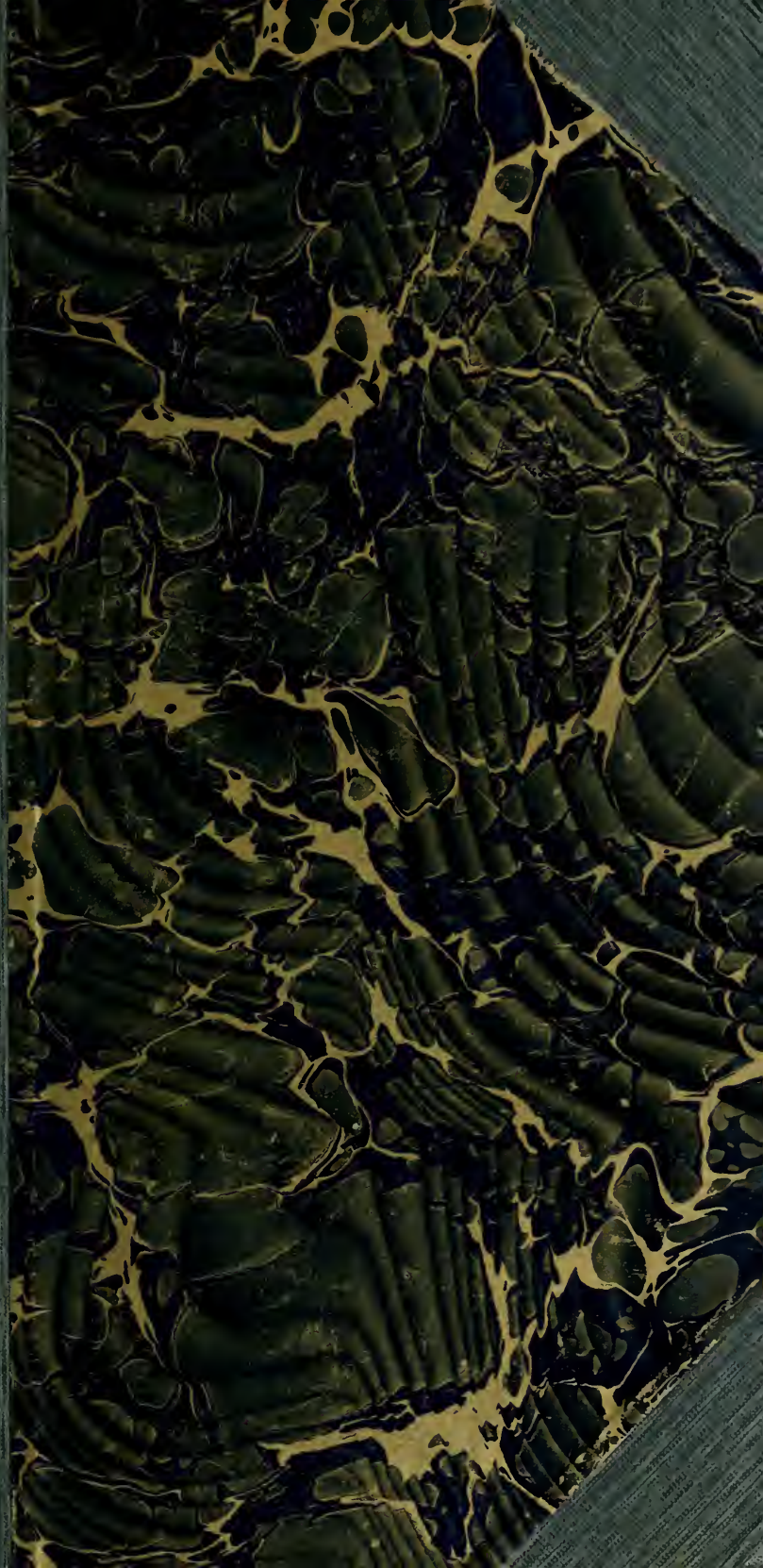


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# Anglistische Forschungen

Herausgegeben von Dr. Johannes Hoops

Professor an der Universität Heidelberg

~~~~~ Heft 16 ~~~~~

## A GRAMMAR of the DIALECT OF KENDAL (Westmoreland)

DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL

With Specimens and a Glossary

by

*om*  
*akes*  
T. O. Hirst



Heidelberg

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## Preface.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gateacre, Liverpool 1905.

T. O. Hirst.



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# Bibliography.

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## I. List of Texts and Glossaries consulted with abbreviations.

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### Middle English Texts and Glossaries.

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

### Modern English Texts and Glossaries.

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

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

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## II. List of books of reference.

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



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

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

## Chapter I.

### Pronunciation.

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

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

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

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

### Vowels.

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

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

|      | Wide                                         |                                            | Wide Round                |
|------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
|      | Front                                        | Back                                       | Back                      |
| High | * f = <i>i</i> (§ 4)                         | * l = <i>u</i> (§ 8)                       | * ɒ = <i>y</i> (§ 11)     |
|      | Front                                        |                                            | Mixed                     |
| Mid  | *** ɛ = <i>e</i> (§ 5 and 6)                 |                                            | * ɔ = <i>o</i> (§ 7)      |
|      |                                              | Back                                       |                           |
|      |                                              | *** j <sub>r</sub> = <i>a</i> (§ 9 and 10) |                           |
|      |                                              | Back                                       |                           |
| Low  | * ɔ = <i>o</i> (§ 12)                        |                                            | *** ɪ = <i>ɔ</i> (§ 13)   |
|      |                                              | Narrow                                     |                           |
| High | *** f <sub>†</sub> = <i>i</i> (§§ 14 and 15) |                                            | Mid * j = <i>a</i> (§ 16) |
|      |                                              | Round                                      |                           |
| Mid  |                                              | ** j <sub>r</sub> = <i>o</i> (§ 17).       |                           |

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



There are also the following diphthongs:

a) with  $u$  (1<sup>2</sup>) as second element  $i\ddot{u}$  (§ 18),  $e\ddot{u}$  (§ 19),  
 $yu$  (§ 20),  $au$  (§ 21).

b) with  $i$  (f) as second element  $ai$  (§ 22),  $ei$  (§ 33),  
 $oi$  (§ 24).

c) with  $\text{ə}$  (ʌ) as second element  $\bar{i}\text{ə}$   $\bar{e}\text{ə}$  (§ 24),  $\bar{u}\text{ə}$  (§ 25).

§ 4.  $i$  (f) is the high-front-wide as in Polite English *spin*. It occurs in all positions, both stressed and unstressed though occasionally  $i$  (f see § 14) takes its place. Examples: *bīnd* vb. bind, *fīf* sb. fish, *hvi:k* adj. living, *gimlək* sb. gimlet, *hīndər* adj. hinder, back, *gīldərt* sb. hairnoose, *sīkl* sb. sickle, *spīpk* sb. chaffinch.

§ 5.  $e$  (f) is the mid-front wide as in Polite English *hen*. Examples: *dēg* vb. water, *eġ* sb. egg, *ēks* vb. ask, *ełm* sb. elm, *mēn* sb. men, *sebm* num. seven, *spełk* sb. rib of a basket, *wepm* sb. weapon.

§ 6.  $\hat{e}$  (f†) is the long form of  $e$ . It resembles French wide  $\hat{e}$ , but probably has the lips less open. In one or two words, it becomes  $e\ddot{i}$  ([-f]) the mid-front-narrow raised followed by the high-front-narrow. This diphthongisation is not found before consonants (e. g. *kei* sb. key, *nektei* sb. necktie, *ei* interj. eh?) Examples: *dē* sb. day, *dēl* sb. dale, *grē* adj. grey, *hēl* sb. hail, *lēt* vb. seek, *slē* vb. slay.

§ 7.  $\text{ə}$  (ʌ) is the mid-mixed-wide as in the Scotch *bird* (*bərd*) and occurs only before  $r$ . Occasionally in the word *məri* (adj. merry)  $\text{ə}$  is advanced to ʌ<sup>1</sup>. This probably is Ellis's  $e^o$  (see § 76 and Ellis E. E. Pron. V 80 721\*). Examples: *bərd* sb. bird, *bərk* sb. birch, *dərt* sb. dirt, *gərt* adj. great, *hərd* vb. hoard up, *əp̄* sb. earth, *wərk* vb. work.

§ 8.  $u$  (1<sup>1</sup>) is the high-back-wide slightly advanced, and occurs after  $r$ . Occasionally it is heard after

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

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

§ 10. *ā* (J<sub>+</sub>) is the lengthened form of *a*. It is deeper than Polite English *ā* (J<sub>+</sub>), but the deepness is not so marked as in Swedish *ā* (J<sub>+</sub>). Occasionally it is slightly advanced to J<sub>+</sub>, but this pronunciation is not common. Examples: *āld* adj. old, *dāb* vb. daub, *krāl* vb. crawl, *mā* vb. mow, *sā* vb. sow, *spār* vb. spare.

§ 11. *ɥ* (1) is the high-back-wide with underrounding, but this underrounding is not so clear as in Swedish *ū* (1). Examples: *bɥl* sb. bull, *grɥnd* sb. ground, *krɥdz* sb. curds, *mɥd* sb. mud, *mɥčvr* sb. mother, *stɥf* sb. stuff, *wɥml* sb. auger, *wɥř* sb. worth.

§ 12. *o* (J) the mid-back-wide-round only occurs in syllables which have not the main stress. In studied speech it passes into *ɥ* (1) the high-back-wide. Examples: *wino* vb. winnow, *hwar đē ko frē* where they come from.

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

*hɔlɪn* sb. holly, *hɔrn* sb. horn, *jɔk* sb. yoke, *kɔrn* sb. corn, *kɔrft* sb. croft, *pɔdɪf* sb. porridge.

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

§ 15. *ɪ* (ɪ̄) is the lengthened form of *i*. It is often slightly lowered in unstudied speech, becoming (ɪ̄+). This sound has been identified as a diphthong by Ellis (E. E. Pron. V. p. 538) viz. *ei* ([ɪ̄]), but the sound I have always heard, is quite free from diphthongisation. Examples: *frɪz* vb. freeze, *gɪs* sb. pl. geese, *ɪ* sb. eye, *lɪ* sb. lie mendacium, *lɪt* sb. light, *rɪk* sb. smoke, *ətɪwɪn* prep. between.

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

§ 17. *ɔ* (ɪ̄+) is the mid-back-narrow-round with lowering. Examples: *bɔ* sb. ball, *dɔn* sb. dawn, *gɔst* sb. ghost, *lɔm* sb. loam, *pɔmsandə* sb. Palm-Sunday, *skɔd* vb. scald, *stɔk* sb. stalk, *wɔ* sb. wall.

### Diphthongs with *u* (ɪ̄²) as second element.

§ 18. *iu* (ɪ̄ ɪ̄²) is the high-front-wide followed by a very tense *y* (ɪ̄²). After *j*, (as in *kɪujɪw*) it passes into the high-mixed-wide-round. In studied speech it usually becomes *ɪ̄—u* (ɪ̄ ɪ̄). It occurs before consonants, vowels, and in final positions. Examples: *biuk* sb. book,

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

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

§ 20. *yu* (ɪɪ̯) is the high-back-wide followed by a very tense *u*. Examples: *bryu* sb. brow, *gyus* sb. goose, *hyuf* sb. hoof, *kyu* sb. cow, *pyu* sb. pull, *syu* sb. sow, *fyu* sb. shoe, *fyudər* sb. shoulder.

§ 21. *au* (ɔɪ̯) is the mid-back-wide followed by a very tense *u*. The first element is at times raised to ɪ̯, or even ɪ, producing a sound, which is very difficult to distinguish from *yu*. Examples: *dauļi* adj. sad, melancholy, *dauṭər* sb. daughter, *gauk* sb. simpleton, *kauļ* sb. hornless cow, *mauḅ* sb. mouth, *rauḅ* vb. poke the fire.

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

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

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

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



### Diphthongs with ə (ɿ) as second element.

§ 25.  $\bar{e}\bar{o}$  ([ɛɪ]),  $i\bar{o}$  ([iɪ]) are used in the Kendal dialect indifferently. In unstudied speech the first is the more usual. The first element is at times altered to the mid-front-wide raised position giving [ɛ̄ɪ]. The second element is often retracted to ɨ. In no one word have I ever known the same vowel (i. e. [ɛ̄] or [ɪ]) to be maintained all along consistently. Examples: *bḡən* sb. bone, *drjəv* vb. pret. (he) drove, *fjəs* sb. face, *grjən* vb. groan, *hjər* sb. hare, *liəp* sb. barn, *liəð* adj. loath, *njəm* sb. name.

§ 26.  $u\bar{o}$  ([uɪ]) is the high-back-wide-round followed by the mid-mixed-wide. As in  $i\bar{o}$  and  $\bar{e}\bar{o}$  at times the second element becomes ɨ. In a few words I have heard ʒ for ɨ, e. g. *bōat*, *kōam*, *sōal*. Examples: *kūət* sb. coat, *lūən* sb. lane, *rūəd* sb. road, *skūər* vb. scour, *snūər* vb. snore, *sūal* sb. (boot-) sole.

### Consonants.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*ɾ* the point alveolar trill, takes the place of the ordinary alveolar trill after *ʃ* and *ɺ*.

*ʈ* and *ɻ* the point alveolar stops occur only before the trill belonging to the same series e. g. *maʈɔr*, *faɻɔr*, *sɾɪɱm*.

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

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

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

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## Chapter II.

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### The Kendal vowels and their OE. equivalents.

#### *i*.

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

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

#### Examples:

*biłhiuk* sb. billhook. OE. bill, ME. bill. CM. 31.

*flȳk* sb. fitch. OE. flicce, ME. flykke. Pr. P. 167. flyke  
Cath. 135. flick Lev. 120, 17.

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

*hȳlt* sb. hilt, handle. OE. hilt, ME. hylt. Pr. P. 240.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*wiĉi* sb. bent ozier, withy. OE. wiĉiȝ, ME. wythe. Pr. P. 531.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



*pišimər* sb. ant. ME. pissemire Mand. 301. OFr. *pišser*.  
*twilt* sb. quilt. OFr. *cuiltte*, *coulte*.

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

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

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

#### Examples:

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

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

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

*kjykaf* sb. whooping-cough for OE. \**cine-cōh*. Cf. Du. *kinkhoest*, ODu. *kiech-hoest*, cf. Du. *kincken*, and OE. *cineunʒ* above.

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

*frjyk* vb. shrink. OE. (for)-*scrincan*, ME. *schrynkyn* Pr. P. 449.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Examples:

*gīt* vb. get. Cf. Northumb. *onzeta*.

*jīt* adv. yet. Northumb. *zet* Cook 100, ME. *yit* CM. 2591, *yett* CM. 553.

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

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

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

*stīdl* vb. walk lazily or crookedly. ME. *stedill* = 'make stand still' Alex Sk. 3977. Halliwell *steddle*. For OE. \**stedelian* for \**staðolojan* cf. *staþol* and *stīdī* above. *wīlb* sb. willow. OE. *weliþ*, ME. *wilwe*. Pr. P. 528.

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

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

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

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

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

Examples:

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

*brīg* sb. bridge. Cf. OE. *bryez*, ME. *brig*. CM. 8945.

*mītf* adv. much. OE. *myčel*, ME. *miche*. Alex Sk. 5602.

*plūustilt* sb. plough handle. OE. *stylte*.

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

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

OE. *ȳ* has become *î* in *wiŷ* vb. wish, *ŷiml* sb. thimble.

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

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

§ 39. Words of uncertain origin.

*fīdʒ* vb. fidget, *fīkə* vb. laugh heartily, *ŷilp* vb. yelp, *nīzəl* vb. drizzle, *penīwīg* sb. small round cake (ME. *whig*

= whey), *piġin* sb. small wooden bowl with handle to it, *stīt/f* sb. potato-row, *swġn* vb. make (ones way) as *swġnġn* ə *wē* *ɥp*. *swġndʒ* vb. singe, *twġdl* vb. pass the thumb or fingers over one another.

*tʃġtġ* sb. cat.

ē.

Kendal ē has the following origins.

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

#### Examples:

*ēbŋ* adv. straight, direct (e. g. *liuk ēbŋ ġondə*). Northumb.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*spēlk* sb. basket-rib. OE. *spelc* = 'splint', ME. *spelke*. Pr. P. 468.

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

*hwēdār* pron. which whether (e. g. *ēdār ən əm hwēdə ðɥu wġlt*)

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

*hwēlp* sb. puppy. Northumb. *hwelp* Lind. 55, ME. *qvelpe* CM. 18645.

*hwēml* vb. upset. ME. *quelm* CM. 24862, *whelmyn* Pr. P. 54.

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

§ 41. *ǣ* in the following words represents a Scand. *e*:  
*deǥ* vb. water. Norw. *deggia* Aasen p. 103, ON. *doggua* =  
 \**degguja* = Prim. Norse \**daujan*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Examples:

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

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



*ęsp* sb. aspen. OE. *ęspe*, ME. *ęspe*. Cath. 117.

*ęf* sb. ash(-tree). OE. *ęsc*, ME. *ęsche*. Cath. 117.

*ęęm* sb. game. Cf. OE. *ęęmian*, ME. *ęęme*. CM. 10564.

*ęęv* vb. pret. gave. OE. *ęęf*, ME. *ęęf*. CM. 17136.

*(kāt-)ęęk* sb. 'tailboard of a cart'. OE. *hęęc*, ME. *ęęk*.  
Towne 126/305.

*ęęłtę* sb. halter. OE. *hęęfter*, ME. *ęęleter*. Cath. 182.

*ęęsp* sb. hasp. OE. *hęęsp*, ME. *ęęspe*. Cath. 188.

*ęęv* vb. have. OE. \**ic hafa*, ME. *ęęf*. CM. 430 etc.

*ęęł* sb. hazel. OE. *hęęsel*, ME. *ęęsyl*. Pr. P. 288.

*ęęt* sb. gate. Northumb. *ęęt* Lind. 31, ME. *ęęte* Towne  
53/40, CM. 1264, Cath. 425.

*ęęk* sb. sack. OE. *ęęc*, ME. *ęęk*. CM. 4859.

*ęęł* sb. scale. OE. *ęęcale*, ME. *ęęcale*. Cath. 320.

*ęęłtę* vb. stagger about. Cf. OE. *ęęltan*, MHG. *ęęlzen*.  
*ęęłtę* is for OE. \**ęęltrian*, cf. ME. *ęęltrand* Bruce  
III, 719.

*ęęf* vb. wash. OE. *ęęscan*, ME. *ęęsche*. CM. 27547, also  
*ęęsch* CM. 15219.

Note. In *ęęst* vb. cast ON. *a* has become *ęę*. Cf. ON. *ęęsta*.

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

*ęęnd* vb. bend. OE. *ęęndan*, ME. *ęęnde*. Pr. P. 30.

*ęęęk* sb. bench. (See however § 34.)

*ęęnd* sb. end. OE. *ęęnde*.

*ęęęnd* vb. send. OE. *ęęęndan*.

In *ęęęnt* vb. look up, and *ęęęns* sb. kindness, hospitality, *ęę* is of  
Scand. origin representing orig. *e*. For the former cf. ME. *ęęnten*,  
Swed. *ęęlęnta* (Björkman 241), for the latter ME. *ęęnske*, Trist. 2118,  
ON. *ęęnska* = 'humanity', OSwed. *ęęnska* = 'goodness', ODan.  
*ęęniske*, *ęęnske* 'kindness, goodwill' (Björkman 139.)

In *ęęęnt* sb. tent *ęę* represents OFr. *e*, cf. OFr. *ęęte*.

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

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

Examples:

*bīlēy* vb. belong. OE. \**belanzian*, cf. *lanzian*. MDu. *belangen* = concern.

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

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

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

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

Examples:

I. Northumb. *ē* (WGmc. *ā*).

*blēðar* sb. bladder. Northumb. \**blēðer*, ME. *bleddyr*. Cath. 34.

*brēþ* sb. breath. Northumb. \**brēþ*, ME. *breeþ*. CM. Trin. 3573.

*nēðar* sb. neighbour. Northumb. *nēhȝibur* Lind. 67, ME. *neghbur* CM. 6479.

*wēp̄m* sb. weapon. Northumb. *wēpen* Lind. 94, ME. *wēpen* CM. 7172.

II. Northum. *æ* (WGmc. \**a i—i*).

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

§ 46. In *seþm* num. seven, *seþanti* num. seventy, and *aleþm* num. eleven, OE. *eo* was simplified to *e* in the ME. period. Cf. ME. *seuen* CM. 508, *seuenti* CM. 1486, and *elleuen* CM. 4088.

§ 47. OE. *ā* has become *e* in the word *ełks* vb. ask. Cf. *āsciȝa* Cook 13, ME. *ask* CM. 595. The change in this case is probably later than with *bek* etc.

§ 48. In *gezlin* sb. gosling *ē* may represent either Scand. *æ* or OE. *ē* shortened. Wall cfs. OIc. *gáslingr*. It is however quite as reasonable to derive it from a hypothetical OE. \**zēs-linz* (for \**zōs-linz* cf. *zōs*). Cf. ME. *geslyng* WW. 63817 and 701. 8.

§ 49. *kef* sb. cowparsnip (*Heraclium spondylium*) in all probability goes back to a Northumb. \**ēsc* (WS. *ēysc*) for Gmc. \**kunskiz* corresponding to Idg. \**ǵnt-ki-s*. \**ǵnt* is the Schwund-stufe to Idg. \**ǵenut*, \**ǵonat* seen in Gk. \**γόνυτ γόνυτος* 'knee', Goth. *knuss-jan* from \**knussus* Idg. \**ǵnuttos*.

For Idg. *tk* = Gmc. \**sk* cf. Idg. \**dnt-ko* (Latin \**dents* Sk. \**ḍ-ḍonts*) with Gmc. \**tunskoz*, OE. *tūsc*, Mod. Engl. *tusk*. (I am indebted to Mr. Wyld for this etymology.)

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

### ē.

Kendal *ē* has the following origins:

§ 51. OE. *æ* + *ɝ*, *ā* + *ɝ*, *e* + *ɝ* have become *ē*. Here diphthongisation does not seem to have taken place as in most originally open syllables in ME. When *ɝ* did not follow, *ā* etc. usually becomes *ī*.

### Examples:

#### I. OE. *æ* + *ɝ*.

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

*fēn* adj. glad. Cf. Northumb. *zefazen* Cook 78, ME. *fain* CM. 1387.

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

*tēl* sb. tail. OE. \**tæzl*, ME. *tayle*. Cath. 377.

II. OE. *ā* + *z*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note. In *mēn* vb. mean from Northumb. \**māena*, *ē* instead of normal *ēa* is due to an 18<sup>th</sup> century borrowing from Literary English.

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

## Examples:

I. OE. *a*, *æ*.

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

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

*rēd̄or* adv. rather. Northumb. hraður Cook 117, ME. raþer CM. 26566.

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

II. Scand. *a*.

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

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

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

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

## Examples:

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

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

*flē* vb. scare. ON. *fleyia*.

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

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

*lēk* vb. play. ON. *leika*.

*lēt* vb. seek. ON. *leita*.

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

*slēk* vb. smear. ON. *slæikia*.

*slēp* vb. walk slowly. Cf. ON. *slīor* for \**slēp*.

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

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

o.

§ 54. Kendal *o* has the following origins.

ME. *i* from OE. *e* etc. + Scand. *i* has become *o* before *r* in Kendal by metathesis, which probably took place before the 14<sup>th</sup> century. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century we get three forms from the above mentioned *e* and *i*, viz. — *i* (I), *ɛ* (C), and *ɥ* (T) the first of which has given Kendal *o*, the second Kendal *a*, and the third Kendal *u*.

The first of these, *i* probably became *ɛ* (C) in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, whereas the 16<sup>th</sup> century *e* had by then developed into *æ* (T). In the 18<sup>th</sup> century this *ɛ* passed into *o* (L) by the intermediate stage of *ɶ*, which is heard occasionally even now, in the word *məri* adj. merry. This sound I take to be Ellis's *e*<sup>o</sup> (see E. E. Pron. V. pp. 80\* and 721).

Examples:

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

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

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

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

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

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



*i* (f) was widened and lowered to *ɛ* (ċ) in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and was treated in the same manner as *i* from metathesis.

## Examples:

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

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

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

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

II. OE. *y*.

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

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

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

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

Note. *hærd up* vb. hoard up probably comes from OE. \*hyrdian, Gmc. \*hurdjan, cf. zylden and gold (Bülbring § 164, Anm. 1). *gærþ* sb. girth, is probably of Scand. origin. The OE. form zyrd has *d* (hence ME. gürd). There is a ME. girth in Pr. P. 190 which is from a Scand. source, (cf. ON. *gjörþ* and *gerþ*) from which our word is descended (Björkman p. 182). In *bær* sb. whirr, bang, etc. *æ* represents WScand. *y*. Cf. ON. *byrr*, Norw. *byr* (Aasen 94) = favourable wind. ODan. *bær* fair wind, ME. *þyr* Towne 3/371 = rush birr Alex Sk. 711, bir CM. 24866 breeze (Björkman p. 205).

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

*v.*

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

ME. *e* from OE. and OFr. *e* and ON. *y* has become *v* after *r* in a few words. *e* (ĕ) here probably remained till the 17<sup>th</sup> century, passing into *ə* (ġ) in the 18<sup>th</sup> and being in all probability raised to *v* (1\*) in the early 19<sup>th</sup>.

## Examples:

I. OE. *e*.

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

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

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

II. OFr. *e*.

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

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

*treml* vb. tremble. OFr. *trembler*.

III. Scand. *y*.

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

§ 58. ME. *i* from OE. *i* (*ie*) has become *v* in Kendal after *r* in a few words. Here *i* (ĭ) was probably lowered to *e* (ĕ) in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, passing into *ə* later.

## Examples:

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

*brēmstȳ* sb. brimstone. OE. \**brinstan*, ME. *brinstan*. CM. 12842.

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

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

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

### § 59. Words of uncertain origin.

*brēkŋn-keŋl* sb. 'kettle used for boiling milk in cheesemaking'.

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

#### a.

Kendal *a* has the following origins.

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

Note. In *ask* sb. newt, *halidē* sb. holiday, and *swap* vb. exchange. OE.  $\bar{a}$  was shortened already in the ME. period (cf. ME. halidai and swāppen [from swāp]). In *fat* adj. fat, *last* vb. last,

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

### Examples:

*arə* sb. arrow. OE. *earz*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*lafter* sb. laughter. OE. *hleahfor*.

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

*mīelark* sb. mealchest. OE. *earc*.

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

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

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

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

*fad* sb. shadow. OE. *séadu*, ME. *schade*. CM. 20883.

*þak* sb. thatch. OE. *þaca*.

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

*omakeli* adv. partly. Cf. Northumb. *zemæcca* Cook 88, OE. *zemæc*, ME. *makly* Pr. P. 322.

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

*adl* vb. earn. ME. *addlenn* (Orm), ON. *øðlask*.

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

*bladør* vb. chatter. ON. *blaðra*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

*saklæs* adj. innocent. ON. *saklauss*, Norw. *saklaus* (Aasen).  
*stakør* vb. stagger. ME. *stakeryn* Pr. P. 471, ON. *stakvra*.

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

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

*alækø* vb. vinegar.

*badžær* sb. small corndealer. OFr. *bladier* (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 47).

*frap* vb. plutter. OFr. *frapper*.

*karøn* sb. carrion. OFr. *caroigne*.

*sakstȳ* sb. sexton.

*tart* sb. tart.

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

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

#### Examples:

*bȳlstay* sb. dragonfly. Cf. OE. *stingan*.

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

*hanl* sb. handle.

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

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

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

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

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

Note. In *ayz* sb. 'awn of barley' *a* represents orig. Scand. *a*. Cf. ON. *agn* gen. *agnar*. For *hayk* sb. hank cf. ME. hank tie up.



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

#### § 64. Words of uncertain origin.

*bad* adj. bad.

*džanək* adj. honest.

*fratf* vb. quarrel.

*danət* sb. neerdoweel.

*klam* vb. starve.

*laqjn* sb. stave of a cask.

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

*laləp* sb. long, tiresome journey after anything.

*mafł* sb. act foolishly.

*sančər* vb. saunter.

*slaf* vb. clip a hedge.

*taglt* sb. scamp, scoundrel.

*tfats* sb. small potatoes.

*wamp* sb. wasp.

#### *ā.*

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

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

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

### Examples:

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

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

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

$\bar{a}$ rā vb. draw. Northumb. draza Cook 41, ME. draw CM. 222.

$\bar{h}$ ā in *kathā* sb. haw-thorn. OE. ha $\bar{z}$ u, ME. hag. CM. 9886.

$\bar{n}$ ā vb. gnaw. Northumb.  $\bar{z}$ na $\bar{z}$ a, ME. gnāghe. Hamp. Ps. CXVIII 40\*.

$\bar{s}$ ā sb. saw. OE. sa $\bar{z}$ u, ME. sagh. CM. 27376.

#### II. OE. $a + h$ .

$\bar{s}$ ā vb. pret. saw. Northumb. saeh Cook 169, ME. sāgh CM. 886, sau $\bar{z}$  Horn 125, 167.

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

$\bar{b}$ lā vb. blow. Northumb. inblāwa Lind. 57.

$\bar{k}$ rā sb. crow. OE. crāwe B. T. I, 169.

$\bar{k}$ ok- $\bar{k}$ rā sb. cock-crow. Cf. OE. crāwan, B. T. I, 169.

$\bar{m}$ ā vb. mow. OE. māwan.

$\bar{n}$ ā vb. know. OE. cnāwan.

$\bar{r}$ ā sb. row. OE. rāw and rāew.

