

A New Glossary of the Dialect of the Huddersfield District

Written by Walter Edward Haigh (1856-1931) and published in 1928 by Oxford University Press.

The book is notable for containing a foreword by Professor J.R.R. Tolkien. A 2007 article by Janet Brennan Croft noted that a number of words in Tolkien's later fiction could be traced to Haigh's glossary, including Baggins, Bree, Brockenborings, gaffer, nowt, nosey, nuncle, and vittles.

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A New Glossary of
THE DIALECT OF THE
HUDDERSFIELD DISTRICT

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A New Glossary of
THE DIALECT OF THE
HUDDERSFIELD DISTRICT

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TO THE
YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE HUDDERSFIELD DISTRICT
AND THEIR *TEACHERS*
IN WHOSE HANDS JOINTLY RESTS
THE FUTURE OF OUR DIALECT
THIS GLOSSARY
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
BY THE AUTHOR—
HIMSELF AN OLD TEACHER

P R E F A C E

THE descriptive term 'New' is added to the title of the present Glossary because it has had, to a limited extent, a predecessor in Easter's *Glossary of the Almondbury District of Huddersfield*, published in 1883. That work, however, has been long out of print; nor did I see or obtain a copy of it until the present work was practically compiled. I then took from it a comparatively small number of words not in my list: they are those denoted by '(E)' placed after their meanings. My chief qualification in offering a 'New' Glossary to the public lies in the following facts. I was born and lived till young manhood amid the dialect concerned, which was then in common use by almost everybody, rich and poor alike; among my own family were two or three relatives (with whom I was in daily contact) born 'around' 1790; and, being blessed with a retentive memory as a youth, I have been able to recall very many now obsolescent words and sayings which I thought I had forgotten when I first set myself to the task of compiling this work in 1922.

Of the many South Yorkshire dialects still flourishing, the particular dialect I have tried to register is that spoken in the geographical basin, measuring some ten to fifteen miles across, which lies in the south-west corner of the West Riding, close under the main ridges of the Pennines. The large town of Huddersfield is situated in the lowest portion of the basin only a few miles inside its northern and western rims at the junction of the valleys of the rivers Holme and Colne and the Kirkburton valley. To the north of the town these converge on the Calder valley leading out to the York plain. Until towards the end of the eighteenth century this basin, especially its Pennine slopes, was probably the most isolated portion of South Yorkshire, being, as it then was, just outside the main stream of intercourse. That fact may account for the numerous archaic characteristics which I believe this particular dialect still retains over those of the neighbouring dialects, of which the centres are Oldham and Rossendale in East Lancashire, and Halifax, Bradford, Dewsbury, Wakefield, Barnsley, and Sheffield in South Yorkshire. A comparison of the vowel-sounds, for example, of these dialects illustrates this statement, and it also points to the conclusion that those of them most closely related to the Huddersfield dialect are those of Halifax, Rossendale, Oldham, Sheffield, and Barnsley, in that order of relationship.

The need for such a work as the present is shown by the fact that not a few of the words and vowel-sounds familiar to the more elderly inhabitants of this district are now either obsolete or obsolescent. One of my main objects, therefore, in compiling the Glossary of this district has been to record as many as possible of the dialect-words used in it since at any rate the beginning of last century ; and at the same time to record accurately by phonetic spelling the pronunciation both of these words and of examples of their use in the common speech of the last seventy years. A second object has been to show that the dialect (like others) is not, in either words or speech, the haphazard invention of ignorant country folk in the past, as is often supposed, but is of ancient origin through several generations of regular development, and of as worthy lineage therefore as standard English itself. In carrying out these prime objects I have hoped to be able to offer some helpful contribution towards the elucidation of dialects generally that is now being actively pursued by English and other students of Philology. A final object and, to me as an old teacher, an important one, has been to offer an inducement to readers in general and to young students in particular to take up the interesting work of further research both into this dialect and into the neighbouring ones, a work in which I am naturally most concerned. To such students I can promise, out of my own experience, a little new world of intellectual pleasure and profit.

To the above statement of my objects I would like to append an appeal to local patriotism, first through readers of this Glossary, and then through them to the local public generally, to join together in a patriotic effort to preserve the venerable folk-speech which has been handed down to them through many generations of their forefathers. It is as worthy of our care and pride as are our ancient buildings, and more than as intimately useful. There are various ways in which the effort could be made, but which will be better left for later advocacy. Here I can only advocate one of them, namely the steady encouragement of *bilingualism* : the practice of dual forms of speech among us. Let us cultivate the modern standard English by all proper means, but let us also practise, as well as encourage, the use of our more intimate ancestral speech in the daily opportunities afforded in our work, our homes, and our friendships.

I had intended to insert in the Appendix to this volume a comparative Conspectus-Table showing the vowel-sounds of this and the eight neighbouring dialects named above. It would have been an interesting additional aid to local readers of South Yorkshire and East Lancashire

in the practice of bilingualism, and of particular use to teachers in local schools, who often have problems in dialect to deal with. But it has had regretfully to be omitted owing to the extra cost involved. It may, if it should be found worth while, be published separately and in fuller form later on.

A dialect has not been fully investigated until its vocabulary, its pronunciation and phonology, its grammar, and its local boundaries have been fully ascertained and recorded. With regard to my own dialect, the first and second of these have been done in the present volume. The grammar I have done separately in the rough, but it awaits completion until the present work is out of hand. The exact geographical limits of the dialect require much fuller investigation, which, together with the variations in pronunciation met with in the process, could be more easily and thoroughly made by concerted action among a number of volunteer workers.

The Glossary proper contains over 4,000 head-words, not including words repeated in another spelling, and this number has been supplemented in Part I of the Appendix by 40 more words which were omitted from the Glossary. Part II of the Appendix contains a selected list of some 500 words in phonetic spelling to show the dialect pronunciation of their corresponding modern English words. This list also serves to illustrate the fact that our dialect is still a living, vigorously self-assertive form of speech. To over 90 per cent. of the glossarial head-words have been added brief derivations, the great majority of which will, I think, be found accurate. To the philologist many of them will seem superfluous; but to the ordinary reader they will, I hope, be useful both to show that all our dialect words are of good family and breeding, and also to induce, at least in some readers, a greater interest in the 'suttill' pleasures of etymology. The verification and correction of derivations, &c., have been made by reference to the best final authorities to which I could gain access in any way, the great bulk of them indeed to the wonderful, though voluminous, *New English Dictionary*. In such an amount of personal work there are bound to be a number of errors, as well as slips in the phonetic spelling and accent-marking. Moreover, some wrong derivations will doubtless remain unrectified, though to many of the words of uncertain origin I have *purposely* suggested possible derivations in the hope of evoking better ones through expert, but I trust friendly, criticism after publication. In a work of this kind thoughtful 'guesses' are better than nothing.

Preface

A few words remain to be said on two related points. For every head-word as to which I had any doubt about their meaning and form, I have sought and obtained confirmation or correction from elderly people native to the district. From them also I have received many of the 'sayings' used to illustrate the head-words. In these and in my own examples given for the same purpose I have often tried to illustrate briefly the manners and customs of local village life in mid-Victorian times as well as the present. Hence the rather frequent allusions in them to fighting, drinking, and other 'pastimes' now happily become much rarer.

In conclusion, I desire to express my gratitude to all those who have helped so largely in bringing this Glossary to its publication. In the first place, I would sincerely thank Professor J. R. R. Tolkien, formerly Professor in Leeds University, now Professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford. Not only has he almost from the first shown his warm approval of the work, and befriended me with ever-ready advice and encouragement throughout, but he has also generously contributed a valuable Foreword to the Glossary. Similarly my thanks are due to Mr. G. H. Cowling, of Leeds University, for much help and advice both privately and as Secretary of the Yorkshire Dialect Society. In the second place, I would very heartily thank all those subscribers to the book whose names are recorded on pp. 163-6, some of whom have each guaranteed several copies, others single ones. I highly appreciate the confidence shown in me by their support, without which the Glossary would not have been printed; and I hope the 'issue' of it, in both senses, will not disappoint them. Many of them have also given me greatly valued advice and assistance in various ways. Among them I would especially name my old colleagues of the Technical College—Dr. T. W. Woodhead, Mr. S. Brierley, Mr. H. Wilkinson, Mr. A. Fieldhouse, and Mr. W. R. Bower; also Mr. E. Woodhead and the proprietors of the *Huddersfield Examiner*; Mr. T. Smailes and Mr. C. Dalton of Huddersfield; Mr. Edgar Sykes of Golcar; and Mr. H. W. Harwood of Halifax. Finally, it is a great pleasure to record the unvarying kindness I have met with locally from a large number of people during my numerous excursions in search of information for the Glossary. Further afield also, in visiting the various districts of the neighbouring dialects in connexion with the Conspectus-Table which, as already stated, has unfortunately had to be withheld from publication at present, I have always received equal kindness. Lack of space prevents me from mentioning by name the many gentlemen in those areas who so willingly gave me very valuable information, but I hereby thank them each and all.

W. E. H.

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INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER: THE DIALECT SPEECH

A. Its Spelling; B. Its Vocabulary; C. Its Pronunciation and Phonology.

A. THE SPELLING OF THE DIALECT SPEECH.

TO register the dialect pronunciation accurately I have adopted a phonetic scheme of spelling based on that in Wright's *Grammar of the Windhill Dialect*, with several modifications intended to make the reading of it less difficult. To the reader accustomed to phonetic spelling the scheme will present no difficulties. To the reader familiar only with the customary methods of spelling employed by writers in dialect, I have to plead the excuse that some such system is quite necessary, both for the sake of accuracy itself and for the furtherance of dialect study. I would therefore urge those readers to whom the spelling may seem somewhat difficult, *first* to practise the habit—useful in many ways—of *analysing the pronunciation of words into their component sounds*, and then to make use of the 'Aids' given on page 2, so far as may be needed to overcome the difficulty.

I. **Dialect Vowel-sounds and their Symbols.** In the pronunciation of our dialect there are twenty-four vowel-sounds: six *long single* sounds and seven *short* ones, together with eleven *double* sounds or diphthongs. The arrangement following exhibits their respective letter-symbols, and also their pronunciation in that of the *vowels* of the modern words placed under them.

(i) *The thirteen single-vowel sounds:*

1. *Long:* ā, au, ē, ī, ō, ū
far form mate see note brute (= broot).

Note that the sounds of ē and ō are quite *level*, without final 'uplift'.

2. *Short:* æ, e, ė, i, o, ȯ, u
glad p̄n h̄er bit not oil put

(ii) *The eleven double-vowel sounds or diphthongs:*

æu, -ėė, ei, ėu, i̇ė, iu, ȯė, oi, ou, u̇ė, ui
(æ + u) hear rein (ė + u) pier few boar boil (o + u) (u + ė) ruin

Note that in the diphthongs ėė, i̇ė, ȯė, u̇ė and often ui, the sound of each *first* vowel is between long and short, that is *half-long*. All the other diphthongs are *exact* combinations of their component short vowels.

II. **The Consonants used** are the same as those in Standard English with the following exceptions: **1.** There is **no initial h** (long disused): e.g. **ænd** hand, **iə̃l** heal. **2.** **No q: qu = kw**: e.g. **kwiə̃r** queer. **3.** **No c** except in **ch**; **hard c = k**, **soft c = s**: e.g. **chons** chance, **kək** cake. **4.** Only **hard g** is used: e.g. **gēt** gate; **soft g** and **dg = j**: e.g. **jinjər** ginger, **juj** judge. **5.** Only **sharp s** used, **soft s = z**: e.g. **sōsə̃rz** saucers, **eəs** house, **eəzə̃z** houses. **6.** Only **initial y** used: e.g. **yef̃ti** hefty, **yep** heap.

Note 1. The omission of consonants from words, common in dialect speech, is denoted by an *apostrophe* = ('). Thus the sentence: 'Get out of the way' is written in dialect form 'Get eə̃t ɛ' t' wē (or gēt).'

An Alternative Spelling-scheme in ordinary type.

As the use of the above letter-symbols is unsuited both for ordinary dialect-writing and for printing it, and as some *uniform* system of spelling is a great desideratum for these purposes, I venture to suggest the following substitutes for the symbols, *in ordinary type*. They are fairly accurate and consistent so far as they go. If deemed desirable they could be used either in their entirety or, if preferable, as a basis for some similar system for *general adoption*. The *minor* distinctions between the sounds of a and æ, e and ɛ, o, ɔ and ɔ̃ initial would have to be ignored in any substitute system; but this would be of little consequence in comparison with the great gain in uniformity.

(i) *Single Vowels*: glossary-symbols first in **black type**, their substitutes following each in ordinary type:

1. *Long*: **ā** ah; **āū** au; **ē** ai, ay & (or and) a ... e (medial); **ī** ee; **ō** ow & (or and) o ... e (medial); **ū** oo.
2. *Short*: **a**, **æ** a; **e**, **ɛ** e; **i** i; **o** ɔ o; **u** u.

(ii) *Diphthongs*: 1. **æu** (*medial* always) æw or aw; **eə̃** ae or aa; **ɛu** eu; **iə̃** ie or eea; **oə̃** oe; **uə̃** ue or ooe; **ui** ui or ooi. 2. **ei**, **iu**, **oi**, **ou** to be unaltered.

(iii) *Consonants*: all the ordinary ones except—*no initial h*: substituted by an apostrophe. Also, if preferred, **no q**, and **soft c = s**. (See above).

N.B. The above scheme for ordinary-type usage would also, I think, be fitted to spell all the other South Yorkshire dialects as well as those of East Lancashire.

B. THE VOCABULARY OF THE DIALECT.

Any critical review of the Glossary as a whole must, of course, be left to competent students and reviewers after its publication; but a commentary upon the chief features of the Glossary proper may be useful to general readers, who, I trust, will thus be enabled to find many half-hours of interest as well as of amusement in its pages, when once they

have, as I would again urge them to, become familiar with its spelling and arrangement.

The Vocabulary. Of the total head-words to which etymologies have been given in the Glossary and the Appendix (Part I), a rough calculation shows some fifty per cent. to be of Old English origin, over twenty-five per cent. to be Scandinavian (ON.), about twenty per cent. of Old French origin, only about one per cent. Keltic, and a few words from each of various other sources. The proportions of OE. and ON. are uncertain, because of the fact that many of the dialect-words have apparent roots so much alike in both those languages that it is difficult to say from which of the two possible sources they have been derived. Having regard, however, to the fact that South Yorkshire is within a region of the country which was very largely in the hands of Scandinavians after the ninth century, it would seem justifiable to ascribe many instances of such words to ON., though I have done so in only a few cases.

The vocabulary may, for the present purpose, be divided into two classes—those words which are used in a grammatical sense, and those not so used. The former kind may more conveniently be dealt with first.

(i) **Grammatical Words and Forms.** These are, with comparatively few ON. exceptions, of OE. origin. An examination of the glossarial head-words and their illustrative examples will reveal many noteworthy peculiarities, not confined, however, to this dialect. They differ, in some instances greatly, from the usage of modern standard English, yet they were once in correct use in the older stages of English. Discussion of them pertains to a grammar of the dialect rather than to a glossary, yet some of the more striking features may be cited here, with a few examples of each quoted for reference to the Glossary: (1) *The old plural nouns* **childer, in, shuin, tuin**, and the *obsolescent plural pronoun-suffix* **-seln** or **-sen**; (2) *the double plurals* **bellisez, gællesez**, and the suffix **-selnz** or **-senz**; (3) *the possessive pronouns* **it** (= its), **uz** (= our). (4) *Among verbs*, we have retained from OE. or ME. many strong past tenses and past participles, e. g. those of **brust, get, find, kum, neid, shæk, sting, tlim**; and cp. **sī** and **weęr**. (5) We have also retained in almost invariable use two ME. verbal suffixes: the present tense plural-endings **-(e)n**, and **-(e)s**. The former was a characteristic of the *Midland* dialect of ME. (see Chaucer *passim*), and the latter of the *Northern* dialect of ME., our part of South Yorkshire being on the border-line between the two dialects named. It is probable that this dialect is the most northerly of those still using the

suffix -(e)n. Curiously, it is used only with a pronoun for its nominative case, while -(e)s is used only with a substantive. Numerous examples of both suffixes will be found throughout the Glossary. (6) Belonging to other parts of speech retained are : *nār*, *nēr*, *ętęftęr*, *on* (= of), *āh*, &c.

Of *Scandinavian* words pertaining to the grammar we have retained a comparatively small number. Such are : *buęth*, *wār*, *wor* (p. t. sing. and plur. of the verb *to be*), *mun*, *ępn*, *ęt* (see Appendix, Pt. I), *yū*, and some others.

(ii) **Non-grammatical Words.** These, of course, form the bulk of the glossarial head-words, among them being many from additional sources, Old French and others. The proportions of words derived from OE., ON., and OFr. have been already stated. But if we consider only the strictly dialectal words not in general use in standard English, the percentage of ON. will, I think, be higher.

1. *Scandinavian Words.* The reasons for this high proportion of ON. words are uncertain ; but if an investigation were made into the dispersal of the population of central Yorkshire after William the Conqueror made his terrible devastation of that region in 1069, it would, I think, be found that numbers of them, largely Scandinavian, fled to the shelter of the foot-hills and valleys of the SW. Riding, then covered with forest or 'waste' shrub and thinly populated, and there made clearings (royds?) on which they settled in small farms. The number of place-names containing *royd* still existing in the W. Riding is remarkable : within and close to the Huddersfield borough alone there are nearer thirty than twenty. Moreover, out of over 250 words in the Glossary and Appendix, Part I, connected with farms and farming, some fifty-five per cent. are, I believe, Scandinavian, as compared with about thirty per cent. of OE. and fifteen per cent. of OFr. (introduced after the N. Conquest). If only the essentially 'technical' farm-words are considered, a considerably higher proportion is of ON. origin. These figures seem to point to the conclusion that farming hereabouts was practically initiated by Scandinavians. Many other ON. words, too, are quite as intimately connected with ordinary every-day life as are similar OE. words. Considerations of space prevent the citation of many examples, but a few from the Glossary proper are : (1) *Farm-words*—*bręndrith*, *buin*, *dięrn*, *kop*, *kush*, *lęth*, *misl*, *muk*, *ęgg*, *gięrz*, *garth*, *ing*, *intęk*, *reinz*, and see Appendix I also. (2) *Every-day words*—*ęddl*, *ęsk*, *bęggin*, *beęn*, *bensil*, *dill*, *eldęr*, *ęrpl*, *faul* (2), *flit*, *gęn*, *kęk*, *lęsh* (2), *lark* (2), *meęl*, *meęt*, *nięr* (2), *uggęnd*, *tlivvęr*, *thrumz*, &c.

2. *Words of Old French origin.* With regard to our words and pronunciation of OFr. origin, we have a good many examples of the former and, unless I am much mistaken, an unusually large number of the latter. Any explanation which can be offered of these facts will have to refer, it seems to me, not only to the greater isolation of this area in the past, but more especially to the Norman-French occupation of the old fortified early English post of Castle Hill, which overlooks most of the Huddersfield basin. This outstanding feature of the landscape was undoubtedly occupied either by Ilbert de Lacy (the Norman lord to whom William I granted the local manors around the Hill along with many others in the W. Riding), or by his immediate descendants. As an outpost from Pontefract (**Pōmfrit**) it would enable them to dominate a wild region then very difficult to control. Generations of stewards or other lieutenants and their various grades of henchmen would be settled there and around, some intermarrying with the local natives, and their Norman-French speech would considerably influence that of the locality. An examination of the Glossary shows some such special influence clearly. (1) Among many OFr. words will be found : ærrin, beḡ, brē, bulli, dorm, dubbl̄, fruzz, kæl (1) and (2), liṡ, lōnd, mīmō, mōns, peil, poiz, posnit, trouḡ, ussl, and usslment. (2) Still more is NFr. influence noticeable in the approximately French pronunciation yet lingering in such dialect words as : Biēm̄nd, bruil, bōm, chōm̄b̄, chōnsil, dōnj̄, mōnj̄, dōns, fævv̄, Frōns, kōsi, krēṡ, gīz̄, gōntlit, grōnj, strōnj̄, sōnder, triḡkl, trōnz, and many more. So far as I can gather, scarcely any of these old pronunciations are now to be found in the neighbouring dialects.

3. **Glossarial Words of Old English origin.** Of the sparse population which inhabited the SW. Riding in the *pre*-Norman period of its history we can little more than surmise. Probably it was chiefly Anglian with a mingling of Scandinavians and some Kelts. The last-named would be relics of the Keltic kingdom of Loidis ; but they seem soon either to have disappeared entirely or to have become so completely Anglicized that of their influence upon our dialect few, almost no, traces can now be found therein. The Scandinavian influence, especially when reinforced by the Conqueror's dispersal mentioned above, is very evident, as also is that of the later Norman-French. It remains true, nevertheless, that the major portion of our dialect is derived from OE. sources. This fact is plentifully illustrated in the many and various groups of OE. words in the next section (p. xxv) on the Pronunciation of the dialect, and need not be further exemplified here. It remains to

quote a few examples of words grouped together according to certain kindred characteristics, and to suggest that the reader might find it interesting to supplement them by examining the Glossary and noting down any other words or phrases of similar kinds.

(1) A few words are possibly from oldest English roots, as: lollək, tēu, tig, uz. Also a few others, now almost obsolete, retained their old final aspirate down to recent times, as: koh, peh, inuh, iniuh, laih, toh, troh, woh, and wōhil, all of which (except the last) I used to hear frequently as a boy; the last three I have heard quite recently.

(2) Of *contractions* in words and phrases one finds, and may expect to find, very many, since all dialects are essentially spoken, and not written, forms of language. Examples are: āh't, beēt, eim, eleim, seim, steim, ūm, euzinz, forēd, nengkit, nāut, nuppit, nubdi, nunkl, ōpni, sumdi, tuēthri, wārti, and s', s'l, st (for *shall*).

(3) *Compound words*, too, are very numerous, and are the more interesting when the force of their component parts is seen from the Glossary. Examples are: bæk-breid or bæk-spittl, bīt-nīd, gizāurn, gēterdz, forwāundēr, kēter-ē-fræm, kēter-ē-wōhil, snik-snēlz, th'ill-upē-wār, and many more which will be found among the figures of speech (below).

(iii) **Figures of Speech.** A long list of metaphorical expressions, similes, and descriptive terms might be drawn up from the large number of familiar sayings or 'speiks' in common use in the dialect. Such a list would exhibit the very considerable capacity for imagery which undoubtedly exists in both the local people and their dialect—and the statement would apply equally well to the people of the neighbouring districts and their dialects. It was my intention to include such a list in the Appendix, but lack of space precludes the intention being carried out. Many specimens will, however, be found scattered in fair abundance over the pages of the Glossary among the head-words and their illustrative examples. A few are quoted here in abbreviated form:

1. *Metaphorical expressions.* (See Glossary for head-words in **heavy** type): tē æ' t' **bonnit** ēn' **shōl** on; tē kīp t' **bænd** i' t' nīk; tē buēr wi' ē smōl **wimbl**; tē mēk nōther **æs** nēr kouks on it; tē æv iz **kōk** bēkt; tē æ tē lik ē liēn **thāubl**; tē æ' bīn woern ē' t' **wārti**, &c.

2. *Similes or Expressions of Comparison.* These are chiefly, and naturally, confined to local 'material' in their allusions; but there is a wide variety of them, all apt and graphic, and often drily humorous; e.g. ēz bliu ēz ē **gizāurn**; ēz **brēzēnd** ēz ē tom-kæt; ēz dark ēz **Ummēr**; ēz drunk ēz ē wil-bærre wi' ē lōs **tōrl**; ēz eim ēz ē **breid**; ēz

thik eʒ t' **gouk** eɳ' t' titlinz ; tɛ swiɛt lāuk ɛ **brok** ; tɛ stink wār nɛʁ ɛ **pou(l)kæt**, &c.

3. *Descriptive Terms* will be found on nearly every page of the Glossary. They are all figurative in various ways, some of them strikingly so. Many are *purely* descriptive, as winter-ej, meit-wɔl, snik-snēlz, giddl-gæddl, &c. But village people are very prone to criticize each other openly, bluntly, and often disparagingly, and the dialect is especially rich in terms expressive of such criticism—nicknames, terms of abuse, derision, contempt, anger, &c., but few of admiration and praise. Examples at random are : āudl-bæk, bænd-end, feɣl-stik, beɣt-wit, bōm-stik, skāu-pēlɛʁ, gridi-greɣt, okshɛn, tāulob, ōf-rokt-eɳ ; lolleker, nuɣzi-pāukɛʁ ; twæng-tuɛs, sæmmi, silli-billi, for-wāundɛʁ, nōpinz, wækki, nunkit, strækl-brēnz, &c.

C. THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE DIALECT SPEECH.

The following attempt to exhibit the relationship of the present vowel-sounds of this dialect with the corresponding vowel-sounds of OE. is primarily intended to show the general reader that dialect-*pronunciation* is as much a matter of regular development from sources of long ago as are dialect-*words*, and that it is, therefore, equally worthy both of respect and of interest in its preservation. If, also, the exhibition should prove of service to philologists I shall be gratified. Owing, again, to lack of space the arrangement of the display has had to be much contracted, and the same cause has prevented the insertion either of any intermediate ME. stage of development or of more than a small *selection* of illustrative dialect-words of OE. origin. In most cases many more examples will be found in the Glossary.

Notes : 1. The OE. vowels are I, Single Vowels ; II, Diphthongs.

2. For the OE. originals of all cited dialect-words see the Glossary.

3. Gl = Glossary ; usu. = usually ; > = has (or have) become.

I. OE. Single Vowels > Huddersfield District Dialect-Vowels as follows :¹

i. OE. **ā** ; **ǣ**.

1. (1) **ā** > uɛ usually, as in buɛn, buɛt-luɛd, ruɛp, suɛri, &c.

(2) *Initial* **ā**, **hā** > uɛ > wɔ often, as in wɔn, wɔts, wɔl, wɔm, wɔt ; but uɛ remains in uɛf, uɛli, uɛri, uɛth, and a few others. (See Gl.)

(3) **ā** > ɐ in æks, ællidi, bræd, ræsh, spætl, &c.

(4) **āg**, **āh** > ou in ou, oun, out (1) ; but > ɔ in nō (2), sō (2).

¹ For guidance in the arrangement of this Section I am much indebted to Wright's *Grammar of the Windhill Dialect*.

(5) **āw** > **ō** in blō (1), nō (1), snō, sō (1); but > **ou** in out (2), nout, soul.

2. (1) **ǣ** > **æ** usu., as in ænd, mæn (mon), sættl; but > **e** in wesh, fesn.

(2) **ǣ** > **ē** in bēk, bēd, rēthēr, wēd, &c. (3) **ǣl** > **ō** in bōk (bučk).

ii. OE. **æ**; **ǣ**.

1. (1) **æ** > **ię** usu., as in drięd, ięl, mięl, się, sprięd, thię, &c.

(2) **æ** > **ei** in bleich, kei, lein (lięn), teich, &c.

(3) **æ** > **i** in ivvęr, nivvęr. (4) **æhw** > **ō** in ōthęr, nōthęr.

2. (1) **ǣ** remains **æ** usu., as in bælli (OE. *bællig*), fæthęr, wæt, wættęr, &c.

(2) **ǣ** > **ē** in dē, fēn, nēl, &c.; and > **ę** in gęrs.

iii. OE. **ē**, **ě**.

1. (1) **ē** (umlaut of **ō**) > **ię** later > **ī**, as in blięd > blīd, dięm > dīm, fīt, ięd īd, kięp kīp, sięk sīk, swięp swīp, swiętn swītn, tięth tīth, &c.

(2) **ē** > **ī** in ī (=he), mī, thī, wī, wīl (=well).

(3) **ēh** > **ei** in ei (1), nei (see vii. 1 (2) below).

2. (1) **ě** > **ei** usu., as in breik, beid, eit, meil, neid, steil (1) and (2), eim (2), eleim, seim (2), steim, &c.

(2) **ěh** > **ei** in reit, streit.

(3) **ě** > **ię** in stięd, ęstięd.

iv. OE. **ī**, **ȳ**; **ȳ**, **ÿ**.

1. (1) **ī** > **āū** usu., as in āūdl, āūs, bāūd, māūn, tāūm, wāūr, &c.

(2) **ī** > **ī** in tī, lik (in the phrase 'ęz lik ęz').

(3) **īw** > **iu** in spiu, Tiuzdi.

2. (1) **ȳ** remains **i** usu., as in bit, kit (2), middlin, riddl, sing, &c.

Note. In the older forms

bind, find, grind, mind, wind, **ȳ** > **āū**, as bāūnd, faūnd, &c.

(2) **īg** > **ī** in stī (1) and (2), stīl, lī (=ON.?).

(3) **īht** > **īt** in brīt, lit, mīt, nīt, rīt (and reit), sīt.

3. **ȳ** > **āū** in āūd (1) and (2), āūr, dāūv, draū, faūr, &c.

4. (1) **ÿ** > **i** in diddl, ig, mij, miln, pindęr, rig, &c.

(2) **ÿ** > **u** in brussl, kruppl, kuss.

(3) **ÿht** > **īt** in flīt, frīt, rīt (2).

(4) **ÿld** > **īld** in bild, gīld.

(5) **ÿr** > **ęr** in fęrst, kęrnīl, stęr, węrręm, węrk, węrt, &c.

v. OE. *ō*, *ǫ*.

1. (1) *ō* > **ui** usu., as in bluid, buis, guis, kuil, spuīn, tuith, &c.

(2) *ō* > **ū** in būk, lūk, dū, gūm, kūm, bū (beę), būžem.

(3) *ō* > **u** in dun, dluv, sluff (2).

(4) *ō* > **eę** in dleę (dlou), dleęm.

(5) *ōr* > **uęr** in fluęr, muęr (2) (ON. ?).

(6) *ōw* > **ou** in flou, blou (1), dlou (dleę), grou, &c.

2. (1) *ǫ* > **oi** usu. in originally open syllables, as in foil, goit, koil, koit, loin, loiz, noit, oil, soil, thoil, throat, &c.

Note. Nearly all these have an older form in

ui, as guit, kuit, luin, luiz, nuit, suil, thuil, thruit, &c.

(2) *ǫ* remains **o** in bothm, brokkn, frozzn, oppn, spokkn, &c.

(3) *ǫ* > **o** in dōg, fōg, frōg, spōr (1), wōrd, wōrld, &c.

(4) *ǫ* > **u** in uvvn (> ūm), shuvvil (> shuil, shūl).

(5) *ǫ* > **uę** in fluęt, nuęz, puęk, puęst, stuęv, uęp (> wōp), &c.

(6) *ǫr* > **uęr** in bifuęr, buęrd, buęrn (boęrn), kuęrn (koęrn), smuęr, uęrd, uęrn, &c.

(7) *ǫht* > **out** in bout, brout, fout, sout, thout, &c.

(8) *ǫl* > **oul** in boul, bou(l)stęr, foud, fouk (fuęk), goud, kouk, stou(l)n, &c.

vi. OE. *ū*, *ǔ*.

1. (1) *ū* > **eę** usu., as in beę (vb. to bow), breę, deęn, dreęt, feęl (1), keę, reęm, seęth, theęm, &c.

Note. In most of such dialect-words *having no initial consonant* a **y** has become prefixed

as eę > yeę ; eęs > yeęs ; eęr > yeęr (yār), &c.

(2) *ū* > **ū** in druft, ruf, shuv, sup.

2. (1) *ǔ* remains **u** usu., as in bull, but, kum, luv, uvvęr, &c.

(2) *ǔ* remains **u** also in pund (lb.) and in p.p.'s bun, fun, grun, wun.

ǔ > **eę** in eęnd (yeęnd), greęnd (earth), peęnd (£) seęnd, &c.

(3) *ǔg* > **eę** in feęl (2), seę (seu, siu).

(4) *ǔ* > **ū** in ębūn, pūll, shūldęr, shūl, wūl (ūl).

(5) *ǔr* > **or** in dęr (duęr), dęrst, skęrf, tęrf, tęrn.

(6) *ǔr* > **uęr** in duęr, muęrn.

II. OE. **Diphthongs** > **Dialect-Vowels** as follows :

vii. OE. *ēa*, *ǣa*.

1. (1) *ēa* > **ię** usu., as in bięm, brięd, chięp (chep), flię, grięt (gret), stięp, tlięs, &c.

Note. In such words *having no initial consonant*

iē > **ye**, as in **iēd** > **yed**, **iēfēr** > **yeffēr**, **iēp** > **yep**, **Iēstēr** > **Yestēr**, &c.

(2) **ēa** > **iē** (obsolete) > **ī** in **ī** (1) and (3), **nī** (nei). (See iii. 1 (3).)

(3) **ēaw** > **ēu** in **dēu**, **ēu**, **fēu**, **shēu**, **tēu**; but > **ō** in **rō** (1).

2. (1) **ēa** > **iē** in **biērd**; but > **ē** in **ēl** (ale).

(2) **ēah** > **ei** in **eight**. Also **ēah** > **ei** in **eit** (2).

(3) **ēal** (= northern **al**) > **ō**(l) in **fōl**, **gōl**, **kōf**, **ōf**, **ōl** (2) and (3), **pōm** (1), **sōv**, **stōl**, **wōk**, &c.

(4) **ēald** (= northern **ald**) > **oud** in **bou**(l)d, **fouk** (fuək), **koud**, **oud** (1) and (2), &c.

(5) **ēar** + consonant > **eər** in **beər**n (ON. ?), **eər**m (1) and (2), **weər**d, **weər**m, **yeər**d (yērd), **yeər**n (yērn (1)), &c.

Note. The **eər** is tending to **ār**.

viii. OE. **ēo**, **ǣo**.

1. (1) **ēo** > **iē** usu., as in **brīest**, **diēp**, **diēr**, **driēri**, **fiēnd**, **friēnd**, **fī** (1) and (2), **lī** (2), **fliēs**, **fliēt**, **friēz**, **iēp** > **yēp** (2), **kriēp**, **liēf** (2), **riēk**, **siēth**, **thiēf**, **tliēv**, **wiēl**, &c.

Note. In nearly all, the **ie** tends to, or has, become **ī** or **e**.

(2) **ēo** > **i** in **divvl**, **sik**.

(3) **ēow** > **ēu** in **blēu**, **grēu** (p. t.), **chēu**, **drēuz**, **sēu**, **trēu** (triu).

(4) **ēow** > **ou** in **fouēr**, **fouērtin**, **fouērt**; *but* **forti**.

2. (1) **ǣo** > **ei** in **eleim**, **seim** (2).

(2) **ǣor** > **eər** in **beər**kēm > **bār**kēm, **eərt** > **yeərt** (ārt), **keərv**, **steərv**.

(3) **ǣor** > **iēr** in **iērnist** > **yērnist**, **iērth** > **yērth**, **liērn**.

The Consonants of the Dialect.

Nothing like a full treatment of these can be shown here; only their more evident characteristics can be referred to, and those very briefly in alphabetical order.

c hard (= **k**). (1) It remains in **benk**, **briks**, **tlik**, &c., and in ON. words like **bōrk**, **flik**, **kērk**, **reik**, **thæk**, &c. (2) It is dropped in **nāuf**, **neid**, **nī**, **nok**, &c. (3) It becomes **t** before **l** (see p. 132).

d (1) > **th** medially when followed by **-ēr**: **blethēr**, **fāther**, **peēthēr**, &c. (W.W.D.). (2) It is sometimes dropped medially and finally: as in **kinlin**, **gannēr**, and the *p.p.*'s **bun**, **fun**, **wun**, &c.

f > **th** in **thre**, **threm** (from), and displaces **th** in **frī** (three), **fræmmil** (see Appendix I).

g hard. (1) > **y** initially, as **yēr** (2), **yeərd**, **yēt**, **yollē** (see p. 153); (2) it > **d** before **l** (see p. 22); (3) it remains in **brig**, **ēg**, **lig**, **nēg**, **sēg**,

seg, &c. ; (4) it is dropped in *nō* (2), *næg*, *fēn*, *nēl*, *oun*, *stī*, and also in the suffix *-ing*, as *givin*, *tellin*, &c.

h. (1) is always dropped initially, as in *ægg*, *eēs*, *ich*, *ōf*, &c. (2) Final guttural **h** still lingers. (See *Introd.*, chap. B. ii. 2 (1).)

k = hard c (above).

l. Medial **l** is dropped in the OE. combinations *lc*, *ld*, *lf*, *lh*, *ll*, *lm* (see i, v, vii, in *Vowels*), also in *nōpinz*, *poiz*, *sheġ'n't*, *wi'ġn't*, &c.

n > **m** after dropped **f** (= **v**) in *eim*, &c. (see iii. 2, *Vowels*). (2) It is dropped medially in *ġstiġd*, *æm'ġt*, and finally in *i'*, *ġ'*, *uppe'*.

r. (1) Initial **r** is sounded fully ; medial **r** less so but, like final **r**, it is very rarely dropped. (2) **fr** > **fl** in *flēd*, *fleġns*.

s *sharp* remains in *siuġer*, *siuġer*, and > **sh** in *minsh*, *rinsh*.

t. (1) > **th** (= **dh**) in bothm. (2) It is dropped medially in *brussl*, *brussn*, *fuffn*, &c. ; but (3) it is retained in the OFr. suffix *-ture*, as in *fiġter*, *krēter*, &c.

th > **t** in *tæ*, *tġ*, *kit* (2), *t'* (= *the*) ; and > **d** in *fardin*, *bēd*, *snod*, &c.

w. (1) Initial **w** has developed from the dialect **uġ** in *wōl*, &c. (see i. 1 (2) : *Vowels*). (2) Medial **w** is dropped in *bækġrdz*, *forġd*, *ōpġth*, &c.

y. Initial **y** has developed from the dialect **eġ** and **iġ** in *yeġ*, *yed*, &c. (see p. 153).

Note. On the whole, it is probable that this dialect has at least as few omissions of consonants as any of the neighbouring dialects—and quite likely fewer.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND REFERENCES

I. GRAMMATICAL AND OTHER TERMS

<i>adj.</i> = adjective.	<i>num.</i> = numeral.
<i>adv.</i> = adverb.	<i>obso.</i> = obsolete.
<i>cp.</i> = compare.	<i>p.t.</i> = past tense.
<i>comp.</i> = comparative degree.	<i>p.p.</i> = past participle.
<i>conj.</i> = conjunction.	<i>per.</i> = personal.
<i>def.</i> = definite.	<i>perh.</i> = perhaps.
<i>demons.</i> = demonstrative.	<i>phr.</i> = phrase.
<i>deriv.</i> = derivative.	<i>plu.</i> = plural.
<i>dial.</i> = dialect.	<i>possess.</i> = possessive.
<i>dim.</i> = diminutive.	<i>prep.</i> = preposition.
<i>e. g.</i> = for example.	<i>pres.</i> = present.
<i>emph.</i> = emphatic.	<i>pro.</i> = pronoun.
<i>fig.</i> = figuratively.	<i>prob.</i> = probably.
<i>imper.</i> = imperative.	<i>pron.</i> = pronounced.
<i>indic.</i> = indicative.	<i>q. v.</i> = which see.
<i>instr.</i> = instrumental.	<i>rel.</i> = relative.
<i>interj.</i> = interjection.	<i>sing.</i> = singular.
<i>interr.</i> = interrogative.	<i>str.vb.</i> = strong verb.
<i>lit.</i> = literally.	<i>suff.</i> = suffix.
<i>lit. Eng.</i> = literary English.	<i>superl.</i> = superlative degree.
<i>m.</i> = masculine.	<i>trans.</i> = transitive.
<i>mod. Eng.</i> = modern English.	<i>w.vb.</i> = weak verb.
<i>n.</i> = noun.	> = 'has become' ; < = fr. = from.

2. FOREIGN AND OLD LANGUAGES

<i>Dan.</i> = Danish.	<i>NFr.</i> = Norman French.
<i>Du.</i> = Dutch.	<i>ODu.</i> = Old Dutch.
<i>Fr.</i> = French.	<i>OE.</i> = Old English.
<i>Gael.</i> = Gaelic.	* <i>OE.</i> = earliest Old English.
<i>Ger.</i> = German.	<i>OFries.</i> = Old Friesian.
<i>Grk.</i> = Greek.	<i>OIcel.</i> = Old Icelandic, or } <i>ON.</i> = Old Norse. }
<i>Ir.</i> = Irish.	<i>Scand.</i> = Scandinavian [which in-
<i>Ital.</i> = Italian.	cludes ON. (= OIcel.), Dan.,
<i>K.</i> = Keltic.	Norw., Swed.]
<i>Lat.</i> = Latin.	<i>W.</i> = Welsh.
<i>ME.</i> = Middle (Medieval) English.	
<i>MD.</i> = Middle Dutch.	

Works referred to: *E.* = Easter's Glossary of the Almondbury District (1876). *Lld. Dy.* = Lloyd's Encyclopaedic Dictionary (1895) in 7 vols.; gives many northern and Scottish dialect words. *N.E.D.* = the New English or Oxford Dictionary. *Skt.* = W. W. Skeat's (1) Concise Etymological Dictionary (1911 ed.), and (2) his Appendix to Cleasby and Vigfússon's Icelandic Dictionary (= Cl. & V.). *W.W.D.* = Prof. J. Wright's Grammar of the Windhill Dialect (Eng. Dial. Sy., 1892).

AIDS TO THE *GENERAL READER* IN THE USE OF THIS GLOSSARY

1. *The alphabetical order* in the Glossary is:— æ, ā, āū, b, ch, d, e, e (instead of ə), f, g (hard only), i, j, k, l, m, n, o, o, p, r, s, t, u, v, w, y. The following letters are omitted, their substitutes following each in **black type**: short a, æ; soft c, s; hard c, k; soft g, j; h (not in use); q, kw; x, ks; also cl, tl; gl, dl. The short *au*, having the same sound as short *o* in *not*, is used in this Glossary *only* to distinguish the short form of the *pronoun I* from the long one; thus *au* and *āū* both = I.
2. All dialect words are spelt in exact accordance with their dialect sounds. This can best be understood by the reader familiarizing himself, or herself, in the first place with the above letter-symbols, especially the vowel-symbols, and their ordinary standard English equivalents. These are given at the bottom of each double page of the Glossary, and more fully in the Introductory chapter.
3. As a first practice, after full consideration of the above aids, it will be both an advantage and an interest to search out the following head-words in the Glossary (or 'iniu' for the purpose required) and their connexions as indicated by 'see —': ærrin, æks, āū, āūd, bēst, bi, dlāūd, drāū, eē, eēgēt, eim, e luēn, gī, īd, īēl, iēst, kæll, kud, kwīer, liēn, lit, meēl, mīmō, nil, nō, ōf, old, pē, piutl, ræng, ruēd, ruid, seē, sit, siuē, tē, tīt, tlip, tlārk, tōk, ū, uē, uin, ussl, wi', wōp, yār, yeērb, yē, yō.
4. Where two or more head-words are given together they are *variants* of the same word. *Strong* verbs, but not weak ones, are followed by their past tenses and past participles, many of which have more than one dialect form.
5. *Summary guide to the pronunciation of the dialect vowel-symbols.* Their modern English equivalents are in **black type**; but note that the sounds of ē and ō have no final 'lift'; and that the diphthongs æu, eū, ou are *exact* combinations of their component vowels:—
æ, as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; e, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u; eē, pear; ei, reign; eū = e + u; iē, pier; iu, few; oē, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uē, poor; ui, ruin; *also* dl for gl; tl for cl.

GLOSSARY OF THE DIALECT OF THE HUDDERSFIELD DISTRICT

Æ, æ; ā; āū

æ', æv, *defective vb.*, to have. [ME. *hāven*; OE. *habban*, to have.] See **æn**.
æbæt, **æbəd**, **ābæt**, **ā't** (shortened form), yes but. [OE. *geā*, yea + *butan*, but.] See **ōbæt**.
æch, **ech**, **ek** (older form), a hatch, or heck; a half-door; also a door-bolt or bar. [OE. *hæcc*, *hecc*, a hatch, grating, a half-door.] See **ek** (1). E. g. 'Thæt eęnd-dog'z just jumpt th' *æch* wi' sum meit in it meęth.'
æddl, *w.vb.*, to addle, earn a wage or reward. [ME. *adlen*; ON. *ōthlu*, to earn. *Earn* is not used in this dialect.]
ædlinz, wages: what has been earned. E. g. 'Au'v *æddld* muęr nęr au'v gettn. Wāū, mi *ædlinz* 'ęt au'v bin pęd eęz nobbęt bin sixtin shillin ōl this wik.'
æfter, *adv.* & *prep.*, after. [OE. *æfter*.] See **ęt-æfter**.
æfterinz, afterings, the last milk drawn from a cow on milking.
ægg, a hagg, a field, an enclosure. *Hagg* is the name of farms near Honley and Denby Dale. *Hagg Wood* is the wood near such a farm. [prob. ON. *hagi*, Swed. *hage*, an enclosed field, pasture, coppice; cognate with OE. *haga*, an enclosure. Cp. *haigh*, and see **ęg**.]
æk (1), *w.vb.*, to hack, dig, cut, chop. [OE. *haccian*.]
æk (2), a hack, a kind of hoe. [prob. OE. *haca*, a hook, &c.]
ækęrin, **ækřin**, an acorn. [OE. *æceren*.]
ækķęr, an acre; a field. [OE. *æcer*.]
ækkl, hackle; any kind of clothing or covering; hence condition, appearance. [OE. *hacela*, a garment;

covering.] E. g. (1) 'Thæt cub-berđ'z reit full eę ōl suęrts eę *ækkl* (clothes) 'ęt mi gronmuthęr left wen u did (died).' (2) 'Juęb Garsid'z eę reęř farmer; i kips ōl iz lāūv-stok (live-stock) i' guid *ækkl*.'
ækkl, *w.vb.*, to hackle; to trim or dress up. E. g. 'Au se, læss, au think au'st *ækkl* misen up, eęn' gu deęę tę t' teęę tę sī wæt's guin on, lāuk.'
æks, to ask. See **æs** (1).
ækt, *w.vb.*, to act, be active; hence to make diversion; to pretend, sham. [E. *act*, from Lat.] E. g. 'Tæk nę nuętis on im, męstęř; i'z nobbęt *æktin* (pretending).'
ækli, *adv.*, actually. E. g. Two gossips: 'Au rekkn Jollęm (John William) 'z run eęwē thrę iz wāuf.' 'Thæ duzn't sē! Wæt *ækli*?' 'Ah, *ækli*!'
æl, a hal, butt, fool; a hanger on [origin uncertain]. E. g. 'Thæ'z made eę *æl* eę mī this tāūm, but thæ'll nuęę du it eęęięn.'
ælęk, *w.vb.*, to idle about like a hal, to fool about; hang on. E. g. 'They'n *ælękt* eębęęt ōl t' moęrnin, węstin thęř tāūm.' [Cp. Scots *hallock*, a thoughtless, giddy girl; *hallokit*, made giddy, foolish, stupid. Origin uncertain. N.E.D.]
ælędi, **ælędę**, a holiday; lit., a holy-day. [OE. *hālig-dæg*.]
ælķęr, sour ale; hence vinegar. [OE. *eālu*, ale + Fr. *aigre*, sharp, sour. Cp. *vinegar* = *vin-aigre*, sour wine.]
ælsh, a loop, knot, especially a loop round the neck. [ME. *halchen*, to fasten, clasp. Of uncertain origin: perhaps from OE. *halsian*, or ON. *hālsa*, to clasp, embrace.]
ęm, *vb.* I *pres.s.*, am. [northern OE. *eam*, *am*.]

OE. *æsce*, *axe*, ash.] E.g. a common saying of something very puzzling to understand: 'Au kēn mēk "nōther æs nēr kouks" (ash nor cokes) ē this thing: wæt is it?'
æs-middin, an ashes' heap. See **middin**.

æs-nūk, the nook or corner where the ashes fall beneath a fire-grate. See **nūk**.

æsek, a hassock. [ME. *hassok*, originally a tuft of coarse grass which, when stuffed into a bag or cover, formed a low seat or foot-rest.]

Æzekes, The Hassocks, a local place-name in Honley. Cp. 'Hassocks' near Brighton.

æsh, the ash-tree. [OE. *æsc*.]

Æsh-ēs, Ash House, a farm near Castle Hill, with Ash-ēs Lane leading to it. The local derivation from 'ashes', burnt coal, is wrong. (See **ēs**.)

æsk, *adj.*, dry, rough, harsh to the touch. [ME. *harsk*, harsh, rough; Scand., cp. Dan. *harsk*; Olcel. *heskr*; *hāski*.]

æskęr, a newt, a small kind of lizard. [ME. *askę*, prob. from OE. *athexa*, a newt.] Still fairly common in this district.

Æskit, a place-name and a surname, Askwith, Asquith. [Scand., cp. Olcel. *askr*, ash-tree + *vithr*, a wood, marsh.]

æsp, **esp** (more usual form), a hasp, catch, bolt. [OE. *hæps*; ON. *hespa*.] See **esp**.

æt (1), *p.t.*, hit, struck. See **it** (1).

æt (2), **ęt** (unemphatic), *prep.*, at, near. [OE. *æt*, at.] See **ęt-ęfter**.

ævverbrįęd, **ævverkęk**, haverbread or havercake—a form of oatmeal food very common formerly, when flour of wheat was too dear in price for poor people to obtain. It is still made and sold in this district, but in much thinner cakes than formerly. [ME. *havere*, ON. *hafri*, oats. See **brįęd** and **kęk**.]

ævvermeil, oatmeal. See **meil**.

æz, *vb. pr.t. sing.*, has.

ā(h), and **ēā**, **īā**, **īę**, (older forms), *adv.*, yea, yes. [OE. *geā*, yea, aye; cp. ON. *jā*.]

Note. *ā* (*ēā*, &c.) is used affirmatively to corroborate something affirmed. For differences in the use of *ā* and *yus* (yes) see **yus**.

ābęt, **ā(h)t**, contractions of *ah but*. See **ębęt**.

ārdin, harding or hurden, a cloth made of hards or coarse linen, used for aprons, rough towels, sack-ing, &c. [prob. OE. *hearden*, adj., of flax, flaxen.]

ārkn, **yārkn**, *w.vb.*, to hearken, listen. [ME. *herknen*, *herken*; OE. *heorcnian*, to listen to.] The word *listen* is not used in this dialect. E.g. (1) Ailing woman wearily: 'Au'v bīn *ārknin* fęr t' doktęr'z fuitsteps fęr ęf ę neęr (half an hour), en' i duzn't kum yet!'

(2) Mother 'lecturing' her two boys stops suddenly: 'Joseph Henry ær tę *ārknin* tę mi?' 'Ah muthęr au æm *ārknin*.' 'Bęt thā ærn't *ārknin* John Thomas?' 'Yus, au'v yerd ęl yo'n sed, muthęr!' 'Well then, think on it (remember it), buęth on yę!'

āū (1), *per. pro., emphatic*; **au**, *un-emph.*, I. [OE. *ic*, I.]

Note that the short *au*, having the same sound as the short *o* in *not*, is used in this Glossary only to distinguish the short form of the pronoun *I* from the long one.

āū (2), a direction by the driver of a horse for it to come to his side of the road. **Au-wē** is also used. See **wē**, **j**.

āūd, *p.t. id, p.p. idn, st.vb.*, to hide, conceal. [OE. *hýdan*.]

āūdl, *adj.*, idle. [OE. *īdel*, vain, useless.]

āūdl-bæk, an idle-back, idle person—used as a term of reproach.

āūm, **rāūm**, rime, hoarfrost (E.). [OE. *hrīm*; but cp. ON. *hrīm*, *hem*, hoarfrost, hime.]

āūp, a stroke, blow, push (E.). [*Hipe*

ęę, pear; **ęi**, reign; **ęu** = **ę** + **u**; **ię**, pier; **iu**, few; **oę**, boar; **oi**, boil; **ou** = **o** + **u**; **uę**, poor; **ui**, ruin; also **dl** for **gl**; **tl** for **cl**.

in wrestling is a peculiar inside stroke between the thighs. Origin uncertain; prob. connected with *hip* (N.E.D.); *āūp*, *w.vb.*, to strike, push (E.). E. g. (1) 'Sum'di bi-und gēv mi ē *āūp* wi' ē stik, en' au fell.' (2) Gu tē yond keē (cow), it's *āūpin* th'tūther keēz wi' it oęrnz (its horns).'
āurn, iron. [OE. *īsen*, *īren*, iron.]
āūrs, a horse. [OE. *hors*.]
āūs, ice. [OE. *īs*, ice.] See *slōrrin-āūs*.
āūsikk, *ikk*, an icicle. [OE. *īs* + *gicel*, a point of ice.] See *ikk*.
āūvi, *āūvin* (older form), ivy. [OE. *īfig*, also, *īfegn* (Skt.)]

B, b

bæbbi, a baby. [ME. *baban*, later *babe*, *bab*.]
*bæbbi-wār*k, child's play. E. g. (1) 'Eh, thæt job'z ięzi; it's nout nāūt (nothing but) *bæbi-wār*k tē mi.' (2) By 'th'oud ænd': 'Did au ivvę sī em lēk ęt tennis, sez tē? Well, wōns au did, but it sīmd ę lot ę *bæbi-wār*k tē mi. Uz krekkitęz, thæ nōz, iust tē kōl it "guin i' *bættā*"' (q. v.).
bæd (1), *bædli*, *adj.*, bad; ill, poorly. [ME. *bædde*, bad, from OE. *bæddel* (a noun) (Skt.).] E. g. 'Mi fæther'z *bæd* (*bædli*) i' bed, en' keęn't gu tē iz wār'k.'
bæd (2), a bat, club, staff, but especially found in '*bæd* en' bōl', the old local name for the game of cricket. [ME. *batte*; OE. *batt*, a cudgel.] See *bæt* (2).
bæggin, a meal, now usually 'tea', but formerly any meal; a bagging. Probably so called because workers generally carried their meals to their work in a bag of some kind. [Scand.: cp. Olcel. *baggi*, a bag, particularly used for provisions, as in *nest-baggi*, food-bag.]
bæjęr (1), a badger—old name for a corn-dealer, or a pedlar, still used in villages for a hawker. [ME.

bęger, a corn-dealer; prob. OFr. *bludier*.]
bæjęr (2), another name for a *brock* (see *brok* (1)). [prob. named badger owing to the white mark or badge on its forehead (N.E.D.).]
bæk, *adj.* & *n.*, back. [OE. *bæc*.]
bækęrd, *adj.*, backward. [OE. *bæc* + *weard*.]
bækęrdz, *adv.*, backwards.
bæk-wōrd, a message of withdrawal from a promise or engagement of any kind (see *nēwōrd*). E. g. Villager, chaffing the local 'silly-billy': 'Well Joe, au rękkn thæ'r guin tē wed yond Sarah'ę Mæly's?' 'Nē læd, au'v gīn ęr *bækwōrd*; u'z nuęn guid inuf fęr mi.'
bæk-brēid, a baking-board like a flat shovel, used in baking oat-cakes. [OE. *bacan*, to bake + *brēd*, a board.] See *bēk*.
bæk-spittl, another name for a baking-board for oat-cakes. [OE. *bacan* + *spitel*, a spade, shovel.]
bæk-stęn, a baking-stone; a long, smooth stone slab with a fire-place under, for baking oat-cakes. [OE. *bacan* + *stān*, stone.]
bælli, the belly. [OE. *bælg*, a bag.] See *bellisęz*.
bænd, the general, and usual, dialect word for string, cord, or rope. [ON. *band*.]
Note. In the sense of 'pulley-rope' the word occurs in the frequent metaphorical saying 'to keep t' *bænd* i' t' *nik* (= groove)', that is, to keep on good terms with some one from whom help may be received. E. g. 'Thæ mun kip t' *bænd* i' t' *nik* wi' thi nunkle; ther'z sum bræss thię, thæ nōz.'
bænd-bōl, a ball used by boys at 'bæd en' bōl', and made with a core of yarn or rags, bound round by strong band or string with a packing-needle.
bænd-end, any old worn-out animal or person used up like a frayed rope-end. E. g. An ailing old man: 'Eh læd! au'v gettn intę ę oud *bænd-end* neę; they'll æ tē tæk mi tē t' chōrch-yęrd suin.'

æ, as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ę, her; i, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

bænger, a dealer, especially in cattle; a cow-banger, a cattle drover. [prob. ON. *banga*, a hammer.]

bænk (1), a bank, long slope, hill-side. [OE. *banc*, hillock.] A frequent place-name, e.g. Almond-bury (Ömbri) Bank, Bank Top, Kilner Bank, Underbank, &c.

bænk (2), *w.vb.*, to become or cause to become, a bankrupt; to lose all one has. [Short form of *bankrupt*, from Fr. *banquerout*, bankrupt.] E.g. (1) 'Th' mēstēr'z *bænkt* fēr ovvēr ē theęsēnd pēgnd, they sen (say).' (2) Gambler: 'Au'm *bænkt* neę, au'v stēkt ol t' bræss au æd.'

bænter, *w.vb.*, to talk some one down in a bargain, to bate, to lower. [Origin unknown (N.E.D.).]

bærrē (1), a barrow, wheel-barrow. [M.E. *barrowe*; OE. *bærowe*.]

bærrē (2), a long, sleeveless garment for an infant. [prob. from OE. *beorg*, protection.] Cp. mod.E. barrow-coat.

bærrē (3), a measure; size, weight; any work which suits or fits. E.g. (1) In a contesting game one man will say to another: 'Thæ'r just ēbeēt māū *bærrē*; au'll tæk thi on.' (2) Referring to an advertised 'job', a man will say: 'Au'm guin tē anşēr thæt "adver-tāusment", it's just māū *bærrē* (it will just suit me).'

bæs (1), a bag or basket of straw, or of tree-bast. (2) A foot-mat of vegetable fibre, straw, &c. [OE. *bæst*, the inner bark of a tree.]

Bæstail, **Bæstāul**, the old local nickname for a workhouse, so called from the famous Parisian prison the *Bastille*, destroyed in the French Revolution, 1789.

Note. The old poor-houses in the early nineteenth century were very little better than the prisons of those days in many ways. The nickname was widely used of prisons also.

bæt (1), *w.vb.*, to beat, strike, hit; wink the eyes. [Origin uncertain: prob. OE. **bæt*, to hit, or OE. *batt*,

a cudgel; but cp. OFr. *batre*, to beat; Ir. & Gæl. *bat*, *bata*, cudgel, staff. (N.E.D.)] E.g. (1) 'Wi æd tē *bæt* ēz eęrmz (our arms) tē kīp uz-sen wärm.' (2) 'Th' oud mæn stud stok still, ēn' sed nout: i just *bætled* iz in (eyes) neę ēn' eęiēn, thæt's ol.' (3) 'Tē mēk ē gardin-wōk (path) thæ mun *bæt* th' soil deęn till it's ārd inuf.'

bæt (2), a stroke or blow. [OE. verbal stem **bæt*, to hit, or OE. *batt*, a stick. See **bæd** (2).] E.g. 'Thæ'll get ē *bæt* wi this stik if thæ duz thæt eęiēn.'

bæt (3), rate, manner, style. [prob. means lit. the manner of '*bættin*' or beating something. See **bæt** (1).] E.g. 'Wi'st nięr finish ēz wark tē nūt ēt this *bæt* (rate).'

bæt (4), a bundle of straw or hay tied up. [prob. a variant meaning of *bæt* (2), or from Fr. *botte*, a bundle of hay or straw.]

bættēr, *w.vb.*, to beat down, to abate, to obtain a lower price by bargaining. [A frequentative of *bæt* (1); or perhaps (?) from Fr. *abatire*, to beat down.] Cp. **bænter**. E.g. Greengrocer to friend: 'U'z ē rich oud læss, bēt u feęr lāuks tē *bættēr* mi prāusēz deęn, suę au ölis æx ēr of ēz mich eęiēn ēz au æx utħer fuęk, ēn' then au let ēr *bænter* mi tē within ē penni ēr tuppins ē t' reit prāus, ēfuęr au let ēr æ' t' stuff. U ölis sez au'v ommešt *bænkt* ēr; bēt u guęz ēwē læffin tē ērsen ēt ēr bargēn—ēn' āū læff tū, thæ nōz.'

bām, **bārm**, yeast,—also called **yeast** (which see). [OE. *beorma*, yeast, froth.]

bāmi, **barmi**, *adj.*, light-headed, silly, foolish; lit., frothy, light.

bām-stik, **bōm-stik**, a simpleton, noodle; careless fellow. [*bāmi*+*stik*.] See **stik** (2). E.g. 'Eh, thæ ær ē *bāmstik* fēr tellin im thæt.'

bār, a bar; rail; also a toll-bar. [OFr. *barre*, bar.] Occurs in place-names as a relic of old toll-gates, e.g. Bar-house, Bar-gate, &c.

ēę, pear; ei, reign; ēu = ē + u; ię, pier; iu, few; oę, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

bārķem, the leather, or straw, flap on a horse-collar, to shield the shoulder. [N.E.D. suggests stem of OE. vb. *beorgan*, to protect + *hame*, a horse-collar.]

bāū (1), *emphat.*, *bi*, *unemphat. prep.*, by, near, with; and see *bi* (2). [OE. *be*, *bī*, *big*, by, near, at, about, with.] E. g. 'Au'll stænd *bāū* (with, near) thi, læd; thæ sheen't *bi bi* thisén.'

bāū (2), *p.t.* *bout*, *w.vb.*, to buy. [OE. *bycgan*.]

bāūd, *p.t.* *bēd*, *buēd*, *p.p.* *biddn*, *str.vb.*, to bide, endure, wait, abide. [OE. *bīdan*, to bide.]

bāūgs, **bāūs**, bias, leaning. [Fr. *biais*.]
bāūl, a boil, large pimple. [ME. *byle*, OE. *bȳl*, a swelling.]

bāūnd, *p.t.* *bænn*, *p.p.* *bunn*, *str.vb.*, to bind. [OE. *bindan*.]

bāūnder, a binder, bandage. E. g. 'Au'v orton mi ænd, en' au *bænn* it up wi' mi ængkerch; be't mi muthē'z *bun* it up neē wi' ē reglē *bāūnder*.'

bāūsikl, a bicycle. [A hybrid word: Lat. *bi*, twice + Gk. *kuklos*, a wheel.]

bāūsn, **bōsn**, a bawson, an old name for a badger or brock (E.), so called from the white streaks on its face. Almost obsolete now. [ME. *bausen*; OFr. *bausen*, *bau-sant*, piebald (N.E.D.).]

bāūt, *p.t.* *bēt*, *buēt*, *p.p.* *bittn*, *str.vb.*, to bite. [OE. *bītan*.]

bāūtin-on, a biting-on, a snack to put one on till the proper meal-time. E. g. 'Au mun æ' ē *bāūtin-on* i' t' middle ē' t' fornuin, ēr ēls au keēn't gēr on wi mi wark.'

bēd, *w.vb.*, to bathe. [OE. *bathian*.]

bedlēm, the liver, heart, &c., of a pig, or other animal, when killed. [Origin doubtful, but prob. OE. *bēd*, a prayer, request + OE. *lim*, a limb, bough; hence a portion. 'Bedlam' would thus be originally those parts of a slaughtered animal which were asked for by the poor, and which would otherwise often be thrown away.]

beē, **beu**, **bū**, a bough or branch. [ME. *bough*; OE. *bōg*, *bōh*.]

beēl, a ball, a round thing—especially the ball in cricket, and the wooden bowl in the game of 'bowls'. [ME. *boule*; OFr. *boule*, any round thing.] See *bulli*.

beēn, *adj.*, ready, going; ready to go, going or intending to go. But the meaning *ready* has become obscured in the meaning *going*. [ME. *boun(e)*, ready; ON. *būinn*, prepared, ready.] E. g. (1) 'Ær tē *beēn* (or *beēn tē guē*) ēr not?' (2) Father threatening disobedient boy: 'Ær tē *beēn tē dū* wæt thi muthēr tellz thi, ēr thæ ærn't? Se wīch, en' then au'st nō wæt tē dū wi' thi.' (3) One of two 'mates' parting: 'Well, au'm *beēn wōm*, wīer ær tēē *beēn*?' The other: 'Oh, au'm *beēn deēn t' tēēn ē bit* (going along the village a while), ēfuēr *āū gu wōm*.' See *bun* (2).

beēns, **buns**, (older form), *w.vb.*, to bounce, spring up; formerly, to knock, thump. [ME. *bunsen*, to beat; cp. Du. *bonzen*, to throw, bounce; Du. *bons*, a bounce, thump (Skt.).]

beēr, *p.t.* *buēr*, *p.p.* *buērn*, *st.vb.*, to bear, endure; lift up. [OE. *beran*.]

beērli, barley. [OE. *bærlic*.]

beērn, a bairn, child. [OE. *bearn*; cp. ON. *barn*.] Not in frequent use in this dialect.

beēt, *prep.* & *conj.*, without, unless. [OE. *būtan* = *be* + *utan*, without.] See *bi-ēēt*, *bitheēt*. E. g. (1) 'Wi'n kunn *beēt ēz umbērelle*, en' it's *startin wi' rēn*; kæn yō *liēn* (lend) *ēz wōn*?' (2) 'Au's nuēn *guē tē yoēr Jimmi'z beēt thā guēz en' ol*.'

beēt-wit, a simpleton, lit., one without wit. See *wit*.

bef, *w.vb.*, to cough. See *pef*, *pēh*. [ME. *baffin*, to bark.]

beid, **biēd** (later form), a bead; originally a prayer, then a small ball for counting prayers. [OE. (*ge*)-*bed*, a prayer, mod.E. a bead.]

æ, as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ē, her; i, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

bēk, *w.vb.*, to bake. [OE. *bacan*.]

See **bæk-breid**.

bek, **beck**, a small stream. [ON. *bekkr.*]

bell, **bēl**, *w.vb.*, to bale, fester, swell up, heal falsely (E.). [prob. ON. *beyla*, a hump, swelling; from ON. *beyja*, to bend, bow; cp. OE. *began*, *býgan*, to bend (N.E.D.).]

bell, *w.vb.*, to bellow, cry out. [OE. *bellan*.] E.g. 'Sum fueks *bellz* eḡ eḡuer the'r ɔrtn, thæ nōz.'

bellisez, bellows, used as a plural only. [An example of a double plural (like *gallesez*). *Bellis* is a *pl.* from OE. *bælg*, *belig*, or *beli*, a bag, and, becoming used in the singular, another plural ending *-es* (*-ez*) was added.]

benk, a bench, table, long seat. [OE. *benc*; cp. ON. **benkr*, *bekkr.*]

bensil, contracted to **bezzil**, *w.vb.*, to thrash, beat, punish. [A philologist notes on this word: 'It occurs in Craven and also in other northerly dialects both within Yorkshire and outside. It appears to be a derivative from the noun *bensel* (= impetus, force; orig. the bending of a bow, tension, &c.), which is probably from ON. *benzla*, bending.] E.g. (1) 'Au'll *bensil* thi, reit en' ɔl, wen au kæch thi.' (2) 'Thæ'z bin runnin eḡwē thrę t' skuil; thæ'll get eḡ *reit bensillin* wen thæ gets wɔm.'

bent, coarse grass. [ME. *bent*, prob. from OE. *beonet*.]

bęri (1), a berry, fruit of various plants and trees. [OE. *berige*, *berig*.]

bęri (2), a burrow, shelter. [OE. (*ge*)-*beorh*, shelter, protection.] The word is especially applied to a trench dug in the ground, in which potatoes and turnips are placed and covered over suitably for future use.

bęri (3), *w.vb.*, to bury. [OE. *byrgan*.]

bęri-in, **bęrrin**, a burying, the general name for a funeral. E.g. 'Au rekkn th' oud læss eḡz dięd.

Dun yɔ nō wen t' *bęri-in* iz? au mun guę tu it, chuz węthę au'm biddn (æxt) eḡ not.'

bęrrin-biskits, long, narrow sponge-biscuits, which used invariably to be handed round to the mourners at a burial for each to take one. If, however, a mourner had young children at home, he would often contrive to secure one each for them also.

bęssi-bęb, a doll, hence an overdressed person. Of such a one a critical gossip would say: 'Eh, u'z dond up (she's dressed up) wār nęr eḡ *bęssi-bęb*.' [Origin of *bęssi* prob. in the usual mother's fond exclamation to her baby: 'Wāū then, *bęss* it (bless it), wæt duz it wænt?' or merely: 'Eh, *bęss* it then!']

bęst, *w.vb.*, to baste, beat, thrash. [prob. Scand.; cp. ON. *beysta*, to beat.] E.g. 'If thæ duzn't dū wæt thæ'r telled, au'll gi' thi eḡ guid *bęstin*.'

bēt (1), *w.vb.*, to bait, feed; to tempt with food. [ME. *baiten*, *beiten*; ON. *beita*, to make to bite, to feed.] E.g. (1) 'Wen au gu tę Lepton pit fęr eḡ luęd eḡ koilz, au ɔlis *bēt* buęth th' ors en' misen eḡ Mally Pashley's (old inn long since closed).' (2) '*Bēt* th' meęs-tręp wi' sum chiz.'

bēt (2), *w.vb.*, to abate, bate, lower, lessen. [OFr. *abattre*, to beat from, to lower.] E.g. (1) 'Au æxt eḡ sixpins for it, bęt u *bętęd* mi deęn til au tūk thrippins. Ū'z eḡ kīn en, u iz.' (2) 'T' wethę'z *bętęd* eḡ bit neę; it's sommęst faun eḡgięn (almost fine again).'

bēt (3), **bīt**, **bięt**, *w.vb.*, to mend, improve; to better. [OE. *bētan*, to amend, improve (from OE. *bōt*, remedy), or ON. *bęta*, to mend.] E.g. '*Bēt* (or *bięt*) th' faur læd, eḡuer it guęz eḡt.'

bēt (4), *p.t.*, **bit**. See **bāū**.

bęt, *conj.*, but. See **but**.

betti, a betty, or tidy-betty, a guard placed in front of the fire to keep

eę, pear; ei, reign; eḡu = e + u; ię, pier; iu, few; oę, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

the ashes from spreading. [prob. related to *bēt* (3); but cp. OE. *bæte*, a restraint, curb; a bit, bridle.]

beuti, **biuti** (later form), beauty, a beautiful thing. [ME. *beute*, A Fr. *beute*; OFr. *beaute*, *biaute*, beauty.] E. g. Looking over a fine horse a man will exclaim. 'It's *ę beuti* (*biuti*)!'

bezzil (1), *w.vb.*, to embezzle, defraud, filch, steal; essentially, to make away with another's property, to plunder. [ME. *besil*; OFr. *besiler*, *beziller*, to lay waste, ravage, destroy, plunder (N.E.D.).]

bezzil (2), *w.vb.*, to drink deep, guzzle, carouse. [Lit., to make away with much food or drink; hence to drink hard, guzzle. Same origin as *bezzil* (1) (N.E.D.).]

bezzil, drink, liquor.

bezzil (3), to thrash, beat. [A variant form of *bensil*, which see.]

bī (1), *vb.*, to be. [OE. *beon*, to be.] *P.t.* (s. & pl), *wor*, was, were; *p.p.* *bīn*, been.

bi (2), *prep. unemphat.*, by, near, according to, with. [OE. *be*, *bi*, *big*. See *bāu* (1).] E. g. (1) Au'st gu^ę *bi* mis^ęn, t^ę mit Ben; *bi* w^ęt th^ę se z i sh^ęd *bi* ęt th' "Live ęn Let Live" (Inn) *bi* this t^ęum.' (2) See *beęt*.

bi-ęęt, **bith-ęęt**, **beęt**, *prep. & adv.*, without, unless. [OE. *bi*, *be* + *utan*, out. See *beęt*.] *Bi-ęęt* and *bith-ęęt* are rarely used now, but they were formerly fairly common.

bid (1), *p.t.* *bæd*, *p.p.* *biddn*, *st.vb.*, to bid, offer a price. [OE. *bēodan*.]

bid (2), *p.t.* *bæd*, *p.p.* *biddn*, *st.vb.*, to pray, request, wish. [OE. *bid-dan*, to pray.]

biddin, a bidding, request, esp. to a funeral. One or two old men in a village used to be recognized as customary *bidders* to 'berrinz'. Wearing a top-hat and black (often greenish with long use) frock-coat the bidder would visit each house of those to be bidden, and repeat a 'nominy' to the effect that—'Mester (or Missis)—*bids* y^o to the funeral of —', adding the date, time, and place of burial in ceremonial fashion.

bięm, a beam, post. [OE. *bēam*.]

