intә, intәv, intul into, 400.
inž hinge, 76, 315.
in to hang, 76, 273, 367, 368.
ingәәdž 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.
iĉә(r) hither, 89, 297, 399.
iuk hook, 164, 312.

- iunēti* *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.
je *ye, you*, 252, 350.
je(r) *your*, 351.
jēs *yes*, 91, 399.
jesen, *jesel*, *jeseln* *yourself, yourselves*, 353.
jesenz *yourselves*, 353.
jest *yeast*, 81, 315.
jestedē *yesterday*, 81, 243, 315, 399.
jēstēnīt *last night*, 399.
jēt *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.
joēn *to yawn*, 80, 315.
jolē *yellow*, 80, 243, 254, 315.
jon, *jond* *yon*, 80, 252, 354.
jondēli *vacant, beside oneself*.
jondē(r) *yonder*, 399.
- juēk* *yolk*, 83, 105, 252, 315.
jur *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.
keēd *card*, 203, 322.
keēdž *cage*, 204.
keēk *bread of any kind*, 70, 312.
keēkes *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.
kāsməs *Christmas*, 161, 243, 261, 312.
kāsn *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.
konséet *conceit*, 234.
konsiðə(r) *to consider*, 211, 297.
kontráiv *to contrive*, 229, 361, 364.
kontréeri *contrary*, 204 note, 322.
kope(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 *colt*, 103, 312.
 krab *crab*, 57.
 krabd *angry*, 57.
 krabi *ill-tempered*, 57.
 krād *crowd*, 171.
 kraft *craft*, 57.
 krai *cry*, 229.
 Kraist *Christ*, 156.
 krak *to crack*, 57.
 krakit *cricket (game)*, 213.
 kram *to cram, press close together*, 57.
 kramp *cramp*, 57.
 krān *crown, crown of the head*, 235.
 krapš *the renderings of lurd*, 278, 312.
 kredl *cradle*, 60, 247.
 kreev *to crave*, 70, 312.
 krenk *crank*, 59.
 kres *cress*, 73.
 krietø(r) *creature*, 288.
 krinž *to cringe*, 76, 312, 315.
 kriþ *to creep*, 187, 383.
 kripl *cripple*, 117.
 krisp *crisp*, 89.
 kriu *crew*, 190.
 kriuk *crook*, 164, 312.
 kroø *to crow*, 123, 377.
 kroø *crow*, 123, 312.
 kroel *to crawl*, 63, 283.
 kroft *a small field*, 100.
 krop *crop*, 100.
 kros *across*, 246.
 kros *cross*, 100.
 krudl *to curdle*, 111.
 krudz *curds*, 111, 338.
 kruæk *to croak*, 122.
 kruidl *to shrink or 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.
 kubød *cupboard*, 243, 279, 280, 312.
 kud *cul*, 97, 250, 312.
 kud *could*, 174, 389.
 kudl *to embrace*, 111, 247.
 kuød *cord*, 223.
 kuødiroi *corduroy*.
 kuøm *comb*, 66, 281, 312.
 kuøtš *coach*, 218.
 kuøv *cove*, 103, 283.
 kuf (kuff) *cuff*, 111, 283.
 kuil *cool*, 163.
 kūk *cook*, 164, 312.
 kulø(r) *colour*, 226.
 kum *to come*, 111, 312, 370.
 kumføt *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.
 kustød *custard*, 226, 243.
 kustm *custom*, 226, 247.
 kut *to cut*, 381.
 kuvø(r) *to cover*, 226.
 kuzin, kuzn *cousin*, 226.
 kwaiøt *quiet*, 230, 322.
 kwaletø *quality*, 202, 250, 322.
 kwari *stone-quarry*, 202, 250, 322.