$\bar{t}$ āz  $\bar{t}$ āstīks 'pieces of bark used for tying twig of a broom together'. Cf. OE.  $\bar{z}$ etāwe.

$\bar{p}$ rā vb. throw. Northumb. \* $\bar{p}$ rāwa WS.  $\bar{p}$ rāwan.

§ 66. Scand.  $\acute{a}$  appears as  $\bar{a}$  in the following words:  
 $\bar{l}$ ā adj. low. ON. *lág*, ME. lagh. CM. 18166.

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

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

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

*hāld* sb. hold. See *hōd* § 83.

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

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

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

§ 68. OE. *e + r* has become *ā* in

*fādər* adv. further.

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

*hāp* sb. hearth.

*lārŋ* vb. learn. Northumb. *leorniza* Cook 131.

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

§ 69. Words of uncertain origin:

*drāp* vb. drawl.

*flātŋ* vb. coax, flatter.

*mānđər* vb. maunder.

*māpmōnt* sb. nonsense.

*trāp* vb. 'wander, trapes'.

*ŋ.*

Kendal *ŋ* has the following origins.

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

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

### Examples:

#### OE. *u*.

*buta* sb. butter. OE. butere.

*kym* vb. come. OE. cuman.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*mūl* sb. dust (from peats).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*būn(d)* p. p. bound. OE. *zēbunden*.

*grūnd* sb. ground. OE. *zrūnd*.

*pūnd* sb. pound. OE. *pūnd*.

*tuml* vb. tumble. Cf. ME. *tomblyng* = juggling CM. Trin.

MS. 13195, *tumbel* = dance CM. 13140.

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

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

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

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

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

In the 13<sup>th</sup> century this  $\delta$  (j) was overrounded to  $\delta^u$  (j) which became  $\bar{u}$  (f) in the 16<sup>th</sup> and was shortened and widened to  $y$  (f) in the following century.

Examples:

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

*frub* sb. shrub. OE. serobsċir AS. Chron. 1094, also serobbesbyriz AS. Chron. 1016, ME. scrob.

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

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

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

II. OE.  $o$  before  $rd, r\bar{p}, rs < y$ .

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

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

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

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

III. OE.  $\bar{o} < y$ .

*blud* sb. blood. OE. blōd.

*bruder* sb. brother. OE. brōðer.

*gud* adj. good. OE. gōd.

*muder* sb. mother. OE. mōðor.

*munp* sb. month. OE. mōnaþ.

*rudar* sb. rudder. OE. rōþor.

*anuf* adv. enough. OE. zenōz.

§ 76. 7) OE.  $\bar{u}$  has become  $y$  in Kendal in a few words. Here the shortening dates from about the 15<sup>th</sup> or 16<sup>th</sup> century.



## Examples:

*dyk* sb. duck. OE. *dūce*, ME. *dooke*. Pr. P. 125.

*dyv* sb. dove. OE. \**dūfa* in *dūfe-doppa* = 'pelicanus'. Cf. OS. *dūva*, Goth. *-dubo*, ME. *dove*. CM. 1895. *duu* CM. 10778, *dove* Pr. P. 128.

*hūlot* sb. owl. For \**ūlet* cf. OE. *ūle*.

*kūd* vb. pret. could. Northumb. *cūð* Cook 33, ME. *cuth* CM. 2009.

*sūk(in)* vb. deceive, cheat. OE. *sūcan*, ME. *suken*.

*tūsl* vb. tussle. Cf. ME. *to-tūsen*, LG. *tuseln* (Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 682). MĤG. *erzūsen*, OHG. *zirzūson*.

*þū* pron. thou (unstressed form of *þūu*). OE. *þū*.

## § 77. Words of uncertain origin:

*būmp garṇ* sb. a coarse woollen garn.

*plūk* sb. 'lungs etc. of sheep used for cat's meat'.

*slūtʃ* sb. slutch.

*wūmʃ* sb. auger.

*o.*

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

*o.*

Kendal *o* has the following origins.

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

## Examples:

I. OE. *o*.

*brɔp* sb. broth, soup. OE. *broþ*, ME. *brothe*. Pr. P. 53.

*ðkṇ* sb. dock (plant). OE. *doce*, ME. *dockan*. Cath. 103 (Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 175).

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

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

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

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

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

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

*ɔpn* vb. open. Northumb. *zeopniza* Cook 93, ME. oppen CM. 1337, open CM. 1760.

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

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

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

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

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

§ 81. III. OFr. *o* appears as *ɔ* in *bɔni* adj. pretty, *kɔk*

sb. cock, *prɔmɪs* vb. promise. In *bɔtʃ* vb. mend patch *ɔ* goes back to ME. *o* from OFr. *ou* (bocchen : boucher). In *pɔdɪʃ*

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

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

1. to *ūo* where *ø* < ME. *ō*.

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

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

#### Examples:

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

*børn* adj. born.

*hørn* sb. horn. Northumb. horn Cook 117, ME. horn CM. 6709.

*kørn* sb. corn. Northumb. corn Cook 30, ME. corn CM. 2148.

*mørnɪn* sb. morning. Cf. Northumb. *mørzen* Cook 145, ME. morning.

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

§ 83. OE. *ā* in *hādnl̥i* adv. continually from \**hālden-l̥ic* became *au* in the 16<sup>th</sup> century passing into *ā* in the

17<sup>th</sup> through the intermediate stages of *ĵ* and *ĵ*. *H*old vb. hold instead of \*hāld is due to analogy with this *h*oldŋ. A substantive *h*ald 'hold' from an OE. \*hāld actually occurs — though often supplanted by *h*od.

§ 84. OE. *ō* in *f*odŋr sb. fodder, and *s*oft adj. soft was shortened to *o* in the ME. period, remained such in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, (Ellis EE. Pron. III, 881 ff.) and has undergone no further change.

*o* in *t*of adj. tough, and *t*rough sb. trough probably goes back to a ME. form with *ō* (*ĵ*). OE. *tōh* must have become \**tō*<sup>u</sup>χ (*t*ĵ)χ) in the 13<sup>th</sup> century but there was probably a derivative from it \**tō*χ. About the 15<sup>th</sup> century there must have been a \**tū*χ from \**tō*<sup>u</sup>χ which gave rise to 16<sup>th</sup> century *taw*χ and *tau* quoted by Smith (Ellis EE. Pron. III, 906). Kendal *t*of is to be traced back to 16<sup>th</sup> century, \**t*of from ME. *tō*χ.

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

#### § 86. Words of uncertain origin.

*skr*og sb. bushy spot, scrub. Björkman p. 132, Wall p. 118.

#### *i*.

§ 87. Kendal *i* only occurs in the words *ib*mĳn, *k*lin, *f*ĳp and a few others, which latter sometimes appear with *ĳ* (f) (see § 14) Northumb. *æ* and *ē* (ŧ and [ŧ) both became *ē* in the ME. period and this *ē* was subsequently narrowed and then raised to *i* about the 15<sup>th</sup> century, shortening probably taking place in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. *f*ĳp sb. sheep comes from Anglian *sēp* rather from Northumb. *sēp* (Bülbring § 154) which would become \**fai*p in Kendal.

## Examples:

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

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

## i.

Kendal *i* has the following origins.

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

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

§ 90. Northumb.  $\bar{e}z$  (from older  $*\bar{e}o\bar{z}$  and  $*\bar{c}a\bar{z}$ ) appears as  $\bar{i}$  in Kendal. This  $\bar{e}z$  became  $\bar{e}$  (f) in the ME. period (but cf. Hupe p. 142\* who believes that  $ei$  in CM. was wide) and was subsequently raised to  $\bar{i}$ , the sound it now possesses.

$St\bar{i}$  sb. ladder has for its nearest cognate OE.  $stiz$ , which would in all probability give Kendal  $*stai$ . Wright (Windh. § 94, 158) derives this word, and also  $skri\bar{k}$  (cf. OSwed.  $skrika$ ) and  $t\bar{i}l$  sb. 'tile' from original  $\bar{i}$ . It is, however, more likely that  $st\bar{i}$  and  $t\bar{i}l$  go back to ME.  $*st\bar{e}$ ,  $*t\bar{e}l$  in which  $\bar{e}$  would naturally become  $\bar{i}$  in the 16<sup>th</sup> century (see also Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 568 on *sneak*).

#### Examples:

$dr\bar{i}$  adj. 'tedious long'. Northumb.  $dr\bar{e}ze$ , ME.  $dr\bar{e}ze$ .  
Alex. 2091.

$f\bar{i}$  sb. fly. Northumb.  $f\bar{e}ze$  (Dur. Bk.), ME.  $flei$ . CM. 5989.

$\bar{i}$  sb. eye. Northumb.  $ego$  Lind. 23, ME.  $ei$  CM. 4078.

$\bar{i}$  vb. lie 'mentiri'. Northumb.  $*l\bar{e}za$ , ME.  $lei$ . CM. 689.

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

#### Examples:

$f\bar{i}t$  sb. flight. Northumb.  $*f\bar{e}ht$ , cf. ME. flight CM. 9215.

$f\bar{r}it\eta$  vb. frighten. Cf. Northumb.  $fyrhto$  Lind. 31.

$l\bar{i}t$  sb. light. Northumb.  $l\bar{e}ht$  Lind. 60, cf. ME. light CM. 293.



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

*nit* sb. night. Northumb. \**neht*, cf. ME. night CM. 390.

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

*hwil-rit* sb. wheelright. OE. \**hwēlwyrhta*, ME. *whelwryght*.  
Cath. 415.

*szt* sb. sight. Northumb. \**zeseht*, ME. *sight*. CM. 184.

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

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

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

#### Examples:

I. Northumb. *ǣ* (= Gmc. *ai-i*).

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

*wīp* sb. wreath. Northumb. \**wrāp*, ME. *wreath*. Lev. 21, 323.

II. Northumb. *e* (WGm. *a*).

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

*mīds* sb. meadow. Northumb. \**mēdu*, ME. *medu*. CM. 4562.

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

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

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

*a*.

Kendal *a* has the following origins.

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

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

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

ō.

Kendal *ō* has the following origins.

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

#### Examples:

OE. *ā* + *l* + consonant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Examples:

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

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

#### Examples are:

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

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

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

## § 100. Words of uncertain origin:

*bōl* vb. roar (of cattle).

\**fōtor* vb. thrash (barley etc.) now quite obsolete.

*krōk* vb. die (of animals).

*iu.*

Kendal *iu* has the following origins.

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

## Examples:

*brīu* vb. brew. OE. brēowan.

*kliu* sb. clew. OE. cliwen and clēowe.

*riū* vb. rue. OE. hrēowan, ME. rēwe. Hav. 967.

*siū* vb. sew. OE. sēowan.

*triū* adj. true. OE. zetrēowe.

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

Sweet (HES. § 693) gives  $f\ddot{a}$  as the northern form of  $\bar{o}$  in the ME. period adding that OFr.  $f\ddot{a}$  was levelled under it. In some cases this *iu* itself has passed into  $\bar{i}o$  (§ 138) both forms being preserved, e. g. *kriuk* *kr̄ōk* sb. crook, *liuk* *l̄ōk* vb. look.

Examples:

*bjuk* sb. book. OE. *bōc*.

*diū* vb. do. OE. *dōn*.

*kiuk* sb. cook. OE. *cōc*.

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

*liuk* vb. look. OE. *lōcian*.

*tiūþ* sb. tooth. OE. *tōþ*.

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

Note. In *riut* sb. root *iu* most probably Scand.  $\bar{o}$ , cf. ON. *rōt*.

§ 103. OFr. *ū* has become *iu* in the words *bliū* adj. blue, *stiū* vb. stew.

Note. *iū* in *friūt* represents OFr. *ūi*.

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

*eu*.

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

*yu*.

Kendal *yu* has the following origins.

§ 106. OE.  $\bar{o}$  has become *yu* in Kendal except before the stops *t*, *d*, *k*, nasals *m*, *n* and in final positions, where it has become *iu*.



In some words we get *yu* for *ju* by analogy as in *myun* sb. moon, *blum* sb. bloom, for \**miun*, \**blum*, and vice versa *ju* for *yu* as in *tiuf* for \**tyuf*.

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

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

#### Examples:

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

*byus* sb. cowstall. OE. *bosiȝ*, *boš* B. T. I, 117, ME. *boose*  
Lev. 222, 17, *booc*, *boos* Pr. P. 41.

*fyut* sb. foot. OE. *fōt*.

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

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

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

*smȳð* adj. smooth. OE. *unsmōþe* WW. 350, 29. Cf.  
*smēðe* = \**smōði* —. ME. *smōthe* Pr. P. 46.

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

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

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

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

III. ON. *ō*.

*blȳum* sb. bloom. ME. blōm CM. 9328.

§ 108. OE. *ōz* medially has become *yu* in Kendal, whereas finally it has become *yf* (see § 74). The words *bȳu* sb. bough, *plȳu* sb. plough, are formed from the oblique cases *bōze*, *plōze*. This *ō* + *z* became *āχ* (1c) in the ME. period, the consonant *χ* being lost in the 16<sup>th</sup> century (cf. Luick § 114). 16<sup>th</sup> century *ā* here was treated in the same manner as *ū* from OE. *ō*.

Examples:

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

*plȳu* sb. plough. OE. *plōze*.

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

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

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

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

## Examples:

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Examples:

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

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

*dr̥yuzi* adj. drowsy. OE. \*dr̥usig cf. dr̥usan, dr̥usian B. T. I, 215, also dreosan. No ME. forms of this word are known (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. 181).

*f̥yumat* sb. polecat. OE. f̥ulmart, ME. f̥ulmart. Miracle Plays 8, ed. by Mariott Basle. f̥ulmart Pr. P. 182.

*kl̥yut* vb. patch. OE. zecl̥utian, ME. cloutyn. Pr. P. 84.

*m̥yus* sb. mouse. OE. m̥ūs, ME. m̥ūs. Hom. I, 53.

*s̥yuk* vb. suck. OE. s̥ūcan, ME. suken. Pr. P.

*þ̥yūm* sb. thumb. OE. þ̥ūma, ME. thumb. CM. 21244.

*ð̥yū* pron. thou (stressed form). OE. þ̥ū, ME. þ̥u. CM. 8971.

*ab̥yūn* adv. above. OE. ab̥ūfan, ME. abouven. CM. 12207.

Note. In *spr̥yut* vb. sprout *yū* represents the 16<sup>th</sup> century *ū* of Polite English. The word is of Frisian origin, cf. OFris. spr̥ūta. Scand. *ū* has become *yū* in *k̥yūər* vb. cower, cf. ON. k̥ūga, Dan. kue (see Björkman p. 216). OFr. *ou* has become *yū* in *d̥yut* sb. and vb. doubt.

#### *au.*

Kendal *au* has the following origins.

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

Examples are:

*haund* sb. hound.

*kauj* sb. hornless cow. OE. \*cūig.

*klaud* sb. cloud.

*laus* sb. louse.

*mauþ* sb. mouth.

§ 113. In *dau* vb. prosper, OE. medial *uȝ* has become *au*. Its usual development is to *yū*, e. g. *s̥yū* OE. *suzu*, ME. *sūwe*. \**B̥yūl* sb. 'handle to a pail', and \**f̥yūl* sb. fowl (OE. \**buzol*, *fuzol*) are unknown in Kendal — the place of the latter being taken by *b̥ord* or *h̥en*. *Gaun* sb. gown, from Celtic *u* (cf. Welsh *gwn*, Irish *gunn*, Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 241) is no doubt a borrowing from Polite English.

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

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

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

#### Examples:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Examples:

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

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

*gauld* sb. gold. Northumb. gold Cook 107.

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

*staun* pp. stōlen. OE. *gestōlen*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Examples:

*daulī* adj. melancholy sad, gloomy. ON. *dauftrigr*, Norw. *dauwleg*. Aasen 201.

*gauk* sb. simpleton. ON. *gaukr*, Norw. *gauk*. Aasen 211.

Cf. OE. *zēac*.

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

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

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



## § 120. Words of uncertain origin:

*daup* sb. hooded crow.

*skrau* sb. noise, uproar.

*haustrau* adv. topsy-turvy.

*skraudli* adv. huddled up topsy-turvy.

*stauñli* adj. small cramped (of places).

*tfaup* sb. rose haw.

*ai.*

Kendal *ai* has the following origins.

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

## Examples:

I. OE. *ī*.

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

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

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

*gaivəsəm* adj. ravenous. OE. \**zīfresom*, cf. *zīfre*.

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

*saiik* sb. small ditch. Northumb. \**sīc*, WS. *sīc*.

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

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

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

## II. Scand. *ī*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Examples:

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

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

*taið* sb. tithes. Northumb. \**tioȝoð*, ME. *tithe*. CM. Trin. 3818.

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

§ 124. OE. and Scand.  $\bar{y}$  were unrounded to  $\bar{i}$  in the ME. period, and have hence given rise to *ai* in this dialect, exactly as OE.  $\bar{i}$  has done.

#### V. Examples:

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

*haid* sb. skin, hide. OE. *hȳd*.

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

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

VI. OE.  $\bar{y}$ , ME.  $\bar{y}$ ,  $\bar{i}$  has become *ai* in

*bai* vb. buy. Cf. ME. *byžest*, *byzeð*.

*rai* sb. rye. Cf. *rīe* Pr. P. 433.

#### VII. Scand. $\bar{y}$ .

*skai* sb. sky. ON. *ský*.

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

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

#### § 126. Words of uncertain origin:

*ðaiβl* sb. porridge stick (see Wall p. 124).

#### *oi*.

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

#### *ei*.

Kendal *ei* has the following origins:

§ 128. Northumb. final  $\bar{æ}\bar{z}$  appears as *ei* in *kei* sb. key. Cf. *caezum* Dur. Rit. 595: Here  $\bar{æ}\bar{z}$  became *ei* ([f]) in the ME. period and was subsequently raised to [ɛ], its present sound.

§ 129. Northumb. \* $\bar{e}ɜ$  in \* $t\bar{e}ɜa$  has become *ei* in the word *nekk-tēi* sb. necktie. The ME. form was probably \**tei* which remained through the 16<sup>th</sup> century giving Modern Kendal *tei*.

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

$\bar{i}ə$ .

Kendal  $\bar{i}ə$  has the following origins:

§ 131. Northern ME. \* $\bar{a}$ , from OE. *a* and  $\bar{a}$  and also from Scand. and OFr.  $\bar{a}$ , has become  $\bar{i}ə$  in the Kendal dialect.

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

OE. *ea* from older *a* before *r* + cons. has become  $\bar{i}ə$  in the words *bīərd* sb. beard, *mīəstn* sb. boundary stone, *mīə* sb. mare. Its usually remains *a*. Here *ea* must have become ME.  $\bar{e}$ .

## Examples:

OE. *ǣ*.

- bīak* vb. bake. WS. *baean*, Northumb. \**baea*.  
*gīəvlak* sb. crowbar. OE. *gafeluc* B. T. II, 358, ME. *gavelok*  
 Alis 1620. Cf. MHG. *gabilôt*.  
*gīət* in *ȳut ƿ gīət* adv. out of the way. Cf. OE. pl. *zatu*,  
 ME. *gate*. The sg. *zēat* has given Kendal *ȳet*.  
*hīər* sb. hare. OE. *hare*, ME. *hare*. Pr. P. 227.  
*kīər* vb. care. Northumb. \**ceariȳa*, WS. *cearian*, ME. *car*.  
 CM. 3212.  
*līət* adj. late. Northumb. *læt* Lind. 59, ME. *late* CM. 1784,  
*lait* CM. 1800.  
*mīəd* vb. pret. made. OE. *macode*, ME. *made*. CM. 1602.  
*nīəm* sb. name. Northumb. *noma* Lind. 67, ME. *nām*  
 CM. 266.  
*sīək* sb. sake. OE. *sacu*, ME. *sake*. CM. 2471. *saac*  
 CM. 3120.  
*snīər* sb. snare. Northumb. \**snara* WS. *snear*, ME. *snare*.  
 Pr. P. 461. *snare* CM. 29532.  
*snīək* sb. sneak. Cf. ME. *snakeren* in A. R. 380 and 9229  
 quoted from Stratmann-Bradley, p. 589; also OE. *snaca*.  
 Skeat (Etym. Dict. p. 568) derives *sneak* from ME.  
*snīken*, OE. *snīcan* adding that. 'The Modern English  
 word has kept the original sound of OE. *ī*.' But  
 see § 90.

Note. *īə* has been monophthongized to *ja* initially in *jakə*  
 sb. acre.

§ 132. In the following words *īə* represents Sc and.  
*ǣ*, ME. *ā*.

- bīəp* pro: both. ME. *bathe* CM. 666, ON. *bāðir*.  
*gīəp* vb. gape. ME. *gápin* Pr. P. 186. Cf. ON. *gapa*,  
 OE. *zeapian*, *zeap* are cognate.

- l̄iðþ* sb. barn. ME. lathes CM. Gött. 4681, lathe Cath. 209, Norw. *lade* Aasen 417, Swed. *lada*.
- r̄iðk* vb. wander about. ME. rake Townl. 198/119. Cf. Norw. *rakla* = wander, Swed. dial. *rakkel* vagabond. Norw. *reka* (*rak*, *reket*) drive, ON. *reka*.
- skriðp* vb. scrape. ME. schrapin, scrapin Pr. P. 450 cf. ON. *skrapa*, Dan. *skrabe*. OE. *scearpian* in Cockayne A. S. Leechdoms II, 76 l. 13, is cognate. Cf. also OE. *scearp*.

§ 133. OFr. *a*, ME. *ā* appears as *īð* in the following words:

- bl̄iðm* vb. blame. ME. blāmen, OFr. *blasmer*.
- d̄iðmskyl* sb. ladys-school (rare). ME. dame, OFr. *dame*.
- f̄iðs* sb., vb. face. OFr. *face*.
- gr̄iðs* sb. grease. ME. grece, OFr. *gras*.
- īðl* adj. able. OFr. *habile*. This is probably a new formation for *\*jabl* which still exists in other dialects. Cf. *jakə* and *jak* from *\*iðkə*, *\*iðk*.
- stiðtsmæn* sb. owner of a small farm with the land attached thereto. OFr. *estat*.
- t̄iðbl* sb. table. OFr. *table*.

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

- b̄iðn* sb. bone. OE. *bān*.
- br̄iðd* adj. broad. OE. *brād*, ME. *brād*. CM. 347.
- ðriðov* vb. pret. drove. OE. *drāf*, ME. *draf*. CM. 20953.
- gr̄iðn* vb. groan, bellow. OE. *grānian*, ME. *grān*. CM. 17836. Cf. OHG. *grīnan* = 'mutire'.
- h̄iðt* adj. hot. OE. *hāt*, ME. *hat*. CM. 901.
- l̄iðð* adj. loathe. Northumb. *lāð* (sb.) Lind. 60, ME. *lath* CM. 209.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OE. *ē* has become *iə* in *nīad* vb. knead, cf. OE. *cnēdan*. *iə* in *hīar* adv. here represents OE. *ē*, Gmc. *ē* before *r*. In *fīal* vb. hide *īə* represents OE. *ēo*, ME. *ē* — cf. OE. *fēolan*, ME. *felan*.

### Examples:

#### I. Northumb. *ē* (WGmc. *ā*).

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

*hīar* sb. hair. Northumb. \**hēr*, ME. *hair*. CM. 22520.

*jīar* sb. year. Northumb. *žér* Lind. 32, ME. *yēr* CM. 4898.

*sprīad* vb. spread. Northumb. \**sprēda*, ME. *sprēd*. CM. 599.

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

II. Northumb. *æ* (Gmc. *ai-i*).

*br̄ið* sb. briar. OE. brēr, ME. brēres. CM. 2014.

*h̄iðl* vb. heal. Northumb. hāela Cook 108, ME. hēle CM. 8109.

*l̄iast* adj. least. Northumb. lāsest Lind. 62, ME. lēst CM. 1689.

*r̄iðs* sb. race. Northumb. rāes Lind. 73, ME. rēs CM. 4325, rees CM. (Trin.) 7160.

*t̄iðz* vb. 1. tease pester, 2. separate. Cf. OE. tāsana, ME. tēse. Cath. 380.

*t̄iðf* vb. teach. Northumb. tāca Lind. 83, ME. tēche CM. 12049.

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

## Examples:

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

*fr̄iðat* vb. fret. Northumb. freta Lind. 30, ME. frēte CM. 28320, frēte Cath. 143.

*m̄iðl* sb. meal. OE. melu, ME. mēle. CM. 4680.

*st̄iðl* vb. steal. Northumb. steala Cook 177, ME. stēle CM. 1490.

*sw̄iðor* vb. swear. Northumb. sweriza Cook 182, ME. swer CM. 17493.

*t̄iðor* vb. tire. OE. (WS.) teoriana B. T. IV, 979, ME. tēren (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 645).

*w̄iðor* vb. wear. OE. (WS.) weriana, ME. wēr. CM. 9072.

*ast̄iðod* prep. instead. Northumb. \*onstēde, cf. ME. stede. CM. 640.

II. Scand. *e*.

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

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

III. OFr. *e*.

*bīost* sb. beast. OFr. *beste*.

*bīas* sb. pl. cattle.

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

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

## Examples:

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

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

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

*frīoz* vb. pret. froze. OE. *frēas*.

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

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

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

*þrīap* vb. threep, scold. OE. *þrēapian* B. T. IV, 1067, ME. *threpe* Townl. 102.

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

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

## Examples:

I. OE. *ō*.

*brȳm* sb. broom. OE. *brōm*.

*flȳed* sb. flood. Northumb. *flōd* Cook 58.

*flȳok* sb. flake (Entozoa). OE. *flōc*.

*fi/hȳok* sb. fishhook. OE. \**fisc-hōc*.

*fornȳn* sb. forenoon. OE. \**fornōn*.

*krȳen* vb. croon. OE. \**crōnian*, ME. *cronen*, MDu. *kronen* and *kreunen*.

*sȳat* sb. soot. OE. *sōt*.

II. Scand. *ó*.

*tȳak* vb. pret. took. ON. *tók*.

## § 139. Words of uncertain origin:

*pȳak* vb. roost.

*pȳat* sb. peat.

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

*swȳol* vb. burn, waste away of a candle. Cf. OE. *swāelan*.

*tȳap* sb. ram.

*tȳav* vb. walk in a laborious fashion.

*ūō*.

Kendal *ūō* has the following origins.

§ 140. ME. *ū* from OE. *o* and *ā* and also from Scand. and OFr. *ō* has become *ūō* in a few words. *ō* (j†) was overrounded and narrowed to *ō<sup>u</sup>* (j†) in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, was raised to *ū* (1†) in the 16<sup>th</sup> (§ 107 and Ellis III. 881 ff.) being diphthongized to *ūō* (11) in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Ellis IV, 1001) and widened subsequently to *ūō*, its present sound.

When *ūō* commences a syllable it is usually monophthongized to *wə* or *wɔ*, e. g. *tȳizwəst* cheese-curds, *hwgwɔl* sheep-hole.

## Examples:

I. OE. *o*.

*būord* sb. board. OE. bord, ME. bord. Hav. 1722.

*fūord* sb. ford. OE. ford, ME. ford. Alis 4343.

*hūol* sb. hole. OE. hol, ME. hōles pl. CM. 6611.

*hūop* sb. hope. OE. hopu, ME. hope.

*pūok* sb. bag, poke. OE. poca, ME. poke. Cath. 287,  
Lev. 159, 40.

*skūor* sb. score, twenty. OE. scor, ME. score. Pr. P. 450.

*snūor* vb. snore. OE. \*snorian, ME. snoryn. Pr. P. 462.  
LG. snoren.

*sūol* sb. sole (of foot). OE. sola, ME. sole. Pr. P. 463.

II. Scand. *o*.

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

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

*kūort* sb. court. OFr. *cort*, *curt*.

*kūot* sb. overcoat. OFr. *cote*.

*pūor* adj. poor. OFr. *povre*.

*rūost* vb. roast. OFr. *roster*. (Probably of Celtic origin,  
see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 513.)

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

## Examples:

I. OE. *ō*.

*mūor* sb. moor. OE. *mōr*.

II. Scand. *ó*.

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

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

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

§ 142. In the words *b̄q̄at* sb. boat, *l̄q̄n* sb. lane, *r̄q̄ad* sb. road we have *q̄* from OE. *ā* and *ǣ*. In the case of *b̄q̄at* and *r̄q̄ad*, borrowing from a southern or Midland dialect must have taken place. *L̄q̄an* is for ME. \**l̄ōne* by analogy with such words as *b̄ōn*, *st̄ōn* from OE. *bān*, *stān*. The OE. word in this case is *lāne*.

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

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## Chapter III.

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Kendal *ɔ*.

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§ 156. Kendal *ō*.

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§ 157. Kendal *iu*.

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

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= Scand. *ō* § 102 Note.

= OFr. *u* § 103.

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§ 161. Kendal *ai*.

Kendal *ai* = OE. *ī* + *l*, *d* § 123.  
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§ 163. Kendal *ei*.

- Kendal *ei* = OE. Northumb. final  $\bar{e}z$  § 128.  
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§ 164. Kendal  $\bar{i}ð$ .

- Kendal  $\bar{i}ð$  = OE. *a* in open syllables § 131.  
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 = OE.  $\bar{o}$  § 138.  
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§ 165. Kendal  $\bar{u}ð$ .

- Kendal  $\bar{u}ð$  = OE. *a* and  $\bar{a}$  in loanwords § 142.  