Bięmęnd, local pronunciation of the frequent surname *Beaumont*, and the older and more correct form. [NFr. *biau*, fine + *mond*, hill.] Also pronounced *Boumęnd*, and *Boumęnt* (later forms).

bięn, a bean. [OE. *bēan*.]

bięst (1), a beast; *plur.* **bięs**, cattle. [ME. *beste*; OFr. *beste*.]

bięst (2), **bist**, beestings, the first milk from a cow after calving. [OE. *bēost*, *byst*.]

bięt, *p.t.* *bet*, *p.p.* **biętn**, **bettn**, *st.vb.*, to beat, strike; to surpass, excel. [OE. *bēatan*, to beat.]

bifųęr, *prep. & adv.*, before. [OE. *biforan*.] See *ęfųęr*.

bikęs, **bikęz**, 'kęz, *conj.*, because. [Lat.]

bilbęrri, a bilberry, whinberry; the same as Scots blaeberry. [Scand.; cp. Dan. *billebær*, and Olcel. *blåber*, a bilberry or blaeberry.]

bild, **bięld**, *p.t.* *belt*, *p.p.* **belt**, **bilded**, *w.vb.*, to build. [ME. *bulden*; late OE. *byldan*, to build.]

biłdin, **bięldin**, a building of any kind.

billi (1), a small containing-vessel—as a bag or tub. [OE. *bylig*, *bilig*, *belig*, *bęlg*, a bag. See *bellisęz*, *bęlli*.]

billi (2). See *silli-billi*.

bing, a bin, manger; a receptacle for corn, or other material. [ME. *binne*; OE. *binn*, a manger; but the name has prob. become confused with obsolete *bing*, a heap of corn, from ON. *bingr*, a heap.]

bisaud, *prep. & adv.*, beside, besides. [OE. *be-sīdan*, by the side of.]

bi-sīm, *w.vb.*, to beseem, to look fitting or proper, to be becoming. [ME. *bisēmen*, to beseem, befit; OE. *sēman*, to satisfy, suit.] E. g. (1) 'Thæt frok duzn't *bisēm* ęr ę bit.' (2) 'It izn't v^ęrri *bisimin* t^ę du suę.'

bi th'art, by the Heart; prob. one of several oaths which have come down from the old Roman Catholic days in England, such as *bi th'*

ę, as a in glad; ą, far; ąū, form; ę, mate; e, pen; ę, her; i, see; i, bit; ę, note; o, not; ę, oil; ū, brute; u, put; ęu = ę + u;

- mæss* (by the Mass), *bi th' meskin* (by the little Mass), *ah Mærri* (yes Marie).
- bi-think**, *p.t.* **bi-thout**, *w.vb.*, to remember, call to mind, reflect, consider. [OE. *bethencan*, to think of, reflect.] E.g. (1) 'Wen au *bithink* mi, au ævn't told thi òl mi tēl yet.' (2) '*Bithink* thisén; en' then thæ'll æppn remember iz nēm (name).' (3) 'Au wēr beēn tē sē summēt strōnger nēr thæt, till au *bithout* misen więer au wor.'
- bit**, *w.vb.*, to mend, improve. See *bēt* (3).
- bitēr**, **bitin**, a mending, esp. 'a piece put in to mend a warp, when an end or thread has broken' (E.).
- bit-nīd**, a somewhat opprobrious name for one who is asked for help when there is no one else; a last resource, a makeshift, a stopgap.
- bit**, **bet**, a mark or line placed as a starting-place or a limit in games of running, jumping, &c. [prob. Scand.; cp. OIcel. *byta*, a butt, mark; cp. OE. *ge-bæte*, a curb, bridle, the *bit* of a bridle.] E.g. 'Thæ mēn tuę t' *bit* (toe the bit) to start off, en' if thæ duzn't thæ'z lost.'
- bit**, **bet**, *w.vb.*, to start at a given mark. E.g. 'Wi mēn òl *bit* (or *bet*) et th' sēm mark, er it willn't bi feęr.'
- bittøk**, a bittock, a little bit. [OE. *bita*, bit, morsel + *uc* or *oc*, dimin. suff.] E.g. 'Thrę this mark tē thæt mezzęrz (measures) tū yęrdz en' t' *bittøk*.'
- bi-und** (1), *prep.* & *adv.*, behind. [OE. *behindan*, behind.]
- bi-und** (2), *prep.* & *adv.*, beyond. [OE. *begeondan*, beyond.]
- biuti**. See *bęuti*.
- blæg**, a blackberry. [OE. *blæc*, black + berry.]
- blæg**, *w.vb.*, to go blackberrying. E.g., an old rejoinder to an unlikely tale, or to a request that is distasteful, 'Thi gu *blæg* wol yęps (hips) eęz rāup,' meaning that the first speaker will be kept occupied long enough to prevent him from being further objectionable.
- blæther** (1), a bladder, but the commoner form is **blethęr** (1), which see.
- blæther** (2), **blethęr** (2), nonsense; foolish, rash talk. [ON. *blathr*.]
- blæthęr**, **blethęr**, *w.vb.*, to talk rashly and loudly, to blurt out foolishly.
- blættęr**, the local form of *batter*, a mixture of flour and milk *well-beaten* up. [ME. *batour*; OFr. *bature*, a beating.]
- blārt**, *w.vb.*, to blurt out, to utter rashly. [prob. like *blurt*, of imitative origin.]
- blāund**, **blind** (older form), *adj.*, blind; as *v.b.*, to make blind, to cover up. [OE. *blind*, *adj.*]
- blāundęrz**, blinders, blinkers to cover an animal's eyes.
- blēd**, *w.vb.*, to braid, twist; to imitate, resemble. See *brēd*.
- bleęz**, *w.vb.*, to blouse; to become red-faced by weather-exposure. [prob. connected with OE. *blýsan*, to blaze, flame, or OE. *blāesan*, to blow.]
- bleich**, **blięch**, *w.vb.*, to bleach, whiten. [ME. *blechen*; OE. *blīccan*, to become pale; but cp. ON. *bleikja*, to bleach.]
- bleik**, **blięk**, **blēk**, *adj.*, bleak, wild, open to the wind. [ME. *bleik*; ON. *bleikr*, pale, grey; cp. OE. *blāc*, pale.]
- blein** (1), **blend**, *w.vb.*, to blend, mingle. [OE. *blendan*.]
- blein** (2), **blēn**, a blain, blister. [OE. *blegen*.]
- blenk**, *w.vb.*, to blench, flinch; to wink the eyes. [ME. *blenchen*, to avoid; OE. *blencan*.]
- blēt**, **blięt**, *w.vb.*, to bleat; to cry out. [OE. *blētan*.]
- blethęr** (1), **blæthęr**, a bladder. [OE. *blæddre*; cp. ON. *blathra*.]
- blethęr-yed**, a bladder-head, i. e. an empty-headed fellow, a fool.
- blethęr** (2), *w.vb.* See **blæthęr**.
- bleu**, **bliu**, *adj.*, blue. [ME. *blew*; OFr. *bleu*, blue; cp. ON. *blā*, livid.]

eę, pear; ei, reign; eų = e + u; ię, pier; iu, few; oę, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for ol.

bleu, **bliu**, *w.vb.*, to betray, trick, cheat, deceive.

[This local use of the adj. blue in a verbal sense is most probably derived from the fanciful connexion of the colour with the traditional sulphureous nether-regions and their evil spirits. My first surmise that the vb. is derived from OE. *belæwan*, to betray—OE. *læwa*, a traitor, lacks necessary evidence in its support.]

E. g. 'Yond tū "gipsies" et th' ors-feer yusterdi *bleud* (*bliud*) mi proper intē bāū-in this ier meer (mare). U wer ez kwāūt ez e lump e wud wen au brout er wqm; bet nee! wāū if thæ nobbet just tuchez er u kiks lāūk u æd th' spæzzemz (the spasms).'

bleu-enz, **bliu-enz**, i.e. 'blue-devils', is a local name for *delirium tremens*, a disease under which the drunkard is cheated and terrified by all manner of imaginary evils in pursuit of him. [lit., *blue-ones*; see above.]

blēz, blaze, the white mark on a horse's forehead. [prob. ON. *blesi*.]

blid, **blied**, **bleid**, *w.vb.*, to bleed. [OE. *blēdan*.]

bliēch. See *bleich*.

bliēk. See *bleik*.

bliēt. See *blēt*.

blin, *w.vb.*, **blæn** (older *p.t.*), to cease, stop (E.). [OE. *blinnan*, to cease.]

blind, *adj.*, older form of **blāūnd**, which see.

blō (1), *p.t.* **bleu**, **bliu**, *p.p.* **blōn**, *str.vb.*, to blow, puff. [OE. *blāwan*.]

blō (2), **blou** (1), *p.t.* **blōd**, **bloud**, *p.p.* **blōn**, **bloun**, *w.vb.*, to bloom, blossom, flourish. [OE. *blōwan*, to bloom.]

blō, **blou**, a bloom, flower. E. g. 'Them plants ez æd sum fāūn *blōz* (*blouz*) on em, bet the'r gettin e bit *ouver-bloun* nee.'

blōcht, *part.adj.*, bloached, bloated, puffed up in the face, as often with drunkards; lit., *blotched* with white, variegated. [prob. a variant of

blotched, covered with blotches (N.E.D.)]

bloch, a blot, a large spot or patch. [OFr. *bloche*, a swelling, tumour (Skt.)]

blok, a lump or piece of anything; also a system of pulleys and ropes held together by a *block* of wood or iron. A butcher's block is a large log of wood on which he chops up meat with a blocker. [Fr. *bloç*, a lump, piece, &c.]

blokkær, a chopper, a small hatchet for cutting or shaping *blocks* of anything.

blonk, *w.vb.*, to sulk, scowl, frown. [perh. connected with OE. *blanca*, *blanca*, a grey horse, a steed; hence to *blonk* may mean lit. to look grey or pale with the sulks. See N.E.D.] E. g. Father to sulking boy: 'Du ez thæ'r telld, en' duen't stænd thiær *blonkin en' lūkin feel* (foul).'

blorri, a blurry or blur, a smear, blemish; hence a blunder, error, breakdown. [A variant of *blur*, origin of which is obscure (N.E.D.)]

blorri, *w.vb.*, to blurry, to cause a blur, blunder, &c. E. g. A boy (writing) to neighbour: 'Thæ'z jōgd mi eļbou en' *blorrid* mi', or 'mēd mi mēk e *blorri*'.

bloss, *w.vb.*, to smarten up, to make one look 'spruce'. [prob. OE. *blosnian*, to blossom, bloom.] E. g. 'Johnni'z *blōst* izsen up reerli thrē' wæt i yuust (used) to lūk lauk eļuær i gēt wed.'

blou (2), **blō** (3), a blow, stroke. [Origin doubtful (N.E.D.)] E. g. 'Au gæv t' dōg e *blou* (*blō*) wi' mi stik tē kwāūtn im.'

blou, **bleu**, *w.vb.*, to blow (beat?), now only used in mild oaths and exclamations in sense of to astonish, cheat (?), as 'blou it!' 'thī bi *bloud!*' &c. [prob. a verbal use of *blou* (2).] E. g. 'Well, au'm *bloud* (or *bleud*)! Au nivver sid nout lāūk thæt i' mi lāūf!'

blou, **blō**, a blossom, bloom, flower full-blown (see **blō** (2)); hence

æ, as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; e, her; i, see; i, bit; ð, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

form, condition. E. g. 'Au fil i' reit guid *blou* (*blō*) tē-dē ɛt-æfter mi ællidɛ yusterdi.'

bluft, *w.vb.*, to bluff, blindfold; to prevent one from finding something out, to deceive with a pretence. [Variant of *bluff*, with origin obscure.]

blufterz, blinkers, coverings for an animal's eyes to prevent it straying or biting. See *blāūnderz*.

bluid, blood. [ME. *blōd*; OE. *blōd*, blood.]

bluthɛr, *w.vb.*, to blubber, weep loudly and copiously. [ME. *bluberenz*, to bubble up, to weep copiously.]

bob, a bunch, cluster, ball. [prob. Keltic *babag*, a cluster.] See *wessil-bob*.

bobbin, a wooden spool or peg for winding thread or yarn upon. [Fr. *bobine*.]

bobbinɛr, a bobbin-maker or dealer.

bobbin-waūnder, a person who winds yarns upon bobbins; now, one who looks after winding-machines.

bod, *adj.*, useless, clumsy, inexpert, blundering; as a *n.*, any person or thing of small use or experience, an amateur repairer. [Origin obscure (N.E.D.).] E. g. (1) 'Duen't giv t' job tɛ Nuɛh Carter, i'z nāūt ɛ *bod* ænd (hand) ɛt joinɛrin.' (2) 'This tuil (tool) 'z tɛ mich ɛv ɛ *bod* tɛ bi onni guid.'

bōdl, *buɛdl*, a bodle, or half-farthing. [prob. OE. *bād*, a pledge or token + *el*, dimin. suff.]

When a boy I had a copper 'bodle' which was given to me by my father as a curiosity (about 1865). The name continued in circulation for many years, in this district, in such expressions as:

(1) 'It isn't wɔrth ɛ *bōdl*.' (2) 'Mi pocket's emti, ther izn't ɛ *bōdl* in.'

bōdi-oil, a bawdy-hole or haunt. [ME. *baude*, wanton; OFr.]

bog, a bug, a bed-insect. [K.; cp. W. *bog*, *bwg*, a spectre.]

boggerd (1), a boggart, bugbear;

ghost. [W. *bog*, *bwg*, a spectre + Fr. suff. *ard*, *art*.]

boggerd (2), dried mucus in the nose. [prob. same origin as (1).]

bōk, *buɛk*, a balk, beam; also a ridge of land or turf left by ploughing. [OE. *balca*, a heap; beam; cp. ON. *bāler*, *bjālki*.]

boil, *w.vb.* See *buil*.

bōl (1), *w.vb.*, to bawl, shout. [ON. *baula*, to low as a cow; to roar.]

bōl (2), *beɛl*, a ball. [Fr. *balle*.]

bolsh (1), *w.vb.*, to belch, eructate; also to burst, to cave in (*trans.*).

[ME. *belken*; OE. *bealcian*, *bælcian*, to utter, to make a noise.] E. g. (1) 'Fæthɛr, au'v *bolsh*t mi blethɛr, lēkin ɛt fuitbōl.' (2) 'Giv up eitɛn læd, ɛfuɛr thæ *bolsh*ɛz thisen.' See *bulsh*.

bōm, balm, the herb. [ME. *baume*; OFr. *basme*, balsam. (Grk.)]

bōm-stik. See *bām-stik*.

bonni, *adj.*, bonny, fine. [Fr. *bonne*, fem. of *bon*, fair, good.]

bonni tɛ mækli, fine to very fair or middling. Said when gauging the merits or qualities of someone or something. Not in common use.

bɔnk, *bunk*, a retreat, withdrawal; as a *verb*, to retreat, run off. [prob. Scand.; cp. Swed. *bunke*; Icel. *bunki*, a wooden shelter; hiding-place.] E. g. 'Let's du ɛ *bɔnk* ɛfuɛr t' mēstɛr kumz.'

bɔr (1), a burrow, hiding-place. [OE. *beorh*, a shelter.]

bɔr (2), a block put to a wheel to hold it from moving. [OE. *borh*, a security.]

bɔrk, *bɛrk*, a birch tree. [Scand.; cp. ON. *birki*; Dan. *birk*; also OE. *beorc*, which gives mod.E. *birch*.]

Bɔrks, a place where birch-trees grow, or used to grow when the name was given. Common in place-names, as Birks, Birks-mill, Birks-wood, Birkby, (?) Birken-shaw, Birk-ɛs (Birk-house), Birken-cliff? (Birchencliffe).

bɔrl, *w.vb.*, to burl, to pick the bits out of the face of cloth after weav-

ɛɛ, pear; ei, reign; ɛu = ɛ + u; iɛ, pier; iu, few; oɛ, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uɛ, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

ing. [OFr. *bouril*, an end of thread.] See *wisk*.
bȝrn, *w.vb.*, to burn. [OE. *beornan*.]
bothem, bottom. [OE. *botm*.] The word also appears in the family-names *Bothemli* (Bottomley), *Rābothem* (Rowbottom), &c.
bothemest, -ist, *superl.adj.*, bottom-most, lowest.
bothersum, *adj.* bothersome, troublesome. [Origin of *bother* doubtful.]
bottl (1), **bottil** (1) (older form), a bottle. [ME. *botel*, Fr. *bouteille*.]
bottl (2), **bottil** (2), a small bundle of hay or straw. [ME. *botel*, OFr. *botel*, a small bundle. See **bæt** (3).]
boul, a bowl, large dish. [OE. *bolla*.]
bould, **boud**, *adj.*, bold, daring. [OE. *beald*, *bald*.]
boulster, **bouster**, a bolster, a long roundish pillow. [OE. *bolster* = ? *bolla* + *ster*.]
bout, *p.t.*, bought. See **bāu**.
boult, **bout**, a bolt, a round iron pin or bar. [OE. *bolt*, arrow, round stick.]
bræd, a pointed stick or metal rod. See **brod**.
bræd-ol, a broad-awl, with a chisel edge. [OE. *brād*, broad + *āwel*, *æl*, an awl. Or *bræd* = *brod* + *āwel* ?]
bræk, *p.t.*, brake, broke. See **brēik**.
brændi-snæp, brandy-snap, a thin sticky sweet-cake about three or four inches in diameter, sold especially at feasts or fairs, but containing no brandy! [? *branded*].
brændrith, a stack-stand; a wooden frame placed on pillars on which stacks are placed (E.). [ON. *brandreith*, a tripod, stand.]
bræng, older *p.t.*, brought. See **bring**.
bræss, brass; also the usual name for money of any kind. [OE. *bræs*, brass-metal.]
bræst, *p.t.*, burst. See **brust**.
bræt, a child's pinafore. [OE. *bratt*, a cloak; cp. W. *brat*, a rag, a piece of cloth.]
bræuis, a potage of oat-cakes soaked

with hot water and dripping. [ME. *browēs*, OFr. *brouēs*, a plural of *brou*, broth.]
brāüb, a bribe. [ME. and OFr. *bribe*.]
brāüd, a bride. [OE. *brȳd*.]
brāün, brine, salted water. [OE. *bryne*.]
brāür, a brier, thorn. See **brigr**.
bräütñ, to brighten. See **brītēñ**.
brē, *w.vb.*, to bray; to beat, pound, thump. [ME. *brayen*, OFr. *breier*, to beat, bruise.] E.g. Angry mother to boy: 'Eh, au will *brē* thi, if thæ duzn't kum intē th' eēs this minnit.'
brēd, **breid**, **brīed**, **blēd**, *w.vb.*, to 'braid'; to be like, resemble. [OE. *bregdan*, *brēdan*, to weave, fold, draw out; or *brēdan*, to extend; imitate, pretend. Cp. ON. *bregtha*.] E.g. (1) 'If t' læd *brēdz* (*blēdz*) on iz fæther, i'll bi ē bit ēv ē fuil.' (2) 'Thæ duzn't lāuk swit stuff en' puddinz, sez tē? Thæ æppns *brēdz* (*brīedz*) ē mī then; āu lāuk summet 'ēt 's did ēv ē nāuf (died of a knife).'
brēdl, *w.vb.*, to braidle; to twist together. [OE. *bregdan*, *brēdan*; cp. ON. *bregtha*, to brandish, change, braid, &c.]
brēḡ, **brū** (older form), brow, edge of a hill. [OE. *brū*.] Common as a place-name, e.g. Berry Breḡ (-Brow), Breḡ Ruḡd (Brow Road).
brēgn, *adj.*, brown. [OE. *brūn*, brown, dark.]
brēgn-taitēs, **brown-taitus**, the local name for *bronchitis* (Grk.).
breich, **brich**, a breach. [OE. *brece*, a breaking.]
brēid, a wooden shelf, plank. [OE. *brēd*, a surface, plank, table.]
brēik, *p.t.* **brēk**, **bruēk**, **bræk**, *p.p.* **brokkn**, *str.vb.*, to break. [OE. *brecan*.]
brēwērd, a hat-brim. [OE. *breord*, rim, margin.]
brēzēnd, *adj.*, brazen, bold-faced, impudent. [OE. *bræsen*, of brass.]
brich, breach. See **breich**.
brīd, **brīed**, *p.t.* & *p.p.* **brēd**, *w.vb.*,

æ, as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ē, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

to breed. [OE. *brēdan*, to produce.]
brid, old form for bird. [OE. *bridd*.]
brīəd (1), bread, esp. oat-bread or 'ævver-brīəd.' The commoner name for bread is *kōk* (cake). [OE. *brēad*.]
brīəd-ril, a bread-reel, a light, wooden frame with strings across, and slung up in the kitchen under the chamber floor-balks overhead. On it *oat-bread* was dried, and also the clothes after being washed. [OE. *brēad* + *hrēol*.]
brīəd (2), *breid*, *w.vb.*, to resemble. [See *brēd*.] E. g. 'Thīvz ɛn' dōz (thieves and jackdaws) ōl *brīgdz* (*breidz*) ɛ wɔn ɛnuthɛr; the'r ōl bɔrdz ɛv ɛ fɛthɛr.'
brīər, *brāūr* (later form), a brier, thorn. [OE. *brēr*, a brier.] A frequent family name is *Brearley*; or *Brierley*, *Brāūrli* (later forms).
brīəst, *brēst* (later form), the breast. [OE. *brēost*.]
brīəth, breath. [OE. *brēath*.]
brīəz, *brīz*, breeze, a strong wind. [OFr. *brise*.]
brigg, a bridge. [OE. *brycg*. Cp. ON. *bryggja*.]
briggz (plur. of *brigg*), the bridge of wooden cross-pieces placed over a bowl or tub in brewing, on which the 'hop-temps' rested.
brīks, *breeks*—the old form for breeches, which reached below the knees. The word is really a double plural, *brēc* being pl. of OE. *brēc*, a 'breech', and pl. *s* being added when the plural meaning of *brēc* was lost.
brim, *w.vb.*, to be in heat; said of a sow. [OE. *bremman*, to rage.]
bring, *p.t.* *bræng*, *brout* (later form), *p.p.* *brung* (obsolete), *brout*, *str.-w.vb.*, to bring. [OE. *bringan*.]
brīt, *adj.*, bright, shining. [ME. *bright*; OE. *beorht*.]
brīten, *brāūten* (late form), to brighten; to become cheerful.
brīu, *brēu*, *w.vb.*, to brew. [OE. *brēowan*.]
brod, *brəd*, a pointed stick of wood

or iron, esp. a stack-brod for pinning down the thatch of a stack. [Scand.; cp. ON. *broddr*; Dan. *brodde*, a spike.]

brod, *w.vb.*, to prick, prod, urge on.

broddl, *w.vb.*, to pick out with a brod or pointed instrument; lit., to prod frequently. E. g. (1) 'Th' oud meər (mare) 'z guin slō; *brod* ɛr on ɛn' mēk ɛr gu fæstɛr.' (2) 'Keən t' tɛ get t' thrīd (thread) ɛt? *Broddl* it ɛt wi' thi nidl, then.' (3) 'Eh diər! thæ'z kept *broddlin* intɛ this tluəth (cloth) wol thæ'z mēd ɛ big oil (hole).'

broich, a long pin; a skewer; hence a *brooch*—so named from its pin.

[Fr. *broche*, a spit, wooden pin.]

broich, *w.vb.*, to broach, tap, pierce; to open. [Fr. *brocher*.]

brok (1), a brock or badger. [OE. *broc*; cp. W. *broch*, and ON. *brokkv*, a badger.]

Brockholes, a village near Honley, probably so called as meaning 'badger-holes'.

brok (2), a little insect embedded in the white 'froth' often found on plants. [prob. OE. *broc*, a disease.]

Note. The saying 'Au swīet lauk ɛ *brok*' may have arisen either from the 'habit' of this insect, or from the fact that a brok or badger, having its home in the river, is always wet when seen.

brokkn, *p.p.*, broken. See *breik*.

bruəd, *adj.*, broad, wide. [ME. *brood*; OE. *brād*.] The word occurs also in local place-names, as *Bruəd Uğk* (Broad Oak), *Bruəd Stuenz* (Broad Stones), and in surnames, as *Bruədbent* (Broad-bent), *Bruədley* (Broadley), *Bruəd-yed* and *Brodəđ* (Broadhead).

Note. Comparing with these the names *Bradford*, *Bradley*, *Bradshaw*, which as far as I can gather, have never been pronounced *Bruəd* . . ., it seems as if the two prefixes *brad-* and *bruəd-* have different origins, not the same one as is commonly supposed.

ɛɛ, pear; ei, reign; ɛu = ɛ + u; iɛ, pier; iu, few; oɛ, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uɛ, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

bruid, a brood or family—of chickens, &c. [ME. *brod*; OE. *brōd*, a brood.]

bruid, *w.vb.*, to brood over, ponder moodily, to meditate as a hen seems to do over her eggs.

bruil, *w.vb.*, to broil, swelter. [OFr. *bruiller*, to boil, roast.] E.g. 'This wether 'z tē *bruilin* tē wōrk in it; au'm beēn tē *lē-ewē* (stop work) su ēz au shegn't *melt* ēwē.'

brūk, a brook, stream. The word is seldom used, though, to denote a stream: *dāuk* is the common name. But as a surname *Brook* or *Brooke* is very common in South Yorkshire—more so than elsewhere, probably. [ME. *brook*; OE. *brōc*, a stream.]

brussl, a bristle, hair. [ME. *bristle*, *berslle*, dim. of OE. *byrst*, a bristle.] For change of *byr*, *ber* to *bru*, cp. **brust**.

brust, *p.t.* **bræst**, *p.p.* **brussn**, *st.vb.*, to burst. [ME. *bersten*, *bresten*; OE. *berstan*.] E.g. A common comment on a person very conceited about his knowledge is, 'i'z fēz *brussn* wi' wit'.

bruttl, *adj.*, brittle, easily broken. [ME. *brotel*, *brutel*; cp. OE. *brōtan*, *bryttan*, to break; ON. *brjōta*, to break.]

bū, **beē**, a bough. See **beē**.

buēd, *p.t.*, bode, bided. See **bāud**.

buēk, a balk. See **bōk**.

buēn, a bone. [OE. *bān*.]

buēr (1), a boar, male pig. [OE. *bār*.]

buēr (2), *w.vb.*, to bore, pierce. [ME. *borien*; OE. *borian*; cp. ON. *bora*, to pierce.]

buēr (3), *p.t.*, bore, carried. See **beēr**.

buērd, a board. [ME. *bord*, OE. *bōrd*; cp. ON. *borth*.]

buērdē, a border, edge. [ME. *bōrdure*; OFr. *bordeüre*.]

buērn *p.p.*, borne (carried), born. See, **beēr**.

buēst, a boast, bragging. [ME. *bost*; OFr. *bost*.]

buēt, a boat. [OE. *bāt*, boat.]

buēt-luēd, a boat-load. [OE. *bāt + lād*.]

buēth, *adj.*, *pron.*, both. [ME. *bāthe*; ON. *bāthir*, both; cp. OE. *bā*, both.]

buēvi, **buvi**, a pet child. [perh. Scand.; cp. ON. *būfé*, live stock, esp. milch kine.]

buffit, a low stool,—formerly with three legs, but now a stool of any kind. [Origin unknown. (N.E.D.)]

bugth, size, bigness; bulk. [Formed from ME. *big*, *bigge*, large, &c., or provincial E. *bug*, boastful, by addition of noun suff. *-th*. Of obscure origin like *big* itself.] E.g. (1) 'Thæt big chæp thiēr 'll bi strōng inuf,—if *bugth* ēz out tē guē bāu (ought to judge by).' (2) 'Wich ē yō tū lædz ēz t' biggist lāur (liar)?' 'Nōthēr on ēz, mēstēr,—wē'r buēth ēbeēt ē *bugth*.'

Note. Prof. Wright in his 'Grammar of the Windhill Dialect' gives *būkh* (= bulk, size), from ME. *bulke*, ON. *bulki*, a heap, mass.

buil, *w.vb.*, to boil. [Fr. *bouillir*.]

E.g. (1): 'Wen au sī ænniboddi peilin ē little dōg lāuk thæ sez ī did, it mēks mī *buil* wi' mæd (anger).' (2) 'Æz tē *build* t' wættēr yet fēr ēz tiē? It's tiē-tāum.'

buin (1), a boon, favour, gift, properly a petition. [ME. *bone*; ON. *bōn*, a petition.] E.g. 'Wen ē mæn fævverz thi wi' givin thi summet fēr nout, āu kōl thæt ē *buin*—thā'll æppn kōl it ē bit ē griēs (grease—wheedling).'

buin (2), a cow-stall (E.). [Scand.; cp. ON. *būa*, to dwell, abide, prepare, and *būinn*, prepared.]

buis, **buiz**, a manger, crib, stall. [OE. *bōs*, *bōsig*, a manger, &c.; or ON. *bās*, a stall.]

buis-oil, a boose-hole; a stall, a cow-stall. E.g. Fond father in arm-chair, opening wide his knees to receive his crying child into the space, exclaims: 'Kum intē t' *buis-oil*, little mutti-kōf.'

æ, as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ē, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

buis-siēl, a rope or chain to fasten a cow in its stall. [OE. *bōs* + *sāl*, *sāl*, a rope.]

buit (1), boot, remedy, advantage. [OE. *bōt*, profit.] E. g. 'Au swæpt th' keç (cow) fer ç orse, en' au gēv ten shillin tē *buit*.'

buit (2), a boot, a covering for the foot. [ME. *bote*; OFr. *bote*.]

buith (th = dh), a booth, dwelling, stall, shop. [ME. *bothe*; ON. *būth*, a dwelling.] Common both as a surname and a place-name: Booth, Boothroyd.

būk, a book; pl. *būks*. [OE. *bōc*, pl. *bēc*.]

buk, a buck, male goat, deer, &c.; hence a dandy, fine fellow. [OE. *bucca*, a he-goat; cp. ON. *bukkr*.]

buk-stik, a buck-stick, fine fellow, swaggerer. [See *stik*.]

bullē, **bulli**, *w.vb.*, to bowl, trundle, or roll anything round along the ground—as a child's hoop, a marble, stone, &c. [OFr. *bouler*, to roll, bowl, &c.] E. g. (1) 'Muther, let mi guç en' *bulli* mi *bulli-beçl* on t' kōsi ç bit wol t' dinner 'z reddi.' (2) 'Them lædz çz *bullid* sum muç big stuenz deen th'ill intē yār yerd.'

bullē, **bulli**, short for *bulli-beçl*, a bully-bowl or child's hoop; lit., a bowl to bully. [OFr. *bouler* + *boule*, a round thing.] See *beçl*.

bulsh, **bolsh** (2), *w.vb.*, to bruise, to knock a dent in something—as a can, fruit, &c. [prob. a variant of *bulge* in its sense of 'to stave in the bottom of a ship'; *bilge*, the bottom of a ship. See N.E.D.] E. g. 'Them æpplez wex wøl enz (whole ones) wen au startēd, but the'n gettn ōl *bulsh* wi' uggin (carrying) çm i' t' bæskit.' Cp. **bolsh** (1).

bun (1), *p.p.*, bound, compelled. [See *bāund*.] E. g. 'Thæ'll bi *bun* tē gue, neç thæ 'z promised.'

bun (2), *part.adj.*, bound, intending to go. [See *beçn*.] E. g. 'Neç læd, wiç ær tē *bun* for tē dē?'

bunt, *w.vb.*, to carry *bunts*, or bundles of cloth to market.

[Scand.; cp. Swed. *bunt*, Dan. *bundt*, a bundle.]

buþ, *w.vb.*, a child's word for to *sup* or drink.

busk, *w.vb.*, to get ready; hasten, hurry; to hustle, drive out. Also to go about from place to place singing and playing for money. [ON. *būask*, to get one's self ready; reflexive form of *būa*, to prepare, &c.] E. g. (1) 'Busk thisēn; it 's tām tē bi off.' (2) 'Them enz (hens) çz reit tårseḡ; au'v tē *busk* çm eçt ç' th'ees monni ç tām i' t' dē.' (3) 'Wiç 'z yoer Jim?' 'Eh, i'z guen i' *buskin* reḡnd wi' sum muç lædz.'

but, *beþ*, *conj.*, but. [OE. *būtan*, *būte* = *be* + *ūte* = but, without.] See *beþ*.

butt, a prop, support, buttress. [ME. *buten*, to thrust; OFr. *boter*, *bouter*.]

butter-, a rather frequent word occurring in local family names and place-names, e. g. Butterley, Butterfield, Butter Nab, Buttershaw, Butterworth. [J. H. Turner in his 'Yorkshire Place-names in Domesday Book' suggests origin either *bur-tree*, alder-tree, or OE. *botel*, a dwelling.]

butti, a butty; helper, deputy, aider and abettor, partner. ['Shortened from *boty-felowe* or booty-fellow, one who shares booty with others.' From *boty*, old spelling of booty = Fr. *butin*, booty (Skt.).] E. g. (1) A working-partner in a coal-pit is called a 'butty'. (2) In games, a player who, instead of striving for himself, assists another player unfairly, is said to be 'lëkin *butti*'.

buzzærd, a butterfly of any kind is often so called, but especially a big moth. [prob. OFr. *buzard*, a kind of hawk; also applied to one kind of moth,—the buzzard-moth.]

CH, ch

chæffl, chaffle, the jaw, esp. the lower jaw of a horse. [OE. *caest*, the jaw.]

eç, pear; ei, reign; çu = ç + u; iç, pier; iu, few; oç, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uç, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

chæffl-bit, the mouth-bit of a bridle.
chæns, **chænt**, the 'polite' local pronunciation of *chance*, *chant*. See **chons**, **chont**.

chæp, a chap, a familiar word for a man,—a shortened form of *chapman*. [OE. *cēap-man*, one who buys and sells.]

chævvil, *w.vb.*, to quarrel, wrangle; grumble. [OFr. *caviller*.] E. g. 'Wen them tūz tēgether the(y) sīm tē du nout nobbēt *chævvil*; en' yet thī sē out (aught) ēgiēn othēr on em tē t' tuthēr, en' i'll æv iz fists up tē fait thi directli.'

charks, cracks in the skin; chilblains. [OE. *cearcian*, to crack; to chatter, creak.]

charki, *adj.*, chirpy, talkative; also irritable. E. g. 'Ē boddi kēn niēr tell ēē tē tæk oud Ned ē Jug'z; sumtāumz i'll bi *chārki* en' chēpi, en' sumtāumz *chārki* en' fræchi.'

chāūd, *p.t.* **chēd**, *w.vb.*, to chide, scold; quarrel. [ME. *chiden*; OE. *cīdan*, to brawl, chide.]

chāūld, child. [OE. *cild*, a child.]

Note. O. E. *cild* was neuter gender, and the neuter pronoun *it* is still always used in the dialect in referring to a child. E. g. Mother to crying child: 'Wāū then, lōv! Duz *it* krāū 'kōs t' pin prikt *it* leg? Kum tē *it* mæmmi then, en' let *it* mæmmi nurs *it* ē bit.'

chāūn, a chine, esp. of pork. [OFr. *eschine*, Fr. *échine*, backbone.]

chāūni, **chēni**, china-ware, esp. cups, saucers, plates.

chāūs, choice. The older form of the word. [ME. *chois*; OFr. *chois*.] E. g. 'I (he) gæ mi nuē *chāūs*; au's æ' tē guē wilti shælti.' See **chiuz**.

chēd, *p.t.*, chid, chided. See **chāūd**.
cheēns, and **cheēnt**. See **chons**, **chont**.

cheērij, *w.vb.*, to charge. [Fr. *charger*.]

Cheērlz, **Chēl**, **Chēli**, all dialect forms for Charles. [Fr. *Charles*; Ger. *Carl*.]

cheērm, charm. [OFr. *charme*.]

chein, a chain. [OFr. *chaine*.]

cheks, checks, a game played by

children with a number of small cubes and a 'bouncing marble', all made of pot. [OFr. *eschec*.]

chelp, **chellēp**, *w.vb.*, to yelp. [prob. a variant of *yelp*, from OE. *gylpan* or *gielpān*, to boast, talk loudly; but cp. ON. *gjälpa*, to yelp.]

cheltēr, *w.vb.*, to clot (of blood), to stiffen. [Origin uncertain.]

chēni, china-ware.

chēp, **chiēp**, *adj.*, cheap, at a low price. [ME. *chēp*, *cheēp*; OE. *cēap*, price.]

chēt, **chiēt**, *p.t.* & *p.p.*, **chēted**, **chiēted**, and **chet** (older form), *w.vb.*, to cheat, deceive. [ME. *chete*, escheat; OFr. *eschet*, rent, forfeit.] 'The medieval escheaters, or collectors of rent, were often *cheaters*; hence the verb.' (Skt.)

chet, *p.t.*, cheated. See above.

chēu, **chou**, *w.vb.*, to chew. [ME. *chewen*; OE. *cēowan*.]

chēuz, *p.t.* **chēuz** and **chuez**, *p.p.* **chozzn**, *str.vb.*, to choose. [ME. *chesen*; OE. *cēosan*.] See **chiuz**. E. g. 'Wæt ær tē chunterin æt? Bikōz au'v *chozzn* this iēr? Wāū, thæ sed au kēd *chēuz* (or *chiuz*) wich au lāūkt, suē au *chēuz* (or *chuez*) t' biggist, ēv kuērs!'

chiēr, a chair. [ME. *chaire*; OFr. *chaiere*.]

chiēt, see **chēt**.

childēr, children; *pl.* of **chāūld**. [OE. *cildru*, *pl.* of *cild*.] E. g. A certain cheery, rosy-faced grandmother, with a child on her knee, once replied to an inquisitive visitor: 'Eē monni *childēr* æv au æd, sen yō? Well, yō kēn rekkn em up fēr yērsēn—it's iēzi inuf. Au wēr th'oudist (oldest) ē *ten* *childēr* 'ēt mi muthēr æd, en' wen ū dīd (she died), au æd em ōl tē bring up. Then wen āū gēt wed, au æd *ten* ē mi ōn (my own), en' neē this iēr'z t' *sixt* gronchauld au'v nurst—en' ēh, izn't u ē bonni læss? Just lūk æt ēr!'

chimbli, **chimli**, a chimney. [Fr. *cheminée*.]

chin-pāū, **chin-pie**, so called; a

æ, as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ē, her; i, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

rubbing of a boy's chin by another boy's hand until glowing hot : said to make the hairs grow. Another way to promote the growth was *bearding* or rubbing the chin with a man's stubbly beard.

chist, *kist*, a chest, box. [OE. *cyst*; ON. *kista*.]

chīt, *w.vb.*, to cheat, to make a shrill, piercing sound. [prob. an imitative word.]

chitlinz, the longer intestines of a pig, which, when cooked, are regarded by some as toothsome food. [Origin uncertain; in some parts called *chitterlings*.]

chiuz, older *str.p.t.* **cheuz** and **chuēz**, *p.p.* **chozzn**, to choose. [See **cheuz**.]

chiuz-eē, **chuz-eē**, **shuz-eē**, *adv. & conj.*, choose-how, however, in any case.

chiuz-wæt, **chuz-wæt**, **shuz-wæt**, choose-what, whatever. E.g. 'Au'st mæk im du thæt job, *chuz-eē* i duz it, en' *chuz-wæt* i sez.'

chobbl, *w.vb.*, to gobble, eat up quickly. [prob. a variant of *chop*, or of *gobble*.] E.g. 'Th' dog 'z *chobbl* òl thæt meit up bi neē.'

chōk, chalk. [ME. *chalk*; OE. *cealc*.]

chok, *adv.*, chock, quite, completely. [Of uncertain origin, but cp. OIcel. *kok*, the gullet.] E.g. (1) 'Au'v *chok* dun mi wark, neē.' (2) 'Ær tē tāurd?' 'Chok!' (3) 'Au'm *chok* stōld (or *chok* full) ēv iz silli tōk (talk).'

chōmber, older pronunciation of chamber. [Fr. *chambre*.]

Note. *Chambers*, older *Chōmberz*, is a fairly frequent family name locally. It probably comes from *chōmberers*, attendants on the rooms of a large hall or house of some kind.

chomp, *w.vb.*, to champ, chop with the teeth. [prob. of imitative origin.]

chōnj, **choinj** (1), change. [Fr. *change*.]

chōnj (2), *w.vb.*, to change. [Fr. *changer*.] E.g. 'Kæn yq *chōnj*

mi ē sovrin? au'm bædli wæntin sum *choinj* (or *chēnj*).'

chōns, **chons**, **cheēns**, **chæns**, chance. [ME. *cheaunce*; OFr. *cheance*.]

chons-chāuld, an illegitimate child.

chōnsil, **chonsil**, a chancel. [OFr. *chancel*, an enclosure.]

chōnt, **chont**, **chænt**, a chant. [ME. *chaunte*; OFr. *chante*, a song.]

chōr, *w.vb.*, to churr, to make a bubbling sound. [prob. OE. *ceorian*, to murmur.]

chōr-wissl, a whistle with a 'churr' in it. E.g. One boy to another: 'Au'v gettn ē better wissl neŕ thī; māūn 'll *chōr*.'

chōrch, **chōch**, church. See **kōrk**.

choul, the jowl, jaw. [ME. *chaul*; OE. *caefl*; see **chæfl**.]

chozzn, *p.p.*, chosen. See **cheuz**, and **chiuz**.

chuēk, *w.vb.*, to choke. [ME. *choken*, *cheoken*; OE. (a) *cēocian*; but cp. ON. *koka*, to gulp, from *kok*, the gullet (Skt.).]

chuēk-chikkin! choke-chicken! A mother's exclamation as she tries to soothe her child when coughing.

chuēz. See **cheuz**.

chuff, *w.vb.*, to make light of, as by uttering 'chu!'; to pooh-pooh. [An imitative word.] E.g. (1) 'Wen au telld im mi tēl, i *chufft* it ēwē ēn' sed au wēr driēmin.' (2) 'Mi fæther *chuffs* ēt th' neūshēn ēt i'z dī-in (at the notion that he's dying).'

chuk, *w.vb.*, to chuck, pitch, throw with a jerk. [Fr. *choquer*, to shock, jolt.]

chunter, *w.vb.*, to grumble, mutter. [prob. of imitative formation (N.E.D.).]

chuz-eē, **chuz-wæt**; see **chiuz**.

D, d

'd, contraction for *had*, *should*, and *would*.

dæft, *adj.*, daft, silly, foolish. [prob. OE. *ge-dæfste*, mild, gentle, meek. (Skt.).]

eē, pear; **ei**, reign; **ēu** = **ē** + **u**; **iē**, pier; **iu**, few; **oē**, boar; **oi**, boil; **ou** = **o** + **u**; **uē**, poor; **ui**, ruin; *also* **dl** for **gl**; **tl** for **ol**.

dæg, deg (?), *w.vb.*, to dag, sprinkle with water. [Scand.; cp. ON. *dögg*, dew, moisture; Swed. *dagga*, to bedew.] Now rarely used.

dægger, dagger. Used in exclamations as a substitute for 'devil'. E.g. (1) 'The dægger it is!' (2) 'Wæt the dægger duz tē wænt?'

dæggl, *w.vb.*, to become wet, to be foul; to trail in the wet or dirt; to hang loose, dangle. [Frequentative verb. See *dæg*.]

dæl, *w.vb.*, a mild substitute for *damnare*.

dæm, a dam, pool, large pond. [OFries. *dam*, a mound, bank; cp. Olcel. *dammr*; and cp. OE. *for-dæmnan*, to shut up, dam up.]

dæm-stöks, dam-stakes, a kind of weir formed across a stream or river by large wooden stakes driven into the bed and blocked up by stones, clay, &c., in order to *dam up* the water and *pour* it along a goit, or large gutter, into a mill-pool.

dændi-kok, and **dændi-æn**, names given to bantam fowls—termed *dandies* because small and gay in colour. [Fr. *dandin*, a fop, gaily dressed person.] See *dondi*.

dār, *p.t.* *dārd*, *dār*, *dorst*; *late p.p.* *dārd*, *irreg.vb.*, to dare, venture. [ME. *dar*, *p.t.* *dorste*; OE. **durran*.]

dārsn't, **dōrsn't**, *neg. p.t.* of *dār*, *durst* not.

dāū, *w.vb.*, to dye, to colour, stain. [ME. *deyen*; OE. *dægian*, to dye, from OE. *dēah*, dye.]

dāūk, a dyke, stream, small river. [OE. *dīc*, a trench, ditch; also a bank formed by trenching.] E.g. 'Yar Tom's fōln intē t' *dāūk*, *æn'z* gettn ommest dreēndēd.'

dāūl, dial, sun-dial. [ME. *dial*; Lat.]

dāūt, diet, regulated food. [ME. *diete*; OFr. *diete*, daily fare. E.g. 'If thæ wænts tē get wil, niēr id th' doktēr, — *dāūt* thisén.')

dāūv, *p.t.* *duęv*, *dēv*, *dāūvd*; *p.p.*

divvn, *dāūvd*; *str.-w.vb.*, to dive, plunge. [ME. *diven*, *duven*; OE. *dēofan*, *dūfan*, later *dýfan*.] E.g. 'Au *duęv* streit intē t' *dīp* wætter; thæ siz au'v *divvn* thięr monni ē tāūm *ęsuęr*.'

dēęn, *prep.* & *adv.*, down. [Short form of OE. *of-dūne*, downwards.]

dēęn, *w.vb.*, to down in weaving, to finish a web or fixed length of warp in a loom.

dēęrn, *w.vb.*, to darn, cover a hole in a texture. [prob. from ME. *dernen*, to hide, conceal; OE. *derne*, *dierne*, *dyrne*, secret, hidden.]

dēęrt, a dart. [ME. *dart*; O.Fr. *dart*; cp. OE. *daroeth*, *dart*.]

dēęs, *w.vb.*, to douse, to push something under water, to dash water on something. [prob. Scand.; cp. Norw. *dūs*, a push, blow (Skt.).] E.g. 'Th' shēd (wood-shed) gēt *ęfaur*, bęt au *dęst* it *ęęt* wi' *ę* bukkit *ę* wætter.'

dęęt (1), *w.vb.*, to dout, put out, extinguish. [Short for 'do out'; from OE. *dōn*, to do, put + *ūt*, out.] Cp. *don*, *doff*.

dęęt (2), *w.vb.*, to doubt. [ME. *douten*, OFr. *douter*. (Lat.)]

dēil, *dīęl*, *p.t.* *delt*, *deild*, *w.vb.*, to deal, share out; bargain, treat with. [ON. *deila*, to deal, share.] See *dīęl* (*vb.*). E.g. (1) 'Deil t'keęrdz *ęęt*, it's thāū tōrn neę.' (2) 'Let mi *dēil* (or *dīęl*) wi' t' chęp, au nō (know) *ęę tē* "best" im.' (3) 'Au'v *dēild* (or *delt*) wi' thæt grueęer (grocer) fęr monni *ę* yęr, *ęn'* au'v *ōlis* fun (found) im streit (honest).'

dēil, *dīęl*, a deal, an exchange or barter, bargain. [ON. *deill*, *dole*.] E.g. 'Au mēd *ę* guid *dēil* i' t' markit tē-dē.' 'Well, au'v *ęd* monni *ę* war *dēil* misén, suę let's guę *ęn'* *ęv* *ę* "drop" *ęr* tū *ęęt* th' Bull.' See *dīęl* (*n.*).

dēim (1), *dīęm*, *w.vb.*, to deem, judge, condemn. [ME. *demen*; OE. *dēman*, to judge, doom; cp. ON. *dæma*.] E.g. (1) 'Au *dīęmd* im *ę* będ suęrt *ęv* *ę* chęp wen au

æ, as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ę, her; i, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; ę, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

sō im th' fōrst tāum.' (2) 'Thæ nōz Bill ē Ned'z? Well, i'z bin trāud ęt th' sāuzęz, ęn' *deimd* tę six munths i' prizn.' (3) 'Th' oud keęz væri puęrlī; au'm flęd u'z *deimd* tę dī.'

deim (2), *dēm*, *w.vb.*, to aim, intend. [prob. a contracted form of *had aimed*; see *eim*, *ēm*.] E. g. (1) 'Au *deimd* (= I had aimed?) tę get wōm bifuęr dark, bęt au węr tę tāurd.' (2) 'They *dēimd* (= they had aimed?) tę get muęr bræss fęr th' ęęs bi ę lot nęr they did du.'

dein, *dięn*, *dęn*, a dene or dean, a deep valley. [OE. *denu*.] E. g. 'They livn ōf-wē (half-way) up th' *dein*.'

A common word in proper names; e. g. Dean, Deanhouse, Deanhead; Denholm, Denby; Hebden, Luddenden, Sugden, Wolfenden or Wolfenden, &c.

delf(t) (1), brown and white earthenware, so called because first made at *Delft* in Holland.

delf-kęs, delft-case, a wooden framework containing shelves to hold delft-ware. Also called **delf-ræk**.

delf (2), a stone-quarry. [OE. *delf*, a digging.]

delv, *w.vb.*, to delve, dig. [ME. *delven*; OE. *delfan*.]

delvęr, a delver, worker in a stone-quarry. [OE. *delfere*.]

dēm, *w.vb.*, to aim. See **deim** (2).

demmik, a disease of farm-animals, and of potatoes. [Short for *Epidemic*, a word of Greek origin.]

dęsęnt, *dięsęnt* (later form), *adj.*, decent, respectable, upright, clean. [ME.; OFr. *decent*.]

dętliss, *adj.*, dateless, stupid; stupefied, dazed, without memory. [From the analogy of a deed or letter which, without date, is legally useless.] E. g. (1) 'Wæt ær tę duin nęę, theę gret *dętliss* kōf (calf)?' (2) 'Wen th' trī (tree) fell on mi yed, it męd mi fęr *dętliss* fęr ę wāul (while).'

deu, *dew*. [OE. *deāw*.]

deus, the deuce, or two, in cards. [Fr. *deux*, two.] An old saying is:

'Ther 'z luk under t' *deus*'—said to soften the disappointment of drawing a two instead of an ace.

dęv, *duęv*, *p.t.*, dived. See **dāuv**.

dęzi, *adj.*, dizzy, giddy, dazed. [OE. *dysig*; cp. Swed. *dasa*, to lie idle; Olcel. *dasinn*, lazy, *dusask*, to daze oneself.]

Note. The word *dizzy* was not used in the older dialect,—always *dęzi* or *męzi*, as in the children's rime: 'Dęęn, dęęn, *dęzi*, Mę mī *męzi*,' said while turning quickly round and round in endeavouring to become giddy.

dī, *w.vb.*, to die, lose life. [ME. *dyen*, *deyen*; ON. *deyja*.] E. g. 'Cheęrlz æz ę reęr æppitātū fęr out ęt's guid, bęt i lāukz t' best summęt ęt's *dīd* ęv ę nāuf (knife).'

dīb, *dąb*, *w.vb.*, to dip, to dab, push lightly. [OE. *dyppan*, to dip.] E. g. 'Dīb (*dąb*) thi fingerz in, tę fil if it's tę wōt.'

dībbl, *dībblęr*, a tool to make holes in the ground for plants. [OE. *dyppan*, to dip or dib.] See **thāubl**.

dīddl, *w.vb.*, to cheat, deceive. [prob. OE. *dyderian*, with interchange of *l* and *r*.]

dięd, *adj.*, dead. [ME. *deed*; OE. *dęad*.]

dięf, *adj.*, deaf. [ME. *deef*; OE. *dęaf*.]

dięl, *deil* (sometimes), a deal, portion, share; a lot, large amount; also an exchange or barter, a bargain. [ME. *deel*; OE. *dęel*, a share; but cp. ON. *deill*, a dole, &c.]

Note. I don't remember having heard *deil* as a noun except in the sense of exchange, barter; but it is in frequent use as a verb.

See **deil** (n.). E. g. 'Ę *dięl* (not *deil*) ę fuęk'; 'ę *dięl* on 't's rottn.'

dięl, *deil*, *p.t.* **dęlt**, *w.vb.*, to deal out, share; to bargain, treat with. [OE. *dęelan*; cp. ON. *deila*, to deal, share.] See **deil** (*vb.*).

dięm, *w.vb.*, to deem, judge. See **deim** (1).

ęę, pear; ei, reign; ęu = ę + u; ię, pier; iu, few; oę, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

diġn, a dene or dean; valley. See **dein**.
diep, **dīp**, *adj.*, deep. [ME. *deep*; OE. *dēop*, deep.]
diġrn, **diġrn-puġst**, a door-post, gate-post. [Scand.; cp. OSwed. *dyrni*; Norw. *dyrn*, a door-post.]
diġrth, dearth, scarcity. [ME. *derthe*, dearth, formed from ME. *dere*, OE. *dēore*, *dýre*, dear; cp. OIcel. *dýr*, dear.]
diġsənt, *adj.* See **dəsənt**.
diġeth, death. [ME. *deeth*; OE. *dēath*.]
dig, *p.t.* & *p.p.* **dug**, **diggd**, *w.vb.*, to dig. [ME. *diggen*; Fr. *diguer*, to make a dyke, trench, or bank. Cp. OE. *dician*.]
dik, a dick, or leather apron (E.). See **dikki** (1).
dikki (1), a linen shirt-front covering the chest. [prob. OE. (*ge*)*decan*, to cover; cp. Dutch *dekken*, to cover.]
dikki (2), a child's name for a louse. [prob. from Dicky = Richard.]
dill, *w.vb.*, to lull a child. [Scand.; cp. OIcel. *dilla*, to lull.] E. g. (1) 'Dill t' chāuld ē bit, wol au wesh up; it's nobbet taursum tē-dē.' (2) 'Iz oud muthēr wants dillin lauk ē chāuld.'
dill-wätter, dill-water, a kind of soothing medicine for children.
din, the usual dialect word for noise. [OE. *dyn*, clamour.] E. g. (1) 'Old thi *din*, bæbbi, thæ'r ōlis krāu-in.' (2) 'Wen i tōks i feer sheġts en' fills t' reġm wi' *din*.' (3) Thæ mē'z muġ *din* wi thi tōk, nēr ē fæktri-wissl (than a factory-whistle).'
direktli, *adv.*, directly, soon, in a short time—seldom in the sense of 'at once'. [Lat.] E. g. (1) 'Wēt ē bit, i'll (he will) finish it *direktli*.' (2) 'Kum intē th' eġs, læd.' 'Au'll kum in *direktli*, muthēr, wen au'v lēkt ē bit longēr.'
dithēr, *w.vb.*, to shiver, shake, tremble. [A phonetic variant of *didder*; ME. *dideren*, to tremble; prob. connected with OE. *dydrian*, to deceive.]
divvl, **diul**, devil. [OE. *deofol*.]

N.B. Words with initial gl- have the gl- pronounced as dl- in this dialect, and therefore are so spell here:
dlæd, *adj.*, glad, pleased; bright, smooth, slippery. [OE. *glæd*, glad, cheerful, lively; shining, bright; cp. Du. *glad*, slippery.] E. g. (1) 'Au'm reit *dlæd* thæ lauks it.' (2) 'This kōsi'z nobbet *dlæd* (rather slippery) this moġrnin, thrū (owing to) t' childēr slōrrin on t' snō.'
dlæmmi, *adj.*, glummy, noisy, loud-talking. [prob. ON. *glam*, noise.] Not in use now, but I have heard the word used, esp. as a nickname for a man who habitually talked loudly—not, by the way, an uncommon habit in the West Riding.
dlæmmēr, *w.vb.*, to talk noisily.
dlæzn, *adj.*, glazen, made of glass. [OE. *glæs*, glass; *glæsen*, made of glass.]
dlæzn, *w.vb.*, to glaze; to work in glass. [ME. *glasen*, to glaze.]
dlæznēr, a worker in glass, a glazier. Almost obsolete.
dlāud, *str.p.t.*, **gluēd**, **glēd**; *str.p.p.*, **gliddn**; *wk.p.t.* & *p.p.*, **glāudēd**, to glide, slip along; said of one thing, e.g. a stone, gliding over another. [OE. *glīdan*.] Not much used; *slāud* is the usual term in use.
dled, a gled, an almost obsolete name for a hawk or kite. Still found in proper names, as Gledhill, Gledholt. [OE. *gleoda*, *glida*; cp. Icel. *gletha*.]
dleġ, **dlou**, to glow, burn brightly. [cp. OE. *glōwan*, and ON. *glōa*, to glow.] See **dleu**.
dleġm, **dluġm**, gloom. [OE. *glōm*.]
dleġmi, **dluġmi**, *adj.*, gloomy, sullen. [OE. *glōmig*.]
dleġr, *w.vb.*, to glower, stare at fiercely. [cp. ON. *glōra*, and Du. *glūren*, to stare.] E. g. 'It *dleġrd* æt mi, fit tē eit mi.'
dleid (1), **dliēd**, a glede, a glowing ember. [OE. *glēd*.]
Note. *Dleit* is also Scottish.

æ, as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ē, her; i, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

dleid (2), a girl full of mischievous fun, a romp. [Origin uncertain.] E.g. 'Thæt læss ɛz ɛ regilɛr *dleid*; u'z ɔlis rompin' ɛbeɛt i' mischif; u out tɛ ɛ bin ɛ læd.'

dleim, a gleam. See **dliem**.

dlein, to glean. See **dliɛn**.

dleu, *w.vb.*, to stare hard, glower, look fiercely at. [prob. OE. *glōwan*, to glow, burn brightly; cp. ON. *glōa*, to glow.] E.g. 'Wen au sed thæt, th' mæn feɛr *glɛud* æt mi, just læuk ɛ mædmɛn.'

dli, *w.vb.*, to glee, look sideways, squint. [Scand.; cp. Swed. *glia*; Olcel. *glira*, to glance, squint.]

dliem, **dleim**, a gleam, beam of light. [OE. *glæm*.]

dliɛn, **dlein**, *w.vb.*, to glean corn. [ME. *glenen*; OFr. *glener*, *glaner*.]

dloppen, *w.vb.*, to gladden, to frighten, surprise, amaze, disgust. (E.) [Dutch *gloepen*, to dismay; Olcel. *glöfna*, to stupefy.]

dluɛd, *p.t.*, glided. See **dlaüd**.

dluɛm, **dluɛmi**. See **dleɛm**.

dluɛt, *w.vb.*, to gloat, stare, gaze with passionate delight. [Scand.; cp. Olcel. *glotta*.]

dlumpi, *adj.*, glumpy, sullen, glum. [ME. *glomben*, to look gloomy.]

dluv, a glove. [OE. *glōf*.]

dō, old *p.p.* **dōn**, *w.vb.*, to daw, thrive, become fit or strong. [ON. *duga*, to be strong; cp. OE. *dugan*, to avail.] E.g. 'Doktɛr, māu læd 'z reit puɛrli; i didn't *dō* sɛ wil ɔl t' læst winter, ɛn' sin t' Niu Yɛr i'z nuɛn *dōn* (or *dōd*) ɛ bit.'

dōb, *w.vb.*, to daub, smear. [ME. *dauben*; OFr. *dauber*, to plaster.]

dob, **dobbi**, **dobbin**, a pony, small horse. [prob. variants of the proper names *Rob*, *Robin*, diminutives of *Robert*.]

Dōd, **Duɛd**, a nickname or pet name for *George*.

dōdi, **doidi** (1), a dowdy, an over-dressed person, esp. female. [prob. from Olcel. *dūthi*, swaddling clothes, *dūtha*, to wrap up.] E.g. (1) 'Thæ'r ɛ *dōdi*; thæ thinks ɛ nout nāut faun kluzz.' (2) 'Yar

Mary mæks ɛ reglɛr *dōdi* (*doidi*) ɛ their Lizzɛbɛth, givin' ɛr ɔl them kluzz.' See **doi**.

doff, *w.vb.*, short form for do off, i. e. put off. See **don**.

doi, a pet word for a child = 'mother's joy'. Cp. **dōdi**.

Note. Professor Wright in his 'Wind-hill Dialect' says that the word *doi* 'gives a clue to the explanation of the change' in the pronunciation of that and several other words beginning with the voiced *j* sound: George (Dōd, Duɛd), Joe, Joah (Duɛ), Joseph (Duɛzi). These changed names 'must originally have been used in addressing children only, just as "doi" still is, and then afterwards become used for grown-up persons'.

doidi (2), another form of **doi**.

dōji, **duɛfi**, *adj.*, sticky like *dough*; half-baked. See **duɛf**.

dollɛm, a confused heap of stuff, a mess. [cp. OE. *dwolma*, chaos; but etymology uncertain.]

dollɛm, *w.vb.*, to tumble things in a heap; to handle and 'thumb' meat on a butcher's stall; to soil or dirty things.

E.g. (1) 'Thæ'z gettn ɔl t' mukki tluɛz intɛ ɛ reglɛr *dollɛm*; thæ mun suɛrt ɛm ɛɛt ɛfuɛr thæ weshɛz ɛm.'

(2) 'Au keɛn't konsɛt (fancy) t' meit thrɛ thæt butcher'z; i lets iz kustumɛrz *dollɛm* t' joints ɛbeɛt suɛ.'

dollɛp, a lump of dirt, a heap, a piece of anything. [Scand.; cp. Norw. *dolp*, a lump.] E.g. (1) 'Wol au wɛr weshin, ɛ *dollɛp* ɛ muk fell intɛ t' tub.' (2) 'Wæt's tɛ *dollɛpt* ɔl t' fæt on tɛ māu plɛt (my plate) for? Gi thisɛn sum.'

dolli (1), a doll. [From *Doll* or *Dolly* = Dorothy, a girl's name.]

dolli (2), a long wooden instrument used in washing, called also a 'peggy', and a 'maiden': all three being girls' names.

don, *w.vb.*, a short form for do on, or put on, hence to dress. [Contracted from *do* + *on*, as *doff* = do +

ɛɛ, pear; ei, reign; ɛu = ɛ + u; iɛ, pier; iu, few; ɔɛ, boar; ɔi, boil; ou = o + u; uɛ, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

off; *dœt* or *dout* = do + out.] See *vb. dū.*

dond up, dressed up in one's best clothes. E. g. 'Thæt chæp keən't æ' tē wɔrk mich, i'z ðlis *dond up* ɛz i' i wɛr beən tē t' chɔrch.'

dondi, a dandy, an overdressed person—especially a female. [Fr. *dandin*, a fop.] See *dændi-kok.*

dondl, *w.vb.*, to dandle a child by lifting it up and down. [prob. imitative word. Cp. Ital. *dondolare*, to swing.]

dōnjɛr, *dēnjɛr* (late form), danger. [Pronunciation and derivation both from ME. *daungere*; OFr. *dangier*.]

dons, *dōns* (older form), a dance. [ME. *daunce*; OFr. *danse*.]

dont, *dōnt* (older form), *w.vb.*, to daunt, dismay, subdue. [ME. *daunten*; OFr. *donter*, *danter*.]

dorm, *w.vb.*, to sleep, doze. [Fr. *dormir*; Lat. *dormire*, to sleep.] E. g. 'Wiɛr 'z mi muthɛr?' 'Ush! ɛr thæ'll wækkn ɛr! U'z *dormin* ɛ bit i' th' rokkin-chiɛr.'

dræff, *dræffs*, the dregs or refuse of barley-grains after malting. [ME. *draf*; OIcel. *draf*, dregs.]

drāu, *adj.*, dry; empty; also quaintly humorous. [OE. *dr̄ige*, *dr̄i*, dry.]

drāu-spokkn, *part.adj.*, dry-spoken, apt to speak with dry humour—as, for example, a certain well-known 'local character'. While taking a walk he met a tramp who accosted him with: 'Hey, mester, au'm reit ard up; kæn yɔ ɛlp mi? Au'v bin on t' ruɛd ðl this day.' Answer: 'Well! thæ mun wɔk on t' *kōsi* fɛr ɛ change.'

drāuit, *drāit*, *drāut*, *drēt*, a draught, a long drink—of ale, &c.; also a draught or current of air. [ON. *drāttir*, draught, what is drawn.] E. g. (1) 'Thæt ēl lūks guid wi' ðl thæt yed on; let 's æv ɛn odd *drāuit* wi' thi.' (2) 'Eɛ kæn t' fāur bɔrn, mun, wen thæ'r 'z nuɛ *drēt* (*drāut*) up th' chimli?'

drāuv, *p.t.* *drēv*, *druēv*, *p.p.* *drivvn*, *str.vb.*, to drive. [OE. *drifan*.]

drœnd, *drœn*, *p.t.* & *p.p.* *drœndɛd*, *w.vb.*, to drown. [ME. *drounen*, *drunen*, with strengthening *d* added; Scand.; cp. MDan. *drukne*, *drougne*, *droune*; OIcel. *drukna*, to sink, drown.] See *druffn*. E. g. 'Wen th' oud kæt æz kitlinz, wi ðlis *drœnden* ðl bɛt wɔn, ɛn' kip thæt fɛr luk tē t' muthɛr.'

drœt, drought, a period (days) of dry weather. [ME. *drouhtie*; and see *drufft*.] E. g. 'It's bin ɛ long *drœt* this yɛr (1925); it's læsted ɛbun six wiks ðlreddi, ɛn' izn't dun wi' yet.'

drœzi, *adj.*, drowsy, sleepy. [OE. *drūsian*, to be sluggish.]

drœin, *w.vb.*, to drain, strain, draw out. [OE. *drehnigean*, *drehnian*, to draw out, strain.]

drœin, a drain, sewer, &c.

drœiz (1), *drœuz*, *w.vb.*, to fall, drip. [OE. *drōsan*, to fall; drip, drop.] E. g. (1) 'Th' speɛt's (spout) krækt, ɛn' th' rēn *driɛzɛz* (*drœuzɛz*) deɛn t' wɔl-sāud.' (2) 'Au gēt wit (got wet), wi stændin' undɛr t' *drœuzinz* thrɛ th' ɛɛs-eivz (from the house-eaves).'

drœiz (2), *w.vb.*, to drag a large bundle of long twigs over young grass in spring to *raise* and clean it. [prob. Fr. *dresser*, to raise.]

drēk, *w.vb.*, to drawl in talking. [prob. variant of *drēt*; but cp. OE. *dragan*, to drag, draw.] See *drēt*, *gɛrs-drēk*.

Note. The speech of the dialect, fifty years ago and beyond, was much more leisurely than now, and a *drēkin* (or *drētin*) voice was much commoner. All the adult people whom I remember as living in my boyhood spoke much more deliberately than any one does now. The vowel-sounds were especially prolonged, and thus 'draking' was more noticeable. The speeding-up of social life in these years has had its effects on dialect-speech.

dresser, a dressing-table with drawers, standing usually in the living-room of a cottage. Upon it often all kinds of small household

æ, as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ɛ, her; ī, see; i, bit; ð, note; o, not; ɔ, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

things find place. [OFr. *dresser*, to erect, set up, dress.]
drēt (1), a draught, current of air. See **draūt**.
drēt (2), *w.vb.*, to drawl in talking. The word has the same meaning as **drēk**, but is not so often used now. [cp. ON. *dratta*.]
drēuz, *w.vb.*; see **dreiz** (1).
drēv, **druev**, *p.t.*, drove. See **draūv**.
dri, *adj.*, drece, tedious, wearying—dreary. [ME. *drery*; OE. *drēorig*, sad.] E. g. 'It's *drī* wark nōrsin' bedridn fuēk.'
driēd, *w.vb.*, to dread, fear. [OE. *drēdan*, to fear.]
driem, a dream, vision. [ME. *dreem*; OE. **drēam*.]
driep, *w.vb.*, to droop, hang down, drop. [OE. *drēōpan*, to drop; cp. OIcel. *drūpa*, to droop.]
drij, *w.vb.*, to dredge, sprinkle, scatter. [OFr. *dragée*, mixed barley and oats, which was sown by scattering about.]
drijer, a dredger, a tin box with pierced lid for dredging flour, &c.
drink, *p.t.* **drēnk**, *p.p.* **drunkn**, **drunk**, *str.vb.*, to drink. [OE. *drincan*.] See **druffn**.
drinkin, drinking-time, nowadays especially tea-time.
 The ale-luncheon in the forenoon was called 'th' fornūin drinkin'; later tea was substituted for ale, at least by women-workers.
 E. g. Boy, coming from afternoon school, will exclaim on entering home: 'Muthēr iz t' *drinkin* (tea) reddi? au æm ungrī.'

drō, *p.t.* **drēu**, **driu**, *p.p.* **drōn**, *str.vb.*, to draw, pull. [ME. *drawen*; OE. *dragan*, to draw, drag.]
drōl, *w.vb.*, to drawl, drag out, especially in speech. [A frequentative word, from draw. See **drō**.]
drot, *w.vb.*, to drat. [A contraction of *God-rot!* which in the dialect takes the form of 'od-rot!' as an oath.]
droul, *adj.*, droll; odd, comical, merry, laughable. [Fr. *drole*, a

merry wag; cp. Du. *drollig*, odd, strange.]
druen, a drone, a kind of bee. [OE. *drān*, a drone.]
druen, *w.vb.*, to drone, hum like a drone.
druēp, *w.vb.*, to droop, hang down, sink. [Scand.; cp. ON. *drūpa*, to droop.]
druēv, *p.t.*, drove. See **draūv**.
druffn, *part. adj.*, drunken; a weakened form of **drukkn**, drunken. Both are still in use, the latter less than the former. [OIcel. *drukkin*, drunken, tipsy; from *drukna*, to drown. See **drēnd**.] E. g. (1) 'They sittn ōl t' dē i' th' publik-ēes; thē'r ē lot ē *druffn* fuils.' (2) 'Au sid (saw) Jack ē Ned's *drukkn* ēgiēn yusterdi; au telld 'im i'd dī (die) *drukkn* yet.'

druft, a drying wind. ME. *drouhte*, from OE. *drūgath*, dryness.]

Note. The difference in meaning between *druft* and *dret* (which see) is thus illustrated: (1) 'Eh digē ē mi! Ther'z nuē *druft* tē-dē, ēn' au 'v sich ē big weshin ē kluez ēz niēr wor!' (2) 'If t' *dret* guēz on mich longer, ther'll bi nuē wætter ēt ōl i' t' wellz.'

drufti, *adj.*, drougthy; windy. A 'drufti wind' = a drying wind.

drukkn. See **druffn**.

druz, *w.vb.*, to tidy up, freshen up.

[Fr. *dresser*; see **dreiz** (2).] E. g. 'Au'd just *druzd* th' ēes up ē bit, wen uē shud kum in bēt th' parsēn. Au felt feēr lukki.'

dū, **did**, **dun**, *str.vb.*, to do, act, perform; to put; to cheat; to suffice.

[OE. *dōn*, to do, put, make.] E. g. (1) 'Dū ēm ōl up in ē bundil-ængkerch, suē'z the'll kærri better.' (2) 'Thæ'z *dun* mi eēt ēv ē shillin, bēt au'll dū thī yet, thæ kēn bet thī buits.'

dū, **dūment**, a commotion, to-do, stir, lively time. E. g. (1) 'Well, wi'n æd ē regr *dū* on t' sprī, oud læd! But uz (our) bræss ēz guēn.'

(2) 'Thēr 'z ē regr *dūment* guin' on ēt th' miln; th' weivēz ēz ōl on t' strāuk.'

ēē, pear; ei, reign; ēu = ē + u; iē, pier; iu, few; oē, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uē, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for el.

dubbl̥er, a large dish or platter. [Fr. *doubl̥ier*, a large plate.]

Duch, Dutch, an expression used to denote anything unintelligible, as: 'Wæt i sez iz òl *Dutch* t̥e mī: au keġn't understand e word on't.'

duġ (1), a doe, the female of both rabbit and deer. [OE. *dā*.]

Duġ (2), **Juġ**, familiar forms of Joe, and Joah.

Duġd, George.

Duġzi, Joseph.

Dozzi, **Jozzi**, Joshua.

Note. For the above proper names see note on doi.

duġf, dough, unbaked bread. [OE. *dāh*.]

duġfi, **dōji**, *adj.*, doughy, soft, underbaked (bread); hence faint-hearted, without courage, yielding. E. g. (1) 'This kēk (bread) eits e bit *duġfi* (or *dōji*) this wik; it 's nuġn bēkt inuf.' (2) 'Wen au w̥er guin thier, mi tuith ġēv up wārkin. Wen au ġēt (got) t̥e t' duġer au went feġr *duġfi*, ġn' au t̥orn̥d bæk w̥om.'

duġer, older d̥or, a door. [OE. *duru*, door; late OE. *dor*.]

duġer-chiks, door-cheeks, side-posts of a door.

duġer-oil, **d̥or-oil**, door-hole, doorway. [See oil.]

duġer-st̥en, **d̥or-st̥en**, door-stone, the stone flags or pavement outside a door.

duġes, a dose of medicine. [OFr. *dose*.]

duġet, *w.vb.*, to dote, to be mentally weak; to be foolish, silly. [ME. *dotien*, *doten*; MDu. *doten*, to dote, mope; OIcel. *dotta*.]

duġev, dived. See **dāuv**.

duġez, *w.vb.*, to doze, sleep lightly. [ON. *dūsa*, to doze; and cp. OE. *dwāes*, dull, stupid.]

duġzi, **dūzi**, a pet name—lit., sweet one. [Fr. *doux*, *douce*, sweet.]

duff, *w.vb.*, to give up trying, to give in. [prob. from OE. *dāh*, dough; whence *to duff* = to be *duġfi*, i. e. soft, yielding.]

duit, a doit, a small amount. [Du.

duit, a small coin.] E. g. 'Au duġn't kēġr e *duit* wæt thæ duz.'

dumm̥ġkst, *p.p.*, tired out, 'done up', exhausted; spent up (money). [Origin uncertain. Possibly from an ON. reflexive vb. in *-ask*?] E. g. (1) 'Au'm just ebeġt *dumm̥ġkst* neġ, wi'n wōkt t̥e far t̥e siut mī.' (2) 'Au keġn't spend ġnuth̥er penni; au'm reit *dumm̥ġkst*.'

dun, *pres.t.pl.*, do. The *n* is plur. ending, *-en*, of the Midland dialect verbs of Middle English. *We dun* = we do; *they dun* = they do. See **dū**.

dunn̥ġk, dunnock, the hedge-sparrow. [OE. *dun*, grey, dark + *oc*, dimin. suff. = the little grey bird. (Skt. in E.).]

E: ē, e; ġ

ē, **ēh**, *interj.*, ay. E. g. 'Ēh diġr e mi!'

e (1), *indef. adj.*, a, an. [OE. *ān*, one, a.] See **ġn** (1) and Note.

e (2), *prep.*, on. [OE. *on*, a, on.] E. g. 'Lig w̥on box e t' top e (of) th' bed, ġn' t' tuth̥er e t' fluġr.'

e (3), *prep.*, of. [OE. *of*.]

eā, **iā**, **iġ**, yes, yea,—older but still common forms of **ā**, which see.

ebeġt, *prep.* & *adv.*, about. [OE. *onbūtan*, *ābūtan*.]

ēb̥et, *interj.*, ah but, yes but.

ēb̥l̥oġ, *adj.*, oblong. See **ēv̥l̥oġ**.

ēb̥ūn, *prep.* & *adv.*, above. [OE. *ābusan*.]

Note that in regard to this word the modern English has lost the final *n* of the original, while our dialect has lost the medial *f*, and lengthened the *u*.

ech (1), *w.vb.*, to hatch a brood of young ones. [ME. *hacchen*; Scand.; cp. Swed. *häcka*, to hatch.]

ech (2), a hatch; a half-door. See **æch**, **ek** (1).

eġ, **yeġ**, *adv.*, how. [OE. *hū*, how.]

eġ-ivv̥er, **yeġ-ivv̥er**; **ā-ivv̥er**, **yā-ivv̥er**, *adv.*, however. [OE. *hū* + *æfre*, ever].

æ, as a in glad; **ā**, far; **āū**, form; **ē**, mate; **e**, pen; **ġ**, her; **i**, see; **i**, bit; **ō**, note; **o**, not; **o**, oil; **ū**, brute; **u**, put; **æu** = **æ** + **u**;

eġl, rarely uġl, an owl. [OE. *ūlġ*, owl.]

eēnd, yeēnd, hound, a dog. [OE. *hund*, a dog.]

eēnd-dog, yeēnd-dog, a hound-dog, a hunting-dog.

eēns, yeēns, an ounce. [ME. *unce*; OFr. *unce*, from Lat.]

eēr, yeēr, an hour. [ME. *hoor*; OFr. *ore*; Lat.]

eērch, an arch. [OFr. *arche*; Lat.]

eērċ, an ark or chest, a box. [OE. *arc*, from Lat. *arca*, box.] Obsolete now, unless in out-of-the-way farms.

eērm (1), an arm. [OE. *earn*.]

eērm (2), harin, injury. [OE. *hærm*.]

eēs, a house, dwelling. [OE. *hūs*.]

Note. When used as a suffix with other words, *eēs* unemphatic becomes *ēs*, as (1) in proper names: *Æsh-ēs* (Ash-house), *Brig-ēs* (Brighthouse), *Wud-ēs* (Woodhouse), *Loft-ēs* (Lothouse), *Bur-ēs* (Burhouse); (2) in common names: *wesh-ēs* (wash-house), *bēk-ēs* (bake-house), *pig-ēs*, *brew-ēs*, &c.

eēst, *w.vb.*, to oust, put out, eject. [OFr. *oster*; Fr. *ôter*, to remove.]

E.g. 'If thæ kips on sheġtin wi st' *eēst* thi thre t' reēm.'

eēt, *prep.*, out. [OE. *ūte*, *ūt*.]

eētsāūd, *prep.* & *adv.*, outside. [OE. *ūt* + *sāde*.]

eġflōd, flōd, *part.adj.*, afraid, frightened. [ME. *effrayen*; OFr. *effraier*, to frighten; with change of *r* to *l*.]

E.g. Husband: 'Au'm guin tē sī Jim Buith (Booth) ebeġt wæt i'z bin tōkin ebeġt mī.' Wife: 'Preġ thi duēn't; au'm *eġflōd* (or *flōd*) yō'll bi fræchin, eñ'æppn feitin, if thæ ġeuz.'

eġfloits, *adv.*, in confusion, anyhow; lit., on float, afloat. [OE. *flota*, a ship; *flōtan*, to float.] See floit.

E.g. Gossip: '... eñ' shu nivvġ æz ġr eēs tāūdi; ivri reēm in it ġz ōlis *eġfloits* wi' ōl mæċ ġ things.'

eġft, a haft, handle; also a lift, helping hand. [prob. ON. *hepti* (pron. *hefti*).]

E.g. (1) Au wġr *eġftin* sum stugnz eġt e' t' grend wi' mī pik, wen th' *eġft* snæpt off.' (2) Man,

lifting a heavy sack, to passer-by: 'Gi' ġz ġ *eġft* wi' this sek on tē t' kart, mate.'

eġft, *w.vb.*, to heave, lift up, raise [see *heft*, N.E.D.]; to prise with a *haft* or handle.