- kweet** *quart*, 203, 250, 259, 322, 337.
kweete(r) *quarter*, 203, 347.
kwin *queen*, 147.
 -1 *will*, 397.
lā *to allow*, 235.
lad *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.
latš *latch*, 312.
laðə(r) *ladder*, 144, 297.
laðə(r) *lather, foam, froth*, 71, 186, 306.
lavrek *lark*, 125, 243, 312.
leə *to lay*, 84, 315, 382.
leəd *laid*, 84, 315.
leədi *lady*, 141, 245, 283.
leədl *ladle*, 70.
leək *to play*, 127, 312.
leələk *tilac*, 229, 243, 322.
leəm *lame*, 70.
leən *lain*, 84, 315.
leərəm *alarum*, 195.
lees *lace*, 204.
leəð *barn*, 70, 306.
leəv *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.
liəd *lead*, 179.
liəd *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.
luēð to loathe, 122.
lug to pull the hair of the head, 111, 315.
lun lung, 111.
luv love, 111.
- m** them, 350.
mad mad, 144.
madlin a bewildered or confused person, 144.
mai my, 156, 351.
maie(r) mire, 176.
maiklskoup microscope.
mail mile, 156, 337.
main mine, 156, 352.
mais mice, 175.
mait mite, 156.
mak to make, 71, 312, 383.
māk mark, 61, 312.
man (pl. men) man, 57, 336.
mane(r) manner, 194.
mānt to mount, 235.
map a mop, 194.

- 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.
mēə (verb) *may*, 65, 315, 393.
meəd (pret. and pp.) *made*,
 70, 312.
meəg *maw*, 70, 315.
meələk *trick, to play tricks*
upon a person.
meen *main*, 65, 315.
meən *mane*, 70.
mēə(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.
mēniue(r) *manure*, 238, 242.
məraine *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.
mīl *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.
moendə(r) *to wander about without any definite aim in view*.
moendž *mange*, 196, 328.
moendži *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.
muɱl *to mumble*, 111, 263, 288.
mun *must*, 111, 263, 392.
mundə *Monday*, 169.
muni *money*, 226.
muns *months*, 307, 310.
munɰ *month*, 169, 337.
murə(r) *monger*, 59.
muril *mongrel*, 226.
musl *muscle*, 310.
musl *mussel*, 111, 312.
must *must*, 392.
mustəd *mustard*, 226, 243.
mutn *mutton*, 226, 247.
muðə(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, **nenin tēn** *a bout which is a constant source of annoyance and complaint*.
neekt *naked*, 70, 312.
neel *nail*, 65, 315.
neem *name*, 70.
neete(r) *nature*, 204, 243, 288.
nei *to neigh*, 139, 315.
nei *nigh*, *near*, 182, 318.
neid *to knead*, 87, 372.
neiv *fist*, 87, 283.
nek *neck*, 73, 312.
nek-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.
niēt *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.
nītingeəl *nightingale*, 70.
nīt-meæ(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.
noə *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.
nozł *to beat, thrash*, 254.
nub *to nudge*, 280.
nue *no*, 122, 357.
nuēbdi *nobody*, 245, 247, 280, 357.
nuēbl *noble*, 218.
nuæn *none, not*, 122, 357.