 = OE. *o* § 140, I.  
 = OE.  $\bar{o}$  + *r* § 141.  
 = OE. *u* § 143.  
 = Scand. *o* § 140, II.  
 = Scand.  $\bar{o}$  + *r* § 141.  
 = OFr.  $\bar{o}$  and  $\bar{u}$  § 140, III.
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## Chapter IV.

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### Table of vowel-changes.

#### I. OE. — Kendal.

§ 166. OE. *a* and *æ*.

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

OE. *a*, *æ* = *ɛ* §§ 42, 44.

OE. *æ* = *i* § 33 Note.

OE. *a* = *ē* in open syllables in loanwords § 52.

= *ī* in open syllables § 131.

+ *ɝ*, *h*, *w* = *ā* § 65, I and II.

+ *r* + cons. = *ā* § 65.

OE. *æ* + *ɝ* = *ē* § 51.

§ 167. OE. *e*.

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

OE. *e* = *i* § 34.

= *ī* in open syllables § 136.

= *ī* in open syllables § 88.

+ *ɝ* = *ē* § 51, III.

OE. (Northumb.) *e* + *ht* = *ī* § 91.

OE. *e* after *r* = *v* § 57.

after *r* by metathesis = *o* § 54.

after *r* = *o* § 55.

§ 168. OE. *i*.

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



- OE.  $i + l\ddot{a} = ai$  § 123.  
 after  $r = v$  § 58.  
 § 169. OE.  $o$ .
- OE.  $o = \text{ɔ}$  in closed syllables except before  $ld, lt, l\ddot{u}, rd, rt$  § 79.
- OE.  $o$  in open syllables =  $\ddot{u}\text{ɔ}$  § 140.  
 before  $l + d, t, n = au$  § 114.  
 before  $r + d, n = \text{ɔ}$  § 82, IV.  
 in open syllables =  $y$  § 75, I, II.  
 +  $\text{ɝ} = au$  § 117.
- § 170. OE.  $u$ .
- OE.  $u = y$  in open and closed syllables and before nasal combinations §§ 71, 73.  
 =  $a$  when unstressed § 95.  
 +  $\text{ɝ} = yu$  § 109.  
 +  $l + \text{consonant} = yu$  § 110.  
 +  $r + h = \ddot{u}\text{ɔ}$  § 143.
- § 171. OE.  $y$ .
- OE.  $y = i$  in open and closed syllables and before nasal combinations § 36.
- OE.  $y = \text{ME. } \ddot{y}, \ddot{i}$  with lengthening of  $y$  before  $\text{ɝ}$ , Kendal  $ai$  § 124.  
 =  $y$  § 74.  
 +  $r = \text{ɔ}$  § 55.
- § 172. OE.  $\ddot{a}$ .
- OE.  $\ddot{a} = \ddot{a}$  in monosyllables § 65.  
 =  $\text{ɔ}$  in loanwords § 97.  
 =  $\ddot{a}$  by shortening § 60 Note.  
 =  $\ddot{i}\text{ɔ}$  § 134.  
 +  $\text{ɝ}, h, w = \ddot{a}$  § 65.
- OE. (Northumb.)  $\ddot{a} + l + d = \text{ɔ}$  § 83.

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

OE.  $\bar{o}$  +  $\bar{\gamma}$  =  $yf$  finally § 75.

+  $h$  =  $\bar{o}$  § 84.

+  $ht$  =  $aut$  § 104.

+  $r$  =  $\bar{y}\bar{o}$  § 141.

+  $w$  =  $\bar{o}$  medially § 98.

+  $w$  =  $au$  finally § 116.

§ 178. OE.  $\bar{a}$ .

OE.  $\bar{a}$  =  $yu$  § 111.

=  $au$  § 112.

=  $y$  § 76.

§ 179. OE.  $\bar{y}$ .

OE.  $\bar{y}$  =  $ai$  § 124.

=  $i$  § 36 Note.

§ 180. OE.  $\bar{e}a$  (Gmc.  $au$ ).

OE.  $\bar{e}a$  =  $\bar{y}\bar{o}$  § 137.

=  $\bar{o}$  § 56.

+  $w$  =  $\bar{o}$  § 97 Note.

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

§ 181. OE.  $\bar{e}o$ .

OE.  $\bar{e}o$  =  $\bar{y}\bar{o}$  § 135 Note.

=  $\bar{e}$  § 89.

=  $e$  § 46.

+  $w$  } =  $iu$  § 101.

      } =  $e\bar{u}$  § 105.

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

## II. Scandinavian — Kendal.

§ 182. Scand.  $a$ .

Scand.  $a$  =  $a$  §§ 60, 63 Note.

=  $e$  § 42 Note.

=  $\bar{y}\bar{o}$  in open syllables § 132.

+  $f$  =  $\bar{a}$  § 67 Note.

§ 183. Scand. *e*.

Scand. *e* = *e* §§ 41, 43 Note.

=  $\bar{i}o$  in open syllables § 136, II.

= *ei* finally § 130.

§ 184. Scand. *i*.

Scand. *i* = *i* §§ 30, 32 Note.

= *o* when metathesized § 54.

§ 185. Scand. *o*.

Scand. *o* = *o* § 80.

=  $\bar{u}o$  § 140, III.

+ *g* = *au* § 117.

+ *r* + cons. = *or* § 82 Note.

§ 186. Scand. *u*.

Scand. *u* = *u* §§ 71, 73 Note.

= *iu* § 104.

+ *l* + cons. = *yu* § 110 Note.

§ 187. Scand. *r*, *y*.

Scand. *r* + *y* = *v* § 87.

Scand. *y* + *r* = *or* § 55.

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

§ 189. Scand. *æ* and  $\varphi$  seem to be unrepresented in Kendal.

§ 190. Scand.  $\acute{a}$  =  $\bar{a}$  § 64.

§ 191. Scand. *é*

§ 192. Scand.  $\acute{i}$  = *ai* § 122.

§ 193. Scand.  $\acute{o}$  =  $yo$  § 141.

§ 194. Scand.  $\acute{u}$  = *yu* § 121 Note.

§ 195. Scand.  $\acute{y}$  = *ai* § 124.

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

## III. OFrench and Anglo-Norman — Kendal.

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

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

#### IV. Celtic — Kendal.

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

## Chapter V.

### The Kendal consonants and their OE. equivalents.

#### *k.*

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

Examples:

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

|                           |                               |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>kat</i> sb. cat.       | <i>kȳd</i> sb. cud.           |
| <i>kāld</i> adj. cold.    | <i>kȳu</i> sb. cow.           |
| <i>kørn</i> sb. corn.     | <i>kȳor</i> sb. care.         |
| <i>kɔbwęb</i> sb. cobweb. | <i>kȳs</i> sb. kiss.          |
|                           | <i>kɔslɔp</i> sb. rennet-bag. |



II. *c* before orig. front vowels.*kaf* sb. chaff.*kjst* sb. chest.*kijyk* sb. blow.*kj̄t* sb. milking pail (§ 34).

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

§ 213. Scand. *k*.*kęst* vb. cast.*klijp* sb. clip, shear.*kj̄nlj̄n* sb. firewood.*kłk-hęn* sb. sitting-hen.*kłłp* sb. rasher of bacon.§ 214. OFrench *c*.*kłk* sb. cock.*křękət* sb. cricket (insect).*kraun* sb. crown.*kərliu* sb. curlew.§ 215. Celtic *c*.*kłk* sb. clock (§ 85).*křıl* sb. bench for pig-killing.*křudz* sb. curds (§ 72 Note).

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

Examples are:

§ 217. OE. *c*, *cc*, *x*.*aks* sb. axe.*fłks* sb. fox.*ask* sb. newt.*jak* sb. oak.*bęk* sb. brook.*jakə* sb. acre.*bijyk* sb. bench.*jk* sb. yoke.*biak* vb. bake.*klijyk* sb. blow.*đkn* sb. dock.*kijyk* sb. flow.*daik* sb. ditch.*mak* vb. make.*eks* vb. ask.*sijok* sb. sake.§ 218. Scand. *k*.*bask* vb. bask (§ 61 Note).*blęk* adj. deep-yellow (of butter).

*bʏlk* sb. bulk.

*gauk* sb. simpleton.

*kek* vb. tilt up a cart (§ 50).

*klək hən* sb. sittinghen.

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

§ 219. OFrench *e*, *q*.

*bjək* sb. beak.

*kək* sb. cock.

*bakl* sb. good condition.

*krekət* sb. cricket (insect).

§ 220. Celtic *c*.

*klək* sb. clock.

*g*.

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

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

Examples are:

§ 222. I. OE. *ǰ* before orig. back vowels.

*gū* vb. go.

*gīs* sb. pl. geese.

*gandrīn* sb. gander.

*gōst* sb. ghost.

*gauld* sb. gold.

*gūd* adj. good.

*gāwlc* sb. crowbar.

*gūm* sb. gum.

*gēm* sb. game.

*gūus* sb. goose.

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

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

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

*gairvørsam* adj. ravenous. *tugiðor* adv. together.

*giðor* vb. gather (§ 33 Note). *git* vb. get.

*giv* vb. give.

§ 224. Scandinavian *g*.

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

*gadfti* sb. gadfly. *gōm* sb. good sense.

*gillørt* sb. hair-noose. *gust* sb. gust.

§ 225. OFrench *g*.

*gē* adj. gay.

§ 226. Celtic *g*.

*gaun* sb. gown.

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

Examples:

§ 228. OE. *cɝ*.

*brig* sb. bridge. *liġ* vb. 1) lie, 2) lay.

*ðog* sb. dog. *piġ* sb. pig.

*hæg* sb. sheep. *riġ* sb. ridge.

§ 229. OE. \**cc*, ME. *ck*.

*hag* vb. chop, cut § 60.

*hagl* vb. bungle, spoil § 60.

§ 230. Scand. *gg*.

*bag* sb. bag. *kleġ* sb. gadfly.

*deġ* vb. water. *leġ* sb. leg.

*ēg* sb. egg. *rag* sb. hoar frost.

*ēg(øn)* vb. incite, spur on. *steġ* sb. gander.

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

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

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

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

Examples are:

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

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

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

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

Pr. P. 180.

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

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

Examples are:

I. OE. *ng*.*fȝȝer* sb. finger.*ray* adj. wrong.*gay* vb. go.*stray* adj. strong.

II. OE. *nc.*

*bępk* sb. bench (§ 43).

*kępk* sb. choking sensation (§ 32).

*þępk* vb. thank (§ 44).

*waykl* adj. feeble (§ 63).

§ 240. I. Scandinavian *ng.*

*dęy* sb. noise.

*hęy* vb. hang.

*stęy* vb. fling.

*tęy* sb. sting.

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

II. Scand. *nk.*

*hayk* sb. hank.

*spęyk* sb. chaffinch.

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

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

## Examples:

I. OE. *ǰ* (Gmc. *j*).

*ji* pron. ye.

*ǰok* sb. joke.

*ǰǰar* sb. year.

*ǰǰy* adj. young.

II. OE. *ǰ* (Gmc. *g*).

*ǰalǰ* adj. yellow.

*ǰǰt* sb. gate.

*ǰǰst* sb. yeast.

*ǰǰstǰđ* adv. yesterday.

Note. in *ǰǰt* adv. yet, *ǰarǰ* sb. yarrow, *ǰok* sb. yolk, it is uncertain whether *j* represents Gmc. *g* or *j*.

§ 242. I. Scand. *j*.

*ǰiur* sb. udder.

II. Scand. *g.*

*ǰaul* vb. howl.



§ 243. Older Kendal  $\bar{i}\bar{o}$  initially has become  
*ja*, *je* in.  
*jak* sb. oak.  
*jakə* sb. acre.  
*jans* adv. once.  
*jan* pron. and num. one.  
*jēdər* sb. fence made of dead sticks.

*t.*

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

Examples:

OE. *t*.

*tāstīks* sb. pieces of willow bark used for besom.  
*tīə* sb. toe.  
*tīətf* vb. teach.  
*tysl* sb. tussle.

Note. In *tīə* the one *t* represents ME. *t* OE. *t* in  $\bar{\theta}$ æt-ān. *t* in  
*tait* probably represents OE.  $\bar{\theta}$ , ME. *t*.

§ 245. Scand. *t*.

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

§ 246. OFr. *t*.

*tənt* sb. tent. *tjəbl* sb. table.  
*tart* sb. tart.

§ 247. OFr. *cu*.

*twjlt* sb. quilt.

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

§ 249. OE. *t*.

*baut* sb. bolt. *dyst* sb. dust.

*jēt* sb. gate.

*fetl(yp)* vb. prepare.

*þaut* vb. pret. thought.

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

§ 250. Scand. *t*.

*gust* sb. gust.

*kęst* vb. cast.

*ȳost* sb. curds.

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

§ 251. OFr. *t*.

*antaz* conj. in case.

*bȳost* sb. beast.

*bat* sb. stroke (cf. scythe).

*twilt* sb. quilt.

*wȳost* vb. waste.

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

§ 252. Celtic *t*.

*brat* sb. apron.

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

*d*.

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

Examples:

§ 255. OE. *d*.

*daft* adj. foolish.

*dē* sb. day.

*daik* sb. ditch.

*dēd* sb. deed.

§ 256. Scand. *d*.

*dauli* adj. melancholy.

*dēzd* adj. confused.

*dęg* vb. water.

*dȳg* sb. noise.

§ 257. OFr. *d*.*dāb* vb. daub.*dīom* sb. dame.*dif* sb. dish.*dūt* vb. doubt.

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

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

## Examples:

I. OE. *d*.*aīd* adj. idle.*lad* sb. ladle.*dīd* adj. dead.*maud* sb. mould.

Note. In *bund* sb. 'bundle' *d* has been inserted, probably owing to the influence of Literary English. Otherwise original *d* between *n* and *l* has been lost, E. g. *kan*, *han*, *ranþōk*, *kīnlīn*.

II. OE. *þ*.*stīd* vb. walk lazily vandyke.*swad* vb. swathe.*wīd* sb. bent ozier.§ 259. I. Scand. *d*.*ēldīn* sb. fuel.*padək* sb. frog.II. Scand. *ð*.*ad* vb. earn.*rad(yþ)* vb. tidy.*rīdþ* adj. peevish.*stīd* sb. anvil.§ 260. I. OFr. *d*.*skōd* vb. scald.*med* vb. meddle.II. OFr. *t*.*pōdīf* sb. porridge.

## l.

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

## Examples.

I. OE. *l*.

|                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| <i>lay</i> adj. long. | <i>līg</i> vb. lie.    |
| <i>lam</i> sb. lamb.  | <i>līam</i> adj. lame. |

II. OE. *hl*.

|                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>laf</i> vb. laugh.  | <i>līad</i> sb. load. |
| <i>ladl</i> sb. ladle. | <i>lōf</i> sb. loaf.  |

§ 262. I. Scand. *l*.

|                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>leg</i> sb. leg.    | <i>lēt</i> sb. seek.  |
| <i>lei</i> sb. scythe. | <i>līap</i> sb. barn. |

II. Scand. *hl*.

*laup* vb. leap.

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

## Examples:

OE. *l*.

|                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>āld</i> adj. old.  | <i>falb</i> adj. fallow. |
| <i>bawl</i> sb. bowl. | <i>gəsl</i> sb. gristle. |

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

§ 264. Scand. *l*.

|                                     |                               |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>meldər</i> sb. quantity of corn. | <i>daulī</i> adj. gloomy.     |
|                                     | <i>gildərt</i> sb. hairnoose. |

§ 265. OFr. *l*.

|                                             |
|---------------------------------------------|
| <i>aləkə</i> sb. vinegar.                   |
| <i>skaləp</i> sb. loose piece of a garment. |

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

## Examples:

I. *kl*.

*klav* sb. clover.

*klīm* vb. climb.

*klɔp* sb. cloth.

II. *gl*.

*glad* adj. glad.

*glas* sb. glass.

*glɔp* vb. stare.

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

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

## Examples.

I. OE. *n*.

*nain* num. nine.

*nɛbɔr* sb. neighbour.

*naut* sb. nothing.

*nīd* vb. need.

II. OE. *cn*.

*nā* vb. know.

*nīd* vb. knead.

*naiʃ* sb. knife.

*nīv* sb. knave.

*nɔk* vb. knock.

III. OE. *ɝn*.

*nā* vb. gnaw.

IV. OE. *hn*.

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

§ 268. Scand. *n*.

*nīaf* sb. fist.

§ 269. OFr. *n*.

*nataral* sb. simpleton.

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

## Examples:

OE. *n*.

*bēnd* vb. bend. *huni* sb. honey.

*born* p. part. born. *mun* sb. moon.

§ 271. Scand. *n*.

*apn* conj. perhaps. *grēn* sb. prong of a fork.

*brakn* sb. bracken. *stekn* vb. slake the thirst.

§ 272. OFr. *n*.

*antaz* conj. in case. *karən* sb. carrion.

§ 273. OE. *nȝ*.

*bērijn* sb. funeral. *fitinz* sb. footprints.

*ibmijn* sb. evening.

§ 274. OE. *nd*.

*gītn* pres. part. getting. *selīn* pres. part. selling.

*mēkin* pres. part. making. *setn* pres. part. setting.

§ 275. Scand. *ng*.

*ēldīn* sb. fuel.

*r*.

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

## Examples:

I. OE. *r*.

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

II. OE. *hr*.

|                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| <i>riḡ</i> sb. ridge. | <i>riū</i> vb. rue. |
|-----------------------|---------------------|

III. OE. *wr*.

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

§ 277. Scand. *r*.

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

§ 278. OFrench. *r*.

|                                    |                         |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>ramp</i> vb. ruin, destroy.     | <i>rēvat</i> sb. rivet. |
| <i>rēdž</i> sb. rage. <sup>1</sup> | <i>rōzīn</i> sb. resin. |

§ 279. Celtic *r*.

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

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

## Examples:

OE. *r*.

|                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>borā</i> vb. borrow. | <i>brīy</i> vb. bring.    |
| <i>bard</i> sb. bird.   | <i>ēdār</i> pron. either. |
|                         | <i>hōrs</i> sb. horse.    |

§ 281. Scand. *r*.

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



§ 282. OFr. *r*.*badžor* sb. small corn dealer.*bargin* sb. bargain.*hȳrt* sb. hurt.*krĕkāt* sb. cricket (insect).§ 283. Celtic *r*.*krag* sb. crag.*krīl* sb. bench for pig killing.*krūdz* sb. curds.*t*.

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

## Examples:

I. OE. *t* initially.*trīu* adj. true.*trīuþ* sb. truth.*trōf* sb. trough.*trēnġ* sb. wheel of wheel barrow.II. OFr. *t* initially.*trai* vb. try.*trūbl* sb. trouble.III. OE. *t* medially.*betor* adj. better.*stray* adj. strong.*weltor* vb. stagger about.IV. OFr. *t* medially.*altor* vb. alter.*mator* sb. matter.*partridž* sb. partridge.*d*.

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

## Examples:

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

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

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

## Examples:

OE. *d* and *þ*.I. ME. *d*.*bleḡḡer* sb. bladder.*hiḡer* adv. hither.*faḡer* sb. father.*myḡer* sb. mother.*giḡer* vb. gather.*weḡer* sb. weather.*hwīḡer* adv. whither.

II. ME. *þ*.*ēðar* pro. either.*ȳðar* pro. other.*ruþar* sb. rudder.*hwēþar* pro. which.

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

III. ME. *d* and *þ*.*fēðar* sb. feather.*lēðar* sb. leather.

§ 287. Scand. *d* has become *ð* in:

*blaðar* sb. noise.

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

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

## Examples:

I. OE. *d*.*hīnðar* adj. hind.*mūrðar* sb. murder.*hīnðar* vb. hinder.*wūnðar* sb. wonder.*fuðar* sb. shoulder.II. Scand. *d*.*gīlðart* sb. snare.*mēlðar* sb. quantity of corn.*þ*.

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

## Examples:

I. OE. *þ*.*brəþ* sb. broth.*tiyþ* sb. tooth.*dīəþ* sb. death.*wurþ* sb. and adj. worth.

II. Scand. *þ*.*bjǫþ* pro. both.*ljǫþ* sb. barn.*ð*.

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

## Examples:

I. OE. *þ* initially.*ðen* adv. then.*ðær* adv. there.*ði* adj. thy.*ðu* pro. thou.II. Scand. *þ* initially.*ðe* pro. they.*ðar* (*ðær*) pro. these.III. OE. medial *ð*.*ljǫð* adj. loath.*smjūð* adj. smooth.*s*.

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

For *sk* see § 234 ff.

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

## Examples:

I. OE. *s*.*sā* sb. saw.*sīnī* sb. sinew.*sēbṁ* num. seven.*sparə* sb. sparrow.

II. Scand. *s*.

*sail* vb. strain, sb. sieve etc.    *stjdi* sb. anvil.  
*slakn* vb. slake.                      *storkn* vb. stiffen, congeal.

III. OFr. *s*.

*sarō* vb. serve, feed.                      *sās* vb. scold.  
*siq̄or* adj. sure.

IV. OE. *sc*.

*sal*, *-sl-*, vb. shall.                      *sȳd*, *sād*, vb. should.

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

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

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

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

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

## Examples:

§ 294. OE. final *s*.

*byus* sb. cowstall.                      *hyus* sb. house.  
*glas* sb. glass.                          *ls* sb. loss.

§ 295. Scand. final *s*.

*laus* adj. loose:

Note. *lyəs* vb. loose is probably derived from ME. *lōs* adj. loose of Scand. origin. See Stratmann-Bradley p. 405.

§ 296. OE. *s* before voiceless stops.

*baulstō* sb. bolster. *gōsl* sb. gristle.  
*fasn* vb. fasten. *famfīōst* adj. shamefaced.  
*waks* vb. grow.

Note. *ęks* vb. ask, is by metathesis for \**ęsk*.

§ 297. OE. *rs* < *s* in:

*bas* sb. perch (fish). *wasn* vb. grow worse.  
 but  
*gōrs* grass.

§ 298. OE. *s* before *l*.

*kōslōp* sb. rennet bag. *tusl* sb. tussle.

§ 299. OE. *sc* < *s* by assimilation.

*asbyōrd* sb. box for keeping ashes in, for \**ask-būōrd*.

§ 300. Scand. *sk* < *s* by assimilation.

*męns* sb. kindness. Cf. *męnsfūl*.  
*ręns* vb. rince.

*z*.

§ 301. Kendal *z* only occurs medially and finally, and corresponds to, 1. ME. *s* in medial intervocalic positions from OE. *s*, 2. Scand. medial *s*, 3. OFr. medial *s*, 4. ME. final *s* in unstressed positions except when a voiceless consonant precedes, 5. OFr. unstressed *s*, 6. *s* after a voiced stop.

#### Examples:

§ 302. Medial ME. *s*.

*bīzn* sb. besom. *glēz* vb. make shine.  
*blēz* vb. blaze. *tīəz* vb. tease.  
*wīznlī* adj. wizzened.

*z* in *hēzl* sb. hazel; is the usual development of original intervocalic *s*, cf. hesyl Pr. P. 288. *gezlīn* sb. gosling instead of \**geslīn* is explained owing to the fact that the syllables in this word were

divided as follows — *ges-ling*. *Tuſl* sb. tussle and *kaſlöp* sb. rennet bag represent older \**tuſl-en* and *keſl-op*. In these cases the intermediate vowel was lost previous to the voicing of *s*.

§ 303. Scand. medial *s*.

*mēzd* adj. confused. *dēzd* adj. dazed.

§ 304. OFr. medial *s*.

*rəzjn* sb. resin.

§ 305. ME. final *s*.

*aſəz* sb. pl. ashes. *ōləz* adv. always.

*hūzəz* sb. pl. houses. *əz* conj. as.

The pl. *ayz* is probably a new formation from \**aŋ*.

§ 306. OFr. final *s*.

*antəz* conj. in case.

*f*.

§ 307. Kendal *f* initially has three origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *ſc̅*, 2. Scand. *sk*, 3. OFr. *s*.

In some words *f* represents Northern ME. *sch* (i. e. *f* or some similar sound) but in other cases it must have taken the place of ME. *sk*, especially in words like *fał* adj. shallow, *ſərl* vb. slide (see § 234). *-ſag* in *bytaſag* piece of bread and butter, may represent OE. \**ſc̅eacza*, but its origin is as yet undecided. For medial *eʒ* < *g* cf. \**docza* < *dog*, *licza* < *liʒ* etc. (§§ 227, 228).

Examples:

§ 308. OE. *ſc̅*.

*ſað* sb. shadow.

*ſiʒ* sb. sheep.

*ſak* vb. shake.

*ſort* adj. short.

*ſam* sb. shame.

*ſriʒk* vb. shrink.

*ſiʒlf* sb. shelf.

*ſriʒb* sb. shrub.

*ſiʒlə* sb. scree.

*ſiʒu* sb. shoe.



§ 309. Scand. *sk*.*falo* adj. shallow.*fərl* vb. slide.§ 310. OFr. *s*.*fugə* sb. sugar.

This may however be borrowed from Literary English as *s* in *siur* sure (OFr. *sūr*) has remained unaltered.

§ 311. Medially and finally Kendal *f* corresponds to 1. final OE, *sc*, 2. final Scand. *sk*, 3. final OE. *c*, after *n*, 4. Scand. *k* after *n*, 5. OFr. *ge* unvoiced. In some words OE. *sc* must have remained in a fronted form until it became *f*, in others it became *sk* early. In some of the latter *f* took the place of *sk* either by analogy with existing *-f-* forms or by borrowing from Literary English. Examples of old *-sc* becoming *f* are, *ef* sb. ash ME. *esche* Cath. 117. *fif* sb. fish ME. *fische* CM. 2865. *wef* vb. wash ME. *wesche* CM. 27547 *wasche* CM. 15319. *f* has taken the place of older *\*sk-* in *afəz* sb. pl. ashes (see § 234), *dif* sb. dish ME. *disc* Lazamon 19692. Probably the Scand. words *buf* sb. bush, *raf* adj. rash, had *-sk* in the Kendal dialect at the time of Cursor Mundi. OE. *c* has become *f* after *n* in the words *bənf* sb. bench and *ranf* sb. 'thickset-man'. This form with *f* is perhaps due to the oblique cases, *\*bençes*, *\*bençe* the nom. *\*benc* giving *bɪŋk* and *bɛŋk* (§§ 34, 43). *\*Bençe* would give ME. *\*benche*, which would become *bənf*, with simplification of *tf*, to *f* after *n*. Yet perhaps this form is merely borrowed from Literary English. But in the case of *ranf* this cannot be so, as the word does not occur in Literary English. Here undoubtedly the *f* is derived from the oblique cases *\*rinçes*, *\*rinçe*, the ME. *renk* Gaw. 691 coming from the nom. *rinc*, which would give Kendal *\*raŋk*.

*Bunf* sb. bunch from Scand. \*bunki, cf. OIc. bunke pile, heap Norw. dial. bunke heap (Aasen p. 90) is probably from a ME. \*bunche, with fronting of older *k*. In *punf* vb. punch, hit, ME. *g* (*ǰ*) has been unvoiced to *ch* (*tʃ*) and then simplified to *f*, as above.

## Examples:

§ 312. Final OE. *sc*.

|                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>aʃəz</i> sb. ashes.        | <i>keʃ</i> sb. kecks.          |
| <i>dɪʃ</i> sb. dish.          | <i>rɪʃ</i> sb. rush.           |
| <i>ɛʃ</i> sb. ash (Fraxinus). | <i>ʃreʃəʊld</i> sb. threshold. |
| <i>fɪʃ</i> sb. fish.          | <i>wɛʃ</i> vb. wash.           |

§ 313. Final Scand. *sk*.

|                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>bʊʃ</i> sb. bush. | <i>rɑʃ</i> adj. rash. |
|----------------------|-----------------------|

§ 314. Final OE. *c* after *n*.

|                        |                               |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>bɛnʃ</i> sb. bench. | <i>rɑnʃ</i> sb. thickset-man. |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|

§ 315. Scand. *k* after *n*.

*bʊnʃ* sb. bunch.

§ 316. OFr. *ge* (*ʒ*).

*pɔdʒɪʃ* sb. porridge.

*p*.

§ 317. Kendal *p* initially contains only a small number of words, of which a few are OE., one Scand., most OFr., and the remainder uncertain.

Its sources are 1. OE. *p*, 2. Scand. *p*, 3. OFr. *p*.

## Examples:

I. OE. *p*.

|                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>pɑrək</i> sb. paddock. | <i>plʏu</i> sb. plough. |
| <i>pɪk</i> sb. pitch.     | <i>pʏu</i> vb. pull.    |
| <i>p̄ək</i> sb. bag.      |                         |

II. Scand. *p*.*paðək* sb. frog.III. OFr. *p*.*pār* sb. pair.*pē* vb. pay.*pārliſ* adj. dangerous.*pādiſ* porridge.

Note. *park* sb. park may be of OFr. or of OE. origin (§ 60).

§ 318. Kendal *p* medially and finally corresponds to 1. OE. *p*, 2. Scand. *p*, and 3. OFr. *p*.

## Examples:

I. OE. *p*.*apl* sb. apple.*rīəp* sb. rope.*hūəp* vb. hope.*ſip* sb. sheep.*əpn* vb. open.*hwēlp* sb. puppy.

Note. In *həpl* vb. hobble (used of horses) *b* seems to have been unvoiced (see § 78). Usually older *b*, whatever its origin, remains voiced.