Note. In the action of 'hefting' there seems always the idea of *leverage*, or *swinging*—to get impetus—implied.

eġfti, *yġfti*, *adj.*, requiring 'hefting', hence heavy, weighty; also easy to lift or handle; handy; strong, active if big. The saying 'he's a *hefty* man' may mean (1) he's heavy, or (2) he's an able, handy man at his work.

eġfuġr, *prep.*, afore, before. [OE. *onforan*.]

ēg, a haigh or hey—with various applications of meaning:

(1) *A ridge or bank of earth for an enclosure*, as made in digging a trench and casting up the soil alongside—originally to form a defence to surround buildings, &c., against attack or the weather. When planted closely with thorn-trees the ridge would form no mean protection either in primitive fighting or in bad weather.

(2) *A long, low, natural hill* resembling such a bank of earth. There is such a hill, called 'Th' Haigh', between Marsden and Buckstones; and there are many similar ones, called Haughs, Haws, or Hows, among the foot-hills of the West Riding and further north.

(3) *A small hamlet or a group of houses and out-buildings*, generally on or near the top of a hill-side, originally fenced round with a trenched *haigh* topped with *haigh-trees* for protection. Examples are Haigh and Haighton, with others known only locally. Hence came the family name Haigh, the ancestral bearers of which lived in these enclosed places: names like 'John o' th' Haigh', 'Will o' John's o' th' Haigh', survived into the nineteenth century. Such places must have been fairly numerous in the pre-Norman and Norman times, not

eġ, pear; ei, reign; ġu = ġ + u; iġ, pier; iu, few; oġ, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uġ, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

only on both sides of the Pennines—judging from the commonness of the surname and of its East Lancashire form, Hague—but also in south Scotland, as denoted by the corresponding form of surname, Haig.

(4) *The red berry of the haigh-tree or hawthorn*, which is still the commonest tree for the fencing in of fields and other enclosures.

[ēg is probably a Scandinavian word (rather than from OE. *haga*, an enclosure, yard), the kindred forms of which are *haigh*, *haugh*, *haw*, *how*, *hey*. Compare OIcel. *hagi*; also Swed. *hage*, Du. *haag*, all meaning enclosure, hedge, and all, together with OE. *haga*, prob. derived from a root-verb *hag*, to surround, to gird.]

ēg-trī, a haigh-tree or hawthorn.

ēgēt, agate, agoing, on the way, on the move, in action, at work. [prob. ON. *ā*, on + *gata*, way, path, &c.] E. g. (1) 'Get *ēgēt* en' oss, mun.' (2) 'Yār Joseph 'Enry 'z ōlis *ēgēt* ē plēgin (plaguin) th' kitlin (kitten).' (3) A southern gentleman, recently come to reside in this district, was listening to a charwoman in his house telling a woeful tale of poverty—her son and daughter were ill and unable to work, 'en' if, she said, 'mi uzbēnd worn't kīpin *ēgēt*, au duġn't nō wæt wi shēd dū.' 'Why,' exclaimed the gentleman innocently, 'and is your husband a gate-keeper, Mrs. Booth?'

ēgētērdz, gētērdz, *adv.*, agatewards, on the way towards. E. g. said to a visitor leaving for home: 'Au'll gu wi' thi *ēgētērdz* wōm, ē bit.'

ēgīen, *adv.* & *prep.*, again; against. [OE. *ongēan*.] E. g. 'Traū *ēgīen* tē lift thæt sek (sack), en' put it *ēgīen* t' wōl (wall) if thæ kæn.'

ei (1), ī, *adj.*, high. [OE. *heāh*, *hēh*.]

ei-ēr, ei-ist, *comp.* & *superl.*, higher, highest.

ei (2), a hey. See ēg.

ei! (3), ei-up! *interj.*, heigh! [An imitative word.]

ei (4), ē, hay, dried grass. [ME. *hey*; ON. *hey*; cp. OE. *hīg*.]

ei-mū, ē-mū, a hay mow, or heap. See mū (1).

eim (1), *w.vb.*, to aim; intend, purpose. [ME. *eimen*, to aim at, intend; OFr. *esmer*, *aēsmer*. (Lat.)] E. g. (1) 'Wi'd feer *eim*d tē gu wi' yō tē t' teen yusterdi.' See also deim (2). (2) 'I'z ē fuil; au duġn't *eim* mi wits (try to argue or talk) wi' sich ēz im.'

eim (2), *adj.*, even, equal—as in the boys' game of 'odd ēr *eim*'. [OE. *efn* (even), with loss of *f* and change of *n* to *m*, as in *eleim* (eleven), *seim* (seven), *ūm* (oven), *eimin* or *īmin* (evening).]

eit (1), *p.t.* ēt, *p.p.* ettn, *str.vb.*, to eat. [OE. *etan*; cp. ON. *eta*.]

eit (2), height; also, in the *plur.*, a rather frequent place-name, *Th' Eits* = The Heights. [OE. *hēahthu*, *hēhthu*; cp. ON. *hæth*.]

eiv, *p.t.* uev, *p.p.* ovvn, *str.vb.*, later *p.t.* & *p.p.* eivd, *w.vb.*, to heave, lift up, raise. [ME. *hebben*, *heven*; OE. *hebban* (stem *hef-*), to heave; cp. ON. *hefja*, to lift.]

eivz (*plur.*), the eaves of a house-roof. [Another form of OE. *ēfesung* besides *euzinz*, which see.]

ek, a heck; hatch, half-door; also a rack over a manger for hay; a hurdle. [OE. *hæcc*, *hecc*, a hatch, grating, hurdle; cp. Du. *hek*, fence, rail, gate; Swed. *häck*, a rack.] See *æch*.

ekl, *w.vb.*, to trim or dress up. See *ækl*.

ēkuērdinlāu, ēkuērdinlī, *adv.*, accordingly, in accordance with. [Lat.] E. g. 'Wætivver suert ēv ē speik (address) t' loiēr mēz (the lawyer makes), au'st speik *ēkuērdinlāu* (or *lī*).'

ēll, hell, hades, the nether regions. [OE. *hel*, a concealed place, hence the grave, &c. From OE. vb. *helan*, to conceal, cover.] See also ill (1), and ull.

ēlætli, *adv.*, of late, lately, recently. [OE. *on*, a + *læt*, late + *lice*.] E. g.

æ, as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ē, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

‘Wen ær yǝ beęn tę kum ęn’ sī uz ?
Yǝ ǎn’t bīn ęłęłli.’

ęläuk, *adj.* & *adv.*, alike, similar.
[OE. *onlīc.*]

ęläūv, *adj.*, alive, active, living.
[OE. *onlīfe*, in life, alive.]

ęldęr, *adv.*, rather, somewhat. [ON.
heldr, rather.] Now nearly obsolete. E.g. ‘It’s *ęldęr* læt tę begin thæt job tę-dę.’

ęleim, *num.adj.*, eleven. [OE. *end-leofan.*] See *ęim* (2).

ęlękin, a-playing. See *lęk*.

ęlliwel, Hellawell, a frequent local surname. [OE. *halig*, holy + *well.*]

ęlong ę, *prep. phr.*, along of, on account of, through.

ęlp, *w.vb.*, to help. [OE. *helpan.*]

ęlsin, a cobbler’s awl (E.). [Cp. Scots *elshin*; Du. *els*, an awl.]

Obsolete locally, except perhaps in the saying ‘ęz sharp ęz *ęlsins*’, uttered recently by an old lady in my hearing.

ęltęr (1), a halter, a kind of knotted loop for a horse’s head. [ME. *halter*; OE. *hælfstre*, *hæltre.*]

ęltęr (2), a knot, ravel; confusion. [Origin uncertain; prob. the same as *ęltęr* (1) with extended meaning.] E.g. ‘Yǝ’n gettn thæt bænd (string) ǝl in ę *ęltęr*; get it lős ęęięn, sharp.’

ęluęn, *adj.*, alone. [OE. *al*, all, entirely + *ǎn*, one.]

ęlv, a helve, handle, shaft of hammer, &c. [OE. *hielf*, *helf.*]

ęm, *per.pro.*, them. [OE. *hem.* Obj. case of *they.*]

Note. It is probable that *ęm* has always been, since Old English times, the usual if not only form of this pronoun in popular speech throughout the country. The form *them* is of *Scand.* origin.

ęmęng, imęng, *prep.*, among, amongst. [OE. *gemang.*]

ęmmit, an emmet or ant. [OE. *ęmette*, ant.]

ęmz, hames, a pair of hooked bars of metal round a horse-collar, to which are fastened the traces. [ME. *hame*; cp. Du. *haam*, Fr. *haim*, a hook of metal.] See *ǝmz* (3).

ęn (1), *indef.adj.*, an. [OE. *ǎn*, one].

Note that *an* is seldom, if ever, used in this dialect, but always, or nearly always, ę. E.g. ę *ępple*, ę *ęprin*, ę *ęrs*, ę *ęssif.* But the phrases an aunt, an uncle, an odd one, have each two forms in this dialect: ę *ont* or ę *nont*, ę *unkle* or ę *nunkle*, ę *odd ęn* or ę *nodd ęn.* See *nont*, *nunkle*, *nodd.*

ęn (2), *pro.*, one. E.g. ‘Thæt ęrs ęz (is) ę grænd ęn.’

ęn’ (3), *conj.*, and. [OE. *and.*]

ęn’ ǝl, *adv.phr.*, and all; i.e. also, moreover; for certain.

Note. The word *also* is never used in this dialect, ęn’ ǝl, or ęz *wil* (as well) taking its place.

E.g. (1) Railway porter alongside train: ‘ǝl chęnj ięr: thī ęn’ ǝl, Męstęr Collins! (all change here: you also, Mr. Collins!).’ (2) ‘Aus’t guę if au want. Au shæll ęn’ ǝl!’ (emphatically.)

ęnd, older form for hand. (See *ęnd.*)

As a boy, when told to ‘wesh thi *ęnds*’, I used to think that humorous reference was being made to my hands as the ‘ends’ of my arms. But the form of the word is due probably to *Scand.* influence. [Cp. ON. *hånd*, hand.]

ęnent, *nent*, *prep.* & *adv.*, anent, opposite, level or even with. [ME. *anent*, OE. *anefen*, *onemn.*]

ęnz, ains or anes; awns or the beards of corn, esp. barley; chaff (E.). [ME. *awne*; from *Scand.*; cp. ON. *ǝgn*, a husk.]

ępięrin’, the first *appearing* of mourners at church, on the Sunday after a funeral. E.g. The usual question among the mourners after a burial was, and probably still is: ‘Au rekkn yǝ’ll bi ęt th’ *ępięrin* neist Sundi?’

ępǝrǝęs, *adv.*, on purpose.

ęr (1), *or*, *per.pro.*, her. [OE. *hiere*, *hire.*]

ęr (2), *conj.*, or. [Short for ME. *auther*, *other*, other, either, which took the place of OE. *oththe*, or.]

ęrpl, ęrpl, *w.vb.*, to walk lamely, limp, hobble about; hence to

ęę, pear; ei, reign; ęu = ę + u; ię, pier; iu, few; ęę, boar; ǝl, boil; cu = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

crouch, cower down. [Origin obscure; cp. ON. *herpa*, cramp, contraction (N.E.D.).] See *ørkl*. E. g. (1) 'Wol th' oud læss wēr *ērþlīn* ēkross t' rued, ē orse ēn' træp kum reŋd th' koerŋer, ēn' just mist ēr.' (2) 'I' koud wether th' childer lāuks te *ørþl* tēgethēr 'i' bed.'

ēr-sēln, *ēr-sēn*, *per. pro.*, herself. [See *sēln*.]

Ernshō, *Ernshē*, *Yernshē*, *Earnshaw*, a rather frequent local family name. [ME. *heronsewe*; OFr. *heronceau*, a young heron. An alternative derivation is OE. *earn*, eagle + *scaga*, a wood. Cp. ON. *örn*, eagle + *skōgr*, wood, thicket.]

esp, a hasp, a fastener, clasp. [ON. *hespa*, a hasp; cp. OE. *hæpse*, a fastening, clasp.]

ēstēr, *ēstēŋer*, a hastener, a metal screen placed behind the meat cooking before a fire to *hasten* the cooking. [ME. *haste*; OFr. *haste*, *haste*.]

ēsti-puddin, a hasty pudding, so called because made of dough on 'baking-days' and eaten with treacle, at a time when the housewife had no leisure to make either a proper pudding or sauce for it.

ēstieð, *prep.*, instead. [OE. *in + stede*, a place.]

ēstrāud, *adv.*, astride, lit., on stride.

ēt (1), *pro. & conj.*, that.

ēt (2), *æt*, *prep.*, at. [OE. *æt*.]

ēt-æfter, *adv. & prep.*, after, afterwards. [OE. *æt-æfter*, a compound word of frequent occurrence in OE. writings, as well as *æfter*, with same meaning.] E. g. 'U kum (she came) *ēt-æfter* au'd guēn.' Still in common use locally.

ettŋ, *p.p.*, eaten. See *eit*.

ēu, *p.t. & p.p.* *ēud*; older *p.p.* *ēun*, *w.vb.*, to hew, cut. [OE. *hēawan*.]

ēuzin, *pl.* *ēuzinz*, the eaves of a house-roof; lit., the clipped edges of a thatched roof (Skt.). [OE. *efesung*, a clipping, shearing.] E. g. 'Wi stud unðer th' *ēuzinz* wol it *ēd* dun rēnin.' See *eiwz*.

ēvlong, *ēblong*, *adj.*, oblong; also oval; evenly long, i. e. having even or corresponding sides. [OE. *efen*, even, equal + *lang*, long; the initial *ē* becoming long *ē* by the dropping of *en*.]

ēwænd, *w.vb.*, to award, grant, guarantee, warrant; still used in place of warrant. E. g. 'Au'll *ēwænd* thi, u nōz (she knows) better nēr tē kum iēr ēgiēn.'

ēwāul, *adv.*, awhile, for a time. [OE. *ān + hwīl*, time.]

ēz (1), *adv. & conj.*, as. [A contraction of *also*; from ME. *also*, quite so; OE. *ealswā*. (Skt.)]

ēz (2), *per. pro.*, us—both poss. and obj. case. See *uz*.

F, f

fæddl, *w.vb.*, to faddle, to fuss after details. [prob. OE. *fadian*, to dispose, arrange, set in order + frequent. suffix *-el*.] E. g. Gossip: 'Wod āu *fæddl* æfter māu uzbēnd lāuk ū duz wi' ērz? Nuēn lāukli! Nuē wunder 'iz t' boss!'

fæktri, a factory, esp. a textile mill. [Lat. through Fr.]

fæmbli, *fæmli*, a family. [Fr. *famille*. (Lat.)] Cp. *chimbli*.

fæn, *p.t.*, found. See *fāund*, *find*.

færri, farrow, a litter of young pigs. [OE. *fearh*, a young pig.]

fæshēn, *w.vb.*, to fashion, shape oneself; to dare, have the shame; to have the impudence to. [OFr. *fachon*, a shape. (Lat.)] E. g. (1) 'Au wunder eē thæ kēn *fæshēn* to lāu (lie) lāuk thæ duz.' (2) A workman calling at a friend's house: 'Æn yō sum kumpani tē-nit?' 'Ah, bēt kum in.' 'Eh, au kēn ardlī *fæshēn*: au'v mi mukki tluēz on (dirty clothes on).'

fæsn, *fəsn*, *w.vb.*, to fasten. [OE. *fæstnian*, to make fast; cp. ON. *festa*, to fasten.]

The word was used peculiarly in the old days of apprenticeship, when youths were 'fastened' or bound to their mas-

æ, as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate e, pen; ē, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

ters by legal contracts. E. g. 'Eg long ær tē fæsnd for?' 'Fower yer; but,' naively, 'au'v nobbet tū muer yer tē guē neē, gfuēr au'm lōs (free).'
Fæsns, Fēsns, Shrove Tuesday. Properly, it means Lent, the period of *fasting*, and Shrove Tuesday was 'Fæstenes E'en,' which became shortened to *Fæsns*. [OE. *fæstan*, to fast; orig. to make fast, to be strict, to observe; then to celebrate, keep solemnly.]
fæst, fest, adj. fast, puzzled, stuck fast; forward, bold. [OE. *fæst, fest*, firm, steadfast, daring.] E. g. (1) 'Au'm reit feer *fæst* wæt tē du wi this lot.' (2) 'U'z ē *fæst* en, ū iz; u'z brēzn'd inuf feer out (she's shameless enough for aught).'
fæt, væt (1), a vat, a large vessel for water, &c. [OE. *fæt*.]
fæt (2), adj. fat, thick, stout. [OE. *fætt*.]
fæt-shāūv, a slice of bread spread over with dripping. See *shāūv*.
fæthēr, a father. [OE. *fæder*.]
fævvēr, w.vb., to favour, i. e. to have features like some one else; e. g. 'Thæt chāūld feer *fævverz* it fæthēr.' [OFr. *faveur*, favour; countenance, regard.]
fār, adj. & adv., far; also *comparative degree*—farther. [OE. *feor, far*.] E. g. of boys disputing the distance of marbles to a mark: 'This ēz *fār* off nēr thæt iz,' or 'This ez *fārder* off.'
fārder, fār-er, fār, comp. deg., farther, further. [OE. *fierra*.]
fārdist, fār-ist, superl., farthest, furthest. [OE. *fierrēst*.]
Note such expressions as *fār-end*, extreme end; *fār-lent*, far-learned, well-read; *fār-oil*, back room of a house.
fārdin, a farthing. [OE. *feorthing*, a fourth part.]
fāūl (1), file,—a rasp of steel. [OE. *feol*.] Pronounced *fāūl* by confusion with OE. *fūl*, a thread, line; or with
fāūl (2), a wretched, mean fellow; hence a shrewd, cunning fellow. [ME. *fīle*, from ON. *fjyla*, a

wretched, crafty person.] E. g. 'Ned'z ē reer oud *fāūl*, ī iz; ī nōz ol t' triks ī t' trēd (trade).'
fāūn, adj., fine; polite superior. [OFr. *fin*, witty, perfect (Skt.); but cp. ON. *finn*, fine.] E. g. (1) 'Thæt thinks if thæt tōks *fāūn* it'll shut mi up.' (2) 'Yār Polly trāūz tē tōk *fāūn* (tries to talk politely) neē u guez tē t' teēn reglēr.'
fāūnd, older form *find*, *p.t. fæn*, *p.p. fun*, *str.vb.*, to find. [OE. *findan*.] See *find*.
fāūr, fire. [OE. *fȳr*.]
fāūr-point, fāūrm-point, fire-point, poker. [*fāūrm* is a corruption of *fāūr*; *point* may be (1) due to the pointed shape of the poker, or (2) derived from *poit* (which see), to push.
fāūv, num.adj., five. [OE. *fif*.]
fech or foch, fet or fot; p.t. fecht, focht, fet, or fot, w.vb., to fetch. [ME. *fecchen, focchen*, p.t. *fehete* or *föhete*; OE. *fetian*, later *feccan*.] See *fet, foh, fot*.
feel (1), adj., foul; ill-looking, ugly; evil. [OE. *fūl*, dirty, base.]
feel-fēs, foul-face, one with an ill face.
feel-stik, foul-stick, an evil- or ugly-looking person. See *stik*. E. g. (1) *Daughter*: 'Muthēr, duēn't yo lāuk John William Kay?' *Mother*: 'Nou! Duēn't thi æv out (anything) tē dū wi' im; i'z nout nāūt (nothing but) ē *feel* 'en!' (2) 'Liza Ann feer lūkt *feel* æt mi tē dē; au duēn't nō wæt's up wi' ēr.' (3) (A greeting): 'Neē *feel-fēs*! wæt's t' mættēr wi' thi tē-dē?'
feel (2), a fowl, large bird. [OE. *fugol*, a bird.]
feem, fuem, foam, froth. [ME. *some*; OE. *fām*.]
feend, w.vb., to found, establish, fix. [ME. *foundern*; OFr. *fonder*.]
feendri, a foundry, where metals are worked in some form or other. [From OFr. *fondre*, Lat. *fundere*, to pour, cast metals.]
feer, adv., fairly, right well, very: used to emphasize an adjective, as (1) 'Au'm *feer* plięzd (pleased) et

eē, pear; ei, reign; ēu = ē + u; iē, pier; iu, few; oē, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uē, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

- thæ'r wil eȝien.' (2) 'This pāu (pie) 'z feȝr guid.' [OE. *fæger*, fair; *fægerg*, fairly, entirely.]
- feȝm**, a farm. [ME. *ferme*; OFr. *ferme*.]
- feȝsti**, **foisti**, *adj.*, fusty, smelling mouldy. [OFr. *fusté*, tasting of the *fust* or cask (Skt.).]
- fei**, **fei(gh)**, *w.vb.*, to clear away rubbish (E.). [ON. *fægja*, *fāga*, to clean, clear away (Skt.).] See **fōf**.
- fei**, *n.*, rubbish, material cleared out of a place (E.).
- feid**, **fid**, **fiȝd**, *p.t. fed*, *w.vb.*, to feed. [OE. *fēdan*; cp. ON. *fætha*.]
- feist**, older form of **fiȝst** (which see), a feast.
- feit**, *p.t. fēt*, **fuȝt**, **fout**, *p.p. fuffn*, **fout**, *str.vb.*, to fight. [ME. *fehthen*; OE. *feohtan*, to fight.] See **fuffn**.
- felk**, **felli** (1): both words mean the curved portions of wood which form the circumference of a cart-wheel, and both are from the same source. [OE. *felg*, *felge*, a felly.]
- felli** (2), a fellow; partner, companion; a husband. Used also of a swaggerer. [ME. *felawe*; ON. *fēlagi*, partner.] E.g. (1) Wife *log.*: 'Māu *felli* (my husband) æsn't wȝrt neȝ feȝr eȝ munth eȝ muȝr.' (2) 'Eh, i thinks izsen eȝ reit *felli* in iz Sundi kluez.' (3) 'Tē (take) neȝ nuȝtis on iz tōk, i'z nout nāut eȝ *felli*.'
- feltȝr**, *w.vb.*, to entangle, twist together; to become matted like felt. [prob. ME. *feltren*, to join together; Fr. *fentrer*, to join, to felt.]
- fēn**, *adj.*, fain, glad. [ME. *fæyen*; OE. *fægen*, glad; cp. ON. *faginn*.] Mother, to boy returning 'cured' from hospital: 'Eh! au'm feȝr *fēn* thæ'z kumn bæk, læd! thi fæther eȝn' mi thout wi wȝr beȝn tȝ loiz thi.'
- fend**, *w.vb.*, to seek for; to provide. [OE. *fandian*, to try, search for.] E.g. 'Mi childer'll æv nout thȝe mi wen au dī; they mun *send* feȝr thȝersēn lāuk āu æd tȝ dū.'
- fendin eȝn' prūvin**, fending and proving—seeking out evidence to prove a statement or a charge against some one, often a piece of gossip. E.g. 'Some fouk's ōlis *fendin eȝn' prūvin* eȝbeȝt sumȝet (something), eȝn' wæntin tȝ gu tȝ t' lō (law) wi' sumdi.'
- fent**, a short piece of cloth,—woollen or other,—a portion torn or cut off. [Fr. *fente*, a slit or tear.]
- feȝr**, *prep.*, for, in place of. [OE. *for*.]
- feȝget**, *p.t. feȝgōt*, **feȝgæt**, *p.p. feȝgettn*, *str.vb.*, to forget. See **get**.
- feȝsōk**, **feȝsæk**, *p.t. feȝsūk*, *pp. feȝsōkn*, **feȝsēn**, *str.vb.*, to forsake, neglect. [OE. *forsacan*.]
- fēsn**, *w.vb.*, to fasten. See **fāsēn**.
- fēsēn**, a fastening, that which makes fast. E.g. 'Lūk if t' *fēsēniz* eȝ' th' windeȝ eȝ ōl reit.'
- fēst**, *adj.*, fast, firm. See **fāst**.
- fēt**, *p.t. fet*, *w.vb.*, older form—to fetch. See **fech**, **foch**, **fof**.
- fētȝr**, older form of **fiȝtȝr**, which see.
- fettl**, *w.vb.*, to clean, put in order. [ME. *fettlen*, to make ready; ON. *filla*, to touch lightly.]
- fettl**, condition or order, trim, 'spirit'. E.g. 'Māu wāuf's ōlis i' t' muȝst *fettl* wen u'z *fettlin* th' eȝs up. U wȝr boȝrn eȝ *fettlȝr*: eȝr muthȝr'z t' sēm (the same).'
- fēu**, *adj.*, few. [OE. *fēa*, pl. *fēawȝ*, few.]
- fēvȝr**, **fiȝvȝr**, fever, a disease. [ME. *fever*; OE. *fēfer*; AFr. *fevre*. (Lat.)]
- fēzn**, a pheasant. [ME. *fesaun*; OFr. *faisan*.]
- fid**, **feid**, **fiȝd**, *p.t. fed*, *w.vb.*, to feed. See **feid**.
- fiȝl**, to feel. See **fil**.
- fiȝnd**, a fiend. [ME. *feend*; OE. *fīond*, *fēond*, an enemy.] E.g. Mother to bothersome child: 'Th' oud *fiȝnd* 'll foch thi, if thæ'z duht' bi guid.'
- fiȝrt**, *adj.*, afraid, timid. [OE. *fyrht*, timid.] E.g. 'If thæ'r *fiȝrt* tȝ guȝ i' t' dark, tæk eȝ læntȝen.'

æ, as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ō, mate; e, pen; eȝ, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

fiest, feist, a feast, festival. [ME. *feste*; OFr. *feste*. (Lat.)]

Note. The local *feasts* are now different from the *fairs*, which are fixed markets for cattle and merchandise. Originally feasts were festal days appointed by the Church to celebrate the saints of the Church Kalendar. Fairs later took their origin in these festivals, when the numbers of people assembled gave opportunity for buying and selling such commodities as they needed or had.

fiēter, fiēcher, fēter (older form), feature, form of face. [ME. *seture*; OFr. *faiture*, fashion, form. (Lat.)]

fiēver, fever. See *fēver*.

fift, fiftit, fifth, fiftieth.

fij, w.vb., to fidge, to move about restlessly; to fidget. A later form of *fik*.

fijji, adj., fidgy, fidgety, restless.

fik, w.vb., to shuffle the feet; to kick about (E.). [ME. *fikken*, to fidget; ON. *fika*.]

fil, fiēl, p.t. felt, w.vb., to feel. [ME. *felen*; OE. *fēlan*.]

filth, dirt, foul matter; hence a low person. [OE. *fylth*, from *fūl*, foul.] E. g. 'Eh, theę *filth*! thæ 'z gettn egēt wi' (got going with) ōl t' ræng enz i' t' teęn.'

fiubl, a variant form of 'thimble'. See thiml.

find, p.t., fæn, str.vb., to find. Older form of *fäund* (which see).

finni, fenni, a fen, marsh; muddy land. [OE. *fenn*, a bog.] Local names are Finni Brigg, Finni Loin, modernized to Fenay Bridge, Fenay Lane.

fippins, fivepence. [OE. *fif*, five + *penig*, penny.]

fiugl, w.vb., to lead; to mislead, trick, cheat. [prob. from *fugle* in *fugle-man*, a leader, guide; Ger. *flügel-mann*, leader of a file of troops.] See *kælli-fiugl*.

fiæg, a wide, flat, stone slab for paving foot-paths and, formerly, the floors of dwellings. [ON. *flaga*, a stone slab.]

fiækker, w.vb., to flutter, to flap

frequently. [ON. *flaka*, to flap about.] E. g. 'Thæt læd 'z nobbēt nærvi (rather nervy); lük eę iz in (eyes) *flækkerz* wen i' tōks.'

flæng, p.t., flung. See *fling*.

flæp, w.vb., to flap, to beat or smack with something flat. [prob. imitative word; ME. *flappen*, to beat; cp. Du. *flappen*, to beat.] See *flop, flup*.

flæskit, a kind of tub; a basket, esp. a clothes-basket. [prob. a diminutive from OE. *flasc*, a flask, vessel. Cp. W. *flasged*, a wicker basket.]

flāu, flī (older form), *p.t. fliu, flou, p.p. floun, str.vb.,* to fly. [OE. *flēogan*.]

flāu-bi-nit, a fly-by-night, one who rakes out late at night.

flāu-bi-skāu, a fly-by-sky, a flighty person, a harum-scarum.

flāut, flieṭ (1), *w.vb.,* to flite, to scold; to quarrel. [OE. *flitan*, to contend.]

flāutin, a quarrel, a scolding. [OE. *flitung*, strife.] E. g. 'Ther 'z nout gēnd (gained) bi *flāutin*, ōther th' childer eṛ wi' t' nēberz. E bit e kwāut tōkin 'z better buęth wēz (ways).'

flē (1), *w.vb.,* to 'flay', frighten, scare. [ME. *effrayen*, to frighten; from OFr. *effraier*, with change of *r* to *l*.] E. g. 'Thæ'r e ræng en', en' au'm nuęn *flēd* e tellin thi, nōther.'

flē-krō, a flay-crow, scarecrow.

flē-sum, adj., flaysome, fearsome, terrible.

flē (2), *w.vb.,* to flay, to skin. [OE. *flēan*, to skin.]

flēęch, an ugly mouth, a wry mouth (E.). [Origin uncertain.]

flēęns (1), a flounce, fold in a dress. See *fręęns*.

flēęns (2), *w.vb.,* to flounce, plunge about; to jerk oneself about in a temper. [Scand.; cp. Swed. dial. *flunsa*, to plunge.] E. g. 'Wen au sed thæt, u *flęnst* ebeęt, en' eęt e' t' rüm in e fræp.'

flęer (1), a flower. [ME. *flour*; OFr. *flour*.]

eę, pear; ei, reign; eü = e + u; ię, pier; iu, few; oę, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for ol.

fleer (2), flour, ground wheat. [Short for 'flower of wheat'; Fr. *fleur de farine*.]

fleik, flök, a hurdle, a grating, a reel. [ON. *fleki*, a hurdle.]

briød-fleik, a reel or hurdle on which oat-cakes are dried.

fleil, fläl, a flail. See **fläl**.

fläk, a flake, a thin slice. [Scand.; cp. Norw. *flak*, Swed. *flaga*, a flake.]

fläl, fleil, a flail for thrashing corn. [ME. *feil*; OFr. *flaël*, a flail (Lat.).]

flep, flip, flepper, the lower lip. [Weakened forms of *flap*; cp. Du. *flap*, anything broad.] E.g. 'Pül thi *flēp* in, læd, en' duen't keer sulkin (and don't keep on sulking).'

Fletcher, originally an arrow-trimmer or -maker, but now only a frequent family name. Fletcher House is an old farmstead in Almondbury. [OFr. *flechier*, from *fleche*, an arrow.]

fli (1), a fly, winged insect. [OE. *flēoge*, *flyge*, a fly.]

fli (2), older form of **flāu**, which see.

fliē (*plur. fliēs*, later *fliēz*), a flea. [OE. *flēah*, *flig*.] E.g. 'If thæ kips lettin th' enz (hens) kum intē th' ees this ruēd (manner), it'll get fullēg e *fliēs* nēg *fliz* (flies).'

fliēm (1), a fleam, a kind of lancet used in bleeding animals. [OFr. *flieme*. (Lat.)]

fliēm (2), phlegm, mucus in the throat. [Fr. *phlegme*. (Grk.)]

fliēr, *w.vb.*, to flier, sneer, mock, laugh at mockingly. [ME. *flierien*; Scand.; cp. Norw. *flira*, to giggle.]

fliēs (1), **fliis** (1), fleas. See **fliē**.

fliēs (2), **fliis** (2), a fleece. [ME. *flees*; OE. *flēos*.]

fliēt (2), **fliit** (1), *w.vb.*, to fleet or skim the cream off milk. [OE. *flēt*, *fliete*, cream, lit., that which floats.]

fliēt-in-dish, **fliit-in-dish**, a fleting-dish for skimming cream.

fig, *w.vb.*, to 'fledge', grow feathers; to be ready to fly. [ME. *flygge*, ready to fly; cp. OE. **flycge*, fledged, and *flēogan*, to fly.] E.g. First boy: 'Thēr'z sum yung bōrdz i'

thæt nest, en' the(y)'r *fliggin*.' Second boy: 'Au nō ē tū nests, en' wōn 'z *fligd* en' t' tuther 'z nierli.'

flik, a flitch of bacon. [ON. *flikki*; cp. OE. *flitce*, a flitch.] E.g. A local rendering of the traditional crest of a Yorkshireman is: 'E *flī* (fly), e *flig* (flea), en' e *flik* e bēken.'

fling, *p.t. flæng*, *p.p. flung*, *str.vb.*, to fling, throw. [OE. *flingan*.]

flip, the lower lip. See **flep**.

fliis, a fleece. See **fliēs** (2).

fliit (1), *w.vb.*, to skim cream off milk. See **fliēt** (2).

fliit (2), **fliit**, flight; a flock of birds. [OE. *flyht*, flight.] E.g. (1) 'Th' greēs (grouse) e^z værri wāuld this yer; they'll tæk *fliit* e^ger thæ kēn get nier e^m.' (2) 'Wæt 's tē think? e *fliit* e wāuld duk^s flēu ovver iēr e bit sin!'

flit, *w.vb.*, to remove, esp. from one house to another. A 'muin-lit flit' is such a removal by moonlight, to avoid payment of rent due. [ME. *flitten*; cp. ON. *flytja*; Swed. *flytta*.]

fliuk, a fluke, a flat fish like a plaice. Also a broad white spot, fluke-shaped, in an animal's liver—the egg of a tape-worm. [OE. *flōc*, a flat fish; cp. ON. *flōki*.]

flium, a flume, or flue; a channel for conveying air, smoke, &c. [OE. *flum*, a river and its channel; ON. *flūm*, *flōm*.] E.g. 'Th' chimbli *flium* 'z gettin mēd up wi' suit (soot). Foch t' swip.'

floit, later **fluēt**, float; (a) a flat piece of wood floating on a vessel full of water to keep it from slopping over; (b) also a kind of vehicle with low body—originally suspended on ropes or straps probably, thus being caused to swing like a float. [OE. *flota*, a floater, raft, ship.] See **efloits**.

flok (1), a flock of sheep. [OE. *flocc*.]

flok (2), a lock of wool. [OFr. *floc*; Lat. *flocus*.]

flöm-pot, **flōn-pot**, a small earthenware pan for holding fluids, making

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; e, her; i, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

- pies, &c. [prob. ME. *flaun*, pancake, custard; OFr. *flaon*.]
- flōnt**, *w.vb.*, to flaunt, to show off. E.g. 'U guež *flōntin* ēbeēt, lāuk ē piękok wi' it tēl spred (like a peacock with its tail spread).' Origin unknown; no French word is known like it; not an early word. (N.E.D.)]
- flōp**, *w.vb.*, to fall suddenly. [prob. a variant of *flāp*, which see.]
- flou**, *w.vb.*, to flow, to stream. [OE. *flōwan*.] Cp. *blou*, *grou*.
- floun**, *p.p.* flown. See *flāw*.
- fluę**, floor. [OE. *flōr*.]
- fluę-kleęt**, a floor-cloth. [OE. *flōr + clūt*.]
- fluęt**, *w.vb.*, to float on the surface. [OE. *flōtan*, *flotian*, to float.] See *flōit*, *ęflōits*.
- fluid**, a flood. [OE. *flōd*.]
- flummęks**, *w.vb.*, to puzzle, embarrass; to nonplus. [Origin uncertain.] E.g. 'Th' bobbi kęcht im i' t' shop, suę i kęd se nout; i węf feęr *flummękst*.'
- flummęri**, light food—cakes, buns, biscuits, &c. [prob. W., *llymru*, sour oatmeal boiled to jelly.] E.g. 'Wętivver 'z tę putn ōl thęt *flummęri* on t' table for? It's nout fęr ę ungri chęp lāuk mi.'
- flup**, *w.vb.*, to flip, strike sharply; also to cause to fly; to move suddenly. [prob. an imitative word like *flęp*, *flōp*.]
- flush**, *adj.*, even with, level with. [Connected with vb. *flush* = to flow abundantly, hence to fill up; origin uncertain (N.E.D.).] E.g. 'T' wętę węf *flush* wi' th' top ę t' wōl (wall).'
- flush**, *w.vb.*, to cause to fly out, to startle a bird from nest. [prob. a later form of *flusk*.] E.g. 'Wen wi węf on t' muęf, wi *flusht* (or *fluski*) sum greęs (grouse) up.'
- flusk**, *w.vb.*, to cause to fly out; to fly out; to startle. [Of uncertain origin; perh. imitative (N.E.D.).]
- fluskę**, *w.vb.*, to flutter (of a bird); to hurry, confuse, fluster, startle. [A freq. of *flusk*.] E.g. 'Thę
- oppnd duęf suę sharp wol thę reit *fluskęrd* mi. Thę shuddn't du suę.'
- flusterę**, *w.vb.*, to excite, disturb, confuse. [ON. *flaustra*, to be flustered.] E.g. 'Węt wi suę monni fuęk kummin in ęn' ęęt, au fil *flusteręrd* (or *fluskęrd*).'
- foch**, *p.t.* focht, fot, *w.vb.*, to fetch. See *fech*, *fet*, *fot*.
- fōf**, *w.vb.*, to 'fauf' the land, i.e. to clean or till it (E.) [ON. *fāga*, to clean the ground (Skt.).] See *fēi*.
- fōg**, the new grass, &c., grown after mowing; the aftermath. [ME. *fogge*, *fog*, coarse, rank grass; perh. Scand.; cp. Norw. *fogg*, long, coarse grass.]
- fōisti**, *adj.*, fusty. See *fęęsti*.
- fōl**, *p.t.* fell, *p.p.* fōln, *str.vb.*, to fall. [OE. *feallan*.]
- fōl-tri**, a fall-tree, or beam of wood 'placed behind cattle in a stall to support the bed' (E.).
- fols**, *fōs*, *fous*, *adj.*, false; cunning, shrewd; clever but winsome. Applied chiefly to children or animals. [ME. *fals*; OFr. *fals*; Fr. *faux*.] E.g. Fond mother to 'bright' child: 'Eh! thę'rt ę *fols* ęn, thę ær thęt!' 'Ęz *fols* (*fōs*) ęz ę Christian,' is a phrase frequently applied to an intelligent cat, dog, or horse.
- fond**, *adj.*, fond, foolish, simple. [ME. *fond*, or *fanned*. p.p. of vb. *fonnen*, to be weak, or foolish.] E.g. 'Th' oud mæn 'z gettin ęz *fond* ęz ę chāuld.'
- for**, *fuę*, *adj.*, fore, front; used chiefly as a prefix. [OE. *fore*, before.]
- fōr-ænd**, before-hand, in front. E.g. A father to his son: 'Ōlis trāu tę bi ę bit i' t' *fōr-ænd* wi' thi wärk, ęn' ę bit i' t' *fōr-ænd* wi' thi bręss, ęn then thę'll nivver get intę t' wärk-ęęs.'
- fōręd**, *adv.* & *adj.*, forward; bold, impudent. [OE. *fore-weard*.]
- for-nūin**, forenoon. [OE. *fore + nōn*, noon.]
- for-nuin drinkin**, see *drinkin*.
- fōrre**, *fōr*, a furrow. [OE. *furh*.]

ęę, pear; ei, reign; ęu = ę + u; ię, pier; iu, few; oę, boar;
 oī, boil; ou = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

fōrri, *adj.*, used in children's games for *first*, when calling their turns to play. *Sekki, thōrði . . . lækki*, were called for the second, third . . . last turns.

fōrst, *adj.*, first. [OE. *fyrst*.]

fōrtit, *adj.*, fortieth. [OE. *fēower-tigōtha*.]

fōrtnit, a fortnight. [OE. *fēower-týne niht*, fourteen nights.]

fōrth, a ford, a passage. In the form *Firth* the word is a frequent surname. [ME. *ford, forth*; OE. *ford*, a ford, passage.] Cp. Holmfirth, Dunford, Bamford among place-names.

for-wāunder, a leader, a chief person; one who 'winds' or pushes his way to the front. [OE. *fore + windan*, to wind, twist, bend.] E. g. 'Eḡ 'z Ned Brook gettin on?' 'Oh, Ned 'z wōn (one) ḡ th' *for-wāunderz* i' th' chæppil neḡ, thæ nōz.'

for-yed, the forehead. See *yed*.

fōrz, furze. [OE. *fyrz*.]

fōs, false. See *fols*.

fōsit, a faucet, spigot, vent; a round piece of wood with a small hole through its middle for the spigot or vent-peg. The faucet was fitted into the bung-hole of a beer-barrel. [OFr. *fausset*.]

fot, *p.t.* **fot**, *w.vb.*, to fetch. See **fech**, **fet**, **foch**.

fother, fodder, food for cattle and horses. [OE. *fōdor*; cp. ON. *fōthr*.]

foud (1), a fold, enclosure, yard. [OE. *falud, fald*, a pen.]

Note. The word locally often connotes a more or less square space of ground enclosed by cottages which open into the 'yard'. In former times local villages were mostly built in 'folds' adjoining each other along a road—for mutual protection or sociability.

foud (2), *w.vb.*, to fold, double together. [OE. *fealdan*.]

fouḡr, **foḡr**, *adj.*, four. [OE. *fēower*.]

fouḡrt, **foḡrt**, **fuḡrt**, *adj.*, fourth. [OE. *fēortha*.]

fouk, **fuḡk**, **fok**, folk, people. [OE. *folc*.]

fous, fox. Now an obsolete form. [OE. *fox*.] Cp. *bous*, box; *keis*, kex; *pais-wais*, pax-wax.

fout, *p.t.*, fought. See **feit**.

fræch, *w.vb.*, to fratch, dispute, argue, quarrel; lit., to be *fractious*, or apt to quarrel. [ME. *fracchen*, to creak like a cart, to make harsh noises; to speak peevishly. Further etymology unknown (N.E.D.).]

fræp, a frap, huff, sudden temper. [prob. Fr. *frapper*, to strike.]

frāū (1), *w.vb.*, to fry, to roast. [ME. *frien*; OFr. *frire*, to roast.]

frāū (2), fry, the liver and heart of animals. [prob. ME. *fri*, spawn, offspring; OFr. *fri, fri*, spawn; cp. ON. *frjō*, spawn, entrails.]

Fraūdi, Friday. [OE. *Frige-dæg*; *Frig* being the goddess of love; cp. ON. *Frigg* = Venus.]

frē, **thrē**, **thru**, *prep.*, from, away. [ON. *frā*; Dan. *fra*, from; cp. OE. *fram*, from.]

The form **thrē** (due to *f > th*, cp. *thrī = frī*) is very common—indeed in many connexions invariable. E. g. (1) 'Wiḡr duz tḡ kum *thrē*?' 'Au kum *thrē* Oumfōrth.' (2) 'Eḡ mich æz tḡ gettn *thrē* t' mēstḡ?' 'Au nāt (only) ḡt ḡ shillin *thru* im, thæt's ōl.'

frēns, later **fleḡns**, a frounce or flounce in a dress; tuck, fold, plait. [ME. *frounce*, a plait; OFr. *froncer*, to plait; to wrinkle.] See **flē** (1) for *r > l*.

frēzi, *adj.*, frowsy, untidy, rumpled, unkempt. See **fruzzi**.

frēl, a frail, a basket or pannier made of rushes or cane. [ME. *freel*; OFr. *fraille*, a rush-basket.]

frēm, *w.vb.*, to frame, shape; to set rightly about doing something, to get to work efficiently. [ON. *fremja, frama*, to set about; but cp. OE. *fremian, framian*, to do, achieve, avail, &c.] E. g. 'Thæ duzn't *frēm* reit ḡt thæt job, mun; let mī shḡu thi eḡ tḡ du it.'

fresh, *adj.*, partly drunk, *lively* but

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; e, her; ī, see; ī, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

- not at the 'fuddled' stage. [ME. *fresh*; OFr. *freis, fresche*, active; cp. OE. *fersc*, active.]
- fret**, *friet*, *p.t.* *fretted*, *fret*, *w.vb.*, to fret, grieve, pine away with grief. [OE. *fretan*, shortened from *for-etan*, to eat up, consume, to pine away.] E. g. (1) 'Duen't *fret* thisen ovver im, i izn't worth it, læss.' (2) 'Th' childer nierli *fret* (or *fretted*) thersen tē t' dieth, wen ther muther left 'em.'
- frēz**, *p.t.* *froze*. See *friez*.
- fri**, *thri*, *adj.*, three. [OE. *thrēo*, three: *th > f*.] See *frē*.
- frippins**, **thrippins**, three pence.
- frippeni-bit**, **thrippeni-bit**, a three-penny bit.
- friet**, *p.t.* *frieted*, *fret*, *w.vb.*, to fret. Older form *fret*, which see.
- friez**, **friz**, *p.t.* *frēz*, *fruez*, *p.p.* **frozzn**, *str.vb.*, to freeze. [OE. *frōsan*.]
- frit**, fright; a terrifying sight. [OE. *fyrhtu*, fright.]
- fritn**, *w.vb.*, to frighten. [OE. *fyrhtan*.]
- friut**, fruit. [OFr. *fruit*. (Lat.)]
- friz**, see *friez*.
- frog**, the under middle part of a horse's hoof, so called, probably, because somewhat frog-shaped. [OE. *frogga*, also *frosca*, a frog.]
- Frōns**, **Frons**, the older forms of the surname France, common in the W. Riding. [From the Anglo-Norman pronunciation of the name *France*, the country.]
- frosk**, an old name for a frog (E.). [OE. *frosca*, *frox*, a frog; cp. ON. *froskr*, frog.]
- fruez**, **frēz**, *p.t.* *froze*. See *friez*.
- frummeti**, fromenty, wheat boiled in milk, and, often, made into cakes. [OFr. *fromentee*, sodden wheat.]
- frunt**, front. [ME.; OFr. *front*, forehead, brow. (Lat.)]
- frup**, a frap, sudden temper. Another form of *fræp*, which see.
- fruzz**, *w.vb.*, to rub the wrong way, to ruffle, rumple. [ME. *fruschen*, *froschen*, to rub; OFr. *fruisser*, *froisser*.]
- fruzzi**, **frēzi**, *adj.*, ruffled, rumpled, with unkempt hair; untidy. E. g. 'Wię ivver æz tē bīn? Thæ'z gettn *fruzzd* up sum-eę till thæ lüks eę *fruzzi* (or *frēzi*) eę e foil (foal) 'ęt's bīn i' t' tlois (field) ol t' winter.'
- fruzzinz**, broken bits of cotton or woollen threads; fluff. [OFr. *fruisser*, *froisser*, to rub, break up.] E. g. 'Yar Polly Ann 'z e reit slupper, fer wenivver u duz ænni sewin, t' fluę'z olis kuvverđ wi' *fruzzinz* et-æfter.'
- fud**, waste, refuse, dirt; esp. lūmfud, the waste or chafings falling from a loom in weaving, &c. [perh. variant of *food*, which in some industrial localities is a name for *shoddy*, as being formerly considered only *food* for the soil, manure. See N.E.D.]
- fuddl**, *w.vb.*, to confuse, muddle, esp. with drink.
- fuddld**, *part.adj.*, confused with drink to a degree further than 'fresh', but not 'drunk'. [Of uncertain origin.]
- fuęk**, **fok**, folk, people. See *fouk*.
- fuęm**, foam. See *feęm*.
- fuęr**, **for**, *adj.*, fore, front. See *for*, *ęfuęr*. **Fuęr** is chiefly a prefix.
- fuęrbuędin**, a foreboding. [OE. *fore* + *bodian*, to announce.]
- fuęrtell**, *w.vb.*, to foretell.
- fuęrs**, force. [ME. *fors*; OFr. *force*.]
- fuęrt**, **fouęrt**, *adj.*, fourth. [OE. *fēortha*.]
- fuęrth**, *adv.*, forth, forward. [OE. *forth*.]
- fuff**, anything light or flimsy, or puffed up; fluff; froth on beer; dandelion seeds, &c.; also excess of flimsy clothing; finery. [prob. from *fuff*, an imitative word meaning a whiff, puff, &c.]
- fuffment**, puffed-out clothes; finery; abundance of showy clothing; hence pretence, show, &c. E. g. (1) 'Blō t' *fuffl* off eęfuęr thæ sups thi ēl (ale).' (2) By 'th' oud ænd': 'Fāuņeri plięz eę t' wimmin just sēm eę suęp-bubblez plięz eę t' childęr,

eę, pear; ei, reign; ęu = e + u; ie, pier; iu, few; oę, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for ol.

bet the'r bueth *fuffment*, en' nout naut shēu en' shēm.
fuffn, *part.adj.*, fought down, beaten; downtrodden, outcast. [OE. *fohten*, p.p. of *feohtan*, to fight.]
 The 'wæf' and 'fuffn' were the lost and outcast of the Middle Ages. See *wæf* (2).
fuid, food. [OE. *fōda*, food.]
fuil, a fool. [ME. *fol*; OFr. *fol*, a fool, jester.]
fruit, a foot. [OE. *fōt*, plur. *fēt*.]
full, *w.vb.*, to full or thicken cloth by compressing it; also to cleanse it by 'fuller's earth' or other means. [OFr. *fuler*; Fr. *fouler*, to tread; to thicken cloth. Late Lat. *fullāre*, to cleanse clothes. (Skt.)]
fullin-miln, a fulling-mill, in which heavy mallets pounded the damped cloth to compress and cleanse it.
fullek, a fullock, a sudden, hard blow. [prob. OE. *ful*, full, or *fūl*, foul + *lāc*, a gift, play, &c.] E.g. (1) 'Tom gēv mi ē *fullek* i' t' ribz en' windēd mi.' (2) 'Th' duęr bāngd tū wi' ē *fullek*.'
fūmard, **fumart**, a pole-cat (E.). [ME. *fulmart*, from OE. *fūl*, foul + *mearth*, a marten, kind of weasel.] Obsolete.
fun, *p.p.*, found. See *fāund*, *find*.
fuss-chen, **fustin** (older form), fustian, a coarse twilled cloth with short pile. [OFr. *fustaine*, Ital. *fustagno*, from *Fustāt*, a suburb of Cairo in Egypt, whence it first came.]
fuzzi, *adj.*, light and spongy, soft. [cp. Du. *voos*, spongy.]
fuzz-bōl, a fuzball, a kind of spongy fungus, which, when burst, scatters a fine dust.

G, g

gæ, shortened form of *gæw*, gave. See *giv*, *gī*. E.g. 'Au *gæ* thi mi promise, en' au's nuęn breik it,—nōther lęr nout nęr nubdi.'
gæbb, **gab**, unrestrained talk. [ON.

gabb, silly talk.] E.g. 'Old (hold) thi *gæb*, mun; thæ ōlis tōks en' sez nout.'
gæbb, *w.vb.*, to gabble, prattle, talk aimlessly. [ME. *gabben*, to delude, deceive; ON. *gabba*, to mock.]
gæd, a goad, small pointed stick, steel rod. [ON. *gaddr*, a pin, peg, goad.] See *guęd*.
gæd, *w.vb.*, to gad, roam idly, rove about. [Of obscure origin, possibly from noun *gæd*, but unlikely. See N.E.D.]
gæddl, *w.vb.*, a frequentative of *gæd*, *v.b.*, with same meaning.
gædlin, a gossip, one who goes about idly chatting. [cp. OE. *gædeling*, a companion.] E.g. 'Sin mi fæthęr retāurd thrę bizniss i *gæddlez* ebeęt en' kælz imęng iz oud kruęniz (cronies) ivvri dē ommeęt; i'z gettn intę e reit *gædlin*, au tell im.'
gæffer, **gaffer**, a master, employer; a form of familiar address; an old man. [A corruption of 'grandfather', but this meaning is now obsolete.] E.g. (1) Father of working lad: 'Thæ mun tell thi *gæffer* e't thæ'r oud inuf neę tę æ' muęr węj (wage).' (2) 'Eh *gæffer*, kæn yę elp mi on t' ruęd? au'm pæddin it tę Mæncheęter (tramping to Manchester).'
gæj, *w.vb.*, to gadge, to stitch loosely together, to mend; to fasten together temporarily. [Origin uncertain; prob. connected with *gads* = points, pegs, &c.? See *gæd*.] E.g. 'This tleęt (clout, patch) on mi brichez-ni eęz kumn lōs; *gæj* it up wol nit.'
gæjit, a gadget, anything which fastens up something temporarily, as a pin, peg, wedge, &c. E.g. 'Au fæssnd th' bundil wi' e skiuęr (a skewer) for e *gæjit*, wol au gęt wōm (till I got home).'
gælles (1), the gallows, gibbet; hence a 'suspender', brace. [ME. *galwes* (pl. of *galghe*); OE. *gealga*, *galga*, a gibbet, cross, hanging-tree.] E.g. 'If thæ kips on thæt wē (way) thæ'll end on t' *gælles* yet.'

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; e, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

gællēsēz, suspenders, 'gallowses', braces. [plur. of *gællēs*, which is already plural. Thus *gællēsēz* is a double plural.] E. g. 'Eh, au'v brokkn ē *gællēs* wi' liftin t' forniter ēbeet; au'st æ' tē put mi Sundi *gællēsēz* ("Sunday", or best, braces) on neē.'

gællēs (2), *adj.*, 'gallous', wanton, headstrong, given to evil ways, wicked. [from ME. *galwes*, a gibbet,—thus meaning gallows-minded, for which cp. OE. *gealgumōdā*.] E. g. (1) 'Thī æv nout tē dū wi' im, i'z nāūt (only) ē *gællēs* en.' (2) 'Juē Ēg (Haigh) læss ēz gettn reit *gællēs*; u guēz *gæddlin* wi' ænni yung chæp 'ēt'll tæk ēr on.'

gællēwi, a galloway, or pony, not over sixteen hands. [So named from *Galloway* in the SW. of Scotland, where that type of horse used to be bred especially.]

gælkēz, galker, ale in the brewing, while it is 'working' or fermenting, when it is pale yellow. [Formed on *gyle*, a brewing (origin obscure) + ON. *ker*, a tub; i. e. a tub for brewing, then the liquor in it. (See N.E.D.)]

gæm (1), **gom** (sometimes), a game, jest, sport; pleasure. [OE. *gamen*, game, sport, taunt.] E. g. 'Let's æv ē *gæm* ēt keērdz (cards).'

gæm (2), *adj.*, game, plucky; also lame, hurt. See **gæmmi** below.

gæm (3), *w.vb.*, to play, sport; to pretend, sham. [OE. *gamian*, to sport; to deceive.]

gæmmi, *adj.*, lame; also shamming, deceiving. E. g. (1) 'Mi fæthēz z ē *gæm* en; i guēz tē iz wark, wol (while) i æz ē *gæm* (or *gæmmi*) leg.' (2) 'Duen't biliv im, mēstēz, i'z nobbēt *gæmmi*n (pretending).' (3) 'Thæt chæp ækts *gæmmi*, i'z pretendin.'

gæmmen, gammon, nonsense, jest. [OE. *gamen*, sport.] E. g. 'Wæt i sez ēz ōl *gæmmen*; tæk nē nuētz on im, mun.'

gænnēz, a gander. [OE. *gandra*, *ganra*.]

gængēz, a foreman over a *gang*, esp. of navvies. [ON. *gang*, a crew of persons; cp. OE. *gang*, a going.]

gæntri, a gantry, a wooden frame on which casks stand. [Prov.E. *gan* or *gaun*, a tub (prob. a contraction of *gallon*, originally a large bowl) + OE. *trēo*, a tree, timber.]

gæpstieð, **gæpstid**, gapstead, a place in a wall or hedge where a gap has been made for cattle to go from field to field. [ME. *gappe*; ON. *gapa*, a gap + OE. *stede*, a place; or ON. *stæthi*, a stead, place.]

gærrit, a garner, a room on the top floor of a building. [ME. *garite*; OFr. *garite*, a place of refuge, a watch-tower.]

gæt, **gēt**, *p.t.*, got. See **get**.

gæv, **gæ'**, **gēv**, *p.t.*, gave. See **giv**, **gi**.

gævlēk, **gævlok**, a gavelock, crowbar; a pointed piece of steel; a large, thick needle (?). [OE. *gafeloc*, or ON. *gaflok*, a spear, javelin.] E. g. Mother, to daughter sewing: 'Eh, lass! thæ'z gettn ē nidl lāūk ē *gævlēk*, mun; get ē mich fāūnēz nēr thæt, prēthi!'

gāi, **gāiz** (ai = modern ī), words used in mild oaths and exclamations; very probably softened forms of 'God', like **gou**. E. g. (1) 'Bi *gāi* (or *gou*) au keēn't fāūnd it!' (2) '*Gāiz* æng thi! thæ'r ōlis mængkin ēbeēt en' duin nout.'

gārth, a garner, a yard, croft; also a hoop, band, or girth put round a cask. [ON. *garthr*, *gerthi*, an enclosure; cp. OE. *geard*, a yard, &c.] E. g. a 'tub-garth', and the surnames 'Applegarth', 'Garside'. The latter probably was *Garth-sīd* (see **sāūd**), originally, i. e. Garth-side.

gāūd, *w.vb.*, to guide. [ME. *gyden*; OFr. *guider*, to guide.]

gāūdēz, a guider, a tendon of the leg or arm, a guiding muscle.

gāūzērz, **gīzērz** (older form), guisers or disguisers,—groups of village youths who, disguised in masks, used to visit houses at night 'mum-

ēē, pear; ei, reign; ēu = ē + u; iē, pier; iu, few; oē, boar; oī, boil; ou = o + u; uē; poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for ol.

ming' and declaiming short plays. [ME. *gise, guise*; OFr. *guise*, way, manner; *desguiser*, to disguise.] E.g. A band of youths, on entering a house, would introduce themselves by saying: 'Wi'r kummin i' gāuzin, dun yō nō,' and would then start 'mumming', &c.

gēbl, **gēvl** (older form locally), a gable; the triangular end of a house-roof. The *gēvl*-end of a house is that which has a gable on it. [ME. *gable*; OFr. *gable*, from ON. *gafsl*, a gable.]

geəl (1), **geil** (?), **gōl** (1), the gall or yellow matter running from weak eyes. [prob. OE. *gealla*, gall, bile; cp. ON. *gall*.] E.g. 'Wen au wæknð this moernin mi in wēr reit *geald* (*gōld*) up.'

geəl (2), **gōl** (2), a sore place. [prob. OE. *gealla* (1) bile, (2) a sore; and see **gōl** (2).]

geən, a gown, loose robe. [ME. *goune*; cp. W. *gwn*.]

geərd, *w.vb.*, to guard. [OFr. *garder*; cp. OE. *wardian*, to ward.]

geət, gout. [ME. *goute*; OFr. *goute*.]

gein (1), **gēn** (1), **giən** (1), *adj.*, gain, near, short; convenient, handy. [ON. *gegn*, direct, helpful.] E.g. (1) 'This fuit-pæth 's ē *gein* wē tē t' chprch.' (2) 'Wich ēz t' *gēnist* wē (ruēd) tē t' stēshēz?'

gein (2), **gēn** (2), **giən** (2), *w.vb.*, to gain, obtain, get advantage. [prob. Fr. *gaigner, gagner*, to obtain, get, win.]

gēp, **gōp**, *w.vb.*, to gape, to open. [OE. *geāpan*, to gape.]

gēr, a variant form of **get**.

gērdl, a griddle. See **gredl**.

gērñ (1), *w.vb.*, to set one's teeth in pain or pleasure; to grin. [ME. *grennen*; OE. *grennian*, to grin.] E.g. (1) 'Wen t' doktēr put iz nāuf (knife) intē mi finger, au feēr *gērñd*. Bēt thæ nōz au sed nout.' (2) 'Yō lædz ēz ōlis *gērñin* ēn' mēkin fun ē uthēr fuēk; but yō duēn't sī wæt fuilz yō'r mēkin ē yērsēnz.'

gērñ (2), *w.vb.*, to yearn, desire, long for. [ME. *geornen, yernen*; ON. *girna*, to long for; cp. OE. *giernan*, to yearn.] See **yērñ**. E.g. Elderly widow: 'Au wēr left wi' six childer tē wōrk for ēn' bring up, ēn' it wēr wārķ inuf, au kēn tell yē; bēt neē ēt the'n ōl gettn wed ēn left mi tē misēn, mi art (heart) reit *gērñz* for ēm bæk, monni ēn' monni ē tāim.'

gērñzi, a guernsey, or knitted woollen jacket, a jersey. [From *Guernsey*, one of the Channel Islands.]

gērs, grass. [ME. *gras, gers*; OE. *grærs*.]

This word reminds me of two former village playmates, a boy and a girl, playing in a reaped hay-field. The girl had just returned home from her first term at a boarding-school, and was eager to display what she had learnt there. 'Thæ munnet', she corrected him, 'kōl gērs *gērs*, it's *græss*, ēn' strig ēz *strō*'; 'ēn', she added, after a pause of mental effort, 'yō mus' n't say *thæ tē mī* now, yō mun se *yō*.'

gērs-drēk, grass-drake, so-called, probably, because of its 'draking' noise (see **drēk**) among the long grass. Called less often a 'kōērñkrēk' (see **krēk**): the corn in the W. Riding is two or three weeks later in growth than it is farther south.

gērsl, an old form of **grisl**, gristle, a tendon. [OE. *gristel*.]

gērt, *adj.*, sometimes used for **gret**, which see.

geslin, **gezlin**, a gosling or young goose. [prob. ON. *gæslingr*, a gosling. Cp. OE. *gōs*, a goose.]

gēt (1), *p.t.*, got. See **get**.

gēt (2), **yēt**, a gate, door, means of entrance. [ME. *gate, yate*; OE. *gæt, geat*, a door, opening.] **gēt-oil**, **yēt-oil**, a gateway or opening for a gate.

gēt (3), **giēt**, **yēt**, a gate or road, way, lane, street. [ON. *gata*, path.]

Note. This use of *gate* is common in N. English towns and villages for *street*; e.g. Westgate, Northgate,

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ē, her; i, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

Kirkgate, etc. Also in sayings, such as: 'Get eēt e' t' gēt (get out of the way),' and 'Get gēt en' oss (get started and try).' See gēt.

gēt-ērdz, yēt-ērdz, adv., gatewards; towards, or part of, the way. E. g. 'Au'll gu ē gētērdz wi' thi (I'll go part-way with you).'

gēt, p.t. gēt, gæt, p.p. gettn, gottn, str.vb., to get, obtain, beget. [ME. *geten*; ON. *geta*; cp. OE. *-gietan*, to get.]

gēthər, w.vb., to gather. [OE. *gaderian, gadrian*.]

gēthərin, a gathering, tumour or abscess, esp. on the hands.

gəvl, a gable. See gəvl.

gī', gī', p.t. gē', gæ', gī'd, p.p. gī'n, gī'd, str.vb., shortened forms of *giv*, which see. E. g. (1) 'Gī it im (emphatic).' 'Au'll gī thi this.' (2) 'Thæ gē' mi nout for it.' 'Au gæ thi tuppins, en' yār Ann's gī'n thi summet en' ol.'

gī'd, weak form of verb *gæv*.

giddi, adj., giddy, frolicsome, wanton, merry. [ME. *gidi*; late OE. *gidig*.] E. g. 'Thæt læss ez ez giddi ez they mēn (make) em.'

giddl, w.vb., to giggle, of which verb it is a variant.

giddl-gæddl, a narrow, winding way between walls or hedges. [prob. (1) from *giddl*, to giggle, and *gæddl*, to roam or wind about; thus meaning a path so winding or narrow as to make people giggle when going along it; or (2) from *giggle-gaggle*, with same meaning.]

giən (1), giən (2). See *gein* (1) and (2). E. g. 'It's ez giən egiən, i. e. twice as near (a distance).'

giēr, gear, dress; tackle. **Giērz, plur.**, gears, harness for a horse. [ME. *geare, gere*; prob. Scand.; cp. ON. *gerri*, gear, apparel; but cp. also OE. *gearwe*, dress, preparation, &c.]

giēs, gīs, geese. [OE. *gēs*, pl. of *gōs*, a goose.]

gig, a two-wheeled, light carriage. [prob. Scand.; cp. ON. *geiga*, to shake.]

giggl, w.vb., to cackle, titter. [ME. *gagelen*, to cackle. Of imitative origin.]

gill, a ghyll, ravine, chasm. [ON. *gil*.]

gilt, a young female pig. [OE. *giltte*; cp. ON. *giltr*.]

gimber, gimmər, a pet name for a child—now infrequent. [ON. *gimbr*, a ewe lamb.] E. g. A homely old woman wistfully watching children in a country school playground: 'Eh, they mēn sum din, mēsther, duen't they? But the'r ol sumdi'z *gimberz* yə nōn; bless 'em!'

gimblit, a gimlet, a small boring-tool. [OFr. *guimbelet*.] See *wimbl*.

gī'n, p.p., given. See *gī'* and *giv*.

līt-gī'n, part.adj., light-given, inclined to wantonness and lasciviousness. See *līt*.

ginnil, a narrow passage between high walls or houses. [OE. *ginn*, an opening + dimin. suffix *el*.]

gip, w.vb., to heave, or open in the throat ready to vomit; also to gulp. [OE. *gēapan*, to gape, to open; or a variant of *gup*, which see.]

giv, p.t. gæv, gēv, p.p. givn, gīn, str.vb., to give. [OE. *giefan*.] See *gī'*.

giv ovvər, give over, a phrase often used, peculiarly, for give up, cease, stop doing. E. g. (1) 'Giv ovvər tōkin wol thæ kēn tōk sense.' (2) 'Au s't *giv ovvər* ævin' out tē dū wi thi neē, au'm stōld on thi.'

gizāurn, a goose-iron, a tailor's smoothing-iron, larger than the ordinary flat-iron. [A contracted form of *guis* (goose) and *āurn*, which see.]

Formerly it was also frequently used by housewives for smoothing out ribbons, lace, &c. The steel smoothing-surface, from long use and careless heating, often became a deep 'steely' blue. Hence the allusion in the often heard phrase: 'ez bliu ez ē gizāurn.'

E. g. 'Jim Kaye isn't ē Tuəri (Tory) sez tē? Wāū, i'z ez bliu ez ē gizāurn!'

eē, pear; ei, reign; ēu = ē + u; iē, pier; iu, few; oē, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uē, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for el.

gizęr, a mummer, a masker; hence an old cheat or rascal. See **gāüzęrz**. Said especially of an elderly person who isn't as good as he pretends to be morally: 'Eh, i'z ę oud *gizęr*, i iz, i guęz t'ę t' chęrch regileřli, *but* —thę nōz.'

gizn, **giznd**, the windpipe, gullet, weasand. [OFr. *guisern* (W.W.D.).] See **wezn**.

gizn, *w.vb.*, to choke, to heave, gulp. E. g. 'Wæt wi' th' stink ęn wæt wi' t' sit on 't (sight of it), au feęr *giznd* ęn ęl.'

N.B. As all English words with initial *gl-* are pronounced in this dialect with initial *dl-*, such words will be found under **D**, *antea*, p. 22.

gob (1), a part or portion; a lump of something. [OFr. *gobet*, a small portion.]

gob, *w.vb.*, to gob, to seize suddenly upon a small portion of anything, esp. to snatch up a handful of marbles at play, and run away with them.

If, in achieving such an act, a big boy cried out 'Gobz', the deed was deemed 'lawful' by the smaller boys robbed—unless some bigger boy, chancing by, caught him and 'brayed' him till he gave back the plundered marbles to the now delighted youngsters.

gob (2), the mouth. [K.; cp. Gael. *gob*, beak, mouth.]

gobbler, the mouth; that which gobbles. [OFr. *gober*, to devour.] It is a local tradition that the old 'leeches' (women-'doctors') used to say to a patient: 'Oppn thi *gobbler* ęn' put ęęt thi *lollękęr* (tongue).'

gōbi, a gaby, simpleton, fool; one easily deceived. [perh. either from Lat. *gōbius*, the gudgeon, a fish easily caught; or another form of *gaby*, a simpleton, from ON. *gapi*, a heedless fellow.]

gōfer, a batter-cake, oblong, flat, and honeycombed, cooked on the fire in irons specially made. Not very common. [Fr. *gaufre*, a honey-comb, a wafer-cake.]

goit, a channel made between a river and a dam or pond, to fill the latter with water. [ME. *gote*, a channel; OE. *gota*; *gęotan*, to pour.]

gōk, **gouk**, **guęk**, a gawky, clumsy, left-handed person; also a simpleton. [prob. from OFr. *galc*, the left hand (W.W.D.); but cp. ON. *gaukr*, the cuckoo. Of difficult etymology. See N.E.D.]

gōki, **gouki**, **guęki**, *adj.*, left-handed; hence clumsy. [(?) OFr. *galc*, left hand.] E. g. (1) A left-handed cricketer bats or bowls *gōki*; the left hand is the *gōki-ęnd*; a boy 'poizeę' with his *gōki fuit*, but, may be, uses a knife with his 'reit ęnd'. (2) 'Put them dishes deęn ęfuęr thę breiks ęm: thę'r feęr *gōki*'.

gok, **gou**, **gum** are all, like **gai**, softened forms of 'God' used in mild oaths and exclamations, as *bi gok*, *i' gou*, *bi gum*, &c.

gōl (2), **geęl** (2), *w.vb.*, to gall, chafe, irritate, itch. [OFr. *galler*, to chafe.]

gōm, *w.vb.*, to take heed, to heed, notice, recognize. [ON. *guma*, *geyma*, to heed; cp. OE. *gyman*, to heed.] E. g. 'Wen au went past im i nivęr *gōmd* mi ęę ęl.'

gōmliss, **guęmliss**, *adj.*, careless, heedless and clumsy. [ON. *gaumr*, *gaum*, heed, care + *laus*, less; cp. OE. *gýme-leas*, careless.] E. g. 'Theę *gōmliss* nuppit! thę'z guęn ęn' brokkn ęnuthęr dish.'

gomz, playing places—fields, &c. [OE. *gomen*, *gamen*, game, sport, play.] E. g. 'Let's guę ęn lęk (play) up i' t' *gomz*'.

gōnder, a gander. See **gęnņęr**.

gōntlit, **gantlit**, gauntlet, a glove. [OFr. *gantlelet*, a small glove.]

gōp, *w.vb.*, to gape, stare open-mouthed. See **gęp**.

gop, a vain, frivolous, even wanton, young woman, one without self-respect. [prob. ON. *gōpi*, a vain person.] E. g. an actual scene of thirty years ago, illustrative alike of *gop* and of the march of events:

ę as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ę, her; i, see; i, bit; ę, note; o, not; ę, oil; ū, brute; u, put; ęu = ę + u;

Large, elderly woman at door of house, as she stares 'dļuin' at a strange new sight—a young *woman cyclist* riding by—exclaims hotly to her: 'Theę gret *gop!* shēm on thi!' Then, to her next neighbour: 'Hei, Mrs. —, kum lūk : did ye *ivvęr* si sich ę bręznd sit ęz yond?'
gordin, the upper Colne Valley pronunciation of *garden*.

gorst, or **gaurst**, gorse. [OE. *gorst*.]
gottn, **gettn**, *p.p.* See **get**.

gou. See **gok**.

goud, gold. [OE. *gold*.]

Goudin, **Gouldin**, a fairly frequent local surname—Golden.

gouk (1), **gouki**, a left-handed, clumsy person. See **gök**.

gouk (2), a cuckoo. [prob. ON. *gaukr*; cp. OE. *gēac*, cuckoo.] E. g. 'Ned ęn' them childę guęz ębeęt together lūk t' *gouk* ęn t' titlinz,'—the 'titlings' being the little birds which fly after the cuckoo. See **gök**.

Gouker, **Golcar**, a large township in the Colne Valley. [In Domesday Book *Gudlagescar*, *Guthlascar* = (prob.) the *carr* or *scarr* (rocky edge) of Guthlac, a Danish owner.]

græddl, **greddl**, *w.vb.*, to graddle, to parch or toast on a griddle. See **greddl**.

græn, *p.t.*, ground. See **gräund**.

grænd, *adj.*, grand, fine—expressive of great admiration. [OFr. *grand*, great.] E. g. (1) 'Thæt miusic's reit feęr *grænd*.' (2) 'U'z ę *grænd* læss, ũ iz.'

græn], **grönj**, *w.vb.*, to grange, to grind the teeth together; to be hard and gritty to the teeth. [OFr. *grincer*, to grind or gnash the teeth together.] E. g. (1) 'Th' pēn feęr mēd mi *græn]* mi tith.' (2) 'This meit's toff ęn' *græn]*ez (*grön]*ez) i' mi tith.'

grænji, **grönji**, *adj.*, gritty, hard to chew. E. g. 'Au duen't lāk this meit, it's tē *grænji* (or *grönji*) feęr mi.'

grætter, **grēter** (later form), a grater or scraper. [Fr. *gratte*, a scraper.]

grætter, *w.vb.*, to gratter, scrape, grate. [Fr. *gratter*, to scrape.]

gräum (1), grime, soot, a black smut. [Scand.; cp. Swed. *grīma*, a smut; Dan. *grīm*, soot.]

gräumi, *adj.*, grimy, sooty.

muę-gräum, moor-grime; drizzly or misty rain; though probably it really means the black dirt which the local heavy moor-mists cause to cling on the faces and clothes of people, and also on the heather, grass, stones, &c., upon the moors.

Gräum (2), **Grięm**, the local pronunciation of the not uncommon surname Graham or Graeme.

gräund, **grind** (older form), *p.t.* **græn**, *p.p.* **grun**, *str.vb.*, to grind. [OE. *grindan*.]

gräund-stęn, **grindstęn**, a grindstone. See **grindl-stęn**.

gräup, a gripe or grip, a grasp, firm hold. [OE. *gripe*.] See also **grip**.

gräup, *p.t.* **gruęp**, **gräupt**, *p.p.* **gräupt**, **gript**, *w.vb.*, to grasp, seize hold of, gripe. [OE. *gripan*.]

gräus or **gris**, **griz** (older form), **grięs**, steps, a flight of steps. Now obsolete, except, probably, in the name *Gräus*,- or *Grice*-, *Hall*, near Kirkburton. [ME. *gree*, *gre*, a step; OFr. *gre*. From Lat. *gradus*.]

grëddl, **græddl**, **gęrdl**, a griddle; a pan, or a metal mesh, for baking cakes, or roasting meat, over the fire. [ME. *gredil*; OFr. *gredil*, a grill.]

grëdli, *adj.* & *adv.*, gradely, good-looking, proper;—a word much used in Lancashire, but in this dialect only near the border of that county. [ON. *greithliga*, readily; from *greitha*, ready, prepared.]

gręnd, older **grund**, ground, land, earth. [OE. *grund*.]

greęs (1), grouse. [Origin unknown; prob. Fr.]

greęs (2), *w.vb.*, to grouse, grumble, mutter. [ME. *grucchen*; OFr. *groucier*, *groucher*, to murmur.] See **gruch**.