- nuen-keet** *silly foolish person.*
nuetis *notice*, 218.
nuəz *nose*, 105, 310.
nuin *noon*, 163, 268.
num *numb*, 111.
numə(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.
oekəd *awkward*, 243, 251.
oekədli *awkwardly*, 399.
oel *all*, 62, 357.
oel *hall*, 62.
oemend *almond*, 198, 255.
óeminak *almanac*, 198, 243, 255.
oən *horn*, 104.
oən *own*, 124, 315.
oepəp *halfpennyworth*, 62, 243, 247, 251, 272.
oepni *halfpenny*, 62, 245, 283.
oēs *horse*, 104, 261, 310.
oēðə(r) *either*, 123, 243, 357, 401.
oēðə(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.
oistə(r) *oyster*, 216.
okə-daik *small stream of iron-water*, 214.
oks (pl. **oksn**) *ox*, 100, 320, 334.
olə *hollow*, 100, 243, 318.
oləs *always*, 58, 243, 251, 399.
olin *the holly-tree, twig of the holly-tree*, 100, 245, 268.
olt *halt*, 58.
oməs, oməst *almost*, 58, 243, 255, 292, 399.
on *on, of*, 100, 249 note, 400.
onə(r) *honour*, 214.
oni *any*, 146, 245, 315, 357.
onibodi *anybody*, 357.
oniwiə(r) *anywhere*, 399.
ont *aunt*, 200.
op *to hop*, 100.
opm *open*, 100, 270.
o(r) *or*, 401.
otə(r) *otter*, 100.
otšəd *orchard*, 100, 243.
ou *to owe*, 124, 315.
oud *to hold*, 64.
oud *old*, 64, 300.
ouē-kesn *overcast, gloomy (of the sky)*, 287.
ouə(r), ovə(r) *over*, 283, 400.
ouə(r)-welt *to upset*, 73.
out *ought*, 124, 318, 394.
out *holt*, 103, 289.
ovl *hovel*, 100.

pāə(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.
 paḥ *path*, 57, 306.
 pāḍē(r) *powder*, 235, 297.
 peē *pay*, 204.
 peēdn *pardon*, 203.
 peēdž *page*, 204.
 peēl *pail*, 65, 315.
 peēl *pale*, 204.
 peēn *pain*, 204.
 peēn *pane of glass*, 204.
 peēnt *paint*, 204.
 peē(r) *pair*, 205.
 peē(r) *to peel*, 205.
 peēs *pace*, 204.
 peēsl *parcel*, 203.
 peēst *paste*, 204.
 peēstē(r) (lit. *pasture*) *to feed*.
 peēt *part*, 203.
 peētne(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.
 piē-kok *peacock*, 179.
 piel *to appeal*, 231, 246.
 piē(r) *pear*, 75, 208, 260.
 piēs *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.
 pip *pith*, 89.
 piu *pew*, 237.
 piuē(r) *pure*, 238.
 pius *puce colour*, 237.
 plant *plant*, 195.
 plat *floor, ground*.
 pleēn *plain*, 204.
 pleēs *place*, 204.
 pleēstē(r) *plaster*, 195, 243.
 pleēt *plate*, 204.
 plerk *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.
poem *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 *pouch*, 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.
puəli *poorly, ill*, 222.
puəni *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.
reøðe(r) *rather*, 70, 306.
reg *rag*, 59, 315.
reg-lø(r) *regular*, 247.
reik *to reach*, 138, 312, 383.
reit *right*, 86, 258, 318.
rekn *to reckon*, 73, 247.
rens *to rinse*, 212.
ren (pret.) *rang*, 59, 367.
ren *wrong*, 59, 250.
renk *rank*, 59, 197, 322.
renl *to pull the hair of the head*, 59.
rest, *rest, remnant*, 73.
reš *rash*, 59, 312.
retš *wretch*, 73.
rib *rib*, 89.
rid *rid*, 77.
rid *to read*, 130, 381.
rid *reed*, 187.
ridl *riddle*, 136, 311.
ridl *sieve*, 89, 257.
ridn *ridden*, 89, 296.
riøl *real*, 231.
riøp *to reap*, 82.
riø(r) *to rear*, 137.
riøp *wreath*, 137.