II. Scand. *p*.*əpn* conj. perhaps.*hap* vb. wrap.*giəp* vb. gape.*klip* vb. shear.*kələp* vb. rasher of bacon.*(jet)styp* sb. gate post (§ 110 Note).III. OFr. *p*.*frap* vb. splutter.*ramp* vb. ruin, destroy.*kyp* sb. couple.*supə* sb. supper.*b*.

§ 319. Kendal *b* initially has four sources —  
1. OE. *b*, 2. Scand. *b*, 3. OFr. *b*, 4. Celtic *b*.

## Examples:

I. OE. *b*.

|                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>bai</i> vb. buy.    | <i>bīak</i> vb. bake.    |
| <i>barŋ</i> sb. child. | <i>bīzŋ</i> sb. besom.   |
| <i>bek</i> sb. brook.  | <i>blīnd</i> adj. blind. |

II. Scand. *b*.

|                                         |
|-----------------------------------------|
| <i>bag</i> sb. bag.                     |
| <i>bask</i> vb. bask.                   |
| <i>blēk</i> adj. deep yellow of butter. |
| <i>brakŋ</i> sb. bracken, fern.         |
| <i>būl</i> sb. bull.                    |
| <i>bər</i> sb. whirr.                   |

III. OFr. *b*.

|                                     |                         |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>badžər</i> sb. small corndealer. | <i>bīak</i> sb. beak.   |
| <i>bārəl</i> sb. barrel.            | <i>bənī</i> adj. bonny. |
| <i>bakl</i> sb. buckle.             |                         |

IV. Celtic *b*.

|                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| <i>bog</i> sb. bog. | <i>brat</i> sb. apron. |
|---------------------|------------------------|

§ 320. Kendal *b* medially and finally has seven sources. These are 1. OE. *b*, *bb*, 2. Scand. *b*, *bb*, 3. OFr. *b*, 4. Celtic *b*, 5. OE. *f* before *n* < *b*, 6. Scand. *f* before *n* < *b*, 7. Scand. *pp* is voiced.

## Examples:

I. OE. *b*, *bb*.

|                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>neb</i> sb. beak.        | <i>frub</i> sb. shrub.   |
| <i>nebər</i> sb. neighbour. | <i>əbūt</i> prep. about. |

II. Scand. *b*, *bb*.

|                                   |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>blab</i> vb. let out a secret. | <i>gab</i> sb. talkativeness. |
| <i>gabł</i> vb. chatter, gabble.  |                               |

III. OFr. *b*.*īobł* adj. able. *tīobł* sb. table.*trubł* sb. trouble.IV. Celtic *b*.*rub* vb. rub.

§ 321. OE. medial *f* (with the phonetic value  $\exists$  *v*; see Bülbring, AE. Elementarb. § 474) has been stopped before *n* in the words *ēbm* adv. straight, just, *ībmīn* sb. evening, *sebm* num. seven, *elebm* num. eleven, which represent OE. *efne*, *æfnunȝ*, *seofon* and \**elleofon*. In the two last words the Kendal form must have been derived from a ME. \**seune*, \**elleu-ne*; cf. ME. *seuen* CM. 508 *elleuen* CM. 4088. The development was probably *fn* < *bn* < *bm* < *bm*. In *sebnti* num. seventy, *m* seems to have been dissimilated to *n*, owing to the following *-t*. Here *b* may have been preserved throughout, if this be a genuine dialect word.

§ 322. Scand. *pp* has probably been voiced in *nab* vb. seize grab at, cf. Dan. *nappe*.

*m*.

§ 323. Kendal *m* initially has three sources, viz.

1. OE. *m*, 2. Scand. *m*, 3. OFr. *m*.

## Examples:

I. OE. *m*.*mad* adj. mad. *mītf* adj. much.*maud* sb. mould, earth. *mūun* sb. moon.II. Scand. *m*.*meldor* sb. a quantity of corn.*mēns* sb. kindness.*mēzd* adj. confused.



II. Scand. *f*.*fēlo* sb. fellow.*flē* vb. scare.*fūas* sb. waterfall.III. OFr. *f*.*fās* sb. face.*flēl* sb. flail.*frap* vb. splutter.IV. Celtic *f*.*fyn* sb. fun.

§ 326. Medially and finally Kendal *f* has four sources and corresponds to 1. OE. *f*, 2. OE. *h*, *ƿ*, ME. final *gh*, 3. Scand. *f*, and 4. OFr. *f*.

§ 327. *f* when final in OE. and before voiceless consonants was voiceless and has remained so in such positions till the present day, whereas medial intervocalic *f* is always voiced. Such words as *snaf*l vb. act queerly, and *fyst* sb. shovel, by the side of ME. *schovele*, are due to the early loss of *e* between *f* and *l*, producing forms like \**snaf-l-en*, \**schof-l-e*, which would remain unvoiced. On the other hand *gīov-lōk* sb. crowbar goes back to a ME. *gavelokes*, Psalm LIV, 22, where *v* (older *f*) was intervocalic. In *daf*l vb. stun, *t* has been lost between *f* and *l*. It represents OE. \**dæft-lian*. In *of* adv. off, and *ov*, *ov*, prep. of; we have ME. *f* with full stress, and with lack of stress.

## Examples:

*daft* adj. foolish.*kaf* sb. chaff.*eftor* prep. after.*lōf* sb. loaf.*hōf* sb. half.*flif* sb. shelf.

In *nīaf* sb. fist *f* represents Scand. *f*, in *stuf* sb. stuff OFr. *f*.



§ 328. Medial OE. *h* and *ɣ* (with probably the phonetic values  $\text{ŋ}$   $\text{ɲ}$  [HES. § 896]) became when final *hw* ( $\text{C}^{\circ}$ ) in the ME. period and later passed into *f* ( $\text{C}$ ). Medially they became *w*, giving rise to diphthongs in Modern English. The date of the change *hw* < *f* is not known, but is probably older than the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Wallis in the 17<sup>th</sup> gives *cōff*, *trōff*, *tuff*, *ruff*, *laff*, and adds 'Inough (singulare) sat multum sonatur inuff, at inough (plurale) sat multa sonatur enow'. These two last words appear in Kendal as *ɔnuf* and *ɔniy*, and represent ME. *inogh* : *inoghe*. They seem to be used indiscriminately.

Examples:

|                             |                         |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>laf</i> vb. laugh.       | <i>ryf</i> adj. rough.  |
| <i>lafter</i> sb. laughter. | <i>tɔf</i> adj. tough.  |
| <i>lafter</i> sb. brood.    | <i>trɔf</i> sb. trough. |

*v.*

§ 329. Kendal *v* initially only occurs in words of OFr. origin; e. g.

|                        |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>varə</i> adv. very. | <i>va-laik</i> adv. perhaps. |
| <i>vau</i> vb. vow.    |                              |

§ 330. Medially and finally Kendal *v* represents 1. OE. medial *f*, 2. OE. medial *f* after *l*, 3. OE. *f* before *r*, 4. Scand. *f*, ME. *v* in medial positions and 5. OFr. *v*.

In 1., 2. and 3. *f* was medial, in ME., not final. *gǵəvlək* sb. crowbar represents ME. *gavelokes* Ps. LIV, 22. In *kōvz* sb. pl. calves, *sōv* sb. salve we have ME. *l+f* + vowel. — e. g. *þeos salfe* Mk. XIV, 5, calves Wicl. Num. XXIX, 32. In *ivər* adv. ever, *klavə* sb. clover, re-

presenting OE. *ǣfre*. *clǣfre*, *f* became intervocalic in ME.;  
e. g. *efere* Hom. I, 9, 21, *evere* Hav. 424.

## Examples:

I. OE. *f*.

*aivi* sb. ivy. *gīv* vb. give.

*ḡraiv* vb. drive.

Note. *hēv* vb. have is derived from forms like *hafa*, *hafað*.

II. Scand. *f*.

*raiv* vb. tear. *sīovz* sb. sedges.

III. OFr. *v*.

*revat* sb. rivet. *straiv* vb. strive.

*hw*.

§ 331. Kendal *hw* which only occurs initially, has five sources, which are 1. OE. *hw*, 2. OE. *cw*, 3. Scand. *kv*, 4. OFr. *qu*, 5. Celtic *chw*.

In unstressed positions *hw* always becomes *w*; e. g. *nīð tō war wi livt* = 'near to where we lived,' but *hwar is-tō gān?* = 'where art thou going?'

## Examples:

I. OE. *hw*.

*hwā*, *hwīð* interrog. pro. who.

*hwēḡðer* pro. which.

*hwēlp* sb. puppy.

*hwīl* sb. wheel.

II. OE. *cw*.

*hwīk* adj. living.

III. Scand. *kv*.

*hwai-kōf* sb. heifer-calf.

IV. OFr. *qu*.*hwajət* adj. quiet.V. Celtic *chw*.*hwjn* sb. gorse. See § 31 Note.*w*.

§ 332. Kendal *w* initially corresponds, to 1. OE. *w*,  
2. Scand. *v*, 3. Scand. *hw*, and 4. OFr. *v*.

## Examples:

I. OE. *w*.*waiłd* adj. wild.*wapkl* adj. weak, feeble, etc.*wark* sb. work.*wepn* sb. weapon.II. Scand. *v*.*war* vb. waste. See § 60.III. Scand. *hw*.*wardas* sb. weekdays. See § 60.IV. OFr. *v*.*wjəst* vb. waste.*wjəstrəl* sb. wastrel.

§ 333. Medially Kendal *w* occurs only after *k*, *t*, *d* *s*,  
and represents 1. OE. *w*, 2. Scand. *v*, and 3. OFr. *cu*.

## Examples:

1. OE. *w*.*swadł* vb. swathe.*swain* sb. pig.*swjəl* sb. burn away (of a candle).

*dwjnł* vb. dwindle represents ME. \*dwindelen from *dwīnen*, cf.  
ON. *dvīna*. *twain* vb. waste away, is of uncertain origin; but cannot  
be for \*dwain as *dw* seems to remain voiced in Kendal.

II. OFr. *cu*.*twjłt* sb. quilt.

This change is in all probability due to the assimilation of the velar to the preceding alveolar in the compound *bed-twilt* for \**bed-kwilt*.

*h*.

§ 334. The stress *h* in Kendal is always preserved when initial, but after consonants and in medial positions is always lost, e. g. *hamər* sb. hammer, but *tamər* the hammer, *taməriəd* the hammers head. In *hʷlət* sb. owl it seems to have been inserted where originally absent. It corresponds to 1. OE. *h*, 2. Scand. *h*, 3. OFr. *h*.

Examples:

I. OE. *h*.

*hāld* sb. hold.                      *h̄ād* sb. head.

II. Scand. *h*.

*hayk* sb. hank.                      *h̄y* vb. hang.

III. OFr. *h*.

*hant* vb. haunt.                      *h̄yrt* sb. hurt.

*ʃ*.

§ 335. Kendal *ʃ* when initial corresponds to 1. OE. fronted *ç*, 2. ANorm. *ch*.

Examples:

I. OE. *ç*.

*ʃikn* sb. chicken.                      *ʃiuz* vb. choose.

*ʃūək* vb. choke.

Note. *ʃərn* sb. churn, *ʃərtʃ* church instead of \**kərn* and \**kərk* are borrowed from Polite English. *ʃ* in *ʃiti* sb. cat probably represents OE. *c*; cf. ME. *chitte*, whelp 'catulus'.

II. ANorm. *ch*.

*ʃēn* sb. chain.                      *ʃimlə* sb. chimney.

§ 336. Medially and finally *tf* corresponds to  
 1. OE. *é, éé*, 2. OE. *ȝ* after *t*, 3. ME. *ch* from OFr. *ch, c*.

Examples:

I. OE. *é, éé*.

*batf* sb. batch (from \**bæces, \*bæce*).

*ītf* pro. each.

*ratf* vb. eructate.

II. OE. *ȝ* after *t*.

*ortfæt* sb orchard. This is perhaps a loanword. See § 82.

III. ME. *ch*.

*katf* vb. catch.

*dž*.

§ 337. Kendal *dž* occurs only in a few words of ANorm. origin, and represents AN. *j* and *g*.

Examples:

I. Initial *dž* = ANorm. *j*.

*džakdā* sb. jackdaw.

*džamīlaynək* sb. heron.

*džyst* adv. just.

II. Medial *dž* = ANorm. *ǰ*.

*ēdž* sb. age.

*rēdž* sb. rage.

Note. In *badžor* it represents OFr. *dj*, e. g. bladier. In *partridž* it represents Polite English *dž*.

## Chapter VI.

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### Table of consonant-changes.

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#### Kendal — OE. etc.

##### § 338. Kendal *k*.

- Kendal *k* = 1. OE. *c* before original back vowels § 211, 1.  
 = 2. OE. *c* before original front vowels § 211, II.  
 = 3. OE. *cc*, *x*, medially § 216.  
 = 4. Scand. *k* §§ 213, 218.  
 = 5. OFr. *c*, *q* §§ 214, 213.  
 = 6. Celtic *c* §§ 215, 220.

##### § 339. Kendal *g*.

- Kendal *g* = 1. OE. *ȝ* before original back vowels § 221, 1.  
 = 2. OE. *ȝ* before original front vowels § 221, 2.  
 = 3. OE. *-cȝ-* medially § 228.  
 = 4. OE. *-cc-* medially § 229.  
 = 5. Scand. *g* initially § 224.  
 = 6. Scand. *-gg* § 230.  
 = 7. OFr. *g* §§ 225, 231.  
 = 8. OFr. *c* medially § 232.  
 = 9. Celtic *g* § 233.

##### § 340. Kendal *sk*.

- Kendal *sk* = 1. OE. initial *sc* § 235.  
 = 2. OE. final *sc* § 238, 1.  
 = 3. Scand. *sk* §§ 236, 238, 2.  
 = 4. OFr. *sq*, *sc* § 237.

§ 341. Kendal *y*.

- Kendal *y* = 1. OE. *ȳ* § 239, 1.  
 = 2. OE. *ȳ* § 239, 2.  
 = 3. Scand. *ny* § 240, 1.  
 = 4. Scand. *nk* § 240, 2.  
 = 5. Scand. *gn* § 240, 1 Note.

§ 342. Kendal *j*.

- Kendal *j* = 1. OE. *ǰ* (Gmc. *j*) § 241, 1.  
 = 2. OE. *ǰ* (Gmc. *g*) § 241, 2  
 = 3. Scand. *j* § 242, 1.  
 = 4. Scand. *g* § 242, 2.  
 = 5. Older Kendal *ȳ* § 243.

§ 343. Kendal *t*.

- Kendal *t* = 1. OE. *t* §§ 244, 249, 253.  
 = 2. OE. final *d* unstressed § 249 Note.  
 = 3. Scand. *t* §§ 245, 250.  
 = 4. OFr. *t* §§ 246, 251.  
 = 5. OFr. *cu* § 247.  
 = 6. Celtic *t* § 252.

§ 344. Kendal *d*.

- Kendal *d* = 1. OE. *d* §§ 255, 258, 1.  
 = 2. OE. *þ* medially § 258, 2.  
 = 3. Scand. *d* §§ 256, 259, 1.  
 = 4. Scand. *þ* medially § 259, 2.  
 = 5. OFr. *d* §§ 257, 260, 1.  
 = 6. OFr. *t* § 260, 2.

§ 345. Kendal *l*.

- Kendal *l* = 1. OE. *l* §§ 261, 1, 263.  
 = 2. OE. *hl* § 261, 2.  
 = 3. Scand. *l* §§ 262, 1, 264.  
 = 4. Scand. *hl* § 262, 2.  
 = 5. OFr. *l* (medially) § 265.



§ 346. Kendal *n*.

- Kendal *n* = 1. OE. *n* §§ 267, 1, 270.  
 = 2. OE. *cn* § 267, 2.  
 = 3. OE. *ʒn* § 267, 3.  
 = 4. OE. *hn* § 267, 4.  
 = 5. OE. *-nʒ* § 273.  
 = 6. OE. *-nd* § 274.  
 = 7. Scand. *n* §§ 268, 271.  
 = 8. Scand. *ng* § 275.  
 = 9. OFr. *n* §§ 269, 272.

§ 347. Kendal *r*.

- Kendal *r* = 1. OE. *r* §§ 276, 1, 280.  
 = 2. OE. *hr* § 276, 2.  
 = 3. OE. *wr* § 276, 3.  
 = 4. Scand. *r* §§ 277, 281.  
 = 5. OFr. *r* §§ 278, 282.  
 = 6. Celtic *r* §§ 279, 283.

§ 348. Kendal *t*.

- Kendal *t* = 1. OE. *t* before *r* + *or* § 284, 1 and 3.  
 = 2. OFr. *t* before *r* + *or* § 284, 2 and 4.

§ 349. Kendal *ð*.

- Kendal *ð* = 1. OE. *d* before *r* §§ 285, 286, 1, 289.  
 = 2. OE. *þ* medially § 286, 3.  
 = 3. Scand. *d* before *r* §§ 285 Note, 287, 289, 2.  
 = 4. OFr. *ss* § 288.

§ 350. Kendal *þ*.

- Kendal *þ* = 1. OE. *þ* § 290, 1.  
 = 2. Scand. *þ* § 290, 2.

§ 351. Kendal *ð*.

- Kendal *ð* = 1. OE. *þ* § 291, 1 and 2.  
 = 2. Scand. *þ* § 291, 2.

§ 352. Kendal *s*.

- Kendal *s* = 1. OE. *s* §§ 292, 1, 294, 296.  
 = 2. Scand. *s* §§ 292, 2, 295.  
 = 3. OFr. *s* § 292, 3.  
 = 4. OE. *sc* §§ 292, 4, 299.  
 = 5. Scand. *sk* § 300.

§ 353. Kendal *z*.

- Kendal *z* = 1. ME. medial *s* § 302.  
 = 2. Scand. medial *s* § 303.  
 = 3. OFr. medial *s* § 304.  
 = 4. ME. final *s* § 305.  
 = 5. OFr. final *s* § 306.

§ 354. Kendal *f*.

- Kendal *f* = 1. OE. *sc* §§ 308, 312.  
 = 2. OE. *c* after *n* §§ 311, 314.  
 = 3. Scand. *sk* §§ 309, 313.  
 = 4. Scand. *k* after *n* §§ 311, 318.  
 = 5. OFr. *s* § 310.  
 = 6. OFr. *ge* § 316.

§ 355. Kendal *p*.

- Kendal *p* = 1. OE. *p* §§ 317, 1, 318, 1.  
 = 2. Scand. *p* §§ 317, 2, 318, 2.  
 = 3. OFr. *p* §§ 317, 3, 318, 3.

§ 356. Kendal *b*.

- Kendal *b* = 1. OE. *b* §§ 319, 1, 320, 1.  
 = 2. OE. *f* § 321.  
 = 3. Scand. *b* §§ 319, 2, 320, 2.  
 = 4. Scand. *pp* § 322.  
 = 5. OFr. *b* §§ 319, 3, 320, 3.  
 = 6. Celtic *b* §§ 319, 4, 320, 4.

§ 357. Kendal *m*.

- Kendal *m* = 1. OE. *m* §§ 323, 1, 324, 1.  
 = 2. OE. *n* after *f* § 324, 4.  
 = 3. Scand. *m* §§ 323, 2, 324, 2.  
 = 4. OFr. *m* §§ 323, 3, 324, 3.

§ 358. Kendal *f*.

- Kendal *f* = 1. OE. *f* §§ 325, 1, 327.  
 = 2. OE. *h*, *Ʒ*, medially and finally § 328.  
 = 3. Scand. *f* §§ 325, 2, 327, 4.  
 = 4. OFr. *f* §§ 325, 3, 327, 4.  
 = 5. Celtic *f* § 325, 4.

§ 359. Kendal *v*.

- Kendal *v* = 1. OE. medial *f* § 330, 1.  
 = 2. Scand. medial *f* § 330, 2.  
 = 3. OFr. *v* initially and medially §§ 329, 330, 3.

§ 360. Kendal *hw*.

- Kendal *hw* = 1. OE. *hw* § 331, 1.  
 = 2. OE. *cw* § 331, 2.  
 = 3. Scand. *kv* § 331, 3.  
 = 4. OFr. *qu* § 331, 4.  
 = 5. Celtic *chw* § 331, 5.

§ 361. Kendal *v*.

- Kendal *v* = 1. OE. *w* §§ 332, 1, 333, 1.  
 = 2. Scand. *v* §§ 332, 2, 333, 2.  
 = 3. Scand. *hv* § 332, 3.  
 = 4. OFr. *v* § 332, 4.  
 = 5. OFr. *cu* § 333, 3.

§ 362. Kendal *h*.

- Kendal *h* = 1. OE. *h* § 334, 1.

Kendal *h* = 2. Scand. *h* § 334, 2.  
 = 3. OFr. *h* § 334, 3.

§ 363. Kendal *tf*.

Kendal *tf* = 1. OE. *c* §§ 335, 1, 336, 1.  
 = 2. OE. *ʒ* after *t* medially § 336, 2.  
 = 3. ANorm. *ch* § 335, 2.  
 = 4. OFr. *ch*, *c*, ME. *ch* § 336, 3.

§ 364. Kendal *dʒ*.

Kendal *dʒ* = 1. ANorm. *j* + *g* § 337.  
 = 2. OFr. *-di-* § 337 Note.

## Chapter VII.

### Table of consonant-changes.

#### I. OE. — Kendal.

§ 365. OE. *c*.

- OE. *c* = 1. *k* initially before original back vowels  
 § 211, 1.  
 = 2. *k* initially before original front vowels  
 § 211, 2.  
 = 3. *tf* initially before original front vowels  
 § 335, 1.  
 = 4. *k* medially § 218.  
 = 5. *tf* medially § 336, 1.  
 = 6. medially *cc* < *g* § 229.  
 = 7. *cn-* < *n* § 267, 2.  
 = 8. *nc* < *nk* § 239, 2.

OE. *c* = 9. *nc* < *nf* §§ 311, 34.  
 = 10. *nc* < *y* § 239, 2.

§ 366. OE. *ȝ*.

OE. *ȝ* = 1. *g* initially before original back vowels  
 § 222, 1.  
 = 2. *g* initially before original front vowels  
 § 222, 2.  
 = 3. *j* initially before original front vowels  
 § 241, 2.  
 = 4. *ȝ* medially is lost.  
 = 5. *ȝ* finally < *f* § 328.  
 = 6. *nȝ* < 1. *y* § 239, 1.  
     < 2. *n* § 273.  
 = 7. *lr* + *ȝ* < 1. *i*, 2. *o*.  
 = 8. *i* + *ȝ* < *i*.

§ 367. OE. *cȝ* = *g* § 228.

§ 368. OE. *sc*.

OE. *sc* = 1. *f* §§ 308, 311.  
 = 2. *sk* §§ 235, 238.  
 = 3. *s* by assimilation §§ 299.

§ 369. OE. *ȝ* (Gmc. *j*) = *j* § 241, 1.

§ 370. OE. *t*.

OE. *t* = 1. *t* §§ 241, 249, 253.  
 = 2. *t* before *r* or *or* § 284, 2 and 3.

§ 371. OE. *d*.

OE. *d* = 1. *d* §§ 255, 256, 1.  
 = 2. *d* before *r* or *or* §§ 285, 286, I etc.  
 = 3. *t* when unstressed § 249 Note.  
 = 4. Lost between *n* + *l*.

§ 372. OE. *þ*.

- OE. *þ* = 1. *þ* initially and finally § 290, 1.  
 = 2. *ð* medially and with secondary stress  
 §§ 291, 1 and 3.  
 = 3. *d* medially § 258, 2.  
 = 4. *ð* before *r* or *or* medially § 286.  
 = 5. ME. *hp* = *t* § 249 Note.

§ 373. OE. *l*.

- OE. *l* = 1. *l* §§ 261, 1, 263.  
 = 2. *ā* + *ld* remains.  
 = 3. lost between *ā* + *k, f, t* etc.  
 = 4. lost when doubled after *ā*.  
 = 5. lost between *o* + *d* or *t*.

§ 374. OE. *hl* = *l* § 261, 2.

§ 375. OE. *n*.

- OE. *n* = *n* §§ 267, 1.  
 = *m* after OE. *f* § 324, 4.

§ 376. OE. *hn* = *n* initially § 267, 4.

§ 377. OE. *r*.

- OE. *r* = 1. *r* initially § 276, 1.  
 = 2. *r* when medial and intervocalic § 280, 1.  
 = 3. before *d, t* by metathesis, usually preserved  
 § 280, 1.  
 = 4. before all other consonants usually lost.  
 = 5. when final in the mod. dialect lost.  
 = 6. after *t d* = *r*.

§ 378. OE. *hr* = *r* initially § 276, 2.

§ 379. OE. *wr* = *r* initially § 276, 3.

§ 380. OE. *s*.

OE. *s* = 1. *s* initially § 292, 1.

= 2. *s* medially before voiceless stops § 296.

= 3. *s* when final with chief stress § 294.

= 4. *z* when medial and intervocalic § 302.

= 5. *z* when final with secondary stress § 305.

§ 381. OE. *p* = *p* §§ 317, 1, 318, 1.

§ 382. OE. *b*.

OE. *b* = 1. *b* §§ 319, 1, 320, 1.

= 2. *p* § 318 Note.

§ 383. OE. *f*.

OE. *f* = 1. *f* initially § 325, 1.

= 2. *v* medially, when intervocalic § 330, 1.

= 3. *f* before voiceless stops § 327.

= 4. *f* before *l* in a few cases § 327.

= 5. *b* before OE. *n* § 321.

= 6. *f* finally with full stress § 327.

= 7. *v* finally with secondary stress.

§ 384. OE. *m* = *m* §§ 323, 1, 324, 1.

§ 385. OE. *w*.

OE. *w* = 1. *w* initially and after consonants §§ 332, 1,  
338, 1.

= 2. lost medially.

§ 386. OE. *hw*.

OE. *hw* = 1. *hw* § 331, 1.

= 2. *w* § 331.

§ 387. OE. *cw* = *hw* § 331, 2.



§ 388. OE. *h*.

OE. *h* = 1. *h* § 334, 1.

= 2. lost medially before *t*.

= 3. finally becomes *f* § 328.

## II. Scandinavian — Kendal.

§ 389. Scand. *k* = *k* §§ 213, 218.

§ 390. Scand. *g*.

Scand. *g* = 1. *g* § 224.

= 2. *j* § 242, 2.

= 3. *gg* medially and finally < *g* § 230.

= 4. *gn* medially < *y* § 240, 1 Note.

§ 391. Scand. *sk*.

Scand. *sk* = 1. *sk* §§ 236, 238, 2.

= 2. *f* §§ 309, 313.

§ 392. Scand. *kv* = *hw* § 330, 3.

§ 393. Scand. *t* = *t* §§ 245, 250.

§ 394. Scand. *d*.

Scand. *d* = 1. *d* §§ 256, 259, 1.

= 2. *ɖ* before *r* and *ɔr* § 285 Note, 287, 289, 2.

§ 395. Scand. *þ*.

Scand. *þ* = 1. *þ* § 290, 2.

= 2. *ð* § 291, 2.

= 3. *d* medially § 259, 2.

§ 396. Scand. *l* = *l* § 262, 1, 264.

§ 397. Scand. *hl* = *l* § 262, 2.

§ 398. Scand. *n*.

Scand. *n* = 1. *n* §§ 268, 271.  
 = 2. *m* after *f* § 324, 4 Note.

§ 399. Scand. *r*.

Scand. *r* = 1. *r* §§ 277, 281.  
 = 2. *ʀ* after *t*, *d*.

§ 400. Scand. *s*.

Scand. *s* = 1. *s* § 292, 2, 295.  
 = 2. *z* medially, when originally intervocalic  
 § 303.

§ 401. Scand. *p*.

Scand. *p* = 1. *p* §§ 317, 2, 318, 2.  
 = 2. *pp* < *b* § 322.

§ 402. Scand. *b* = *b* §§ 319, 2, 320, 2.

§ 403. Scand. *f*.

Scand. *f* = 1. *f* §§ 328, 2, 327 Note.  
 = 2. *v* medially § 330, 2.

§ 404. Scand. *v* = *w* §§ 332, 2.

§ 405. Scand. *hw* = *w* § 332, 3.

§ 406. Scand. *m* = *m* §§ 323, 2, 324, 2.

§ 407. Scand. *h* = *h* § 334, 2.

III. OFrench and Anglo-Norman — Kendal.

§ 408. OFr. *c*.

OFr. *c* = 1. *k* before back vowels §§ 214.  
 = 2. *s* before front vowels.  
 = 3. *g* medially § 232.

*sq*, *sc* = 4. *sk* §§ 234, 237.

*qu* = 5. *hw* § 331, 4.

OFr. *cu* = 6. *tw* §§ 247.

*ch*, *c* = 7. *tf* § 336, 3.

§ 409. OFr. *g* = *g* § 225, 231.

§ 410. ANorm. *ch* = *tf* § 335, 2.

§ 411. ANorm. *g* + *j*.

ANorm. *g* + *j* = 1. *dž* § 337.

= 2. *f* § 316.

§ 412. OFr. *t*.

OFr. *t* = 1. *t* §§ 246, 251.

= 2. *t* before or after *r* and *or* § 284.

= 3. *d* § 262, 2.

§ 413. OFr. *d*.

OFr. *d* = 1. *d* §§ 257, 260, 1.

*dž* = 2. *dž* medially § 337, 2.

§ 414. OFr. *n* = *n* § 269, 272.

§ 415. OFr. *r*.

OFr. *r* = 1. *r* §§ 278, 1, 282.

= 2. *r* after *t*.

§ 416. OFr. *s*.

OFr. *s* = 1. *s* § 292, 3.

= 2. *z* medially § 304.

= 3. *f* § 310.