ę, pear; ei, reign; ęu = ę + u; ię, pier; iu, few; oę, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

greȝt (1), the throat. [OE. *grūt*, throat; also gulf, grot.]
grīdi-greȝt, **grīēdi-greȝt**, lit., a greedy-throat, a name applied to any one, esp. a child, too greedy with food or sweets. [OE. *grædig*, greedy + *grut*.] E. g. in the old riming 'nominy': 'Oud *grīdi-greȝt*, Thæ'll turn thi muthȝ eȝt,' said by one child to another when the latter has refused to share something good, as a 'trēkle-shāuv', toffee, or 'spāūs'.
greȝt (2), **gruȝt**, a groat or grain of oats. [OE. *grūt*, a corn-grain.]
grein (1), **grēn** (1), a grain of corn. [ME. *grein*; OFr. *grain*. (Lat.)]
greinz, **grēnz**, malt after being used in brewing.
grein (2), **grēn** (2), properly a stalk or stem of a plant; hence a prong of a fork; a fork. [ON. *grein*, a branch, a stem.]
grein (3), **grēn** (3), *w.vb.*, to grain in painting wood, &c., still a common method of decorating doors, window-frames, &c.
greiz, **grēz**, *w.vb.*, to graze (cattle, &c.); also to scrape lightly. [ME. *grasen*; OE. *grasian*, to feed on grass; cp. ON. *gresja*.]
grēnj, **grōnj** (older form), a grange, granary, barn. [OFr. *grange*.] E. g. in the names of several farmsteads, and larger houses in this district.
gret, *adj.*, great, big, large. [ME. *gret*, *greet*; OE. *grēat*.]
 The word *large* is never used in this dialect.
grēȝer, a scraper, grater. See **grætȝer**.
grēu, *p.t.*, grew. See **grou**.
grēu-und, **grēu-ēnd**, a greyhound. [ME. *greihound*; cp. ON. *greyhundr*, from *grey*, a dog + *hundr*, hound, male dog.]
grīdi, **grīēdi** (older form), *adj.*, greedy. [OE. *grædig*.]
grīdi-greȝt, **grīēdi-greȝt**. See **greȝt** (1).
griȝs (1), **greis** (old form), grease, fat. [OFr. *greisse*, fatness.]

griȝs (2), **gris**, steps. Obsolete. See **grāūs**.
griȝt (1), **grit** (1), grit, sand-dust. [OE. *grēot*.]
griȝti, **grīti**, *adj.*, gritty.
griȝt (2), **grit** (2), *w.vb.*, to greet, cry, weep. [OE. *grēotan*, *grætan*.] E. g. 'Get off tȝ t' skuil, ȝn' duȝn't stænd *griȝtin* thiȝr.'
 I have heard such a use of the word, but it is now uncommon.
griȝz, *w.vb.*, to grease, smear with grease. See **griȝs**. To 'griȝz in' with a person is to flatter or wheedle him into friendliness and, if needful, generosity; to 'soft soap' him.
griȝzi, *adj.*, greasy; hence wheedling, insinuating. E. g. 'Yond 'z ȝ *griȝzi* chæp, i 'z ōlis trāuin tȝ tuitł sumdi up fȝr izsén.'
grīn-sōs, green-sauce, the plant *sorrel*, formerly much used with meat.
grind, *w.vb.*, to grind. See **grāūnd**.
grindł, a bar or rail, a fire-bar; a handle. [OE. *grindel*, a bar.] E. g. 'Au lāuk ȝ unȝen (onion) toistȝd bitwīn t' *grindłz*.'
grīndł-stȝn or **-stȝn**, a large, round stone with a handle-bar to turn it. See **grāūndstȝn**.
grip, **grup**, **gruip**, **grāup**, a furrow, gutter, channel. [OE. *gref*, *græf*, a furrow; cp. ON. *greifa*, *grōfa*, to groove.]
gris, **griz**, **griȝs**, steps. See **grāūs**.
grisł, **gȝrsł**, gristle. [OE. *gristel*.]
grīt (1), grit, fine sand. See **griȝt** (1).
grīt (2), *w.vb.*, to cry. See **griȝt** (2).
griuil, gruel. [OFr. *gruel*.]
grizzł, *w.vb.*, to fry or roast slowly; to char, burn by over-roasting. [Origin doubtful; perh. a confusion of *griddle* with *frizzle*?] E. g. (1) 'Au tellȝ thi tȝ greddł this chop on' t' fāur, ȝn' thæ 'z *grizzłd* it omȝȝt tȝ ȝ krozzil.' (2) 'This meit 's gettn ovȝer-dun; it 's ȝ bit *grizzłd* ȝ' t' top.'
grobbł, *w.vb.*, to grope about, to feel about with the fingers or a stick. [prob. a frequentative of **gruȝp**, to grope, which see.] E. g. 'Au dropt

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ȝ, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; ȝ, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

ę sixpins, ęn' au æd tę *grobbł* ębeęt
i' t' dark fāuv minnits ęfuęr au fæn
it.'

groit, *gruęt* (2), a groat, a fourpenny
piece. [ME. *grote*; OFlem. *grootē*.]

grond, *adj.*, grand, fine. Obso-
lescent. [OFr. *grand*, great, &c.]

gronni, granny, grandmother. (Still
used.)

gron-fæthęr, **gron-muthęr**, grand-
father, grandmother. [OFr. *grand*
+ OE. *fæther*; *modor*.]

grōnj (1), *w.vb.*, to grind the teeth
together. See **grænj**.

grōnj (2), a grange, farm-house,
barn. See **grēnj**.

grōnt, **gront**, *w.vb.*, to grant, con-
cede; give. [ME. *graunten*; OFr.
graunter, to assure, guarantee.]

grou, *p.t.* **gręu**, **griu**, *p.p.* **groun**,
gręun, *str.vb.*, to grow. [OE.
grōwan.]

gruch, *w.vb.*, to grutch, grudge;
grumble. [ME. *grucchen*, to mur-
mur; OFr. *groucier*, *groucher*.]

The word is used in Lancashire, and
the W. Riding borders of it. See **gręęs**
(2), which is much commoner here.

gruęn, *w.vb.*, to groan. [ME. *grōnen*;
OE. *grānian*.]

gruęp, *w.vb.*, to grope, feel one's
way. [OE. *grāpian*.]

gruęs, a gross, twelve dozen; bulk,
the whole. [OFr. *gros*, *grosse*,
great.]

gruęsęr, a grocer.

gruęt (1), a groat, grain of corn.
See **gręęt** (2).

gruęt (2), a groat, fourpenny piece.
See **groit**.

gruęv (1), a groove, channel. [Du.
groeve.]

gruęv (2), a grove, wood. [OE.
grāf.]

gruin, the groin or snout of a pig.
[ME. *groin*; OFr. *groing*.
(W.W.D.)]

gruip, a grip, furrow. See **grip**.

grum, *adj.*, grim, repellent, severe;
angry. [OE. *grum*, *grim*, fierce.]
E.g. 'Wen au æxt mi fæthęr fęr
sum muęr bræss, i lükt ęz *grum*

ęz ę bull-dęg, ęn' went ęęt ę' t'
duęr.'

grun, *p.p.*, ground. See **grāund**.

grun-deęn, ground-down, flour and
bran together.

grund, ground, earth: old form of
gręęnd, which see.

grunsil, the plant groundsel. [OE.
grundeswelge.]

grunz, grounds, sediment, dregs;
also called *bothęnz* or bottoms,
and *sęttlinz* or settlings.

grup, a furrow, groove. See **grip**.

gruvl, *w.vb.*, to grovel, to lie flat on
the ground. [ON. *grufla*, to
grovel.]

gu, **guę**, *p.t.* **went**, *p.p.* **guęn**, *vb.*,
to go, move. [OE. *gān*, to go.]

guęd, a goad, pointed stick. [OE.
gād, a goad.] Cp. **gęd**.

guęk, a simpleton, fool. See **gōk**,
gouk.

guęmliss. See **gōmliss**.

guęn, *p.p.*, gone. See **gu**, **guę**.

guęr, *w.vb.*, to gore, pierce. [OE.
gār, a spear.]

guęst, a ghost. [OE. *gāst*, spirit,
breath.]

guęt, a goat. [OE. *gāt*.]

guid, *adj.*, good. [OE. *gōd*.]

guin, *pres.p.*, going. See **gu**.

guis, a goose. [OE. *gōs*.]

gulli, **gullit** (older form), a gully,
channel, ravine; also the throat,
gullet. [ME. *golet*; Fr. *goulet*.]

güm, the gum, the fleshy part of a
jaw. [OE. *gōman*, jaws.]

gum. See **gai**, **gou**, &c.

gumps, sulks, bad humour. [cp. ON.
gumsa.] E.g. 'Thi fæthęr 'z i' t'
gumps, this moęrnin.'

gumshęn, gumption, common sense,
shrewdness. [prob. from ON.
guma, to take heed. See **gōm**.]

gup, *w.vb.*, to gulp. [ME. *gulpen*;
Du. *gulpen*, to swallow.] E.g. 'Gup
thi tię (tea) deęn, ęn' lük sharp.'

gush, rapid talk; fussy talk; flattery.
[cp. ON. *gusa*.]

gust, a gust, sudden blast of wind.
[ON. *gustr*.]

gut, a channel; a bowel, generally
in plur., **guts**. [OE. *gut*.]

ęę, pear; ei, reign; ęu = ę + u; ie, pier; iu, few; oę, boar;
oi, boil; ou = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

guttər, a gutter, groove, small channel.

guzzl, *w.vb.*, to swallow greedily and long. [OFr. *gosillier*.]

I, i

i (1), the eye. [ME. *eighe*, eye; OE. *ēage*.] See **in**.

i (2), **i** (unemph.), *per.pro.*, he. [OE. *hē*.]

i (3), **ei**, *adj.*, high. [OE. *hēah*, *hēh*.]

i', *prep.*, shortened form of **in**. [OE. *in*.]

ich, *w.vb.*, to hitch, move, stir. [ME. *hicchen*, to move.] E. g. (1) 'Ich thi fit up, suē 'z ē boddi kēn get pæst thi.' (2) 'Au dōrsēn't ich, ēflēd th' chāuld 'ēd wækn.'

id, **iēd**, *w.vb.*, to heed, mind, care, take notice. [OE. *hēdan*.] E. g. 'Niē **id** wæt th' tuthēr lædz sez; **id** thi teichēr.'

iddn, *p.p.*, hidden. See **āud**.

iēd, head. See **yed**.

iēl, *w.vb.*, to heal. [OE. *hēlan*, to make whole.]

iēld, **ild**, *w.vb.*, to yield. See **yiēld**.

iēm, **im**, evening. [OE. *ēfen*, *ēfen*, latter part of day, after sunset.]

iēmin, **imin**, evening. [OE. *ēfnung*.] E. g. (1) Cobbler:—'Au'll æv thi buits reddi for thi tē moērn i' th' **iēm** (or **im**).' (2) 'Th' **iminz** (**iēminz**) gets shorter wen Feb-riuarri kumz in.'

iēp, a heap, pile. See **yep**.

iēr (1), *adv.*, here. [OE. *hēr*.]

iēr (2), **eiēr**, *adj.*, higher. [OE. *hīerra*.] See **i** (3).

iist, **eiist**, highest. [OE. *hīehsta*.]

i'er (3), *adv.*, ever. See **ivvēr**.

iērd, heard. See **yēr**.

iērs, a hearse. See **yērs**.

iērth, earth. See **yērth**.

iēst, east. See **yēst** (2).

Iēstēr, Easter. See **Yēstēr**.

iēt, **yēt**, heat. [OE. *hētu*.]

iēz, **ēz** (obsolete older form), ease. [OFr. *aise*.]

iēzi, **ēzi**, *adj.*, easy.

ig (1), mood, temper, a huff, quarrel (E). [OE. *hyge*, mind, mood.]

ig (2), **ug**, *w.vb.*, to hig or hug; to embrace, clasp; to carry. [prob. Scand.; cp. ON. *hugga*, to soothe, comfort.] See **ug**.

igg, *w.vb.*, to higgie, to hug or carry a pack round with things for sale, to hawk. [prob. a frequentative of **ig** (2).]

iggler, a higgler, hawk, esp. of cloth, &c.

igók, **igóu**, milder forms of swearing.

ik, *w.vb.*, to itch, tingle. [ME. *iken*; OE. *giccan*, to itch.] E. g. *Mother*:—'Giv ovvēr skrættin sē mich, wi' thi!' *Boy*:—'Au kegn't ēlp skrættin, mun; mi suēr spot **iks** wol au kân't ēbaud.'

ikkl, an icicle. [OE. *gicel* = ON. *jökull*, a piece of ice.] See **āusikkl**.

ill (1), **ull**, *w.vb.*, to cover up. [ME. *hyllen*, *hulen*; cp. ON. *hylja*, and OE. *hīlan*, *hēlian*, to conceal, cover.] E. g. 'Thæ 'z **ill** t'chāuld up, wol it's ommēst smuērd (smothered) i' t' bed-tluēz.'

ill (2), *adj.*, ill,—but only in the sense of vile, evil, wicked. It never means *sick*. [ON. *illr*, bad, evil, &c.] E. g. *First gossip*:—'Thæt wummen 'z ē **ill** ēn, ēn' ēr fæthēr wor ēfuēr ēr: (lowering voice) i sarvd tū yēr i' prizēn.' *Second gossip*:—'i! thæ nivvēr sez!'

ilin, a covered space under a sloping roof (E). [OE. *hīlan*, to cover.]

im, **imin**, evening. See **iēm**.

im, *per.pron.*, him. [OE. *him*.]

in, *plur.*, eyes. See **i**. [ME. *eyen*; OE. *eāgan*, eyes.]

indlift, **inlift**, a beef-joint cut from the *hinder* part of an ox-carcass, the rump-bone, aitch-bone. [Origin uncertain.]

ineē, short form of **bi-nēg**, i. e. by now, by this time.

inērdz, inwards; inward part of the body.

ing (1), *p.t.* **ung**, **ingd**, *w.vb.*, to hang up, to cause to hang. See **æng**. [ME. *hengen*; OE. *hangian*, or ON. *hengja*, to hang (Skt.).]

The form **æng** (hang) is used in the

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ē, her; ī, see; i, bit; ð, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

dialect almost solely in reference to the punishment of hanging (see *æng*); but even in that use the p.p. *ung* is as common as *ængd.* E.g. 'Fussi fneƔ ðlis wænt t̥ bi t' fɔrst i' out 'et's guin on : they woddn't wēt th̥t tɔrn (their turn) t̥ bi *ung.*'

ing (2), a meadow. [ON. *ing*, *eng*, meadow.] A frequent W. Riding name for a close or field.

iniu, *in̥u*, *inou*, (older forms), *plur.adj.*, sufficient, abundant. [OE. *genoge*, pl. of *genōh*, *genōg*, enough.] E.g. 'iniu pinz', 'iniu porridge', 'iniu fuƔk'; and see *inuf*.

Note. An older pronunciation, which I used to hear as a boy, was *iniu**h*, *in̥u**h*, with the final guttural aspirate clearly sounded; as in *toh*, *troh*, *wōh*, *p̥eh*, *lah*, which see.

ins̥ens, *w.vb.*, to insense, to make one understand, to explain clearly. (Lat.) E.g. an old man, being asked the meaning of a word he had just used, said :—'Au keƔn't reitli *insens* yɔ ebeƔt wæt it miƔnz (means)'.
int̥ek, an intake, a piece of land 'taken in' to a farm from a wood or common near by. See *tæk*, *vb.*

inuf, *adj.*, *adv.*, enough, sufficient(ly). [OE. *genōh*.] See *iniu*.
ip, the hip. [OE. *hype*.]
ippin, a hiping, a cloth wrapt round a child's hips.

it (1), *p.t.* *æt*, *p.p.* *ittn*, *str.vb.*, to hit, strike. [ME. *hitten*; ON. *hitta*, to strike, &c.]

it (2), *per.pro.*, *nomin.*, it. [OE. *hit*, it, *neuter* of *hē*, he.]

it (3), *per.pro.possess.*, its. [ME. *hit*, it, its.]

Note. In OE. and ME. the *neut.* (and *m.*) possessive was *his*, while by the fourteenth cent. *hit* was also in use for the possessive. During the seventeenth century both *his* and *hit* as possessives were displaced in lit. Eng. by *its*. *Hit*, however, in the form *it* has continued in the dialect down to the present day. E.g. (1) *Farmer*: 'Put th' orse mobz on *it* yed, Ɣn' tæk *it* koƔrn Ɣwē th̥t.

(away from it).'
(2) *Fond mother*:—
'Kum t̥ ɪt mæmmi, ðoi l (darling).'

ivv̥er, *i'Ɣr*, *adv.*, ever. [OE. *æfre*, ever.]

ivv̥eri, *ivri*, *adj.*, every; lit. ever-each. [OE. *æfre* + *ælc*, each.]

iz (1), *per.pron.*, his.

iz (2), is. [3. pr.t.sing. of *vb. be.*]

i'z, contracted form of (1) he is, (2) he has.

iz-s̥eln, *iz-s̥en*, *pron.*, himself. [OE. *his* + *sylfan*.] See *s̥eln*, *sen*.

J, j

Jæb, *w.vb.*, to jab, prod, stick. [prob. a variant of ME. *jobben*, to peck with the beak, hence to prod, &c.]

jæbber, *w.vb.*, to gabble, chatter. [Of imitative origin, a weakened form of *gæbber*, *gæbbelle*.]

jæg (1), a slit, notch. [Scand.; cp. Oicel., *jaki*; Norw. *jak*, a notch.]

jæg (2), a small load; a saddle-bag; a wallet. [Origin doubtful.]

jægger, one who carries a bag, a pedlar, a carter; now become a frequent local surname—*Jægger*.

jæk, *w.vb.*, to jack or throw down; to give up. [Origin uncertain, prob. same as *jerk*.] E.g. 'Au w̥r t̥aird Ɣ th̥æt job, su au jæk it up.'

jæmp, *p.t.*, jumped. See *jump*.

jæm-rægz, jam-rags, little pieces, bits. [lit. jammed-rags, from *jam*, to press, squeeze.]

jænn̥ek, *adj.*, fair, honest, straight. [prob. Celtic; cp. Gael. *jonannach*, fair, just; but cp. also Norweg. dial. *jann*, even, level.]

jævvil, *w.vb.*, to quarrel, wrangle (E.). [ME. *javellen*, to wrangle; *javele*, a base fellow, vagabond.]

jāus, **jāust** (1), a joist, a piece of timber to support a floor. [ME. *giste*, OFr. *giste*.]

jāust (2), *w.vb.*, 'to agiste or feed cattle for hire. An animal so fed is a *jāuster*'. (E.). [OFr. *giste* a place to lie in or on. 'To agiste cattle originally meant to find them a lodging.' (Skt.)]

eg, pear; ei, reign; Ɣu = Ɣ + u; ie, pier; iu, few; oƔ, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uƔ, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for ol.

jæg, a share, portion (E.). [prob. the same as *jæg* (1).]
jelt, *w.vb.*, to throw under the arm, or with a jerk; to cast away. [perh. from Fr. *jeter*, to throw; or a variant of *jerk*.]
jemmer, a hinge. [OFr. *gemeau*, a twin; (Lat).]
jerk, *jert*, *yärk*, *w.vb.*, to jerk, throw sharply, strike; to shake; to snatch, pull. [origin doubtful; prob. all the forms are variants of one word, and connected with ME. *girden*, to strike, cut; to rush (Skt.).]
jerkkin, a short coat, jacket or frock. Now scarcely heard of. [a dimin. of Du. *jurk*, a frock.]
jī, 'gee', a direction given by a carter to his horse telling it to go on. Not peculiar to this dialect, however.
jī-bæk, a direction to the horse to go to the other side of the road.
jibbli, *jibblits*, the internal eatable parts of a fowl. [OFr. *gibelet*.]
jill, a half-pint, *not* a quarter-pint as in many parts. [ME. *gille*, OFr. *gelle*, a wine measure.]
jimmi, a sheep's head. [From the proper name *James*.]
jimp, *w.vb.*, to indent, scallop, i.e. to cut the edge of cloth or other material in the form of the teeth of a saw. [Origin doubtful.]
jin, a trap, snare. [ME. *gin*, short for *engin*, a contrivance.]
jinni, *jenni*, a spinning-machine.
jip, pain, punishment. [Origin unknown; as a *verb* in some dialects it means to cut, to clean fish, &c.] E.g. (1) 'Au'll gi thi *jip* if thæ sez thæt *ęgięn*.' (2) 'Wen au bręk mi finger, it feęr *gęv* mi *jip*.'
job, a small piece of work; a task of any kind. [ME. *job*, a piece; OFr. *gob*, a mouthful.]
jog, *joggl*, *w.vb.*, to nudge, shake, jolt. [ME. *joggen*; cp. W. *ysgogi*, to wag, shake.]
jolt, *w.vb.*, to shake. See **joult**.
jōm (1), **juęm**, (later form), the jamb or 'cheek' or side-post of a chim-

ney-piece or door. [ME. *jaumbe*; OFr. *jambe*, *jaumbe*, a leg or side; a projection.]
jōm (2), the jaw, the chaul of a pig. [Either OFr. *jaumbe* (as above), or a softened form of OE. *gōma*, a jaw. See **gūm**.] E.g. 'Au lāuk *ę* bit *ę* pig-*jōm* t*ę* mi tię (tea) bettęr nęr out thæ kęd gi mi.'
John it! a mild exclamation or oath.
jōndis, jaundice. See **juęęę**.
jonni, a simpleton; also a dandy-fellow. [dimin. of proper name *John*.]
jōns, **jons** (P), *w.vb.*, to jaunce, prance, to dance up and down; to hurry to and fro. [prob. OFr. *jancer* to prance, as a horse.] E.g. (1) 'Th' koult (colt) *jōnst* *ębeęt* *ęn'* nokt *ę* fetlęk *ęgięn* sum timber.' (2) 'Thrū th' oppn duęr au sō t' childęr *jōnsin* reęnd *ę* wessil-bob.' (3) 'Wi wor taurd; wi'd *jōnst* up *ęn* 'deęn t' teęn suę long.'
jōnt, **jont**, *w.vb.*, to jaunt, move up and down, jolt; hence to ramble, stroll about. [Origin doubtful; but prob. a variant of *jōns* above. See N. E. D.] E.g. (1) 'Rāudin *ę* ors beęr-bæk 's t*ę* *jontin* fęr māu lāukin.' (2) 'Wi just *jōntęd* reęnd th' teęn lūkin *ęt* th' shops.'
jōręm, a jorum, a large drinking-vessel; then the *quantity* of liquor therein contained. [Origin uncertain.] E.g. 'Ę plēt *ę* buttęr-shāuęz (of bread) *ęn'* *ę* *jōręm* *ę* tię 'll du fęr māu drinkin (tea-time) onni dę.'
joss, a master, leader, 'boss'; also a pet, an object of pride. [prob. from *joss*, a Chinese god or idol.] E.g. (1) 'They 'n feęr mēd *ę* *joss* *ę* thęr chāuld.' (2) 'Uę 'z thæt chęp?' *Ans.* 'Oh, i 'z t' *joss* *ę* this job.'
joul, **choul**, the jowl or jaw; head. [ME. *chavel*, *chaul*; OE. *ceaf*, the jaw.]
joul, *w.vb.*, to bump, knock against, especially with the *head*. [ME. *jolle*, to knock the jowl or head.]

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ę, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

joutl, **jolt**, *w.vb.*, to shake, bump about [another form of *joul*.]
jubbḗrti, **jubbḗleti**, **juppḗrti** (rare), jeopardy; an upset, misfortune, difficulty. [ME. *jupartie*; OFr. *jeu parti*, a risk (Skt.).]
Jud, **Jugj**, familiar alternative names for *George*. See also **Dōd**, **Duəd**.
Jug, **Ju**, short forms of *Joseph*, *Joe*, *Joah*.
Jugḗb, **Job**.
Juḗni, **Jonas**.
juḗm, a later form of *jōm*, which see.
juḗḡes, **jōndis**, (later form), local pronunciations of *jaundice*, so called because of the yellow skin which the disease causes. [ME. *jaunis*, from Fr. *jaunisse*, yellowness,—jaundice.]
jump, *p.t.* **jumpḡ**, **jæmp**, *w.vb.*, to jump, leap, start suddenly. [Scand., cp. Swed. *gumpa*, to spring.] E. g. 'Wen th' orse started tḡ run ḡwē, au *jæmp* eḡt ḡ' t' kart i' kwik-stiks, thæ nōz.'
jussl, *w.vb.*, to jostle, to push against. [ME. *jousten*; OFr. *jouster*, to tilt against.]

K, k

Kæch, *p.t.* **kæcht**, **kout**, (later form), *w.vb.*, to catch. [ME. *cacchen*; OFr. *cachier*, to hunt, chase.]
kæddi, a caddy, a box for keeping tea in. [Malayan word.]
kæff (1), chaff, husk of grain. (Now obsolescent.) [ME. *chaff*, *caf*; OE. *ceaf*.]
kæff (2), *w.vb.*, to funk, shirk, run away (E). [prob. OE. *cāf*, quick, nimble, or ON. *kāf*, *kāfa*, active.]
kæffl, **chæffl**, the jaw, esp. of a pig. [cp. OE. *cāfel*, beak, snout, jaw, and ON. *kjaptr*, the jaw (*p.t.* pronounced *ft*).]
kæj, *w.vb.*, to cadge, to ask for things without paying for them. [prob. a variant, slang form of *catch*.]
kæjer, one who lives on the bounty obtained from others.
kæll (1), *w.vb.*, to talk idly, to

tattle, go gossiping. [prob. connected with Fr. *cailleter*, (*ll = l*, see Littré's Fr. Dicty.), to tattle, gossip.] E. g. *Wife*:—'Yār Abe wāuf's ōlis eḡt *kællin* wi' t' nēberḡ wen au kōll on ḡr. U duzn't tæk æfter ḡr mutḡer fḡr thæt.' *Husband*:—'Nou, but it's i' t' fæmli, thæ nōz; ḡr gronmuthḡr wḡr ḡ *reit* *kællḡr*.' See also **krozzil**.

kæll (2), *w.vb.*, to sit idly, to loll or crouch over. [prob. Fr. *câliner*, to be lazy; Littré exemplifies thus:—'*Il passe le temp à se câliner dans un fauteuil*.'] E. g. 'Thæ *kællz* ovvḡ (*or i' t' frunt ḡ*) t' fāur, mun, ḡstiḡd ḡ' gettin thi wark dun.'
kæll-oil, **kællin-oil** (-hole), a room where people go to gossip. E. g. *Mother to boy*:—'Gu fech thi fæthḡr thḡr t' *kællin-oil* (club-room) ḡn' tell im au wænt im sharp!'
kælli-fiugl, *w.vb.*, to cheat, to deceive by wheedling. [*perh.* Fr. *câlin*, coaxing, flattering, wheedling + *fiugl* (which see).] E. g. 'Caleb ḡz suḡ soft 'ḡt ænni-boddi kḡn *kælli-fiugl* summḡt eḡt on im (something out of him).'
kælles, a callous, a hard part of the skin, a 'hoof'. [Fr. *calleux*; Lat. *callus*, hard skin.]
kællis, *w.vb.*, to set, heal, harden (said of a broken bone). [prob. *callus*, hardened skin; in surgery—a joining of the two ends of a broken bone.] E. g. 'Th' doktḡr sez mi thī (thigh) 'z *kællisin* værri nāusli.'
kæm (1), **kom**, a crest, ridge; the 'comb' of a cock. [ON. *kambr*, a comb, crest.] See **kom**.
kæm (2), **kæmd**, *adj.*, crooked, bent. [cp. Celtic *cam*, bent.]
kæmber, **camber**, a curve, arch, bend. [OFr. *cambré*, from Celtic *cam*.]
kæmbril, a cambrel or gambrel, a bent and notched length of thick wood used by butchers to hang up carcasses. [See N.E.D.]
kæn, *p.t.* **kud**, *defect.vb.*, can, could.

eḡ, pear; ei, reign; ḡu = ḡ + u; iḡ, pier; iu, few; oḡ, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uḡ, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

[OE. *can*, pres. t. of *cunnan*, to know.]
kænker, canker, iron-rust; any excrescence formed by corrosion. [Norm. Fr. *cancre*; from Lat.]
kænker-dāuk, canker-dyke, a dyke or stream running yellow with iron-deposit. Also called **okker-dāuk**, which see.
kænt, *adj.*, cant, active, nimble. [Origin uncertain; cp. Du. *kant*, neat, clever. (N.E.D.)] E.g. 'Thæt læd 'z ez *kænt* ez e yung kout.'
kæp (1), *w.vb.*, to top, beat, surpass, excel. [fr. OE. *cæppe*, a cope, cap (Lat.)] E.g. 'Well, au nivver did! Thæt tēl (story) *kæps* ol 'et ivver au yerd!'
kæp (2), *w.vb.*, to cap, take by surprise, astonish. [prob. from OFr. *capere*, to seize, take (Lat. *capere*.)] E.g. (1) 'Thæ'll bi *kæpt* wen thæ yez ol!' (2) 'It's reit *kæppin* eē (how) t' wimmin lāuk tē kæll.'
kæpper, a 'capper'; (1) some one or something surpassing; (2) something astonishing. E.g. (1) 'Well læss! thæ'rt t' *kæpper* e ol t' wimmin et ivver traud tē mēk e bēkt puddin; thæ kēn biēt th' lot.' (2) 'It's e reit *kæpper* et e "tlivverdik" lāuk thi eē *kæpt* wi' out (anything).'
kæppil, a toe-cap on a boot; any patch. [OFr. *capel*, a little cap. (W.W.D.)] See **kobbl** (2).
kætr, **kæt**, the four at cards. [Fr. *quatre*, four.]
kār (1), a carr or rock, a scar. [OE. *carr*, rocky edge.] E.g. **Carr Lane**, **Gol-car**, **Grimes-car**; but cp. next word.
kār (2), a marsh, pond, boggy ground. [ON. *kjarr*, a pond, marshy grove.] E.g. **Batley Carr**.
kārt, **kiert**, a cart, vehicle with two wheels. [ON. *kartr*, a cart; cp. OE. *cræt*, cart.]
kārv, **kierv**, *w.vb.*, to carve, cut. [OE. *ceorfan*; cp. ON. *kyrfa*, to cut.]
kāund (1), *adj.*, kind, soothing;

natural. [OE. *cynde*, natural.] E.g. 'Th' wind 'z just *kāund* tē-dē.'
kāund (2), **kind** (older form), nature; kind, sort. [OE. *cynd*, nature.] E.g. 'Wæt *kind* e stuff iz thæt?'
keē, a cow. [OE. *cū*, cow.]
keē-bænger, a cow-banger, cattle-dealer, or driver. See **bænger**.
keēch, a couch. [ME. *couchen*, OFr. *coucher*, to place, set down.]
keēf, a calf. [OE. *cealf*.] See **kōf**.
Keēmz, **Koumz**, *plur.n.*, two hamlets—Cowms and Little Cowms—situate in two little valleys between Lepton and Huddersfield. [? Keltic *cwm*, a hollow, cup-shaped valley.] One of several Keltic place-names in this district.
keēsnil, *w.vb.*, to counsel, used peculiarly in the sense of to win over, to cultivate the affections of. [ME. *conseil*, OFr. *conseil*, advice, deliberation. (Lat.).] E.g. (1) 'Tom 'z e reit guid chæp et *keēsnilin* fuēk tē dū eē i wærnts 'em.' (2) Eager mother to shy, retiring son:—'Eh! au'm feer *kæpt* thæ 'z nuēn (not) *keēsnil* e læss yet; thēr 'z monni e wōn 'ed bi værri willin.'
keēnt (1), can't, cannot.
keēnt (2), *w.vb.*, to count, reckon. [ME., OFr. *counter*, *conter*, to reckon.]
Note. **keēsnil**, counsel and council, **keēnt**, count, **ekeēnt**, account, **keēnter**, counter, **keēnti**, county, with others similar, are all regular dialect forms of ME. words having stem vowels in *ou* or *o* (= *ū*), derived from corresponding French words.
keēr, *w.vb.*, to cower, crouch; linger, delay. [ME. *couren*; ON. *kūra*, to lie quiet.] E.g. (1) 'If thæ *keērz* thi deēn, thæ kēn kriēp under.' (2) 'Au s(h)ud e' bin iēz suiner, bēt au *keērd* e bit on t' wē.'
keērd (1), **kiērd**, a card, a piece of pasteboard. [Fr. *carte*.]
keērd (2), an instrument for 'opening' wool and other fibrous material. Essentially it consists of wire teeth

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; e, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

inserted diagonally into leather, rubber, &c., mounted on a wooden or metal base.

[Fr. *carde*; from Lat. *carduus*, a thistle, formerly used for 'opening' fibres.]

Keerlkoits, Carlcotes, a hamlet on the moor-edge near Penistone. Originally it was a demesne with house or hall and peasants' dwellings. [ME. *carle*, a man, 'churl', + *cot*, a dwelling; from OE. *ceorl* + *cote*, or ON. *karl* + *kot*.]

keers, **kees**, **kuers**, (older form), *adj.*, coarse, rough, common. [Origin uncertain. See N.E.D.]

keert, cart. See *kārt*.

kierv, to carve. See *kārv*.

kog, a small cask, tub. [ON. *kaggi*.]

kei, a key. [OE. *cæg*, *ceg*, key.]

keis, **kex**, hemlock or ketlock. [ME. *kex*, a reed; cp. W. *cegid*, hemlock. Origin uncertain.]

kēk, cake, the ordinary wheat bread. A sweet-cake is called a *spāus-kēk* (spice-cake). [ME. cake; ON. *kaka*, cake.] E. g. (1) 'Au 'v finished bēkin ōl mi *kēk* nee, en' it's guin tē bi rēthēr nāūs *brīd* this wik.' (2) Said of one who has been left well-provided for by his parents:—'i 'z gottn iz *kēk* bēkt ōl reit; th' futēr (future) 'll nuēn bothēr *im*'.

kēl, *w.vb.*, to kail, to decline in health, be weakly. E. g. a *kēlin* (poorly) child. [prob. from same source as Eng. *quail*, which is of uncertain origin (N.E.D.).]

kelt, money (E.). [Origin uncertain, prob. slang.]

ken, knowledge, recognition—not much used now. [ME. *kennen*, ON. *kenna*, to know.]

kenspek, *adj.*, easy to be known (E.). [ON. *kennispeki*, the faculty of recognition.]

kenspekkld, *adj.*, marked or branded for recognition, as sheep, &c. (E.).

kerohi (1), **korohi** (1), kerchief. [ME. *kerchief*, *coverchief*; OFr. *couvre-chef*, lit. a head-cover.]

ængkerchi, **ængkerch**, **engkerch**, a hand-kerchief.

kerchi (2), **korohi** (2), a curtsey. [ME. from OFr. *cortaisie*, a courtly act.]

kerk, **korck**, a kirk or church. Still used by old people, but formerly common, as evident in numerous place-names, e. g. Kirkburton, Kirkheaton, Woodkirk, Kirkgate (= Church Road). [ON. *kirkja*, borrowed from OE. *cirice*, church (from Grk.). The Scandinavian form, *kirk*, has prevailed in the N. and N. Midlands, while the OE. *cirice* or church has prevailed in the S.]

kernil, **kornil**, a kernel. [OE. *cyrnel*, a little corn.]

Kersmis, Christmas. [*Christ* + OE. *mæsse*, mass, festival.]

kersn, *w.vb.*, to christen. [OE. *cristnian*.]

kersnin, a christening. [OE. *cristnung*.]

kest, *p.t.* **kest**, *p.p.* **kessn**, **kussn**, *w.vb.*, to cast, throw; to mould, form. [ON. *kasta*.]

kestin, a casting, a cast-iron article. E. g. 'Them thiēr *kestinz* ēz bīn *kussn* bi sumdi ēt nōz iz job.'

ket, offal, carrion, putrid flesh. [ON. *ket*, *kjöt*, flesh.]

ketti, **kettish**, *adj.*, putrid, rotten, foul-smelling.

kēter, *adv.*, cater, diagonally, at opposite corners. [prob. OFr. *quater*, four. (See N.E.D.)] E. g. to cut a piece of cloth *kēter* is to cut it aslant, not straight across.

kēter-koernerz, sometimes **kēter-ē**, *adv.*, cater-corners, across from one corner to the opposite, diagonally. E. g. 'Au wēr krossin t' foēr-loin-endz *kēter-koernerz* lāuk, wen ē muęter-kar kūm thrē bi-und ē bus en' nokt mi deēn.'

kēter-ē-frām or **-ē-fræn**, *adv.*, not straight, askew, tilted, out of position. [*kēter* + *ē*, at, on, of + *frām*, prob. frame, shape. See *frēm*.] E. g. Bustling wife to husband at 'cleaning-down time':— 'Well, au nivvēr did si! Thæ 'z

eē, pear; ei, reign; ēu = ē + u; iē, pier; iu, few; oē, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uē, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

bīn ęn' ung them pikterz ȝl *kēter-ę-fræm*, ęn' sum on ęm 'z reit skiu-uu (quite askew).'
kēter-ę-wuhil, like *kēter-ę-fræm* but now nearly obsolete. See **wȝhil**, **wuhil**.
ketlęk, a ketlock, or hemlock (?). [A variant of *kedlock*, connected with OE. *cedelc*, a plant; but origin unknown (N.E.D.).]
kęrd, see **kęrd** (1).
kik, *w.vb.*, to keek, to peep, look. [prob. ON. *kikja*, to peep.] Obsolescent.
kil, **kuil**, *adj.*, keel, chill, cool. [OE. *ciele*, *cile*, *cōl*, chill, cool.]
kil, **kuil**, *w.vb.*, to chill, cool. [OE. *cilian*, *cēlan*, *cōlian*, to cool.]
kiln, an oven. [OE. *cyln*, from Lat.]
Kilner, one who has charge of a *kiln* or drying-house for wet cloth. The word is a frequent local surname.
kind, nature; kind, sort. See **kāund** (2).
kindl (1), **kinl**, *w.vb.*, to light a fire. [A Scand. form, *kyndill*, of OE. n. *candel*, candle, torch, and prob. from Lat. *candela*.]
kindlin, **kinlin**, fire-wood, wood to *kindle* a fire.
kindl (2), *w.vb.*, to give birth to, esp. of rabbits. [ME. *kindlen*, from OE. *cynd*, nature.]
kink (1), a chink, nick, slit, crack. [ME. *chine*, OE. *cinu* (a cleft), strengthened by final *k*.]
kink (2), **kinsh**, a twist, as in a rope. [Scand.; cp. Swed. *kink*, a twist.]
kink (3), *w.vb.*, to gasp, choke in breathing. [ME. *kincken*, to gasp, catch the breath; prob. Scand. origin.]
kinkoff, a kinking cough, whooping-cough, 'chincough'. See **koff**.
kinkost, another name for whooping-cough. See **ost**. E.g. 'That chauld 'z *kinkin* ęgęn; au'm flęd it's gettn t' *kinkost* (or t' *kinkoff*).'
kipper, a young boy or girl, a frolicsome, lively child. [perh. Lat. *caper*, goat?]
kipperish, **kippersum**, *adj.*, frolicsome, lively, capering like a goat.

[perh. through Italian from Lat. *caper*, a goat?]
kirk, see **kęrk**.
kist, **chist** (later form), a chest, box, a set of 'drawers'. [ON. *kista*, a chest. Cp. OE. *ciest*, *cyst*, from which comes the modern 'chest'.]
kit (1), a tub, bucket, bag. [ME. *kitte*, a pail; cp. M. Du. *kitte*, a tub.]
kit (2), **kith**, kindred, family, a group of known persons. [OE. *cýth(o)*, kindred, acquaintance.] E.g. (1) 'U 'z nȝther *kii* nęr kin i' ȝl t' wȝrld.' (2) 'Au sheęn't sell th' ęęs (house) tę them fuęk; ȝl t' *kit* on ęm ęzn't bręss inuf tę bāu it.'
kittlin, a kitten. [ME. *ketling*, *kitling*; prob. ON. *ketlingr*, dimin. of *ket*, a cat.]
kittl (1), *w.vb.*, to kittle, to bring forth 'kitlings'.
kittl (2), *w.vb.*, to tickle. [prob. ON. *killa*, to tickle; but cp. OE. *citelian*, to tickle.] Obsolescent.
kittl, *adj.*, touchy, tickle, difficult to deal with. E.g. (1) 'Yār Emma'z nobbęt *kittl* tę dięl wi'. U 'z lāuk ęr oud gronni (grandmother) yūst tę bī—u suin flāuz up' (in temper). (2) 'Thiz ęz ę ręther *kittl* job, au duęn't lāuk it.'

N.B. 1. *As all words having initial cl- (= kl-, see antea p. 2, aid 1) are pronounced in the dialect as with tl-, they are in this glossary placed under the letter T.* Thus clag, clack, clam, clap, cleam, cleave, &c. will be found as **tłęg**, **tłęk**, **tłęm**, **tłęp**, **tłięm**, **tłięv**, &c.

2. *Also, since words having initial gn- and kn- are pronounced with g and k silent, they are placed under N.* Thus (1) gnag, gnatter, gnaw, will be found as **nęg**, **nętter**, **nō**; while (2) knack, knee, kneel, knead, knife, knit, knob, knoll, know, &c., will be found as **nęk**, **nī**, **nil**, **neid**, **nāuf**, **nit**, **nob**, **noul**, **nō**, &c.

kob, **cob**, a piece of coal or stone. [prob. Celtic; cp. W. *cob*, *cop*, a

ę as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ę, her; i, see; i, bit; ȝ, note; o, not; ȝ, oil; ū, brute; u, put; ęu = ę + u;

tuft, lump, and OE. *copp*, a top, summit.]

kob, *w.vb.*, to cob, to pelt with lumps of anything, throw stones at.

kobbl (1), **kobblin**, a small piece of coal or stone.

kobbl (2), *w.vb.*, to cobble, patch up, mend,—esp. boots, &c. [Origin uncertain (N.E.D.).] But cp. *kæppil*.

koch, *w.vb.*, to catch. See *kæch*.

kod, a pod, bag, husk, e.g. pea-cod; also pillow, cushion (obsolete in this sense). [OE. *codd*, a bag; cp. ON. *koddi*, pillow.]

kod, *w.vb.*, to cod, cheat, delude, trick. [Origin doubtful; cp. W. *cogio*, to trick.]

koern, **kuern**, corn, a grain. [OE. *corn*.] Cp. *kernil*.

koernær, **kuernær**, a corner. [OFr. *cornière*.]

koernish, **kuernish**, a cornice. [Fr. *corniche*.]

kōf, **kuēf**, **kouf**, a calf. [prob. ON. *kälfr*.] See *keēf*.

koff, *w.vb.*, to cough. [ME. *coughen*; cp. OE. *cohhetan*, to make a noise, prob. to cough; and ON. *kvesf*, a cough.]

koggl, *w.vb.*, to coggle, wobble, shake. [Origin uncertain. Cp. Welsh *gogi*, to shake.]

koggli, *adj.*, coggly, shaky.

koich, **koiks**, *w.vb.*, to coax, wheedle, cheat. [Origin uncertain; perh. late ME. *cokes*, fool, simpleton; hence *to cokes* = to befool, deceive, persuade. (N.E.D.)] E.g. 'Koich t' kæt intē th' eēs en' then shut th' duer on it.'

koil (1), fuss, bustle, ado. [Origin uncertain; prob. colloquial like pother, rumpus, shindy, &c. (N.E.D.)] E.g. *Son to fond mother 'tuitling' him* :— 'Eh, muthēr! wen au'm dond up (dressed up), yǝ mēkn ēz mich *koil* ēbeēt mi ēz if au wēr guin tē mi weddin.'

koil (2), coal. [OE. *col*.]

koil-ēs, **koil-oil**, **koil-rēk**, coal-house, coal-hole or -place, coal-rake.

koit (1), a cote, cot, small hut. [ME. *cote*; OE. *cot*, cot, cave; cp. ON. *kot*, a cot.]

koit (2), **kuit**, a coat, a covering. [ME. *cote*; OFr. *cote*.]

kok (1), cock, a male bird. [OE. *cocc*.]

kok, *w.vb.*, to cock, to stick up, to erect; to point a weapon at.

kok (2), a chap, fellow—one who 'cocks' himself; 'oud *kok*', a colloquialism, somewhat jeering, applied to an elderly man who retains any appearance of vigour. E.g. In a waiting crowd an elderly fellow, with jolly red face, uttered a loud cackling laugh as he joked with his neighbour; whereupon a humorist near by exclaimed: 'Ello, th' oud *kok* thinks i'z lēd ēj faun egg.'

kok-id, *adj.*, cock-eyed, squinting. See *i* (1).

kok (3), a pile of hay, a hay-cock. [Scand.; cp. Dan. *kok*, a pile; ON. *kōker*, lump, ball.]

kok-stængz, two stangs or poles, on which hay-cocks were carried.

kokkær (1), conceit (E.). [Origin doubtful; cp. W. *cog*, vain, empty.]

kokkær (2), *w.vb.*, to pamper, spoil, 'mar'. (E.) [ME. *cokeren*; cp. Du. *kokelen*, to foster; and W. *cocri*, to fondle.]

kokkær (3), *w.vb.*, to cocker, pucker, wrinkle, crease; said of creased cloth. [prob. another form of **kokkl**, below.]

kokkl, *w.vb.*, to cockle, pucker up, to be creased. [Scand.; cp. Norw. *kokle*, a little lump.]

köll (1), *w.vb.*, to call, cry out; name. [ON. *kalla*, to call; or OE. *ceallian*, to call.] E.g. said to a local 'character' with a dog: 'Wæt's tē *köll* thi dog, Nēs (= Æneas)?' *Ans.*: 'Au *köll* it Nuēzi Pāuk-ēr just neē.' 'Eh! wāū, wæt's tē *köll* it suē for?' *Ans.*: 'Fēr kontrēri, lāūk, 'kōs au'm liernin it tē māund it ön (own) bizniss.'

köll (2), *w.vb.*, to call, to speak abusively or sharply to; to scold,

eē, pear; ei, reign; ēu = ē + u; iē, pier; iu, few; oe, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uē, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for el.

taunt, deride. [prob. ON. *kallza*, to taunt, vituperate, scold.

Note that the z following ll in Oicel. words was not radical but vocal: due to the ll being aspirated (see Cl. and Vig.)]

E. g. (1) *Mother*: 'Wæt 's tē bīn duin tē get thi fēs (face) blīdīn?' *Boy*: 'Au'v fuffin yār Jim bikōs i kīps kōllīn mi.' (2) *Rebellious young wife*: 'Au'm feer stōld ē trāū-in tē pliez thi. Au keēn't dū nout for thi but wæt thæ'rt ōlis kōllīn mi for it. Au'm beēn tē mi muthēr, ēn' aus't stop!'

kollep, a collop, a slice of ham or bacon. [ME. *colloppe*; of uncertain origin (N.E.D.).]

Kollep-Mundi, the Monday before Shrove Tuesday, when a slice of ham or bacon used to be given by the village grocer to each youngster coming to his shop with the cry: 'Pray dame, a *kollop*!'

Note. The word *dame* points far back to the time when cured or salted meat was in the keeping of farmers' wives only or chiefly. See *Martlemes*.

kolt, *w.vb.*, to crouch down, cower under, bend over. [Origin obscure. Possibly connected with OE. *colt*, a young horse (N.E.D.); though the latter word is *always* pronounced *koult* and *kout* in this dialect.]

Note (1) Like many other dialect words 'kolt' is now found only among the hill-sides and outlying districts. It was a moorland man who recently gave me the following examples of its use: 'Wen wi'r on ē trēl-unt (trail-hunt) ēn' t' rēn kumz on, wi *koltn* under ē wōl wol it's ovver; ēn' wen wi gettn wōm, wi *koltn* ovver t' fāur tē drāū uz klūz (our clothes).'

(2) In Shakespeare's *Henry IV, Part I*, II. ii. 35-7, if the words *kolt* and *colled* should have the meaning of *kolt* above—as, from the context, they might—Prince Hal's word-play would be bettered. Falstaff had probably crouched down.

kom (1), **koum**, a comb; as *vb.*, to

comb the hair. [OE. *camb*.] See *læsh*.

kom (2), **koum**, **kæm**, **kem**, the comb or crest of a fowl; so called from its serrated, *comb*-like edge.

kom (3), *ph.t.*, came—as pronounced in the upper Colne Valley. See **kum**.

kommi-dik, a commy-dick; a clay marble and one easily broken: thus 'common'. [prob. a boys' contemptuous name for a 'common thing'.]

konnikwest, **konnwest**, *adj.*, slanting-eyed, slightly squinting; shy; sly; odd, queer. E. g. 'Yond 'z ē *konnikwest* suert ēv ē chæp, i lūks sādūwēz, ēn' i'z nout tē sē (say),—au keēn't rekkn im up.' [Origin uncertain; perh. from *canny* or *conny*, cunning, knowing + *kwist* or *hwist*, silent.]

konsārīn, **konseārīn**, *w.vb.*, to concern; to make uneasy in mind; to trouble. [Fr. *concerner*, to regard. (Lat.)] E. g. 'Yār Mary 'z puērli, ēn au'm reit *konsārīnd* (*konseārīnd*) ēbeēt ēr.'

konsēt, *w.vb.*, to conceit, fancy, have a taste for. [ME. *conceit*; OFr. *conceit*.] E. g. 'Au keēn't *konsēt* thæt meit (meat), it smellz wol it izn't fit tē eit.'

konsētēd, *adj.*, conceited, vain, proud.

kop (1), *w.vb.*, to catch. [Origin doubtful, perh. OFr. *capere*, to seize.] See N.E.D.

kop (2), the top of anything, the head. [OE. *copp*.]

kop (3), **koppin** (1), a copping, a cone-shaped reel or bobbin with a hole through the middle for fitting on to a *broich* or spindle; also the reel when full of yarn. [prob. OE. *copp*, a top or head; the 'copping' has a broad 'head'.]

kop, the call-word used to quieten a horse when approaching it in field or stall. [Scand.; cp. Icel. *kapall*, Swed. *kapul*, a horse; prob. Lat. *caballus*.] E. g. 'Kōp! kōp, then! kōp, læd!' See *kush*.

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ē, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

koppi, a small wood, coppice, copse.

[Ofr. *copeiz*.]

koppin (2), coping of a wall, a coping-stone.

kørchi; see *kørchi* (1) and (2).

kørđ, **krud**, curd, coagulated milk.

[ME. *curd*, *crud*; prob. related to OE. *crūdan*, to crowd or press together.]

kørk, kirk. See *kørk*.

kørł, a curl, twist. [ME. *crul*. Cp. Norw. *krull*; Du. *krul*, a curl.]

kørn, a currant. [from *Corinth*, whence currants come.]

kørnil, a kernel. See *kørnil*.

kørs, a curse, an imprecation of harm.

[OE. *curs*, *cors*.]

kørs, *p.t.* **kørst**, *p.p.* **kørst**, **kussn**,

w.vb., to curse. [OE. *curstian*.]

E. g. 'Dave swuę æt im wi' ol t' *kørsęz* i kęđ think on; au nię yęđ (never heard) ænni boddi suę wil *kussn* efüę.'

koss, **kost**, *w.vb.*, to cost. [ME. *costen*; Ofr. *coster*, to cost.]

køs, **köz**, *conj.*, short for *because*.

kösi, **kuęsi**, (later form), a causeway (wrongly so called), a paved side-path. [ME. *causie*; Ofr. *caucie*; mod. Fr. *chaussée*, a paved way.]

Note how closely the dialect has preserved the Ofr. pronunciation. See *draü-spokkn*.

kot, **kotti**, a small bit of brass, a brass button or other kind.

Used formerly as coins of exchange among boys, and, later, in a game of pitching flat stones (called 'casts') at another stone (the 'hob') on which rest the 'kots'. [Origin uncertain.]

kottę, cotter, a wedge-shaped bit of steel driven in to tighten a wheel on its axle; also a round iron plate with a central hole, used to tighten a nut and bolt. [Origin uncertain.]

kottęril, a small cotter, often a cleft pin to push through the eye of a bolt to secure the latter.

koud, *adj.*, cold. [OE. *ceald*, *cald*.]

Koudill, Coldwell, a frequent local surname. [OE. *cald* + *wylla*, a spring.]

Kouf, calf. See *kōf*.

kouk (1), coke, cinder. [Origin uncertain, properly a northern and Scots word.]

kouk (2), the core of an apple or pear; figuratively, heart, courage, pluck. [ME. *colk*, an apple-core; perh. from OE. *cealc*, *cālc*, chalk, lime, stone. Prob. *kouk* (1) and (2) are both of one origin (N.E.D.).] E. g. 'Mi fæthęr lost iz *kouk* wen i lost iz bræss; i fell puęrlı (ill), eņ' i węđ dięđ bifuę t' yę-end.'

koul, *w.vb.*, to rake things together.

[Ofr. *coillir*, to rake. (W.W.D.)]

koułę, a rake, an instrument with long handle for raking the roads.

koul-ręk, **koil-ręk**, a rake with short handle, used especially for raking up ashes, coals, &c., about or upon a fire; hence *koil-ręk* as well as *koul-ręk*.

Kouln, **Koun**, the R. Colne, which rises to the SW. above Marsden and flows down the Colne valley to join the R. Calder below Huddersfield at Bradley.

[Derivation obscure. (1) Messrs. Gordon and Smith in their valuable 'Notes on Yorkshire River-Names' (see *Transactions*, Yorks. Dialect Society, April 1925), suggest that the name may possibly be from Brit. **callana*, 'river of the forest'. (2) Possibly, also, it may be from Lat. *colonia*, a colony. The site of the important Roman Camp at Slack in the Huddersfield borough lies on the high moor some four miles to the N.E. of Marsden.]

koult, **kout**, a colt, young horse.

[OE. *coll*.]

koum, comb. See *kom* (1).

Koumz, see *Keęmz*.

kręch, **kręch**, a cratch, bench; hurdle, manger or hay-rack. [ME. *creeche*; Ofr. *creche*, a crib, manger.] See *kręt*.

kręg, a crag, cliff, rocky hill. [Cp. W. *craig*; Gæl. *creag*, rock, crag.]

kręgli, **kręgli**, *adj.*, craggly, rocky; hence wobbly, not firm; e. g. a *kręgli* road, a *kręgli* table.

kręgliti, **kręzłiti**, *adj.*, wobbly, not

eę, pear; ei, reign; eų = e + u; ię, pier; iu, few; oę, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

- firm; weak, unwell. E. g. (1) 'This *ez* *ε* *kræglti* *suert* *ε* *ε* *kart*.' (2) 'Au'm gettin *ε* *kræglti* oud mæn.'
- kræk** (1), *w.vb.*, to crack, burst; to praise, boast; to chat freely. [OE. *cracian*, to crack, creak.] E. g. (1) 'Thi *gæffer* *kræks* thi up reit *en* *ōl*; thæ *will* bi preed nee.' (2) 'Mi fæther lāuks tē *kræk* *ε* bit wi' t' nēberz.'
- kræk-pot**, a cracked head, a simpleton.
- kræk** (2), a crack; a moment. E. g. 'Au'll bi kummin in *ε* *kræk*.'
- krækit**, **krēkit**, cricket—the game, though the older name was 'bæd *en* *bōl*'. [OE. *cricc*, a crutch, staff + *et*, dimin. suff. Cp. OFr. *criquet*.]
- krængki**, *adj.*, cranky, ill-tempered, irritable, feeble. [OE. *cranc*, weak, ill.]
- kræps**, craps; crisp bits of pig's fat after being 'rendered' or frizzled. [prob. OFr. *crasper*, to curl; frizzle.]
- krash**, **krësh**, cress, watercress. [OE. *cressa*.]
- kræt**, a crat, hurdle. A butcher's crat is a kind of hurdle on four legs. [prob. from OE. *cræt*, a cart, prob. often a kind of *dray*.] Cp. **kræch**.
- krāū**, *w.vb.*, to cry, weep. [ME. *crien*; Fr. *crier*, to cry, &c. (Lat.)]
- krāū-bæb**, a cry-baby, an elder child that seems always crying.
- kræddl**, a cradle. [OE. *cradel*.]
- kræch**, *w.vb.*, to crouch, bend down. [ME. *crouchen*; OFr. *crochir*.]
- kræd**, *w.vb.*, to crowd, push together. [OE. *crūdan*, *crýdan*.]
- kræd**, a crowd. [ME. *crūd*; cp. OE. *gecrodd*.]
- Kræder**, **Kræther**, local forms of the frequent surname *Crowther*. [Either a contraction of the surname *Carruther*, or from ME. *crouder*, one who plays a *crowde* or fiddle—W. *crwth*, fiddle.]
- kræon**, a crown. [ME. *coroune*; OFr. *corone*. (Lat.)]
- krænger**, a coroner, called also 'crown-er'. [ME. officer of the *crown*.]
- kreēs**, *w.vb.*, to crouse, to call like a cat. [Origin uncertain.]
- kreēs-kæt**, a calling cat.
- kræg**, the craig or crop of a fowl (E.). [ON. *kragi*, neck.]
- kræk**, **krēkl**, *w.vb.*, to creak, crackle, &c. [ME. *craken*; allied to OE. *cracian*, to crack; cp. ON. *hrikta*, to creak.]
- koern-kræk**, a bird, the corn-crake. [ON. *korn*, corn + ON. *kräkr*, a crow.] Cp. **kræk** above. See **gers-dræk**, which is its more frequent name in the W. Riding.
- krēp**, *p.t.*, crept. See **kriep**, **kriip**.
- krēter**, **kriēter**, a creature. [OFr. *creature*. (Lat.)]
- krēu**, *p.t.*, crew, crowded. See **krō**.
- krii**, *w.vb.*, to cree, to soak rice-grains, &c., till soft. [prob. from Fr. *crever*, to break up, to burst.]
- krib**, a crib, manger. [OE. *crib*.]
- kriek**, **krik**, *w.vb.*, to creak. See **kræk**, **kræk**.
- kriem**, cream. [OF. *creme*; cp. OE. *ream*, cream.]
- kriep**, **kriip**, *p.t.* **krēp**, **krūp**, *p.p.* **kroppn**, **krept**, *str.vb.*, to creep, crawl. [OE. *crēopan*.]
- kriēs**, a crease, wrinkle; a *ridge* in cloth, paper, &c. [prob. a variant of *crest*, a ridge.]
- kril** (1), a creel, a wicker-basket. [prob. ON. *krili*, a basket; but cp. OFr. *creil*, wicker-work.]
- kril** (2), **ril**, a creel or reel, a large wooden frame with cords strung from side to side, on which oat-cakes or, after washing-day, clothes were spread to dry. The frame was then slung up under the ceiling near the fireplace. It was known both as **briēd-kril** and **briēd-ril**; also **kluez-ril**. [prob. of same origin as **kril** (1).] See **ril**.
- Krimbl**, Crimble, a small hamlet on a ridge on the N. side of Slaithwaite, at foot of Crimble Clough. [prob. from W. *crimp*, a ridge + OE. *el*, dimin. suff.]
- kringkl**, *w.vb.*, to crinkle, wrinkle, crease, to twist, curl up. [prob. Du. *krinkelen*, to curl, twist.]

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ē, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

krip, see **kriep**.

krō, *p.t.* **krēu**, **kriu**, **krōd**, *p.p.* **krōn**, **krōd**, *str.vb.*, to crow. [OE. *crāwan*.]

kroft, a croft, field. [OE. *croft*.]

krok, a crock, pot, jug; any earthenware vessel. [OE. *crocca*.]

krōl, **kroul**, **kruil**, *w.vb.*, to crawl, creep. [Scand.; cp. ON. *krafla*, to grope; Swed. *krafla*, to crawl.]

krōn, *p.p.*, crowded. See **krō**.

krōnk, *w.vb.*, to cronk; cower in a heap, crouch, huddle up. [Related to OE. *crincan*, to fall; sink in battle; to be weak, cringe.] E. g. 'Yār Joseph Albert's feer buen āud! (quite 'bone idle'); i *krōnks* ēv ē lump ēfuēr t' fāur ōl t' dē.'

krop, crop, head, top; also a bird's craw or upper stomach. [OE. *cropp*.]

kroppe, a cropper, one who cuts off the *tops* of fibres in the process of *finishing* cloth.

krozzil, a hard cinder, with metallic remnants in it, which has come out of a furnace or very hot fire. A coke, or cinder, is partly burnt *coal* out of an ordinary fire. [prob. connected with OFr. *croiseul*, a crucible or melting-pot for metals, of which the remnants would be 'crozzils'. (Cp. N.E.D.)] E. g. 'Wen thæ emtiz (empties) t' fāur-grēt, māund ēn' pik t' *krozzilz* eēt ē' t' sindēz, kōz they wiēn't bōrn.'

krozzil, **krozzl**, *w.vb.*, to burn to a hard cinder—as bread or meat. E. g. 'Th' Oud Ænd' furnishes this rime: 'Kællin wāuvz miēnz mukki rūmz, ēn' *krozzild* joints i' smūkin ūmz.'

krozlin, a little hard cinder.

krud, curd. See **kōrd**.

kruddl, *w.vb.*, to curdle, coagulate; of milk, to turn sour.

kruēni, a crony, used of gossiping old men; an old chum. [Uncertain origin (N.E.D.)]

kruidl, **krüdl**, *w.vb.*, to crowd or huddle together; to cower, huddle or hunch up. [OE. *crūdan*, to crowd, push together.]

krumlin, a crumb, a small fragment, as of bread. [OE. *crūma*, a crumb + *ling*, dimin. suff.]

Note that the word *crumb* is never used in the dialect proper.

Krumlin, a hill or hilly ridge near Barkisland. [prob. *krum*, a variant of W. *crimp*, a ridge + *ling*, dim. suff. Cp. **Krimbl**.]

krump, *adj.*, crooked, bent; hunch-backed. Obsolescent. [OE. *crumb*, *crump*, crooked.] E. g. 'Wi fæn th' oud chæp *krumpt* up in iz chier (chair) diēd.'

kruppl, a cripple, lit., one who creeps through loss of strength. [ME. *crūpel*; OE. *crēopel*, cripple.]

kuddl, *w.vb.*, to cuddle, embrace. [Possibly a derivative of OE. *cūth*, known, familiar, intimate (N.E.D.)]

kuēch, **kuich**, a coach, carriage. [prob. Fr. *coche*, a coach (Skt.)]

kuēf, a calf. See **keēf**, **kōf**.

kuērd, cord, rope. [ME.; OFr. *corde*.]

kuērn, corn. See **koērn**.

kuērner; **kuērnish**; see **koērner**, **koērnish**.

kuērs (1), *adj.*, coarse, rough. See **keērs**.

kuērs (2), a course, a track for running, &c. [Fr. *course*; Lat. *cursus*.]

kuērt (1), a court, yard; enclosure; tribunal of justice. [ME. *curt*; OFr. *curt*, a yard, &c. (Lat.)]

kuērt (2), *w.vb.*, to court, seek favour, &c. [Origin ultimately as (1).]

kuēsi, paved side-path. See **kōsi**.

kuft (1), *w.vb.*, to cuff, strike with hand or fist. [Scand.; cp. Swed. *kuffa*, to thrust, strike.]

kuft (2), a cuff, the end-part of a sleeve. [ME. *cuffe*. (Lat. ?)]

kufter, a person of striking, bold character; an impudent fellow, a 'blade'. [Either **kuft** (1); or OE. *cōf*, active, nimble, bold + suff. *ter*.] E. g. 'Yoēr Tom 'z ē reit *kufter*; i'z ōlis up tē sum ēv iz prænks.'

kuil, *adj.*, cool. [OE. *cōl*.]

kuin, a coin. [ME. from OFr. *coin*.]

ēg, pear; ei, reign; ēu = ē + u; iē, pier; iu, few; oē, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uē, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for ol.

kuit, a coat. See **koit** (2).
kuk, *w.vb.*, to cuck, lift up quickly, to chuck. [Either a variant of *cock*, to hold up (see **kok**), or from Fr. *choquer*, to jolt, chuck.] E. g. 'Giv ovver *kukkin* thæt chäüld, bifüer thæt lets it fól.'
kulli, a cully, simpleton; also as a pet name. [Fr. *couillon*, a fool.]
kum, *kqm*, *p.t.* *kæm*, *küm*, *p.p.* *kumn*, *kumd*, *str.vb.*, to come. [OE. *cuman*.]
kümz, *kumz*, *kæmz*, *cooms*, husks from malt, used for feeding pigs. [prob. Fr. *écume*, refuse; but cp. ON. *käm*, dust.]
kush, an old name for a cow, now only used in the farmer's call 'Kush! Kush!' to cattle in the field, or in the soothing pet-call 'Kush, læss!' to a cow in the mistle. [ON. *kussa*, a cow.] 'Kus! Kus!' was the Norse milkmaid's cry to a cow.' (Cl. and Vig.)
kushi, *kushi-keë*, a child's name for a young cow. [ON. *kussi*, a calf, young cow.]
kuss, a kiss. [OE. *cos*, *cus*, *cys*.]
kussn, *p.p.*, cast; also cursed. See **kest**, and **kpr̥s** (*vb.*).
ovv̥er-kussn, overcast. Thus: 'It's been t̥e r̥en; th' skāu l̥uks ovv̥er-kussn.'
kut (1), *p.t.* *kut*, *p.p.* *kuttn*, *kut*, *w.vb.*, to cut, carve. [ME. *cutten*, to cut. Prob. of Scand. origin.]
kut (2), a canal, a channel *cut* in the ground.
kuts (3), cuts or 'lots',—short sticks cut from twigs for 'drawing lots'. [See N.E.D.]
kut (4), a long, four-wheeled, open vehicle, built specially for carrying tree-trunks when cut down and trimmed.
kuttl, a cuttle or bundle of cloth folded in a certain way for convenience of handling. [Origin doubtful.]
kuzin, a cousin. [ME. *cosin*; OFr. *cosin*, a 'blood'-relation.]
kwærri (1), **kwærril** (1) (older form), a square of glass or stone.

[ME. fr. OFr. *quarrel*, a square tile. (Lat.)]
kwærri (2), **kwærril** (2), (older form), a quarry, whence stone is delved. [ME. *quarriere*, a place where stones are squared; OFr. *quarriere*. (Lat.)]
kwærril (3), a quarrel. [OFr. *querelle*. (Lat.)]
Kwärm̥bi, **Kweerm̥bi**, Quarmby, a local hamlet near Longwood. [Either (1) Keltic *hwern*, a marsh + *by* (Scand.), a village; or (2) OE. *cweorn*, a quern or handmill for grinding corn + *by*. The former seems preferable, as the place lies at the low end of a small tableland, which when undrained would be marshy, as it is in parts still.]
kwäur, **koier**, a choir. [ME. *queir*; OFr. *cuer*, *chaur*.]
kwäüt (1), **kwäüet**, *adj.*, quiet, still. [prob. from Lat. *quiētus*, quiet.]
kwäüt (2), *adv.*, quite. Seldom used, however, in the dialect proper—*reit*, *f̥eër*, &c., being used instead. [ME. *quit*, *quyte*, free; OFr. *quite* (Skt.)]
kwæert, a quart. [ME., fr. Fr. *quarte*. (Lat.)]
kwest, *w.vb.*, to quest, search about, look for—esp. game, as in hunting. [OFr. *quester*, to seek, &c.]
kwier, *adj.*, queer, strange, odd; poorly. [Low Ger. *queer*, across.]
kwier-stik, a queer fellow, an oddity. See **stik**.
kwik-stiks, used in the adverbial phrase = 'i' *kwik-stiks*', i.e. very quickly, in a very short while. See **stik**. E. g. 'Au gēt mi wärk dun i' *kwik-stiks* wen au yerd (heard) mi nunkl̥ ̥n' nont w̥er kummin.'
kwishin, **wishin** (later form), **kushin** (modern), a cushion. [ME. *quissin*; OFr. *coissin*, a cushion.]
Note. My maternal grandfather, born about 1790, always used to say to me, as a boy: 'Bring mi thæt *kwishin*, læd,' but my mother used both *kwishin* and *wishin*. One very seldom hears the former word now, but mostly *kushin*.

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ̥, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; ̥, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

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læchit, a latchet, a small lace for shoes; obsolescent. [ME. *lachtet*; OFr. *lacet*.]

lædi, a lad, boy, but used familiarly of elderly adults also. It is sometimes still pronounced *lād*, as in such phrases as 'sik im lād', used when inciting a dog to fight another; and in the brief wayside greeting: 'Ne' lād' (or 'Ne' læd'). [ME. *ladde*, a youth; origin uncertain (N.E.D.).]

læf, *w.vb.*, to laugh. [ME. *hlahhen*, *laughen*; OE. *hliehhan*, to laugh.]

Note. The guttural final *h* of stem has become *f*, but as a boy I used to hear old people pronounce the word *laih* or *laih* with guttural *h*.

lækki, *adj.*, last, as used by boys when claiming the *last* position in a game. **Förri** (first), **sækki** (second), **thördi** (third), are also used.

læm (1), *w.vb.*, to beat, thrash. [ON. *lama*, to bruise, *lemja*, to beat.] E.g. *Boy*: 'Wen au get wōm aus't get wil læmd fēr runnin e'wē (for playing truant) thrē t' skuil.'

læm (2), *w.vb.*, to talk noisily. [OE. *hlemman*, to make a noise.] E.g. 'Thæ læmz on bi th' e'g (by the hour), e'n nu'ebdi kēn get e' wōrd in bisäud.'

læmmes, *w.vb.*, to thrash, beat; also to walk fast, hasten on. [Connected with **læm** (1).] E.g. 'Wi mēn læmmes on t' ru'ed, e'r els wi st' ni'g reik wōm e'fu'g dark.'

lænd, *w.vb.*, to land or plant a blow on some one. [OE. *land*, ground.] E.g. 'Lænd im wōn on t' yed if i wi'ēn't ke'g kwäut.'

læng, *adj.*, long; still used rarely. [OE. *lang*.]

læng-sæddl, **læng-settl**, a long wooden seat with high back. [OE. *lang* + *setl*, seat.]

lænki, *adj.*, lanky, lank, lean, thin. [OE. *hlanc*, slender.]

lænt, urine (E.); now obsolete. [OE. *hlant*; ON. *hlant*.]

læp (1), *w.vb.*, to wrap up, fold. [ME. *wlappen*, *wrappen*, to fold.]

læp (2), *w.vb.*, to lap or lick up with the tongue; also to mop up. [ME. *lappen*; OE. *lapian*, to lap, mop.]

læp (3), the hanging part of a coat or shirt, a flap; a remnant. [OE. *læppa*, a loosely hanging part, a portion.]

læsh (1), a thong, lace, cord; a stripe or stroke—as with a whip. [ME. *lasshe*, cord, lash; OFr. *lache*, lace.] Boot-laces are still called 'buit-læshez'.

læsh, *w.vb.*, to whip; to strike out hard and quickly; also to fasten together with a cord. E.g. (1) To *læsh* a horse to make it go faster; (2) to *læsh* out with the fists; (3) to *læsh* together two pieces of boarding; even (4) to *læsh* two strings together, to make them stronger, by *lacing* or twining them.

læsh (2), *w.vb.*, to comb the hair. [ME. *laschen*, to comb; a northern dialect word, prob. Scand.] E.g. 'Muth'g! au'v brokkn t' kom wi' læshin mi e'g.'

læshinz, hairs combed from the head, or a horse's tail.

læsh-kom, a comb from the hair.

læss, a lass, girl. [ME. *lasse*, *lasce*; prob. Scand.; cp. ON. *löske*, weak. (Skt.)]

læst, a boot-last. [OE. *lāst*, a foot-track, or print.]

læt (1), *adj.*, late; slow in understanding. [OE. *læt*.] E.g. 'U'z nobb'et læt i' e'r li'gnin.'

lætter, **lættist**, *comp. & superl. adj.*, later, latest. [OE. *lætra*, *lætemest*.]

læt (2), a lath, thin strip of wood. [OE. *lætta*, a lath.]

lärk (1), *w.vb.*, to lash, to strike or flick with a whip. [ON. *lerka*, to beat.] E.g. (1) 'Th' dräu'v'g lärkt iz 'orse ovv'g t' yed with iz wip til it fe'g donst i' t' shæfts.' (2) 'Thæ'z lärkt mi i' t' fēs wi' thi læsh, e'n mēd e' red rök (mark), si thi!'

lärk (2), a game, play, fun; horse-play. [prob. same word as *lark*, a bird—from its cheerful note.]

e'g, pear; ei, reign; e'u = e + u; i'e, pier; i'u, few; o'e, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; u'e, poor; ui, ruin; also di for gi; ti for ei.

lāu, *li* (older form), *w.vb.*, to tell a lie. [OE. *lēogan*.]

lāuēr, *lāūr*, a liar.

lāūk, *adj.*, like, similar. [ME. *lȳk*; OE. *gelic*.] See **glāūk**.

lāūk, *adv.*, like; soon. [OE. *gelicē*.]

In very common use as a kind of explanatory or deprecatory enclitic. E. g. (1) 'Thæt lether 'z lenneḡ—yḡ nōn, bendable *lāūk*'; and 'Yḡ'll be t' niu gæffer, *lāūk*, wiēn't yḡ?' (2) 'Wæt, dū thæt? au'll bē ængd *ēz lāūk* (as soon).'

tē bi lāūk tē, to be like to, to have to, to feel morally bound to. A common phrase. E. g. (1) 'If mi fæther wænts mi, au's *bi lāūk tē* du it.' (2) 'Thæ'll æ' *tē bi lāūk tē* gūe, ḡr els thæ'll bi loizin thi shop (job, work).' (3) 'Wi st' *bi lāūk tē* shelter, eḡt *ē* thi rēn.'

lāūk, *w.vb.*, to like, to be pleased with. [OE. *lician*.]

lāūkn, *likkn*, *adv.*, nearly, almost. E. g. 'Au'd *lāūkn* (or *likkn*) *tē* æ' fōln ovver thæt stūgn,' = I had nearly fallen over that stone.

Note. This adverb is sometimes mistakenly used as a verb in the past tense, though there is no present in use. E. g. 'Au'd *lāūkn* (or *likkn*) *tē* miss sī-in thi i' thi kregd (crowd).'

lāūm, lime. [ME. *lym*; OE. *lim*.]

lāūs, lice. See **lēḡs**.

lāūth, (th=dh), *adj.*, lithe, pliant; of liquids, thick with flour, &c. [OE. *lithe*, gentle, soft.]

lāūthn, *w.vb.*, to lithen, to make liquids *lithe* with mixing.

lāūthnin, liquids stiffened with meal or flour.

lē, *p.t.* **lēd**, *w.vb.*, to lay, put, place; causal of *vb.* lie. [OE. *lecgan*, to cause to lie; to place.] **Li** and **lig** are sometimes used transitively in place of **lē**. See **lī** (1).

lē-ḡwē, *li-ḡwē*, to lay away, a common phrase denoting to stop working, i. e. to put away one's tools or work for the day. E. g. 'Wen dun they *lē-ḡwē* *ē*t thæt miln?' 'Not wol six *ē*t t' tlok *ē*t nit' (not till 6 o'clock at night). '*Lē-in ḡwē*

tāum' = the end of the day's work.

lēd, *w.vb.*, to lade or take out water, bale. [OE. *hladan*, to draw (water).]

lēḡd, *adj.*, loud. [OE. *hlūd*.]

lē-ḡḡs, lay-house, or more prob. law-house. [? OE. *lagu*, law + *hūs*, house, or, if meaning a place to lay or put people in, cp. OE. *lecgan*, to lay, put.] The phrase is now only met with as follows:—*Inquisitive child*: 'Wæt's thæt i' yer pokkit, muthēr?' *Mother*: 'O, it's *ē* *lē-ḡḡs* fēr meddlērz,' said to stop further questioning.

lē-ḡns, an allowance, especially of ale, or money for ale, in addition to wage for casual labour.

lēḡs, a louse; *plur.* **lāūs**, lice. [OE. *lūs*, pl. *lȳs*.]

lēḡt, a lout, clumsy fellow, lit., one who stoops. [OE. *lūtan*, to stoop.]

lei, a ley or lea, meadow, grass-land. [ME. *lei*, *lay*, *ley*; OE. *lēah*.] The word is common as a suffix of place-names, e.g. Farnley, Honley, Bradley, Ley Moor, Lindley, &c.

lein, *w.vb.*, to lean, incline, stoop. [prob. ON. *hleina*, to lean; cp. OE. *hleonian*, *hlinian*, to lean.] **Lein** is mostly intransitive, while **liēn** (wh. see) is mostly transitive.