riøzn *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.
risiøv *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.
roø *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.
 ruøb *robe*, 218.
 ruød *road*, 122.
 ruøg *rogue*, 218.
 ruøp *rope*, 122.
 ruø(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.
 rur *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.
 sakles *simple, silly*, 57, 243.
 sal *shall*, 57, 312, 391.
 sale *sallow*, 57, 243.
- saløri *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.
 seøg *a saw*, 70, 315.
 seøk *sake*, 70, 312.
 seøkrid *sacred*, 204.
 seøl *sail*, 84, 315.
 seøl *sale*, 70.
 seøm *lard*, 204, 310.
 seøm *same*, 70.
 seønt (sant) *saint*, 204.
 seøv *to save*, 204.
 seg *to distend*, 59, 315.
 seøg *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.
 siē *sea*, 137.
 siekrit *secret*, 231.
 siem *seam*, 179.
 sienē *senna*, 206, 243.
 siēs *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-penep *sixpenny worth*,
 251.
 sikst *sixth*, 77, 289, 309, 344.
 siksti *sixty*, 344.
 sikstīn *sixteen*, 150, 344.
 sikstint *sixteenth*, 344.
 sikstit *sixtieth*, 344.
 sil *sill*, 117.
 sili *silly*, 136, 245.
 silk *silk*, 89.
 silvə(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.
 sīnl *single*, 211, 247, 273.
 sistə(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.
 skealz *scales*, 70, 204, 312.
 skelp *to beat, flog*, 73, 312.
 skep *a large wicker basket for holding spinning bobbins*, 73, 312.
 skāf *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.
 skriptə(r) *scripture*, 211.
 skreep *to scrape*, 70, 312.
 skriem *to scream*, 312.
 skrīk *to shriek*, 158, 312.
 skuə(r) *score*, 337.
 skuft *the nape of the neck*, 111, 312.
 skuil *school*, 163, 312.
 skul *skull (of the head)*, 111, 312.
 skutə(r) *to spill*, 111, 243, 312.
 sl *shall*, 312, 391.
 slaftə(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.
 slen (pret.) *slung*, 59.
 slenk (pret.) *slunk*, 59, 367.
 slept *slept*, 134.
 slī *sly*, 147, 315.
 slidn (pp.) *slid*, 89, 247.
 slin *to sling*, 76, 367, 368.
 slink *to slink*, 89, 367.
 slink *a sneak*.
 slip *to slip*, 89.
 slīp *to sleep*, 130, 383.
 slipi *slippery*, 89, 245.
 slit *to slit*, 373.
 slitn (pp.) *slit*, 89.
 sliu *slew*, 164, 315.
 sliv *sleeve*, 150.
 sloə *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.
 slumə(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.
 smiči *smithy*, 89, 306.
 smivi *smithy*, 306.
 smoel *small*, 62.
 smok *smock*, 100.
 smuə(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.
sniek *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.
spektéklz *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.
spiē(r) *spear*, 75.
spil *to spill*, 89, 382.
spin *to spin*, 89, 367.
spintl *spindle*, 89, 247, 266, 298.
spit *to spit*, 89, 373.
spitēk *spigot*, 89, 243, 310.
spiu *to spew*, 159, 250.
split *to split*, 373.
spoil *to spoil*, 216, 382.
spokn *spoken*, 100, 247, 271.
spot *spot*, 100.
sprāt *to sprout*, 171.
spreid *to spread*, 139, 372.
spren (pret.) *sprang*, 59.
sprin *to spring*, 89, 367.
sprun (pp.) *sprung*, 111.