*ss* = 4. *đ* § 288.

§ 417. OFr. *p* = *p* §§ 317, 3, 318, 3.

§ 418. OFr. *b* = *b* §§ 319, 3, 320, 3.

§ 419. OFr. *f* = *f* §§ 325, 3, 327 Note.

§ 420. OFr. *v*.

OFr. *v* = 1. *v* §§ 329, 339, 3.

= 2. *w* § 332, 4.

- § 421. OFr. *m* = *m* §§ 323, 3, 324, 3.  
 § 422. OFr. *h* = *h* § 334, 3.

#### IV. Celtic — Kendal.

- § 423. Celtic *c* = *k* §§ 215, 220.  
 § 424. Celtic *g* = *g* § 226.  
 § 425. Celtic *t* = *t* § 252.  
 § 426. Celtic *r* = *r* §§ 279, 283.  
 § 427. Celtic *b* = *b* §§ 319, 4, 320, 4.  
 § 428. Celtic *f* = *f* § 325, 4.  
 § 429. Celtic *chw* = *hw* § 331, 5.

## Chapter VIII.

### Outlines of the Accidence of the Kendal Dialect.

§ 430. The Kendal dialect has preserved relatively few of the older inflections, its condition in this respect being similar to that of Polite English.

#### Nouns.

§ 431. These have a singular and plural, the latter being marked usually by the termination *z*. Modern Kendal has practically speaking but two cases, the nominative and the genitive. The former has also the functions of the older accusative and dative. The nominative (with the functions of accusative and dative) is uninflected, case relationships being expressed by the relative position

of the words in question. E. g. 'gīv kat sūm mīlk' where *kat* is dative 'rīōtf mī fadər ə kup', where *mī fadər* is dative. Often the relationship is expressed by the preposition *tə*. *təl* as, 'sēnd sūm mīōt tət mēn it hē'. The genitive is expressed by the addition of *-z* (at times *-əz*, *-s*), OE. *-es*, as 'ə manz laif', 'kūt ut fīfəz gīlz'. The *-r*-nouns as a rule form their genitive without *-z*, as 'hər fadər dīūr', cf. ME. *fader* (gen.) Ferumbras 1351. 'hīz mūdər āld bliū bənət', cf. ME. on his moder knē CM. 11681. 'mī brūdər kūōt', cf. ME. broðer Laȝ. 6741. In a few cases an uninflected genitive occurs with other nouns as 'dæg mūdər', 'kat līg'. Here the absence of *-z* is perhaps due to the analogy of the *-r*-stems.

The genitive can also be expressed by the preposition *əv*, *ə*, as 'tanl ət dīūr'.

The partitive use of the genitive is also expressed by *əv*, *ə*, 'ə pūnd ə tētīz', 'ən ŋuns ə bakə'.

§ 432. The plural is usually formed by the addition of *-z* (at times *-əz*, *-s*) to the stem, as *dəgz*, *hōz*, *ratūz*, *rəfəz*, *fīfəz*, *kats*, *rīəps*. Nouns ending in *f*, *s* voice the consonant before *z* in the plural as *līof*, *līōvz*, *lōf*, *lōvz*, *kōf*, *kōvz*, *hūus*, *hūuzəz*. *būus* sb. cowstall, seems to have no plural.

§ 433. The Kendal dialect has the following Umlaut plurals — e. g. *mēn*, *gīs*, *tīp*, *kai*, *lais*, *mais*. There are only two *-n* plurals in Kendal; *ēn* sb. eyes and \**fūun* sb. shoes, the latter of which is now obsolete, its place being taken by *fuuz*. The *-r* pl. \**fīlōr* is unknown, its place being taken by *barūz*. A few nouns originally neuter, have the same form for singular as plural — e. g. *fīp* pl. *fīp*, *dīər* pl. *dīər*, *swain* pl. *swain*. The latter, however, seems to be generally used in the singular as — 'ə gərt big waləpīn

*swain*?. The word *bīast* sb. beast has the plural *bīas* used collectively.

Nouns expressing weight or measure usually have no plural as, '*tū pūnd ə mīəl*'. But those expressing time or space seem to have a plural as, *ʃrē jīz*, *ēt mūnʃs*. A few nouns are only used in the plural as *ʃīdərz*, *tayz*.

### Adjectives.

§ 434. The adjective remains uninflected both in singular and plural.

Many new adjectives have been formed in the dialect by the addition of *-li* (OE. *lic*) to ME. adjectives. These correspond sometimes, but not always, to the adjectives in *-ish* of Polite English. Examples are — *brūnli*, *ūldli*, *dərtli*, *kwīərli*, *wēli*.

The only adjective in *isc* seems to be *walʃ* insipid, tasteless, for OE. \**walhisē*, ME. \**wallisich*, cf. Lonsdale Dial. *wallaish*.

§ 435. Adjectives are compared by the addition of *-ər*, *-əst* (OE. *-ra*, *-ost*), as *hārd*, *hārdər*, *hārdəst*. The unlauted comparatives and superlatives have passed over into the *-ra*, *-ost* type; hence *lay*, *layər*, *layəst*, instead of *lay*, \**lēyər*, \**lēyəst*.

The following adjectives take positive, comparative, and superlative, from different stems —

*bad*, *wār*, *wārst*.

*fār*, *fārdər*, *fārdəst*.

*gud*, *bēdər*, *bēst*.

*lail*, *līəs*, *līəst*.

*mītf*, *mīər*, *mīəst*.

*nīər*, *nīədər*, *nīədəst*.

## Numerals.

§ 436. The Kendal dialect has the following cardinal numerals, which are indeclinable — *jā* (*jan*), *tju* (\**twiə* obsolete), *pr̄i*, *fauər*, *faiu*, *siks*, *sebm̄*, *ēt*, *nain*, *tɛn*, *ələbm̄*, *twɛlv*, *þɔrtin*, *fauətɪn*, *twenti*, *þɔrti*, *fauoti*, *fifti*, *seboṅti*, *hundred*, *þuuznd*.

§ 437. The ordinals are — *fərst*, *seknd*, *þɔrd*, *fauərþ*, *fift*, *siksþ*, *seboṅþ*, *ɛtþ*, *nainþ*, *tɛnþ*, *twɛntiəþ*, *hundredþ*. The distributives are 'jan bi jan', 'tju bi tju', 'pr̄i ət jū taim' or 'pr̄i ət ə taim' etc.

The multiplicatives are 'jans,' 'twais,' 'pr̄i taimz,' 'biəþ taimz' etc.

## The Definite Article.

§ 438. This is expressed in Kendal by what is probably a remnant of the neut. pron. dat. viz. *-t*. It is lost before the stops *k*, *g*, *t*, *d*, *p*, *b*; its place being taken by a more emphatic pronunciation of the consonant with possible slight glottal closure. (Denoted in the specimens by the accent' being inserted just before the consonant thus stressed.) Before *l*, *r*, *s*, *m*, *n*, *hw* and *w* it is sounded, but seems to be generally silent before *sk*, *st*, *sp*, *sm*, *sn*, as 'snā kumz dɪun varə hwaɪətli,' 'skai liuks tərbl blak tə nɪt'. *h* is generally dropped after it, as 'tamər' 'the hammer'.

§ 439. When however the article is preceded by the prepositions *bi*, *i*, *intə*; *ontə*, *tə ə* (*əv*) all of which end in vowels, the 't' is preserved, no matter what consonant follows, as — 'həd i t bi t 'tɪp,' 'gā intə hɪus,' 'a went ontət brɪg'. 'gɪv sumət tət lad ən lɛt i m gay əwɛ'. 'az bi gān tət taun it mɔrniŋ,' 'tak ə hiər ət dɔg ət biət jə'. Examples of the treatment of the article are — 'kats tərbl frɛskɪ tɔnɪt,' 'gɪs iz ɔnt pɔnd,' 'dɔg lɛ dɪun əfuər tfaɪs,' 'pɔdɪf hɛz mɔ sət



*int,* 't laudz mī ān,' 't sā izyt auə farp,' 't wamps hez iŋt ot rasbərɪz,' 'əpn tubŋ diuər ən st̄ if tm̄əts red̄i'.

§ 440. The indefinite article is expressed by ə, ən, the former before consonants and h, the latter before vowels. E. g. ə pig, ə hylət, ən apl. The negative indefinite article is n̄ɪn as 'n̄ɪn ən əm əd kym', 'n̄ɪn gɛ mi n̄ɪə ansə'. The adjective corresponding to n̄ɪn is n̄ɪə as 'av n̄ɪə bras tə war ən ði'.

The indefinite numerals are ̄o, mɛn̄i, fiu; əd, a large number is expressed by 'ə gɛə fiu', 'ə lət', 'ə tərbl̄ mən̄'. Gɛə fiu denotes very few.

### Pronouns.

§ 441. The Kendal dialect has the following pronouns —

That of the first person is nominative ai (stressed form), a (secondary form), ə (unstressed form) which are used as follows —

'aiz gān nət ðyu', 'a huəp jəl kym əgɛn', 'mán ə kym in?'

The accusative and dative to this pronoun are mi, m̄i, mə, which are used in the same way as the nominative as — 'it s̄mz tə m̄i, jid bɛtər ə stəpt ət h̄əm', 'ḡi m̄i ðat pl̄iət h̄ɛr', 'hwat h̄ɛztə braut mə?'

The plural is wi, w̄i, accusative and dative us, əs as, 'wi f̄ɪpk̄ jid bɛtər nət', 'w̄i w̄əkt̄ ət w̄ɛ tə Sɛbər', 'ɛks us əbɪut̄ ɪt nət h̄ɪm', 'tɛl əs hwat̄ j̄i f̄ɪpk̄ ət'.

The accusative is used for the nominative in the phrases 'its m̄i', 'us ət nāz im' (also 'wi ət nāz im', see § 482).

§ 442. That of the second person is nominative ðyu (stressed form), ðy (secondary form), tə (unstressed form), which are used as follows: — 'ðyu mun̄ diū it nət m̄i', 'ðy sɛz ðyɪz bin̄ bɪt̄ a dōnt̄ nā hwɛdər ðy hez'.

*Tə*, the unstressed form is only used after verbs as  
 'hez-tə bɪn d̪ɛm biəz ɥp jɪt?' 'wiltə kʊm ɪn?'

The accusative and dative of this pronoun are *ði*, *ɟi*,  
*ðə* which are used as follows 'a didɪt eks *ði*, həd *ɟi* nɔiz',  
 'al *gi* *ðə* sɪf ə wəlɔpɪn ɪf *ðɥ* dʏzɪt lɪg hɪcaɪt'.

The plural of this pronoun is *ji*, *jɟi*, accusative and  
 dative *jə* as 'jɪ *ɟɪ*ɣk az ray bʏt apɪ az nət sə fər ɥt', 'jɪ na,  
 last taim a sed jɪ mud diu *ɟis*ɪz', 'a tɛl *jə* wat *jɟd* beɔr bi  
 kɪɔrfʏl'.

Note. *ji*, *jə* is often used in place of the singular to people  
 with whom the speaker is not quite so familiar as his own family.

When the neut. demonstrative pronoun 'it' follows immediately  
 after the personal pronouns *mə* *ðə*, the two coalesce giving *mət* *ðət*  
 as 'hez tə braut *mət*? nɪə av nət braut *ðət*'.

§ 443. The demonstrative pronoun of the third person  
 is — *hi* (*hi*), *si* (*si*), *it* with the accusative and dative *hɪm*,  
*hər*, *it* and the genitive *hiz*, *hər*, *it* as — 'hɪ kənt gā bət wi  
 kən', 'hɪ sed wi mʏd gā in', 'si wənts tə nət mi', 'sɪkɪ kʊm',  
 'it wɛnt dɪə ətə al əpɔdɪ'. 'Tɛl im av sɪn ɔr.' 'Brɪɥ it bak  
 wi *ɟi*.' 'Hiz suuz ɪz tɔrbɪ əld.' 'It fadər wɔz ə ɟɪpɔɟ.''

The plural of this pronoun is *ðɛ* (*ðɛ*, *ðə*), with accu-  
 sative, genitive, and dative *ðɛm*, *ðəm*, *əm*, the latter being  
 derived from ME. hem.

Examples are — 'a want tə bai t ɔrs bət *ðɛ* wɛnt sɛl it',  
 'brɪɥ əm huɛn *ðɛ* ɔr rɪdɪ', 'ðəl siɥli stɔp huail a ɟɪt *ðɪ*ɔr'.  
 'Tɛl *ðəm* tə kʊm nət tʏdər fɔk.' 'Of them' is expressed by  
*ən* *əm*, 'to them' by 'təl *əm*', 'with them' by 'wɪ *əm*', 'in them'  
 by 'in *əm*'.

§ 444. The reflexive pronouns are *mɪsɛl*, *ɟɪsɛl* and  
*jɔrsɛl*, *hɪzɛl*, *hɔrsɛl*, *ɪtsɛl*, pl. *ɥursɛlz*, *jɔrsɛlz*, *ðɔrsɛlz*. This  
 relation may also be expressed by the simple personal  
 pronoun, or by the demonstrative as — 'al ɪn gā ɛn lɪg

*mə dʏən.* 'Sit jə dʏən ən mek jərsəl ət hīəm.' 'Tel im tə wɛf im ɪt kɪtʃɪn.'

§ 445. The pronominal adjectives are *mɪ*, *ðɪ*, *hɪz*, *hər* *ɪt*, *ʏwər*, *jər* *ðər*, as '*mɪ faɔər sɛlt ə hīəl flək ə sɪp jɪstədi*', '*hɪz tɛtɪz ɔrnt wʏrɪp gɪtɪ ʏp bət ʏwər tɛtɪz ʏp ɔr bɛtər nə ðət!*' 'It *faɔər wɔz ə sɪp dɔg*'.

The independent possessives are *main*, *ðain*, *hɪz*, *hərz*, *ʏwərz* *jʏwərz*, *ðɛərz*.

§ 446. The other demonstrative pronouns in use in Kendal are —

*ðɪs*, pl. *ðɪz*, this.

*ðət*, pl. *ðər*, that.

*sɪk*, *sɪtʃ*, such.

*sɪəm*, same.

§ 447. The interrogative pronouns are

*hwɪə* who, gen. *hwɪəs*, dat. *hwɪə*.

*hwət* what.

*hwedər* which of two.

### Relative Pronouns.

§ 448. *who* is unknown in Kendal, its place being taken always by 'ət' as '*Him ət dʏsnt gɪt ʏp in ə mɔrnɪŋ wɪl nɪvə gɪt twark dɪən*'.

### The Verb.

§ 449. There are three classes of verbs in the Kendal dialect — strong (*ie*-Ablaut), reduplicating, and weak. Of these the weak are most numerous, the strong and reduplicating types being remnants from an older stage of the dialect.

## Conjugation.

§ 450. The verb possesses a simple present and preterite, formed on lines analogous to what happens in Polite English.

The present continuous, future, perfect, and pluperfect are compound tenses.

The imperative on the other hand is simple, but the subjunctive is compound.

§ 451. Paradigm of the verb *to kym*.

## Present tense.

|                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>a kym,</i>    | <i>wī kymz (kym).</i> |
| <i>ḏyū kymz,</i> | <i>jī kym.</i>        |
| <i>hī kymz,</i>  | <i>ḏē kymz.</i>       |

## Preterite.

|                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| <i>a kōm,</i>   | <i>wī kōm.</i> |
| <i>ḏyū kōm,</i> | <i>jī kōm.</i> |
| <i>hī kōm,</i>  | <i>ḏē kōm.</i> |

§ 452. The present continuous is *az kymən*, the future *al kum*, *asł kym*, the perfect *av kymt*, the pluperfect *ad kymt*. The subjunctive is *a mē kym* (pres.), *a myd kym* (preterite), *a wad ə kymt*, *a myd ə kymt*, (perfect). The imperative is *kym*, pl. *kym* — *let im kym* — *let əm kym*.

§ 453. The present participle is *kymən*, the past participle *kymt*. Most strong verbs have the past participle in *-n*, e. g. *borə*, *worn*, *brəkə*. The infinitive is *kym*.

§ 454. The verb *to bī* is conjugated as follows —

## Present.

|                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| <i>am, az.</i>      | <i>wī ər, wīər.</i> |
| <i>ḏyūiz, ḏyūz.</i> | <i>jī ər, jīər.</i> |
| <i>hī iz, hīz.</i>  | <i>ḏē ər, ḏēər.</i> |

Preterite.

|                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>a waz</i> or <i>wəz</i> ,   | <i>wī wār</i> or <i>wər</i> . |
| <i>ðyu waz</i> or <i>wəz</i> , | <i>jī wār</i> or <i>wər</i> . |
| <i>hī waz</i> or <i>wəz</i> ,  | <i>ðē wār</i> or <i>wər</i> . |

The future is *asl bī*, or *al bī*, the perfect *av bīn*, the pluperfect *ad bīn*, imperative *bī*, *bī(jə)*, *let əm bī*. The subjunctive mood is formed as in *kym*.

The present participle is *bījn*, the past *bīn*, infinitive *bi*, *bī*.

§ 455. The verb 'tə hēv' is conjugated as follows: —

Present.

|                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>a hēv</i> , <i>av</i> .     | <i>wī hēv</i> , <i>wīv</i> . |
| <i>ðyu hēz</i> , <i>ðyuz</i> . | <i>jī hēv</i> , <i>jīv</i> . |
| <i>hī hēz</i> , <i>hīz</i> .   | <i>ðē hēv</i> , <i>ðēv</i> . |

Preterite.

|                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>a hēd</i> , <i>ad</i> .     | <i>wī hed</i> , <i>wīd</i> . |
| <i>ðyu hēd</i> , <i>ðyud</i> . | <i>jī hed</i> , <i>jīd</i> . |
| <i>hi hēd</i> , <i>hīd</i> .   | <i>ðē hed</i> , <i>ðēd</i> . |

The imperative is *hēv*. In the future *hēv* sometimes becomes *ə*, as 'asl ə naut ətə tə dīy wi ət'. The present participle is *hēvīn*, the past *hēd*.

Strong (Ablaut) Verbs.

§ 456. Of these there are six classes in the Kendal dialect, corresponding to six Gmc. classes of Ablaut (see Sievers Ags. Gr.<sup>3</sup>, § 381 ff.). In many cases verbs have been transferred from one class to another. In others they have become weak.

§ 457. First Class (Gmc. *ī*, *ai*, *i*, *i*).

*bait*, *bīət*, *bītn*, bite.

*ḍraiv, ḍriṽ, ḍraṽn*, drive.

*raid, riḍ, riḍn*, ride.

*haid, hiḍ, hiḍn*, hide.

§ 458. Second Class (Gmc. *eu, au, u, o*).

*fai, fiu, flōn*, vb. fly.

*friz, friḗz, frozn*, vb. freeze.

*krīp, krīḗp, krḗpn*, vb. creep.

Note. *tīuz*, originally strong has become weak.

§ 459. Third Class (Gmc. *i, a, u, o(u)*).

I. nasal + cons.

*bīnd, band, bṽn(d)*, bind.

*ḍriṽk, ḍraiṽk, ḍriṽkn*, drink.

*fīnd, fan(d), fṽn(d)*, find.

*klīm, klam, klṽm*, climb.

or *klimt, klimt*.

*sīp, say, sṽp*, sing.

*frīṽk, fraṽk, fraṽkn*, shrink.

II. *l* + cons.

The three verbs originally belonging here, *hēlp, mīlk, swalo* have become weak.

III. *r, h* + cons.

*bīrst, brast, brḗsn*, burst.

*fait, faut, fight*.

*rēn, ran, ren*, run.

*þrest, þrast, þresn*, thrust.

§ 460. Fourth Class (Gmc. *e, a, ā, o*).

*bīḗr, biḗr, bḗrn*, bear.

*brēk, brak, brḗkn*, break.

*kṽm, kḗm, kṽmt*, come.

*stīḗl, stiḗl, staun*, steal.

Note. \**fior* is not in use in Kendal, only the p. p. *forn* being used. *kut*, originally weak, now belongs here, e. g. *kut*, *kət*, *kutn*.

§ 461. Fifth Class (Gmc. *e*, *a*, *ē*, *e*).

*it*, *et*, *etn*, eat.

*gīt*, *gat*, *gītṅ*, get.

*giv*, *gev*, or *ge*, *gin*, give.

*sīt*, *sat*, *sītṅ*, sit.

*trəd*, *trīəd*, *trədṅ*, tread.

*līg*, *lē*, *lēn*, lie.

*sī*, *sā*, *sīn*, see.

§ 462. Sixth Class (Gmc. *a*, *ō*, *ō*, *a*).

*drā*, *drīy*, *drān*, draw.

*grīov*, *grīov*, *grōvṅ*, dig (peats).

*stand*, *stīəd*, *stīdṅ*, stand.

*swīər*, *swīar*, *swōrn*, swear.

Note. The following verbs originally strong have become weak — *bīək* bake, *laf* laugh, *wef* wash, *waks* grow, wax.

§ 463. The Kendal dialect contains also the following originally reduplicating verbs —

*blā*, *blīy*, *blān*, blow.

*fō*, *fēl*, fall.

*hōd*, *hēld*, *hōdṅ*, hold.

*kra*, *kriy*, *krān*, crow.

*mā*, *miy*, *mān*, mow.

*prā*, *prīy*, *prān*, throw.

### Weak Verbs.

§ 464. The Kendal dialect has three classes of weak verbs, which may be arranged as follows —

1. Verbs ending in a nasal + back cons., which originally formed their preterites by the addition of *-ta* to



Gmc. \**vχ*, as for example OE. *þyncan þuhte*. These are but sparsely represented in Kendal.

2. Verbs ending in *t*, *d*, which form their preterite by the addition of *æd* or *id*.

3. Verbs ending in a vowel or any consonant but *t*, *d*.

§ 465. First Class.

*bai*, *baut*, *baut*, vb. buy.

*brīy*, *braut*, *braut*, vb. bring.

*þīyk*, *þaut*, *þaut*, vb. think.

§ 466. Second Class.

*driæd*, *driædid*, *driædid*, dread.

*dꝛyut*, *dꝛyutid*, *dꝛyutid*, doubt.

*grꝛnt*, *grꝛntid*, *grꝛntid*, grunt.

*skōd*, *skōdid*, *skōdid*, scald.

*snært*, *snærtid*, *snærtid*, snort.

Note. Verbs ending in *nd*, *ld*, make their preterites and past participles in *nt* as *bænd*, *bænt*, *bænt*, *bīld*, *bīlt*, *bīlt*.

§ 467. Third Class.

*ā*, *ād*, *ād*, owe.

*hīær*, *hard*, *hard*, hear.

*katf*, *katf*, *katf*, catch.

*liuk*, *liukt*, *liukt*, look.

*liv*, *livt*, *livt*, live.

*sēl*, *sēlt*, *sēlt*, sell.

*skēl*, *skēld*, *skēld*, scatter.

*fain*, *faind*, *faind*, shine.

Note. The older preterites \**sāld*, *tāld*, have been supplanted by forms borrowed from the present.

§ 468. Preterite-Present Verbs.

*dar*, *dꝛyst*, dare.

*kan*, *kꝛyd*, can.

*mē*, *mȳd*, may.

*mȳn*, *mȳd*, must.

*sal*, *sȳd*, shall.

§ 469. The following verbs form their tenses from different stems —

*am*, *wəz*, *bīn*, be.

*gay* }  
*gā* } *went*, *gān*, go.

### Adverbs.

§ 470. These are formed in various ways. Most are the normal developments of OE. adverbs, though some are new formations. There are no adverbs in *-li* as in Polite English, with the exception of *hōdnli* = continually.

They are divided into four classes according as they denote time, place, manner, or measure.

#### § 471. Adverbs of time.

*īvər* ever, *jans* once, *jīstədi* yesterday, *jit* yet, *nīvər* never, *nȳu* now, *sīən* soon, *tȳdədē* the other day, *tədē* to-day, *təmȳərən* to-morrow, *tənīt* to-night, *hwailz* at times, *əgēn* again  
*steftə* after.

#### § 472. Of Place.

*bak* back, *bīhīnt* behind, *dȳun* down, *ēbm* direct, straight, *fərət* forward, *hīəm* home, *hīər* here, *jəndə* yonder, *sȳmwar* somewhere, *ðīər* there, *hwar* where, *əwē* away, *ȳt ə gīət* out of the way.

#### § 473. Of Manner.

*ai* yes, *apn* perhaps, *fast* fast, *hōdnli* continually, *hȳu* how, *nīə* no, *rīt* right, *ray* wrong, *sīə* so, *slā* slow, *valaik* probably, *wīl* well.

## § 474. Of Measure.

*aus* over, too, *hōf* half, *kwait* quite, *lail* little, *witf* much, *tərb!* very, remarkably, *varə* very, *əmyf* enough.

## Prepositions.

§ 475. The Kendal dialect possesses the following —  
*aus* over, *bi* by, *bihint* behind, *dun* down, *eftər* after, *fər*,  
*fə* for, *frē*, *frə* from, *i*, *in* in, *ən* on, *tul*, *təl*, *tə* to, *undər*  
under, *up* up, *ut* out, *wci*, *wi* with, *prū* through, *əbun*  
above, *əbut* about, *əbuv* above, *əfūr* before, *əgēn* against,  
*əmap* among, *əstjad ə* instead of, *ət* at, *ətwīn* between, *əv*, *ə* of.

## Conjunctions.

§ 476. The Kendal dialect possesses the following conjunctions —

## 1. Coordinate.

*bət* but, *ēls* else, *fər*, *fə* for, *jīt* yet, *ən* and, *ər* or, *hyu*  
how, *səpuz* suppose.

## 2. Subordinate.

*bikəs* because, *fər*, *fə* for, *sə* so, *hwēn* when, *hwədər*  
whether, *hwail* while, until, *ət* that.

## § 477. Interjections.

## 1. Of Joy, Excitement etc.

*ē*, *hyrā*, *ō*.

## 2. Of Pain, Weariness etc.

*au*, *djormi*, *ō*, *yu*.

## 3. Of Surprise.

*baidziy*, *ē* lord, *tōvīnz*, *ō*, *nē*, *sik-māpmənt*, *hwat*.

## 4. Of Aversion.

*fə* *fam*, *gīt* *əwē*.

## 5. Of Protestation.

*hwat̃və, nē, lrd.*

## 6. Exclamations of various kinds.

*hai, hē, hō, liuk, sī, wīl dīon, hwīst.*

## Chapter IX.

### The Sentence.

§ 478. The order of words in a Kendal sentence is much the same as in Polite English. In the ordinary type of sentence the subject comes first, the predicate follows and the object comes last, e. g. 't mais hez it̃ ə hīəl lōf ə brīəd', 'bird flīy rit auə uuər hīədz', 'ə priu ə stīon intət waʔər'. The dative, when simply a remnant of the older dative, precedes the accusative, as 'gī mī ə sup ə waʔər', 'həz-tə gīn im aul', but when the relation is expressed by *tə*, the accusative comes first, e. g. 'gīv sūm milk tət kat'. The genitive, when not introduced by *əv* or *ə*, also precedes the accusative, e. g. 'Hər faʔər diuər', 'mī mudər klūək', 'smīps hamer', but 'twenti-nainp ə mē', 'ə buɳf ə red flūuərz'.

The partitive genitive likewise follows the word expressing the relation. E. g. 'hōf ə pūnd ə buʔər', 'ə bīt ə mīət', 'ə skūər ə tēlīz'.

§ 479. Adjectives and participles used in the same manner, precede the noun they qualify as 'ə rad klūək, wī hwait ribənz'. 'ə wētli rīəd', 'ə gərt lələpīn dəg', 'ə ranīn strīom ə waʔər'.

When used predicatively they come third in the sentence as, 'its kwār tō hīor ov hīz gān əwē wīyūt kymən tō sī əs'.

§ 480. Adverbs as a rule precede the words they qualify as — 'az rēđor līt tō nīt'. 'Đis iz ə tərbł derti nīt'. 'Jor liəvīn əwə sīən'. But I have often heard 'hīvīn bak rēđor'.

§ 481. The verb under ordinary circumstances occupies the same place as in Polite English as — 'hi kymz ən gāz əz i plīəzəz'. 'Its nət rīt tō diy dat.' 'Wī Jaut ə kymən, būt twēđor wəz sīə derti, wī kydūt.' When the imperative mood is used, the verb comes first, the person being usually omitted — as 'gā yūt ən sarə 'kōvz', 'sīy əwē ən dōnt bī flēt ə mī', but 'lēt im gay if i wants tō'.

The present participle always follows the verb, as 'wi war tōkīn əbyūt jə, hwen jī kəm in'. 'Triəkl kəm ranīn dīyən twō.' The past participle is treated in the same way — as — 'đev kymt hīəm ət last', 'a gat krəpīn intəl ə hūəl'.

The infinitive is placed after the predicate unless it is used as the subject. E. g. 'Hīz gān tō sēl bīəs, fər wat ikn gīt' but 'Tō sē dat əd bi ə lē'.

§ 482. When used interrogatively the verb precedes its subject as 'iz-tō kymən?' 'dūz-tō pīyk az rīt?' 'did 'man sē sīə?'

Relative clauses are introduced by *ət*, as 'hīm ət līvz ə gūd laif, iz siyər tō liv wīl', 'wi ət nāz im' sē đats ə māymənt' or 'ys ət nāz' etc., 'wəz it hīm ət nəkt ət diuər?'

§ 483. Dependent relative clauses are also introduced by *ət* or by an ellipse when the person in question is the first as 'ə man ət a jūst tō nā up Teibə wē' or 'ə man a jūst' etc., but 'ən əld wymən ət nīt bupīp ə dē lay'.

§ 484. 'That' after verbs of saying, thinking, etc., is often omitted — as 'hī sēd wi myd in gā wi hīm', 'a bīyk app jor rīl', 'a nā hi faut i wōr kymōn'.