E. g. (1) 'Iz fæther wēr suē steēt (stout) 'ēt wen i *leind* deēn summēt ōlis gæw wē.' (2) '*Lein* (oftener *liēn*) it up eḡḡiēn t' wōl, wol thæ rests thi-sen.' (3) 'Yār Jack's fonder *ē* *leinin* (or *liēnin*) iz-sen eḡḡiēn t' duḡr-puēst nēr wōrkin.'

leiz, *w.vb.*, to glean corn left in corn-fields; also to gather warp-yarns together in preparing them for the loom. [ME. *lesen*; OE. *lesan*, to gather, pick, glean. Cp. ON. *lesa*, to glean.]

The **leiz** (leys) of warp-yarns are probably so-called as being arrangements of them in such a way that they can be easily *gathered* up ready for the loom. See **wof**, **wḡh**.

lēk, **leik** (older form), *w.vb.*, to 'laik', to play; make game or sport; to stay away from work or

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ē, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

school. [ON. *leika*, to play, &c.; cp. OE. *læcan*, *lācan*, to dance, play.] Note that *lĕk*, *lĕkĕr*, *lĕkin* are the usual dialect words for play, player, playing. But the formerly common *lĕkĕnz*, for playthings, is now rarely heard. E. g. (1) Said a cricketer in flannels to a stoutish friend:—'Aren't tĕ *lĕkin* i' t' match tĕ-dĕ?' 'Nou læd!' was the reply, 'au'm ĕ *lĕkĕr* ĕt lĕkin on tĕ-dĕ.' (2) '*Lĕkin* t' fuil' = playing the fool. (3) 'T' mĕstĕr 'l thresh mi fĕr *lĕkin* ĕwĕ thrĕ t' skuil yustĕrdi'. (4) 'Wi ā' n't mich wārĕ ĕt yār miln; wi nobbĕt wōrkn of (half) ĕ' t' wik; ĕn' wi *lĕkn* t' tuthĕr.' (5) 'Au lāuk tĕ let yār childĕr æv plenty *lĕkĕnz*—it kips ĕm i' toit beĕt mī wæchin ĕm sĕ mich.'

lek, *w.vb.*, to moisten. [OE. *leccan*, to wet.] E. g. to *lek* clothes for the mangle; to *lek* cattle-food.

lĕlok, lilac, the tree and flower. [Span. *lilac*, Arab. *lilak*; (Pers.)]

lennĕk, *adj.*, supple, pliant, slender, easily bent. [perh. connected with OE. *hlæne*, *læne*, frail, slender + *uc*, dimin. suffix.]

lennit, a linnet, bird. [ME. *linet*; OF. *linette*.]

lensh, a ledge, shelf. [prob. connected with OE. *length*, length; hence anything having length?]

lent, *p.p.*, (1) learnt; (2) lent. See *lięrn*, and *lięn* (2).

lĕs (1), a lace, cord, tie. [ME. *las*; OFr. *las*, a noose, snare. Cp. ON. *laz*, *latz*, a lace.]

lĕs (2), *w.vb.*, to lash, whip, beat; to attack vigorously. [prob. from *lĕs* (1).] E. g. (1) 'Th' drāuĕr *lĕst* iz orse summĕt shĕmful.' (2) 'Mother to truant boy:—'Thæ'll ĕt ĕ reit *lĕsin* wen thi fæthĕr kumz wōm.' (3) 'Au *lĕst* intĕ mī wārĕ, ĕn' æd it dun i' ĕuid tāum.'

let (1), *p.t.* *lĕt*, *p.p.* *lĕttn*, *w.vb.*, to let, permit, allow; leave. [ME. *leten*; OE. *lĕtan*, *lĕtan*, to permit, leave.] E. g. 'Wi kæcht ĕ bōrd, bĕt wi *lĕt* it ĕuĕ ĕĕĕn.'

tĕ let on, to reveal, i. e. to let or allow someone to know. E. g. 'Duĕn't let on ĕbeĕt it, bikōs au duĕn't wænt fuĕks tĕ nō, thæ nōz.'

let (2), *lĕt* (2), *p.t.*, lit; met with; alighted, got down, fell. See *lit* (1), and *lit* (3). E. g. 'Th' ĕæs worn't *let*, suĕ au fell ovĕr ĕ chĕĕr ĕn' *lĕt* ĕ' mi ĕĕrm ĕn' brĕk it.'

lĕth (th = dh), a laithe, barn. [ON. *hlath*.]

lĕthĕr, *adv.*, rather. [The form is probably due to confusion of *rĕthĕr* with *livĕr*, both of which mean sooner, rather.] E. g. 'Au'd *lĕthĕr* dī nĕr dū thæt.' See *lięfer*, *lięĕĕr*.

li (1), *p.t.* *liđ*, *ligd*, *w.vb.*, to lie down; also used transitively, as—'Lī (or *lig*) thi deĕn ĕ bit, thæ lūks tāurd'. See *lĕ*, and *lig*.

li (2), *lāu* (later form), *p.t.* *liđ*, *lāud*, *w.vb.*, to lie, tell an untruth. See *lāu*. [OE. *lĕogan*, to tell a lie.]

li, *lāu*, a lie.

Note. The older forms *lig*, a lie, and *ligĕr*, a liar, are both obsolescent.

lich, *lięĕh* (rarer now), a leech, a blood-sucking 'worm' formerly much used by doctors for blood-letting. [OE. *lĕce*, a reliever of pain, a healer. Hence the name 'leech' was given also to a doctor; and hence also the surname, *Leech*, or *Leach*, as well as *T' Leeĕĕz* = The Leech's house.]

lięd (1), lead, the mineral. [OE. *lĕad*.]

lięd (2), *p.t.* *led*, *w.vb.*, to lead, guide. [OE. *lĕdan*, to lead.]

lięĕr, a leader or conductor; hence a *leading* muscle, tendon. E. g. 'Th' doktĕr sez au'v strained wōn ĕ' t' *lięĕr*z ĕ mi leg.'

lięf (1), leaf of a plant; also the thin layer of rib-fat in animals. [OE. *lĕaf*, a leaf; a slice.]

lięf (2), *lię*, *adj.*, dear, pleasing (rare now); *adv.*, soon, in the phrase *ęz lięf*, as soon. [OE. *leōf*, dear.]

lięĕr, *lięĕr*; **lięĕĕr**, *lięĕĕr*, *comp.adv.*, sooner, rather. See *lĕthĕr*. E. g. 'Au'd ĕz *lięf* (*lię*) thæ went wōm

ęĕ, pear; ei, reign; ęu = ę + u; ię, pier; iu, few; oę, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

(home) nee.' 'Au'd *livver* (*lieffer*), mi-sén.'

liem, a leam, a ray of light, a flame. Obsolescent. [OE. *lēoma*.]

liēn (1), *adj.*, lean, thin, poor; without fat (of meat). [OE. *hlēanē*, lean, poor.] E. g. 'Thæ ken kræk up thi gardin-stuff ez thæ lāuks, bēt it's nobbēt *liēn livin* beēt meit.'

liēn (2), *p.t. liēnd, lent, w.vb.*, to lend, to loan. [OE. *lēnan*, to lend, fr. *lēn*, a loan; cp. *lēon*, to lend.] E. g. 'Wi' tē *liēn* mi thrippins tē bāu ē pāunt (to buy a pint of ale)? 'Nou bi gou; thæ æzn't pēd mi bæk wæt au *lent* thi læst Setterdi.'

liēn (3), *w.vb.*, to lean, recline; to slope (*intrans.*). [OE. *hleonian*, *hlenian*, to lean, recline.]

liēn (4), *p.t. liēnd, lent, w.vb.*, to cause to lean. [OE. *hlēnan*, to cause to lean. See *lein*.] E. g. 'Thæ me wil (may well) *liēn* thi yed deēn, fēr værri shēm.' [See *lein*.]

liēp, *p.t. liēpt, lept* (older *lēp*; *lop-pn*), *w.vb.*, to leap, jump. [OE. *hlēapan* (*p.t. hlōp*), to leap.] See *lōp*.

liērn, *p.t. liērnd, lent, w.vb.*, to teach; also to learn. [OE. *leornian*, to teach, to learn.] E. g. (1) *Angry mother* :— 'Au 'll *liērn* thi bettēr nēr tē sup t' milk i' t' sellēr (cellar)', smacking her boy, 'au will en' ol.' (2) 'Uē ivvēr 'z *liērnd*' im tē sē sich bæd wōrdz āu duēn't nō; bēt i 'z nuēn *lēt* em thrē (from) mī.' (3) 'Yār pārsen'z ē værri *fār-lent* mæn, au kēn tell yō.'

liēs (1), *w.vb.*, to lease a tenement. [Fr. *laisser*, to let go (Lat.).]

liēs (2), *liēsh* (later form), a leash to hold a dog. [ME. *lees*; OFr. *lesse*.]

liēst, *superl.adj.*, least, smallest. [OE. *lytel*, little, small, *læssa*, less, *læsta*, least.]

liēv (1), *p.t. left, w.vb.*, to leave behind; quit, go away. [OE. *læfan*, to leave.]

liēv (2), *lif, liv*, leave, permission. [OE. *lēaf*, permission; closely akin to OE. *lēof*, dear.]

liēver, livver, comp.adj., sooner, rather. See *liēf* (2).

lif. See *liēf* (2), and *liēv* (2).

lig, *lī* (later form), *p.t. ligd, lid, w.vb.*, to lie down, rest, abide (*intrans.*); also to put, place, set (*trans.*). [ME. *liggen, lyen*; OE. *licgan*, to lie, rest, &c., and cp. OE. *lecgan*, to cause to lie, to place.]

E. g. (a) *intrans.* (1) Weeping mother nursing her poorly, pining child— 'Eh lōvi! thæ duz *lig* lit ē mi nī (knee)!' (2) 'Wāu, thæt wumēn *ligz* (*līz* or *lēz*) i' bed tē long tē bi wil (healthy).'

(b) *trans.* (1) 'Au just *ligd* th' bækkit on th' tåble en' kum eēt eēgēn.' (2) 'Au'll *lig* thi sixpins eēt thæ wiēn't win.'

lik (1), lick, moistened food for cattle. See *lek*.

lik (2), *w.vb.*, to lick, lap up; then to thrash, beat; then to be superior, to surpass. [ME. *likken*, OE. *liccian*, to lick with the tongue.] E. g. 'Jack's ē rum en; i *liks* Nan, —en' Nan *likt* the Divvil.'

likkn, adv., see *lāukēn*.

likkēr (1), a 'capper', that which surpasses or surprises. E. g. :— 'Well, thæt tēl (tale) 'z ē *likkēr* en' nuē mistæk.'

likkēr (2), *comp.adv.*, likelier, more likely. E. g. 'Yond felli 'z *muēr likkēr* tē dī (die) eēt th' end ēv ē ruēp nēr i' bed.'

liēmēr, liēmēr, a leemer, a roguish, merry fellow. [prob. from OE. *lēoman*, to gleam, shine; to brighten.]

limmēr, adj., limber, limp, flexible, lithe. [prob. allied to ON. *limpa*, limpress.] E. g. 'Yoēr Tom 'z ē *limmēr*, lāukli læd; i'll mēk ē fāun mæn.'

lin, linen, flax. [ME. *lin*; OE. *līn*, flax.]

Linfit, Linthwaite, a village in the Colne Valley. [ON. *lyng*, ling, a kind of heather + *thveit*, land cleared of roots, bushes, &c.]

Linli, Lindley, a village west of Huddersfield, now included in that

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ē, her; ī, see; i, bit; o, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

borough. Also a frequent local surname. [ON. *lyng*, (as in 'Linfit') + OE. *lĕa*, a meadow, &c.] Both Lindley and Linthwaite are at the lower edge of a moor.

linsi-wulsi, linsey-woolsey, a 'country'-made fabric of coarse rough cloth, originally composed partly of linen, partly of wool.

lint, linen softened by a process of 'scraping'—used for dressing wounds.

lints, a variety of the lentil-plant, grown along with clover and cut while green for cattle, &c. [ME. *lentils*; OFr. *lentille* (Lat.).]

lippen, *w.vb.*, to expect, reckon or depend on, trust to. [ME. *lipnen*, to trust to. Further derivation unknown (N.E.D.).] E.g. 'Wi *lippnd* on thi 'elpin eȝ, beȝ thæ niȝer (never) kŭm niȝer (near).'

lissem, *adj.*, pliant, supple, lithesome. [OE. *lithē*, soft + *sum*, *adj.*, suffix.]

list, the border or selvage of cloth. [OE. *list*, a border.]

Lister, a frequent family-name. See **lith-egs**.

lit (1), *adj.*, light, bright; as *n.*, light, sight, illumination. [OE. *leoht*, *adj.*, and *n.*]

lit, *p.t.* **litēd**, **let**, *w.vb.*, to light up, set alight. [OE. *liehtan*, to give light, shine.]

lit (2), *adj.*, light, not heavy, agile. [OE. *leoht*, light, agile.] E.g. 'Thi fæther 'z værri *lit* in iz lōps (light in his steps, agile) fēr e ȝ oud mæn.'

lit-gīn, *adj.*, light-given, inclined to 'light' conduct, lewd. E.g. 'Du-ēn't trust yond chæp, læss; i 'z e *lit-gīn* eȝ : lŭk eȝ iz in (eyes).'

litēn, *w.vb.*, to make lighter or less heavy, to ease. [OE. *liehtan*, to alleviate, ease.]

lit (3), *p.t.* **let**, **lēt**, *p.p.* **let**, **lettn**, *str.vb.*, to light on, alight, descend; to happen, occur by chance; to meet with. [OE. *lihtan*, to alight, halt.] E.g. (1) 'Au *lēt* off e th' orse on tȝ t' greȝnd.' (2) 'Au *let* (or *lēt*) tȝ guȝ tȝ t' teȝn, eȝ au *lēt*

on im i' t' street. (3) 'Æz tȝ *lettn* on e læss yet, John Henry?' (i.e. have you begun courting yet?).

lits, lights, lungs of animals, 'so named from their lightness'.

liter, a layer, a thin covering or sprinkling—the older pronunciation of *litter*, i.e. things strewn about. [ME. *litere*, OFr. *litiere*, a portable bed, a straw 'litter'; hence a covering, a layer, &c.] E.g. 'Lē th' æpplez i' *litērz* on t' fluȝ, eȝ' put *litērz* e striȝ (straw) in bitwīn.' (2) 'Ther 'z e reglēr *litēz* eȝ dust eȝ' muk ōl ovvēr t' furnitēr.'

lith-egs, **lith-ēs**, **lit-ēs**, the old name, now obsolete, for a dye-house, as **litstēr**, or **listēr**, was for a dyer. The latter is still preserved in the surname **Lister**, fairly common in the W. Riding. [ME. *litten*, to dye; from ON. *lita*, to dye.]

littlēr, **littlist**, *adj.*, very common forms of the comparative and superlative of *little*. [OE. *lytel*.]

lō, law. [ME. *lawe*; ? OE. *lagu*.]

loīȝer, a lawyer.

lobbi, a lobby, upper chamber, gallery; also a deep shelf on which lumber is placed. [prob. OFr. *lobie*; Late Lat. *lobia*, gallery.]

loch (1), *w.vb.*, to lotch, move sideways, lurch sideways; also to *loȝ* or omit. See **lop (1)**. [perh. ME. *lurken*, *lorken*, to stoop, dodge, steal. Scand.; cp. Norw. *lurka*, to go slowly (Skt.).]

loch (2), to lap up like a dog; to drink or eat greedily. [prob. an imitative word like **sloch** (which see); but cp. OE. *lyccan*, to pull or pluck up, lick up, and Late Lat. *lurcare*, to devour greedily (Skt.).]

loerd, **luerd** (older form), lord, master; **lit**, the loaf-ward. [OE. *hlāford* = *hlāf*, loaf, bread + *weard*, keeper.]

loft, air, sky; an upper room or space. [ME. *loft*; ON. *loft*, or *loft*, (1) air, (2) upper room.] Compounds are:—**ē-loft**, hay lobby; **keȝ-loft**, a space above the

eȝ, pear; ei, reign; eȝ = e + u; iȝ, pier; iu, few; oȝ, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uȝ, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for ol.

- cow-stalls; **skāu-loft**, the sky; also the top room of a several-storied house.
- loich** (1), a loach, a small fish. [Fr. *loche*.]
- loich** (2), **laich** (older form ?), **leerch**, a larch tree. [Germ. *larch*, a larch (N.E.D.)] ‘*Ēz streit eȝ e loich*’, is an old saying applied to a man of very erect bearing.
- loicher**, a lurcher dog, running-dog; also a lurker, loiterer. See loch (1).
- loin**, a lane. [OE. *lonē*, *lanē*, a lane; cp. OFriesic *lana*, *lona*.]
- loiz**, **luiz**, *pt. lost*, *w.vb.*, to lose, get rid of. [ME. *lesen*; OE. *losian*, to lose.]
- loll**, *w.vb.*, to loll, lean against; to sit idly. [ME. *lollen*; ON. *lolla*, to loll.] E.g. ‘*Thæ'r ðlis lollin eȝiȝn summȝt, eȝ eȝs lollin i' t' frunt e t' fāur*.’
- lollek**, *w.vb.*, to play about idly; to lounge about, hang around. [perh. from oldest E. *leolc*, the reduplicated preterite of *læcan*, *lācan*, to play, &c.; or, another form of *loll* (above).]
- lolleker** (a), an idler, a roamer; (b) an old name for the tongue.
- lōmp**, *w.vb.*, to leap, jump over. A variant of **lōp**, which see.
- lōnd**, a laund, grassy space, glade. Often used of the grassy passage left at top of a ploughed field; also a rather frequent *place-name* of parts where grassy clearings formerly existed. [ME. *laund*; OFr. *lande*, a grassy plain. Cp. the *Landes* in S.E. France.]
- lōng**, *adj.*, long. See **læng**. Compounds are:—**lōng-dog**, a lurcher, or running-dog; e.g. ‘*Thæt chæp kēn run lāuk e lōng-dog*’; **lōng-e**, along of, on account of; e.g. ‘*it's lōng e thi 'eȝt wi 'n lost th' mætch*’.
- lōns**, **lōns** (1), *w.vb.*, to lance, cut. [Fr. *lancer*, to pierce.]
- lōnsh**, **lōnsh** (2), *w.vb.*, to launch, push out, drive, hurl. [ME. *launchen*, to hurl; OFr. *lanchier*; Fr. *lancer*, to pierce; also to fling, hurl.]
- E.g. ‘*Au lōnsh mi neiv in iz chest, eȝn' deȝnd im*.’
- lōp**, **lōmp**, *w.vb.*, to lope or leap, jump over. [ON. *hlauþa*, to leap; cp. OE. *hlēapan*, to leap.]
- lop** (1), *w.vb.*, to jump over, to pass over, omit. E.g. (1) In the game of ‘hopsotch’ a player *lops on one foot* over a line into the next space. (2) In ‘draughts’ a player takes an opponent’s piece by *lopping* over it into the next space. (3) In reading, a puzzled child omits a ‘hard word’ by *lopping* it. [prob. a variant of *lōp*. See loch (1).]
- lop**, a flea, noted for its ‘lopping’ powers. [OE. *loppē*, a flea.]
- lop** (2), *w.vb.*, to go lame, walk with a limp; properly to move on one leg—as ‘*to lop wi' eȝ kruch*’; ‘*to lop eȝbeȝt eȝ won fuit*’. [prob. the same as *lop* (1).] E.g. ‘*Wæt ær tȝ loppin for?*’ ‘*Oh, au dropt eȝ weit on mi fuit yusterȝd*.’
- lop** (3), *w.vb.*, to cut off the top of anything, to trim by cutting, to cut. [cp. Mid. Du. *luppen*, to cut, maim (Skt.).]
- lopper**, *w.vb.*, to curdle, to clot—as milk. [ME. *loppren*, to curdle; cp. ON. *hlouþ*, coagulation. (N.E.D.)]
- lōs**, *adj.*, loose, free, not fastened up; not strict in morals. [ME. *lōs*; ON. *lauss*, free.] E.g. (1) ‘*Duȝn't trust im, læss, i 'z eȝ lōs eȝn*’. (2) ‘*Au'm twentȝ neȝ; au's bi lōs next yer*.’ The word is regularly used of youths who have finished their apprenticeship, or have come ‘of age’.
- lou**, *adj.*, low; humble; also immoral—like **lōs**; despondent; mean. [ME. *lāh*, *louh*, ON. *lāgr*, low.] E.g. ‘*They sen u 'z nuȝn reit in eȝ yed. U went lou i' eȝ māund eȝ munth sin; eȝn' neȝ u 'z in th' sāuleȝm (asylum)*.’
- lov**, **luv**, love, affection. [OE. *lufu*.]
- lōz**, *w.vb.*, to make loose, release; also to depart. [From *lōs*, the *adj.*; and cp. OE. *lōsigan*, to be free.] Note that **louz**, *v.b.*, is a form

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; e, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

of *lōz* especially used in the Colne Valley.

lōzin, *pr. part.* of *lōz*, departing, leaving; used especially of the dispersal of an assembly of people. E. g. 'Wen will t' skuil (chapel, or miln) bi *lōzin*?'

lōzin-stor, a 'stir' or feast given to celebrate a youth's coming of age.

lōzn, *w. vb.*, to loosen, make loose, unfasten.

Luddāuts, the Luddites—the followers of an imaginary 'Captain', or 'King', Ludd—who during 1811-16 frequently went about the West Riding (as well as Lancashire and Nottingham) in bands to break up the newly-invented, labour-saving machinery which enterprising manufacturers had installed in their mills. Men caught were severely punished, many being hanged. King Ludd, their mythical leader, was so called from *Ned Ludd*, a Nottingham imbecile, who in a passionate fit broke up some stocking-frames over twenty years before 1811.

luəd, a load, burden. [OE. *hlād*.]

luəf, a loaf of bread. [OE. *hlāf*.] See *loərd*.

luəm, loam, mud. [OE. *lām*.]

luən, a loan. [ON. *lān*, a loan; or OE. *lān*, *lōn*.]

luərd, lord, master. See *loərd*.

lug, the hair about the ears; hence the ears of a jug, &c. [Scand.; cp. Swed. *lugg*, the forelock.]

lug, *w. vb.*, to lug, pull; esp. to pull the hair.

lūk, *w. vb.*, to look, behold; to seem, appear. [OE. *lōcian*.]

lum (1), *adj.*, lumb, without feeling, numb [origin obscure].

lum (2), a chimney. [Cp. W. *llumon*, a beacon fire, a chimney.]

lum-rik, chimney-smoke.

Lumb, a frequent family-name in the W. Riding; also a place-name for a wooded valley narrowing to a point; e. g. the Lumb, in which are the Mollicar Woods at Almondbury. [prob. W. *llwm*, anything pointed.]

lump-yed, a blockhead, a stupid fellow. In common use as a term of abuse.

Lunn, a common local surname; perh. from same source as *Lumb*.

lunsh, a lunch, thump, lunge, push. [ON. *hlunkr*, a thump.]

lunsh, *w. vb.*, to thump, push. E. g. 'Au *lunsh* im i' t' ribz wi' mi neiv (fist).'

M, m

Mæd, *adj.*, mad, out of one's mind; but mostly = angry. [OE. *gemæded*, maddened, or *gemād*, mad.] E. g. 'It mēd mi feər *mæd* tē yēr im tōk lāuk thæt.'

mæddl, *w. vb.*, to muddle, confuse one with talk or noise, to muddle. [OE. *mathelian*, *mæthlan*, to talk, discourse.] E. g. 'Thæt *mæddlz* mī wi' thi thæk, mun; thæt'd tōk ē orse'z yed off.'

mædlin, a gabbler, prater; one who easily gets confused, a simpleton. [OE. *mathelung*, loquacity, prating.] E. g. 'Old (hold) ti wisht, theē *mædlin*, thæt tōks nonsens.'

mæffl, *w. vb.*, to speak indistinctly, mumble. [ODu. *maffelen*, to stammer.] E. g. 'Thæt chæp *mæfflez* iz tōk wol au keən't tell wæt i sez.'

mæk (1), **mök**, **mē**, *p. t.* **möd**, *w. vb.*, to make, compel; to form. [OE. *macian*, cp. ON. *maka*.]

mæk, a make, form; sort, kind.

mækkin, a making, contrivance, contraption. [OE. *macung*.]

mæk (2), a lot, lump, heap of stuff. [OE. *maca*.] E. g. (1) 'Prēthi, wæt *mæk* (sort) ē stuff's thæt?' (2) 'Swīp ol t' *mæk* (lot) ēwē; it's nout naut (only) rubbish.' (3) 'Wæt suert ēv ē *mækkin* æz tē gettēn old on, neē?'

mæk (3), a mate, match; wife or husband. Not common now. [OE. *maca*, a mate, an equal.] E. g. 'John Henry 'z met iz *mæk* (match) neē, wi' yond wāuf ē iz.'

mækli, *adj.*, fit, suitable, likely. [OE. *maca-līc*, fit, likely.] E. g.

ēə, pear; ei, reign; eu = e + u; iē, pier; iu, few; oē, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uē, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

‘Yoer Jusif’s (Joseph) groun intē ē reit *mækli* suert ēv ē læd.’

Mæll, **Mælli**, **Moll**, the familiar form of *Mary*.

mænk, *w.vb.*, to mank, contrive, show off, play pranks; to make a pretence of work without doing much. [perh ? Fr. *manquer*, to fail, lack; cp. OFr. *manç*, *manque*, failing, maimed.] E. g. (1) ‘Thæ ’r værri fond ē *mænkin* ebeet wi’ things, beṭ thæ niēr gets nout finisht; neṭ teg.’ (2) Au duen’t nō eē i’z *mænk* it, but th’ tlok’s guin ol reit neē thæ siz.’

mænk, a contrivance, contraption, esp. one of little use; a trick. E. g. ‘Wæt suert ēv ē *mænk* ær tē up tu neē?’

mænkēr, a trickster, a pretender to cleverness; a contriver. E. g. ‘Yō’ll niēr mæk nout eēt ē thæt fell; i’z ē bettēr *mænkēr* neēr ē wōrkēr.’

mæp, a mop, a floor-cloth; also a map or plan. [OFr. *mappe*, a piece of cloth. (Lat.)]

Note the connexion between a local ‘fluēr-mæp’, and the ‘map’ of England—i. e. a *linen-sheet* with a plan of England on it.

mæppil, *w.vb.*, to confuse in mind, to muddle. See *moppil*.

mærrē (1), the marrow fat or pith of a bone. [OE. *mearh*.]

mærrē (2), a marrow or match, partner, mate, equal, one of a pair. [Of obscure origin (N.E.D.). Perh. Fr. *mari*, a husband?]

mærrē, *w.vb.*, to match, to equal, to produce anything like. E. g. ‘Au’ll *mærrē* thi wi buttinz (or penniz).’ The player who uncovers a button (or a ‘head’ or ‘tail’, if a coin) like that of his opponent, wins the two.

Mæri, the Virgin Mary. Used in exclamations, as—‘Ah, *Mæri*, thæ wod thæt!’ [Fr. *Marie*; Lat. *Maria*, Mary.]

mæsh (1), **mesh**, a mixture of straw, hay, &c., with water as a food for

horses, e. g. a bran-mash. Also, steeped malt for brewing ale. [OE. *n. *māsc*, **māx*, as in *māsc-wyrt*, *māx-wyrt*.]

mæsh (2), **mesh**, *w.vb.*, to mix, to steep and soften with water; also to break up in pieces, to smash. [ME. *mēshen*, to mix, as if from an OE. vb., **māscan*.] E. g. (1) ‘Get th’ tiē (tea) *mæsh*t, læss, au’m in ē urri (hurry).’ (2) ‘Au’v lett’n i’ bottle drop, ēn’ *mæsh*t it i’ bits.’

mæsh-tub, **mesh-tub**, a tub in which malt is mashed for brewing ale.

mæsh-wort, steeped malt in brewing. [OE. *māsc-wyrt*.]

mæsh (3), a mesh, or opening between the threads of a net. [ME. *maske*; cp. OE. *māscra*, a little mesh.]

mæu, *w.vb.*, to mew like a cat. [ME. *mawen*; of imitative origin.]

mæzzlez, **mæzzilz**, the measles. [ME. *maseles*, from OE. *mæslē*, a spot. (Skt.)]

mæzzl, **mezzl**, *w.vb.*, to make spotted, like measles.

mæzlinz, **mezlinz**, an older form for measles. [ME. *maselinges*; cp. Dan. *mæslinger*, measles.]

mār, *w.vb.*, to mar, spoil, esp. a child. [ME. *mærran*; OE. *myrran*, *merran*, to hinder, turn aside.]

mārd-bæb, a spoiled child, one too much petted; applied even to youths and adults.

mārchēnt, merchant. [ME. *marchant*; OFr. *marchant*.]

mārlek, **mārlok**, a mischievous trick; a mischief-maker; spoiler; lit. a spoil-game. [*mār* + OE. *lāc*, play.]

Mārtlemēs, Martinmas, the feast of St. Martin, November 11, important in olden days when families used to lay in their stocks of salted meats for the winter.

mārvil, a marble. [ME. *marbel*; OFr. *marbre*. (Lat.)]

māū (*emphatic*), **mī** (*unemph.*), my; shortened form of **māūn**, mine. [OE. *mīn*, mine.] E. g. Of two little brothers quarrelling over a

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ē, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

- book, one says: 'It's *māu* bük, *mi* fæthər *sez* it's *māūn*.'
- māuch**, *mūch*, *mēəch*, *w.vb.*, to niche, sneak about, move stealthily, lurk. See *mūch*.
- māul**, a mile. [OE. *mīl*, Lat. *millia*.]
- māund**, *mind* (older form), the mind. [OE. *gemynd*, memory.]
- māund**, *mind*, *w.vb.*, to mind, to take care of, tend; also heed, notice.
- māūr**, a mire; the old word for ant. [ON. *maurr*, ant.] Cp. *pis-māūr*, ant.
- māūs**, mice, plural of *mēəs*, which see.
- māūt** (1), *maīt* (modern), *mīt* (older form), might, strength, power. [OE. *miht*.]
- māūt** (2), *p.t.* might. See *mē* (2).
- māūt** (3), a mite—a very small insect. [OE. *mīte*.]
- mē** (1), *w.vb.*, shortened form of *mēk*, *p.t.* *mēd*, to make. See *mæk* (1). E. g. 'Thæ'll æ' tē ȝu tē t' skuil: au st' *mē* thi.'
- mē** (2), *vb.*, may, am able; *p.t.*, *māūt*, *māit*, *mud*, might. [OE. *mugan* (*p.t.* *mihte*), to be able, be free to do. *Mud* = might, is a later formation after the analogy of *shud* (should), and *kud* (could) (W.W.D.).] E. g. 'Thæ *mud* if thæ *wod*: wiçn't tē?' 'Nou, au sheçn't.'
- mēdin**, a 'maiden', peggy, dolly; a wooden instrument used in washing. [ME. *meiden*; OE. *mægden*, a maid.]
- mēdin-tub**, a washing-tub.
- mēəch**, *w.vb.*, to niche, to sneak about. See *mūch*.
- mēəl**, *mēəld* (later form), mould, mouldiness; fine fungus-growths on bread, cheese, &c. [ME. *moul*, mouldiness; cp. Dan. *mul*.]
- mēəl**, *mēəld*, *w.vb.*, to form mould, to grow mouldy. [ME. *moulen*, *mowlen*; Scand.; cp. OIcel. *mygla*, to grow musty, &c.]
- mēəlder**, *w.vb.*, to moulder, crumble into dust. [OE. *molde*, dust, earth, soil.]
- mēəldi**, **mēəli**, *adj.*, mouldy, musty.
- mēəlt**, **mēət** (older form), *w.vb.*, to moul. See **mēət**.
- mēənt**, *w.vb.*, to mount, ascend. [Fr. *monter*.]
- mēənt**, contracted form of *may not*.
- mēərch**, *w.vb.*, to march, walk firmly. [prob. Fr. *marcher*.]
- mēəs**, a mouse. [OE. *mūs*, plur. *mūs*.]
- mēət**, **mēəlt**, *w.vb.*, to moul, to shed feathers like a bird. [ME. *mouten*, ON. *mūtā*, to moul.]
- mēəth**, the mouth. [OE. *mūth*.]
- mēg**, a halfpenny. [prob. a slang word.]
- mēil** (1), meal ground from oats or other grain. [OE. *melu*.]
- mēil-puək**, a meal-poke, or bag. See **puək**, **ævvər-mēil**. [Cp. ON. *mjölþoki*, meal-poke.]
- mēil** (2), **mēiəl**, a meal or repast. See **mēiəl**.
- mēis-pot**, **mēs-pot**, **mēz-pot**, a mug holding about a pint, used for liquid foods, and originally made of wood. [ME. *mazer*, a drinking-cup; OFr. *masere*, a bowl of maple-wood; cp. ON. *mösurr*, a maple-tree, spotted wood.]
- mēist**, *adj.*, mixed—older pronunciation (E.). [OE. *miscan*, to mix.]
- mēit**, meat, food. [OE. *metē*.]
- mēit-wəl**, *adj.*, meat-whole, i. e. meat-full: descriptive of one's feeling of satisfaction after a good meal. E. g. On asking an old road-mender 'What's "mēit-wəl" mean?' his wrinkled face lit up with a broad smile as he replied: 'Wāū mēstər, it's wen yō'r full up wi' ē guid mēiəl, sēm ēz yō ær ētæftər yōr Sundi dinner.'
- mēk**, **mek**, **mē**, to make. See **mæk** (1).
- mēll**, *w.vb.*, to meddle, interfere; to come between, intervene. [prob. OFr. *meller*, *mesler*, to mix, mingle: cp. ON. *milli*, between.] E. g. (1) 'Thi *mēll* ē thi ōn bizniiss (keep to thy own affairs), ēn' then nuēbdi kēn *mēll* ē thi (meddle with thee).' **mēllēnkolli**, oftener **mēllēnkolli**,

ēə, pear; ei, reign; ēu = ē + u; iē, pier; iu, few; oə, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uə, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

adj., melancholy, in the sense of disappointed, vexed, annoyed, angry [from Gk.]. E. g. (1) 'Au fil feer *mællenkolli* 'æt th' rēn 'z kumn tē-dē; au's æ 'tē ing 't pluēz on 't winter-ēj neē.' (2) 'If thæ wants sum strong musterd, mēk th' wāuf *mællenkolli* wi' summēt wol u'z mixin it.' [Th' Oud Ænd.]

melch, *adj.*, milch, milk-giving. [ME. *milche*, *melche*; OE. *melc*, milch; *melcan*, to milk.] Cp. **melsh**.

meldr, *milder*, grain taken to be ground in the mill (E.). (ON. *meldr*, meal.)

melk, older form for milk. [OE. *meolc*, milk; *melcan*, to milk.]

mellr, a miller, now found only as a surname—Mellor. [prob. Scand.; cp. ON. *malari*, a miller.]

melsh, *adj.*, soft, mild, moist (of weather); ripe (of fruit). [prob. OE. *milisc*, *milsc*, sweet, pleasant, ripe.] E. g. 'a *melsh* wāund' = a moist, mild wind; 'a *melsh* apple' = a ripe but soft apple.

melt, *p.t.* *melted*, *p.p.* *melted*, *moutn* (older form), *w.vb.*, to melt. [OE. *meltan*, to melt.]

Meltəm, the local, old pronunciation of Meltham, a village about five miles S.W. of Huddersfield. [*Melt*, (meaning is obscure) + OE. *hām*, farm, village.] Note that the old pronunciation is the correct one—not Melth-əm. See **wɔm**.

mens, **mensful**, *adj.*, neat, clean, decent, comely (E.); as a *noun*, neatness, tidiness. [prob. ON. *mennska*, decency; cp. OE. *mennisc*, human; manliness.]

ment, meaning. [See *miēn*.] E. g. An old man, after hearing a famous political speaker, remarked: 'Ah, i speiks reit inuf, bēt au keēn't wil sens th' *ment* ē wæt i sez.'

mesh, *w.vb.*, to mash, break to pieces, &c. See **mæsh** (1).

messkin, the little mass or sacrament (Roman Catholic). [ME. *messe*; OE. *mæsse*, the mass; festival (Lat.) + *kin*, dim. suff.]

E. g. 'Bi th' *messkin*(s)', 'bi th' *mess*'—forms of oaths, relics of the old Catholic days in England.

mēstər, **meistər** (older form), *master*. [ME. *maister*, OFr. *maistre* (Lat.)]

mēt, a measure; a basket, bushel (E. obsolete). [OE. *mete*, a measure.]

mēu, *p.t.*, mowed. See **mō**.

mēzi, *adj.*, mazy, dizzy. [ME. *mesen*, to confuse; OE. (*a*) *māasian*.] See **dēzi**.

mēz-pot, see **meis**pot.

mezzl, *w.vb.* See **mæzzl**.

mī (*emph.*), **mī** (1) (*unemph.*), *me*. [OE. *mē*.]

mī (2), *my*. See **māū**. Compounds of *mī* are—**miséln**, and **misén**, myself. See **séln**, **sen**.

mich, *adj.* & *adv.*, much. [OE. *micel*, great, much.]

middin, a midden, heap of manure. [OE. *midding*.]

middlin, *adj.*, moderate, middling. [OE. *midlen*, moderate.] In very common use. E. g.—two friends meet and greet—'Ær tē *middlin*?' 'Ah, just *middlin* lāuk.'

middlist, *superl.* of middle, middlemost. [OE. *midlest*(*a*).]

miēl, a meal, a repast at a regular time. [OE. *mǣl*, time; a meal.]

miēn, *p.t.* *ment*, *w.vb.*, to mean, have in mind, intend. [OE. *mænan*.]

mij, a midge, gnat. [OE. *mycg*.]

Mijlē, Midgley, a frequent local surname. [prob. from OE. *mycg*, a gnat + *ley*, meadow. Hence a meadow where gnats abound, as being marshy or watery.]

milk-ēs, **milk-eēs**, a milk-house.

miln, a mill of any kind. [ME. *miln*, OE. *mylen*. (Lat.)]

milnēr, one who 'mills' cloth, i. e. puts it into stocks to thicken it.

milt, the spleen of animals. [OE. *milte*.]

mimō, a mimic action of the hands or face, a grimace, mimicry; an affected 'air' or manner; dumb show. [Connected with Fr. *mime*, a farce; an actor, performer.] E. g.

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ē, her; i, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

- (1) 'Joss ez nout ev e wɔrkɛ; i'z tɛ monni *mimōs* fɛr māu fænsi.'
 (2) Wen yar Sar(ah) Ann gets ɛr Sundi tluɛz (clothes) on, u duz shɛu sum *mimōs*.' (3) 'Duɛn't stænd *mimō-in* thiɛr, get on wi yɛr wārɔk.'
min, *w.vb.*, to remind, jog the memory. [OE. *myndgian*, *myñian*, to remember; remind; cp. ON. *minna*.] E. g. 'Min mi on tɛ kōl ɛt yār John's tɛ nīt.'
mind, older form of **māund**, the mind. [OE. *gemynd*, memory.] Cp. **find**, **blind**.
minsh, *w.vb.*, to mince, cut up into small bits. [prob. OE. *minsian*, to lessen, destroy; or OFr. *mincier*, to mince.]
minsh-pāu, mince-pie.
mischif-nit, mischief-night, April 30, when formerly youths, and even men, under cover of the dark enjoyed themselves doing mischief to people's doors, gates, windows, chimneys, &c.
mis-gin, *p.part.*, misgiven, doubtful, distrustful. [OE. *mis*, wrong + *p.p. giefen*, given.]
mis-lāuk, *w.vb.*, to distrust, doubt strongly; dislike. [OE. *mislician*, to displease.]
mis-māund, *w.vb.*, to forget, neglect. [OE. *mis* + dial. *māund*, to remember.] E. g. 'Au just *mis-māund* wæt i sed, bɛt it wɛr fɛɛr grænd.'
mis-mō, *w.vb.*, to dismay, discourage. [OFr. *desmayer*, to discourage, the Eng. prefix *mis-* having displaced the Fr. *des-*.] E. g. 'Au felt fɛɛr *mis-mēd* ɛt th' sīt ɛ ōl thæt wārɔk ɛfuɛr mi.'
misti, or **māusti** (as sometimes pronounced in later form), *adj.*, misty, foggy. [OE. *mistig*.]
misti, a mistal, cow-house. [ON. *mjalta-sel*, milking-shed (W.W.D.).]
mīt (1), might, strength. See **māut** (1).
mīt (2), *p.t. met*, *w.vb.*, to meet, encounter. [OE. *mētan*.]
miul (1), a mule; also common name for a donkey. [Fr. *mule*. (Lat.)]
miul (2), a spinning-mule, a machine

- called a 'mule' because a 'combination of the drawing-rollers of Arkwright with the spinning-jenny of Hargreaves'.
mixin, a midden, manure-heap (obsolete almost). [OE. *mixen*, from *mix* or *meox*, dirt, filth.]
mizzle, *w.vb.*, to drizzle, to rain in fine drops. [ME. *miselen*.]
mō, *p.t. meu*, *miu*, *p.p. mōn*, *str.vb.*, to mow. [OE. *māwan*.]
mob, a cover; a mob-cap. [prob. Du. *mop-muts*, night-cap.]
mobz, plur. of **mob**, covers or blinkers for a horse's head.
moern, morn, morrow; usual word for morning. [ME. *morwen*, *morn*; OE. *morgen*.]
moernin, morning. [ME. *morwening*.] 'Tɛ-moern i' i' moernin' = to-morrow morning. 'Tɛ-moern ɛt nīt' = to-morrow night.
mog, **mug**, *w.vb.*, to plod on, to go on steadily; to depart. [Origin uncertain.]
moich, **meich**, *w.vb.*, to challenge to measure, to measure. [Origin uncertain; perh. OE. *mōtan*, to cite, summon, or *mōtian*, to assemble; discuss, dispute; and cp. OE. *metan*, to measure.] E. g. in a game at marbles, where the distance of two marbles from a mot or mark is disputed, one boy will challenge the other to measure it by saying: 'Au'st *moich* thi!'
moil, **muil**, *w.vb.*, to toil, drudge; formerly to muddle, mix. See **muil**. [ME. *moillen*, to wet, moisten; OFr. *moiller*, later *mouiller*, to soften, moisten. The development of meanings has been —to soften, moisten, dirty, soil oneself, drudge (Skt.).] E. g. (1) 'Au'v bin *moilin* (or *muilin*) ōl t' dē, wol au'm fɛɛr dun up.'
moit, a mote, spot; a bit of anything. [OE. *mot*, a spot.] See **mot**.
moither, *w.vb.*, to bother about something, to trouble; confuse, perplex. [Origin obscure. (N.E.D.) Is it connected with ME. *motteren*, to murmur, mutter, &c. ?]

eɛ, pear; ei, reign; ɛu = ɛ + u; iɛ, pier; iu, few; oɛ, boar;
 oi, boil; ou = o + u; uɛ, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for el.

mök, **muək**, a cheese-grub, maggot. [ME. *mauk*; ON. *māthkr.* (W.W.D.)]

mōki, **muəki**, *adj.*, grubby, maggoty.

mōl, a mall or mallet, a large wooden hammer. [ME. *malle*; OFr. *mal*, *mail*.]

mōl, *w.vb.*, to maul about, beat severely, lit. to strike with a mall. E. g. John Henry, on meeting a 'mate' with a black eye, queries:— 'Æz tē bīn feitin, Jollēm (John William)?' 'Ah, wi' Tom Henery, bēt au *mōld im* ēbeēt ē bit, ęn ōl.'

Moll, **Molli**, a familiar name for Mary. See **Mæl**.

mōn, **mun**, **męn**, man; but used for both sexes. [OE. *monn*, *mann*.] E. g. (1) 'Neę *mōn* (or *mun*), ęer (get) ęēt ęt th' ęēt (way) wi' thi.' (2) 'Neę Polly, speik tē' im, *męn*!'

mōnder, *w.vb.*, to wander vaguely about; to maunder or ramble in one's talk. [prob. Fr. *méandre*, a winding way, maze. (Lat.-Gk.)] E. g. 'Th'oud mæn'z ōlis *mōnderin* ēbeēt th' eęs; ęn' i tōks *mōnderin* ęz wil.'

mōnger, a dealer in iron or fish, &c. [OE. *mangere*, a merchant.]

monni, *adj.*, many. [OE. *monig*.]

mōnj, the mange, scab or itch in dogs. [ME. *maniewe*; OFr. *manjue*, the mange.]

mōnji, *adj.*, mangy, itching; also, locally—slothful, idle. E. g. 'Thæ'r ę reit *mōnji* felli; thæ'll du nout nāut (only) křonk ęfuęer t' fāur.'

mōnjęr, a manger, feeding-trough. [ME. *maungeur*, OFr. *mangeure*.]

mōnk, *w.vb.*, to mount, to climb up a wall, spout, &c. [prob. a slang word = to monkey, i. e. to climb like a monkey.] E. g. 'Let's *mōnk* t' wōl, ęn' gu in ęt th' bæk.'

mōns, a mess, heap; blunder, fix; a person who is a failure, or one in a very dirty condition. E. g. (1) 'Ther 'z ę regler *mōns* ę rubbish in t' rūm thięr.' (2) 'Au'v gettn intę ę reit *mōns* this tām.' (3) 'Well, thæ duz lūk ę *mōns* neę.' [prob.

connected with OFr. *moncel*, heap, pile (Fr. *monceau*).]

mop, see **mæp**.

moppil, **mæppil**, *w.vb.*, to confuse in mind, muddle, to muffle the understanding as it were. [prob. the same as *moble*, to cover, wrap up or muffle the head; from Dutch *mop-muts*, a head-cap. (Skt.) See *mob*.] E. g. 'Old thi din, thæ feęr *moppilz* (*mæppilz*) mi, wi' thi tlæk (clack).'

moskęr, *w.vb.*, to crumble, decay; burn slowly, smoulder. [Origin obscure (N.E.D.).]

moss, peat; peat-moor, as Harden Moss, Holme Moss, &c. [ME. *moss*, from OE. *mos*, *meos*, a swamp, moss, or ON. *mosi*, moss.]

Mozli, Mossley, a place-name, and Mosley, a frequent surname. [prob. *moss* + *ley*, meadow.]

mot, **motti**, a spot, a mark to aim at in pitching-games. Cp. *moit*. [Fr. *motte*, a clod, lump, mark at quoits. (W.W.D.)]

motti, **mottil**, *w.vb.*, to make spotted, speckle. [prob. OE. *mot*, a spot + *le*, frequentative suffix.] E. g. *mottild-suęp*, an old-fashioned soap full of blue spots.

moudwārp, **moudiwārp**, **mouldwārp**, a moldwarp or mole. [ME. *mōldewarþ*; ON. *moldvarþa*, a mole.]

mould, **moud**, **muild**, a model, shape, form. [ME. *mōlde*; OFr. *modle*, later *molle*, model. (Lat.)]

mout, *old p.t.*, might. See **mud**.

moutn, *part adj.*, molten, melted. See **melt**.

mū (1), a mow, pile, heap of hay or corn. [OE. *mūga*, a heap, stack; or ON. *mūgr*.]

mū (2), *w.vb.*, to moo like a cow [an imitative word.]

mū-keę, a child's name for a cow.

mū (3), *w.vb.*, to mew, crowd, cram together in small space; lit. to put into a cage. [ME. *mewe*; OFr. *mue*, a cage for moulting hawks.] E. g. 'Wi węř feęr *mūd* up i' t' reęm wol wi kudn't itch (move).'

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ę, her; i, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

mūch, meech, māuch, w.vb., to mooch, or miche, move stealthily, lurk. [ME. *muchen*, to pilfer; OFr. *muchier*, *muicier*, to hide, skulk (N.E.D.).]

mūcher, māucher, one who sneaks about; a frequenter of ale-houses, fairs, &c., to get food and drink for nothing.

mud, mout, p.t., might; **mudn't**, might not. See *mē* (2). E. g. First boy:—'Au ævn't tē gu i' lēkin tē-nit, thæ nōz.' Second boy:—'Thæ *mud* if thæ wod. Kum on wi' thi.'

muək, a small grub in cheese. See *mök*.

muən, w.vb., to moan, groan, lament. [ME. *mone*, a hurt, sore, moan; prob. OE. **mān*, and OE. *mānan*, to lament.]

muən't, shorter form of *munnet*, must not. See *mun* (2).

muəp, w.vb., to mope, sulk, look gloomy. [prob. connected with Du. *moppen*, to pout, sulk.]

muə (1), *comp. adj. & adv.*, more in number; more, larger. [OE. *māra*, greater; *mā*, more in number.]

muə (2), a moor, heath, moorland. [OE. *mōr* or ON. *mōr*.]

muə-grāūm, moor-grime, drizzling rain, or thick mist.

Muərgətroyd, Murgatroyd, a family name meaning a clearing near or on the *mürgēl*, i. e. the gate or road to the moor. See *gēt, royd*.

muərn, w.vb., to mourn, grieve. [OE. *murnan*.]

muəst, superl. adj., most. [ME. *most*; OE. *māest*.]

muətə, a motor, a motor-car.

Muəzəz, Moses.

muff, a slight sound. [prob. an imitative word.]

muff, w.vb., to make a slight noise. E. g. (1) 'Æz tē yerd out? (anything).' 'Nou, au'v niə (never) yerd ē *muff*.' (2) 'Old thi din, krāu-bæb; if thæ ēz mich ēz *muffs* ēgiən, au'll brē thi.'

mug, w.vb., to plod on steadily. See *mog*.

muid, mood, temper, mind, feeling. [OE. *mōd*, mind, courage, pride.]

muil (1), **muild** (1), *w.vb.*, to moisten, soften; to mix, confuse; to toil, drudge. See *moil*. [ME. *moillen*, to wet, moisten; OFr. *moiller*, *muiller*, to moisten, soften.] E. g. 'Æ'n ye bēkt yet?' 'Nou, au ævn't bigun; au'v tē *muil* t' fleər yet.' (2) 'Au'v gettn reit *muild* up wi' sē moni things tē dū ol ēt wōns.'

muil (2), **muild** (2), mould, mood, frame of mind. [ME. *molde*; OFr. *mole*, *molle*, a mould, pattern.] See *mould*. E. g. 'Au'm nuən i' t' *muild* fər wōrkin tē nit; au'm bēn tē t' Bull fər ē jill ēr tū.' 'Thæ'll nuən kum wōm drunk *ēgiən* wi' tē, Billi?' 'Oh, au'll sī.'

muild, w.vb., to mould, form, shape. E. g. 'Th' duəf's tēn sum *muildin* (or *muilin*, i. e. kneading) tē dē, au'm suə wēkli (feeble).'

muin, the moon. [OE. *mōna*.]

muit, w.vb., to moot, mention; to raise a point for discussion. [OE. *mōtian*, to converse; address a meeting; OE. *mōt*, meeting.] E. g. 'If thæ duzn't think th' reul (rule) 'z feər, thæ mēn *muit* it ēt th' next mitin.'

muk, dirt, filth, dung. [ME. *muck*; ON. *myki*, dung.]

mukki, adj., dirty, filthy.

mull (1), earth, soil (E.). [prob. OE. *molde*, earth, ground; or OE. *myl*, dust.]

mull (2), a muddle, mess caused by blundering. [ME. *mol*, dust; OE. *myl*; cp. Du. *mull*, dust, ashes; and ON. *molna*, to crumble.] E. g. 'Well, thæ æz mēd ē *mull* e' t' job, ēn' nuə mistæk.'

mullək, a heap of rubbish; a mull, mess, muddle. [ME. *mullok*, refuse, &c.; from *mull* (2) + *ock*, dimin. suffix.] E. g. 'Wen wi went intē th' eəs wi fæn ivvəri thing in ē reglēr *mullək*.'

muls, mulsh, rotten, soft vegetable matter or other rubbish. [ON. *mylsna*, rubbish.]

ē, pear; ei, reign; ēu = ē + u; iē, pier; iu, few; oē, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uē, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

muls, mulsh, mulshen, *w.vb.*, to break up, soften. [Scand.; but cp. OE. *molsnian*, to break in pieces, corrupt. Prob. akin to *melsh*, soft, moist.]

mun, *w.vb.*, to go 'mumming' in masks to people's houses. [Ofr. *mommer*.]

mummer, one who goes mumming, a masker. [Ofr. *mommeur*.] The *mummers*, on entering a house, would sometimes set to work (or to pretend) to clean up the hearth, dust chairs, sweep the floor, &c., droning with closed lips the while. Sometimes they would perform little 'plays' in dumb show. They were usually boys and youths.

mummil, *w.vb.*, to mumble, speak indistinctly. [ME. *momelen*, from *mun*, above.]

mun (1), *mɒn*, *mɛn*, man. See *mɒn*.

mun (2), *defect. vb.*, must. [ON. *munu*, must.]

munnet, *muɒn't*, must not.

Munde, Mundi, Monday. [OE. *Monan-dæg*, moon's day.]

mungo, old woollen material and rags, opened out by a machine called a 'garnet'; used for making cheaper cloth.

[Of uncertain origin. 'The story (obviously a figment) commonly told to account for the word is that when the first sample of the article was made the foreman said "It won't go", to which the master replied, "But it *mun* go" (i.e. it must go).' See N.E.D. for further comments.]

munth, a month. [OE. *mōnath*, from *mōna*, moon.]

mush, *adj.*, soft, pulpy; as a *noun*, a soft, pulpy condition. [prob. another form of *mulsh*, which see.]

muss, mussi, a child's variant of 'mouth'. [OE. *mūth*, mouth.]

muther, a mother. [OE. *mōdor*.]

mutti-kōf, a child's name for a bleating calf; hence also a crying child — a 'krāū-bæb'. [Origin of *mutti* uncertain; prob. *mutter*, from ME.

moteren, muttren, to murmur, speak under the breath.]

mux, *w.vb.*, to make a mess of, mess up, cover with dirt. [OE. *meox, mix*, filth, dirt.] E.g. 'Au'm *ōl muxt up wi' griēs en' dust thrē (from) mi wārē.*' See *mixin*.

muzzil, the snout of an animal; hence mouth of a gun; any cover placed over the mouth. [ME. *mosel*, Ofr. *musel*.]

N, n

Næ, nɛ, short for *neē, adv.*, now. [OE. *nū*.] E.g. 'Nē (or *næ*) læd, eē ær tē?'

næb, a nab, the steep end of a hill-ridge. [ON. *nabbi*, hill-top; cp. OE. *cnæp*, hill-top, head.] A frequent suffix in local place-names, as West Nab, Butter Nab, &c.

næbz, *pl.*, neighbours; a friend standing near. [OE. *nēah-gebūr*, nigh-dweller, neighbour.] E.g. 'Æs' mi *næbz* thiē (Ask my friend, there), wæt ī thinks *ēbeet* it.'

næf, næth, the nave or middle of a wheel. [OE. *nafu*.]

næfl, *w.vb.*, to trifle, to be busy about nothing (E.). [prob. a variant of *nækl*, which see.]

næfflɔr, a person busy about trifles; a finical person.

næg, *w.vb.*, to worry with talk, irritate. [Scand.; cp. Norw. *nagga*, to nibble, peck; Olcel. *gnaga*, and OE. *gnagan*, to gnaw.]

nægg1, *w.vb.*, to quarrel.

næk (1), *knack*, a moment, a 'nick-nack' or 'tick-tack', a knack of a clock. [prob. imitative word. ME. *knak*, a knock.]

nækkɔrz, *knackers*, a pair of 'musical bones' placed between the fingers to make a knocking sound; formerly boys' common playthings.

næk (2), a *knack*, trick; dexterity; a clever method of doing things. [Origin uncertain; cp. ON. *knakkr*, a trick, trifle.]

nækk1, *w.vb.*, to trifle about; to do

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ē, her; i, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

odd jobs of skill ; to mend trifling things.

nækkler, one who is fond of, and has a knack at, mending things.

næng, *w.vb.*, to vex, be troublesome ; to be painful. [From OE. *ange*, trouble, pain, with initial *n* accruing from adj. *an* in the phrase 'an ange', which became 'a nange'.]

næng-nēl, a nang-nail, ang-nail or ag-nail : a corn on the foot near a toe-nail. [OE. *an ange* + *nægel*, nail.]

næntl, **nontl**, *w.vb.*, to move about with mincing step. See **nontl**.

næp, the nap or 'raised' surface of cloth. [ME. *noppe*, nap. Prob. introduced by Dutch cloth-workers ; MDu. *noppe*, hair of wool-cloth.]

næsti, *adj. & vb.*, nasty, in sense of dirty, filthy, 'mucky'. E.g. Mother to dirty child : — 'Thæ'z *næstid* thi fēs eęięn, eęn' au'v *nobbęt* just wesht thi !' [Scand. ; cp. Swed. *snuskig*, nasty, Swed. dial. *naskug*, dirty, &c.]

næth ; see **næf**.

nættęr (1), *w.vb.*, to worry with talk, to grumble much ; also to nibble—like mice at paper, &c. [prob. Scand. ; cp. ON. *gnadda*, *knetta*, to grumble ; but cp. also OE. *cneatian*, to dispute, argue, talk.] E.g. (1) 'T'wäuf *nættęrs* æt mi elbou ðl t' dē wi' eę tung, wol au get mæd, eęn' then ther'z eę rou.' (2) 'Au fæn (found) ðl t' pępęr i' t' drøęr *nættęrd* i' bits wi' t' mäs.'

nættęr (2), *w.vb.*, to rattle ; clatter—of the teeth. [Scand. ; cp. ON. *gnōtra*, to rattle, shake.] E.g. 'Au wę suę koud (cold), wol mi tith feęr *nættęrd* i' mi yed.'

nættl, *adj.*, neat, tidily dressed, spruce. [prob. from Fr. *net*, *nette*, neat, tidy.]

nār, *compar. adj.*, nearer. [ME. *nerre*, OE. *nēahra*, compar. of *nēah* or *nēh*, nigh. Note that mod. Eng. *near* is really a comparative, though now used as a positive.] E.g. 'This ruęd'z *nār* neę thæt.'

nār-ist, nearest. [An example of a

superlative ending added to a comparative word.] See **neist**, **nei**.

nārķ, *w.vb.*, to annoy, irritate, ruffle. [Scand. ; cp. ON. *gnarr*, togrumble, growl ; Dan. *knark*, an old crabby person.] E.g. 'Au felt eę bit *nārķt* wi wæt i sed tu mi.'

nārķi, *adj.*, irritable, cross-tempered. E.g. 'Thæ'r værri *nārķi* tę dē ; wæt's up wi' thi ?'

nārŗ, nerve, courage ; impudence. [Fr. *nerf*, a nerve.]

näubęt, contracted to **nobbęt**, **näut**, *adv. & conj.*, nothing but, not but, only, except. [Contracted from *naught but*, from OE. *nā* + *hwit* + *būtan* = no whit but, nothing but, &c.] E.g. A hillside man, owing £5 to a shopkeeper, goes down and pays him £1, with the remark :— 'Au'v *näubęt* foęr muęr tę pē, neę.' Shopman, sarcastically :—' "*Näubęt*," *nobbęt*, eh ? Yę mięn yę'n *näut* pęd one !'

näuf, a knife. [OE. *cnif*.]

nāun, **nain** (later form), *num. adj.*, nine. **Näuntin**, **naintin**, nineteen. **Näunti**, **nainti**, ninety. [OE. *nigon*, *nigontiene*, *nigontig*.]

nāus, *adj.*, nice ; pretty ; good, well-behaved ; kind. [ME. *nice* ; OFr. *nice*, simple.] E.g. (1) 'Yoęr Mary Elizabeth's eę *nāus* læss ; u nōz eę tę bi-ēv (behave) eęsén.' (2) 'Neę bi *nāus* wi' mi, oud læss ; au'm suęri if au mēd thi mællęnkolli (vexed) wi' wæt au sed.'

näut, *adv.*, only, except. See **näubęt**.

nē, *adv.*, nay, no. [ON. *nei*, nay.] Negative of *aye*, yes ; see **āh**.

ne-word, a nay-word, a message of refusal or of withdrawal from an engagement of any kind. See **bæk-word**.

neb, a bird's bill or beak ; the peak of a cap. [OE. *nebb*, beak.]

nēd, *p.t.*, kneaded. See **neid**.

neę, **nę**, **næ**, *adv.*, now, at present. [OE. *nū*, now.]

neęr, an hour, contracted from 'eę eęr'. Cp. **nont**, **nunkle**, **næng**, &c.

eę, pear ; ei, reign ; eęu, = eę + u ; ię, pier ; iu, few ; oę, boar ; oi, boil ; ou = o + u ; ue, poor ; ui, ruin ; also dl for gl ; tl for cl.

neffi, **nevvī**, nephew. [OE. *nefa*, *genefa*, a nephew.]
nēg, *w.vb.*, to gnaw; ache dully but long. [OE. *gnagan*, to gnaw.]
nei, **nī**, *adj.*, nigh, close to. [OE. *nēh*, *nēah*, nigh.]
neiḡ, **nī-ḡ**, nigher. [OE. *nēhra*, *nēarra*, comp. of *nēh*.]
neist, **nī-ist**, nighest, next. [OE. *nēhst*, superl. of *nēh*.]
neid, *p.t.*, **nēd**, **neidēd**, *p.p.*, **noddn**, **neidēd**, *str.vb.*, to knead dough. [OE. *cnedan*, to knead.] E. g. 'Æz tēḡ noddn yet?' 'Eah, au *nēd* this fornuin.'
neid-kit, **nē-kit**, a small trough or tub (= *kit*), in which to mix oatmeal for oat-bread, and from which the resulting thin dough was ladled on to the **bæk-breid** (which see).
neil, **niel**, **nīl** (later form), *p.t.* **nelt**, *w.vb.*, to kneel. [ME. *cnœliēn*, *knēlen*; OE. *cnœwlian*.]
neist, see **nei**.
neiv, the fist. [ON. *hnefi*, fist.]
nēkt, *adj.*, naked, bared to the skin. [OE. *nacod*, bare.]
nengkit, an old name for a small oatmeal tub, a 'neidkit'. [prob. from OE. *enge*, narrow, small. The initial *n* is adhesive from *an* in the phrase *an enge kit*, i. e. a *neng-kit*.]
nent, *adv.* & *prep.*, short for **anent**. See **ḡnent**.
neḡ, *conj.*, nor; than. [ME. *nor*, short for *nothor*; OE. *nāwther*, from *nā* + *hwæther*, neither.]
Note that neḡ is invariably used for than in this dialect. E. g. 'Au'd rēthḡ æv this neḡ thæt.'
nesh, *adj.*, tender, soft; easily catching cold. [OE. *hnesce*, soft.]
nessi, a necessary out-house, a privy. [OFr. *necessaire*, needful.]
nēvil, navel. [OE. *nafela*. See **næf**.]
neṡ, **niu**, *adj.*, new. [OE. *neowe*, *niwe*.]
niddl, *w.vb.*, to walk mincingly, wagging the body. [prob. a variant of **noddle**, which see.]

niḡ (1), a kidney. [ON. *nýra*, kidneys.]
niḡ (2), *adj.*, near; close-fisted, greedy. [OE. compar. *nēhra*.]
niḡ (3), *adv.*, contracted form of **never**. [OE. *næḡfre*.]
niḡ (4). See **neiḡ**.
niḡs, **nīs**, a niece. [OFr. *niece*.]
niḡt, *adj.*, neat, tidy; pure. [Fr. *net*, *nette*.]
niḡz, **nīz**, *w.vb.*, to breathe asthmatically, wheeze (E.); also to sneeze. [ME. *nesen*; Scand.; cp. ON. *hnjösa*, Swe. *nysa*; and OE. *fnōsan*, to sneeze.]
niff, *w.vb.*, to steal anything slyly (E.). [prob. Scand.; cp. ON. *hnuþla*, to pilfer.]
nifti, *adj.*, quick, alert, sharp. [Of uncertain origin (N.E.D.).]
nik, a small notch; a slit, crack; a narrow passage, as in *Wappy Nick*, now Market Walk, in Huddersfield. [A modified form of ME. *nokke*, an indentation.] See **wæppi** also.
nip, *w.vb.*, to pinch, squeeze; to pick up, lift up; to lift up the feet, hence to walk quietly, to go stealthily. [ME. *knippen*, *nippen*; Scand.; cp. ON. *hneþpa*; Swed. *knipa*, to nip.] E. g. (1) '*Nip* intḡ th'ḡes beḡt noiz, ḡn' lūk if i'z in.' (2) 'Them childḡr *nips* ḡbeḡt, ḡz wik (lively) ḡz ræbbits.' (3) '*Nip* thæt pin up off ḡ' t' fluḡr.'
nipper, a miser; a thief; one who goes stealthily or quickly, hence an active child.
nip-kōrn, one who is so greedy as to nip a *currant* in two in order to save half.
nīt, night. [OE. *niht*.] **Nīt-lit**, a night-light. **Nīt-tāum**, night-time.
nit (1), the egg of a louse. [OE. *hnitu*.]
nit (2), *w.vb.*, to knit. [OE. *cnyttan*.]
nivvḡ, contracted to **niḡ**, *adv.*, never. [OE. *næḡfre*.]
nīz, **niḡz**, *w.vb.*, to wheeze, to sneeze. See **niḡz**.
nō (1), *p.t.* **neṡ**, **niu**, *p.p.* **nōn**, *str.vb.*, to know. [OE. *cnāwan*.]
nō (2), *p.t.* **nōd**, *p.p.* **nōd**, **nōn**, *w.vb.*,

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ę, her; i, see; i, bit; o, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

to gnaw, bite. [OE. *gnagan.*] See *næg*, and *nēg*.

nob (1), a knob, lump; head. [A form of *nop*, which see.]

nob (2), one of the higher classes, lit. one of the nobility. [Short for *noble*, from Fr. *noble*, Lat. *nōbilis*, well-known.]

nobbi, *adj.*, fine-looking, smart; having a higher social position. E. g. 'Au felt suē *nobbi* i' mi niu Sundi tluēz, et wen au gēt tē t' chæppil au went en' sæt reit imæng t' *nobz*—i' t' frunt piuz thæ nōz.'

nobbet, *nāūt*, *adv.* & *conj.*, only, except. [Later forms of *nāūbet*, which see.]

nobbl, *w.vb.*, to take hold of, seize; to strike on the head, to seize by the head. See *nob* (1), *nop*.

noch, a notch, nick, incision, score; at 'bad and ball,' the old name for a run, which was *scored* or cut on a stick. [ME. *ochen*, to cut; OFr. *oche*, a nick, the cut on a tally-stick.]

nod, *w.vb.*, to nod the head, shake; to doze or fall asleep in a chair. [ME. *nodden*.]

noddl (1), *w.vb.*, to nod the head frequently; to shake, waggle.

noddl (2), the head—lit. a little head or lump. [ME. *nodel*.]

noddi, a simpleton, fool, noodle; prob. = one who nods, is drowsy or dull.

noggin, originally a wooden cup. A measure of alcoholic spirits equal to half a local gill, or a quarter-pint. [Scand. origin—the Irish *noigín*, Gael. *noigean*, noggin, being from the English word (Skt.)¹.]

noilz, *noils*—the short fibres of wool removed by the combing machine. [Origin uncertain.]

noint, *w.vb.*, to beat, thrash. ['*Noint* for *anoint* is a corruption of fifteenth century' (Skt. in E.). ME. *anoint*, OFr. *enoindre*, to smear.]

nointer, a mischievous fellow; one who 'beats' or surpasses all in mischief.

noit, *nuit*, a fix, difficulty, pass, awkward position or state; occupation. [OE. *notu*, use, employment, usage.] E. g. (1) 'Things ez gettn tē ē *noit* wen thēr'z nuē wārk for ez tē dū.' (2) An older use of the word was: 'Au 'm et ē *noit* au duēn't lāuk', meaning task, job.

noj, *nuj*, *w.vb.*, to nudge, push slightly, jog. [variant of *nudge*, prob. Scand.; cp. Norw. *nugga*, to rub, push.]

nok, *w.vb.*, to knock, rap, strike. [ME. *knocken*, OE. *cnucian*, *cnocian*, to knock; cp. ON. *knoka*.]

nokkl, a knuckle, a lump. [ME. *knokil*, knuckle; cp. Du. *knokkel*.]

nomini, a nominy, a string of names; hence a long rambling tale, a rigmorale. [prob. through Fr. from Lat. *nominare*, to name.]

Nonsi, Nancy, a feminine name—another form of *Ann*.

Miss Nonsi or **Nænsi**, any affected, vain young woman showily dressed and of mincing manner. [Either from some well-known girl of that name and character, or a corruption of 'Miss *Nonsich*', or *Nonesuch*.]

nont, aunt; contracted from *an aunt*. Cp. *nunkle*, *næng*, *nengkit*, *noch*, &c. [ME. *aunte*, OFr. *ante*, Lat. *amita*, a father's sister.] See *ænt*.

nontl, *næntl*, *w.vb.*, to 'mince' in walking, walk with a jerking gait; to dance attendance from one person to another. [Origin uncertain, but prob. imitative, and connected with *dondle*, which see.]

nōp, **noup**, **nupp**, *w.vb.*, to hit, strike—especially on the head. [ME. *noipen*.] E. g. I remember, as a boy, another boy going home to his father from Sunday morning service in church with the complaint that 'Oud Juē' (the verger) had '*nōpt*' him on the head with his '*nōping* stick' and drawn blood; whereupon the stern parent replied: 'E'n' au'll buēth *nōp* thi en' peil thi, next tām

eg, pear; ei, reign; eu = e + u; ie, pier; iu, few; oe, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; ue, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

thæ kumz wɔm wi' thi piutlin tale.
Thæ shɛd bi-ɛv (behave) thisen.
nōp, nuɛp, a knock, blow. [ME. *nolpe*.]
nōpīnz, noupinz, nuɛpinz, secret takings or plunderings, private acquisitions of goods or money by employés as tips or *otherwise*. E. g. 'i izn't rich thrɛ t' wɛj i' z æddld; it's t' nōpīnz i' z kollɛrd.'
nōpīt, nuɛpīt, nuppīt (later form), a simpleton, noodle, numskull,—a 'dazed-wit'. [prob. *nōpīt*, knocked + OE. *wit*, understanding.]
nop, a knob, a bud; lump; the head. [ME. *cnop*, a knob; cp. OE. *cnæp*, a hill-top, head.]
norr, a knurr, a hard knot in wood; hence a hard wooden ball, as used in the game of 'knurr and spell'. [ME. *knor*; cp. ODu. *knorre*, Icel. *knötr*, a ball.] See spell.
nōther (th = dh), *conj.*, neither. [OE. *nāther*, *nauther*, from *nā-hwæther*, neither.]
nou, nuɛ (older form), *neg. adv.*, no, neg. of yes. [OE. *nā*, never, no; from *ne*, not, + *ā*, ever.]
nouɛ, nuɛwiɛr, *adv.*, nowhere. [OE. *nā*, no + *hwær*, where.]
noul (1), a knoll, hillock, hill-top; hence the head. [OE. *cnol*, knoll, summit.]
noul, *v. vb.*, to strike on the head.
noul (2), *v. vb.*, to knoll or toll a bell, to knell. [ME. *cnollen*, to knock; cp. OE. *cnyllan*, to knock loudly.]
nout, nothing, nought; a cipher. [ME. *naught*; OE. *nā + wiht* > *nāht*, not anything.] See out (1).
nozzl, nose; anything standing out like a nose. [OE. *nosu + le*, dim. suff.]
nuɛ, *neg. adj. & adv.*, no; short for *none*. See nuɛn, nou.
nuɛbdi, nubdi, nobody. [*no* + OE. *bodig*, body.]
nuɛhl, *adj. & noun*, noble. [Fr. *noble*, well-known.] See nob (2).
nuɛn, *pron. & adj.*, none, no; not (*adv.*). [OE. *nān* = *ne*, not + *ān*, one.] E. g. 'Au'm nuɛn beɛn tɛ gi yō lædz nout; nuɛn on yɛ. Au'v

nout fɛr nuɛbdi.' = I'm not going to give you boys anything; none of you. I've nothing for anybody.
nuɛt, a note; mark. [Fr. *note*.]
nuɛz, nose. [OE. *nosu*, *nasu*.]
nuɛzi, *adj.*, nosey, fond of poking the nose, or prying, into things.
nuɛzi-pāukɛr, a nosey-piker, one who slyly thrusts (pāuks) his nose into other people's business. See pāuk, pāukɛr.
Note. The forms 'nosey-parker' and 'nosey-porker', generally used, are (as I think) mistaken forms of 'nuɛzi-pāukɛr'.
nuɛz-oil, a nose-hole or nostril—the latter word never used in this dialect.
nuidl, a noodle, simpleton. [prob. means 'little noddī', which see.]
nuin, noon, mid-day. [OE. *nōn*, noon; from Lat. *nōna*, the ninth hour.]
nuinin, a nooning, i. e. a resting at mid-day; hence noon, mid-day. 'For-nuinin', 'for-nuin', both used for forenoon.
nuj, to nudge. See noj.
nūk, a nook, corner; a nook or corner between two woods. [ME. *nōk*, a corner; prob. Scand.; cp. Norw. *nōk*, nook.] E. g. of compounds are—*æss-nūk*, corner for ashes; *nūkit*, a little nook; *Wood-Nook*, Honley.
nunkit, nuɛnkit, a simpleton, a know-nothing, foolish fellow. [OE. *nān*, none, no + *cȳth*, acquaintance, knowledge.]
nunkl, an uncle. [ME. *uncle*; OFr. *uncle* (Lat.). The initial *n* is adhesive from final *n* of previous word. See nont.] E. g. 'Nunkl Sam, kæn au gu wi' ye?'
nuppīt, nōpīt (older form) nuɛpīt, a simpleton, numskull—a 'dazed-wit'. See nōpīt.
nut, a nut; hence the head, because of its resemblance, when closely cropped, to a nut; also a wayward or mischievous person, one hard to deal with. [OE. *hnutu*, a nut.] E. g. (1) 'Au'll kræk thi nut for

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ɛ, her; i, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; ɔ, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

thi, if thæ ærn't off', said punningly to a boy. (2) 'Thæ'rt ę bonni *nuz*, tę kærri on wi' t' læssęz ez thæ duz.'

nuzzl, *w.vb.*, to grub or root with the nose like a pig; also, of a child, to push the face into the mother's breast. [OE. *nosu*, nose, + *le*, dimin. suffix.]

O, o

Öbęt, contracted form of 'all but', = except. E.g. 'Au'v woęrn (spent) öł mi bræss (money) neę,—ę shillin *öbęt* ę öpni.'

öbi, **öbuk**, a hawby, or hawbuck, a simpleton, country lout (E). [E. *haw*, to hesitate + *buck* (which see).]

ooh, *w.vb.*, to hutch up, to move the body by jerks, as on a 'form'. [prob. from Fr. *hocher*, to shake, jolt.]

od (1), **oud**, *w.vb.*, to hold, keep fast. See **öld**. E.g. (1) 'Tæk *od* on it.' (2) 'Oud on ę bit; duęn't tők sę fæst, mun.'

od-fæst, see **öld-fæst**.

od (2), *adj.*, odd, not even; strange, single, separate; illegitimate. [ME. *odde*, unique; ON. *oddi*.] E.g. (1) 'John Henry węř ę *odd* chāuld, thæ siz (sees); ęn i węř ölis shęmd on it.' (2) 'Æz tę onni matches?' 'Au'v just ę *nodd* ęn left (an odd one left).' (3) One boy to another: 'Let's lęk ęt *od* ęr *eim* wi' marbles' (at 'odds or evens').

'**od** (3), a shortened, evasive form of God, used in softened oaths, as 'od rot it,' and (further shortened) 'drot it', 'dræt it'.

öf, **ęf**, *adj.*, half. [OE. *healf*.] See **öpęth**, **öpni**.

öf ęn' **ęf**, half and half, with same meaning as 'six of one and half a dozen of the other'.