- spuin *spoon*, 163.
 spun *spun*, 111.
 st *should*, 256, 305, 312, 391.
 stāe(r) *star*, 74.
 staf *staff*, 57.
 stak (pret.) *stuck*, 57.
 stāk *very, quite*, 312.
 stāk mad *very angry*, 61.
 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.
 steēbl *stable*, 204.
 steek *stake*, 70, 84, 312.
 steel (pret.) *stole*, 70.
 steē(r) *to stare*, 70.
 steēvz *staves*, 70.
 steēz *stairs*, 141.
 stegē(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-faðē(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.
 stie(r) *to steer*, 151.
 stif *stiff*, 160.
 stik *stick*, 89.
 stik *to stick*, 89, 373.
 stil *still*, 89.
 stil *steel*, 150.
 stil *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 (stron) *strong*, 59.
 stretš *to stretch*, 73, 312.
 streu *to strew*, 85, 250, 382.
 striē *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.

- struæk** to stroke, 122.
struæk half a bushel, 122.
stubi short and stiff, III.
stubl stubble, 121.
stuæn stone, 122.
stuæn stone (14 pounds), 337.
stuæni, see § 346 note.
stuæri story, 224.
stuæv stove, 105, 283.
stuf stuff, 226.
stuid stood, 163.
stuil stool, 163.
stukr (pp.) stunk, 368.
stump stump, III.
stun to stun, III.
stūn (pp.) stung, III.
stūp a post, 106, 256.
stut to stutter, stammer,
 III.
sud should, 103, 256, 312,
 391.
sudn sudden, 226.
suæ so, 122, 399.
suæd (swēd) sword, 74, 250.
suæk to soak, 105, 312.
suæp a little tea or beer, 105.
suæp soap, 122.
suæ(r) sore, 122.
sufæ(r) to suffer, 226.
suf-oil manhole of a drain,
 315.
suin soon, 163, 399.
suit soot, 163, 289.
sukr (pp.) sunk, III, 247,
 368.
sūl shovel, 283.
sum some, III, 357.
sum-ā somehow.
sumdi somebody, 247, 281,
 357.
sumen to summon, 226.
sumæ(r) summer, III.
- sumet** something, anything,
 III, 243, 251, 257.
sump a puddle or dirty pool
 of water, III, 250.
sumwiæ(r) somewhere, 399.
sun son, III.
sun sun, III.
sundæ Sunday, III, 243.
sun sung, III.
sup to drink, sup, 174.
supæ(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.
swæp 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 (suæd) sword, 74.
swiæl to gutter (of a candle),
 131, 254.
swiæ(r) to swear, 75, 369,
 371.
swiæt to sweat, 137, 250, 381.
swift swift, 89.
swil to rinse, wash out, 89.
swilæke(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.
 swolæ *swallow*, 58, 243, 250.
 swolæ *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.
 šadæ *shadow*, 57, 243.
 šāæ(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.
 šalæ *shallow*, 57, 243.
 šap *shape*, 57, 312, 383.
 šāp *sharp*, 61.
 šeg *shag*, 59, 315.
 šeod *shade*, 70, 312.
 šeem *shame*, 70, 312.
 šeæ(r) *share*, 70, 312.
 šeov *to shave*, 70, 283, 382.
 šel *shell*, 73, 312.
 šelf *shelf*, 73, 312.
 šenk *shank*, 59.
 šepæd *shepherd*, 134, 243.
 šepstæ(r) *starling*, 134.
 šeu *to show*, 180, 382.
 še *she*, 350.
 šēt *shirt*, 120.
 šieþ *sheaf*, 179.
 šie(r) *to shear*, 75, 312, 369.
 šieþ *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*.
 šoæn *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.
 šrukno (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.
 šūl *shovel*, 106.
 šūldæ(r) (šūðæ(r)) *shoulder*,
 112.
 šun *to shun*, 111.
 šut *to shut*, 121, 312, 381.
 šutæ(r) *to fall*.
 šutl *shuttle*, 121.
 šuðæ(r) *to shudder*, 111, 243,
 297, 312.
 šūðæ(r) (šūldæ(r)) *shoulder*,
 112.
 šuv *to shove*, 174, 283, 312.
 swiæ(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.
 teèbl *table*, 204.
 teel *tail*, 65, 315.
 teel *tale*, 70, 254.
 teele(r), teeljè(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.
tliē(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.
tloē 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.
tlurp (pp.) clung, 111.
tlustē(r) cluster, 111, 286.
tluðē(r) to get closely together, 297.
toē 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.
traī to try, 229.
traifi trifle, 229.
trā-il trowel, 235.
trāns to beat, flog, 235.
trap trap, 57.
trāst to trust, 171, 310.
treel to drag, 204.
treēn 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.
 tšeemə(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.
 tšiu *to choose*, 187, 312, 365, 366.
 tšiu *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 ən 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.
 tuðe(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, *twain*, 89.
 twin *between*, 246, 400.
 twinkl *to twinkle*, 89, 312.
 twist *twist*, 89.
 twot *puendum 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.
 pībl *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.
 pin *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.

 prēpms *threepence*, 192, 270,
 349.
 preš *to thresh*, 73.
 prešld *threshold*, 73.
 prē *through, from*, 400.
 prī *three*, 187, 344.
 pribl *threefold*, 209, 348.
 prīd *thread*, 130.
 priēp *to dispute, contradict*,
 179, 306.
 priētn *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.