In interrogative sentences, where, *hwīo*, *hwāt*, *hwar*, etc. are used, the pronoun or adverb always comes first — as 'hwīo izt?' 'hwar hēd wi gītū tūl?' 'hwēn ər jō kymōn ɔgēn'?

§ 485. The order in a conditional sentence is the same as in Polite English as 'if ðu sēz ðat ðuuz ray', 'if i kōz hīor asl brēk iz nek fōr im', 'if ad ɔ faut i waznt kymīn a wadnt ɔ rīstīt ðat bīt ɔ mylū'.

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## Chapter X.

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### Specimens of the Kendal Dialect.

I was taking a walk close to my farmer friend's house and saw him working at his potatoe heap. I went up to him, and noticing that he had a gun under his arm, remarked "Have you been shooting this morning?"

#### I.

"Am dzūst flēin 'krāz. Ji nā hwēn 'kōrŋz kymōn up  
brīū 'grūnd laik nyū, dē kymz ɔn hauks it up wi ðor bīaks.

Sjō a gīt 'gūn ɔn hēv ɔ bay ət ɔm tō flē ɔm. Av bīn  
wētīn fōr ɔm ɔ tmōrniŋ, bāt hēvnt kīlt jan — ðor sō nāin.  
Ðor tōrbī kymīn iz krāz.

Hwail ɔ tūðōrz ər haukŋ ɔn prauən īntət grūnd, jan ər  
tū sīts it trītōps, ɔn watsɔz ɔn kōz ūt if ðɔz ɔnī dēndžōr.  
ɔn hwēn ðor ɔts fīdŋ ɔmay t'kōrŋ hēz itū ɔnyf, ðē gāz ɔn tāks



tudor plias for ðe mynd siuorli bi huyort jan mad piyk. Its olaz best if jan kan to liav a bard lign dīad en tfild, fo thwīk enz or tarbl flēt av a dīad en. A kydyt hit nīn en om ðis mornīn, sīa a kilt en āld blak heŋ en styk hār ðiar fār a flē krā. fīl mek kwait az gud a jan az enī a ðor.” “But what a waste!” “Nē Nē, wišl it tmūt fār yuor dīnā, en mak tflēkrā yut at skīn. Apn iŋl sarā as varā wil.”

## II.

ē ðor war sūm kwīar ad fōk, at jīust to liv yū Teibo wē, rit amay tŋelz. ðe selt a lok a sip frā taim to taim en wī baut a gūd fiu av om.

ðor waz en āld mān en iz waif en a fiu barnz. Jā ðe tlad heđ kynt tēl yuor plias abyt a sip a sūmōt a ðat mak, en az it waz omōst tē taim, a haut hi mynd az wil hev sūm az nēt. Hi waz sīn dyun bīt tīabl en a waz dzūst gān to lē 'klop huven i sprīad yut bīap hiz armz en seđ. “Nēor maind fō klop a klop fō mī. A want nīā klop atō. Az nēt a prūud ŋēlō.” Sīā hi dīd wīyut.

anudor dē huven tmīastor heđ sūm bīznas ðiar en aīd en prōmīst to gay to sī om, wi bīap set of to spend 'dē wi om. Ji nā iŋ tīak a laīl taim to gīt to Teibo bīt trēn, en ðen wīd kwait prī maīl to gay atōp a ðat. en huven wi gat ðiar ðor waz sīk a skraŋmēt en a hēbē gān en, at wī fearli wundert wat it waz a abyt — wi war kwait kapt! Bat wī fan at ðe war katŋīn tŋip iŋ kīŋn. Sīā wi nōkt en nōkt en nōkt, en at lašt tūld wūmōn let as iŋ — en siuorli a nīvā sū sitf a derti rūm i a mī borū dēz! Tīal plias waz blak, iŋvriŋiy lign haustrau, 'tīabl ont said, 'tŋēarz a brōkŋ or lign en ðor baks, jā bīt hīar, anudō bīt ðiar! A mynd tak mī bonot en klyok of, en huven ðe wār tīon of, naut ad sarā byt tlasaz mynd. trai om en — ai iŋvri jan en om!



an den dīnə kəm. Tāld wumən nājn et wi wər sīgər to kym, hēd pūt ə lēg ə mūtŋ ɪt ɥbŋ trit əfʊər ən kīpt ɪt rʏəstɪn hwail wi gat ðjər, ən ðat wəz ɔməst nīən!

əv kuərs ɪt wəz əz tɔf əz hən mīət, bot sɪ kīpt prədʊt wi ə fʏərək to sɪ ɪf ɪt wəz dīən "Rjəts hāld! a dīŋ laik ə bit ə mīət." Imjəstər hēd gān ɥt wi ə frand dʒʏst əfʊər dīnə, ən tāld wumən paut et hɪd gān əwē fə gʏd ən sēd "Hwat! ɪf ad ə nān et hɪd bɪn gān əwē fər ɪz dīnə, a wadɥt ə rʏəstɪt ðat bɪt ə mūtŋ."

### III.

Jɪ nā ɥp Kəndl wē it āld dēz, sʏm et fək war ə gē bɪt kwjərə nər wat jan mʏd nɪt wi nʏwədēz.

Wɪ lɪt in ə nərə stauənli sʏt in mak əv ə dēl et strɛtst rɪt ɥp nərp Teibə wē, ən wənt dʏn sʏp ɔməst to Səbər. Klūəs to hwar ɥər farm lē, ðər lɪt sɪk ə kwjərli āld kʏpl, ən āld man et nīəm ə Wɪl ən ɪz waɪf Bələ.

Wɪl ɔ ləz wjər ən āld bəks hat, nə matər hwədər ɪt rēnd hēld ə snād, ai! hi ɔləz hēd ɪt wɪ him, ən ɪt wəz mərə laik ə laɪl tʃɪmlə gān əbʏt bɪ ɪtsəl nər aut əls et akŋ pɪjk ə. ē hwat! mənɪ ən mənɪ ə taim hɪz kʏnt ɪn ən sɪtŋ ɪzsel dʏn bɪt faɪər dʒʏst ɛbŋ ənənst mɪ əv ə nɪt, hwən tmɪsəs wəz dīən əd dʒəbz ər apŋ fɛtlɪn pɪz ɥp rədər, ən aid kʏnt in frət fɪldz.

Dʏn wənt ɪz hat, bɪ hɪz saɪd, ətəp et flɪgər ən ðən wi jʏst to hɛv sɪk ə krak əbʏt wədər, 'krəps, ənt lɪətəst nɪuz frə Kəndl, bot mɪəst əv ɔ — əbʏt āld taimz. Av ɔft hard ɪm tɛl et hʏu hwən Bələ ən ɪ war nəbət dʒʏst marɪt, ən ðēd gēə fɪr fək əbʏt 'plɪəs, et Wɪl hēd gɪtŋ ə gɔrt savadʒ dɔg to flē bəgəz ən ɔ sɪtʃ taglts əwē wi. Jā dē hi wəz gān to Kəndl tət markət ən lɛft Bələ ələn wi 'dɔg.

"Nʏu tak kɪr ən hwatɪvər ðʏu dʏz lɪəv 'dɔg ələn. ðʏ mōnt tʏtʃ ɪt.

*If it wants to kym in, let it kym in, an dont ða lig a hand ont."* Sja hi swjnd hiz wēz bēnast rjōd to Kendl.

*Eftor id gan Belō began to work. si sarod thenz an pigz an did menj uðar ad dzobz at a nū naut abut. Nju 'dag lē dzust it diuorstjōd amakeli in or rjōd ez sī waz kymon in an ut, stō si þaut "Hwat al nīvō bj flēt bj aut sīk ez ðatuz, it muð gay ut o tugiðor, an ðen a sudnt bi fast wī it!"*

*Sja si gāt 'bizn an mīōd a bay at it. Bat 'dag djuund or, an mīōd or lig atp at fljuor fōr jvō sō lay. si djsnt stor a lim a diu aut els, si waz kwait kapt.*

*It waz gitj rjōðor līat huven Wjł gat hjom an huven i did git intot huus, i seð "Hwat a tēld ðj wat muð sjuorli hann if ðj mēðlt wī ðat dag. Ðu sud a left it aljōn!"*

*an hwat Belō waz rjēdi a kwjeli āld bōðj hōrsel. si jjuust to sē at sī gat sumot to it, huven sī waz hjuort, went to bēd ez sion ez jvōr it waz dark, an gat up it mōrnjn huven it waz lit, an sī waz fēoli waknt! Ai! an sīd njt bumpy an prau abut fōr jvōr an jvō!*

*Wjł waz olaz gōrnōn lajk, if aut went ray or þjyz dīdnt kwait plōz jm. If 'pīgz hed gitn kramlt ut at hulz or 'kai hed gitj þrijō a huol it hedz hīd sē "Dam ðō hwats to dōn tlaik a ðatuz fō! jan mōd mēk nīō dau atō wī sīk ez ðī." Ðen Belō wī or þjn swjōkjn āld wōis ad paip up "Waiō waiō Wjł, its nō gud atō i swjōrjn at om, if ðu wēnt mēnd hedzoz an mēk tuz sīō at ðe kānt git ut."*

*Jā dē Wjł waz gān to Kendl, an Bēlō wantjð sum aplz jvō sō. Bat hi wantjð a pīg an sum kljōz, an þaut a naut els nēðor. Sja si seð "Nju hwatjvō ðj dūz, dōnt fōgit to brjy ðor aplz at a tēlt ðō abut, frō Kendl." "Nē nē naut a ðat mak ! kym jntol uor huus. Asl brjy naut hjom nōbat a pīg an a pār a britsaz!"*

## IV.

*Its a tærb! lay taim sen ai wënt to skūl on þīnz hēz gītū a gud bīt altært az jan mæd sē. Itwæz a lay wē ðiær, bat of wi wënt i omæst o wēðærz, næt laik barnz nuuodēz æts flēt a katsīn ða dīæps a kæld, bikæs its a rēðær wēllī on a dærtī mærnīn! Wi wënt rīt sīæn, nīwær eftær ēt; fœr wid kwait þrī mail to gay — on wæn wid gītū to Liunz brīg, wi warūt sœ mīts az hōf wē ðiær. Bat hwats ðat tæl a skrau a barnz! Hwailz wi juust to gay rēðær pōpænli — næt sœ fast az wi sūd a dīæn, ær apn a lail on mūd hīy bak rēðær, æn tūðærz æd gay bak to lēt im. 'Bēnæst rīæd, az av sēd æfūær, wæz stræk auw Liunz Brīg æn ðæn tæt rīt. æn a kwīðli æld spæt 'brīg wæz. It wæz sœ naræ æt nœ kart i o Haugīl, Sēbær, a Teibæ, kūd a gītū auwt. It mūd siuæli a bīn mīæd æfūæ fœk niu hūy to bīld brīgz!*

*Hūy wi tīæbt clay þrīūt snā iν a kæld wīntær mærnæn, hwæn iνrī bīy æn branf fēærli hūy dūm wīt rag, æn jan kūdæt tēl hwat jan wæz wōkin æn. Jans a wæz gæn æn æfūæ tūðær pōpæn æbūt az lail barnz æft diu, hwæn a tūmīt slap auær hīæd fœræt iñtæl a lail gūtæ æt lē in yuær rīæd o kwæt wi snā, æn mī bīg brūðær hēd to kūm æn pūy mī yut. æn a bīg las æt juust to gā wī æs, kōd mī iνæ sīt f nīæmz æn sēd "ē ðūyæ naut nœbæt a lail maflīn æftær o ðūy iæ. Ðūyl nīvæ diu to gay æn wi ús, līkīn sik æn æbū æz ðū dūz. Ðūy mūn ga hīæm æn gīt sum drai klīæz æl æpæd tæ!"*

*Menī a taim wīy bīn līæt æt skūl, fræ watsīn tlail fitīnz æt ran hīær ðiær æn iνrī war iñ snā. Jan mūd olæz kæn 'bærdz bīt marks a ðær tīæz, mīær laik a fūærk wi þrī grēnz tælt nær aut æls a nā. Trabits æn hīærz mīæstli wënt prauīn þrīu tsnā rīt sīæn, omæst æfūær 'bærdz wær up vœlaik! Ai! hwat av næn æm bī fēær fræzæ to dīæp, pūær lail þīnz! Trabit fitīnz wær laik kat fitīnz fœr o twærīd, jan æbū ænænst tūðæ. wi ænūðær bīhīnt t fœrst tūy, æn rēðær ætwīn bīæp æn æm, wi apn t fæuærþ fūæt tæt*

rīt er tat left. en it wæz varo kwjor ot wen jan fōlōd om o lay wē, jan kumt tōl o plōs hwar o tfitinz stopt wīyut liōvin o sijnl trōs. Bat valaik trabīt hēd lōpn o bit, o purpōs tō madl jō, en wæz liōkin strek at jō friu tmjst.

## V.

o gud fiy barnz jūust tō dzojn us tydō said o Liunz Brig oz wi went tat skynl, apn fauortj ot taimz. T lasæz, mīost en om dēsant hwaiait laul hīyz wēnt strek dīor apn stopn tō gidōr ođ fluuærz i sūmā taim, er ppu æwē tljōvz frē o gūl fluuær tō sī hwat mak æv o luvō dō wō gūn tō gīt; 'tjyklōr tēljōr saudžōr sēljōr, rītsman pūorman begōman pīf'. Bat us ladz war o gēō bīt mēor lif nōr jan o dōr. Nju rīt dūyn i Haugil dō waz o tōrbļ kaykōrt āld felō ot kīpt o farm, en liōt dīor wī hīz waij, ot wæz valaik o marō fō hīm i kwōlōi wēz. Ji nā hī hēd olōz bīn o varō sōrlī bōdī, en nōbat grīy war oz i gat āldōr. æv kūōrs boiz er olōz up tō sūm māpmōnt er ydōr, en wi oft pōpt obyut en plēd triks en im, o purpōs tō plēg im. Den id kumt yut swōrīn ot hid diy o maks o hīyz tōl os, if i kūd nōbat gīt hāld en os. æwē wid ran quær tomūbagz sakn up en dūyn oz wi wēnt en hīm krīpīn oluy en sakīn iz fīst. Hi nīvō katst nīn en os, wi war sō lif en hīm sō hōrpīl. Av hārd sē ot jaus wōn plūquin 'plūy gut stēkt, en wadnt gay otō, sīō hi punst it rīt wīl wī hīz byut tō mēk it en liōmt hīzsēl fōr jvō sō lay eftōr.

anudō dē 'pīgz warnt dūyn džyust wat i wantīd, sīō hī gev om o gud punfīn wi hīz byuts en mīōl om skwēl, hwaīl tāld wūmōn pant hī mūd bi sīuōrlī gān tō kīl jvri jan en om.

Sīō yut fī kōm tō sī hwat 'skrau wōz o obyut, en sēd "If jō want tō kīl dōr pīgz al fēts jō o nauif!"

Bat hwēn wī hēd gītū tōt skynl wī satllt dūyn fēōrlī hwaiait, en mīōstlī dīd oz wi war tēlt. Wī larnī tō rīd rait en rakn



— *not varə mɪf ɛls. ɔ ɔər ət liɪt ɔwē frə Haugjil jɪust tə tak ɔər dɪnəs dɛst ʌp ɪ ɔər tɔmɪbagz ən hɪj 'bagz rɪt əlaj twō. Sʌm bærnz ɔft hɛd trɪɔkl paɪz ət ɔər nɪʊdɔrz hɛd hɪɔkt fər ɔm, ən 'trɪɔkl kəm ʌt ən ran dɪʌn twō, sɪə ət jan fɛəli klagd tʌl, ɪf jan nɔbət hɔnd ɔgɛn ɪt.*

## VI.

*Nɪʌ ɔpɪ jɪl hɪɪk ɛftə ɔ ɔ tɛlt jɪ tʌdɔ nɪt, ət wɪ nɪvər hɛd ɛnɪ halɪdɛz ɔtɔ, bət ɔats nɔt kwɪt trɪu hɪʌɪvər. Wɪ hɛd tʌʌ ɔ prɪ ɪt jɪər, bət nɔt hɔf sɔ mɛni əz bærnz gɪts nɪʊdɛz.*

*'Gɔrtɔst dɛ ɔv ɔ wɔz bærən-ʌt-dɛ — tʃɪft ɔ nɔvɛmbɔ. ɔɛn wɪ ɔlɔs tɪɔk gʌd kɪər tɔ gɪt tɔt skɪʌl rɪt sɪən, ən nɪɔbɔdɪ wɔz lɪɔt bət 'mɪɔstər. 'Bɪg lads jɪust tɔ gaj ɪn fɔrst ɔv ɔ, ɔɛn ʌs laɪl ɔns fɔlɔd ɛftər ɔm, ən ɔɛn wɪ klɔst 'dɪʌər tɔl ən bɔrd ɪt sɪə ət nɪɔbɔdɪ ət wɔz ʌt kʌd gɪt ɪn! Varə sɪən tɪmɔstər wɔd kʌm ən lɪft 'dɪʌsɛk, bət ɔat wɔz ɔ tɔ nɪɔ pʌrpɔs hɔwɪvɔ, sɪə hɪ lɪukt ɪn prɪu twɪndɔz əz ɪf ɪ wɔntɪd tɔ nā hɔwɪt wɔz gān ɔn. ɔɛn 'bɪgɔst ən 'bɔuldɔst ət lɔdz wɔd tɛl ɪm ɪf ɪ dɪdʌt gɪv ɔm ɔ halɪdɛ ɔɛd ran strɛk ɔwē. Sɪə hɪ prɔmɪst ən ɔtlast wɪ ɔpʌt dɪʌər. ɔv kɪərs hɪ wɔz əz fɛn tɔ gɪt ɔf wɔrk əz wɪ wɔr, fər ɪ laɪkt nɔut bɛtər nɔr tɔ gaj sɔmɔnfɪʃɪn ɪt Lɪʌn.*

*A nā wɪl ən ɔld sɔj ət bɪgɪnz —*

*“Rɪmɛmbɔ rɪmɛmbɔ tʃɪft ɔ Nɔvɛmbɔ*

*'Kɪj ən ɪz trɛn hɛd laɪk tɔ bɪ slɛn.”*

*Av fɔrgɪtɪ ɔt rɔst ɔnt, bət wɪ wɔr tɔrbl fɔnd ɔnt, ən jɪust tɔ sɪj ɪt ɔbʌt 'bærən-ʌt-dɛ.*

*Jɪ nā nɪʌ fɔk sɪmz tɔ hɛv hɔwɪt fɔgɪtɪ hɪʌ tɔ mak ɔ tɪʌn, jan nɪvɔ hɪz nɔut ət ɔ fɛər ɔr ət tʃɔrtʃ ɔr ɛnɪwɔr, ət sɪʌndz hɔf əz gʌd əz ʌvər ɔld nɔrɪ-kɪntrɪ tɪʌnz sɪf əz 'Djɔ kɛn Dʒɔn Pɪl' ɔr 'Mɔrɪlɪ dɔnst 'kwɛkəz wɔɪf' ɔr ɔut laɪk 'Hvɛn*

ðe maiti trumþæt sýundz' or eni o ðor grand āld tiunz. Ðoz naut bot lail biþs o falaldærmōnts — þiþz jan hīaz todē an fōgits to mōrō.

Tsēkūt taim at wi barð tmjæstōr ut wæz 'twēntijnainþ o mē. Ðen iwi jan on as hēd o jakbōb or lail biþ o jak on wi say "Jakbōb dē twēntijnainþ o mē, if jō dont gi as o halidē wil o ran wē."

Sīa wi gat onudō halidō. Bat wi niwō þaut sō miþf or it, or tfigit o nōwēmbō.

## VII.

### Tōmōs Wīlsn.

Tōmōs Wīlsn o butfō o mōri āld lad,  
 Hwēn hī kīlz o gūd sīþ, it mēks im fūl glad,  
 Hi kīps o gūd as, on ī fulz it rit wēl  
 on it kariz hīm — o hīz gūd mūtū to sēl.  
 Tami faldōrlārōlaudē!

It hēz tū gært hampōz, jan hīþz on itf said,  
 on o dōykī sō stray, it wōd fēōs wīnd or taid  
 on ðēar ðūz hī martf, sō nōbl on grand  
 It kariz iz mūtū þriu Haugil on Bland.

Jū fain sūmō mōrn i ðo mūþ o Džiulai  
 Tōmōs kūmz wi hīz mūtū on ēks as to bai  
 Hi sēz at its gūd — niwō beþō kē bi  
 on hīr iz o fain biþ o siuat fō ði.

Ðjōz Siuzn hīz waif sīz gītū kwait fat  
 Wi itn sīþ hēdz, bīsaid gīvīn tot kat.  
 si sēz to hēv o butfōz o varō gūd þiþ  
 Bīkōs si hēz ofn hōr pan fō to sliþ.

*Bat ðor iz ə mán i livz i Sebor tyun*  
*Hí butfəz ənd hāks ə hɪz mɪət up ən dɪʊn*  
*Hí kōz Təməs Wilsən ə tʃɪət ən ə nēv*  
*ət mɑrtfəz əbʊt wi hɪz dʊŋkɪ sə brēv.*

## VIII.

## Table of Bird Names in Use in the Kendal Dialect.

Note. Where K. is added after the name, it denotes that the word is in use in the immediate district of Kendal only and not at Sedbergh.

*Bęš* *buntin* K. *Emberiza Citrinella*.

*Bibibek* *Totanus Hypoleuca*.

*Blak* (also *Blakbord*) *Turdus Merula*.

*Blak-kap* K. *Parus Major*.

*Bliu-kap* K. P. *Cæruleus*.

*Btt-tjt* K. P. *Caudatus*.

*Bulflinj* *Pyrrhula Rubicilla*.

*Dabtjik* *Podiceps Minor*.

*Daup-krā* }  
*Dauk-krā* K. } *Corvus Cornix*.

*Divlin* *Cypselus Apus*.

*Dzami-krēn* K. }  
 — *lay-legz* K. } *Ardea Cinerea*.  
 — *lay-nek* }

*Dzini-redtēl* *Ruticilla Phænicura*.

*Felfā(r)* *Turdus Pilaris*.

*Gauldflij* *Fringilla Carduelis*.

*Grē-ljnat* F. *Cannabina*.

*Grmljnat* F. *Chloris*.

*Hak* *Falco* sp.

*Hędžsparə* *Accentor Modularius*.

*Hylət* *Surnium*, *Otus*, *Strix*.



- Kijfjfo* Alcedo Ispida.  
*Korn-krək* Ortygometra Crex.  
*Krā* Corvus sp.  
*Kyfo* Columba palumbus.  
*Magpai* }  
*Magi* K. } Pica Caudata.  
*Maləd* Anas Boschas.  
*Milər-pyım* Sylvia trochilus.  
*Mürbörd* Lagopus Scoticus.  
*Nit-häk* Caprimulgus Europæus.  
*Partridž* Perdix Cinereus.  
*Plučə* Charadrius Pluvialis.  
*Raitinlark* = *Bęşi Bųntin*.  
*Riyuuzl* Turdus Torquatus.  
*Rəbin* Erythacus Rubecula.  
*Skailərək* Alauda Cristata.  
*Snaiy* Gallago Media.  
*Sparə* Passer Domesticus.  
*Spyrk* Fringilla Cælebs.  
*Stjən-tsət* K. }  
     — *-tsək* } Saxicola CEnanthe.  
*Strjəmür* K. Sylvia Undata.  
*ſjıstə* Sturnus Vulgaris.  
*Tjılark* Anthus Pratensis.  
*Tjıt* Vanellus Cristatus.  
*Təmtjıt* Parus sp.  
*Tſjtı* Troglodytes Vulgaris.  
*prəs!* Turdus Musicus.  
*pryf* T. Viscivorus.  
*Watərkrə* Cinclus Aquaticus.  
*Wat:hən* Gallinula Chloropus.  
*Wjlıwagtəl* Motacilla Yarellii.

- Blīy* M. Campestris.  
*Jalə* M. Sulphurea.  
*Wīlīwīkət* K. Totanus Hypoleuca.  
*Wydkək* Scolopax Rusticola.

## IX.

## Table of Plant Names in Use in the Kendal Dialect.

- Bīānflūə* Bellis Perennis.  
*Brakŋ* 1. Pteris Aquilina, 2. any fern.  
*Brīəm* Sarothamnus Scoparius.  
*Brīər* Rubus Fruticosus.  
*Burdək* Arctium Lappa.  
*Dəḍərigərs* Briza Media.  
*Dəkŋ* Rumex sp.  
*Ēlər* Alnus Glutinosa.  
*Ēsp* Populus Tremula.  
*Ēf* Fraxinus Excelsior.  
*Fītf* Vicia sp.  
*Fūəlfīt* Tussilago farfara.  
*Grundsā* Senecio Jacobæa.  
*Gūl* Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.  
*Havər* Avena sp.  
*Həlin* Ilex aquifolium.  
*Īəstərledž* Polygonum Bistorta.  
*Jak* Quercus robur.  
*Kabīf* Cabbage.  
*Katlarks* Ranunculus Repens.  
*Kēf* Heracleum Sphondylium.  
*Klavə* Trifolium sp.  
*Krā-tīəz* Orchis Masculina etc.  
*Līy* Calluna Vulgaris.  
*Məs* any Muscineæ.

*Musfrøm* Agaricus.

*Ō nyt* Conopodium Denudatum.

*Netl* Urtica sp.

*Padəkstīəl* Agaricus sp.

*Rai* Secale Cereale.

*Ramps* Allium Ursinum.

*Rad fanks* Polygonum Persicaria.

*Slīə* Prunus Spinosa.

*Taim* Thymus Serpyllum.

*Tāimliy* Erica Cinerea.

*Wīlə* Salix sp.

*Hwīn* Ulex Europæus.

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## Glossary.

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The alphabetical order in the Glossary is:

*a, b (b), d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n (y) o, o, p, r, s, f, t, þ, ð, u, v, w, hw, z (z), (a), e (v).*

Note. Letters in brackets do not occur initially.

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
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| <p><i>a</i> pron. I.<br/> <i>ā</i> vb. owe § 65.<br/> <i>adl</i> vb. earn § 61.<br/> <i>ai</i> pron. I.<br/> <i>ai</i> interj. yes.<br/> <i>aīdl</i> adj. idle § 121.<br/> <i>aīs</i> sb. ice § 121.<br/> <i>aivī</i> sb. ivy § 121.<br/> <i>aīən</i> sb. iron § 121.<br/>       — adj. iron.<br/> <i>aks</i> sb. axe § 60.<br/> <i>āld</i> adj. old § 67.<br/> <i>altər</i> vb. alter § 62.<br/> <i>aləkə</i> sb. vinegar § 62.<br/> <i>am</i> vb. am.<br/> <i>ān</i> adj. own § 66.<br/>       — vb. own § 66.<br/> <i>antəz</i> conj. in case § 63 Note.<br/> <i>ayz</i> sb., pl. awns (of barley) § 63<br/>       Note.<br/> <i>apl</i> sb. apple § 60.<br/> <i>apn</i> conj. perhaps.<br/>       — <i>ark</i> see <i>mīəlark</i>.<br/> <i>arn</i> sb. arm § 60.<br/> <i>arə</i> sb. arrow § 60.</p> | <p><i>as-būərd</i> sb. box for keeping ashes<br/>       in §§ 70, 234.<br/> <i>ask</i> sb. newt § 60 Note.<br/> <i>asltinþ</i> molar tooth § 61.<br/> <i>asltiri</i> axletree § 60.<br/> <i>afəz</i> sb. ashes §§ 60, 234.<br/> <i>aul</i> sb. awl § 113.<br/> <i>aut</i> sb. anything § 114.<br/> <i>auə</i> 1. prep. over; 2. adv. too.<br/> <i>auəliuk</i> vb. overlook, pass by, miss.<br/> <br/> <i>bad</i> adj. bad § 64.<br/> <i>badlaik</i> adj. ugly § 64.<br/> <i>badli</i> adj. ill § 63.<br/> <i>badžər</i> sb. 1. small corn dealer<br/>       etc.; 2. badger § 62.<br/> <i>bag</i> sb. bag § 61.<br/> <i>bai</i> vb. buy § 124.<br/> <i>baivərd</i> sb. byword, saying § 124.<br/> <i>baid</i> vb. hide, wait § 121.<br/> <i>bait</i> vb. bite § 121.<br/> <i>bar</i> sb. bolt (for a door) § 62.<br/>       — vb. fasten (a door) § 62.<br/> <i>bargin</i> sb. bargain § 62.<br/> <i>bark</i> sb. bark.</p> |
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- barkt* sb. encrusted, of dirt etc. on the skin.  
*barn* sb. child § 60.  
*bārəl* sb. barrel § 62.  
*bas* sb. perch (*Perca fluviatilis*) §§ 60, 297.  
*bask* vb. bask § 61 Note.  
*bat* 1. sb. bat; 2. sb. stroke of a scythe § 62.  
*batjnz* sb. half thrashed corn § 62.  
*batf* sb. batch § 60.  
*bau* sb. bow (OE. *boza*) § 117.  
*bau* vb. bow.  
*baul* sb. bowl § 115 Note.  
*bauld* adj. bold § 115 Note.  
*baulstə* sb. bolster § 115.  
*baut* sb. bolt § 115.  
*bēd* sb. bed § 40.  
*bēk* sb. brook § 42.  
*bēlkər* sb. a huge ungainly object.  
*bēli* sb. belly § 42.  
*bēliz* sb. bellows.  
*bēlər* vb. bellow, roar.  
*bēnd* vb. bend § 43.  
*bēnf* sb. bench § 311.  
*bēnt* sb. bent grass.  
*bēyk* sb. bench §§ 43, 311.  
*bēri* sb. bury.  
*bērijn* sb. funeral.  
*betər* adj. better § 40.  
*betə(r)mər* adj. of a better kind or class, e. g. *betərmər hūuzəz*, *betərmər fōk*.  
*bētīn* sb. food by the way § 53.  
*bī* prep. by, adv. by.  
*bīgīn* vb. begin § 29.  
*bīhīnt* prep., adv. behind § 32.  
*bīkəs* conj. because.  
*bīld* vb. build.  
*bīlēy* vb. belong § 44.  
*bīl-hiuk* sb. billbook § 29.  
*bīnd* sb. bind § 32.  
*bīyk* sb. bench § 34.  
*biuk* sb. book § 102.  