öf-rokt-ęn', a half-rocked one, i.e. a half-witted fellow, one who was badly reared or cradled.

off, *adv.*, off, from—generally followed by *on* or *ę* (= of). [Emphatic form of OE. *of*.] E.g. 'Gi mi ę bit *off*

on it, will tę?' 'Nou; but au'll gi thi ę lump *off* ę this tię-kęk ęstięd (tea-cake instead).'

offl, *offal*, rubbish, waste meat. [ME. *offal*, that which falls off; cp. Du. *afval*, windfall, offal.]

offld, *adj.*, offald, low, evil in mind and habit, drunken. [Cp. Dan. *affald*, offal.]

offlement, waste, rubbish; low, lewd talk. E.g. 'Thæt felli'z reit *offld*, ęn' iz ölis tōkin *offlement* ęn' öł' (and he's always talking lewdness, too).

oil, a hole; a place, room, space, &c. E.g. 'oil' i' t' wöl' (hole in the wall), 'köl-oil' (coal-place), 'yer-oil' (ear-hole), 't' bæk *oil*' (the backroom), &c. [OE. *hol*, a hole, cavern, den.]

oj-poj, hodge-podge, or hotch-potch, a confused medley. [Fr. *hochepot*, medley.]

ökęrd, **okkęrd**, *adj. & adv.*, awkward; ungainly, clumsy; difficult. [ME. *awkward* = *auk*, contrary, wrong + *ward*; cp. OIcel. *öfugr*, contrary.] E.g. (1) 'Au kęd nivvęř węř tlogz, au ölis felt sę *ökęrd* in ęm.' (2) 'Juę'z værri *ökęrd* tę get on wi'.'

okkęř (1), *w.vb.*, to hocker, hesitate, stammer. [ON. *hoka*, to hesitate.] E.g. 'Wen au'æxt im fęř t' triuth i *okkęrd* ę bit ęfuęř i spēk it ęęt.'

okkęř (2), ochre, a fine yellow clay occurring in some of the local valleys. [Fr. *ocre* (Lat. Grk.).]

okker-dāuk, ochre-dyke, a stream stained with yellow clay. See **dāuk**.

okshęn, an auction; hence any untidy room. [Lat.] E.g. 'Shu'z nout but ę slut; ęř eęs ęz ę feęř *okshęn*.'

öl (1), an awl, a piercing tool. [OE. *æl*, *äl*.]

öl (2), a hall. [OE. *heall*, a shelter, hall; but cp. ON. *hall*, *höll*.]

Öl-beęř, Hall Bower, an old hamlet below Castle Hill; probably the site of an ancient *bower* or dwelling connected with the older, Saxon or Danish, Castle, at a time when

eę, pear; ei, reign; ęu = ę + u; ię, pier; iu, few; oę, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for ol.

woods stretched round most of the base of the hill. [OE. *heall* + *būr*, a dwelling, cottage, pavilion, &c.]

ōl (3), *adj.*, all, every. [OE. *eal*, all.]

ōlis, *adv.*, always. [ME. *alles weis*, in every way; OE. *alne weg*, every way.] *Ēn' ōl* (and all) = also.

ōld, *p.t. eld*, *ōlded*, *p.p. ōldn*, *str.vb.*, to hold, keep. [OE. *healdan*, to hold.] See *od* (1), *oud*.

ōld-fæst, *od-fæst*, a hold-fast, an iron staple with an elbow; *as an adj.*, firm, sure. E. g. 'Au'm *værrī odfæst* on it' (E.).

olli, an 'alley' in the game of marbles—the 'white alley' made of alabaster stone, a kind of white marble, the 'glass alley' made of glass. [A short form of *alabaster*, OFr. *alabastrē*. (Lat.)]

olliblæstær, the old local name of alabaster.

ollin, holly. [OE. *holen*.] The older word is still in use, and occurs also in *Hollin Hall*, Meltham, and *Hollin(g)worth*, both a place- and sur-name.

Ōmbri, Ēmbri (sometimes), the local pronunciation of Almondbury, an old hill-village now in the borough of Huddersfield.

Domesday Book names it *Almanaberie*, which Professor Moorman in his 'Place-names of the West Riding' has given strong evidence to show is from OE. *Alemanabyrig* (prob. ME. *Almann*) = the fortified town of the Alemanni, a S. German tribe, numbers of whom were probably transferred to Britain after having been conquered by the Roman Emperor Probus in A. D. 277, and later were in part settled by the Romans on the hill at 'Almanaberie'. See also *Uthersfild*.

ommæst, *adv.*, almost. [OE. *eal-mæst*.]

ōmz (1), alms, charity. [ME. *almesse*, *almes*; OE. *ælmesse*. (Lat.-Gk.)].

ōmz-eęzez, alms-houses.

ōmz (2), haulms, stalks of corn. [OE. *healm*, a stalk; but cp. ON. *hālmr*.]

ōmz (3). See *ōmz*.

ōn, oun, *w.vb.*, to own, possess; to

claim, recognize; acknowledge. [OE. *āgan*, to possess; *agnian*, to claim as one's own.] E. g. (1) 'Well, au nivver! au ken ārdli *ōn* (oun) thi, neę thæ 'z shēvd thi bięrd off,' (2) Gossip:—'Ēn wi sō yond Missis Smith ęt th' konsęrt, but u wodn't *ōn* sich ęz uz. Thæ siz (sees) u węr imæng t' nobz i' t' frunt sięts.'

on, *prep.*, on, upon; in, with; also frequently means *of*. [OE. *on*.] E. g. (1) 'Au'm beęt bacca : æz onni *on* yę (any of you) onni *on* yę (any upon, with you) ?' (2) 'Wæt's thæt mēd *on* (made of) ?'

Onli, Honley, a village in the Holme Valley at the bottom of Honley Moor, which latter was until a century and a half ago mostly covered with heather, shrubs, and trees. [Domesday Book gives it *Haneleia*. *Hane* may have been an owner's name, but more probably, from OE. *hunig*, honey + *lēah*, meadow.]

Onyęrd, Onyęd, the local name of a stretch of heathery moorland still left near the top of Honley Moor.

In the 'Award of the Manor of Honley', issued 1788, a copy of which an old friend has loaned me, I find this tract frequently called *Honey Head*, which supports the derivation of 'Honley' from OE. *hunig*, honey. I have heard old folks say that the heather was made much use of by bee-keepers bringing their hives of bees there in the days when the moor was common-land.

onni, ænni, *adj.*, any. [OE. *ænig*, any.]

onni-boddi, ænni-boddi, anybody. [OE. *ænig-bodig*.]

onni-więr, ænni-więr, anywhere. [OE. *ænig-hwær*.]

ōnsh, unsh, a haunch, hip. [OFr. *hanche*.]

ōnt, *w.vb.*, to haunt, to frequent. [ME. *haunter*; OFr. *hanter*.]

ont, an aunt. See *nont*, and *ænt*.

ōpęth, a ha'-porth, half-penny-worth. [A contraction of the dialect-form *ōf-pennęth*. See *ōf*, and *pennęth*.]

ōpni, a halfpenny. [Contracted from dial. *ōf-penni*.]

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; e, her; i, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

opper, a hopper, large basket, tub (not frequent). [prob. OE. *hōp*, hoop + *er*.]

oppi, **oupi**, a child's name for a horse, —a 'hobby'. [ME. and OFr. *hobin*, an ambling nag.]

oppi-dob, **oupi-dob**, another form of the above. See **dob**.

oppit, a basket of withies; a beehive: lit. a *hooped kit*. [OE. *hōp*, a hoop + *kit*, which see.]

oppl, a hopple or hobble, a fetter for horses and other animals, which causes them to *hop*. [From OE. *hoppian*, to hop + *le*, instrumental.]

oppn, *adj.*, open, unclosed. [OE. *open*.]

oppn, *w.vb.*, to open. [OE. *opnian*.]

oppnin, an opening. [OE. *opnung*.]

oppn-bænd, *adj.*, blunt, frank, 'blabbing'; then vulgar, coarse in speech. See **bænd**. The reference seems to be to an open poke, or bag, which has a string inserted around its 'mouth' to open and close it. E. g. (1) 'Thæt læss eʒ reit *oppn-bænd*, —u tellz thi ðl u nōz (she tells one all she knows).' (2) 'Yond chæp's tē *oppn-bænd* (too vulgar) fēr mī. Au lāuk ē bit ē *dēsgeft* tōk (decent talk), not iz suert.'

orchent, **orchin**, an urchin, hedgehog. [OFr. *ericon* (Lat.).]

orkl, *w.vb.*, to huckle, cower down, to squat (E.). [Connected with Du. *hurken*, to squat (Skt.).] E. g. 'Wæt ærtē *orclin* i' t' frunt ē' t' fāur for? Ær tē puerli?'

orri, *w.vb.*, to hurry, hasten; to draw along, carry. [ME. *horien*, to hurry; cp. Swed. *hurra*, to swing, whirl.]

Orst, Hirst, a frequent W. Riding surname, in other parts often spelt Hurst. [ME. *hurst*; OE. *hyrst*, a wood, thicket.]

ort, *p.t.* *ortēd*, *p.p.* *ortn*, *w.vb.*, to hurt, harm. [ME. *hurten*, to push against, injure; OFr. *hurter*, to strike against.]

orts, **orts**, remnants, leavings—especially of a meal; refuse. [ME.

ortys, prob. for an OE. **or-æt*, from OE. *or*, without + *etan*, to eat. Cp. MDu. *oor-ete*, remains of food. (N.E.D.)] E. g. 'Au ðlis sæm up ðl th' *ortys* eʒ-æfʒer ē miel fēr th' kæt eʒ' th' enz.' The word is still in use.

oss, *w.vb.*, to stir, move, hasten, set about doing; to bestir one's self, to try or offer to do. [Origin obscure. (N.E.D.)] E. g. (1) 'Neʒ læd, *oss* thisen, eʒ thæ'll bi læt tē t' skuil.' (2) 'Wen au kōld im tē iz dinner i niē *ost* tē kum.' (3) 'Thi wark's iēzi inuf; thæ duzn't *oss* mun, eʒ els thæ kēd du it.'

Note. Curiously, this word is not in use in the neighbouring district of Emley. Thus where in the Huddersfield district we say: 'It's *ossin* tē rēn', around Emley they say:—'It's *offerin* tē rēn'. Its use is rare also on the opposite side of this district, in Elland, and Halifax; but common in S. Lancashire. It is one of many examples showing the influence of local geographical conditions upon both the 'spread' of dialect and its variations.

ost, **uēst**, a hoast, a cough. [OE. *hwōsta*, a cough; cp. ON. *hōsti*.]

ost, **uēst**, *w.vb.*, to hoast, cough, clear the throat. [OE. *hwōstan*.]

ōther, **uēther** (th = dh), *conj.*, either. [ME. *either*, *aither*; OE. *ægther*, contracted from *æg-hwæther*, *ā-hwæther*, either.]

ou! **ei!** *interj.*, an exclamation to call attention. E. g. (1) 'Ou, læd! eʒ ær tē guin on?' (2) 'Ou thiē!' or 'Ei thiē!' (= Hi, there!).

ou, *w.vb.*, to owe, to be in debt, lit. to possess what belongs to another. [ME. *awen*, *owen*; OE. *āgan*, to possess; hence own.] See **out** (2).

oud (1), *adj.*, old, aged. [OE. *eald*, old.]

Oudfild, **Oufild**, Oldfield, a place-name and surname frequent locally.

Oudroid, **Ouroid**, **Ōlroid**, varying local pronunciations of the frequent surnames Oldroyd and Holroyd. [Either from OE. *eald* + *royd* or

eē, pear; ei, reign; eū = e + u; iē, pier; iu, few; oē, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uē, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for el.

- roid*, which see; or OE. *holh*, *hol*, hollow + *royd*.]
- Oud-læd**, a local name for the Devil. Also **Oud-Nik**, and **Th' Oud-æn**, which are more than local.
- oud** (2), *od*, *öld*, *vb.*, variant forms of *to hold*. See *öld*.
- ouer**, *adv.*, anywhere. [ME. *öwher*; shortened from OE. *ænig-hwær*.] See *nouer*.
- oulær**, *öler* (older form), the alder-tree (E.). [ME. *aller*; OE. *alor*.] See also *butter*.
- oult**, *out*, a *holt*, a wood; seldom used now, but found in proper names, as *Holt*, *Holt-head* ('Oult-yed'), *Outwood* (Holt-wood), *Outlane* (Holt-lane). The two latter names are locally pronounced 'Eętwud', 'Eętloin', probably owing to the prefix being mistaken for *out*, the preposition. [OE. *holt*, a wood, grove; cp. ON. *holt*.]
- Oum**, Holme, the local river-tributary of the Colne, and the village Holme, near its source. [OE. *holm*, originally a mound or hill, then a river-islet, flat land beside a river; the sea, &c. Cp. ON. *hölmr*, *hölmi*, a flat meadow, hill; island; and Dan. *holm*.]
- Note* that Holme village is on a mound, as is also the smaller Holme hamlet above Slaithwaite. Domesday Book records the former as *Holme*, which has suggested to some persons that the origin of the name is OE. *holen*, holly (see *ollin*). The former derivation, however, seems the more probable.
- Oumforth**, *Holmfirth*, situate on a narrow part of the Holme valley where the Greenfield-to-Shepley road crosses the river. [*Holm* + OE. *ford*, *forth*, a ford, passage. Thus the name means the Holme-ford or forth.]
- Note* that above *Holmfirth*, on the Greenfield road, occurs the old and well-known *Ford Inn*. *Holmes* is also a frequent W. Kiding surname.
- Oum Moss**, the wild, high moorland above Holme, from which the river Holme has its sources. See *moss*.

- Oum Stāū**, **Oum Stī** (older form), Holme Stye, the steep rocky face of the Moss at the head of the valley. [See *stī*, a path or ascent, &c.]
- oun**, to own. See *ön*.
- out** (1), aught, anything. [ME. *aht*, *aught*; OE. *āht*, *āwihht*, from *ā* + *wihht*, a creature, wight, 'whit'.] See *nout*. E. g. 'Oud' customer to butcher: 'Ou læd, dū au ou yō out?' *Ans.*: 'Nou, nout.'
- out** (2), *defective vb.*, ought, should. [Really a past tense—ME. *ahte*, *oughte*, from OE. *āh*, itself a p.t. of *agan*, to owe, possess. Cp. ON. *eiga*, to possess, have, be bound.] See *ou* (vb.). E. g. (1) 'Thæ out tē bi eę wōm wi thi puęrli wāūf, eęstieę e křonkin ięr suppin ēl.' (2) 'Thæ didn't out tē e guęn thię eę tō, thæ rięlli ædn't nout te gu for.' 'Nou, au nō au ædn't out tē e guęn, bęt sum-eę au did.'
- ovver**, *ouęr*, *prep.*, over, above. [OE. *ofer*, over.]

Note 1. *ovver* and *uvver* (which see) are two different words: the latter means *upper*. E. g. a Honley man would say: 'Au'm guin *ovver* th' ill (hill) tē *Uvver* Thong (Upper —) tē sī mi sister eę livz thię.'

Note 2. *ovver* is often used peculiarly in the sense of *up*, as in the phrase 'tē giv *ovver*' = to give up, cease. E. g. (1) 'Giv *ovver* plęgin mi.' (2) 'Au'v gīn *ovver* guin tē t' Black Bull; th' ēl they selln thię 'z lāuk weshin-up wættę.'

- ovvil**, *uvvil*, a cover for the finger, &c. See *uvvil*.
- Okspring**, *Oxspring*, a village near Penistone. [prob. from Keltic *uks*, *usc*, water, river + OE. *spring*, a spring, source, &c.]

P, p

- Pæd**, a pad, soft cushion; the ball of the foot. [Origin obscure. Cp. Du. *pad*, sole of foot.]
- pæd**, *pod*, *w.vb.*, to walk softly, as with padded feet.

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; e, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

pæd-fruit, a pad-foot; a ghost that walks as with padded feet.

Formerly a terrible 'bogey', having different animal-forms as dog, bear, wolf, &c., in accordance with the imaginations of different people, but usually with 'eyes like saucers'. It was seldom known to attack people, but it haunted their footsteps so doggedly that they often had 'neck-wark' from watching it while it followed them 'ēbūn ē māul'.

Pæddək, Paddock, formerly a village near Huddersfield, now one of its 'wards'. [A corruption of ME. *parrok*, a small enclosure, park; from OE. *pearroc*, enclosed ground.]

pæddi, **pæddi-wæk** (1), anger, quick temper: prob. so named from the characteristic quick temper of *Irishmen*.

pæddi-wæk (2), a good rubbing or whacking—such as an *Irishman* in a temper would give. E. g. 'Au'll gi thi *pæddi-wæk* if thæ duzn't old thi din.' See **paddy**, an Irishman + **wæk**. [See **wæk** (2).]

pæddi-wæk (3), **pæddi-wakki**, a simpleton, fool, a 'softie'; also called a '**wækki**' (which see).

pæddl (1), *w.vb.*, to walk about, toddle; then to assist in walking, to lead a child or weak person by the hand. [prob. *pæd* = the foot + *el*, instru. or frequent. suffix.]

pæddl (2), *w.vb.*, to wade and dabble with the feet in shallow water. [prob. same as **pæddl** (1).] E. g. 'Wol wi wēr ēt Blackpool t' childer wēr *pæddlin* i' t' wætter ivri dē, en' sumtāumz au *pæddld* em wi' mi ænd tē kip em thrē fōlin.'

pæn, *w.vb.*, to pan to, or set to in earnest; settle down; to patch, to fit, agree with. [Origin uncertain; perh. ME. *pane*, OFr. *pane*, a piece, patch, &c.] E. g. (1) 'If wi ēr guin tē finish thæt job tē nit, wi'st' æ tē *pæn* deen tu it.' (2) *Father, pointing to rent in his coat*: 'Pæn ē tleqt ovver this oil, wi' tē læss?'

pænshen, a bowl, any earthenware vessel. [Origin uncertain; perh. same word as *punchon*, a cask, or

a deriv. of OE. *panne*, a pan, shallow bowl.]

pæpper, the old pronunciation of the word paper. [ME. and OE. *paper*, from Lat. *papyrus*.]

pæsh, *w.vb.*, to pash, beat, smash, to dash or throw down. [Scand.; cp. Dan. *baska*, to slap; Swed. *paska*, to dabble in water.]

pættin, a patten, a kind of 'clog' having an iron ring underneath to keep the foot out of water or snow. [Fr. *patin* (Lat.).] E. g. 'Thæt chæp wōks lāuk ē kæt i' *pættinz*.'

pættren, a pattern, example, sample. [ME. *patron*, from Fr. *patron*, a patron; also a sample.]

pais-wais, **peis-weis**, the hard tendons in meat, esp. those of the neck-meat. [ME. *pax-wax*, *sex-wax*, from OE. *feax*, hair + *weaxan*, to grow (Skt.).]

pāu, a pie, pasty. [ME. *pie*; Fr. *pie*.]

pāudl, *w.vb.*, to piddle, trifle, to be over-particular; to be whimsical, or fanciful. [prob. another form of **pæddle**.] E. g. an ailing boy 'pāudlz' over his food when he picks out and eats a few bits and rejects the rest.

pāuk (1), *w.vb.*, to pike, poke, pull or pick out. [OE. *þīcan*, to pick, pull.] E. g. said of fowls after being rained on: 'T' wit mēks em *pāuk* em,' i. e. the wet makes them pick or clean themselves. A favourite old catch-saying to puzzle southerners.

pāuk (2), to *pick* one's way, to tread softly, move about unnoticed; hence to pry, to meddle. [See **pāuk** (1).] E. g. (1) a truant boy might say of his return home: 'Au *pāukt* intē th' egs en' gēt upsteerz tē bed beēt būn sīn wi' mi fæther,' i. e. I crept into the house, and got upstairs to bed without being seen by my father. (2) 'U *pāukt* ēbeēt th' egs ēz quāut ēz ē meēs.'

pāuk̄er, a piker; one who pries or peeps slyly into another's affairs. See **nuēzi-pāuk̄er**.

eē, pear; ei, reign; ēu = ē + u; iē, pier; iu, few; oē, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; ue, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

pāuk (3), **peək**, a pike or sore pimple, a small boil; also a hill-top. [OE. *pic*, a point, peak, pike, head. Cp. **peək**, **pik**.]

pāuklit, a pikelet or crumpet. [Origin uncertain.]

Pāuk Stāul or **Pik Stil** (older form), Pike Stile, a ridge-crest near Thurstonland. See **stil**, and cp. **Oum Stāu**.

pāul, a pile, heap. [OE. *pil*.]

pāun, *w.vb.*, to pine, suffer pain, waste away; to long for. [ME. *pinen*, OE. *pinian*, to give pain, to torture; languish.]

pāuñet, a magpie, a bird with white and black feathers. [Origin uncertain; possibly a dialect contraction of *pied-nut*, i.e. pied-head, or variously marked head. (Cp. OFr. *pie*, magpie.)] See **nut**.

pāunt, a pint measure = 2 local gills. [Fr. *pinte*.]

pāuz, *w.vb.*, to pize or push, to knock about. [prob. same as **poiz**.]

pāuz-bōl, pize-ball, a game in which knocking or pushing a ball about is the chief feature.

pē, *w.vb.*, to pay, satisfy; hence to beat, defeat, thrash. [ME. *payen*, to discharge a debt, from OFr. *paier*, to pay, to content. Hence the dialect meaning of 'to make content by beating', to defeat.] E.g. (1) 'Au will *pē* (beat) thi if thæ duzn't bi-ēv (behave) thisen.' (2) *A memory of the 'sixties'*: Well-known fighter meeting by chance a rival whom he had beaten in a fight previously: 'If au kegn't *pē* (defeat) Piēs Oufild, au kegn *pē* thī—onni tāum. Suē au'll *pē* thi neē wol au æ' thi iēr.'

peddl, a trifling thing or connivance of any kind. [Origin uncertain; prob. = any little thing, such as are hawked in a basket (ME. *pedde*, basket).]

peddler, a pedlar, one who hawks 'peddles' or small wares in a basket. [ME. *pedde*, a basket; *peddare*, *pedllare*, a pedlar.]

peddl, *w.vb.*, to hawk things about ;

to trifle, to bother about trifles. E.g. (1) 'Wæt ær tē botherīn sē long wi' thæt *peddle* (trifling thing) for?' (2) 'Sin i kūm intē iz fæthēr bræss, i'z niēr dun nout nāūt spend iz tāum *peddlin* wi' odd jobz.'

peəch, a pouch, bag. [OFr. *pouche*.]

peəder, **peəther**, powder, small grains or particles. [ME. *poudre*, OFr. *puldre*.]

peək, **pāuk**, **pouk**, a pike or sore pimple. [See **pāuk** (3) and cp. Gael. *pucaid*, a pimple; Irish *puicoid*. But probably the form **peək** is a variant of **pouk**, which is a 'fine' or 'polite' pronunciation of the word due to confusion with 'pouch'.]

peənd (1), a pound *in money*, **pund**, which see, being the local name for a pound in weight. [Both forms are from Lat. *pondo*, by weight, through OE. *pund*, a weight.]

peənd (2), a pound, or pinfold, an enclosure for stray cattle, &c. [ME. *pond*, OE. *pund*, enclosure.] See **pinder**, **pinfoud**.

peənd (3), *w.vb.*, to pound, grind in a mortar. [OE. *punian*.] The *d* final is excrescent.

peər (1), power, strength. [ME. *puer*; OFr. *poir*, to be able. (Lat.)]

peər-lūm, a power-loom, running by applied power.

peər (2), *w.vb.*, to pour out. [ME. *puoren*; OFr. *puer* (Lat.).] The word has now partly taken the place of the ON. word **tīm**, to teem, pour.

peərden, **peərden**, pardon. [ME. *pardoun*.]

peər, a park, enclosed land. [OE. *pearruc*; see **pæddək**.]

Peər **Rāudin**, Park Riding, land between Castle Hill and Berry Brow, formerly enclosed, probably, as a park pertaining to the 'Castle' or Hall. See **Rāudin**.

peərkin, **parkin**, a thick flat cake made chiefly of oatmeal and treacle, and eaten especially on and after Guy Fawkes' Day (Nov. 5). [Origin

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; e, her; i, see; i, bit; ð, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

doubtful; prob. from the proper name *Perkin* or *Parkin*, the latter a frequent family name in W. Riding, = *Pigkin*. See *Pigrs.*]

peerl̥er, p̥el̥er (shorter form), a parlour, sitting-room. [ME. *parlour*; OFr. *parloir*, a room for conversation.]

peersli, parsley. [Fr. *persil*.]

peers̥en, the older form of both *person* and *parson*. [ME. *persone*; OFr. *persone*, a personage, person. (Lat.)]

peert̥, a part, portion. [Fr. *part*.]

Note. It is the rule that the initial *par-*, when followed by a consonant in English words, is pronounced **peer-** in the dialect. Other examples are: **peertli** (partly), **peertin** (parting), **peertner** (partner), **peerliment** (parliament); also **depeert**, **impeert**, &c.

peff, pek, see **peh** below.

peggi, called also a *dolly* and a *maiden*, — a wooden instrument used in washing clothes. [All three names probably transferred from those of 'kitchen-girls'.]

peh (*h* = guttural aspirate), **peff**, *w.vb.*, to cough drily, to clear the throat. [prob. an imitative word, the earliest form, *peh*, meaning to pant, breathe hard. (N.E.D.)] E.g. 'Wætivv̥er duz thæt chāuld ēl? U'z ōlis *pehhin* (or *peffin*) en' koffin', or—'ostin en' *pekkin*'.

Note. The guttural form *peh* was in frequent use half a century ago; but **peff** and **pek** have now superseded it.

pei, a pea—formerly *pease*, from which the *s* has dropped. [ME. *pease*; OE. *pisa*, a pea. (Lat.)]

pei-kod, pei-swæd, a pease-cod or pod. [OE. *codd*, a small bag; see **swæd**.]

pei-ull, another name for pea-pod, though not much used now. [OE. *hule*, a covering, husk; connected with *vb. il*, which see.]

peil, w.vb., to beat, strike, to pound; hence to work vigorously. [prob. OE. *philian*, to beat, pound, from OE. *phil*, a mortar.] E.g. (1) 'Oud Ned iust (used) t̥e *peil* iz miul

(donkey) summ̥et shēmful.' (2) 'Let's *peil* g̥wē ēt ēz wark (at our work), en' it'll suin bi dun.'

peil-stik, a stick or rod to beat carpets with.

peiv, piv, piēv, w.vb., to peeve; to vex; grieve, irritate. [A verb formed from *peevish*, in its meaning of fretful, petulant.] Not an old word, and mostly used as a participle, present or past. E.g. (1) 'This suert ē wark's feer *p̥ivvin* (*peivvin*). It duz tæk sum duin.' (2) 'Au fil reit *peivd* (or *p̥ivd*) t̥e think au'v spoilt this duēf.' **Mæl-l̥enkolli** is used in same sense.

peiz, w.vb., to weigh, balance; — not much used now. [OFr. *peiser*, *peser*, to weigh.]

pek (1). See **peh**.

pek (2), a pack or sack of grain containing a certain measure, varying with the kind of grain. Also a measure of peas, beans, &c., about a quarter of a bushel. [ME. *pekke*; OFr. *pek*.]

pekk̥er, head, heart, courage; a colloquial use. [lit., that which picks or pecks; beak; hence nose, head.] E.g. 'Kip thi *pekk̥er* up loed, en' then thæ'll win ōl reit.' See **pik** (1).

p̥el̥er, parlour. See **peerl̥er**.

pen, pin, a pen, feather. [OFr. *penne*, from Lat.] E.g. said humorously to a niggardly poultryman, going bald: 'Thæ'rt *meētin* (moulting) sædli, oud kok! But niē id, læd; if thæ keēn't elp loizin thi *penz*, thæ *kæen* gu on sēvin thi *pennies*, keēn't t̥e?'

penēth, a pennyworth. [OE. *pening*, penny + *weorth*, value, worth.]

penk, pink, w.vb., to wink the eye, to glance slyly, to squint (E.). [Cp. Du. *pinken*, to leer. (Skt.)]

penk-īd, adj., squint-eyed.

pentis, a pent-house, a shed with sloping roof, projecting from a building. [OFr. *apentis*.]

pept, p̥.t., peeped. See **pīp**.

pestil, the fore-shank of a pig; the same word as *pestle*, a pounding

ēē, pear; ei, reign; ēu = ē + u; iē, pier; iu, few; oē, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uē, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for ol.

instrument in a mortar. [ME.; from OFr. *pestel*.]

pētet, a potato.

petti, an out-closet, a 'nessi'. [Fr. *petit*, little.]

petti-bæb, a spoilt child; lit., a petted baby.

peutl, piutl, *w.vb.*, to cry, whimper. [The root *peu-* is probably an imitative word, with suffix *-tle* frequentative; cp. Fr. *piauler*, to whimper, whence our word *pule*. (Skt.) E. g. 'Wæt ær tē *peutlin* (or *piutlin*) æt, neē? Old thi din, theē *pettibæb*']

pięk, pięrk, a perch. [Fr. *perche*, a rod, bar.]

pięr, a pear. [OE. *peru*, *pere*, from Lat. *pirum*, a pear.]

Note. Pięr is one of a number of Latin words brought into the Old English language through the introduction of Christianity into England in A. D. 597 and after. Others are: alms, butter, castle, chalk, candle, mass, noon, pease, pole, post, pound, &c.

Pięrs, Pięs, a Christian and surname, *Pierce*, *Pearce*, and *Peace*, formerly common in this district and derived, with others, probably from the Normans who settled about here after the Conquest. [ME. *Pięrs* (e. g. *Piers* Plowman, *Piers* Gaveston); Fr. *Pierre*, a stone, rock; also = *Peter*, the Christian name.]

Pięrson, Pearson (both pronounced alike), common local surnames = the son or descendant of one *Piers*. Cp. Perkin or Parkin = *Pierkin*—a diminutive form of Pier(s).

pięrt, *adj.*, pert, saucy. [ME. *pert*; OFr. *appert*.]

pięs, pēs (older form), peace, quietness. [ME. *pais*; OFr. *pais*.] Cp. the Easter 'pace-egg'.

pięt, peat, a kind of moorland turf used for fuel, &c. [Origin uncertain.]

pig (1), a sharp-pointed bit of wood used in the game of *tip-cat*, locally called 'pig and stick'. [prob. ME.

pike; OE. *pic*, a point, pike, pointed stick; cp. W. *pig*, point.]

pig (2), a pig—the animal. [ME. *pigge*.]

piggin, a lading can; originally a small wooden vessel. [Cp. Gael. *pigean*, a pitcher, jar; W. *picyn*—both borrowed from English.]

pig-koit, pig-oil, i. e. pig-cote, pig-hole,—both meaning pig-sty.

pik (1), *w.vb.*, to pick or pull up or out, gather. [ME. *pikken*, *picken*, to pick, peck. Cp. ON. *pikka*, to pick, peck; and OE. *pican*, to peck.]

pik (2), *w.vb.*, to push, pitch; to throw; vomit. [ME. *picchen*, to throw; origin obscure (N.E.D.).] E. g. (1) *Boy running home crying*: 'Muthęr! John Willy 'z *pikt* mi deęn ę pörpęs, ęn' ęrtn ni leg.' (2) *Mother to husband*: 'Thæ'll æ tę fech t' dokter, læd. T' chāuld 'z bin *pikkin* (vomiting) ęn' pörjin (purging) ęl t' moęrnin.'

pik, in weaving, a throw or push of the shuttle from one side to the other; hence a thread across the warp in cloth.

pikkin-oil, the opening in a barn or stable wall, through which the hay could be *pikt* or pushed into the hay-loft.

pik, pāuk, a pike, a hill-top or crest. [OE. *pic*, a point, pike, &c. See pāuk (3).]

Pik-Stil; see Pāuk Stāul.

Piklez, Pickles, meadows, small crofts or fields; a place-name rather frequent in the W. Riding, written also *picles* and *pightels*. [Origin doubtful; but prob. connected with *pingle*, with same meaning, from OE. *pinn*, a pen, enclosure. The derivation from 'pig-hills', where pigs run about, is almost certainly wrong.]

pikter, a picture.

Note. A number of modern English words ending in *-ture*, which are all derived through the French from Latin, have that suffix in the dialect regularly pronounced as *-ter*; e. g. *nęter* (nature),

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ę, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; ę, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

furniter (furniture), *fieter* (feature), *pastēr* (pasture), &c.

pill, *w.vb.*, to peel, to take off the skin. [OFr. *pel*, skin (from Lat.); Fr. *peler*, to remove the skin. Confused with Fr. *pillier*, to plunder (Skt).]

pillinz, the 'peelings', the peeled skins of vegetables and fruit.

pin, *w.vb.*, to enclose cattle, sheep, &c., in a pen or fold. [OE. *fyndan*, to enclose, shut in.]

pinđer, **pinņer** (older form), the keeper of a pinfold, who impounds stray cattle, &c.

pinfoud, a pinfold. [See *foud*.] A few pinfolds are still to be found in country-side villages; but they are seldom, if ever, used now.

pinni, short for *pinafore*. [OE. *pinn* + *aforan*, in front.]

piþ, *peþt*, *w.vb.*, to peep; spy. [ME. *piþen*; OFr. *piþer*.]

pişen, **pişen**, *w.vb.*, to piecen, to join two ends of a thing into one piece. [ME. *pece*, *piece*; OFr. *piece*, a portion. The English verbal suffix *-en*, denoting 'to make', is added.]

pişenęer, **pişnęer**, and **pişnęer**, a piecener, now shortened mistakenly to 'piecer'; one who piecens the broken ends of woollen or cotton yarn.

Piul, or **Pule**, **Hill**, a hill to the south of Marsden at the head of Colne Valley. [OE. *pūl*, and *pōl* (cp. W. *pwł*); both mean a pool, a marsh—dry in summer, sodden with water in winter, such as would exist on the local moors around before they were drained by reservoirs.] See **Poul Muęer**; also note that *piul* is the pronunciation of *pool* in S.E. Lancashire, which borders on Marsden.

piutl, *w.vb.*, to whimper, cry. See **peutl**.

piw, *w.vb.*, to vex, annoy, &c. See **peiv**.

plæd, **plod**, a plaid, blanket, covering. Now especially signifies the rectangular lines or markings in

certain patterns of cloth. [Gael. & Ir. *plaid*, a blanket; allied to *peallaid*, a sheepskin.]

plæt (1), a pleat or fold, a plait. [ME. *plait*; OFr. *pleit*, *plet*, a fold.]

plæt (2), a plat or plot, a small piece of land. [OE. *plat*, *plot*, a piece of ground.] Also a family and place-name, e.g. Platt(s); Marsh Platt, Burnt Platt, &c.

plæt (3), *w.vb.*, to plat, beat, with a flat instrument. [OE. *plættan*, to beat, &c.] E.g. 'Au *plætted* th' greęnd levil wi' ę spēd (spade).'

plē, *w.vb.*, to play. [OE. *plegan*, *plegian*, to play, frolic.]

Note. The word is used in the dialect only in special phrases, as *tę p'ē triuęnd*, *tę plē trouil* = to 'run away' from school (see *triuęnd*, *trouil*); and in more modern connexions, as *to play* on any musical instrument.

plęę, **plū**, **pleu**, a plough. See **plū**.

plęg, *w.vb.*, to plague, trouble, tease, interfere; to make fun of. [ME. *plage*; OFr. *plage*, *plague*, a blow, injury.] E.g. A boy will approach a group of other boys playing a game, and say mischievously: 'If *āu keęn't lęk ęn ōl*, *au'st' plęg*'; or 'Au 'st' *ōther lęk ęr plęg*!'

plęgl, *adj.*, plaguy, troublesome, teasing. E.g. an elderly person will say: 'Eh, *au keęn't rīd* (read) *sę wil neę*, *mi in 'z* (my eyes are) *gettin thæt plęgi*.'

pleid, **plięd**, *p.i.* **pleidęd**, **pliędęd**, and **pled**, *w.vb.*, to plead, beg. [ME. *pledēn*; OFr. *plaidēr*, to plead, argue.]

plein, *w.vb.*, to plain, complain; to tell tales about, inform upon. [ME. *pleynen*; OFr. *plaindre*, to lament, complain.] E.g. (1) 'U'z *ōlis kummin intę yār eęs*, *ęn' pleinin ębeęt ęr bothęrz*; *ęr els u pleinz on ęr nębęrz*. (2) 'Th' *męstęr wodn't æ' nōn* (wouldn't have known), *if thā ædn't pleind on mi*.'

plēn, **plein** (older form), *adj.*, plain, clear; flat, open, exposed to the weather. [ME. *pleyn*; Fr. *plain*, flat, &c.]

ęę, pear; ei, reign; ęu = ę + u; ię, pier; iu, few; oę, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

plēster, a plaster. [ME. *plastre*; OFr. *plâister*. (Lat.)]
plēd, *w.vb.*, to plead. See **pleid**.
plēz, **plēz** (older form), *w.vb.*, to please. [ME. *plesen*; OFr. *plesir*.]
plīt (1), plight, condition, state. [ME. *plite*; OFr. *plite* (fem.), state, condition.] E.g. 'Au wer thæt dun up, ęt au nivver felt i' sich ę *plīt* ęfuę.'
plīt (2), pledge, wager; promise. [OE. *pliht*, a pledge.]
plīt, *w.vb.*, to plight, pledge. E.g. 'Thæ 'z *plīt*ed thi wōrd, ęn' thæ mun stik to it.'
plod, a plaid. See **plæd**.
plog, a plug, a piece of wood as a peg. [Du. *plug*, a peg, bung.]
plonk, *w.vb.*, to hit hard and full, to bang. [prob. an imitative word; or may be a variant of *plank*; ME. *planke*; NFr. *planke*, a flat board.] E.g. 'Joss *plonkt* ę soverin on t' tēble wi' ę swægger ęn' sheętęd: "Au'll stand trięt fer ęl i' t' reęm (for all in the room)".'
plonker, a large marble used by boys to 'plonk' the smaller marbles away.
plū, a plough. See **plęę**. [ME. *plouh*; ON. *plōgr*; Swed. *plog*, a plough. The OE. word for plough was *sulh*.]
pluk, the heart (and entrails) pulled out of a dead animal; hence courage, 'pluck'. [OE. *pluccian*, to snatch, pull.]
pobbiz, **pobz**, a child's soft food. [prob. corrupted form of Lat. *pabulum*, food.]
pod (1), *w.vb.*, to prod, poke. [Origin obscure (N.E.D.).]
pod (2), *w.vb.*, to plod, to walk quietly and steadily on. [Same as **pæd**.]
poit, *w.vb.*, to push, thrust, poke with the limbs (E.). [prob. a variant of **put** (which see). OE. *potian*, to push, thrust, put.] E.g. 'Th chāuld 'z værri fēverish; it *poits* it klęz (clothes) off on (off from) it, ęz fæst ęz au il (cover) it up.'
poiz, *w.vb.*, to poise, kick with the feet—a common way of fighting

among boys even yet. [ME. *possen*; OFr. *poulses*, *pousser*, to push. (W.W.D.)] E.g. *Story of a boy's fight in mid-Victorian days*: 'Nuęh (Noah) *poizd* mī on t' shinz first, su au *poizd* im bæk, ęn' then wi set tu, ęn' æd ę reguler *poizin-mæch*.' 'Wich on yę wæn?' 'Oh, āu pēd im reit inuf. Thæ siz au'd thikker tlog-soilz on nęr i æd, wi' ob-nēlz (hob-nails) i' buęth tuęz; ęn' au æd im sættled i' tuęthri minnits.'

pok (*plur.* **poks** or **pox**), a pock, a small pustule or blister in the skin caused by disease. [OE. *ƿoc*, a pustule; allied to OE. *ƿocca*, a bag. See **puęk** (1).]

pok-markt, marked by the small cavities of small-pox.

polt, *w.vb.*, to mend, to patch up any article (E.). [Scand.; cp. Swed. *ƿalta*, a rag.]

pōm (1), a palm-tree. [ME. *ƿalme*, *ƿaume*; OE. *ƿalm*; from Lat. *ƿalma*, palm-tree.]

Pōm-Sundi, Palm-Sunday.

In northern England branches of the *sallow* (i. e. willow) tree were used, in the absence of the proper palm, to celebrate this church festival; hence the yellow flowers of the willow, usually in bud on Palm-Sunday, are still called *pōmz*.

pōm (2), the palm of the hand. [The pronunciation of both *ƿalm* (1) and *ƿalm* (2) has come through ME. *ƿaume* (OFr. *ƿaume*), which has both meanings.]

Pōmfrit = *Pontefract*, famous alike for its 'Pōmfrit cakes', made of liquorice, and for its Norman Castle. The name, pronounced both ways, is also a rather frequent family-name in this district, the derivation of which is very probably connected in some way with the old town.

[The name *Pontefract* (= broken bridge), according to J. H. Turner in his 'Yorkshire Place-names', is probably a Norman, not a Yorkshire, name introduced after the Norman settlement in these parts from some place in

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ę, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; ȝ, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

Normandy. Hence its local name *Pomfrit*, from the NFr. nasal pronunciation 'Paung-fret'.]

Note. The lands around Almondbury, Huddersfield, Morley, Wakefield, Pontefract, &c., were amongst the very extensive territories in the W. Riding, East Anglia, and East Midlands which William the Conqueror bestowed upon the Norman *Ilbert de Lacy* in feudal right, and which remained in the hands of his descendants (direct and indirect) for many generations. The chief seat of the Lacy family was Pontefract Castle. This historical fact probably explains both the numerous words of French origin in our local dialects, and also the, approximately, French pronunciation of those words still in common use hereabouts.

pomp, prime, best period; full glory, splendour. [Fr. *pompe*, splendour.] E.g. (1) 'T' mēstɛr wer reit in iz *pomp* ɛt forty, wen i wɛr livin ɛt th' Ōl (the Hall).'
(2) 'Yār læd sīmd feɛr in iz *pomp* (prime) just ɛfueɪ in zɛd th' fēvɛr (fever) ɛn' dīd (died).'

pompī, the local name for a prison; a jail. [Origin uncertain.] E.g. 'Thæ'll get put i' *pompī* yet, if thæ duzn't māund.'

pōnd, a pond, enclosed water. [ME. *pond*; OE. *pund*, an enclosure, a 'pound'. See *peənd* (2).]

While the word is OE., the peculiar local pronunciation of it is very probably due to the influence of the former Norman-French occupants of this district.

pop (1), ginger-beer. [prob. a name imitative of the sound made when a bottle of the famous home-made liquid was uncorked.]

pop (2), *w.vb.*, to push in or out quickly; to take by surprise; to pawn or pledge. [Of imitative origin.] E.g. A thief 'caught in the act' confessed: 'Au'm feɛr *poft* on, this tāum.'

pop-shop, a pawn-shop, where articles are 'popped' for a while; hence a room littered with all kinds of odds and ends is often

described as being 'war nɛr ɛ *pop-shop*'.

poppi, a child's name for a horse. See *oppi*.

popple, people; an old pronunciation of the word which, when a lad, I often heard old folks use. [ME. *people*, *poefle*; OFr. *peuple*, from Lat. *populus*.]

pɔrɔj (purge), **pɔrɔpɛs** (purpose), **pɔrplɛ** (purple), **pɔrs** (purse), are all words of Latin origin through French, in which the prefix *pur-* is locally pronounced *pɔr-*, not *pɛr-*.

porrij, porridge. [prob. another form of ME. and OFr. *potage*, pottage. (Skt.)] The word is usually treated locally as a plural word, e.g. 'Wier'z māū *porrij*?' 'Oh, thɛ'r (they are) in th' possnit; reik ɛm ɛt fɛr thīsɛn.'

poss, *w.vb.*, to push, to push down. [ME. *possen*, *pusen*, from OFr. *pusser*, *pulser*, to push, thrust.] E.g. children *poss* a ball about; in washing the clothes are *poss*t into a tub or pan with a *poss*er, i.e. a thick stick with rounded end. Cp. **pāuz**, and **poiz**.

possit, a drink of hot milk mixed with beer and treacle, so that it is curdled. [ME. *possyt*, ale and milk mixed (from Fr.).]

possit, *w.vb.*, to vomit curdled, indigestible milk from a child's stomach.

possnit, an iron saucepan having small projections underneath for feet; used also as a porridge-pan. [ME. *posnet*; OFr. *poçonet*.] E.g. 'Matt wɛr suɛ fritnd wol iz in (eyes) stuk ɛt ɛn (out of) iz yed lāūk *possnit* fīl.'

pot, a pot of any kind; also a helmet, hence the head; also the usual name for ordinary china-ware. [OE. *poht*.]

pottɛr, *w.vb.*, to stir about; to walk about feebly; locally, to stir up the fire with a poker, to poke out the ashes, &c. [A frequentative form of *pote* or *put*, which see.] E.g.

ɛɛ, pear; ei, reign; ɛu = ɛ + u; iɛ, pier; iu, few; oɛ, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uɛ, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

- 'Potter t' fāur ē bit wi' t' fāur-point, ēr ēls it'll gu eēt.'
- potti** (1), *adj.*, out of one's head, silly, daft.
- potti** (2), an old name for *pottery* or *crockery*.
- poul** (1), **pou** (1), poll, the head. [ME. *pol*; ODu. *polle*, the head. (Skt.)]
- poul**, *w.vb.*, to cut or clip the hair. 'To get *pould*' = to get one's hair cut.
- poul** (2), **pou** (2), a pole, long stick, stake. [ME. *pole*; OE. *pāl*. (Lat.)]
- poul-kæt**, **pou-kæt**, a pole-cat, a kind of weasel, formerly found in this district. It has the power of emitting a foul smell when pursued. [ME. *polcat*; *pol-* from Fr. *poule*, a hen, because the pole-cat slays capons. (Skt.)] E.g. *Mother to 'smelly' child*: 'Wier'z tē bin ruitin egiēn? Thæ stinks wār nēr ē *pou-kæt*.'
- Poul Muēr**, Pole Moor in Scamonden, SW. of Huddersfield. [OE. *pōl*, *pūl*, a pool, marsh + *mōr*, moor, heath. Thus Pole Moor = Pool or Marsh Moor, the moorland around the marsh.] See **Piul Hill**.
- pous**, **pees**, a puss, a cat; thence applied to a saucy, or disobedient girl—never to a boy. 'Theē *pous*!' a mother will exclaim angrily to such a girl. [*Puss* is probably an imitative word from the 'spitting' of a cat. (Skt.)]
- præbbl**, **prævvl**, a quarrel, squabble (E.). [Origin uncertain.]
- prænk**, *w.vb.*, to prank, to step or walk jauntily, to prance; to adorn, to show off. [ME. *pranken*, to trim, and *prancen*, to prance; cp. MDu. *pronken*, to display one's dress.] E.g. *Aunt meeting young niece*: 'Uē'z *prænkt* thi up sē fāūn tē-dē? Au ārdli niu thi i' thi niu frok ēn' æt! Au'st æ' tē bilāūk tē gi thi ē ōpni, læss.'
- præss**, *w.vb.*, to press, squeeze. [ME. *pressen*; Fr. *presser*. (Lat.)]
- præss**, a press or clothes-chest. [prob. not from the verb *præss*, but a corruption of ME. *prest*, ready; OFr. *prest*.]
- prættli**, *adv.*, carefully, gently, softly. [OE. *prættlice*.] E.g. 'Gu *prættli*, ēr ēls thæ'll wækkn t' bæbbi.'
- prætti**, *adj.*, pretty. [ME. *prati*, from OE. *prætig*, crafty; hence clever; adorned, pretty.] E.g. 'Prættly Flowers', a well-known local song and chorus commonly called 'The Holmfirth Anthem'.
- prāūd**, pride. [ME. *pride*; OE. *prȳte*, pride.]
- prāul**, a set of three of one sort or kind—as cards, children, horses, &c. [prob. a contraction of Fr. *pair-royal*, i.e. a pair, with an extra one added. (E.)] E.g. ironically said by a woman to three well-known village characters or oddities, happening together in the 'town-gate': 'Yō'r three bonni nuts, yō ær; yō mēn (make) ē reit nāūs *prāul*, fit fēr ē sheu (show-booth) ēt Honley Fieṣt (Fair).'
- prāūs**, price, cost. [ME. *pris*; OFr. *pris*.]
- preēd**, *adj.*, proud. [ME. *prut*, *prud*; OE. *prūt*, proud.]
- preēl**, *w.vb.*, to prowl. [ME. *prollen*, to search after.]
- preich**, **prēch** (older form), to preach. [ME. *prechen*; OFr. *precher*. (Lat.)]
- preichment**, **prēchment**, a preaching, 'a good talking to'. E.g. 'T' mēstēr gēv mi ē reglēx *preichment*, 'cōs au wēr ē bit læt.' See **ængment**, **dūment**, &c.
- prēthi**, *prithēe* = I pray thee.
- prēyē**, **prēyō**, I pray you.
- prīest**, a priest. [ME. *preest*; OE. *prēost*, *prīost*; contracted from Lat. *presbyter*, a priest.]
- prīet**, **prēt**, *w.vb.*, to prate, talk much. [ME. *praten*; Scand.; cp. OIcel. *prata*; Dan. *prate*, to prate.]
- prik**, a prick, point; hence a spur, goad, &c. [OE. *pricca*, point, &c.]
- prikkl**, a little point, as a thorn.
- prikkl**, *w.vb.*, to prickle, sting; to tingle, itch, burn.

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ē, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oi; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

priuin, a prune, dried plum. [Fr. *prune*. (Lat.)]
prod, *w.vb.*, to prick, to poke with anything pointed, goad. [prob. same as **brod**, which see.]
proddl, *w.vb.*, to prod frequently, to stir about.
prog (1), *w.vb.*, to goad, probe; prod. [prob. ME. *prokien*, to stimulate.]
prog (2), food, provisions. [Colloquial.]
provven, **prōvn**, *part.adj.*, proved, tested. E. g. (1) 'Thæ æzn't *provven* yet weþer thæ'r reit i' thi yed er not.' (2) 'Au'v *prōvn* t' pētēts (potatoes) wi' ē fork, en' they ærn't inuf yet.'
pruēv, **prūv**, *p.t.* **prūvd**, *p.p.* **prōvn**, *w.vb.*, to prove, test. [OE. *prōfian*, to test, try. (Lat.)]
puēch (1), **puerch**, a porch. [Fr. *porche*. (Lat.)]
puēch (2), **pouch**, *w.vb.*, to poach, to intrude into preserved land. [ME. *pocher*.]
puēk (1), a poke, bag. [ME. *poke*; ON. *poki*, a bag; cp. OE. *pocca*, a bag.]
puēk (2), *w.vb.*, to poke, push, thrust. [ME. *poken*, *pukken*.]
puēk (3), **puerk**, pork. [Fr. *porc*. (Lat.)]
puēni, a pony. [Ofr. *poulenet*, a little colt. (Lat.)]
puēp, the pope. [OE. *pōpa*. (Lat.)]
puerch, porch. See **puēch** (1).
puerk, pork. See **puēk** (3).
puerli, **puēli**, *adj.*, poorly, the usual word for ill or sick. [ME. *poore*; Ofr. *poore*, poor. (Lat.)] E. g. (1) 'Eē ær tē læd?' 'Eh, au'm nobbet *puerli* tē-dē.' (2) 'Mi fæther 'z *puerli* i' bed, su au'm guin tē run ēwē thrē t' skuil tē-dē.'
puēst, a post, a stake set in the ground. [OE. *post*. (Lat.)]
puēzi, a posy—a single flower. [Short for *poesy*, lit., a little poem in verse, esp. an 'emblem' on a ring, &c. ME. *poesie*, from Grk. through Lat. and Fr.] E. g. said of a noted drinker, dressed up for his daughter's wedding: 'Th' oud

stik 's feçr spænkin tē-dē; i'z gettn ē *puēzi* in iz butten-oil, en' enuther on iz nuēz.'
puil, a pool. [OE. *pūl*, *pōl*, pool, marsh.] See **Piul Hill**, and **Poul Muçr**.
pulpit, **puipit**, **pūpit**, a pulpit. [Ofr. *pulpite*, a platform. (Lat.)]
puim, a poem. [MFr. *poème*. (Grk. through Lat.)]
puint, a point. [ME. *point*; Ofr. *point*. (Lat.)]
puinter, a pointer.
puizen, **puizn**, poison. [Fr. *poison*. (Lat.)]
pūll, *w.vb.*, to pull, draw, stretch, pluck. [ME. *pull*; OE. *pullian*, to pull.]
pūllinz, pullings, fat pulled or drawn from the intestines of slaughtered animals.
pullen, **pullin**, also **puellendri**, domestic fowls of all kinds (E.). [ME. *pullen*, plur.; Ofr. *poule*, a hen, fowl.]
pullit, a pullet, young fowl. [ME. *pulete*; Ofr. *polete*.]
pūlpit, **pūpit**, a pulpit. See **puil-pit**.
pūltis, **puiltis**, **poutis**, a poultice, plaster. [MFr. *puiltice*. (Lat.)]
pummil, a pommel, a knob, a round lump, hence a saddle-top. [ME. *pomet*, a boss, knob; Ofr. *pomet*.]
pummil, *w.vb.*, to beat, thrash with the *fists*—which are like *knobs*.
pump, a thinly soled shoe, used especially for running, &c. ['So called because used for *pomp* or ornament' (Skt.)]
pund, a pound by *weight*. See **peend** (1).
put, *p.t.* **put**, *p.p.* **put**, **puttn**, *w.vb.*, to put, set, place. [ME. *putten*; OE. *potian*, to push, thrust, put.] E. g. an oft-told tale of a school-boy, who, criticizing another boy's 'composition', said: 'Sī yō (see you), i'z *puttn* "put" wię i out (ought) tē *put* "puttn".'
puþer, a muddle, trembling, confusion. [prob. a frequentative of

oē, pear; ei, reign; ēu = ē + u; iē, pier; iu, few; oē, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uē, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

ræsh, a rasher, slice—as of ham or bacon. [Scand.]

ræssl, **rięsl**, *w.vb.*, to wrestle. [OE. *wræstlian*, *wræstlian*.]

rættn, a rat, large or small. [ME. *ratoun*, rat; OFr. *raton*, small rat.]

rævvil, **ræbbil**, *w.vb.*, to ravel, fray out, untwist; also to twist together, to get into confusion. [MDu. *ravelen*, to tangle, ravel; but cp. OE. *ārafian*, to unravel. (Skt.)]

ræzzle, *w.vb.*, to go on the spree, to rush about, have a good time. [A modern word (N.E.D.)] E.g. 'Au'd ē reit guid tām ē Setterdi ęt nīt; au went on t' ræzzl thæ nōz.'

rāid, *p.t.* **rād**, *ruęd*, *p.p.* **riddn**, *str.vb.*, to ride. [OE. *riđan*.]

Rāidin (1), a Riding, lit., a third part (cp. *fārdin*, fourth part). Thus Yorkshire has *three* Ridings, not four. [OE. *thriđding*, a third part.]

Rāidin (2), a riding, i.e., prob., a road made in private land for the owners to take riding exercise.

Park Riding, a local district on the S.W. side of Castle Hill. This was so named, *either* as being that part of the local estates of the Norman De Lacies which was reserved as a park, *or*, more probably, as being the portion reserved for a private riding-road and for pleasure grounds.

rāul, **roil**, **ruil** (older forms), *w.vb.*, to rile; to disturb, annoy, vex, ruffle, upset. [Of French origin; prob. OFr. *roillier*, *roillier*, *roillier*, to roll, flow, revolve, move about vigorously (N.E.D.); to give one a beating (Skt.). See *roil*, *roul*.]

I have not heard the forms *roil*, *ruil* (to annoy, disturb) much since boyhood, and then in such sayings as: (1) 'Thæ'z *ruild* iz fethęrz for im' = ruffled his feathers, upset him. (2) 'Duęn't *roil* (or *ruil*) fuęk wen the'r taurd.' (3) '*Ruil* (*roil*) t' brush ebęgt i' sum wætęę, ęn' it'll suin thię (clean) it.' (4) 'Au węę muęę *roild* (*rāuld*)

wi' wæt i sed, nęę au lāukt on (than I cared for).' I don't remember having heard *rāuld* often as a boy, though of late years it has become the usual form.

rāum, **āum**, rime, hoar-frost; also a damp, clinging mist, prob. from the latter's likeness to hoar-frost as it lies on one's clothes or the ground. [OE. *hrim*, hoar-frost.] See **āum**.

rāumi, *adj.*, damp, misty.

rāup, *adj.*, ripe, ready for gathering. [OE. *ripe*.]

rāut, *p.t.* **rēt**, *ruęt*, *p.p.* **rittņ**, *str.vb.* to write. [OE. *writan*.]

rāuv, *p.t.* **rēv**, *ruęv*, *p.p.* **riuvņ**, *str.vb.*, to rive, tear. [Scand., cp. Icel. *rifa*, to tear.] Our dialect does not know the word *tear*.

rāuz, *p.t.* **rēz**, *ruęz*, *p.p.* **rizņ**, *str.vb.*, to rise, get up. [OE. *rīsan*, to rise.]

rēbbil, a rebel—a term much used by parents to wayward children, and often half ironically. [ME. *rebel*, Fr. *rebelle*, rebellious.] E.g. (1) 'Theę little *rēbbil*! au'll smæk thi if thæ duzn't giv up.' (2)—said by a fond mother to a laughing child—'Kum tę thi mæmmi then; thæ'rt ę reit *rēbbil*; thæ ært thæt!'

rēbbit, **rēvvit**, a rivet. [Fr. *rivet*, from Scand.; cp. Icel. *rifa*, to tack together, fasten.]

rēd (rode), **rēk** (reached), **rēt** (wrote), **rēv** (rove), **rēz** (rose), are all *past tenses* of the verbs **rāud**, **reik**, **rāut**, **rāuv**, **rāuz** respectively.

redstę, a bird—the redstart. [OE. *rēad*, red + *steort*, a tail, = red-tail.]

reę, **rou**, a row, uproar. [prob. Scand., short for *rouse*, drinking-bout.]

reęm, **rūm**, room, space; place, stead; a room or chamber. [OE. *rūm*.] E.g. (1) 'Let's guę intę t' tuthę *reęm*; thęę 'z muęę *rūm* thięę.' (2) 'Wi'n chozn thī tę guę i' t' *reęm* (place) ę Ted, 'kōs i'z puęrli.'

reęmi, **rūmi**, *adj.*, roomy, spacious.

reęnd, **rōnd** (obsolete form), *adj.*, round. [ME. *rounde*; OFr. *roünd*, round. (Lat.)]

ęę, pear; ei, reign; ęu = ę + u; ię, pier; iu, few; oę, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; *also* dl for gl, tl for el.

reer, *adj.*, rare; fine, splendid. [Fr. *rare*. (Lat.)] E. g. (1) 'This tē (tea) 'z *reer* en' guid, let's æv e sup muer, læss.' (2) 'Thæt dob (pony) 'z e *reer* en fer trottin. Wæt's tē want for it?'

reest, *rust*. [OE. *rust*, redness, rust.]

reesti, *adj.*, rusty; ill-tempered.

reevi, *adj.*, dissipated; rough-looking, unkempt, dishevelled, 'seedy'. [prob. connected with OE. *rūh*, rough, shaggy, hairy.] E. g. 'Māu fellī (husband) rēkt eēt vārri læt yuſtērniſ, en' i lūks *reevi* this moernin.'

reez (1), *w.vb.*, to rouse, stir. [ME. *rusen*, to rush out; Scand.; cp. Swed. *rusa*, to rush; Icel. *ruska*, to shake; also cp. OE. *hrēosan*, to rush, fall.]

reez (2), a rouse, spree, drinking bout. See **ruiz** (2).

Rēf, Ralph, a Christian name formerly common.

reik (1), *p.t. rēk, p.p. rokkn, str.vb.*, to reach, stretch out, extend. Scand.; cp. Icel. *rekja*, to reach; also OE. *ræcan*, to reach, &c.] E. g. (1) 'Did tē *reik* thæt pæn off e' t' shelf?' 'Ah, au'v *rokkn* it deen long sin.' (2) 'It *reiks* thrē ier (from here) *reit* tē t' duer-oil (doorway).'

reik (2), *w.vb.*, to retch or vomit. [OE. *hræcan*, to clear the throat, hawk, spit; cp. ON. *hrækja*, to spit.]

reik (3), *rēk, w.vb.*, to rake out, wander. See **rēk** (2).

rein (1), *w.vb.*, to seize, handle, strike; or to rend, tear; now only occurring in the phrase 'tē ræp en' *rein*'—which may be either a mispronunciation of 'ræp en' *reiv*' or the local variation of 'to rap and rend'. See **ræp**. [Either OE. *hrīnan*, to touch, strike; or OE. *rendan*, to cut, tear; or see **rī**.] E. g. 'Them suert e fuək (gipsies) 'll slip off wi' out (with anything) they kæn ræp en' *rein* (or *rei*, or *rī*).'

rein (2), a rein, kidney—generally in

plur.: *reinz*; loins, the small of the back. [OFr. *reins*, kidneys (Lat.).]

rein (3), a strip or portion of land. [ME. *rain*; ON. *rein*, a strip of land.]

T' Reinz, The Reins, at Honley; the strips of flat meadow-land on the right bank of the R. Holme below Newtown.

reit, older **rīt**, *adj.*, right, proper, correct; as *adv.*, very, quite. [OE. *riht*.] E. g. (1) as *adj.*: 'Thæ ærn't *reit* (rīt) i' thi yed tē tōk lūk thæt.' (2) as *adv.*: 'Them porridge ež bin *reit* feer (very, very) guid.' For emphasis, adverbially, *reit* is in very common use. So are *feer* (quite), *reit feer* (very, very).

reiv, **riev**, *w.vb.*, to reave, rob, plunder. See **riev**.

reivør. See **rievør**.

rēk (1), *p.t.*, reached. See **reik**.

rēk (2), *reik, w.vb.*, to wander or roam about, to rake out, stay out late at night. [ON. *reika*, to wander.] E. g. Stern father to erring son: 'If thæ *reiks* (*rēks*) eēt egiæn suē læt, thæ'll fāund th' duer lokt. Thæ mud ež suin (might as well) stop eēt ol t' nit.'

rēk (3), a rake, an implement to collect litter, &c., together. [OE. *raca*, a rake; cp. ON. *reka*, a rake, shovel.]

rekkn, *w.vb.*, to reckon, especially in the sense of to think, consider; also to pretend. [ME. *rekenen*; OE. (ge)-*recenian*, to explain, narrate.] E. g. (1) 'Au *rekkn* (consider) āū nō better ner thī.' (2) 'U *rekknz* (says, thinks) u nōz (knows), beſt u duzn't.' (3) 'Yø więn't peil mi (won't beat me) fæthę, will yø? Au węr nobbęſt *reknin* (pretending) tē tæk sum kēk.'

rekkiti, *adj.*, rickety, wobbling; *properly*—afflicted with 'rekkits' or rickets, a disease in children and young animals which makes them feeble in walking. [*Rickets*, a word formed from ME. *wrikken*, to twist, wrest (Skt.).]

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; e, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

reklin, a wreckling. Properly—the smallest, or youngest, and weakest of a litter of animals or a family of children. [Of uncertain origin; perh. OE. *wrecca*, *wræcca*, an outcast, exile, + *ling*, a dimin. suffix.]

rē-lī, *adv.*, (last syll. accented), really. [OFr. *reël*, real + *ly*.] E. g. (1) ‘Au *rē-lī* keen’t du onni muēr wark; au’m tē tāurd.’ (2) Elderly woman, ‘bumped’ by a passer-by: ‘*Rē-lī*, mun! wiēr tē guin tē neē?’

render, *w.vb.*, to reduce fatty flesh to lard by boiling. [Fr. *rendre*, to give back, yield, cause to change.]

reng, *adj.*, older form of *ræng* (1), which see.

resp, *ræsp* (later form), a rasp or broad file. [ME. *raspen*; OFr. *rasper*, to scrape; cp. ON. *rispa*, to rasp, scrape.]

rēthər, (th = *dh*), *adv.* rather, sooner. [OE. *hrathe*, soon, quickly, compar. *hrathor*, sooner.]

rettikiul, reticule, a bag of netted string, much used a generation or two ago for carrying small parcels. [Fr. *reticule*, a net for the hair. (Lat.)]

rēu, *w.vb.*, to rue, regret. [OE. *hrēowan*, to rue.]

rēv, *p.t.*, tore, rive. See *rāuv*.

revvit, a rivet. See *rebbit*.

rēz, *p.t.*, rose up, arose. See *rāuz*.

ribbin, ribbon. [ME. *riban*; OFr. *riban*, a ribbon.]

rid, *riēd* (older form), *p.t. red*, *w.vb.*, to read. [ME. *reden*; OE. *rēdan*, to read.]

riddl, a large sieve for separating corn, or gravel. [OE. *hridder*, *hridde*, a fan, sieve.]

riēk, reek, smoke. See *rik*.

riēp, *w.vb.*, to reap, gather in. [ME. *repen*; OE. *ripan*, later form *reopian*, *riopian*, to reap, cut.]

riēpər, a reaper. [OE. *riþere*, *riopere*.]

riēr, *w.vb.*, to rear, raise up. [OE. *rēaran*, to rear.]

riērın, a rearing-supper, formerly given to the workmen engaged on

a large building, to celebrate the roofing-in.

riēst, *w.vb.*, to rest, lie down; to remain still, usually of a horse which stops and refuses to go farther. [OE. *ræstan*, *restan*, to rest, remain, from *ræst*, *reost*, rest, quiet; cp. Fr. *rester*, to remain.]

riēstər, a horse which refuses to move.

riēsti, *adj.*, stubborn. [cp. Fr. *restif*, stubborn.]

riēv, *reiv*, *w.vb.*, to reave, rob, plunder. [OE. *rēafian*, to rob; cp. *rēaf*, spoil, plunder.]

riēvər, *reivər*, a robber.

riēz, *riz*, *w.vb.*, to reeze, become rancid. [OE. *hrēosel*, old fat.]

riēzi, *adj.*, reezy, rancid.

riēzn, older *rēzn*, reason. [ME. *resoun*; OFr. *reison*. (Lat.)]

rift, *w.vb.*, to belch wind from the stomach. [ME. *riften*; cp. ON. *reþta*, *ryþta*, to belch; or connected with OE. *hrif*, the stomach.]

rig, the back of a man or beast; a ridge. [OE. *hrycg*, the back.] E. g. ‘Wæt’s tē lūk sē dlumpi for? Thæ lūks ež if thæ wēr uggin (carrying) ōl t’ trubblez e’ t’ wōrd on thi *rig*.’

riggin, the ridge of a roof.

rig-tri, a ridge-tree, the highest beam in the frame of a roof. [OE. *trēow*, tree, piece of wood.]

rik, *riēk*, reek, smoke, vapour. [ME. *reke*; OE. *rēac*, *rēc*, smoke; cp. OIcel. *reykr*, smoke.]

rik, *riēk*, *w.vb.*, to reek, smoke. [OE. *rēocan*; cp. OIcel. *rjúka*.]

rīl, *riēl*, a reel, a frame on which things can be spread out, e. g. *brīēd-rīl*, *tluēz-rīl*, &c. [ME. *rele*; OE. *hrēol*.]

rīmər, *riēmər*, one who makes boisterous fun or who makes one exclaim; also an extremely fine fellow. [prob. OE. *hrieman*, *hryman*, to cry out, shout, exult; and *hrēam*, din, clamour. Cp. OIcel. *remja*, *rymja*, to cry.]

rīmin, *riēmın*, *adj.*, extremely funny; wonderful, or fine. E. g. ‘Thæ

eē, pear; ei, reign; eu = e + u; iē, pier; iu, few; oē, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uē, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for el.

tells sum *rīmin* tēlz, læd, bēt au'm nuēn bun tē biliv 'em, thæ nōz.'

rimpl, **rump**, *w.vb.*, to crumple, crease, wrinkle. [OE. *hrympel*, a wrinkle; *hrympfan*, *hrimfan*, to wrinkle.]

ring (1), *p.t.* *ræng*, *p.p.* *rung*, *str.vb.*, to ring a bell. [OE. *hringan*, to clash, ring.]

ring (2), *p.t.* *ræng*, *p.p.* *rung*, *str.vb.*, to wring, twist, strain. [OE. *wringan*, to press, wring.]

rinnil, a runnel, small stream. [OE. *rinnelle*, a brook.]

rinsh (1), a wrench, twist, strain. [ME. *wrenche*; OE. *wrenc*, a twist; fraud, deceit.]

rinsh (2), **rins**, *w.vb.*, to rinse, swill. [OFr. *raincer*; cp. Olcel. *hreinsa*.]

rip (1), *w.vb.*, to rip, tear open, slit. [Origin uncertain; cp. Fries. *rippa*, to tear.]

rip (2), *w.vb.*, to rip, rob; seize, plunder birds' nests. [ME. *ryppen*, to seize; OE. *rypan*, *rīpan*, to spoil, plunder.] E.g. 'Au fæn (found) ē dunnek nest yusterdi, en' wen au went tē dē sumdi ēd *ript* it.'

rip (3), a term of contempt applied to both old men and old horses. E.g. 'Ivveri ors i æz ez nout bēt ē oud *riþ*, t' sēm ez i iz.'

rit (1), *adj.*, right, correct. See *reit*.

rit (2), a wright, a worker, as in *wil-rit* (wheel-wright), *kart-rit* (cart-wright), &c.—names which are also surnames. [OE. *wyrhta*, or *wryhta*, a worker.]

riვეr, a reever, any man or animal in poor condition (E.). [The same word as *reiver* or *riვეr*,—a robber, especially a Scottish moss-trooper or northern borderer who lived chiefly by plundering the northern counties, sometimes getting as far south as the W. Riding. Both men and horses were generally gaunt and ill-looking.] See *riვეr*, *riვეr*.

riz, **riვეz**, *w.vb.*, to reeze or rease, become rancid. See *riვეz*.

rizzem, **ruzzem** (older form, rare now), a risom or little bit, a very

small portion, a grain or particle of anything. [Scand. origin; cp. Dan. dialect, *rusme*, a stalk; Swed. dial. *resma*, ear of corn.] E.g. boy at dinner-table: 'Gi mi ē bit muer meit fæthēr, will yō?' Father: 'Not ē *rizzem* muer will tē get tē dē; thæ 'z æd inuf en' plenty.'

rō (1), *adj.*, raw, bare, uncooked. [ME. *raw*; prob. ON. *hrār*; cp. OE. *hræaw*.]

rō (2), a row, line. [ME. *rowe*, OE. *rāw*.]

rodni, a 'rodney'—anything becoming outworn, especially a human being or a horse. I have not, however, heard the word for years now. It used to be commonly used in the sense of *rip* (3) (q. v.), as in the following: 'Au'll tell thi wæt! Th'oud mæn lüks ē lot wār glætli (lately). I 'z gettin intē ē oud *rodni*.' [Origin uncertain.]

Roggin-stuēn, or Rocking-stone, the name of a large stone formerly standing on the hill side at the top end of Scape-Goat Hill, and facing S.W. [ME. *rokken*, *ruggen*, to rock, totter; Scand.; cp. ON. *rugga*, to rock; Dan. *rokke*.]

It and the soil surrounding its base had been so much weathered by the wet winds, that it could be easily rocked to and fro. It has now disappeared,—used, it is said, to build a house with. Many other stones still stand on the same slope, but have not yet become so much weathered as to 'rock'.

roich, a roach, a small river-fish. [ME. *roche*; prob. from OE. *reohke*, a small fish.]

roid (1), *adj.*, rough, harsh; turbulent (E.). [ME. *roid*; Fr. *roide*, rough.]

roid (2), or royd, a clearing in a wood or a shrub-covered district. [ON. *ryōthr*, a clearing of trees, &c.]

The word is a very frequent component part of both place-names and surnames in the S. W. Riding. *Local* examples of (1) *place-names* are: Boothroyd, Bumroyd, Dobroyd, Doe-royd, Highroyd, Hudroyd, Jackroyd,

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; e, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

Kidroyd, Netheroyd, Pitroyd, Roydhouse, Southroyd, Wheatroyd, Woodroyd, &c.; (2) of *Sur-names*: Ackroyd and Akeroyd (OE. *āc*, oak), Boothroyd, Holroyd and Holdroyd, Oldroyd, Learoyd, Murgatroyd, &c. Note that the place-names are all, or nearly all, farms and their surroundings.

roil; **roul**, **ruil**, *w.vb.*, to roll, revolve; tumble about. [ME. *rollen*, to roll, from OFr. *roller*, *rouler*, to roll (N.E.D.); but cp. OFr. *roillier*, *roillier*, *roillier*, to roll, flow, revolve, &c.; and see *rāul*.] E. g. (1) 'Roil (or roul) thæt tub deen tē t' well, en' fill it wi' wættē.' (2) 'T' bōl (ball) fell on tē t' fluē, en' roild (rould) intē thæt oil (hole).' (3) 'Muther, mi ōpni (halfpenny) 'z roild under th' præss; gi mi enuther, wient yō?' (4) 'Yār childē 'z lāuk duks, the(y) lāukn tē ruil i' t' wættē.'

roist, **rost**, **ruēst**, *w.vb.*, to roast. See **rost**.

rōk, **ruēk**, a mark, line, a roak; a streak of dirt, a dirty mark; a ridge, or crease in cloth. [Origin doubtful (N.E.D.); prob. Scand.; cp. OIcel. *hrukka*, fold, crease, wrinkle.] E. g. (1) 'Thæ ærn't ōf wesht; thæ 'z ē muk-rōk ōl reūd th' chin.' (2) Th' pāpē 'z gettn sum rōks (= marks, usually dirty ones) ōl ovver it.' (3) 'This tluēth (cloth) thæwnts præssin, tē tē (take) them ruēks eēt.'

rokkn, *p.p.*, reached. See **reik**.

rōmp, **ræmp**, *w.vb.*, to romp, climb; hence to leap, dance about. [Fr. *ramper*, to creep, run, climb.]

rōnj, **rēnj** (later form), a range, a set of fire-fixtures; a hob by the fire. [Fr. *rangée*, a range, row, *ranger*, to range, array.]

ront, *w.vb.*, to rant, rage, make a noise. [MDu. *randten*, to be enraged.]