 ōā *thou*, 171, 306, 350.
 ōai *thy*, 155, 351.
 ōain *thine*, 156, 352.
 ōat (*demon. pr. and conj.*)
that, 57, 306, 354. Cp.
 also 399.
 ōāz *thou hast*, 310, 395.
 ōe *they*, 350.
 ōeē *they*, 84, 350.
 ōeē(r) *their*, 84, 351.
 ōeēz *theirs*, 352.
 ōem (*demon. and pers. pr.*)
them, those, 306, 350, 354.

- ðen *then*, 108, 306.
 ðe *the*, 241.
 ðe *thee*, 350.
 ðe *they*, 350.
 ðe(r) *their*, 351.
 ðe(r) *there*, 399.
 ðesen, ðesel, ðeseln, ðesenz
themselves, 353.
 ði *thy*, 306, 551.
 ði *thee*, 155, 350.
 ðie(r) *there*, 131, 306, 354,
 399.
 ðiez *these*, 98, 354.
 ðis *this*, 89, 310, 354.
 ðisen, ðisel, ðiseln *thyselſ*,
 353.
 ðoe *although*, 401.

 uə *who*, 122, 250, 355.
 uəd *hoard*, 104.
 u(ə)-ivə(r) *whoever*, 357.
 uək *oak*, 122.
 uəl *whole*, 122, 317.
 uəli *holy*, 122, 245.
 uəm *home*, 122.
 uənli *lonely*, 122, 245.
 uəp *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.
 ugn *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.
 undet *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.
 vaiələt, *violet*, 230.
 valə *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.
voiðe(r) large clothes' basket,
 216, 250, 297.
wa why, 249.
wād ward, 61,
wāe(r) worse, 74, 260, 343.
wāf wharf, 61, 317.
waid wide, 156.
waie(r) wire, 157.
waif wife, 156, 283.
wail while, time, 156.
wain wine, 156.
waip to wipe, 156, 250.
wait white, 156.
wait ali, see § 346 note.
waiz wise, 156.
wak to beat, flog, 250, 306.
wāk pain, to ache, 61, 312.
wāk (noun) work, 74, 250,
 259, 312.
wākes union, workhouse,
 243.
walep to beat, flog, 202, 250.
wām warm, 61.
wan (pret.) wound, 301.
wān to warn, 61.
wap (wop) to hit, throw.
wāp warp, 61.
warend to warrant, 202, 250,
 291.
wāst worst, 343.
wāt wart, 61.
wāte weekday, 74, 243, 305,
 313.
web web, 73, 280.
wed to wed, marry, 73, 381.
wednzde Wednesday, 170.
wedž wedge, 73.
wee way, 84, 315.
weed to wade, 70, 250.
weedž wage, 250.
week weak, 127.
weel whale, 70.
ween to wane, 70.
wee(r) to spend or lay out
money, 70, 250.
weest waste, 149.
weeste(r) a silly, stupid fel-
low.
weet to wait, 204, 250.
weev wave, 70, 133.
weeve(r) to waver, 70, 250.
weft 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.
weðe(r) weather, 73, 297.
weðe(r) whether, 60.
weðe(r) the wool of a sheep
which has already been
shorn at least once before,
 73, 306.
we we, 350.
wed would, 256, 397.
wēd word, 104.

- wēk* to work, 120, 312, 383.
wēl to whirl, 90.
wēld world, 104.
wēm worm, 120.
wē(r) our, 351.
wē(r) was, were, 396.
weri to worry, 120, 245, 315.
wesen, wesel, weseIn, 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,
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