*(tə)biut* adv. = so much money added to make the bargain correct, in the case of an exchange, to boot § 102.  
*bīznəs* sb. business § 36.  
*bīək* sb. beak § 136, III.  
 — vb. bake § 131.  
*bīəm* sb. beam § 137.  
*bīən* sb. bone § 134.  
*bīənfaiə* sb. bonfire § 134.  
*bīənfūə* sb. daisy (*Bellis perennis*) § 134.  
*bīərd* sb. beard § 131 Note.  
*bīəs* sb. pl. cattle § 136, III.  
*bīəst* sb. beast § 136, III.  
*bīət* vb. beat § 137.  
*bīəp* pron. both § 132.  
*bī* sb. bee.  
*bīhəiv* sb. beehive.  
*bīld* sb. shelter.  
 — adj. sheltered.  
*bīzm* sb. broom § 88.  
*blab* vb. blab, let out a secret § 62.  
*bladər* sb. noise § 62.  
 — vb. chatter.  
*blait* sb. blight.  
*blaið* adj. blithe [Not common — taken from Verse] § 121.  
*blakbəri* sb. blackberry.  
*blā* vb., sb. blow § 65.  
*blədər* sb. bladder § 45.  
*blēs* vb. bless § 40.  
*blēk* adj. deep golden yellow (of butter) § 53.  
*blēr* vb. roar § 52.  
*blēz* vb. blaze (rare) § 52.  
*blīnd* adj. blind § 32.  
*būlk* sb. bulk § 71.  
*būml* vb. hangle spoil § 77.  
*būmpgarn* sb. a coarse greasy yarn used for knitting § 77.  
*būndl* sb. bundle § 72.  
*būnf* sb. bunch § 73 Note.  
*būr* sb. burr § 71.

- burðok* sb. burdock § 71.  
*burn* vb. burn.  
*bush* sb. bush § 71 Note.  
*buta* sb. butter § 70.  
*bútafag* sb. slice of bread and butter § 307.  
*búu* sb. bough § 108.  
*búunplýu* a ploughing of land for a new tenant by neighbours and friends.  
*búus* sb. cowstall § 107, I.  
*búut* sb. boot § 107, I.  
*búrd* sb. board § 140, I.  
*búat* sb. boat § 142.  
*bakl* sb. buckle § 95.  
 — sb. good condition for work etc. § 95.  
*bær* sb. whirr rush, bang § 55 Note.  
*bærlær (aut)* one who hands round the drink at a sheep — shearing § 55, II.  
*dáb* vb. daub § 65.  
*dafl* vb. stun § 60.  
*daft* adj. senseless, foolish, daft § 60.  
*daik* sb. ditch § 121.  
*dān* sb. down (on a bird) § 69.  
*dænæt* sb. neerdoweel § 64.  
*dar* vb. dare § 60.  
*darlín* sb. darling § 60.  
*dauļi* adj. gloomy, melancholy § 117.  
*deç* vb. water § 31.  
*dē* sb. day § 51.  
*dēl* sb. dale § 52.  
*dēzd* adj. dazed, confused § 52, II.  
*dij* sb. noise § 35.  
*dif* sb. dish.  
*difklut* sb. dishcloth.  
*din* vb. do § 102.  
*dinær* sb. door.  
*dīad* adj. dead § 137.  
*dīaf* adj. deaf § 137.  
 — vb. deafen.  
*dīom* sb. dame § 133.  
*dīomskúul* sb. ladies school § 133.  
*dīð* sb. death § 137.  
*dī* vb. die § 93.  
*dīd* sb. deed § 92, II.  
*dōðar* vb. tremble, shiver § 86.  
*dōðz* vb. walk at a half run § 86.  
*dōg* sb. dog § 79.  
*dōk* vb. cut short § 79.  
*dōkŋ* sb. dock, Rumex § 79.  
*dōn* vb. don § 79.  
*dōn* sb. dawn § 98 Note.  
*dōnt* vb. indic. pres. don't.  
*qrā* vb. draw § 65.  
*qrablt* adj. wet, of clothes trailing in the mud § 90.  
*qrai* adj. dry.  
*qraiv* vb. drive § 121.  
*qrap* vb. drawl § 69.  
*qrī* adj. tedious, slow § 90.  
*qrīyk* vb. drink § 32.  
*qrīad* vb. dread § 135, I.  
*qrīam* vb. dream § 137.  
*qruf* vb. fall, of tears, of grease from a candle § 77.  
*qrūun* vb. drown § 109 Note.  
*qrūt* sb. drought § 249 Note.  
*qrūuzi* adj. drowsy § 111.  
*qrus* vb. dress § 57, II.  
*dūk* sb. duck § 76.  
*dūst* sb. dust § 76.  
 — vb., pret. to *dar*, see § 75, II.  
*dūuk* vb. dive § 111.  
*dūut* vb. doubt § 111 Note.  
*dūv* sb. dove § 76.  
*dwiņļ* vb. dwindle §§ 39, 333.  
*džakdā* sb. jackdaw § 62.  
*džamī layņek* sb. heron § 62.  
*džanæk* sb. honest, proper § 64.  
*džūst* adv. just.  
*ēbŋ* sb. disreputable, untidy looking person § 40.

- ębŋ* adv. straight, just, e. g. *liuk ębŋ ofŋor jō* § 40.  
*ędār* pro. either § 51.  
 — conj. either § 51.  
*ęftā* adv., prep. after § 42.  
*ęftōnġān* sb. afternoon § 42.  
*ęg* sb. egg § 41.  
*ęgskel* sb. eggshell § 41.  
*ęgōn* vb. incite § 41.  
*ęks* vb. ask § 47.  
*ęl* sb. ale § 52.  
*ęldġn* sb. fuel § 41.  
*ęlġn* (*āld ę.*) a cake similar to mince pie, made at Christmas.  
*ęlār* sb. alder § 40.  
*ęnd* sb. end § 43.  
*ęri* adj. fresh, windy § 52.  
*ęsp* sb. aspen § 42.  
*ęf* sb. ash-tree § 42.
- fađār* sb. father § 60.  
*fādār* adv. farther §§ 60, 68.  
*fādġ* sb. slow trot (also vh.) § 64.  
*fardġn* sb. farthing.  
*fafl* vb. waste time, trifle § 64.  
*faīār* sb. fire § 124.  
*fatalđarmānts* sb. rubbish, cheap knickknacks.  
*fāld* sb. farmyard § 67.  
*fālā* adj. fallow § 60.  
*fasŋ* vb. fasten § 60.  
*faf* vb., sb. trouble, bother § 64.  
*fat* sb. fat.  
 — adj. fat § 60 Note.  
*faūr* num. four.  
*fauētġn* num. fourteen.  
*fauētġ* num. forty.  
*fęđār* sb. feather § 40.  
*fęđart* adj. fledged § 40.  
*fęklās* adj. worthless, shiftless.  
*fęl* sb. fell, hill § 41.  
*fęlfū* sb. fieldfare.  
*fęlā* sb. fellow § 41.  
*fęn* adj. glad, delighted § 51.  
*fęnd* vb. provide for § 44.
- fēr* sb. fair.  
*fętl* *ŋp* get ready, prepare, put in order § 40.  
*fġdġ* vb. fidget § 39.  
*fġl* vb. fill § 36.  
*fġf* sb., vb. fish § 29.  
*fġhġk* sb. fishinghook § 138.  
*fġf* sb. vetch § 31.  
*fġu* adj. few.  
*fġās* sb. face § 133.  
*fġġnz* sb. tracks, footprints § 92 Note.  
*fġai* vb. fly.  
*fġait* vb. scold.  
*fġaks* sb. flax § 60.  
*fġātŋ* vb. flatter § 69.  
*fġau* adj. wild (of weather) § 117.  
*fġē* vb. scare § 53.  
*fġēġn* sb. scare § 53.  
*fġękrā* sb. scarecrow § 53.  
*fġel* sb. flail § 51 Note.  
*fġem* sb. flame § 52 Note.  
*fġēsōm* adj. terrifying § 53.  
*fġī* sb. fly § 90.  
*fġġk* sb. flitch § 29.  
*fġġkō(r)* vb. laugh heartily § 39.  
*fġġġ* vb. fling (rare) § 35.  
*fġġā* vb. flay.  
*fġġād* sb. flood § 138, I.  
*fġġk* sb. fluke (on sheep) § 138, I.  
*fġīt* sb. flight § 91.  
*fġōk* sb. flock § 79.  
*fġōks* sb. flocks for pillows § 79.  
*fġō* vb. flow § 98.  
*fġōġ* sb. aftermath § 86.  
*fġōks* sb. fox § 79.  
*fġōlā* vb. follow § 79.  
*fġōr* (*fō*) pret., conj. for § 79.  
*fġōrnġān* sb. forenoon § 82.  
*fġōrtnōt* sb. fortnight § 82.  
*fġōrāt* adv. forward § 82.  
*fġō* sb. foe § 97.  
*fġōm* sb., vb. foam (at the mouth) § 97.  
*\*fġōtār* vb. thrash barley (obsolete) § 100.



- \*fōtrīn aīn* sb. iron for thrashing barley (obsolete) § 100.  
*frap* vb. splutter, crack § 62.  
*fratf* vb. quarrel § 64.  
*frēm* vb. commence doing anything, make as if intending to do anything.  
*frjōt* vb. fret § 136.  
*frī* adj. free § 90.  
*frīn* vb. frighten § 91.  
*frand* sb. friend § 94.  
*fūn* sb. fun § 72 Note.  
*fūmat* sb. polecat § 111.  
*fūut* sb. foot § 107.  
*fūār* sb. furrow § 143.  
*fūard* sb. ford § 140, I.  
*\*fūareldaz* sb. forefathers (obsolete) § 140, II.  
*fūas* sb. waterfall § 140, II.
- gā* vb. go § 65.  
*gab* sb. talkativeness § 61.  
*gabf* vb. gabble § 61.  
*gadflī* sb. gadfly § 61.  
*gairvāsəm* adj. ravenous § 121.  
*gandrīn* sb. gander (rare), *stēg* is usually in use § 63.  
*gay* vb. = *gā* § 63.  
*gap* sb. gap § 61.  
*garu* sb. yarn § § 60, 222 Note.  
*gaurk(i)* sb. simpleton § 118.  
*gauld* sb. gold § 115.  
*gaun* sb. gown § 113.  
*gē* adj. gay, well, finely dressed § 52 Note.  
*gēm* game § 42.  
*gezlin* sb. gosling § 48.  
*gēə* adv. very § 139.  
*gīdār* vb. gather § 33 Note.  
*gīldart* sb. hair noose § 30.  
*gīt* vb. get § 33.  
*gīv* vb. give § 33.  
*gīəp* vb. gape § 132.  
*gīət* adv. in *nut ə gīət* = out of the way § 131.
- gīərlək* sb. crowbar § 131.  
*gīs* sb., pl. to *gīus* § 89.  
*glad* adj. glad § 69.  
*glaim* vb. look up § 121 Note.  
*glas* sb., adj. glass § 60.  
*glent* vb. glance, look at § 43 Note.  
*glēz* vb. make shine § 52.  
*glīsk* vb. shine forth, come out, of the sun § 29.  
*gləp* vb. stare § 79.  
*glūər* vb. stare, glower § 141, II.  
*gləmp* vb. sulk.  
*gləmpi* adj. sulky.  
*gof* sb. fool simpleton § 86.  
*gō* sb. gall §§ 96, 222 Note.  
*gōm* sb. good sense § 99.  
*gōst* sb. ghost § 97.  
*graik* sb. crack, fissure in a rock.  
*grē* adj. gray § 51.  
*grēdlī* adj. decent, proper etc. § 53.  
*grēn* sb. prong of a hay fork § 53.  
*grīən* vb. groan § 134.  
*grīəv* vb. dig (especially peats) § 131.  
*grīdī* adj. greedy § 92, I.  
*grīn* adj. green § 89.  
*grō* vb. grow § 98.  
*grūnd* sb. ground § 73.  
*grūndsā* sb. ragwort § 73.  
*grūnt* vb. grunt § 77.  
*grēnd* vb. grind § 58.  
*grēnstī* sb. grindstone § 58.  
*gūd* adj. good § 75, III.  
 — (*mīsel*) vb. am contented, e. g. *gūd đīsəl wi wat đūz gītī*, *đūul gīt nō mīər*; § 74, III.  
*gūdlak* adj. handsome § 75, III.  
*gūm* sb. gum (of teeth) § 75, III.  
*gūtər* sb. small ditch.  
*gūst* sb. gust § 71.  
*gūul* sb. margerite.  
*gūus* sb. goose § 106, I.  
*gərdl* sb. ring used in baking.  
*gərn* vb. 1. grumble, complain;  
 2. grin § 54.  
*gərs* sb. grass § 54.

*gort* adj. great § 56.

*gosl* sb. gristle § 54.

*gampfn* sb. sense.

(*kat*-)*hā* sb. hawthorn § 65.

*hag* vb. hew, cut § 60.

*hagl* vb. bungle, spoil § 60.

*hagwurm* sb. grasssnake §§ 61 or 64.

*hai* vb. hie § 124.

*haid* vb. hide § 124.

*hail* sb. hide (skin) § 124.

*hāld* sb. hold § 67.

*halidē* sb. holiday § 60 Note.

*hamər* sb. hammer § 63.

*hand* sb. hand § 63.

*hanfl* sb. handful § 63.

*hanl* sb. handle § 63.

*hant* vb. haunt § 63 Note.

*hank* sb. hank § 63 Note.

— vb. fasten § 63 Note.

*hankotsə(r)* sb. handkerchief § 63.

*hap* vb. fold, wrap § 61.

*happ* vb. happen § 61.

*hārkŋ* vb. listen § 68.

*hārvjst* sb. harvest § 68.

*harə* sb. harrow § 61.

*hastŋ* sb. hearth § 60 Note.

*hatak* sb. hattock, i. e. ten sheaves of corn. This word and number of sheaves is in use in Westmorland, 'stjuk' and twelve sheaves, in Cumberland § 60.

*hauk* vb. dig in, prod in § 120.

*hauud ɔn* vb. hound, on spur on § 112.

*haustrau* adv. topsy turvy § 120.

*havər* sb. oats § 61.

*havərbrjəd* sb. oatcake § 61.

*havərmiðl* sb. oatmeal § 61.

*hēbē* sb. uproar, noise.

*hedž* sb. hedge § 40 Note.

*hē* sb. hay § 51.

*hēmū* sb. dry hay lying in the barn.

*hērak* sb. hayrack § 60.

*hēfə* sb. heifer.

*hēk* sb. uproarious festivity.

*hēl* sb. hail § 51.

*hēltər* sb. halter § 42.

*hēlþ* sb. health § 45.

*hēsp* sb. hasp § 42.

*hēv* vb. have § 42.

*hēzł* sb. hazel § 42.

*hēlt* sb. hilt § 29.

*hīndər* vb. hinder § 32.

*hīndər* adj. hinder, back § 32.

*hīy* vb. hang (trs. and intrs.) § 35.

*hīəd* sb. head § 137.

*hīəl* vb. heal § 135, II.

*hīəm* sb. home § 134.

*hīər* sb. hare § 131.

— sb. hair § 135.

— vb. hear § 135 Note.

— adv. here § 135 Note.

*hīət* adj. hot § 134.

*hi* pron. he.

*hil* sb. hill

*hīl* sb. heel.

*hōd* vb. hold § 83.

*hōdŋlī* adv. continually § 83.

*hōg* sb. sheep § 79.

*hōgwal* sb. hole in a wall for a sheep to creep through in winter § 140.

*hōlīn* sb. holly § 79.

*hōpl* vb., sb. hobble § 79.

*hōrs* sb. horse § 79.

*hōf* adv. half § 96.

*hōfrōkt* adj. imbecile § 96.

*hōlī* adj. holy § 97.

*hōpənī* sb. halfpenny § 96.

*hūl* sb. pigsty § 71 Note.

*hūlət* sb. owl § 76.

*hūnī* sb. honey 70.

*hūyər* sb. hunger § 73.

*hūyert* adj. hungry § 73.

*hūrt* sb., vb. hurt § 72.

*hūt* sb. hut § 72.

*hūuk* sb. hook § 107, I also § 138.

*hūup* sb. hoop § 107, I.

*hūəl* sb. hole § 140, I.

- hūap* vb., sb. hope § 140, 1.  
*hord* vb. hoard § 55 Note.  
*hørpl* vb. limp § 56.  
*hørplēt* adj. crippled § 56.  
*īvər* adv. ever § 37.  
*īvəri* pron. every § 37.  
*īu* sb. yew.  
*īabl* adj. able § 133.  
*ī* sb. eye § 90.  
*ībrīō* sb. eyebrow § 90.  
*ibmīn* sb. evening § 87.  
*ūf* adj. each.  
*jak* sb. oak § 134 Note.  
*jakbōb* sb. oakbranch § 134 Note.  
*jakə* sb. acre § 131 Note.  
*jalə* adj. yellow.  
*jan* (*jā*) num. one § 134 Note.  
*jan* pron. one § 134 Note.  
*jans* adv. once § 134 Note.  
*jarə* sb. yarrow § 60.  
*iau* sb. ewe.  
*jaul* vb. howl § 118.  
*jēḡar* sb. fence made of dead sticks § 137 Note.  
*jēst* sb. yeast § 40.  
*jēt* sb. gate § 42.  
*jētstūp* sb. gatepost § 110 Note.  
*jī* (*jā*) pron. ye, you.  
*jīlp* vb. yelp § 39.  
*jīt* adv. yet § 33.  
*jīur* sb. udder § 104.  
*jīar* sb. year § 135.  
*jōk* sb., vb. yoke § 79.  
*jōk* sb. yolk § 97.  
*juy* adj. young § 73.  
*kabif* sb. cabbage § 62.  
*kaf* sb. chaff § 60.  
*kaf!* vb. entangle § 61.  
*kai* sb., pl. to *kūu* § 124.  
*kāld* adj., sb. cold § 67.  
*kām* adj. calm § 67 Note.  
*kam* sb. comb of a fowl § 63.  
*kanī* adj. knowing, sharp § 64.  
*kaykərt* adj. ill natured § 63.  
*kap* vb. 1. surprise; 2. surpass § 64.  
*kari* vb. carry § 62.  
 — sb. direction from whence the wind comes § 62.  
*kart* sb. cart § 62.  
*kartstayz* sb. cartshafts § 63.  
*karən* sb. carrion § 62.  
*kat* sb. cat § 61.  
*kats* vb. catch § 62.  
*kauī* sb. hornless cow § 112.  
*kaup* vb. exchange (rare) § 118.  
*kēst* vb. cast § 42 Note.  
*kēsū* adj. cast off, e. g.  
 — *klīōz* cast off clothes § 42 Note.  
*kēk* vb. tilt up (a cart) § 50.  
*kēf* sb. Cowparsnip, *Heraclium spondylium* § 49.  
*kēi* sb. key § 128.  
*kīnlīn* sb. firewood § 37 Note.  
*kīyk* sb. 1. blow; 2. choking sensation § 32.  
 — vb. double up (with laughing etc.).  
*kīykoḡ* sb. whooping-cough § 32.  
*kīs* sb., vb. kiss § 36.  
*kīst* sb. chest § 33.  
*kīt* sb. milking pail § 29.  
*kīar* vb. care § 131.  
*kīp* vb. keep § 92 Note.  
*klag* vb. stick to, adhere § 64.  
*klam* vb. starve § 64.  
*klap* vb. lay down (or on) heavily § 64.  
*klaf* vb. bang to (of a door) § 64.  
*klafi* adj. wet (of weather) § 64.  
*klaud* sb. cloud § 112.  
*klarə* sb. clover.  
*klē* sb. clay § 51.  
*klēd* adj. clad.  
*klēg* sb. gadfly § 41.  
*klīk* vb. snatch away § 33.  
 — sb. tear, rent.  
*klīyk* sb. lump of rock § 32 Note.

- klīyk* sb. blow, hit § 32.  
*klīp* vb. clip, shear § 30.  
*klīpin taim* sb. shearing time § 30.  
*klīu* sb. clew § 101.  
*klīə* sb. 1. claw; 2. cleft hoof, of a cow § 135 Note.  
*klīəz* sb., pl. clothes § 134.  
*klīm* vb. climb § 87.  
*klīn* adj. clean § 87.  
*klōd* sb. clod § 86.  
*klōg* sb. clog § 86.  
*klōk* sb. clock § 85.  
*klōkhen* sb. sitting-hen § 80.  
*klōtīd* adj. clotted § 79.  
*klōthiəd* sb. simpleton § 79.  
*klūt* sb. piece of cloth, rag § 111.  
 — vb. mend, patch § 111.  
*klādər* sb. climb into.  
*kōbwēb* sb. cobweb § 79.  
*kōk* sb. cock § 81.  
*kōk (up)* vb. prick (up ears) § 81.  
*kōkkrā* sb. cockcrow § 65.  
*kōkən* adj. proud conceited § 81.  
*kōləp* sb. slice of ham or bacon § 80.  
*kōpi* sb. milking stool § 86.  
*kōpibuk* sb. copybook § 81.  
*kōpiņeks* adv. said when a child is carried on the shoulders, but seated just behind the neck § 86.  
*kōrn* sb. corn § 82.  
*kō* vb. call § 96.  
*krā* sb. crow § 65.  
*krag* sb. crag § 62.  
*krak* sb. talk, chat § 64.  
 — vb. complain.  
*krāl* vb. crawl § 67 Note.  
*kram* vb. cram § 62.  
*kraml* vb. crawl upwards, scramble § 63.  
*kraun* sb. crown § 119.  
*krēkət* sb. cricket (Acheta Domestica).  
*krēn* sb. hook and chain used for hanging pots in the chimney § 52 Note.  
*krīl* sb. bench for pig killing.  
*krīuk* sb. crook § 102.  
*krīukt* adj. crooked § 102.  
*krīon* vb. roar (of cattle) § 134.  
*krōft* sb. croft § 79.  
*krōyk* vb. croak § 86.  
*krōk* vb. die (of animals only) § 100.  
*krūdz* sb. curds § 72 Note.  
*krūtš* sb. crutch § 74 Note.  
*krūud* vb., sb. crowd § 111.  
*krūun* sb. five-shilling-piece § 119.  
*krūutš* vb. crouch § 111.  
*kūd* sb. cud § 70.  
 — vb. pret. could § 76.  
*kūm* vb. come § 70.  
*kūntri* sb. country § 72.  
*kūpl* sb. couple § 72.  
*kūu* sb. cow § 111.  
*kūutī* or *kūutei*, sb. band used to fasten hind legs of cow when milking §§ 90, 129.  
*kūul* adj. cool § 107, I.  
*kūurək* sb. rake for scraping up § 109.  
*kūuər* vb. cower § 111 Note.  
*kūərt* sb. court § 140, III.  
*kūət* overcoat § 140, III.  
*kwait* adv. quite.  
*kadī* sb. donkey.  
*kantrišaid* sb. countryside.  
*kaslōp* sb. rennet bag § 95.  
*kərliu* sb. curlew § 56.  
*kərsn* vb. christen § 54.  
*kərsnəs* sb. Christmas § 54.  
*lā* adj. low § 66.  
*lad* sb. lad § 62 Note.  
*ladl* sb. ladle § 60.  
*laf* vb., sb. laugh § 60.  
*laftər* sb. 1. laughter; 2. brood — of chickens etc. § 60.  
*lagin* cask-stave § 64.

- lalop* vb. wander about after anything § 64.  
 — sb. long journey after anything § 64.  
*lam* sb. lamb § 63.  
*land* sb. land § 63.  
*lay* adj. long § 63.  
*lārη* vb. learn § 63.  
*las* sb. lass § 62 Note.  
*last* adj. last § 60 Note.  
 — sb. shoelast § 60 Note.  
 — vb. last § 60 Note.  
*lafkōm* sb. a large comb § 64.  
*laup* vb. leap § 118.  
*leḡar* sb. leather § 40.  
 — vb. hurry, hasten.  
*leḡ* sb. leg § 41.  
*leḡp* (*up*) vb. wrap (up).  
*lēt* vb. seek, search § 53.  
*lēi* sb. scythe § 130.  
*leistη* sb. stone for sharpening scythe on § 130.  
*liḡ* vb. 1. lie; 2. lay § 29.  
*līm* sb. 1. limb; 2. mischievous child § 29 Note.  
*liuk* sb., vb. look § 102.  
*liḡd* sb. load § 131.  
 — sb. lead (plumbum) § 137.  
 — vb. load § 131.  
 — vb. lade out § 131.  
*liḡf* sb. leaf § 137.  
*liḡm* adj. lame § 131.  
*liḡn* adj. lean, thin § 135.  
*liḡr* sb. liar § 135 Note.  
*liḡst* adj. least § 135.  
*liḡt* adj. late § 131.  
*liḡp* sb. barn § 132.  
*liḡḡ* adj. loath § 134.  
*liḡv* vb. leave § 137.  
*li* vb. lie (mentiri) § 90.  
 — sb. lie § 90.  
*lik* vb. leak § 87.  
*lin* vb. lean.  
*liḡ* sb. heather § 31 Note.  
*lit* sb. light § 91.
- lit* adj. 1. light; 2. light of weight § 91.  
*lif* adj., active, nizable.  
*lointar* vb. loiter § 127.  
*lok* sb. a lot.  
*lopəd* adj. congealed, coagulated (of blood etc.) § 79.  
*lord* sb. lord § 82 Note.  
*los* sb. loss § 79.  
 — vb. loose an animal, by death § 79.  
*lot* sb. lot § 79.  
*lō* sb. law § 98 Note.  
*lof* sb. loaf § 97.  
*lōm* sb. loam § 97.  
*lōrinz* int. of surprise § 100.  
*lump* sb. lump § 73 Note.  
*liud* adj. loud § 111.  
*liup* sb. 1. loop; 2. stitch in knitting.  
*lyv* vb., sb. love § 70.  
*liḡn* sb. lane § 142.  
*liḡs* vb. loose § 140.  
*lag* sb. ear.
- mad* adj. angry, vexed § 60.  
*madl* vb. confuse § 60.  
*mafl* vb. act foolishly § 64.  
*mak* vb. make (rare) § 60.  
*māk* sb. maggot § 69.  
*mākəlī* adv. partly, gradually § 60.  
*man* sb. man § 60.  
*māndar* vb. maunder § 69.  
*māpmənt* sb. nonsense § 69.  
*markət* sb. market § 60.  
*marə* sb. match, equal § 60.  
*maud* sb. mould, earth § 115.  
*maudīwarp* sb. mole § 115.  
*maḡar* sb. matter § 64.  
 — vb. like, care, e. g. *a suḡnt maḡar diḡənt* § 64.  
*mauḡ* sb. mouth § 112.  
*mēdl* }  
*mēl* } vb. meddle § 43 Note.



- mēk* vb. make (usual form cf. *mak*) § 42.  
*mēl* sb. mallet.  
*mēldār* sb. a quantity of corn § 41.  
*mēn* vb. mean § 52 Note.  
*mēns* sb. kindness, politeness, hospitality §§ 43 Note, 300.  
*mēnsful* adj. kind, hospitable § 43 Note.  
*mēzd* adj. confused, silly § 52, II.  
*mēzļ* vb. confuse § 52, II.  
*mēzļin* sb. idiot (rare) § 52, II.  
*mīlk* sb. milk § 29.  
*mīļf* adv. much § 36.  
*mīzļ* vb. drizzle § 39.  
*mīā* sb. meal § 135 Note.  
*mīālarķ* sb. mealchest § 60.  
*mīān* adj. mean § 135  
*mīār* sb. mare § 131 Note.  
*mīāst* adj. most § 134.  
*mīāstn* sb. boundary stone § 131 Note.  
*mīdā* sb. meadow § 92, II.  
*mōbkap* sb. a kind of close-fitting cap formerly worn by women § 86.  
*mōidār* vb. trouble, perplex.  
*mōs* sb. moss § 79.  
*mūd* sb. mud § 70.  
 — vb. pret. would, might.  
*mūdār* sb. mother § 75, III.  
*mūl* sb. dust (of peats) § 71.  
*mūnī* sb. money § 72.  
*mūn* sb. moon § 107, II.  
*mārī* adj. merry §§ 54, 55, II.  
*mafļ* sb. mussel § 95.  
  
*nā* vb. know § 65, III.  
 — vb. gnaw § 65, I.  
*nab(āt)* vb. grasp at § 61.  
*naif* sb. knife § 121.  
*nain* num. nine § 122.  
*nay* vb. hit, knock § 64.  
*naņarāl* sb. simpleton § 62.  
*naut* sb. nothing § 114.  
  
*nautātdau* sb. neerdoweel § 114.  
*nēb* sb. 1. flat bill, e. g. *dūk nēb* but *hēn bīāķ* § 90; 2. toe of shoe or boot, e. g. *fūn nēb* § 40.  
*nēbār* sb. neighbour § 45.  
*nēdār* conj. neither § 51.  
*nēkst* adv. next.  
*nēf* adj. nesh, soft, tender § 40.  
*nīknīām* sb. nickname § 41.  
*nīn* adj. none.  
*nīt* vb. knit § 29.  
*nīvā* adv. never § 37.  
*nīā* adj. no § 134.  
*nīābādī* sb. nobody § 134.  
*nīād* vb. knead § 135 Note.  
*nīāf* sb. fist § 136.  
*nīām* sb. name § 134.  
*nīār* prep. and adv. near § 135 Note.  
  
*nīārār* adv. nearer § 135 Note.  
*nīār* sb. kidney (rare).  
*nīār* sb. knave § 131.  
*nūd* vb. need § 92.  
*nūdļ* sb. needle § 92, II.  
*nūt* sb. night § 91.  
*nōd* vb. nod § 86.  
*nōķ* vb. knock § 86.  
*nūu* adv. now § 111.  
*nūuz* sb. noose.  
*nūāz* sb. nose § 140.  
  
  
*od* adj. 1. odd, peculiar; 2. a few, c. g. *od kēsāz*.  
*of* adv. off.  
*on* prep. on § 79.  
*opn* vb. open § 79.  
*ordār* vb. order § 81.  
*ortfāt* sb. orchard § 82.  
*ov* (āv, ə) prep. 1. of; 2. on.  
*ovālīāf* adv. overleaf.  
  
  
*ō* adj. all § 96.  