Rontē, a Ranter, a nick-name applied formerly to the Primitive Methodists.

ronti-poul, a ranty-pole, a see-saw.

rops, intestines, the smaller bowels

of animals. [OE. *roppas* (plur.), bowels.]

rost, **roist**, **ruēst** (later form), *w.vb.*, to roast. [ME. *rosten*; OFr. *rostit*, to roast.]

rōt, **ruēt**, *w.vb.*, to rote, roar, bellow like a donkey; also to cry, or wail loudly. [prob. Scand.; cp. ON. *rauta*, to roar; also cp. OE. *rēotan*, to weep, wail, and OE. *hrūtan*, to roar, bellow.] E. g. (1) 'Au'v bin arknin tē t' bræss-bænd tē nit, en' they ōl dun værri feē, bēt yond trombuēn (trombone) chæp; i duzn't *play* iz peēt, i just rōts it. (2) To a bellowing boy that has stumbled over a stone: 'Prethi old thi din, mēn! Duēn't mēk thæt noiz: thæ nōz it's donkeys ēt rōts!'

rot, *w.vb.*, to rot, decay. Mostly used in *p.p.* *rottn*. [prob. ON. *rotinn*, rotten.]

rou (1), *w.vb.*, to row with oars. [ME. *rowen*; OE. *rōwan*, to row.]

rou (2), **reē**, a row, uproar. See **reē**.

roul, **roil**, **ruil**, *w.vb.*, to roll; tumble about. See **rāul**, **roil**.

roulin-pin, **roilin-pin**, a rolling pin, for rolling dough into cakes, &c.

rozzin, resin. [ME. *recyn*, *recine*; MFr. *resine*.]

ruddēk, the robin. [OE. *rudduc*, robin 'red-breast'.]

ruddl, a red powder. See **ræddl**.

ruēbuk, a roebuck, kind of deer,—a word now only found locally as a rather frequent surname, Roebuck. [OE. *rā*, roe + *bucca*, *buc*, a buck.]

ruēd (1), **rēd**, *p.t.*, rode. See **rāud**.

ruēd (2), a road, way. [OE. *rād*, road.]

ruēg, a rogue, cheat. [Fr. *rogue*.] The word is often used, like 'rebbil', ironically of children.

ruēk, a streak, crease, dark line. See **rōk**.

ruēm, *w.vb.*, to roam, wander about. [ME. *romen*, lit. to go to Rome; coined from OFr. *romier*, a pilgrim to Rome (Skt.).]

eē, pear; ei, reign; ēu = ē + u; iē, pier; iu, few; oē, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uē, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

ruęp, a rope, cord. [OE. *rāp*, rope.]
ruęper, a maker of ropes, now found only as a surname—Roper.

ruęr, *w.vb.*, to roar, cry aloud. [ME. *roren*; OE. *rārian*, to bellow.]

ruęst, **roist**, *w.vb.*, to roast. See **rost**.
ruęt (1), *w.vb.*, to rote, roar, bellow. See **rot**.

ruęt (2), routine, repetition. **Bi ruęt**, by heart, by rote. [OFr. *rote*, a route, beaten track.]

ruęv (1), *p.t.*, rove, tore. See **rāuv**.

ruęv (2), *w.vb.*, to rove, roam, wander about; hence to rob. [Scand.; cp. OIcel. *rāfa*, to wander.]

ruęvęr, a rover, wanderer, robber.

ruęz (1), *p.t.*, rose, got up. See **rāuz**.

ruęz (2), a rose, flower. [OE. *rōse*, Lat. *rōsa*.]

rūf, **ruęf**, a roof, cover. [OE. *hrūf*.] Not much used until modern times; *thęk* was the usual word.

ruff, *adj.*, rough, shaggy; harsh. [ME. *rough*, *ruff*; OE. *rūh*, rough, hairy.]

ruffnęr, a ruffian, a rough-looking fellow. [OFr. *rufien*, a bully.]

ruid (1), a rood, fourth part of an acre; properly a rod or stick; also a cross. [ME. *rood*, *rod*; OE. *rōd*, a pole, or rod; a cross.]

ruid (2), a rood, loft, top-loft; properly a gallery or loft over the entrance to the choir of a church, in front of which a cross or crucifix was placed.

ruil, *w.vb.*, to roll, &c. See **rāul**, **roil**, **roul**.

ruist, a roost or perch for fowls. [ME. *roost*; OE. *hrōst*, a perch; properly the inside wood work of a roof.]

ruist, *w.vb.*, to go to roost.

ruit (1), a root, lowest part of a plant. [ME. *rote*; Scand.; ON. *rōt*; Swed. *rot*; cp. OE. *wyrt*, a plant.]

ruit (2), *w.vb.*, to root up, to grub out. [OE. *wrōtan*, to grub up. (Skt.)]

ruiz (1), *w.vb.*, to praise; to 'push' oneself, to boast. [Scand.; ON. *hrōsa*, to praise.] E. g. 'Au keęn't

ębāud (bear) thæt chęp; i'z ōlis *ruizin* iz-sen (praising himself).'

ruiz (2), **reęz**, *w.vb.*, to have a drinking bout, carouse, to go 'on the spree'. [Scand.; cp. Swed. *rūs*; Dan. *ruus*, drunkenness. **Rob**, allied to **ruiz** (1).] E. g. said by a local temperance speaker: 'Mi fęther *ruizd* iz-sen tęt' dięth (drank himself to death); ęn' thæt's wāu (why) au'm "teetotle". Muęr-ovęr (nodding his head shrewdly), yę ōl nōn au'm nuęn beęt ę bit ę bręss, nōthęr.'

ruk (1), a fold, crease, wrinkle. [Scand., ON. *hrukka*, a crease.]

ruk (2), a ruck, heap, pile. [Scand.; cp. Norw. *ruka*, a heap.]

rukkl (1), *w.vb.*, to crease, crumple, become wrinkled. [**ruk** (1) + instr. *el*]. E. g. 'Thi koit-back ęz gettn ōl *rukklđ* sum-ęę.'

rukkl (2), **ruttł**, a noise in the throat or the stomach. [Scand.; cp. ON. *hrygla*, a ruckle.]

Rūli, Rowley, a hamlet near Lepton; also a surname. [prob. ME. *rou* + *lei*; OE. *ruh*, rough + *lēah*, a meadow.]

rūm, **reęm**, a room, space. See **reęm**.

rum, *adj.*, funny, queer, odd. [A gypsy word (Skt.).]

rum-stik, a funny, queer fellow. See **stik**.

rummil, *w.vb.*, to tumble things about. [ME. *rumblen*, to rumble; roll; MDu. *rummelen*.]

rumpl, *w.vb.*, to crease, wrinkle, ruffle. See **rimpl**.

run, *p.t.* **ręn**, *p.p.* **run**, *str.vb.*, to run. [ME. *rinnen*, OE. *rinnan*.]

rung, *p.p.*, **wrung**. See **ring** (2).

runnil, a small stream. See **rinnil**.

runt, *w.vb.*, to grub or root up with the nose, like a pig. [Origin uncertain; but cp. OIcel. *runi*, a hog.]

Rush-bearing, an annual practice and festival connected with the parish churches of most villages in former times.

On the eve of the Saint to whom the church was dedicated it was the custom

ę as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; e, her; i, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; ęu = ę + u;

of the parishioners, with great ceremony and festivity, to draw a rush-cart loaded with rushes and various offerings through the 'town' to the church, and there to strew the rushes over the floors—then nothing but hard earth. The day came to be observed as a general festival; and thus originated our modern village and town 'Feasts'. At Almondbury the day is still called 'Rush-bearing' or 'Rush', but, of course, the rush-cart and attendant ceremony have been long defunct.

rust, the ankle; the instep of the foot. Not much used now. [prob. ON. *rist*, the instep; cp. OE. *wrist*, the wrist, locally called the 'shackle'.] E.g. Proud father of healthy child as he bares the latter's ankle to a friend: 'Si thi, John; iz *rust's* ommæt ez thik ez māū shækkl.'

ruttl, *w.vb.*, to make a rumbling noise in the throat or stomach. See *rukkl*.

S, s

S', s', the shortest form of *shæll* (which see). Usually, if not always, found after personal pronouns when nominatives. E.g. 'Au s' guę wi yę, fæthę, tę-moęrn?' 'Ah, yę s' buęth on yę guę, læd. Wi s' ol rāud i' t' trēn (train).'

sæd, *adj.*, sad, serious, depressed; said of bread that is 'heavy' or solid; with ironical meaning—bright, merry, mischievous. [OE. *sæd*, sated, full, weary; cp. ON. *saddr*.] E.g. Mother, to her boy who has made her laugh heartily: 'Eh, læd! bęt thæ ær ę *sæd* ęn.'

sædden, *w.vb.*, to make solid or heavy by pressure or shaking.

sæd-kök, a flat, fatty cake made of unleavened dough mixed with lard.

sædli, *adv.*, sadly, badly, ill; very much, greatly, far. E.g. (1) 'Au 'm nobbęt filin *sædli* tę dē.' (2) 'Thæ 'z sed *sædli* tę mich ölrēddi.'

sæddl, **sættl**, **sæddl** (older form), a

saddle, seat, e.g. *lęng-sæddl* (*sæddl*), or long-settle, a long seat with high back, usually ranged beside, and at right-angles to, the fireplace. [OE. *sadol*, *setl*, seat, bench.]

sæft, *adj.*, older form of soft; simple, foolish; of weather—damp and mild, drizzling. [OE. *sōfte*, *sēfte*, soft, mild.]

sæfti, **softi**, a foolish person, a simpleton.

sæg, *w.vb.*, to sag, droop, sink down. [ME. *saggen*.]

sækker, *w.vb.*, to pretend to be, or seem, innocent (E.). [Perh. connected with OE. *sacan*, to strive, contend, defend one's right.]

sæk-liss, *adj.*, harmless, peaceful, innocent. [OE. *sac-leas*.]

sæl, contracted to **s'l** (unemphatic), shall. [OE. *sceal*, I shall, must.] E.g. 'Mun au gu wi' yę, fæthę?' 'Thæ *sæl* that, læd; ęn' thæ *s'l* rāud i' t' trēn (train) ęn' ol.'

sællęri (1), celery. [Fr. *céleri*.]
sællęri (2), salary, stipend. [Fr. *salair*. (Lat.)]

sællit, a sallet or salad. [ME. *sallet*; Fr. *salade*.]

sællę, **sælli**, a willow, older name for a willow-tree. [OE. *sealh*, willow.]

Sælli Wud, Sally Wood, near Shepley — prob. originally a wood planted with willows.

sæm, *w.vb.*, to gather; to take up, grasp. [OE. *sammian*, to gather.] E.g. (1) 'Sæm thi legs up, ęn' let ę boddi pass thi.' (2) 'Let's *sæm* old on im (take hold of him), ęn' lift im eęt ę bed ę bit.'

sæmmęr-up, one who lives on what he can pick up.

sæmmi, a dull, foolish, half-witted person. [Cp. ME. and OE. prefix *sām-*, *sæm-*, bad, weak, semi-, or half-, as in *sām-wis*, foolish, half-witted.]

sænk, the five at cards. [Fr. *cinq*, five.]

sænk-foil, a five-leaved plant. [Fr. *cinq* + *feuille*, a leaf.]

sænnæt, **shænnæt**, **sheęnt**, variant forms of 'shall not'.

ęę, pear; ei, reign; ęu = ę + u; ię, pier; iu, few; oę, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

sænt, *adj.*, saint, holy. The usual (older) pronunciation of saints' names, as *Sænt* Thomas, *Sænt* Mary, etc. But '*Sæn-fimmi*' (accent on first word) is the old name of St. James's Church, Slaithwaite; and *Sæn-fimmist*, the feast or fair of St. James, at Slaithwaite. [M. *seint*, holy; Fr. *saint*. (Lat.)]

sæp, *w.vb.*, to mop up. See *sop*.

sættl (1), *w.vb.*, to settle; fix, agree, reconcile. [ME. *sahhlen*, OE. *sæhtlian*, to reconcile; cp. ON. *sæht*, reconciliation.] E.g. (1) 'Wen oud Juç did (died), iz chidç wçr eþun ç yer i' *sættlin* ther fræchinz eþeet iz brass.' (2) 'Æn yç *sættld* yet eç mich au æv tç pē (pay) yç?'

sættl (2), *w.vb.*, to take a seat; hence, to sink down—as dregs, &c. [ME. *setten*, OE. *setlan*, to take a seat, settle, fix.] E.g. (1) 'Au *sættld* misen deçen i' th' eçrm-chiçr, en' au suin fell eþlip.' (2) 'Ne (nay) mun, let th' tiç (tea) *sættl* ç bit eþuçr thæ timz it eçt.'

sættl, a seat, settle or long bench. See *sæddl*.

sættlinz, settlings or dregs at the bottom of liquids.

sævvør, savour, taste. [OFr. *savour*.] Used also as a *vb.*, e.g. 'Au'v nuç æppitaut, doktçr; au duen't *sævvør* mi fuid ç bit.'

sæxten, sexton or sacristan. [MFr. *sacristain*, vestry-keeper.]

sårk, a shirt, shift. [OE. *syrc*, *serce*, a shirt; cp. ON. *serkr*.] Obsolete.

sårpçnt, a serpent. [Fr. *serpent*. (Lat.)]

sarv, *w.vb.*, to serve. [ME. *serven* (pronounced *sårven*), from Fr. *servir*. (Lat.)]

sårvçnt, servant; and **sårvis**, service.

Note. The ME. pronunciation of *-er*, when followed by another consonant, was *-år*. This pronunciation our dialect has retained, as seen in the above four words, and in many others—*sårjçnt* (sergeant), *sårmen* (sermon), *sårtin* (certain), *desårv*, *presårv*; also *clårk*

(clerk), *Dårby* (Derby), *pårson*, &c., &c.

sāu, to sigh. See **sāuk** (1).

sāuid, side. [OE. *side*, side.]

sāud-bāu, *adv.*, on one side, aside (E.).

sāud, *w.vb.*, to put on one side, put away, as—'tç *sāud* th' tēbl', = to put away the articles happening to be on the table after a meal.

sāuk (1), *w.vb.*, to sigh. [OE. *sican*, to sigh.]

sāuk (2), *w.vb.*, to sink down, fall (water). [ON. *sig*, *sika*, to sink, fall; cp. OE. *sigan*, to sink, and *sic*, a watercourse.] E.g. 'T' wætter *sāuks* thrū them rocks, çn' kumz eçt intç thæt *dāuk* thiçr.'

sāuk, a syke, gutter, small stream; a marshy bottom into which water *sinks*. From this comes the common local surname *Sykes*; also the place name *Syke Bottom*. [ON. *sik*, a gutter, or OE. *sic*, a watercourse.]

sāul, *w.vb.*, to sile, strain, filter; hence to drip fast, to stream. [ME. *silen*; Scand., cp. Norw. and Swed. *sila*, to drain; Icel. *sīu*; also OE. *sihan*, to filter.] E.g. 'It feçr *sāulz* wi' rēn (rain).'

sāul, a sile, sieve, strainer. [Swed. and Norw. *sil*.] To *sile* a liquid is to put it through a sieve.

sāulçm, an asylum, especially a lunatic asylum. [Lat. *asylum*.]

sāun, a sign. [OFr. *signe*.]

sāup, *w.vb.*, to sipe, ooze, drip; to drain the last drops. [Cp. OE. *sīpian*, to sap, soak, moisten.] E.g. (1) 'Th' kettle runz (leaks); drops ç wætter 'z *sāupin* eçt ç' t' bothem.' (2) 'Sāup' ol t' *sættlinz* (sediment) eçt eþuçr thæ fillz it ççgen.'

sāuz, size, magnitude. [Short for OFr. *assise*; see (2) next word.]

sāuzçz, the assizes or sittings of judges. [OFr. *assise*, (1) an assembly of judges; (2) a tax, a fixed amount.]

sāuzin, sizing, a weak glue. [Ital. *siza*, glue.]

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; e, her; i, see; i, bit; ð, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

sō, *p.t.* **sēd**, *w.vb.*, to say, speak. [ME. *seggen*; OE. *secgan*, to say.]
sēddl, a saddle. See **sæddl**.
sēg (1), **sēu** (1), **siu** (1), a sow, female pig. [ME. *sowe*; OE. *sugu*, *sū*, a sow.]
sēg (2), **sēg**, **siu** (2), a sewer, drain. [OFr. *sewiere*, a sluice, channel.] See **shuēr**; **sōr-oil**.
sēgk (1), older form of *sough*, a drain. See **suff**.
sēgk (2), *w.vb.*, to suck; to soak. See **suk** (1), **suēk**.
sēgnd (1), *adj.*, sound, solid. [OE. *sund*, sound, healthy.]
sēgnd (2), sound, noise. [ME. *soun*; Fr. *son*, a sound. (Lat.)]
sēgr (1), *adj.*, sour. [OE. *sūr*, sour.]
sēgr (2), a sewer. See **sēg** (2).
sēgs, *w.vb.*, to souse, soak, steep in brine or water; hence to plunge something into any liquid. [OFr. *soucid*, pickle. (Skt.)]
sēgth, *adj.*, south. [OE. *sūth*.]
sēgv, older form of **sōv**, salve, ointment. [OE. *sealf*.]
sēg, **sō** (later form), a saw, a cutting instrument. [ME. *saghe*, *sowe*; OE. *sagu*, a saw, a cutter; cp. OIcel. *sög*, Swed. *såg*.]
sēg, *p.t.* **sēgd**, *w.vb.*, to saw, cut. [Scan.; cp. ON. *saga*, to saw, cut.] See **sō** (2).
sēginz, sawings, sawdust.
 E. g. A simple-minded old retainer at a local works was always known amongst his fellow-workers by the nickname of 'Oud *Sōsids*' (saw-seeds). He was once taking two London friends of the proprietor around the works, when one of the visitors asked him how certain 'finished' articles were packed to secure them from breakage. 'Oh, they *pækn* *ēm* *i*' *sēginz*', was the reply. 'And what are "sēginz" pray?' The old man had never known them by another name, but not to seem nonplussed, he smartly answered: 'Wāu the'r *sōsids* lauk—thre' t' *sō*-miln, yo nōn.'
seg, sedge, a reed. [OE. *secg*, *segg*.]
seik, **siēk**, *w.vb.*, to seek. See **sik**.
seil (1), **siēl**, the direction of the wind, season (E.). See **siēl** (2).

seil (2), a sail (of ship). [ME. *seil*; OE. *segl*; ON. *segl*.]
seim (1), **siēm**, lard. [OE. *seime*, fat, from OFr. *sain*, lard.]
seim (2), *num. adj.*, seven. [OE. *seofon*.] Cp. **eim**, **eleim**, **ūm**.
seis, **seiz**, *num. adj.*, six. (Obsolete.) [OE. *six*, *seox*.]
seispins, sixpence.
sek, a sack, bag. [OE. *sæc*; cp. ON. *sekk*, a sack.]
sekkin, sacking, coarse canvas.
sekki, *num. adj.*, second; used mostly in children's games. Cp. **forri**, **thōrdi**, &c.
sēkrit, **siēkrit**, a secret. [ME. *secree*; OFr. *secret*.]
sell, *p.t.* **seld**, **soud**, *w.vb.*, to sell. [OE. *sellan*, *syllan*, to give, deliver, hand over; cp. OIcel. *selja*.]
sellieŋ, **sillieŋ**, a ridge or furrow (E.). [OFr. *sillon*, a furrow.]
sēln, **sēn**, *reflex. pron.*, self; *plur.* selves. [OE. *self*, *sylf*; *plur.* *selfan*, *sylfan*.]

Note. The following contracted forms are used as *compound reflexive pronouns*:—1st *per.*, **mi-sēln**, **mi-sēn**; *plur.* **uz-sēln**, **uz-sēn**, **uzsēnz** (ourselves). 2nd *per.*, **thi-sēln**, **thi-sēn**; *plur.* **yēr-sēln**, **yēr-sēn**, **yēr-sēnz** (yourselves). 3rd *pers.*, **his-sēln**, **his-sēn** (*masc.*); **hēr-sēln**, **hēr-sēn** (*fem.*); **it-sēln**, **it-sēn** (*neut.*); *plur.* for all 3 genders—**thēr-sēln**, **thēr-sēn**, **thēr-sēnz** (themselves).

sēlvinz, **shilvinz**, the frame of wooden rails put on top of a haycart to carry larger loads. (E.) [prob. OE. *scylfe*, a shelf.]
sēmd, *p.t.*, seemed. See **sīm**.
sēmstēr, a sempstress, female sewer. [OE. *sēamestre*.]
sēn (1), self, selves. See **sēln**.
sēn (2), *pres.t.pl.*, say. [Midland Dialect of ME.]
send, *p.t.* **sēnt**, *w.vb.*, to send. [OE. *sendan*.]
sess, *w.vb.*, to assess, value, tax; also a *noun*, assessment, tax. [Lat.]
sesh, a sash, a case or frame of glass. [Fr. *chassis*, a frame of wood.]
set, *p.t.* **set**, *p.p.* **settn**, *w.vb.*, to set,

eē, pear; **ei**, reign; **ēu** = **e** + **u**; **iē**, pier; **iu**, few; **oe**, boar; **oi**, boil; **ou** = **o** + **u**; **uē**, poor; **ui**, ruin; also **dl** for **gl**; **tl** for **cl**.

place, put. [OE. *settan*.] E. g. 'Au'll *set* yō eġēterdz e bit' = I'll start you on the road a bit.

set-pot, a large iron pot set or fixed in bricks or stones to boil clothes, 'pig-potatoes', &c.

set, *adj.*, equal, level, or even with—used especially in competitive games, as in a race to a fixed mark, which if two runners reach at the same time they are *set*. *As a vb.*, to equal, do as well as a rival. E. g. (1) 'Wi ōl t' thri on ež ræn; āū gēt tē t' puęst forst; eñ' Juę eñ' Jim węř sekki, they węř *set*.' (2) 'Au keęn't *bięt* thi i' runnin, bęt au keęn *set* thi.'

settl, a long seat. See **sættl** (2).

seu (1), **siu**, a female pig. See **seę** (1).

seu (2), *p.t.* **sęud**, *p.p.* **seun**, *w.vb.*, to sew, stitch. [OE. *sęowian*, *sęwian*, to sew.]

sewent, *num. adj.*, seventh. [OE. *seofotha*.]

sewentint, seventeenth.

Note. The older *th* is frequently substituted in the dialect by *t*. Thus *foęrt* (fourth), *fift*, *sixt*, . . . *tent*, . . . *thirtint*, &c., even *fortit* (fortieth), *fiftit*, *sixtit*, &c. Also in many other words, as *t'* or *th'* for *the*, *kit* (kith), *Askit* (Asquith), *plint* (plinth), *torp* (thorp), &c.

shæffi, *w.vb.*, to walk lazily by pushing the feet along the ground. [prob. same as **shuffl**.]

shaggl, *adj.*, shaggy, rough-haired, tumbled up. [prob. OE. *sceaga*, hair; cp. Oldcel. *skęgg*, a beard.;

shæk (1), *p.t.* **shuęk**, *p.p.* **shækkn**, *vb.*, to shake. [OE. *scacan*, to shake.] See **shęk**.

shæk (2), a shack, a tumble-down out-building. [prob. a modern word imported from America.]

shæk (3), a pile of corn-sheaves reared together, a 'shock' of corn. [ME. *schokke*.]

shækkl, the wrist; ankle (less often). So called from the wrist or ankle being the place where a *bond* was

placed. [OE. *sceacul*, a fetter, bond.]

sháll, *aux.vb.*, shall. [OE. *sceal*, I shall, must.] Shortened or contracted forms are—**sæl**, **s'l**, **s**, **st**, all of which see for examples.

shállęk, *w.vb.*, to lounge about, move lazily. See **shollęk**.

shæmblez, shambles, originally butchers' stalls or benches in the old market-places. [OE. *sceamul*, bench, stall. (Lat.)]

shændi, a shandy or light lorry. [prob. from modern Irish *shandrydan* or *shandry*, a one-horse conveyance.]

shænk, a shank, lower part of the leg, also the leg. [OE. *sceanca*, the bone of the leg.] E. g. 'Sæm thi *shænk*s up, mun!' said after stumbling over someone's outspread legs while the latter was seated.

shænnet, **sænnet** (older form), shall not. See **sæl**.

shāū, *adj.*, shy, modest; shunning danger. [OE. *scēoh*, timid.]

shāūn, *p.t.* **shēn** (old form), **shuęn**, *p.p.* **shuęn**, *shon*, *str.vb.*, to shine, glisten. [OE. *scīnan*, to shine.]

shāūv, a shive, a slice of bread, &c.; a splint of wood. [prob. Scand.; cp. Oldcel. *skifa*, a slice.]

thum-shāūv was a slice of bread with butter spread thickly upon it with the thumb.

shē, **shō**, **shuę** (oldest form), a shaw, thicket, wood, a shady place. [OE. *scaga*, a thicket; cp. Oldcel. *skōgr*, a wood.] See **shō**.

The word mostly occurs now in surnames—Shaw, Earnshaw, Cockshaw, Kershaw, and in place-names—Buttershaw, Shaw Top, Bō-shay, Shaywood, &c.

shēd (1), a shade, shadow; a shed, cover. [OE. *sceadu*, *scēd*, a shadow.] E. g. *wud-shēd* = a wooden shed; *keę-shēd* = cow-shed.

shēd (2), **shięd**, **shed**, a parting, division, opening. [OE. *sceādan*, *scādan*, to separate, divide.]

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; e, her; i, i, bit; o, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

shee'n't, shan't, shall not. See **sæl**.

sheer, a shower. [OE. *scūr*, later *scēor*, a shower.]

sheēt, *w.vb.*, to shout, call out. [ME. *shouten*; cp. ON. *skūta*, *skūti*, a taunt.]

shog, **shæg**, a share, portion. If one boy finds something, and another thereupon cries 'shegs' (or *shægs*), the latter can claim a share of what is found. [prob. a variant of **jeg**, which see.]

shæk, *p.t.* **shuæk**, *pp.* **shækkn**, *str.vb.*, to shake, rouse. See **shæk** (1).

shēl, *w.vb.*, to shale or turn out the feet in walking, to open out. [prob. related to OE. *scylan*, to distinguish, separate, divide; cp. ON. *skjälgr*, oblique, awry.]

shēm, *w.vb.*, to shame, especially with the meaning of 'to be shy' or 'shamefaced'. [OE. *sceamian*, *sceamian*, to shame from *scamu*, shame, modesty.] E. g. (1) 'Gu intę t' rūm, mun; ther 'z nubdi in tę bi *shēmd* on' (= to be shy of). (2) 'This chāuld feę *shēmz* tę speik tę onniboddi.'

shān, older *p.t.*, shone. See **shān**. E. g. 'Iz in (eyes) feę *shēn* wi' tempę, i wę suę mæddęd.'

shēp, *p.t.* **shuęp** (older form), **shēpt**, *w.vb.*, to shape, to 'frame' or 'set about' a job rightly. [OE. *scieppan*, *scæppan*, *scęppan*, to form, create.]

Shepley, a village near Huddersfield in the old parish of Kirkburton. [OE. *scēap*, *scēp*, a sheep + *lēah*, meadow.]

shepster, local name of the starling, a bird often seen picking insects, &c., from a sheep's back. [prob. OE. *scēap*, a sheep + *estere*, *ster*, a feminine suffix, which became used for both genders.]

shęu, *p.t.* **shęud**, *p.p.* **shęun**, *w.vb.*, to show. [OE. *ge-sceāwian*.]

shēv, *p.t.* **shuęv**, **shēvd**, *p.p.* **shēvn**, **shēvd**, *w.vb.*, to shave. [OE. *sceafran*, to shave, scrape.]

shięf, a sheaf, a bundle of corn. [OE. *scēaf*.]

shięr, *p.t.* **shuęr**, **sheęr**, *pp.* **shuęrn**,

str.vb., to shear, cut. OE. *sceran*, *scieran* (later form), to cut, divide.]

shięrd, a shard, a broken piece of pottery; lit., anything cut. [OE. *sceard*, a piece, fragment, division.] The word is now but rarely used, though it survives in the frequent local surname *Sheard*.

shięt, a sheet. [ME. *schete*; OE. *scēat*, *sciet*, a piece of cloth, &c.]

shift, **skift** (older form), *w.vb.*, to move, remove, change. [ME. *schiften*, OE. *sciftan*, to divide; cp. ON. *skipta* (pronounced *skifta*), to part, shift.]

shiftliss, **skiftliss**, *adj.*, shiftless, helpless; also too lazy to shift for one's self.

shik, **sik** (2), *w.vb.*, to incite, urge, egg on. [OE. *scýhan*, later *scyhtan*, *scýan*, to prompt, urge, incite.]

The word is now rarely used except in the expression 'Shik (or *sik*) ģm!' in inciting a dog to fight another animal. Also 'i (he) kept *shikkin* 'im on tę feit'; though in this use 'sliętin' is oftener found.

shill, *w.vb.*, to shell, to separate nuts, peas, &c., from their covering. [OE. *scyllan*, *scylan*, to separate, &c.] See **shēl**.

shillz, husks, shells, &c.

shillinz, grains of oats separated from their husks.

shippen, a stable, cow-house. [OE. *scypen*, a stall, stable.]

Shō, Shaw, a family- and place-name. [prob. this form is Scand.; see **shē**.] E. g. of place-names: *Birkenshaw* (birches-wood), *Buttershaw* (alder-wood), *Wilshaw* (*wyl*, a well).

shoddi, shoddy, waste material *shed off* by the machinery in the process of wool manufacturing. Also the fibres obtained by tearing up woollen goods to be remade into cloth. [prob. from OE. *sceādan*, *scādan*, to part, shed.]

shog, *w.vb.*, to walk with a forward movement of the body, to jog on, to 'push on' along a road. [ME. *schoggen*, to jog, jolt.]

ęę, pear; ei, reign; ęu = ę + u; ię, pier; iu, few; oę, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for el.

shōl (1), *sholle*, *adj.*, shallow, not deep. [ME. *shold*, *shald*, shallow; OE. *sceald*, shallow (Skt.); cp. ON. *skjalgr*, oblique, shallow.]

shōl (2), a shawl, commonly worn over the head and neck like the medieval wimple. [Persian *shāl*, shawl, mantle.]

shollek, **shællek**, *w.vb.*, to lounge about, move lazily, idle or skulk about. [prob. a variant of *skulk*; ME. *skulken*; from Scand., cp. Dan. *skulke*, to skulk, slink.]

sholleker, **shælleker**, one who 'shuffles' about idly, a lounger, a 'good-for-nothing'.

shor, *w.vb.*, to shove, push, along. [prob. a slovenly pronunciation of *shove*. See **shuv**.]

short, a shirt. [ME. *shirte*, *shūrte*; OE. *scyrte*; from OE. *sceort*, *scort*, short.]

short, *adj.*, short, curt. [OE. *sceort*, *scort*.]

shot, a money account scored up 'on trust'. [OE. *scot*, lit. that which is 'shot' into a common fund; hence a payment of an account; a reckoning, a fine.]

ōl-shot, an ale-shot or 'score'.

shraūv, *p.t.* *shruēv*, *p.p.* *shrivvn*, *str.vb.*, to shrive, to receive confession and to grant absolution of sins as a priest. Seldom used: chiefly in such old obsolescent sayings as—'Thæ'll niḡr (never) get *shrivvn* if thæ duz that', or 'Au wḡp (hope) au me (may) niḡr bi *shrivvn* if au dū'. These are but relics of the old Catholic days in England, as also is *Shrove* Tuesday. [OE. *scrifan*, to shrive, to impose penance.]

shreḡd, a shroud. [OE. *scrūd*.]

shred, **shriḡd** (older form), a shred, fragment—a piece torn off. [OE. *scrēade*.]

Shred and **Shriḡd**, the name of a C. E. chapel in Slaithwaite parish, built 1843 on a narrow strip or *shred* of land, called by the same name, between two roads on the W. side of Merridale.

shrenk, *p.t.*, shrank. See **shrink**.
shreḡu, a shrew, a kind of mole. [OE. *scrēawa*, a shrew-mouse.]

shriḡd. See **shred**.

shriḡk, **shrik**, a shriek, scream. See **skrāūk**.

Shrigley, a place-name, and also a family-name. [Perh. OE. *scric*, a thrush + *lēah*, a meadow.]

shrinj, a syringe, a squirt. See **srinj**.

shrink, *p.t.* **shrenk**, **shrænk**, *p.p.* **shrunkn**, *str.vb.*, to shrink, to shrivel up. [OE. *scrincan*.]

shrog, **scrōg** (older form), a bush; a group of dwarf or stunted trees. [ME. *scrog*, thin low bushes; Scand., cp. Swed. *skrokk*, anything shrunken.] Also a plot of land covered with 'bush'.

Shruēv **Tiuzdi**, Shrove Tuesday, the day before Lent begins; commonly—and affectionately by the children—called Pancake Tuesday. See **shraūv**.

shū (1), a shoe. [OE. *sceō*, *scōh*, shoe.]

shuin, shoes, the usual dialect plural. [OE. *sceōn*, *scōn*, shoes.]

shubbēnz, shoebands or laces.

shū (2), or **shu** (unemphatic), *fem. pers. pron.*, she. [OE. *seō*, which was really the fem. of the definite adjective *se* (m.), *seō* (f.), *thæt* (n.) = the.]

Note. The true OE. fem. pers. pronoun is *heō*, which, in the forms *ū*, *u* (unemph.), is still in much commoner local use than are *shū*, *shu*. Easther's statement on this point (p. 117) is quite wrong. *Shu* is only the more 'polite' usage.

E.g. 'If *āūi* guḡ, *shu* sez ḡt *shū* wiln't guḡ.' More usually this would be—'If *āū* guḡ, *u* sez ḡt *ū* wiḡn't guḡ.'

shuḡk, *p.t.*, shook. See **shæk** (1).

shuḡn, **shēn**, *p.t.*, shone. See **shāūn**.

shuḡp, *p.t.*, shaped. See **shōp**.

shuḡr (1), *p.t.*, shore, sheared. See **shīḡr**.

Shuḡr (2), the shore or sewer, Aspley, the low-lying part of Huddersfield

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; e, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

near the R. Colne, where formerly the drains of the upper streets emptied themselves into a common sewer. [Ofr. *sewiere*, a sluice, sewer, or 'shore'.] See *səə* (2).

shuərn, *p.p.*, shorn. See *shier*.

shuəv, *p.t.*, shaved. See *shöv*.

shuəz, **shuz**, or **chuəz**, **chuz**, together with **chəuz**, **chiuz**, are all dialect variations of the verb *choose* in the expression 'choose how', i. e. at any rate, anyhow, whatever else, however. E. g. (1) 'Au'm nuən ē fuil lāuk thi, *shuəz* eē (or *shuz*, *chuəz*, *chuz*, *chiuz* eē).' (2) '*Chiuz* eē, we'n (we have) inuff brəss tē læst till tē-moərn.' (3) '*Shuz* eē thæ mænks (manœuvres) it, i wiçn't fit in tē th' oil (hole).'

shuffl, **shæffl**, *w.vb.*, to put off, delay; also to move with sliding gait. [A frequentative of *shove*; OE. *scūfan*, to push, shove; cp. ON. *skūfa*, to shove.] Another form of *scuffle*.

shuffler, one who puts off doing anything.

E. g. A self-critical village-youth once wrote a 'poem' to depict the evils of 'putting off till tomorrow what should be done to day', with himself as the central illustrative figure. He entitled it 'The Shuffler', and ventured timidly to ask his schoolmaster for his criticism thereon. Having read it, that worthy—a zealous Johnsonian—advised him in effect: to keep to prose, not, at his age, to assume the role either of a pulpiteer or an egotist, not to descend to dialect, but—if he thought worth while to rewrite the stuff—to entitle it 'The Procrastinator'. The sensitive boy went home, tore up the 'poem' along with some other 'efforts', and foolishly kept aloof from all criticism for over twenty years.

shuil, **shūl**, a shovel. [OE. *scofel*, *scof*, lit. that which shoves.]

shuilder. See **shūlder**.

shuin, shoes. See **shū** (1).

shuit, *p.t.* shot, *p.p.* shot, **shottn**, *w.vb.*, to shoot; to rush. [OE. *scōotan*, *scotian*, to shoot; cp. ON. *skjōta*, to shoot.]

shuk, a shock or pile of corn-sheaves.

See **shæk** (3).

shūl, a shovel. See **shuil**.

shūler, **shuiler**, a 'shoveler', one who 'sponges' on others; a cadger.

shūlder, **shuilder**, **shūther**, **shouther**, a shoulder. [OE. *sculdor*.]

shumməkər, a shoemaker, cobbler.

shunt, *w.vb.*, to move or push away; to get rid of; also to fall down in a heap. [ME. *shunten*, to turn aside; Scand.; cp. Olcel. *skunda*, to speed, push.] E. g. (1) 'Mi fæther *shunted* mi off tē bed, eēt ē' t' gēt (out of the way).' (2) 'Thæt oud wōl (wall) 'll bi *shuntin* suin, if it izn't buttēd up (propped).'

shunt, a move off, an exit, disappearance. E. g. 'Thæ'd best dū ē *shunt* bifuēr thær kæcht (caught).'

shut, *p.t.* shut, *p.p.* **shuttn**, *w.vb.*, to shut, close; to get rid of, lose. [ME. *shutten*, to shut; OE. *scytan*, to fasten with a 'shoot' or bolt, to shut, from *scōotan*, to shoot; transfer, expend.] E. g. 'It 's nobbēt fuilz ēt *shuts* ōl thēr brəss ēz fæst ēz they mēkn it.'

shut, *part. adj.*, rid of, free from. E. g. 'Thi get *shut* ē thæt chæp; i'z nuē guid tē thi.'

shuttəns, **shutniss**, riddance. An old saying is—'it's ē guid *shuttəns* (*shutniss*) ē bædrubbish,' on getting rid of any one, or anything, causing bother.

shutter, *w.vb.*, to fall or slip down, collapse in a heap. E. g. 'Wen they teld ēr i wēr diēd, u just *shutterd* deən ōl ēv ē lump, lāuk, on t' fluēr.'

shūther, shoulder. See **shūlder**.

shuther, *w.vb.*, to shudder. [ME. *schuderen*.]

shuttl (1), a weaver's shuttle, so called because *shot* to and fro across the threads in the loom. [OE. *scūt*- (a stem of vb. *scōotan*, to shoot) + *el*, instr. suff.]

shuttl (2), **skuttl**, **skutil** (older form), a scuttle, skip or shallow basket for carrying coals, vege-

eē, pear; ei, reign; ēu = ē + u; iē, pier; iu, few; oē, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uē, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

tables, &c. [OE. *scutel*, a platter, vessel; or ON. *skutill*. (Lat.)] shuttl-buęrd, a shuttle-board with which the game of *shuttle-cock* is played.

shuz, chuz. See *shuęz, chęz.*

swich, a switch. See *skwich.*

si, p.t. sō, sid (later form), *p.p. sīn, sīd, str.vb.*, to see, look. [OE. *sēon*, to see.] E. g. 'Æz tę *sīn* mi fæthęr, Tom?' 'E-āh, au *sīd* im gu deęn t' gēt (road) ę bit *sīn*.'

sich, adj., such. [ME. *swilc, swich*; OE. *swylc = swā + lic*, so like.]

się, the sea. [OE. *sæ*.]

sięd, sīd, a seed. [OE. *sæd*, seed.]

sięk, w.vb., to seek. See *sik*.

sięl (1), a seal, stamp. [ME. *seel*; OFr. *seel*, a signet; cp. OE. *sigel*, a jewel, brooch, &c.; and ON. *sigli*, a seal.]

sięl (2), seil, the direction of the wind, season (E.). [OE. *sæl*, time, season, occasion.]

sięl (3), a cord, rope, strap. [OE. *sæl, sāl*, a cord, rope.] *To sięl up* cattle, &c., is to fasten them up with a rope or chain attached to a post. See *buiż-sięl*.

sięm (1), a seam or load, esp. a horse-load. [OE. *sēam*, a load, burden.]

sięm (2), a seam, hem; a joining; that which is sewed up. [OE. *sēam*, a seam.]

sięmęr, a sewer, tailor.

sięmstriss, semstęr, a seamstress or sempstress. [OE. *sēamestre + ess*. An example of a *double-feminine* ending, *-estre* and *-ess* being both feminine suffixes.]

sięm (3), seim, lard. See *seim (1)*.

sięm (4), w.vb., to seem, appear. See *sim*.

sięrch, sięch, seich, w.vb., to search. [ME. *serchen*; OFr. *cercher*.]

sięt, a seat. [ON. *sæti*, a seat; cp. OE. *sæt*, a camp.]

sięz, w.vb., to seize, grasp. [ME. *seysen, saisēn*, to take possession; OFr. *saisir, seisir*.]

sięzēn, sęzēn (old form), season. [ME. *sezon*; OFr. *saison, seison*.]

sik, siek, seik, p.t. sōk, sout, sikt,

p.p. sout, sikt, w.vb., to seek, look for. [OE. *sēcan*, to seek; cp. OIcel. *sækja*, to seek.]

sik (1). See *sikh*.

sik (2), adj., sick, but in a mental, seldom if ever in a physical, sense. The latter would be 'poorly', 'badly',—or '*sickly*', if inclined to vomit. [OE. *sēoc*, sick, ill.] E. g. (1) 'Aw'm *sik* ę si-in thæt chęp lollekin ębeęt.' (2) 'Au fil værri *sikli*; mi dinner æzn't ęęrid wi mi.' (3) 'Ærn't yō sę wil, fæthęr?' 'Nou læss, au'm nobbęt *puęrli* (or *bædli*) this moęrnin.'

sil, w.vb., to ceil, to line or plaster the inner roof of a room, or, as it is also called locally, to 'underdraw' it; hence, to partition or divide a room. [ME. *ceelen*, to ceil off; Fr. *ciel*, a canopy.] E. g. 'This rüm'z nobbęt *sild off* thre' t' next; yę kęn yęr (can hear) thrü t' *silin*' (= partition).

silli, adj., foolish, simple, innocent; also mazy, giddy. [OE. *sælig*, happy, innocent, simple.] E. g. 'Wen au'd donst (danced) reęnd t'rüm wi' Martha Ann tuęthri täümz, au felt ęz *silli* ęz ę buęt-ors (as giddy as a boat-horse).'

silli-billi, a witless fellow, a simpleton. [*billi* is prob. from OE. *bilith*, an image, pattern, example; hence the compound *silli-billi* will mean a foolish, simple sample, or kind, of a fellow. The word *billi* by itself seems not to be in use with the meaning 'fellow', or 'mate'.]

sillięn, a ridge, furrow. See *sellięn*.

sim, sięm, p.t. sīmd, sięmd, seęd, w.vb., to seem, look, appear; to beseem, suit. [ME. *semen*; OE. *sēman*, to satisfy; suit.] See *bisim*.

simin-dlæss, sięmin-dlæss, a seeming-, or looking-glass, mirror.

simmitri, a cemetery, burial-ground. [Lat. from Grk.]

sin, adv., since. [ME. *sithens*; OE. *sith-than*, after that.]

sind, w.vb., to sind, rinse, wash out any kitchen utensil. Not so commonly used as formerly. [Origin

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ę, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

obscure; perh. connected with OE. *synder, sunder*, separate, < *syn-drian, sundrian*, to separate, divide, sunder.] E.g. Mother to daughter: 'Thæ mun ðlis *sind* th' pots ɛr (or) th' jugz wi' warm wætter bifueɾ thæ timz (pours) onni *wot* (hot) wætter in ɛm.'

sing, *p.t. sæng, p.p. sung, str.vb.*, to sing, resound. [OE. *singan*, to resound, sing.] E.g. 'Thæt top spins sɛ fæst wol it feɾ *sings*.'

sing-glit, a single-breasted waist-coat, as distinguished from the older double-breasted ones, which used to be the common form. [Lat. *singulus*, single + *et*, dim. suff.]

sinti, *adj.*, finicky, supercilious, 'sniffy', showing 'airs'. [prob. from *scented* or *scenty*, perfumed, and, 'therefore', of a higher class of society.]

I have heard the word used only in the phrases 'a *sinti-miss*' (one trying to ape her superiors), and 'a *sinti-missis*' (a schoolmistress); both chiefly Colne-valley forms.

sip, *sæp, sē, or sip, sap, say*, a 'nominy' said still by boys when making a whistle of green bark from a twig of the wiggin-tree (mountain-ash). Easter gives the full 'nominy'—'Sip, sap, say; Sip, sap, say; Lig in a nettle-bed, Wol May day.' Probably it has some connexion with the ancient sacredness of the wiggin-tree. See **wiggin**.

sit, (1) sight, vision; (2) something seen, hence a wonder; a lot, a large quantity or number. [OE. *gesiht, siht*.] E.g. of (2): 'Ther 'z ɛ *sit* ɛ thingz thiɾ, 'ɛt au nivvɾ sɪd ɛfuɾ.'

sit, *p.t. sæt, p.p. sittn, str.vb.*, to sit. [OE. *sittan*.] E.g. of its very common reflexive use: 'Sit thi deɛn i' thæt chiɾ, ɛn' rest thi (or) thisen) ɛ bit.'

tɛ sit ɔn (accent on *on*), to burn to the bottom of a cooking-pan; said only of milk and milk-compounds which have been put on

the fire to boil and temporarily forgotten. E.g. Young girl, to her mother 'kællin' on the door-step with her neighbour: 'Muther, kum sharp! t' boild-milk ɛz gettn *sittn-ɔn* i' t' pan—keɛn't yɔ smell it?'

sith (th = dh), **sieth**, *p.t. sithd, siethd, p.p. sithd, soddn, w.vb.*, to seethe, stew, boil. [ME. *sethen*; OE. *sēothan*.]

sod, a worthless fellow, a fool; one *sodden* with long drinking, hence the phrase 'a drunken sod'.

soddn, *part.adj.*, soaked through with water, drenched. E.g. 'Mi tluɛz (clothes) ɛz feɾ *soddn* wi' t' rēn (rain).'

sitherz (th = dh), scissors. [ME. *sisoures*; OFr. *cisoures*, shears; cp. OE. *sīthe*, scythe.]

si-thi, a common exclamation, and 'introductory' phrase to a further statement; = see thou, look thou. E.g. 'Si-thi, it's nout tɛ du wi' mī, bɛt if it æd—.'

siu, sɛu, seɛ, a sow, female pig. See **seɛ** (1).

siuɾ, *adj.*, sure, certain. [OFr. *sêur*; Lat. *sēcūrus*.]

siuɾli, later **siuɾlāu**, *adv.*, surely. E.g. 'Au'v bin iɛr ɛ long tāum neɛ, wētīn (waiting) for im; *siuɾli* it wiɛn't bi long ɛfuɾ i kumz?'

siuger, sugar. [Fr. *sucré*.]

siuit, suet. [ME. *suet*; OFr. *seu* + dim. suffix *et*.]

sixpennɛrth, sixpennɛth, sixpɛth, sixpennyworth.

sixt, *num.adj.*, sixth. [ME. *sixte*; OE. *sixta*.]

sixtit, *num.adj.*, sixtieth. [OE. *sixti-gotha*.]

skæddl, *adj.*, timid, fearful, easily frightened. [A variant of *scathel*, from ON. *skatha*, it hurts; cp. Swed. *skada*, to hurt; and OE. *sceathian*, to injure, rob.]

skæddl, *w.vb.*, to scare, frighten.

The word as a verb is fairly common. E.g. 'Wæt ær tɛ flēd on neɛ? Thæ'll nuɛn dī this tāum; thæ'r tɛ suin *skæddled* wen thæ'r ɛ bit puɾli.' The adjective is little

eɛ, pear; ei, reign; ɛu = ɛ + u; iɛ, pier; iu, few; oɛ, hoar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uɛ, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for el.

in use except in the compounds—
skædl-brēnz, **skæddl-pēt**, a person who is easily scared; one who is always in a state of excited fear.
skæffi, a scaffold. [ME. *scaffold*; OFr. *escafaut*.]
skæfflin, scaffolding.
skæft, a shaft, handle. [ON. *skapt* (= *skaft*); cp. OE. *scaeft*, *scæft*, a shaft.]
skæftin, shafting of machinery, &c.
skār (1), *w.vb.*, to scare, frighten. [ME. *skerren*; from ON. *skjarr*, timid, shy.] See **skier**. E.g. 'Thæt læd 'z summæt ræng wi' iz *nārvz* (nerves); iz *skārd* tē t' dieth ommest, if iz left i' t' dark ē minnit.'
skār (2), a scar, cliff, steep rock. [ME. *scarre*; ON. *sker*, *skor*.] A frequent local place-name, e.g. The Scar, Scar End, Scar Top, &c.
skāū, the sky, clouds. [ME. *sky*, a cloud; ON. *ský*, cloud.]
skāū-lænt, *adj.*, askew (E.).
skāū-pələr, sky-parlour, nickname for attic, or topmost room.
skeel, *w.vb.*, to scowl. [ME. *scoulen*; Scand.; cp. Dan. *skule*, to cast down the eyes; OIcel. *skæla*.]
skeer, *w.vb.*, to scour, rub thoroughly, cleanse. [OFr. *escourer*.]
skeerīn-stuēn, a soft stone for scouring the stone floors, sills, &c.
skeers, **skees**, **skēs**, *adj.*, scarce. [ME. *scars*; OFr. *escars*, scanty.]
skeersli, **skeesli**, **skēsli**, *adv.*, scarcely.
skell, **skeller**, *w.vb.*, to warp, twist, as do boards made of partly dried wood. [Of obscure origin (N.E.D.). Perh. connected with ON. *skjelga*, to skew; but cp. *sceol* in OE. *sceol-āge*, squint-eyed.] E.g. 'T' wēth-er 'z *skēld* (*skellerd*) them plænks suē mich, wol thēr nuē yius (use) fēr this job.'
skelp, *w.vb.*, to beat, strike, thrash. [ME. *skelpen*, to beat, flog.]
skēn, *w.vb.*, to look sideways or askance, glance; squint; also to look something over, to scan. [prob. allied to the stem of *askance*; of obscure origin (N.E.D.).]

skertin, **skortin**, skirting board, plinth round a room. [prob. Scand.; cp. OIcel. *skyrta*, a skirt, lit., the lower part of a garment.]
skēth, scathe, harm, injury (now almost obsolete). [ON. *skathi*, *skæthi*, harm.]
skēu, *w.vb.*, to look aside at, to examine suspiciously; to turn aside, avoid; to throw sideways (at). [ME. *skewen*, to turn aside; ONFr. *eskuer*; OFr. *eschuer*, to turn aside, eschew.] E.g. (1) 'Wen au sed thæt, th' boss *skēud* mi ovver wi' t' koer-nerz ēv iz in.' (2) 'Th' koul't wēr fresh tē t' sæddl thæ siz, ēn' it *skēud* ēt ivvri thing wāut (white) it sid.' (3) 'Johnny wēr suē mæd wi' im, ēt i *skēud* ē slate æt im.'
skēu, *adj.*, askew, aslant, oblique.
skierf, **skeef**, **skruuff**, scurf, 'scaling' skin. [OE. *scurf*, *sceorf*; cp. Swed. *skorf*; Dan. *skurv*, scurf.]
skiem (1), a scheme, plan. [Lat. *schēma*. (Grk.)]
skiem (2), to look over slyly, examine; weigh up, estimate. [Cp. ON. *skima*, to look askance.] See **skimmer**. E.g. 'Wol i wēr tōkin tē mi, au *skiemd* im ovver wi' t' koer-ner ē mi i, lāūk; ēn' au rekkn iz ē ræng ēn.'
skier, *pt.* **skierd**, **skiert**, *w.vb.*, to scare, terrify. See **skār**.
skift, *w.vb.*, to move away, shift. [prob. Scand.; cp. OIcel. *skipta*, (= *skifta*), to divide, move, change; but see **shift**.]
skill, *w.vb.*, to judge, discern, distinguish. [ME. *skil*, reason, discernment; ON. *skil*, a distinction; *skilja*, to separate, distinguish.] E.g. (1) 'Gu tē t' duer ēn' *skill* t' wēthēr for mi.' (2) 'Thæ 'z *skilla* buēth on ēm reit inuf; thēr just wæt thæ sez the(y) ær.'
skimmer, *w.vb.*, to peep, spy, look round a corner (E.). [Scand.; cp. OIcel. *skima*, to look slyly at.] See **skiem** (2).
skimp, *w.vb.*, to scamp, to scant, use niggardly or grudgingly. [Prob.

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ē, her; i, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

Scand.; cp. ON. *skemma*, to make short, skimp.]

skinni, *adj.*, greedy, grasping enough 'to skin a flint'. [ON. *skinn*, skin.]

skip, a skep, hamper, basket. [OE. *scep*, *sciop*, a basket; cp. ON. *skeppa*.] E. g. (1) *koil-skip*, a coal-scuttle; (2) *luęz-skip*, a clothes-basket, &c.

skittę, **skuttę**, *w.vb.*, to move away quickly, to hurry over or along. See **skuttę**.

skoč, *w.vb.*, to scotch, fasten or block anything—as a wheel—to prevent it slipping or moving. [prob. a variant of *scole*, to set a drag on a wheel; cp. Norw. *skota*, a pole, bar (N.E.D.).]

skold, **skeold**, a skollid or scabby head. [ON. *skalli*, a scabbed head (Skt.).] As a boy I used to hear: 'Māu læd 'z gettin ę *skold* yed, ęn' i keęn't gu tę t' skuil wol i'z better.'

skollę, *w.vb.*, to reckon up, calculate; understand, comprehend; also to teach. [From ME. *scoler*, OE. *scolerę*, a scholar (Lat. *schola*, a school).] E. g. 'āu keęn't *skollę* it, but yār James Henry kæn; i'z bīn wil *skollę*d, thæ siz (thou seest).'

skom, scorn, scoff, sarcasm, chaff; lit. that which causes or gives shame. [OE. *sceamu*, *scomu*, *scamu*, shame; cp. ON. *skömm*, shame, &c.] E. g. 'Let's æ' nuęn ę thi *skom*, bikęs it'l nuęn oltę mi (change my mind).'

skop (1), a mark to aim at in games of skill in aiming. Often a broken piece of white pottery is used for the 'skop'. [prob. Ital. *scopo*, a mark to shoot at in archery, etc. (Grk.).]

skop (2), a piece of broken crockery. [Origin doubtful; perh. from **skop** (1) above.] E. g. 'Yār Mary Ellen 'z lettē 3l t' pots fōl, en' brokkn ęm intę *sops*.'

skoppęril, a teetotum, or spinning toy; hence a harum-scarum, giddy youth. [prob. ON. *skopparakrīn-gla* (Skt.).]

Skot, Scot, the usual name formerly for a dapple-grey horse. Cp. the Reeve's 'ful good stot' in Chaucer's Prologue, 'that was al pomely gray, and highte "*Scot*"'. [Origin prob. in the fact that such greys were often of Scottish breed; cp. 'the Scots Greys', a well-known cavalry regiment.]

skræffl, *w.vb.*, to struggle, scramble; quarrel, fight, to have a 'scrap'. [prob. a variant of *scrappl*, a frequentative of *scrape*; ON. *skrapa*.]

skręm, *p.t.*, climbed. See **skrim**.

skręn, *scran*, bits of food, food. [ON. *skran*, refuse.] E. g. 'Au brout mi *skręn* wi' mi, su ęz au shudn't æ' tę bāu (buy) it.'

skręnni, *adj.*, scrawny, thin, lean. [Scand.; cp. Swed., Norw. *skran*, weak, lean.]

skrę (1), *w.vb.*, to scratch. [ME. *skratten*; Scand.; cp. Swed. *kratta*, to scrape.]

Oud Skrę (2), a common name for the devil. [ME. *skratt*, an evil monster; cp. ON. *skratti*, a wizard.]

skręttę, a 'scratcher', a greedy, miserly person.

skręuk, **skrik**, *w.vb.*, to screech, shriek. [ME. *scriken*; ON. *skrękja*, *skrikja*, to shriek.]

skribbl, *w.vb.*, to give the *first*, rough, carding to wool or cotton preparatory to its final carding. The first section of a carding-machine is called the *scribbler*. [prob. a variant of *scrabbl*, to scratch or scrape; cp. Swed. *skrabble*, to card or scribble.]

skrięm, *w.vb.*, to scream, cry out loudly. [ME. *scremen*; ON. *skręma*, to cry out.]

skrim, *p.t.* **skręm**, *p.p.* **skrum**, *str.vb.*, to climb. [Origin not found.] E. g. (1) 'Thæt læd *skrimz* up t' speęt (spout) lāuk ę munki.' (2) 'Wen au slęt (urged) th' dęg æfter im, i *skręm* ovver t' wōl i' kwikstiks.'

skrimp, *w.vb.*, to make small, to narrow, to give short allowance. [prob. Scand.; cp. Dan. *skrumpe*,

ęę, pear; ei, reign; ęu = ę + u; ię, pier; iu, tew; oę, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for ol.

- and Swed. *krympen*, to shrink. See **skimp**.]
- skrinj**, *w.vb.*, to shrink back in fear or strong emotion. [OE. *scrincan*, to shrink, wither.] E. g. 'Wen au sō t' mueter-car strāuk im i' t' bæk, au feęr *skrinjd*, si-thi!'
- skröll**, *w.vb.*, to crawl, creep; also to scrawl or scribble in a sprawling way. [ME. *scraulen*, to crawl; Scand.; cp. Olcel. and Swed. *krafla*, to crawl, grope. The *s* in scrawl is excrescent.] E. g. 'Th' chāuld 'll suin bi wōkin neę, it ken *skröll* ēbeęt fluęr ōreddi.'
- skrōm**, *w.vb.*, to sprawl about, to clamber—as up a wall or tree. E. g. 'Au'v ē ruęz-tri (rose-tree) ęt s' *skrōmin* ōl ovver th' eęs-wōl: it's ē regilęr beuti.' [prob. allied to **skrim**, and **skröll**.]
- skruft** (1), **skruft**, **skuft**, the back part, or nape, of the neck. See **skuft**.
- skruft** (2), **skięf**, **skeęf**, scurf, scabby skin. See **skięf**.
- skruftl**, a scuffle, scrambling fight; a pushing about. [OE. *scūfan*, to shove, push + *le*, freq. suff. Cp. **skręffl**.]
- skruill**, *w.vb.*, to scrub over lightly and in a scrawling manner. [prob. a variant of **skröll**.] E. g. 'Æz tę skrubd t' fluęr?' 'Well, au nobbęt *skruild* it ovver, lāuk, bikęs au węr in ē urri.'
- skrumpl**, *w.vb.*, to crumple, crease; to make wrinkled. [A form of **krumpl** with initial *s*; ME. *crumpen*, to curl up; cp. OE. *crumf*, crooked, bent, twisted.]
- skruņsh**, *w.vb.*, to crunch, crush; to grind with the teeth, &c. [prob. an imitative word, like **crunch**.]
- skuch**, scutch, a local name for quitch-grass or couch-grass, a wiry weed. [A variant of *skwitch* or *quitch*; prob. from OE. *cwic*, living, active; *cwicę*, couch-grass.]
- skuft**, **skuff**, **skruft**, **skruftl**, **skuffl**, variant forms of one word—all meaning the back part, or nape, of the neck. [Scand.; cp. Olcel. *skoft*, (*skoft*), hair of head, back of head.]
- skuil**, a school. [OE. *scōlu*; Lat. *schola*.]
- skun**, skinned; sometimes found as *p.p.* of verb to *skin*—prob. on the analogy of *spun*, *p.p.* of *vb.* spin.
- skutter**, **skitter**, *w.vb.*, to scutter, run away quickly, scuttle. [prob. Scand.; cp. Swed. dial. *skutta*, to jump.]
- skuttl**, *w.vb.*, to scuttle, to hurry along.
- skwæbbi**, *adj.*, squabby, flabby. [Scand.; cp. Swed. *skvabbig*, flabby.]
- skwæt**, *w.vb.*, to squat, sit down. [ME. *squatten*; OFr. *esquatir*, to flatten, crush.] E. g. 'Skwæt thi deęn i' thæt chieęr læd, ęn rest thisen ē bit.'
- skwæt**, *adj.*, squat, flat.
- skwich**, a switch, slender stick. [MDu. *swick*.]
- skwid**, **skwij**, a squid; anything small; a bit or small piece. [Of obscure origin (N.E.D.).]
- skwieę**, *w.vb.*, to squeak. [Scand.; cp. Swed. *sqvåka*, to croak.]
- skwieęl**, *w.vb.*, to squeal, cry out shrilly. [Cp. Swed. dial. *sqvåla*.]
- skwieęz**, *p.t.* **skwuęz**, **skwieęzd**, *p.p.* **skwozzn**, **skwieęzd**, *str.-w.vb.*, to squeeze, press tightly. [ME. *queisen*; cp. OE. *cwiesen*, *cwýsan*, to crush.]
- skwiggl**, *w.vb.*, to wiggle, wriggle; to writhe about like a worm. [See **wiggl**, of which it is a lengthened form.]
- skwij**, a squidge. See **skwid**.
- skwōk**, *w.vb.*, to squawk or squeak. [See **skwieę**, of which it is a variant form.]
- skwuęz**, older *p.t.*, squeezed. See **skwieęz**.
- s'l**, contracted form of shall. See **sæl**.
- slæb**, *w.vb.*, to slop over, spill. [ON. *slabb*, a slop, puddle.]
- slæd**, **slięd**, a slade, plain; an open valley. [OE. *slæd*, a plain.]
- slæk**, a slack or dip in the surface of

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; e, her; i, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

land, a shallow valley. [ON. *slakki*, a depression.]

It is a place-name—e. g. Outlane Slack in Scammonden, and Heptonstall Slack, near Hebden Bridge.

slæm, *w.vb.*, to slam, bang, make a sudden noise. [Scand.; ON. *slæma*, to slam; cp. Norw. *slamba*, *slemma*, to bang.]

slæm, *w.vb.*, to slam or slur the feet in walking, i. e. to walk *noisily*.

slæmmek. See *slummek*.

slæng, *p.t.*, slung. See *sling*.

slænk, *p.t.*, slunk. See *slink*.

slæp (1), *w.vb.*, to slap, smack. [ME. *slappe*, a smart blow; prob. an imitative word.]

slæp, *adv.*, slap, plump, direct, with a bang. E. g. 'It æt mi (hit me) *slæp* i' t' fës (full in the face).'

slæp (2), **slæpper**, *w.vb.*, to slop or spill a liquid. See *slop* (1), and **slæb**. [Cp. ON. *slabb*, a slop, puddle.]

slæp-up, *adj.*, slap-up, complete; first-rate. E. g. 'Au'v gettn sum wark; æn' it's æ reit *slæp-up* job æn' ol.'

slæt, *p.t.*, slit. See *slit*.

slævvør, slaver, spittle from the mouth; saliva. [ON. *slaftr*, spittle.]

Slæwit, Slaithwaite, a large village in the Colne Valley. [Scand., *slagh* (*slaiith*), level ground + *thveit* (*thwaite*), cleared land (*J. H. Turner*). Or, ON. *slakki*, a slope on the side of a mountain; cp. *slack*, a hollow on a hill-side (*Moorman*).]

Note that the older part of Slaithwaite is built at the *bottom* of the valley, where the ground is mostly flat, on both sides of the river.

slært, **slært**, *w.vb.*, to splash; to sprinkle with water, to rain slightly. [Origin uncertain.]

slært, a splash of water or mud, a drop. E. g. (1) 'Muther! yâr Tom 'z *slart*in mi wi' wættet.' (2) 'Let 's gu on; ther 'z nobbet æ *slart* ær two æ rën fölin (= a drop or two of rain

falling).'³ Man, working a hose-pipe, 'splashes' a passing lady and exclaims: 'Eh, did au *slært* yø, missis?'

slāu, **slī** (older form), *adj.*, sly, cunning, clever. [ME. *sleik*, *slic*; ON. *slæggr*, cunning, sly.]

slāup, *w.vb.*, to slipe, to strip, to skin, to take away the outer covering. [Of obscure origin (N.E.D.).]

slāuper, **slipper**, a slipper or iron shoe put under a cart-wheel when going down a hill, to check the speed. [A variant of *slipper*.]

slāus, **slāush**, a slice. [ME. *slice*; OFr. *esclice*, a splinter, &c.]

slāuthēr, **slithēr**, an extra quantity 'slipped in' (E.). Obsolescent. [prob. from OE. *slithan*, to slide, move, go.] E. g. 'Two spuinfuls æn' æ *slāuthēr* æ rum i' yēr tē (tea).'

slāuwer, **sliver** (older form), a splinter or thin strip of wood, &c. [ME. *sliver*, a chip, strip of wood; OE. *slifun*, to cleave.]

slē, **slēi**, a weaver's slay. [OE. *slahæ*, >*slēa* (Skt.), from *slēan*, to strike.]

sled, a sledge, a wheelless cart, still in common use in the steep fields on the hill-sides around this district. [ME. *slēde*; ON. *slēthi*.]

slēj, a sledge, a large hammer used by blacksmiths and quarrymen. [OE. *slæg*, a heavy hammer, lit. 'a smiter'.]

slēk, *w.vb.*, to slake, quench; to damp a fire down. [OE. *slacian*, *slēccan*, to grow slack.]

slēk, small coal.

slēp, *adj.*, slape, slippery. [Scand.; cp. Olcel. *slēpfr*, slippery.]

slēu, **sliu**, *w.vb.*, to slip or swing sideways. See *sliu*.

slied. See *sled*.

sliēp, **slīp**, *p.t.* **slept**, *w.vb.*, to sleep. [OE. *slēpan*, *slēpan*.]

sliet, *p.t.* **slietəd**, **slēt** (older form), *p.p.*, **slietəd**, **slettn**, **slittn**, *w.vb.*, to incite, urge on a dog, to cause to bite. [OE. *slētan*, to cause to bite, from OE. *slītan*, to slit, tear,

æp, pear; ei, reign; æu = æ + u; iē, pier; iu, few; oē, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uē, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

bite.] E.g. 'Wen au slēt th' dog æt im, i ræn ƿewē.'
sliev, **sliv**, a sleeve. [ME. *slēf*; OE. *slæfe*.]
sling, *p.t.* **slæng**, *p.p.* **slung**, *str.vb.*, to sling, throw, to hang up. [OE. *slingan*.]
slink, *p.t.* **slænk**, *p.p.* **slunk**, *str.vb.*, to slink, creep away. [OE. *slincan*, to creep, crawl.]
slippi, *adj.*, slippery. [OE. *slipig*, *slipor*, slippery.]
slit, *p.t.*, **slit**, **slæt** (older form), *p.p.*, **slitn**, *str.vb.*, to slit, tear, rend. [ME. *slitten*; OE. *slitan*, to tear, &c.]
slith̄er (th = dh), *w.vb.*, to slide, glide away, hurry away. [OE. *slitherian*, to slither, slide; cp. OIcel. *slithr*, slippery.]
sliu, **sl̄eu**, *w.vb.*, to slip or swing sideways—as when turning a corner; to skid; also to throw, cast. [Origin not known (N.E.D.).]
sliv, *w.vb.*, to slive, split, cleave (E.). [OE. *slifan*, to cleave.]
sliv̄er, a sleever, or sliver, a splinter of wood, &c. See **slāuv̄er**.
slō, *adj.*, slow; dull-witted; inactive. [OE. *slāw*, slow.]
slōch, *w.vb.*, to slotch, to lick or eat up noisily or greedily. [prob. an imitative word.] E.g. 'Wier'z thi "manners"? Thæ *slōchez* thi porridge up lāuk ƿ dog.'
slōg, **slug**, *w.vb.*, to smite, strike hard; also to work vigorously. [prob. OE. *slēan*, to strike, smite; oldest form *slahan*, *p.t.* *slōh*, *slōgon*.] E.g. (1) 'Did t̄ thresh im wil (well)?' 'Ah, au *slōgd* im reit inuf.' (2) 'Au *slōgd* ƿewē (worked away) ƿt mi wark, ƿn' suin æd it dun.'
slōkkn, *w.vb.*, to satiate, slake, soak, saturate (E.). [ON. *slokna*, to be extinguished, quenched, suffocated.]
slōnder, old form of 'slander', scandal. [ME. *sclaundre*; OFr. *esclandre*.]
slop (1), **slopper**, **slæp** (2), **slæpper**, *w.vb.*, to spill a liquid, to make a puddle. [ME. *sloppe*, a pool; prob. representing *sloppe*, in the

OE. *cū-sloppe*, a cowslip, from *slūpan*, to slip (N.E.D.).] See **slæp**, **slæb**.
slop-st̄en, slop-stone, the kitchen 'sink-stone'.
slop (2), the leg of a pair of trousers. [ME. *sloppe*; OE. *slop*, a loose gown, &c.; cp. ON. *sloppr*, a loose garment.]
slor, *w.vb.*, to slur, slide, slip. [Related to LGer. *slurra*, to drag the feet, shuffle; cp. Du. *sluren*, to drag, trail (N.E.D.).]
slōrrin-ors, a slurring-ice, a strip of ice or snow made smooth by children sliding over it. *Ors* (= horse) is a variant of the local pronunciation (*āus*) of 'ice'.
slub, *w.vb.*, to slub, or draw out and twist, wool in making yarn. [Of obscure origin (N.E.D.).]
slubb̄er, one engaged in slubbing yarn for spinning.
sluff (1), *w.vb.*, to slough, to strip off—a skin or other covering; to lose all, i.e. to be stripped of everything, as in gambling. [ME. *slouh*, *slughe*, skin of a snake.] E.g. 'Au'm *sluft* ƿ' mi bræss, au ævn't ƿ penni left.'
sluff (2), a slough, a miry hole. [OE. *slōh*, miry ground.]
sluff, *w.vb.*, to sink in despair, to feel overcome by circumstances; *trans.*, to disappoint greatly; to deceive. Lit., to fall into a *slough*. E.g. (1) 'Au felt reit ārt-*sluft* t̄ sī im suƿ puerli.' (2) 'Au'v bin *sluft* (deceived) this tāum, wi' thæt chæp.'
slug, *w.vb.*, to strike hard, to thrash. See **slōg**.
sluggin, a beating, punishment. E.g. 'T' skuilmēst̄er gēv mi ƿ guid *sluggin* f̄er runnin ƿewē (playing truant).'
slumm̄ek, **slæmm̄ek**, a slut, sloven; an awkward, untidy person. [A shortened form of *slammakin*, of obscure origin (N.E.D.).]
slupper, *w.vb.*, to work untidily, to 'slip over' one's work. [prob. Scand.; cp. Dan. *slubbe*, to be

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ƿ, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

disorderly, to slabber; also cp. OE. *sliepan*, to slip; *slūpan*, to slip away, dissolve.] E. g. 'Thæ'z nuęn wesht thi'z thingz; thæ'z nobbęt *slupperd* ęm ovver. Thæ'r ę reit *slummeķ*.'

slutter, *w.vb.*, to slip down, to fall in a heap. [Scand.; cp. ON. *slota*, and Norw. *sluta*, to droop, to be loose.] E. g. 'Au węr uggin (carrying) t' dishez on tę t' slop-stuęn, ęn' they ęl *slutęrd* on tę t' fluęr.'

smæch, a smatch, a touch, a slight pain. [A softened form of **smæk** (1).] E. g. 'This soft wethęr'z gi'n mi ę *smæch* ę *bregntaitęs* (bronchitis).'

smæk (1), a taste, flavour. [OE. *smæcc*, taste.]

smæk (2), a smack, a cracking blow or slap; a kiss. [prob. of imitative origin; Scand.; cp. Swed. *smacka*, to smack; Dan. *smæk*, a rap, smack.]

smært, *smeert*, *w.vb.*, to feel pain. [ME. *smerten*; OE. *smeorian*.]

smært, *smeert*, *adj.*, keen, sharp; brisk, lively; fine. E. g. (1) 'Yoęr Tom'z ę *smart* (or *smeert*) læd ęt rekknin (reckoning).' (2) 'Thæ lüks reit feęr *smeert* i' thi niu cluęz (clothes).'

smäüt, *þ.t. smuęt*, *þ.þ. smittn*, *str.vb.*, to smite, strike. [OE. *smitan*, to smite.]

smeęlder, *smeęther*, *w.vb.*, to smoulder. See **smülder**.

smeert. See **smært**.

smesh, *w.vb.*, to smash, break in pieces. [Formed from **mesh**. See **mæsh** (1).]

smiddi, **smithi** (usual form), (th = dh), a blacksmith's workshop. [OE. *smith-the*; cp. ON. *smithja*.]

smięth, **smuith**, *adj.*, smooth. [ME. *smoothe*, *smēthe*; OE. *snēthe*.]

smittl, contagion, disease—infection. [Cp. OE. *smitta*, smut, dirt particles.] E. g. 'Iz t' mæzzlz (measles) *smittl*, fæther?' 'Ah læd, it iz ęn' ęl (indeed).'

smittl, *w.vb.*, to infect with disease. E. g. (1) 'John Willie æz t' fęvęr;

duęn't gu nięr th' eęs, ęr thæ'll be *smittld* wi' it.' (2) 'Oud Juę æz t' "money-mękin *fęver*" thæ sız; that's wäu i'z sę mich brass.' 'Eh, au wish i'd *smittl* mi!'

smittn, *þ.þ.*, smitten. See **smäüt**.

smok, a smock; formerly a feminine under-garment, now a masculine overall of linen or cotton. [OE. *smoc*, a feminine under-garment.]

smōl, *adj.*, small. [OE. *smæl*, *smala*, small.]

tę sing **smōl** = to sing softly—not loudly. [OE. *smalę*, softly, not loudly.] E. g. said of a boastful person: 'I tōks reit eęt ęt t' top neę; but i'll bi *singin smōl* ęfuęr long, thæ'll si.'

smuch, smudge, slush. [Scand.; cp. Dan. *smuds*, smut.]

smuęk, smoke. See **smük**.

smuęr, *w.vb.*, to smother, suffocate. [OE. *smorian*, to stifle, &c.] E. g. 'Au'v bın imęng t' rubbish i' t' gærřit (garret), ęn' au fil feęr *smuęrd* wi' dust.'

smuęt, *þ.t.*, smote. See **smäüt**.

smug, *adj.*, smug, neat, trim; as *n.* a neat, tidy room; a name used alternatively with *smug*, to denote the tap-room of an inn. [prob. Scand.; cp. Dan. *smuk*; Swed. *smuck*, fine, fair; Swed. *smuga*, a lurking-hole. But N.E.D. says *origin* obscure.] See **smug**.

smuilder. See **smülder**.

smuith. See **smięth**.

smük, **smuęk**, smoke. [OE. *smoca*, smoke.]

smük, **smuęk**, *w.vb.*, to smoke. [OE. *smōcan*, to smoke.]

smülder, **smuilder**, **smeęlder**, **smüther**, **smeęther**, *w.vb.*, to smoulder, give off smoke; to burn slowly. [ME. *smolder*, smoke, *smolderen*, to stifle with smoke.]

snæp, short for 'brandy-snap'—a thin, round, 'snappy' kind of small cake made largely of treacle, and sold especially at local 'feasts' or fairs. It is now made *without* brandy, whatever it was formerly. [Query—does the word = *branded*-

eę, pear; ei, reign; ęu = ę + u; ię, pier; iu, few; oę, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

snap, in reference to the little hollowed markings which are always to be seen upon one side of the cake?]

snævvil, *w.vb.*, to snuffle, to talk through the nose—formerly common among snuff-takers. [ME. *snuvelen*; from OE. *snoft*, mucus; cp. OIcel. *snafa*, to sniff.]

snāūf, *w.vb.*, to fuss over, fawn upon one, to ingratiate oneself. [Connected with *snivel*; ME. *snuvelen*, *snevelen*, to snuffle, whimper; from Scand.; cp. Dan. *snive*, to sniff.] E.g. 'I (= he) *snāūfled* th' mēster en' gēt (got) sixpins thrē' im (from him).' The word is used around Scissett.

snāūp, *adj.*, long and tapering, like a snipe's nose. [Cp. ON. *snīpa*, a snipe, a bird.] E.g. 'I'z (he's) gottn ē *snāūp* nuęz; yq kēn ięzli (easily) tell im (recognize him).'

sneęrl (1), *w.vb.*, to snarl, to show the teeth like a dog; to be peevish. [prob. of imitative origin (N.E.D.).]

sneęrl (2), a snarl, a knot or tangle in cord or string. [prob. a frequentative of *snares*; OE. *sneare*, a cord, string, noose.] See **snik-snēlz**.

sneęt, snout, nose. [ME. *snoute*.]

snek, a sneck, latch, the catch of a door. [ME. *snekke*; prob. the name originally applied to the *notched* part fixed to a door-post, into which the latch drops. Thus the same as **snick**.]

snēl, a snail. [OE. *snegl*, *snēl*; cp. ON. *snigill*, a snail.]

snell, *adj.*, keen, sharp, peevish (E.). [OE. *snel*, quick, active.]

snēp, *w.vb.*, to snape, snub, chide, correct (E.). [ON. *sneyfa*, to disgrace.]

snęrt, a suppressed laugh; a sniggle. [prob. a variant of *snort*; ME. *snorten*, to snore; cp. Dan. *snorke*, to snort.]

snęrtl, *w.vb.*, to laugh quietly, to sniggle or snigger.

snettl, a snittle, snare; a net or a trap for catching birds, rabbits, &c. [Origin uncertain; prob. a variant

of *snikkl*, a frequentative of *sneck*.]

sneęz, *w.vb.*, to sneeze. [ME. *snēsen*; OE. *fnōsan*, to sneeze.] See **nięz**.

snift, *w.vb.*, to sniff, to draw air up the nose quickly, to scent. [ME. *sneuien* (*snevien*); Scand.; cp. Swed. *snyfta*, to sob; Dan. *snive*, to sniff.] E.g. (1) 'Au'm flēd yar Sophia'z gettn ē koud, u kīps *sniftin* suę.' (2) 'Wen thæ siz ē dōg *sniftin* t' wind wi' iz nuęz up, i'z beęn tē guę on iz ōn (own) ē bit.' (By 'Th' oud ænd'.)

snig (1), *w.vb.*, to snatch, steal; to draw a tree-trunk away. [Origin obscure.]

snig (2), a small snail, a garden-snail. [ME. *snegge*; prob. Scand.; cp. OIcel. *snigill*, a snail.] Not much in use now.

snik, *w.vb.*, to snick or cut. [ON. *snikka*, to cut.]

snikkit, **snekkit**, a snicket, a 'short cut', a narrow passage between houses or walls, saving a wayround.

snik-snēlz, **snig-snēlz** (less often), snick-snarls, (a) knots, notches, or tangles; (b) hence sharp or rough parts; 'angles' or 'corners' of one's character. [*snik*, a cut or notch + *snēlz*, a contraction of *sneęrlz*, or *snarls*. See **sneęrl** (2).] E.g. (1) Said of a young 'prentice: 'I'z ē ruff en; but wi'st suin tæk t' *snik-snēlz* eęt on im.' (2) Said to a schoolmaster by the father of a new scholar: 'Au'v brout yar Jim tē t' skuil tē æ' t' *snik-snēlz* tēn eęt on im', or 'nokt off on im'.