*ōlās* adv. always § 96.  
*ōmāst* adv. almost § 96.

- padak* sb. frog § 61.  
*paint* sb. pint § 128.  
*pām* sb. palm of hand § 67 Note.  
*pār* sb. pair.  
*park* sb. park § 60.  
*pariſ* adj. dangerous § 60.  
*part* sb. part § 62.  
*partrid̄* sb. partridge § 62.  
*parək* sb. paddock, small field § 60.  
*pē* vb. pay § 52.  
*pelt* vb. pelt.  
*peņwig* sb. small cake § 39.  
*piġ* sb. pig (rare) § 29.  
*piġul* sb. pigsty § 71 Note.  
*piġin* sb. small basin with a handle fixed to it. § 39.  
*piġ* sb. pitch § 29.  
*piġdark* adj. pitchdark § 29.  
*piək* vb. roost, perch § 139.  
*piət* sb. peat § 139.  
*piətpot* sb. hole from which peat has been got § 139.  
*pilin* sb. peeling, peel.  
*plās* sb. place § 132.  
*pluk* sb. lungs of animals used for catsmeat § 76.  
*plu* sb., vb. plough § 103.  
*pluustilt* sb. plough handle § 36.  
*pōdij* sb. porridge § 81.  
*pōm* sb. catkin, palm § 96; cf. *Pomsandə* = Palmsunday.  
*pōp* vb. wander aimlessly, also sb. § 100.  
*praiž up* vb. prise up.  
*prōmīs* vb., sb. promise.  
*prūd* adj. proud.  
*prėkijnz* sb. peats taken from the top with the grass, etc. on them § 59.  
*prunt* vb. print § 57, II.  
*prvs* vb. press, entice § 57, II.  
*pūnd* sb. pound § 73.  
*pūnf* vb. punch, hit §§ 73, 311.  
*pūt* vb. put § 72 Note.  
*pūu* vb. pull § 110.  
*pūuk* sb. pimple.  
*pūək* sb. bag, poke § 140, I.  
*pūər* adj. poor § 140, III.  
*rā* sb. row (of potatoes etc.) § 65.  
*rag* sb. hoarfrost § 61.  
*rai* sb. rye § 124.  
*rait* vb. write § 121.  
*raiv* vb. tear, destroy § 121.  
*rakū* vb. reckon § 60.  
*ramp* vb. ruin, destroy, in phrase 'ramp an raiv' § 63 Note.  
*rān* sb. roe of a fish § 69.  
*ranlbōk* sb. piece of wood from which pots are suspended in the chimney § 63 Note.  
*rant* vb. rant § 64.  
*ray* adj. wrong § 63.  
*rayk* adj. close together, rank § 63.  
*raf* adj. rash § 61.  
*ratn* sb. rat § 60.  
*ratf* vb. retch § 60.  
*rau* vb. row (e. g. a boat) § 116.  
*rank* vb. poke the fire § 120.  
*raundhayk* sb. ring to which the *rėdstiək* is fastened in the cowshed § 112.  
*raut* sb. stir uproar § 120.  
 — vb. pret. wrought § 114.  
*rarł* vb. get confused in talking.  
*rėdər* adv. rather § 52, I.  
*rėdž* sb. rage § 52 Note 2.  
*rėn* sb. rain § 51.  
*rėns* vb. rinse § 50.  
*rėvat* sb. rivet.  
*rīg* sb. ridge § 36.  
*rīgjn* sb. top of roof § 36.  
*riu* vb. rue § 101.  
*riud* sb. seven yards § 102.  
*riut* sb. root § 102 Note.  
*rīək* vb. wander 'rake' § 132.  
*rīəp* sb. rope § 134.  
*rīər* vb. 1. rear, bring up; 2. rise on hind legs § 135.  
*rīəs* sb. race § 135.



- rjāstj* adj. reesty § 139.  
*rīd* vb. read § 92, II.  
*rīdŋ* adj. angry, peevish § 93.  
*rīk* sb. smoke § 92 Note.  
*rīt* adj. right § 91.  
*rīḥ* sb. wreath § 92.  
*rōzjū* sb. resin.  
*rūb* vb. rub § 72 Note.  
*rūdər* sb. rudder § 75, III.  
*rūf* adj. rough § 76.  
*rūd* sb. a superficial measure used for land § 106.  
*rūuf* sb. roof § 107, I.  
*rūd* sb. road § 142.  
*rūr* vb. cry, weep § 142.  
*rād* adj. red § 94.  
*rād (yḡ)* vb. tidy § 95.  
*rast* vb. rest § 94.  
*rauf* sb. a thickset man § 94.  
*rēdl* sb. riddle (for cinders) § 58.  
*rēdstjək* sb. pole to which cattle are fastened by means of the *raund-hayk*, in the stall § 59.  
*(tʃiz)-rēm* sb. frame in which the curds and whey are put to set in cheese making § 58.  
*rēn* vb. run § 58.  
*rēf* sb. rush § 58.  
  
*sā* sb. saw § 65.  
 — vb. sow § 65.  
*said* sb. side § 121.  
*saiḥ* sb. small ditch § 121 (rare, see *gūḥər*)  
*sail* vb., sb. sieve, strain § 121.  
*saklēs* adj. innocent § 61.  
*sakstŋ* sb. sexton § 62.  
*samplər* sb. sampler § 63 Note.  
*sauntər* vb. saunter § 64.  
*say* sb. song § 63.  
*sartŋ* adj. certain § 60.  
*sarə* vb. 1. serve; 2. feed (animals) § 60.  
*sās* vb. scold § 65.  
*satf* vb. settle § 60.  
  
*sēbm* num. seven § 46.  
*sebŋtj* num. seventy § 46.  
*seg* sb. corn on hand or foot.  
*sel* vb. sell § 40.  
*sen* adv. temp. since, afterwards.  
*set* vb. set § 40.  
*setŋ dŋun* = setting out.  
*sīdərz* sb. scissors §§ 31, 288.  
*sīk* (often *sītf*) pro. such § 29.  
*sīkl* sb. sickle (rare, the sickle is hardly used now, see *fjārinhuk*) § 29.  
*sīnj* sb. sinew § 29.  
*sīy* vb. sing § 32.  
*sīt* vb. sit § 29.  
*sītfast* sb. the separation of injured tissue from healthy, when a wound heals § 29.  
*siŋ* vb. sew § 101.  
*sūt* vb. suit § 113.  
*siuər* adj., adv. sure § 113.  
*sīə* sb. sea § 135.  
 — adv. so § 134.  
*sīək* sb. sack § 131.  
*sīəl* sb. sale § 131.  
*sīəm* pro. same § 131.  
*sīən* adv. soon § 138.  
*sīəp* sb. soap § 134.  
*sīər* adj. sore § 134.  
*sīət* sb. seat § 136.  
 — sb. soot § 138.  
*sīərz* sb., pl. rushes § 136, II.  
*sī* vb. see.  
*sik* adj. sick.  
*sīt* sb. sight § 91.  
*skai* sb. sky § 124.  
*skuilark* sb. skylark § 124.  
*skaləp* sb. a bit of a garment hanging loose § 62.  
*skantj* adj. greedy, miserly § 61.  
*skart* 1. adj. frightened; 2. with the skin knocked off § 60.  
*skəyḡ* vb. scoop § 120.  
*skəl* sb. 1. shell § 41; 2. scale § 42.

- skēl* vb. scatter.  
*skēlbūus* sb. division between two cowstalls.  
*skēlp* vb. beat.  
*skēpf* sb. an ill dressed person § 53.  
*skēft* vb. shift § 29.  
*skōd* vb. scald § 96 Note.  
*skrafl* vb. make an uproar also sb. § 64.  
*skraik* vb. call out, screech — chiefly of animals § 121.  
*skrat* vb. scratch § 64.  
*skrau* sb. uproar § 120.  
*skraudli* adv. one on the top of another § 120.  
*skriu* sb. screw.  
*skrog* sb. bushy spot, shrub § 86.  
*skūul* sb. school § 106.  
*skūulmēstā* sb. schoolmaster § 106.  
*skūār* sb. score § 140, I.  
 — vb. scour § 141 Note.  
*skwab* sb. low backed long seat, like a sofa § 64.  
*skærl* sb. noise made by a child when crying § 68.  
*slā* adj. slow.  
*slak* sb. ravine (rare).  
 — adj. slack.  
*slaf* vb. trim a hedge § 64.  
*slafi* adj. wet of weather § 64.  
*slatāri* = *slafi* § 64.  
*slē* vb. slay § 52 Note.  
*slēd* sb. sledge § 40.  
*slēdār* (*obūut*) vb. be untidy.  
*slēk* vb. daub § 53.  
*slēkn* vb. slake the thirst § 40.  
*slēp* adj. slippery § 52.  
*slēv* vb. walk slowly, aimlessly § 53.  
*slīp* vb. slip § 29.  
*slīā* sb. sloe § 134.  
*slīwūrm* sb. slowworm § 134.  
*slōkn* vb. slake the thirst § 80.  
*slōpk* sb. a slothful, lazy person § 86.  
*slūtf* sb. mud § 77.  
*smart* adj. smart.  
*smīt* sb. distinguishing mark on sheep § 29.  
*smō* adj. small § 96.  
*smūuk* vb., sb. smoke § 107, I.  
*smūud* adj. smooth § 107, I.  
*smørk* vb. smirch § 55.  
*smət* sb. smut.  
*snā* sb. snow § 65.  
*snaf* vb. act queerly § 60.  
*snak* sb. light meal § 60.  
*snēk* sb. door catch.  
*snēkpōset* sb. rebuff.  
*snēk* sb. snake § 52.  
*snēp* vb. check, snub, snip, hinder from growing § 53.  
*snīāk* sb. sneak § 131.  
*snīār* sb. snare § 131.  
*snūl* sb. snail.  
*snūt* sb. mucus § 80.  
*snūuzl* vb. be half asleep, take a nap.  
*snūār* vb. snore § 140, I.  
*snørt* vb. snort.  
*sorī* adj. sorry § 82 Note.  
*sorā* sb. sorrow § 79.  
*sōt* sb. salt § 96.  
*sōv* sb. salve § 96.  
*sōvīntaim* sb. salvingtime (for sheep) i. e. Autumn § 96.  
*spār* vb. spare.  
*spark* sb. spark § 60.  
*sparā* sb. sparrow § 60.  
*spēlk* sb. rib of a basket § 40.  
*spīyk* sb. chaffinch § 32 Note.  
*spīād* sb. spade § 131.  
*spīāk* sb. spoke § 134.  
 — vb. speak § 136.  
*spūl* sb. small piece of wood, shavings.  
*splaf* vb. splash § 61.  
*splatf* sb. splotch.  
*sprak* adj. lively, vivacious § 60.  
*sprīy* sb. 1. spring = Frühling;  
 2. spring = Quelle § 32.  
*sprīād* vb. spread § 135, I.

- sprūut* vb. sprout § 111 Note.  
*spūun* sb. spoon § 107.  
*spūr* sb. spur § 70.  
*stak* sb. stack § 60.  
*stakər* vb. stagger § 61.  
*stamp* vb. stamp § 63.  
 — sb. stamp § 63.  
*stand* vb. stand § 63.  
*stark* adj. stiff § 60.  
*stau* vb. stow away § 116.  
*stēg* sb. gander § 41.  
*stēk* vb. jib, refuse to go, of horses.  
*stēkt* adj. obstinate, not to be moved, of a horse etc.  
*stepfaðər* sb. stepfather.  
*stēorz* sb. stairs.  
*stīdī* sb. anvil § 33 Note.  
 — adj. steady § 33.  
*stīdl* vb. walk lazily, irregularly § 33.  
*stīf* sb. row (of potatoes) § 39.  
*stīu* vb. stew § 103.  
*stīək* sb. steak.  
 — sb. steak § 131.  
*stīəl* sb. steal § 136.  
*stīan* sb. stone § 134.  
*stīanþrā* sb. stonethrow § 134.  
*stīatsmæn* sb. small farmer, small landowner § 133.  
*stī* sb. ladder § 90.  
*stək* sb. loose tree stump § 79.  
*stərkn* vb. congeal, stiffen § 82 Note.  
*stop* vb. stop § 80.  
*stök* sb. stalk § 96.  
*stöl* sb. stall § 96.  
*st̄raiv* vb. strive § 125.  
*st̄ray* adj. strong § 63.  
*st̄raul* vb. stroll § 120.  
*st̄rēk* adj., adv. straight § 40.  
*st̄rīykl* vb. sprinkle § 34.  
*st̄rīə* sb. straw § 135.  
*st̄rök* vb. stroke § 97.  
*st̄rēkn* adj., pp. stricken, struck § 58.  
*stuf* sb. stuff § 72.  
*stufīn* sb. stuffing § 72.  
*stump* sb. stump § 73.  
*stut* vb. stutter § 70 Note.  
*stunuk* sb. stook i. e. twelve sheaves of corn. This word is generally used in Cumberland and is rare in Westmoreland — see *hatək* — §§ 60, 107, 1.  
*stūul* sb. stool § 107, 1.  
*stūup* vb. stoop.  
*(jət)-stūup* sb. gatepost § 110 Note.  
*stər* vb. stir § 55, II.  
*sud* vb. pret. should § 75, I.  
*suk in* vb. deceive § 76.  
*sūm* pro. some § 70.  
*sūmət* pro. something § 70.  
*sūn* sb. sun § 70.  
*sūndə* sb. sunday § 70.  
*sūpə* sb. supper § 72.  
*sūu* sb. sow § 109.  
*sūuk* vb. suck § 111.  
*sūun* sb. swoon § 108.  
*sūur* adj. sour § 111.  
*sūəl* sb. sole (of boots etc.) § 140, I.  
*swadl* vb. swathe, wrap § 60.  
*swain* sb. pig § 121.  
*swap* vb. exchange § 60.  
*swaƿ* sb. bacon rind § 60.  
*swēi* vb. sway.  
*swīl* vb. swill § 29.  
*swīn* vb. make the way, wend e. g. *al in swīn mi wēz hīəm*; § 39.  
*swindž* vb. singe § 39.  
*swiy* vb. swing § 40.  
*swjəl* vb. burn away, waste away, of a candle § 139.  
*swjər* vb. swear § 136.  
*swjət* vb., sb. sweat § 135.  
*swīp* vb. sweep § 92 Note.  
*swørt* vb. squirt.  
*fadə* sb. shadow § 60.  
*faf* interj. fie! § 64.  
*fak* vb. shake § 60.

- fukl* sb. 1. wrist; 2. ring of watch, to which the chain is hung. § 60.  
*falə* adj. shallow § 61.  
*fam* sb. shame § 60.  
*famd* adj. ashamed § 60.  
*famfjəst* adj. shamefaced § 60.  
*fap* vb., sb. shape § 60.  
*fjlf* sb. shelf § 36.  
*fjlo* sb. scree §§ 33, 234.  
*fjþerd* sb. shepherd.  
*fjof* sb. sheaf.  
*fjörinhauk* sb. shearinghook § 136.  
*fi* (*fj*) pro. she.  
*fjþ* sb. sheep § 87.  
*fjort* adj. short § 82.  
*fot* in phrase *git fot æv* = get rid of § 86.  
*fō* vb. show § 98 Note.  
*frijyk* vb. shrink § 32.  
*fryub* sb. shrub § 75, 1.  
*fryud* sb. shroud § 111.  
*fjfl* sb. shovel §§ 75, 1, 327.  
*fjggə* sb. sugar § 72.  
*fjppn* sb. cowshed § 74.  
*fjut* vb. shoot § 75, 1.  
*fju* sb. shoe, pl. *fjuuz*. *fjun* is obsolete § 111.  
*fjuucay* sb. bootlace § 63.  
*fjuudər* sb. shoulder § 110.  
*fjuvər* sb. shower § 111.  
*fjatl* sb. shuttle § 95.  
*fjatlkk* sb. shuttles cock § 95.  
*fjərl* vb. slide §§ 54 Note, 234, 307.  
*fjərl of* vb. peel off — of the surface of stone §§ 54 Note, 234, 307.  
*tāz* sb. pieces of willow bark used for fastening the twigs to a besom § 65.  
*tāstiks* sb. = *tāz*.  
*taglt* sb. scamp, scoundrel § 64.  
*taim* sb. time § 121.  
*taimliy* sb. heather, Erica Cinerea.
- tait* adj. tight § 91 Note.  
*tak* vb. take § 61.  
*talə* sb. tallow § 60.  
*tay* vb. sting § 61.  
*tayz* sb. tongs § 60.  
*tar* sb. tar § 60.  
*tarn* sb. tarn § 60.  
*tart* sb. tart § 62.  
*təl* vb. tell § 40.  
*tēl* sb. tail § 51, 1.  
*tēn* num. ten.  
*tēnt* sb. tent § 43 Note.  
*tēp* sb. tape § 52.  
*tēstrəl* sb. scoundrel, neerdoweel.  
*tijklər* sb. tinker § 32.  
*tiuit* sb. plover.  
*tiun* sb. tune § 103.  
*tiuþ* sb. tooth § 102.  
*tiuþwark* sb. toothache §§ 60, 102.  
*tjə* sb. toe § 134.  
*tjə* pro. the one, e. g. *tjə hōrs*, *tjən an tuđər* § 134.  
*tjəbl* sb. table § 133.  
*tjəd* sb. toad § 134.  
*tjəl* sb. tale § 131.  
*tjəm* sb. team § 137.  
 — adj. tame § 131.  
*tjəp* sb. ram § 139.  
*tjər* vb. tire § 136.  
*tjətf* vb. teach § 135.  
*tjəv* vb. have a hard, tiring walk, e. g. *tjəv þriju tsnā*, also sb.  
*tjəz* vb. 1. tease, annoy; 2. tease, separate § 135.  
*tī* sb. tea.  
 — vb. tie § 90.  
*tīm* vb. pour out § 89.  
*tof* adj. tough § 84.  
*topkūt* sb. overcoat.  
*totl* vb. totter § 79.  
*totli* adj. shaky, unsteady § 79.  
*totarvog* sb. quagmire § 79.  
*tōk* vb. talk § 96.  
*trai* vb. try § 125.  
*tramp* vb. tramp § 64.

- tṛāp* vb. saunter, wander § 69.  
*tṛiū* adj. true § 101.  
*tṛiūḥ* sb. truth § 101.  
*tṛof* sb. trough § 84.  
*tṛūḥ* sb. trouble § 72.  
*tṛust* sb., vb. trust.  
*tṛvṃḥ* vb. tremble § 57, II.  
   — *fə* = want badly, wait anxiously for.  
*tṛvṃḥ* sb. wheel of wheelbarrow. § 57, I.  
*tṛats* sb. small potatoes § 64.  
*tṛaup* sb. rose-haw § 120.  
*tṛēn* sb. chain § 52 Note.  
*tṛikṇ* sb. chicken.  
*tṛimlā* sb. chimney § 81.  
*tṛitī* sb. cat § 39.  
*tṛitībōk* sb. the upright beam which supports the roof §§ 39, 96.  
*tṛiūz* vb. choose.  
*tṛokḥḥ* adj. chockful § 84.  
*tṛōk* vb. choke § 140.  
*tṛorṇ* sb. churn § 55, II.  
*tṛ (tā)* prep. to § 75, III.  
*tṛgīḥar* adv. together.  
*tṛmḥ* vb. tumble § 72.  
*tṛsḥ* sb. tussle, scrimmage § 76.  
*tṛul* sb. tool § 107.  
*tṛzlt ṛp* adj. entangled, towzled, of hair § 76.  
*tṛwain* vb. pine, dwindle away § 333.  
*tṛiḥḥ (Ṭṛiūmz)* vb. move the thumbs one round the other § 39.  
*tṛiḥt* sb. quilt § 31.  
*tṛmorn (tṛmṛorn)* adv. to-morrow § 82.  
  
*Ṭṛiḥḥ* sb. porridge stick § 123.  
*Ṭṛak* sb., vb. thatch § 60.  
*Ṭṛau* vb. thaw § 113.  
*Ṭṛeyk* vb. thank § 44.  
*Ṭṛeyks* sb. thanks § 44.  
*Ṭṛiyk* vb. think § 36.  
*Ṭṛā* vb. throw § 65, III.  
  
*Ṭṛeḥḥauld* sb. threshold §§ 115, 263.  
*Ṭṛiḥḥ* vb. threep, scold § 137.  
*Ṭṛi* num. three § 89.  
*Ṭṛid* sb. thread.  
*Ṭṛisḥ* sb. thrush § 79.  
*Ṭṛest* vb. thrust § 57, III.  
*Ṭṛiḥḥ* sb. thunder § 70.  
*Ṭṛiḥḥkḥk* sb. a kind of beetle § 70.  
*Ṭṛiḥḥm* sb. thumb § 111.  
*Ṭṛiḥḥzḥḥ* num. thousand § 111.  
*Ṭṛortī* num. thirty § 54.  
*Ṭṛortin* num. thirteen § 54.  
  
*ḍe, ḍē* pro. they.  
*ḍeḥ* adv. then § 44.  
*ḍi* pron., adj. thy § 38.  
*ḍisḥḥ* pro. thyself § 38.  
*ḍiḥar* adv. there § 135.  
*ḍor (ḍor)* pro. these, those § 86.  
*ḍiḥu (ḍiḥu)* pro. thou 111.  
*ḍiḥul* = thou wilt.  
  
*ḥbm* sb. oven § 75, I.  
*ḥp* prep. up § 70.  
*ḥpḥayk* adv. upwards, up § 70.  
*ḥs* pro., acc. pl. us § 76.  
*ḥuns* sb. ounce.  
*ḥut* adv., prep. out § 111.  
*ḥuor* pron., adj. our § 111.  
*ḥost* sb. curds § 141, II.  
  
*valaik* adv. probably, perhaps § 60 Note.  
*varā* adv. very § 60 Note.  
*vau* vb., sb. vow § 119.  
  
*waild* adj. wild § 123.  
*wāmḥ* vb. roll about § 66.  
*walf* adj. saltless, insipid, used of porridge §§ 60, 434.  
*wamp* sb. wasp § 64.  
*waykḥ* adj. loose, flaccid. Phrase *az waykḥ az a wḥt sḥk* § 63.  
*waykḥ abut* vb. totter about, of a feeble person § 63.



- wār* adv. where § 65.  
*war* vb. waste § 60.  
*warbl* sb. larva of *(Estrus Ovis*  
   § 64.  
*wardas* sb., pl. weekdays § 60.  
*wark* sb. work § 60.  
   — vb. ache.  
*warld* sb. world § 60.  
*warm* adj., vb. warm § 60.  
*warn* vb. warn § 60.  
*wars* adj. worse § 60.  
*warst* adj. worst § 60.  
*wart* sb. wart § 60.  
*wasn* vb. grow worse § 60.  
*wed̄or* sb. weather § 40.  
*wēk* adj. weak § 53.  
*wel* sb. well § 40.  
*welt* vb. hit with a stick, stones etc.  
*welt̄or* vb. stagger about § 42.  
*wepm* sb. weapon § 45.  
*wēstr̄al* sb. neerdoweel, scoundrel  
   § 52.  
*wes* vb. wash § 42.  
*wēv* sb. wave § 52.  
*wi* (*wēi*) prep. with § 29.  
*wid̄i* sb. bent ozier § 33.  
*wil̄o* sb. willow § 33.  
*wind* vb. wind § 32.  
   — sb. wind § 32.  
*windrā* sb. row of peats stacked  
   for drying § 32.  
*wins̄tr̄iþ* sb. a long straw § 32.  
*wino* vb. winnow § 32.  
*wisp* sb. wisp § 39.  
*wiþ* interj. be quiet § 39.  
*wiz̄ntl̄i* adj. wizzened § 29.  
*wiþ* sb. woe § 134.  
*wiþor* vb. wear § 136, I.  
*wiþost* vb. waste § 133.  
*wī* (*wi*) pro. pl. we.  
*wīl* adv. well § 88.  
*wīt* sb. 1. weight; 2. in *lēt wīt*,  
   hint, give to understand, e. g.  
   *hi n̄iþ lēt wīt hi wəz gān þ̄jor*.  
*wōk* vb. walk § 96.
- wud* vb. would (rare) § 75, I.  
*wum̄l* vb., sb. auger § 77.  
*wund̄or* sb., vb. wonder § 73.  
*wurd* sb. word § 75, II.  
*wurm* sb. worm § 74.  
*wurþ* sb. worth § 75, II.  
*wus̄st* sb. worsted § 75, II.  
*wuu* sb. wool § 110.  
*wōrk* vb. work § 55, II.  
*wōrt* sb. wort § 55, II.
- hwā* pro. who § 65.  
*hwaīkōf* sb. heifer calf § 121, II.  
*hwail* sb. while § 121.  
*hwail* conj. 1. while; 2. until, till  
   § 121.  
*hwaīst* adj. quiet § 125.  
*hwār* adv. where § 65.  
*hwē* sb. whey § 51, II.  
*hwēd̄or* conj. whether § 40.  
*hwēd̄or* pro. which (of two) § 40.  
*hwēlk̄or* sb. a big thing.  
*hwēlp* sb. puppy § 40.  
*hwem̄l* vb. upset §§ 40, 324.  
*hwid̄or* adv. whither § 29.  
*hwik* adj. living, alive § 29.  
*hwiks* sb. parasites on sheep § 29.  
*hwīn* sb. gorse § 31 Note.  
*hwīþ* pro. who § 134.  
*hwīþat* sb. wheat (rare) § 135, II.  
*hwīl* sb. wheel.  
*hwīlrit* sb. wheel-wright § 91.
- þ̄yūn* adv. in phrase *þ̄yūn wi*  
   *h̄izsel* = rejoicing above measure  
   § 111.  
*þ̄yūt* prep. about § 111.  
*þ̄gēn* 1. adv. again; 2. prep. against  
   § 51, I.  
*þ̄lay* prep. along § 63.  
*þ̄leþm* num. eleven § 46.  
*þ̄l̄an* adj. alone § 134.  
*þ̄mak̄l̄i* adj. 1. partly; 2. gradually  
   § 60.  
*þ̄may* prep. among § 63.

- æn̄nst* prep. over against, facing.      *ærþ* sb. earth.  
*æn̄iŋ* adj. enough § 102.                    *ærsl̄iŋ* adv. amiss.  
*æn̄uŋf* adj. enough §§ 75, III, 328.      *ærst̄iðd(æ)* prep. instead (of) § 136.  
*ærpōd* vb. be sure, § 83,                    *ærst̄eft̄ær* adv. after § 42.  
     e. g. *al æpōd īz gān*,                    *ærtw̄in* prep. between § 88.  
           *al æpōd t̄æ ð̄u w̄iŋl.*                *ærw̄ē* adv. away § 51, III.  
*ær̄ai* adj., adv. awry.                      *æt* 1. prep. at; 2. conj. that.







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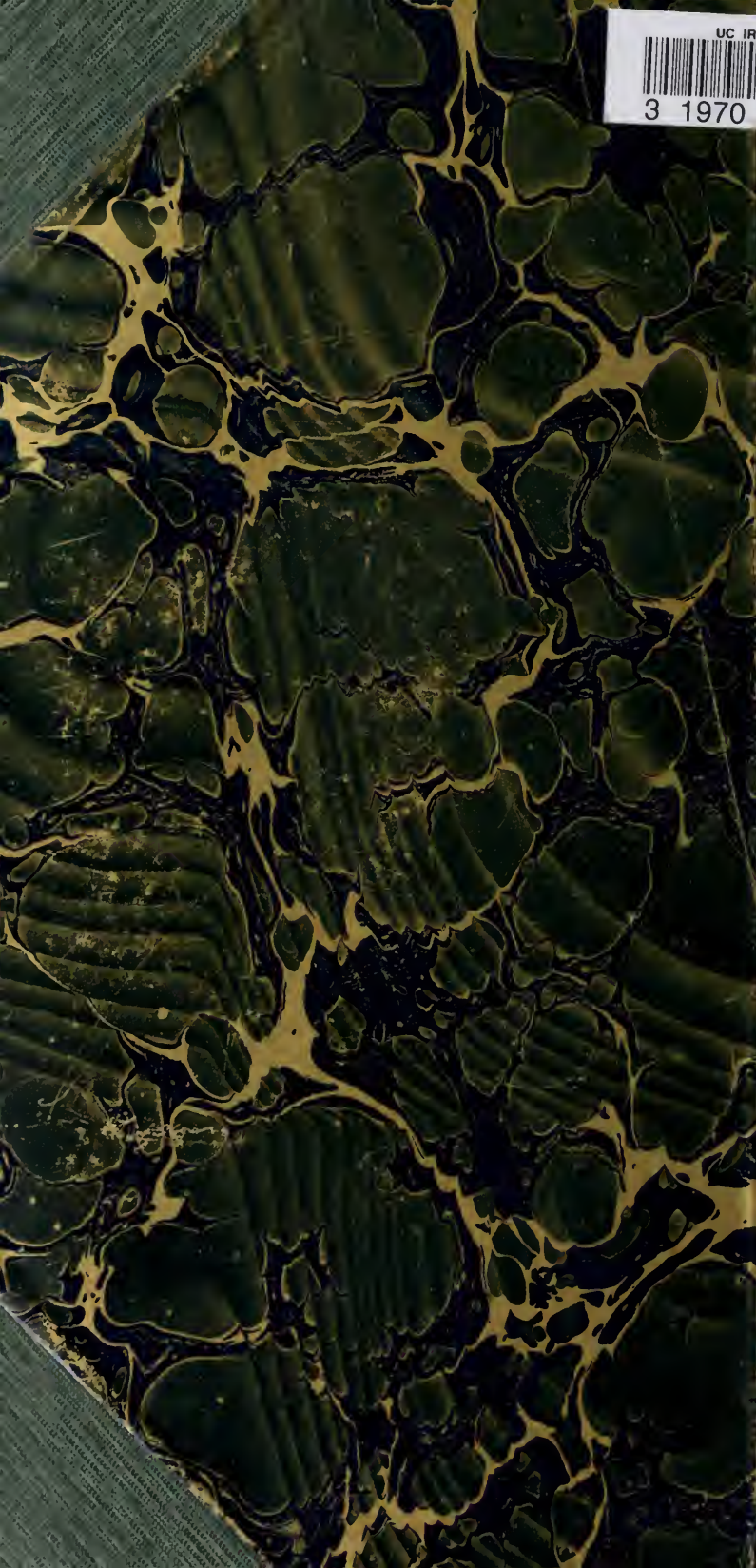
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