Note. The word may possibly have been formed from Scand. *snigill* + OE. *snēl*, in which case the second part would have been added to explain the first at a later stage. See **snig** (2) and **snēl**.

snikkl, **snettl**, **snittl**, a snare or a trap for catching game. [A frequentative of **snick** or **sneck**.]

snō, *p.t.* *sniu*, *p.p.* *snōn*, *snōd*, *str.vb.*, to snow. [OE. *snāwan*, to snow.]

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ē, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

snod, *adj.*, smooth, even in surface.

[ON. *snoth-then*, smooth (W.W.D.); *snauthr*, smooth (Skt.).] E. g. (1) 'This plænk ez bin plënd ez *snod* ez glæss.' (2) 'I'z ez *snod* tung, i lāuks tē sē nāis things (to say nice things).'

snoddn, *w.vb.*, to make snod or smooth.

snoggl, *w.vb.*, to snuggle, to lie close, nestle. [Frequentative of **snug**, which see.]

snot, mucus from the nose. [ME. *snotte*; OE. *snotē*.]

snotteril, a little or short nose (E.). See **snegt**.

snuff, *w.vb.*, to smell at, draw air up the nose, sniff. [Du. *snuffen*, to snuff.] Cp. **snift**.

snug, *adj.*, neat, smooth, comfortable; as *noun*—a **snugger**, a comfortable room. ON. *snöggr*, smooth, trim (Skt.). Cp. **smug**.

snuz, a snooze, short nap or sleep. [prob. connected with **snore**.]

snük, **snuek**, *w.vb.*, to draw anything—snuff, liquid, &c.—up the nose. [ME. *snōken*, to sniff; prob. imitative word, with nasal prefix, formed from OE. *sūcan*, to suck; or of Scand. origin; cp. Swed. *snōka*; Norw. dial. *snōke*, to snuff.]

snutter, *w.vb.*, to snigger (E.). [prob. connected with **snout**.]

sō (1), *p.t.* **siu**, *p.p.* **sōn**, *str.vb.*, to sow seed. [OE. *sārvan*.]

sō (2), *p.t.* **sōd**, *p.p.* **sōd**, **sōn**, *w.vb.*, to saw, cut with a saw. [ME. *saghe*, *sawe*, from OE. *sagu*, a cutter, saw.] See **sēg**.

sō, **sēg**, a saw, a toothed cutter.

sob, **sop**, *w.vb.*, to mop up, to soak up liquid with a cloth. See **sop**.

sobbin, **soppin**, *part. adj.*, soaked with wet. E. g. 'Mi tluęz (clothes) ez feęz **sobbin** (**soppin**) wit wi' rēn (wet with rain).'

sod, **soddn**. See under **sith**.

sodđer, **sothęr**, solder, a cement of melted lead. [Fr. *soudure*.]

soft, *adj.*, soft. See **sęft**, **sęfti**.

soft-yęd, **soft-ięd**, a soft-head, simpleton.

soil, **suil**, the sole of the foot or boot.

[OE. *sol*, fr. Lat. *solea*, the foot-sole.]

sōj, older pronunciation of sage, the herb. [ME. *sauge*; OFr. *sauge*. (Lat.).]

sōm, a psalm. [ME. *psalm*, *salm*; OE. *sealm*. (Lat.-Grk.)]

sond, sand. ME. *sond*, *sand*; OE. *sand*.]

sond-stuęn, sand-stone.

Small slabs of it are still frequently used for scouring stone-flags, steps, &c. Formerly also lumps of the softer kind of sandstone were broken up into small sand, which was then sprinkled freely over the stone floors of a dwelling to keep them clean. For in winter muddy boots and clogs were apt to 'trail t' muk intę th' eęs thrę t' ruędz' in the days when roads were ill-kept and badly mended.

sōndęr, old pronunciation of *cinder*, or coke. [OE. *sinder*, coke, slag, &c.; cp. ON. *sindr*. The old form *sōndęr* is probably a relic of the local Norman-French pronunciation of the Fr. *endre* (a cinder) introduced after the NFr. occupation of this district.]

Sōndęrson, Sanderson, a rather frequent surname locally. [= son of *Saunder*, i. e. of *Alexaundre*, the Fr. form of Alexander.]

sōni, a sawny, a simpleton. [Originally a nickname for a Scotsman, from *Saundy* or *Sandy*, short for *Alexander*.]

sōntęr, *w.vb.*, to saunter, walk leisurely. [prob. from AFr. *saunterer*, to adventure oneself (Skt.).]

sop, **sęp**, *w.vb.*, to mop up, to soak up water with a cloth. [prob. OE. *soppian*, to sop up, connected with *sūpan*, to sup, drink in.]

soppin. See **sobbin**.

sor-oil, a sewer-hole, or entrance to a drain. See **sęg** (2), and **Shuęr** (2).

sorplęs (1), a surplus, an *over-plus*. [Fr. *surplus*.]

sorplęs (2), a surplice, worn by clergy and choirs. [Fr. *surplis*.]

sorsingl, a surcingle, a belt or girth

eę, pear; ei, reign; ęu = ę + u; ię, pier; iu, few; oę, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

to fasten a sheet or pack on a horse's back. [OFr. *sursangle*, a belt.]

sɔrtin, sɔrtin, sãrtin, *adj.*, certain, sure. [OFr. *certein*.]

soss, *w.vb.*, to put down quickly, to 'plump' down; hence to drink up tea, beer, &c., without a stop. [prob. of imitative origin (N.E.D.).] E. g. (1) 'Wen au osst tɛ wɔk (tried to walk), mi legz wɛr suɛ wɛk (weak) wol au *sosst* deɛn on t' fluɛr in ɛ lump.' (2) '*Soss* up thi ɛl, mun, ɛn' let's bi gettin' on t' ruɛd.'

soss-pot, one who empties his pot by drinking quickly; hence a drunkard. E. g. (1) 'Lũk ɛt yãr Tom, drinkin iz tiɛ (tea), i'z ɛ regilɛr *soss-pot*.' (2) 'Thãr ɔlis drunk; thãr ɛ reit *soss-pot*.'

sɔs, sauce; also impudence, 'cheek'. [Fr. *sauce*.] E. g. 'Let's æ' nuɛn ɛ thi *sɔs*. If thã *sɔsɛz* mi ɛɟiɛn, au'st nok thi deɛn.'

sɔsɛr, a saucer, 'tea-plate'.

sɔsi, *adj.*, saucy, impudent; also slippery (said of 'icy' weather). [Lit., full of sauce; pungent.] E. g. 'Mãnd ɛɛ thã wɔks thi moɛrnin; t' rueds ɛz nobbɛt *sɔsi*.'

sɔthɛr, soddɛr, solder. The former is the commoner form, owing to the local tendency to substitute 'th' for 'd'. See *soddɛr*.

soubɛr, sugɛr, *adj.*, sober. [ME. *sobre*; Fr. *sobre*. (Lat.)]

soud, *p.t.*, sold. See *sell*.

soujɛr, a soldier. [ME. *soudiour*, *souldier*; OFr. *soudoier*, *soldier*.]

soul, the soul. [OE. *sawol*.]

sout, *p.t.*, sought. See *sik*.

sɔv, salve, ointment. [OE. *sealf*.]

spãjɛr, spadger, sparrow. [prob. a corrupt form of OE. *spærwæ*, sparrow.]

spæk, *p.t.*, spoke. See *speik*.

spæn, *p.t.*, span or spun. See *spin*.

spæng, *w.vb.*, to variegated; lit., to set with bits of metal or ornaments; to adorn. Mr. Edgar Sykes, of Golcar, tells me that woollen cloth which shows different shades of colour owing to faulty dyeing is

said to be 'spanged'. [OE. *spange*, a metal clasp, an ornament with variegated or sheeny surface.] Cp. 'The Star-spangled Banner',—the United States' national flag.

spænk, *w.vb.*, to spank, slap, beat. [Origin doubtful (N.E.D.).]

spænkɛr, any person or thing supremely fine, a 'clinker'; that which beats all others of the sort. [prob. allied to *spæng*.]

spænkin, *adj.*, very smart, excellent, supreme, 'clinking' or clinching. E. g. (1) 'Au'v gettn ɛ wãuf ɛt's ɛ *spænkɛr*, au kɛn tell thi.' (2) 'Thã lũks regilɛr *spænkin* i' thi niu tluɛz (new clothes).'

spærrib, spare-rib of pork. [OE. *spær*, spare, lean + *ribb*, a rib.]

Note. This word reminds me that once, when a boy, on asking my father what we were having for dinner that day, he replied: "'*Lign wãuf*" roasted (lean wife roasted), ɛn' "t' *ruin ɛ man*" fer sɔs'; that is, roasted spare-rib with apple-sauce.

spærribl, spærrɛbl, a sparable, a cast-iron nail, with large head, for boot-soles. [Formerly *sparrow-bill*, from the shape (Skt.).]

spættl, older form of spittle, saliva. [OE. *spættl*, *spáll*, spittle.]

spãrk, spãrkɛr (older form), a gay, lively young fellow. [ON. *sparkr*, sprightly, active.] E. g. 'Thæt læd ɛ yɔrz ɛz gettin ɛ regilɛr *spãrkɛr* (later, *spark*).' Not the same as *spænkɛr*, which see.

spãūs, spice, the local name for 'sweets' made of sugar, &c. [ME. *spice*; OFr. *espice*, spice. (Lat.)] *trẽkl-spãūs*, sweets, like toffee, made of treacle.

spãūs-kẽk, a sweet-cake, as distinguished from the ordinary bread—which was and is still called simply 'kẽk'.

spech, a patch of any kind, a plaster. [prob. a variant of *patch*, with initial *s*; related to OE. *specca*, a speck, blot, spot, blemish.] E. g. 'Put thi t' uthɛr buits on; them z

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ɛ, hɛr; ī, see; i, bit; ð, note; o, not; ɔ, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

specht wol the'll 'ardli 'old tē-gether.'

speel. See *speuēl*.

speēt, spreēt, w.vb., to spout, squirt, flow out quickly. [ME. *spouten*.] [prob. Scand.; cp. Swed. *spruta, sputa*, to squirt.]

speēt, a spout, a pipe to conduct water; also a pipe-nozzle.

speik, p.t. spæk, spék, spuøk, p.p. spokkn, str.vb., to speak, to talk. [ME. *speken*; OE. *sprecan, specan*, to speak.]

speik, speich, speech, utterance. There is usually a difference between a *speik* and a *speich* (or *spich* more commonly now). The former means a saying or short utterance, the latter a formal speech or oration. E. g. (1) 'Yör pärsen mēks ē guid *speich* (*spich*), but 'iz rēthēr tē long-windēd.' (2) 'Au läuk tē ärkn tē t' childēr tōkin, they æn sich funni *speiks* (sayings).'

speil, spill, spiēl, a spell to light a candle, &c., with, a thin slip of wood or paper. [OE. *speld*, a torch, spill.]

spelk, a strip of wood used in binding broken bones, &c., a splinter. [OE. *spelc*, a rod, splinter; cp. ON. *spelkur*.]

spell, a small oblong block of wood wedge-shaped at one end, and having a small hollow on top to hold the 'knur' (see *nōrr*) in the game of knur-and-spell. The spell is so placed on the ground that when the wedge-end is tapped the ball rises into the air to be driven as far as possible with a 'pummil'. This is a broad ashén head fixed at one end of a flexible rod. [OE. *speld*, a splinter, a chip, or OE. *spillan*, to spill, shed, &c.]

The game is a very old one in the north of England. The spell, at first probably any old chip of wood that would 'jerk' when tapped, has been developed in these days into a kind of stage placed on the ground, and, screwed upon it, a steel spring and cup to hold the knur.

spēn, w.vb., to spane or wean a child; hence to cease from a drinking spree. [OE. *spana*, a teat; or *spanan*, to allure, entice, withdraw.] E. g. 'Au'v æd ē wik on t' sprī, bēt au'm beēn tē *spēn* off neē.'

sperrit, spirit. [ME. *spirit*; Afr. *esprit*.]

spiēl. See *speil*.

spiēr, w.vb., to ask (obsolete in this sense); to look for, find out, search, spy. [OE. *spyrian*, to track, inquire.] E. g. (1) '*Spiēr* ēbeēt, ēn thæ'll find it, æppn.' (2) Heard when a boy: 'Oud Juē 'z ōlis *spiērin* intē uthēr fuēk biznis, ēstieđ ē mindin iz ōn.' See *spōr*.

spiggit, a spigot or peg for a cask. [ME. *spigot, spikkel*.]

spin, p.t. spæn, p.p. spun, str.vb., to spin. [OE. *spinnan*.]

spinnil, spinl, a spindle. [ME. *spinel*; OE. *spinl*.]

spink, a finch, specially the chaffinch. [ME. *spink*. (Scand.)]

spinni, a spinney, copse, thicket. [OFr. *espinei*.]

spit (1), p.t. spæt, p.p. spitn, str.vb., to spit. [OE. *spittan*.]

spit (2), a spadeful of soil in digging. [OE. *spittan*, to dig; *spitel*, a spade.]

spit (3), a spit, skewer, or prong for roasting meat. [OE. *spitu*.]

spit, spittl (1), saliva. See *spættl*.

spittl (2), a small shovel, as in *bæk-spittl*, a baking-shovel. [OE. *spitel*, small spade.]

spiu, w.vb., to spew, vomit. [OE. *spīwan*.]

spiuēr, a spewer, the local name for *squib*, especially made for Guy Fawkes' Day—Nov. 5.

splæthēr. See *spluthēr*.

splint (1), a thin piece of wood, splinter. [Scand.; cp. Dan. and Swed. *splint*, a splinter.]

splint, w.vb., to split, divide, scatter—as in a game of marbles.

splint (2), a sprint, a sudden spurt; a quick run. [Scand.; cp. OIcel. *sprettr*, a spring, bound, run.]

eē, pear; ei, reign; ēu = e + u; iē, pier; iu, few; oē, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uē, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

split, *p.t.* split, *p.p.* splittn, *w.vb.*, to split, divide, cleave; also to divulge a secret. [prob. a variant of *bloch*. Cp. OE. *splot*, a spot or blot.] E. g. (1) 'Au'll gi' yō ē shillin; yō kēn *split* it bitwin ye.' (2) 'Au'll kīp it quāut (quiet), au wiēn't *split* on ye.'

sploch, splotch, a small quantity of spilt liquid, a blot. [prob. a variant of *bloch*. Cp. OE. *splot*, a spot or blot.]

splōt, *w.vb.*, to sprawl, thrust, or spread about; also to burst out talking. [prob. connected with *spluthēr*.] E. g. (1) 'Sæm thi legs up, mun; thæ *splōts* em ol ovver th' ārsten (hearthstone).' (2) 'If thæ tells it tē thæt nuppit, i'll *splōt* it eēt tē t' fōrst chæp i mits wi' (meets with).'

spluthēr, *splæthēr*, *w.vb.*, to splutter, talk rapidly or confusedly. [A variant of *sputter* (which is a frequentative of *spout*), to keep on spouting. See *spreēt*.] E. g. (1) 'Wen i tōks i *spluthēr*z (*splæthēr*z) sē mich, 'ēt yo kēn't tell wæt i sez.' (2) 'Thæ tōks nout bēt *splæthēr* (*spluthēr*); it miēnz nout (means nothing).'

spō, *pl.* *spōz* (more frequently used), a spa or sulphur spring, of which there are several in this district, as at Lockwood, Slaithwaite, Gunthwaite, &c.; hence a watering-place; a holiday resort. The expression 'guin tē t' *spōz* fēr ē wīk' usually means 'going for a week's holiday'. [From *Spa*, a town in S.E. Belgium, having famous mineral springs.]

spoil, *spuil* (older form), *w.vb.*, to spoil, waste; to mar (a child). [ME. *spoilien*, to plunder; OFr. *espoillier*, to despoil.] E. g. 'Yō'n petted thæt chāuld wol i'z ē reit *spuuld* en.'

spokkn, *p.p.*, spoken. See *speik*.

spor (1), a spur. [OE. *spora*.]

spor (2), *w.vb.*, to ask, inquire; especially to be 'asked' in church, i. e. to put up the marriage-banns.

[OE. *spyrīan*, *spurian*, to track, inquire, ask. Cp. Scottish 'speer me no questions', &c.]

spōrrinz, spurrings, or banns, 'askings' in church preparatory to a marriage. E. g. 'The'r guin tē get wed suin, i'z putt'n t' *spōrrinz* in t' second tāūm last Sundi.' See *spier*.

spottl, *w.vb.*, to cover with spots. [English *spot* with instru. suffix *le*. Cp. Olcel. *spottli*, a spot.] E. g. 'Yond mōtēr wīzd past mi, en't it's *spottlid* mi koit ol ovver wi' muk.'

spræg, a sprag, a piece of wood or spar used to check a wheel; hence a check, delay, hindrance. E. g. 'tē put th' *spræg* on', is to check something. [Of obscure origin (N.E.D.).]

spræg, *w.vb.*, to check, delay, hinder. E. g. 'tē *spræg* ē wil (wheel)' is to check its speed down-hill.

spræt, a sprat, i. e. anything small sized. [prob. allied to *spreēt*, *sprot*, which see.] E. g. 'Wæt! feit (fight) thæt chæp! Wāū, i'z nobbēt ē *spræt*!'

sprāū, *adj.*, spry, active, nimble, lively. [Scand.; cp. Swed. *sprygg*, active, skittish.] E. g. 'Th' oud mæn 'z ez *sprāū* ez ē yung en.'

spreēt, *sprot*, *sprod*, a sprout, a budding twig. [OE. *sprot*, *spreot*, a sprout, germ.]

spreēt, *sprot*, *w.vb.*, to sprout, germinate; also to squirt water. [ME. *sprutten*, to sprout or shoot; OE. **sprūtan*, to sprout; *spryttan*, to cause to sprout (Skt.).] E. g. (1) 'Them plants ez *spreētin* værri nāūsli this spring.' (2) 'Muthēr, yār Jim 'z *spreēted* mi ol ovver wi' t' skwērtēr.'

spreid, *w.vb.*, to spread. See *sprīēd*.

sprein, *w.vb.*, to sprain, strain, twist. [OFr. *espreindre*, to wring.]

sprekkl, *spekk*, *w.vb.*, to cover with little specks or spots. [OE. *specca*, a spot.]

sprī, a spree, frolic; but chiefly applied to a drinking bout of several

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ē, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

days. [prob. connected with **sprāu**, spry (Skt.).]

sprīd, **spreid**, *p.t.*, **spreid**, *w.vb.*, to spread. [OE. *sprædan*, to extend.]

sprig, a twig, small branch; also a small conical nail without head. [ME. *sprigge*; related to OE. *spræc*, *sprec*, a twig.]

spring, *p.t.* **spræng**, *p.p.* **sprung**, *str.vb.*, to spring, rise up; burst forth; to crack, give way. [OE. *springan*.]

spring, a bursting out, as of water, buds, twigs, &c.; hence a well; a young plant, then a plantation, a grove of trees. [OE. *spring*.]

Spring Wood, **Spring Grove**, the former near Honley, the latter in Huddersfield, are both probably so named as having been plantations formerly, not as being near water-springs.

Note. In the *Award of the Manor of Honley*, 1788 (see **Onyerd**), concerning enclosures of commons and waste lands, frequent reference is made to 'Spring Woods or parcels of woody ground', especially to 'the woody ground called Mag Spring'—in Mag Dale.

sprod, **spræt**, **spreæt**, **sprut**, names often applied to anything small. Among children *sprod* and *spræt* used to be interchangeable in reference to *Jack Sprod* or *Jack Spræt*, meaning a sort of elfish sprite who would come and steal a naughty child. [See **spræt**, **spreæt**.] E. g. said to a child: 'Jack *Sprod* (or *Spræt*) 'll fech thi, if thæ duzn't behave thisen.'

sprôt, *w.vb.*, to spurt, splutter, burst from the mouth; to talk rapidly. See **splôt**, **spreæt**. [OE. **sprütan*, *sprëotan*, to burst forth, sprout.]

sprot, a sprout; as *vb.* to sprout. [OE. *sprot*; cp. OIcel. *sproti*, a sprout.]

sprut, a sprout; especially applied to a young upstart fellow—one who is fond of 'showing off'. [See **spreæt**, &c.] E. g. Mother, anxiously, to husband: 'Wæt's tē rekkn

(think) *ē yār Nuę* (Noah): *izn't i gettin *ē* bit konsētēd* (conceited)?' Father, scornfully: 'E *bit*, sez tē? Wāu i'z full *ē* konsēt; au mæk nout *ē* (don't like) t' yung *sprut*!'

spuęk (1), a spoke, bar of a wheel. [OE. *spāca*, a spoke.]

spuęk (2), *p.t.*, **spake**, spoke. See **speik**.

spuęl, **speęl**, a small splinter of rough wood which has stuck into one's hand or finger. [ME. *spāle*, a splinter.]

spuert, sport, play, game. [Short for *disport*; ME. *disporten*, to amuse.]

spuezin, supposing.

spuil, *w.vb.*, to spoil. See **spoil**.

spuin, a spoon. [ME. *spōn*; OE. *spōn*, a chip or splinter of wood—the original kind of spoon (Skt.).]

spunk, courage, spirit, 'grit'; originally tinder, touchwood. [Kelt.; cp. Gael. *spōng*, Ir. *spōnc*, spongy wood, &c. (Lat.-Grk.).]

srinj, **shrinj**, a syringe, squirt. [OFr. *syringue*, a squirt.]

st', a strengthened form of *s'* (by *t* added), which is short for **shæll**, which see. E. g. (1) 'Au *st'* (or *s'*) tæk it wi' mi.' (2) 'Wi *st'* (or *s'*) bi guin suin.' (3) 'They *st'* (*s'*) æv' *em* reddi i' t' moern for yō.' See also **s'**.

stæddl, staddle, a stand for a stack, made of pieces of timber suitably placed. [ME. *stathel*; OE. *stathol*, a foundation, base. Cp. ON. *stōthull*, a place, station.]

stæk (1), a stack. [ON. *stakkr*.]

stæk-brod, a pointed stick used in thatching a stack of hay or corn. See **brod**.

stæk-garth, a stack-, or rick-yard.

stæk (2), old *p.t.*, stuck. See **stik** (1).

stælli, a stallion or male horse. [ME. *stalon*; OFr. *estalon*.]

stænd, *p.t.* **stund**, *p.p.* **studdn**, *str.vb.*, to stand, be erect; bear, endure. [OE. *standan*.]

stæng (1), *p.t.*, **stung**. See **sting**.

stæng (2), **steng**, a pole, stake. [ME. *stange*; ON. *stöng*, a pole;

ęę, pear; **ei**, reign; **ęu** = **ę** + **u**; **ię**, pier; **iu**, few; **oę**, boar; **oi**, boil; **ou** = **o** + **u**; **uę**, poor; **ui**, ruin; also **dl** for **gl** **tl** for **cl**.

OE. *steng*, a pole.] The word is still in common use among farmers.

'*Rāudin t' stæng*' (riding the pole) was formerly a method of holding up to public contempt and derision any person in a village who had notoriously offended against public opinion. A straw effigy of the person was placed on a 'stang' and carried round the 'town' in a procession headed by a band, the 'instruments' of which were often old cans, horns, &c. The noisy ceremonial usually ended by the effigy being covered with tar and burnt. I can remember seeing, as a boy, just one such affair, in which the delinquent was a much-hated, bullying policeman! Usually, however, the offence so contemned was an immoral one.

stæng (3), *w.vb.*, to stang, to throb or stab with pain. [Scand.; cp. OIcel. *stanga*, to goad, sting.]

stæppl (1), a staple, an iron loop for holding a chain. [OE. *stapol*, a holder, that which holds firm.]

stæppl (2), staple. [OFr. *estaple*, a staple, mart, or chief market.]

The development in the meaning of this word is interesting to note. Originally it meant a fixed or chief market for selling specified commodities, as wool, flax, hides, &c.; then was applied to the articles sold at a 'staple'; then to the quality of those articles. Thus, locally, the *staple of wool* now means the fineness and length of its fibre.

stæppler, locally, a dealer in wool, one able to judge of its quality.

stættiz, statute-fairs or hiring-fairs, so called because held according to statute or fixed law. [Fr. *statut*, a statute. (Lat.)]

stärk, **steørk**, *adj.*, stiff, rigid; complete, entire. [OE. *stearc*, rigid, strong.]

stärk-nëkt, *adj.*, entirely naked.

stärkn, *w.vb.*, to become stiff or rigid.

stärn (1), **steørn** (1), the stern, rear, hinder part. [ME. *stern*; Scand.; cp. OIcel. *stjörn*, a steering; the helm; hinder part of ship.]

stärn (2), **steørn** (2), *adj.*, stern, severe. [ME. *sterne*; OE. *styrne*.] **stärt**, **steørt**, a handle, as in *cup-stärt* (a cup-handle); properly a tail, as in *red-start*, a bird with red tail. [OE. *steort*, a tail.] E.g. 'Wi's æ' tē bāu (buy) sum muę pots; the' izn't one wi' ē *start* on left.'

stärv, *w.vb.*, to be or feel cold; also to hunger. [ME. *sterven*; OE. *steorfan*, to die, perish.]

Note. Locally the word never means 'to die'. E.g. (1) 'Mi fingerz ez feę *starvd* wi' t' koud.' (2) 'Au fil *starvd* tē t' dięth ommeę i' this frosti węther.' (3) 'Th' puęr chāuld lüks *starvin*; giv im summeę tē eit.'

stāu, **stī**, a sty, pig-sty. [OE. *stign*, a pen for cattle, &c.]

stāul. See **stīl**.

stāuperz, **stāuperdz**, stipers or pillars, supports, props (E.). [ME. *stiper*, a prop; OE. *stīperē*, *stīperere*, a pillar, support.]

stāup-oilz, stipe-holes; holes where props or pillars have been; hence hollows in the road or fields filled with dirty water (E.).

stāurm-kok, a storm-cock or missel-thrush.

stāut, *adv.*, soon. The word is a corruption of the phrase *ez tāut* = as soon. [ME. *tūt*, soon; ON. *tīthr*, *tītt*, soon (W.V.D.).]

stāüter, *adv.comp.*, sooner, rather. Formed from the mistaken *stāut*. E.g. (1) 'Let's gu bæk; au'd ez *stāut*, ez stop ięr.' (2) 'Au'd ez *stāut* bi dięd ez wed tē yond felli—ah, en' *stāüter*.'

stē (1), a stay or staithe, a landing-place; hence, locally, a place for depositing coals, &c.; e.g. a 'coal-stay'. [OE. *stath*, *stæth*, a shore, landing-place; cp. ON. *stōth*, a harbour.]

stē (2), a stay or prop, support. [MFr. *estaye*, a prop.]

sted, **stięd**, a stead, place, position. [OE. *stede*, *stæde*, a place, &c.] Examples of its compounds are—bed-stead, stack-stead, home-stead;

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; e, her; i, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

and in place- and sur-names: Halstead, Benstead, Stead (very common locally).

steęrch, starch, i.e. 'stuff that stiffens'. See **stärk**.

steęrk, **steęrn**, **steęrt**. See **stärk**, **stärn**, **stärt**.

steęt, *adj.*, stout, plump, fat; strong. [ME. *stout*; OFr. *estout*; or OE. *stolt*, stout, bold (Skt.).]

stei. See **stī** (1).

steik (1), *w.vb.*, to bolt or bar a door, to fix, fasten. [ME. *steken*, to prick, fix, close; prob. from an OE. **stecan*, to stab, thrust.] E.g. 'Steik th' duęr, au telld thi!' 'Au did dū, bęt t' *steik*'s brokkn, en' it wien't stik *steikt*.'

steik (2), **stēk** (1), a stake, post, pole. [OE. *staca*, a post.]

steik (3), **stēk** (2), a steak, slice of meat. [ME. *steike*; ON. *steik*, a steak.]

steil (1), a stalk, handle, as in *brush-steil*, the handle of a brush; *cabbage-steil*, cabbage-stalk. [OE. *stela*, a stalk, handle.]

steil (2), *p.t.* **stēl**, **stoul**, *p.p.* **stouln**, **stoun**, *str.vb.*, to steal. [OE. *stelan*, to steal.]

steim (1), a stem (of plant). [OE. *stefn*, *stemn*, stem.]

steim (2), *w.vb.*, to bespeak, speak for beforehand. [OE. *stefn*, *stemn*, a voice, message, agreement.] E.g. (1) 'Throng' wife: 'Tom, wi' tę kōl ęt th' bucher'z fęr thæt meit au *steimd* yusterdi? Thæ mun pę for it, ęn' ōl.' (2) A very shy youth, with a nervous habit of winking one eye, was standing at a doorway, looking dreamily across the road and unconsciously winking. He was suddenly wakened up into confusion when a merry lass, who was passing by, called to him—'Ei læd! it's nuę guid winkin ęt mī thæ nōz,—au'm *steimd*.'

stēl, *p.t.*, stole. See **steil**.

stī (1), **stei**, a stee or ladder, steps, stair. [OE. *stīg*, a path, way; ladder; from *stigan*, to climb, ascend; cp. ON. *stigi*, ladder.]

stī (2), a pigsty. See **stāū**.

stięd. See **sted**.

ęstięd, *prep.*, instead.

stięl, steel. [OE. *stiele*.]

stięm, steam. [ME. *steem*; OE. *stēam*, vapour, smoke.]

stięp (1), *adj.*, steep, high. [ME. *steep*; OE. *stēap*, high, lofty.]

stięp (2), *w.vb.*, to steep, soak in a liquid. [ME. *stepen*; ON. *steypa*.]

stiępl, a steeple, lofty tower. [OE. *stiepel*, *stīpel*, a tower, from *stēap*, high.]

stiff, *adj.*, formerly much used in the sense of proud, glad, pleased; but not common now. [ME. *stiff*; OE. *stif*, rigid.] E.g. (1) 'Yond 'z ę *stiffish* suęrt ęf ę chæp,' i.e. proud, unbending. (2) 'Th' læd 'z reit *stiff* (proud) in iz niu tluęz.'

stik (1), *p.t.* **stæk**, **stuk**, **stikt**, *p.p.* **stikkn**, **stukkkn**, **stikt**, *str.-wk.vb.*, (a) to stick, stab, pierce; (b) to thrust, push, fix, fasten; stay, stop, adhere; to stand up for, maintain. [(a) ME. *steken*, as if from an OE. vb. **stecan*, to pierce; (b) OE. *stician*, to fix with a spear, fasten. Cp. Swed. *sticka*, and Dan. *stikke*, to stab, pierce (Skt.).] E.g. (1) 'Stik this lętęr intę t' puęst-box for mi, wi' tę?' (2) 'Duęn't bi ęflęd; kęp thi kouk (courage) up læd, ęn' au'll *stik* up for thi.'

stik (2), a stick, rod, branch of tree. [OE. *sticca*, a rod, &c.; lit. that which pierces (Skt.).]

stik (3), a stick—used of a person figuratively as a term of familiarity; hence also a term of contempt. [OE. *sticce*, *stycce*, a part, portion, piece.] E.g. (1) 'Thær ę ręęr oud *stik*, læd (a fine old fellow).' (2) 'Well, oud *stik*, ęn' eę ær tę gettin on?'

As a term of contempt for a simple or foolish person it occurs in compounds. See **bōm-stik**, or **bām-stik**, **buk-stik**, **feęl-stik**, **rum-stik**. It is also used in the adverbial phrase, '*i' kwik-stiks*' = in quick time, very soon. E.g. 'Ær tę kummin neę?' 'Ęah, au'll bi

ęę, pear; ei, reign; ęu = ę + u; ię, pier; iu, few; oę, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for el.

- wi' thi i' *kwik-stiks*.' For these uses cp. Ger. *stück*.
- stīl**, *stāul* (later form), a stile, a set of steps over a wall or hedge occurring to block a path. [ME. *stile*; OE. *stigol*, a stile.]
- stīl-oil**, stile-hole, or gap in wall where a stile occurs.
- stīng**, *p.t. stāng*, *p.p. stung*, *str.vb.*, to sting, pierce. [OE. *stingan*.]
- stīnk**, *p.t. stānk*, *p.p. stunk*, *str.vb.*, to stink. [OE. *stincan*.]
- stīthi** (th = dh), **stīddi** (sometimes), a stithy or blacksmith's anvil. [ME. *stith*; ON. *stelhi*, anvil; cp. OE. *stith*, strong, rigid, &c.]
- stīuērd**, a steward, caretaker. [OE. *stī*, or *stīgu*, sty, farmyard + *weard*, a keeper. Originally 'one who looks after his master's domestic animals; hence one who provides for his master's table, and superintends his household affairs' (Skt.)] As a rather frequent local surname it is spelt *Stewart*, and *Stuart*, but still pronounced as 'Stīuērd'.
- stok**, a stock, post, stump, handle; a lot, store; lit., what is fixed or placed together. [OE. *stoc*, post, stump. Allied to OE. *stycce*; a part, piece, bit; see *stik* (3).] *Stok* is in very common use meaning 'a lot'. E.g. (1) 'Thēr 'z ē *stok* ē fuēk guēn tē t' berri-in (funeral) ē' t' pārsēn.' (2) 'Thēr 'z ē *stok* ē būks thiē' ēt au wodn't æv gīn (given).' (3) 'E *stok* ē childēr 'z flēd ē' t' dārk.'
- stōl** (1), a stall, standing-place for cattle; a booth at a 'fair'. [ME. *stal*; OE. *steall*, station, stall.]
- stōl** (2), *w.vb.*, to stall, tire, satiate, to make stale; lit., to keep (animals) in a stall; hence to fatten up, satiate, glut. [O.E. *stælan*, *stealan*, to keep in a place, to set, put, &c.] E.g. (1) 'Au'm feēr *stōld* ē livin i' this oud eēs.' (2) 'Yō kån't *stōl* thæt chāuld wi' spāūs (sweets).'
- The word appears in a variant form in *stale*, dried, too long kept, old, &c., as in *stale* bread, *stale* news.
- stōmp**, *w.vb.*, to stamp about, tread heavily. [ME. *stampen*; OE. *stampan*, to stamp, to pound; cp. ON. *stapfa*, *stampa*; and Fr. *estamper*.] E.g. 'Mi fæther *stōmpt* ēbeēt th' eēs wi' t' tuith-wark (tooth-ache) sēm ēz if i wēr mæd.'
- stōp**, *w.vb.*, to stope, step boldly, stride out. [Either a contraction of *stōmp*, or from the *p.t. stōp* of OE. *steppan*, to step, stride, go.] E.g. 'U kūm (she came) *stōpin* intē th' eēs beēt æssin (without asking leave).'
- Stoppērh**, the old pronunciation of Stockport in Cheshire, widely famous formerly for its horse-fair—'Stoppērh Fair'.
- stōr**, a stir; a moving about; hence a feast, repast, banquet. [OE. *styrian*, to move, stir; cp. ON. *styr*, a stir.] E.g. 'Ær tē guin tē t' skuil-*stōr* (school-feast) tē moērn?'
- stōrrīn**, a stirring, tumult, an exciting event of any kind E.g. (1) 'Wæt's ōl t' *stōrrīn* ēbeēt, lāuk?' (2) 'Eh, thēr æz bīn sum *stōrrīn* i' t' teēn (in the village) wōl au'v bīn off; (regretfully) the'r ōlis iz, sumēē (somehow), wen āu guē ēwē ē bit.'
- stōrk**, a stirk, young heifer. [OE. *stirc*, *styr*.] See *yeffē*.
- stōrn**, *adj.*, stern. See *stārn*.
- stoul**, *p.t.*, stole; **stouln**, *p.p.*, stolen. See *steil* (2).
- strækkl**, *w.vb.*, to strackle, to strangle, choke, throttle. [prob. another form of strangle; OFr. *estrangler*, to choke.] E.g. (1) 'Au ōlis fil *strækled* wi' ē kollēr reēnd mi nek.' (2) 'Au æd tē *strækkl* i' dog tē mæk im liēv guē (leave hold) e' t' ræbbit.'
- strækkl-brënd**, *adj.*, strackle-brained, reckless, and inclined to violence or excitement, semi-lunatic; as if the brains were half-strangled.

The phrase is usually interpreted to mean thoughtless, roaming, giddy, with the root-sense of *straggling*; but locally it means more than that. In my own

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ē, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; ç, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

mind it always connotes wild, staring eyes, as if they were under pressure. It is a quite common expression.

stræng, *p.t.*, *strung*. See **string**.

sträüd, **striëd**, *p.t.* **struëd**, **strëd** (older form), *p.p.* **striddän**, *str.vb.*, to stride. [ME. *striden*; OE. *strīdan*.]

sträuk, *p.t.* **struëk**, **strök** (older form), *p.p.* **strikkn**, **strukkn**, *str.vb.*, to strike, hit hard, rub; also, in its older senses, to go forward, proceed, meet with. [ME. *striken*, to proceed, meet with; strike with sword or stick; OE. *strīcan*, to rub; to go, proceed, &c.] E. g. (1) 'Au *strök* (*struëk*) it ovver t' yed wi' e stik.' (2) 'Wen yø getn tē t' ruëd end, *sträuk* streit ekross t' tois (the field) enent yø.' (3) 'Guë up this rugd en' yo'll *sträuk* e publik-eës; then tøm tē yer left.'

sträuk, **struëk**, a strike or stroke,—an old measure of grain, &c.; e. g. a strike or stroke of barley, or of peas.

sträup, a stripe, streak, long mark. [ME. *stripe*; MDu. *strijpe*, a stripe in cloth; cp. Norw. *stripa*, a stripe.]

sträuv, *p.t.* **struëv**, **strëv** (older form), *p.p.* **strivvn**, **strovvn**, *str.vb.*, to strive. [ME. *striven*; OFr. *estriver*, to strive; cp. ON. *strītha*.]

strëd, *p.t.*, strode. See **sträüd**.

strein (1), *w.vb.*, to strain, drain out; to wrench, twist. [ME. *streinen*; OFr. *estreindre*, to wring hard.] Cp. **sprein**.

strein (2), strain, descent, lineage, birth. [ME. *strēn*; OE. *ge-strēon*, gain, lineage, progeny.]

streit (1), *adj.*, straight, direct; not bent. [ME. *streight*; OE. *streht*, p.p. of *streccan*, to stretch.]

streit (2), **strët**, *adj.*, strait, narrow; strict. [ME. *streit*; OFr. *estreit*, narrow, strict. (Lat.)]

streitøn, *w.vb.*, (1) to make straight, erect; to put matters right, to tidy up; (2) to make narrow. E. g.

(1) 'Eh læd, *streitn* thiseln up; thæ'll bi e ninsh tølør (an inch taller).' (2) 'Au mun *streitn* th' eës up e bit egiën Matt kumz wøm.' (3) 'Au æxt thi tē slækn this sliv, en' thæ'z guën en' *streitn* d it, bi gum.'

strök, *p.t.*, struck. See **sträuk**.

strëv, *p.t.*, strove. See **sträuv**.

strië, *straw*. [OE. *strēaw*, *strēow*.] See **gers**.

striëd, to stride. See **sträüd**.

striëk, a streak, a long mark or line. [ME. *streke*, *strike*; OE. *strica*, a line, mark; and cp. ON. *stryk*, *strykr*.]

striëk, *w.vb.*, to stroke smoothly, or gently. [ME. to rub; go, &c.; OE. *strīcan*, to stroke, rub; to go.] E. g. 'If thæ *striëks* t' kæt it'll pørr for thī.' See **sträuk**.

striëm, a stream. [OE. *strēam*.]

striët, **strit**, a street. [OE. *strēet*, a paved way (Lat.)]

strikk, *w.vb.*, the older, and formerly the usual, form of *to trickle*, to flow thinly. [prob. frequentative of ME. *striken*, to flow; OE. *strīcan*, to strike; also to go, move, flow. (See Skt. and N.E.D. sub *trickle*.)] E. g. 'T' rēn (rain)'z *strikklin* thrū t' thæk, en' it'll suin bi *runnin* if it izn't stopt.'

strikk, a thin 'streak' or flow of liquid, a few drops; a trickle. E. g. 'Ther'z nobbet just e *strikk* e wættør droppin thrē t' speët.'

strinkl, *w.vb.*, to sprinkle, strew about. [A variant of *sprinkl*; prob. Scand. origin.]

strinklin, a sprinkling, a small quantity or number. E. g. (1) 'Ther wør nobbet e *strinklin* e fuëk et th' mitin.' (2) 'Put e *strinklin* e solt en' pepper on t' meit.'

strippinz, strippings, the last milk from the cow in milking (E.).

strök, **struëk**, **striëk**, *w.vb.*, to stroke with the hand, to smooth; to soothe by gentle rubbing. [ME. *stroken*; OE. *strīcian*, to stroke, soothe, from *strīcan*, to rub, strike, &c.]

eë, pear; ei, reign; eu = e + u; ië, pier; iu, few; oë, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uë, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for el.

strōnj, *adj.*, the old pronunciation of *strange*. [OFr. *estrange*, foreign.] Cp. Frōns, mōns, dōnjęr, mōnjęr, &c.

strōnjęr, a stranger, a foreigner. [OFr. *estrangier*, foreigner.] E. g. (1) Woman, sat looking into the fire: 'Thęr'z ę strōnjęr i' t' fāur-bārz; au wunder uę-ivvęr it iz ęt's kummin tę-dē.' (2) 'New-comers' into a village are still called 'strōnjęrz' and 'forriners' by the natives—even after many years of residence among them.

stroul, *w.vb.*, to stroll, wander. [Origin uncertain; through Fr.]

strovvn, *p.p.*, striven. See **strāūv**.

struęk (1), *p.t.*, struck. See **strāūk**.

struęk (2), *w.vb.*, to stroke. See **strōk**. As *n.*, a stroke, blow; a stroking, a caress; also a sudden seizure of a person by paralysis, &c.

struęk (3), a stroke or strike—a half bushel, a measure of corn, &c. [From the *v.b.* to strike; see **strāūk**.]

strunshęn, struncheon,—a tune or part of a tune or song; a 'stave' or 'measure' (E.). [Origin doubtful.]

stub, a stump of a tree; hence a short piece of anything. [ON. *stubb*, a stump, a stock of a tree; cp. OE. *stybb*, a stub.]

stub, *w.vb.*, to grub up, to root up completely.

Stubbinz, Stubbings, a local place-name (and surname), denoting a plot of ground cleared of trees and roots.

studdn, *p.p.*, stood. See **stænd**.

stuęn, a stone. Pronounced *stęn* as a suffix. [OE. *stān*, stone.] In a district where stone is very plentiful, like the Huddersfield district, the word occurs in numerous compounds, as: *bækstęn*, *ārstęn* (hearthstone), *duęrstęn*, *slopstęn*, *sinkstęn*, &c. Also in place-names, as: Wolfstones, Thurlstone, Peni-stone, &c.

stuęp. See **stūp**.

stuęr, a store, heap, pile; also re-

gard, esteem. [ME. *stoor*, *stor*; OFr. *estor*, store, provisions.]

stuęri (1), a story, tale; a 'polite' name for a lie. [ME. *storie*; OFr. *estoire*, story.] E. g. 'Thę tellz ę *stuęri*; it's nout ę' t' suęrt.'

stuęri (2), the upper part of a building. [OFr. *estorte*.]

stuęv, a stove. [OE. *stofa*, a bath-room.]

stuil, a stool. [ME. *stool*; OE. *stōl*, a seat.]

stunņęr, a wonder, an amazing person or thing; a 'big lie'. [ME. *stonien*; OE. *stunian*, to make a din, to amaze.]

stunnin, *part. adj.*, amazing, wonderful, splendid. E. g. 'Wen Aaron gets ęgęt on iz tēlz, i ken tell sum *stunņęrz*—reit ęnz, ęn ōl; ęn' it's *stunnin* ę ę i kęn męk em up ęz i guęz on, thę nōz.'

stūp, **stuęp**, a stoop, a post fixed in the ground, as **tluęz-stūp**, or clothes-stoop, a post on which a clothes-line is fastened. [ME. *stolpe*, a post, pillar; ON. *stolpe*, a post. (N.E.D.)]

stut, *w.vb.*, to stutter, stammer. [ME. *stoten*; prob. Scand.; cp. OIcel. *staut*, to stammer; strike; Swed. *stōta*.] E. g.—advice given to one inclined to stammer: 'Wen thę begins *stuttin*, stop ęn' stārt ęfresh, ęn' tōk reit slō.'

sudz, **suds**, properly 'things sodden'; hence the water in which things have been sodden or soaked. See **sith**.

suę, **sę**, *adv.*, so, thus, therefore. [ME. *so*; OE. *swā*, so.]

suębęr. See **soubęr**.

suęfi, **sōfi**, a sofa. [A modern word—Arabic.]

suęk, **sęęk**, *w.vb.*, to soak, steep; properly to suck up. [OE. *sūcan*, to suck.]

suękęr, a soaker, drunkard, one who seems always to be 'sucking up' liquids; a 'soss-pot'.

suęp, soap. [OE. *sāpe*, soap.]

suęr, *adj.*, sore, painful. [ME. *sor*; OE. *sār*, painful.]

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ę, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

suęri, *adj.*, sorry, sorrowful, sad. [ME. *sory*; OE. *sārig*.]
suęer-buęnz, sore-bones, a person who too soon complains of pain or of grievances. E. g. (1) 'Au'm nuęn *suęri* for thi; thæ'rt nout nāut ę *suęer-buęnz*. (2) 'It's *suęri* wark, berri-in tū ęt wons ęę ę' t' sēm fæmli' (burying two at once out of the same family).
suęrd (1), a sword. [ME. *swerd*; OE. *sweord*.]
suęrd (2), the rind or skin of pork, &c. [OE. *sweard*, *swearth*, rind or skin; hence a covering, sward, grass.] Cp. **swārd**.
suęrs, source, cause, origin. [ME. *sours*; OFr. *surse*. (Lat.)]
suęrt, sort, kind. [Fr. *sorte*.]
suff, **seęk** (older form), a sough, drain, sewer; then the liquid matter lying in a farmyard or garden. [Of obscure origin (N.E.D.); but cp. OE. *sūcan*, to suck; and W. *soch*, a sink or drain.]
suff-oil, the hole leading to a drain; also the drain itself.
suil, a sole—of boot, clog, &c. See **soil**.
suin, *adv.*, soon. [ME. *sone*; OE. *sōna*.]
suit, soot. [OE. *sōt*.]
suk (1), **seęk**, *w.vb.*, to suck, draw in with the breath. [ME. *souken*; OE. *sūcan*.] Cp. **seęk**, **suęk**.
suk, *w.vb.*, to suck; cheat, deceive, take in. [OE. *swīcan*, to deceive, or *sūcan*, to suck, as above.] E. g. (1) 'Au węr feęr *sukt* in wi' thæt chæp.' (2) 'Thæ *sukt* mi then reit inuf, but au'st pē thi ęęt for it yet.'
sumbdi, **sumdi**, somebody. [OE. *sum*, some + *bodig*, body.]
sumęnz, *w.vb.*, to summon to a law-court. [ME. *somouns*; AFr. *somons*, a warning.]
sumęr, **sumwięr**, *adv.*, somewhere. [OE. *sum* + *hwær*, where.]
sumęt, somewhat, something. [OE. *sum* + *hwæt*, what.]
sump, a puddle, dirty pool, esp. of liquid manure. [prob. Scand.; cp. Swed. *sump*, a swamp, marsh.]

sump-oil, the hole or hollow containing dirty liquids.
Sunięr, Senior, a frequent local family name. [ME. *segnior*, *seniour*, from OFr. *seigneur*, a lord (Lat. *senior*, older).]
sup, *w.vb.*, to sup, drink, imbibe. [ME. *soupen*; OE. *sūpan*.] E. g. 'Sup up thi ēl (ale) mun, ęn' æv ęnuthęr pāunt (pint).'
sup, a drink, a quantity of liquid, generally meaning a small portion. E. g. (1) 'Gi' mi just ę *sup* ę thi milk, au nobbęt wænt ę tuęthri drops, lāuk.' (2) 'Æn yę ę *sup* ę milk tę spare? Wi ænneęt (haven't) onni ęt ōl.'
suttill, *adj.*, subtle, cunning, deep; in older sense—fine, thin; also winning. [ME. *sotel*, *sotil*; OFr. *sotil*. (Lat.)] E. g. (1) 'Nivęr æ' nout tę dū wi' ę *suttill*-fęst (faced) chæp; if i' duzn't rob thi, i'll chięt thi.' (2) 'Izn't thæt chāuld ę *suttill* ęn? Au think nuębdi kęd bi kross (angry) wi' im.'
suthęrin-wud, (th=dh), southern-wood, a sweet-smelling garden plant. [OE. *sūthernwudu*; *sūthern*, south.]
swæb (1), *w.vb.*, to swab, to spill water; also to swill with water. [Scand.; cp. Norw. *svabba*; Dan. *svabre*, to swab, to splash about.] E. g. 'Thæ 'z *swæbd* sum wæter ęę ę' t' kæn ęęien; neę *swæb* t' flugę wi' it, suę 'z it więn't bi węstęd (wasted).'
swæb (2), *w.vb.*, to swoon, faint (E.). [Origin uncertain, prob. related to OE. *swebban*, to put to sleep or to death.]
swæd, **swod**, (*a*) a pod, a covering, esp. the shell of peas or beans; (*b*) a child; simpleton. See **swod**. [ME. *swathe*, bandage; prob. OE. *swethian*, to bind, cover, &c.]
swæddi, **swoddi**, (*a*) a child; simpleton, a child-like person, i.e. as if still in swaddling clothes; (*b*) a soldier. See **swoddi**. [prob. same as *swæd*; but cp. Norw. dial. *svadde*, a big, stout fellow.]

ęę, pear; ei, reign; ęu = ę + u; ię, pier; iu, few; oę, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

swæddl, *w.vb.*, to wrap up an infant in a 'swaddling band.' [ME. *swathlen*; OE. *swæthil*, *swethel*, a swaddling band; bandage.]

swæf. See **swāf**, **swēth**.

swæg, *w.vb.*, to swag, sway, move from side to side. [Scand.; cp. Norw. *svagga*, to swag; Oicel. *sveggja*, to cause to sway.]

swægger, *w.vb.*, to swagger, walk with a swaggering movement.

swælle (1), **swolle**, *w.vb.*, to swallow, take down the throat. [ME. *swolwen*, *swolghen*; OE. *swelgan*, to swallow.]

swælle, **swolle**, the swallow, the throat. [ME. *swolwe*.] E. g. 'Au duen't fil se wil, au fil chuękt i' mi *swælle* (*swolle*).'

swælle (2), a swallow, kind of bird. [OE. *swealwe*, *swalewe*.]

swæng, *p.t.*, swung. See **swing**.

swæp, *w.vb.*, to swap, exchange; properly to strike, go swiftly. [ME. *swappen*, to strike; prob. of echoic origin (N.E.D.).]

The development of meaning seems to be—to strike hands over a barter, then to barter, exchange. Cp. the phrase 'to strike a bargain'.

swæth, a swath or track, esp. a row of mown grass. [OE. *swæth*, *swathu*, a track, path.] See **swēth**.

swættl, *w.vb.*, to waste away (E.). [prob. from OE. *swāt*, sweat.]

swārd, **swārf**, **swārth**, **sweęrd**, **sweęrf**, grass, turf; properly a covering. [OE. *sweward*, *swearth*, a skin, covering, rind.] See **sųerd** (2).

swārl, **swęrl**, **swęrl**, *w.vb.*, to swirl, eddy; whirl round. [Scand.; cp. Norw. & Dan., *svirla*, to whirl round.]

swārm, **sweęrm**, a swarm, crowd. [OE. *swearm*.]

swārt, **sweęrt**, *adj.*, swart, black, dark-looking. [OE. *sweart*.]

wāūn, swine, esp. as a term of insult. [OE. *swīn*, a pig.]

sweęr, **swięr**, *p.t.* **swuęr**, *p.p.*

swuęrn, *str.vb.*, to swear an oath. [OE. *swerian*.]

sweęrd, **sweęrf**. See **swārd**.

sweęrm. See **swārm**.

sweęrt. See **swārt**.

swēf. See **swēth**.

swęfl, **swiffl**, a handle to turn a machine. [OE. *swifan*, to move quickly, turn round, revolve; cp. ON. *svifa*, to turn about.]

swei, *w.vb.*, to press down; to cause to swing or sway; to lean heavily upon. Cp. **swæg**, to sway, to move from side to side. [ME. *sweighen*, to move; ON. *sveigja*, to move, bend (*trans.*.)] E. g. (1) 'Th' deęvl brout eęt e big bæg full e goud, *sweid* deęn, eņ' runnin ov-veę, eņ' offerd tę swæp it feę iz soul' (*The Devil's Bargain*). (2) 'Put sum weits on t' top e' t' tub tę *swei* t' koęrn intu 't (into it).' (3) 'Duęn't *swei* on thæt buęrd eęr thæ'll thrust it deęn.'

swell, *p.t.* **sweld**, **swuęl** (older form), *p.p.* **swoln**, **swuęln**, *str.-w.vb.*, to swell, grow larger. [OE. *swellan*.]

swelt, **sweltęr** (later form), *w.vb.*, to become overheated, ready to faint. [ME. *swelten*, to faint, die; OE. *sweltan*, to die, perish.] E. g. (1) 'Au fil *sweltęd*; au męn sit mi deęn e bit.' (2) 'T' wethęr 'z *sweltin* węt (hot).'

swęrl. See **swārl**.

swēt, **swięt**, *adj.*, the older pronunciation of **swit** (= sweet), common 50 years ago, but seldom heard now. [ME. *swete*; OE. *swēte*, sweet.] E. g. 'Thæ'z mēd this tē (tea) værri *swēt*, læss.'

swētn, **switn**, **swiętn**, *w.vb.*, to sweeten, make sweet. [OE. *swētan*.] E. g. 'Æz tę *swētn*d mi tē?' Or, later form—'æz tę *switn*d mi tię?'

swēth, **swāf**, **swæf**, **swæth**, a swath, or track, esp. a row of mown grass. See **swēth**.

swich, **shwich**, **skwich**, a switch, slender rod. See **skwich**.

swiġel. See **swil**.

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; e, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

swiɛp. See **swīp**.

swiɛr (1). See **sweɛr**.

swiɛr (2), *w.vb.*, to singe, scorch.

[A contraction of **swither**, but cp. OFr. *essuier*, to dry up.] E. g. (1) 'Wol au wɛr lūkin ɛt th' pɛpɛr (paper), t' kændle kæcht it ɛn' *swiɛrd* it up i' kwik-stiks.' (2) 'This long dreɛt ɛz *swiɛrd* ol th' fɔg (aftermath) up wol it's breɛn ɛn' sɛpliss (brown and juiceless).'

swiɛt (1), **swæt**, sweat, perspiration.

[OE. *swāt*, *swæte*.]

swiɛt, *p.t.* **swæt**, **swet**, *p.p.* **swet**,

swettn, *w.vb.*, to sweat; 'perspire' is never used in the dialect. [OE. *swætan*, to sweat.]

swiɛt (2), sweet. See **swēt**.

swig, *w.vb.*, to drink off, gulp down,

ale, &c. [prob. OE. *swelgan*, to swallow, absorb.]

swig, a large, deep draught of liquid,

a gulp. E. g. (1) 'Jim *swigd* iz el off ɛn' went ɛt in ɛ ɔrri.' (2) 'Let's æv just ɛ *swig* ɛ' thi el mun; duen't sup ol t' pāunt.'

swil, **swiɛl**, *w.vb.*, to swéal, to burn up;

of a candle—to burn or melt without flame. [OE. *swælan*, to burn, burn slowly; cp. ON. *svæla*, to singe, burn.] E. g. 'Si thi, læss, t' kændle'z *swiln* (*swiɛlin*) ɛwɛ, ɛn' runnin ol deɛn t' kændle-stik.'

swill, *w.vb.*, to swill, wash; hence

to drink greedily (as if washing the throat). [OE. *swilian*, to wash.]

swilleki, *adj.*, wobbly, shaky,—like jelly when moved.

swillinz, **swill**, the washings of

vessels which have held food of any kind; pig-wash, kept in a 'swill-tub', to be given, when mixed with 'sharps' or other pig-food, to the pigs.

swing, *p.t.* **swæng**, *p.p.* **swung**,

str.vb., to swing. [OE. *swingan*.]

swingl-trī, a swingle-tree or bar of

wood attached to carriages, ploughs, &c., to which the horses are yoked (E.).

swip, **swiɛp**, *p.t.* **swept**, *w.vb.*, to

sweep. [ME. *swēpen*; from OE.

swāpan, to swoop, sweep.] See

swuɛp.

swirril, **swɛrril**, a squirrel. [ME. *squirrel*; OFr. *escurel*.]

swither, *w.vb.*, to burn up, scorch,

singe. [prob. Scand.; cp. O.Icel.

svithra, to scorch; also cp. OE.

sweothrian, *swithrian*, to calm,

abate; cease.]

swod, a child, little boy; hence a

simple or foolish person. [Same

origin as **swæd**.]

swoddi, a pet child. [See **swæddi**.]

E. g. a blunt old uncle of mine

always used to greet me, when a

child, with an affectionate pinch

and—'Well *swod* (or *swoddi*), ɛn'

ɛɛ ær tɛ, tɛ-dɛ?' Often a small

coin was added—to sweeten the

'pinch-assault'.

swoln, **swuɛln**, *p.p.*, swollen. See

swell.

swolle, *w.vb.*, to swallow. See

swælle.

swuɛp, *w.vb.*, to swoop, pounce

upon from above. [OE. *swāpan*,

to swoop, sweep along, rush.]

swuɛr, *p.t.*, swore. See **sweɛr**,

swiɛr.

T, t

T', **th'** = the. Both forms are used

indifferently in this dialect before

consonants, but before vowels *th'*

is usual. [OE. *the*.] E. g. (1)

'Lūk intɛ t' bük' or—'intɛ *th'* bük.'

(2) 'Guɛ intɛ *th'* ɛɛs.'

tæ, older form of **tɛ**, *per pro.*, thou.

[OE. *thū*.] E. g. 'I æ wi' nɛt, wi'

ɛɛ?' See **thæ**, **tɛ**, **thɛɛ**.

tæffi, older form of **toffɛ**. [Origin

uncertain.]

tæk (1), a tack, pin, small nail; *vb.*

to fasten. [ME. *takke*, a fastening;

takken, to fasten together.]

tæk (2), tack, anything worthless

tacked on or added to something

better, an addition; hence rubbish,

poor stuff. E. g. (1) 'Thæt chæp

kɛn mæk bræss (money) ɛɛt ɛ onni

ɛɛ, pear; ei, reign; ɛu = ɛ + u; iɛ, pier; iu, few; oɛ, boar;
oi, boil; ou = o + u; uɛ, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

- suert *ɛ tæk.*' (2) 'Au'm nuən beən (not going) tɛ æv ɔl θæt tæk (rub-bish) i' th' eɟs.'
- tæk** (3), *p.t.* tūk, *p.p.* tækn, *str.vb.*, to take. [ON. *taka*, to lay hold of, grasp, take.] See tō (1).
- tæk**, an undertaking, bargain. E. g. 'Au sheən't æ' θæt, it isn't i' māu tæk.'
- intæk**, **intek**, a piece of land 'taken in' from waste or wood land. A local proper name, *Intake*, not uncommon. [Cp. ON. *intak*.]
- uptæk**, issue, upshot, result. E. g. 'Th' *uptæk* on it ɔl wor ɛt i æd tɛ gu tɛ t' prizn (prison) fɛr ɛ munth.' [Cp. ON. *upptak*.]
- tækki**, *adj.*, tacky, sticky to the touch. E. g. 'Wen th' tæffi (toffee) filz tækki i' t' tin, it's just inuff kũkt.'
- tækkl**, **tæklin**, tackle; tools, gear, equipment; a number of articles together. [ME. *takel*; Scand.; cp. Swed. *tackel*; Dan. *takkel*, tackle; ON. *taka*, to take, &c.]
- tællek**, a tallock, a good-for-nothing person; chiefly feminine, a slut, slattern. [prob. ME. *tāle*; OE. *tāl*, *tæl*, blame, reproach, + *uc* or *oc*, dimin. suff.] Not often heard now. Cp. **tāulob**.
- tælli**, a stick notched like another stick for keeping accounts in the old manner; an equal match. [ME. *tuille*; Fr. *taille*, a notch, &c., a 'scoring'-stick. (Lat.)]
- tælli**, *adv.*, tally, living together unmarried.
- tælli-man**, a tally-man or hawker, pedlar; so called from his keeping tally-sticks for his accounts with customers.
- tæn**, *w.vb.*, to tan, beat, thrash. [Colloquial,—from 'tanning' leather.]
- tænner**, a slang word in common use for 'sixpence'.
- tæng**, **ting**, *w.vb.*, to sting. [ME. *tangen*; ON. *tangi*, a sting, prong, dagger; *tengja*, to sting, &c. Cp. OE. (*ge*)*tingan*, to press, thrust.]
- tængz**, tongs, pincers. [ME. *tonge*,
- tange*; OE. *tange*, a pair of tongs; cp. ON. *tangir*, Du. *tang*, a pair of pincers.]
- tænkliments**, **trænklements**, ornaments, trinkets; also implements, tools. [Origin doubtful; perh. another form of *tanglements*, or things which entangle or embarrass.]
- tæntem**, allowance, allotted quantity, sufficient portion. [Lat. *tantum*, so much.] E. g. 'Ævenuthɛr glæss, Tom.' 'Nē, læd, nuɛ muɛr; au'v æd mi tæntɛm.'
- tæntrem**, tantrum, a fit of ill-temper. [Origin not certain.]
- tærrier**, a terrier-dog. [ME. *terrere*, a dog which hunts rabbits, &c., in their burrows; Fr. *terrier*, the hole in the earth where ground game hides. (Lat. *terra*, earth.)]
- tæshil**, a tassel. [OFr. *tassel*, ornamental figure.]
- tættā**, a little out-door exercise for a child; hence, for grown-ups, a jaunt, outing, &c. [prob. of no etymological origin.] E. g. 'Ær yɔ guin ɛ tættā muthɛr? Let mi gu wi' yɔ.' In the earlier days of local tennis-clubs, they were often called 'tættā-clubs' by sarcastic gossips.
- tæu**, **tɛɛ**, tow, hemp, &c. [Cp. OE. *tāwian*, to prepare, dress (hemp, &c.); ON. *tō*, tow.]
- tæuil**, a towel; as *vb.*, to beat with a towel; hence to thrash. [ME. *torwaille*; OFr. *toaille*.]
- tæzzl**, **tiɛzl**, a tease, used for teasing or raising the fibres on the surface of cloth. [OE. *tæsel*, a plant with a burr-head, and so called from its use; OE. *tæsan*, to tear, tease.]
- tārt** (1), **tɛɛrt** (1), *adj.*, tart, sharp, acidity; sharp-tongued. [OE. *teart*, sharp.]
- tārt** (2), **tɛɛrt** (2), a tart, small pie. [ME. *tarte*; OFr. *tarte*.]
- tāu**, *w.vb.*, to tie. See tī.
- tāudi**, *adj.*, originally seasonable, then tidy, neat, trim; also considerable, fairly large. [ME. *tidy*;

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ɛ, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; ɔ, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

OE. *tīd*, time, season.] E. g. 'Ther w̄er ę *tāudi* number thię; muęn ęn̄er w̄er expected.'

tāudi-betti, an ash-guard to keep the fire-place tidy. See **betti**.

tāuk, a tyke, dog; low fellow. [Scand.; cp. OIcel. *tík*, a dog.]

tāul, a tile. [OE. *tigol*, *tigele*, a tile. (Lat.)]

tāulob, *fem.n.*, a hoyden, a tomboy of a girl, a romping girl. [Origin uncertain; cp. ON. *tāl*, calumny, blame + ON. *hlaupa*, to leap, run, or ON. *labba*, to lob, slouch, &c.] A common word formerly, and still in use. Cp. **tællęk**.

tāum, time, season. [OE. *tīma*.]

tāūni, *tīni*, *adj.*, tiny, very small. [prob. OFr. (Skt.)]

tāur, *w.vb.*, to tire, weary. [ME. *tirian*; OE. *teorian*.]

tāus, *tāust*, *w.vb.*, to tice, entice, tempt; to endear. [perh. OFr. *atiser*, to entice (N.E.D.).] E. g. 'Ther 'z ę bit ę toist ięer for thi; więn't it *tāust* thi?' 'Ah, it lüks *tāustin*, au'll eit ę bit.' (2) 'Them childę ę thāun 'z ę reit *tāusin* lot.'

tāūt, *adv.*, soon. See **stāūt**.

tē (1), *p.t.*, **tēd**, *p.p.* **tēn**, *w.vb.*, to take. See **tæk** (2).

tē (2), **tię** (later form), tea. [Fr. *thé*, tea, from Chinese.]

tē (3), older emphatic pronunciation of *thē* (they). See **thō**. E. g. 'Will the (they) du it, thinks tē?' 'Not *tē* mærrī, they keęn't.'

tę (1), older **tæ**, unemphatic forms of *tę* (*emph.*), thou. [OE. *thū*.] E. g. 'Duz *tę* think au keę du it?' 'Not *tę*, *tæ* nōz nout ębeęt it.' See also **thæ**, **thā**.

tę (2), *adv.* and *prep.*, too, to. [OE. *tō*, to, too.] E. g. 'It's *tę* mich wark *tę* dū in ę dē.'

tę-dē, to-day. Also **tę-moęrn**, to-morrow; **tę-nit**, to-night; **tę-moęrn ęt-nit**, to-morrow night.

tēd, *p.t.*, took. See **tē** (1).

ted, *w.vb.*, to ted or spread mown grass in hay-making. [OIcel. *tethja*, to spread (manure).]

tęę (1), thou (emphatic). See **tę** (1).

tęę (2), tow. See **tæu**.

tęę (3), *w.vb.*, to tow, lead, tug along. [ME. *towen*; OE. *tōhan*, *tōgan*, *tōon*, to pull, draw. Cp. ON. *tjuga*, *toga*, to tow.] E. g. 'Au *tęę* th' dęę wōm wi' sum bænd (string).'

tęęn, a village, town. [ME. *toun*; OE. *tūn*, a fence, farm, village.] In the form **-ton**, sometimes **town**, the word is a common suffix—a prefix less commonly—in both place-names and sur-names; e. g. Burton, Hopton, Lepton, Nether-ton, Overton; Fartown, Newtown, &c. Burton, Lupton, Middleton, Newton; Townend, Townley, &c.

tęęn-gēt, town-gate, a frequent name for the road leading through the centre of a village.

tęęnt, *w.vb.*, to taunt. See **tōnt**.

tęęr, a tower. [ME. *tour*; OFr. *tūr*, *tour*.]

tęęrd(z), **tęęd(z)**, *prep.*, toward, towards. [ME. *towardes*; OE. *adj.*, *tōward*.] E. g. (1) 'Au sō im guin *tęęrd* th' wud ę bit sin.' (2) 'Wæt ær tę beęn tę dū *tęęrds* (*tęęrd*) pē-in mi wæt thæ ouz (owes) mi?' **tęęrt** (1), and (2). See **tārt** (1) and (2).

tęi, to tie. See **tī** (1).

teich, *p.t.*, **teicht**, **tout**, *w.vb.*, to teach, show. [ME. *techen*; OE. *tēcan*, to show.]

teichęr, a teacher.

teiler, a tailor. [ME. *taylor*; OFr. *tailleur*, *tailleur*, a cutter.] The word is also common as a local family-name, *Taylor*.

teim, to teem, pour. See **tięm** (1).

teiz. See **tięz**.

tēl (1), **tēil**, the tail of an animal. [ME. *tayl*; OE. *tægel*, tail.]

tēl (2), a tale, narrative; story. [ME. *tale*; OE. *tæl*, *talū*, a number; tale.]

tell, *p.t.* **telld**, **toud**, *w.vb.*, to tell, narrate; obsolete in sense of to count. [OE. *tellan*, to count, or number.]

temd, *p.t.*, **teemed**. See **tīm**.

temp̄er, *w.vb.*, to soften butter before the fire, and *temp̄er* or mix it

ęę, pear; ei, reign; ęu = ę + u; ię, pier; iu, few; oę, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

with a knife. [ME. *tempren*; OE. *temprian*, to regulate, qualify, temper. (Lat.).]

temps, tems, a coarse sieve for hops in brewing. [OE. *temes*, a sieve; cp. Du. *tems*, sieve.]

tēn, *p.p.*, taken. See *tē* (1), *tæk* (2).

tent (1), tenth. [OE. *teo(n)tha*, tenth.]

tent (2), *w.vb.*, to look after, tend. [Contraction of *attent*, attend, from OFr. *attendre*, to wait, heed. (Lat.)] An *engine-tenter* is one who looks after an engine.

tent (3), *w.vb.*, to try, probe, clean a wound. [ME. *tenten*, Fr. *tenter*, to try, probe.] E.g. 'Au *tentēd* th' weend wi' ē nidl.'

tentē, a long wooden framework for stretching and drying cloth; it generally used to be placed in a field. [MFr. *tenture*, a stretching. (Lat.)]

tēstril, a rascal, violent fellow, rogue, a loose liver. [Derivation uncertain; but prob. connected with OFr. *teste*, the head.]

teu, tiu, *w.vb.*, to tug at, pull; try hard, persevere with; work hard. [ME. *tawen*, *tewen*; prob. OE. *tēohan*, *tēon*, to pull, draw, the oldest form of which is **teuhan*, to draw.] E.g. (1) 'Au *teud* wi' t' job, wol au wēr feer taurd.' (2) 'Thi dōg duz *teu* ēt thæt buen (bone).' (3) 'Ah, u 'z ē reit *teuēr*, izn't u?'

teu-in ors, a towing-horse, one used to help the shaft-horse in a cart with a heavy load; a boat-horse.

thæ (th = dh), unemphatic form of **thā**, **thē** (emphatic), thou. [OE. *thū*.] See *tē* (1), *thā*. E.g. (1) 'Thæ wien't du it, will *tē*?' 'Nou, will *tē*?' (2) 'Wæt ær *thæ* (or *tē*) grumblin æt, *thē* gret nuppit?' (3) 'Au'll gi' sixpins *teudz* it, if *thā* will.' 'Nē (nay); *thæ*rt ē fuil fēr wæntin *tē* giv suē mich.'

thæk, thek, a thatch, roof. [ME. *thak*; OE. *thæc*, or ON. *thak*, *thekja*.]

thækkēr, thekkēr, theikēr, a thatcher. [OE. *thæccere*, *theccere*.]

Hence come the common local surnames of *Theaker* (pronounced *Theikēr*, *Thiekkēr*), and *Thackeray*, or *Thackray*.

thæt (dh), *pron.* and *adj.*, that. [OE. *thæt*.] An older form is **tæt**, now nearly obsolete. E.g. 'Wi' *tē* æt *ti* dinnēr neē?' 'Au will *tæt*, au'm ungrī.'

thā, thē (dh), emphatic form of **thæ**, thou. See **thæ**.

thāū, thāūn (dh), *pron.*, *emph.*, **thi**, *unemph.*, thy. [OE. *thīn*.] E.g. (1) 'Thāū muthēr 'z biggēr nēr māūn; bēt *thi* fæthēr 'z nuēn (not) biggēr nēr māūn.' (2) 'Iz this *thāū* būk?' 'Nou, it's *thāūn*.'

thāūbl, thibbl (older form), a smooth stick for stirring porridge while cooking. [Origin uncertain: (a) a variant of *dibble*, or *dipple* = *dip* + *el* (instrum.) from OE. *dyppan*, to plunge, dip; (b) connected with ON. *thefja* (pret.t. *thafthi*), to stir porridge (EDial. Dicty. under *thavvel*).]

tē **æ'** **tē** **lik** **ē** **liēn** **thāūbl**, a metaphorical expression meaning to have to live on very small means. See **liēn**.

thē (dh), *pers.pron.*, **the** (*unemph.*), they. [ME. *thai*; Scand.; cp. Icel. *their*, they. *Not* from OE. *hīe*, they.] E.g. 'Thē keēt't kærri it.' 'The(y) ærn't strong inuf.'

thē (dh), **teē**, **thā**, emphatic forms of **thæ** = thou. See **thæ**.

thēm, older pronunciation of **thumb**. [OE. *thūma*.]

thēr (dh), *pers.pron.*, **thēr** (*unemph.*), their. [ME. *thair*, ON. *theira*, their.] See **thē**.

thēzēnd, *adj.*, thousand. [OE. *thūsend*.]

theik. See **thiekk**.

theiv, *w.vb.*, to thieve, rob. See **thieff**, **thiev**.

thek, thæk, *w.vb.*, to thatch, cover. [OE. *theccan*, to cover, or ON. *thekja*.] See **thæk**.

them (dh), *dem.adj.*, those. [ON. dative plur. *theim*, or OE. d.pl. *thēm*, used as an adjective.]

Note that whenever *them* is used in this

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ē, her; i, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

dialect it is demonstrative, with a noun, expressed or understood, following it. E. g. (1) 'Lūk ęt them childę lękin i' t' muk.' (2) 'Tęk them thię (things) węm wi' thi.'

thę (dh), unemphatic form of theę, which see.

thęsęln, thęsęlnz; thęsęn, thęsęnz, themselves. See sęln.

thi (dh), *per. pron.*, thi (1), (*unemph.*), thee. [OE. *thę, thee.*]

thi (2) (dh), *pron. (unemph.)*, thy. See thęu.

thisęln, thisęn (dh), thyself.

thi, the thigh. [ME. *thik, thek*; OE. *theoh, thioh*, thigh.]

thibbl. See thęubl.

thięf, thięf (later form), a thief. [ME. *thęef*; OE. *thęof, thiof*, robber.]

thięv, thięv, *w. vb.*, to thieve, rob. [OE. *thęofian*.]

thięk, thięk, *w. vb.*, to stroke gently.

[OE. *thaccian*, to touch gently, pat, stroke.] E. g. 'Si-thi! Th' chęuld 'z thiękin (*theikin*) t' kęt, ęn' mękin it sing thri-thrumz (causing it to purr).'

thię (dh), *adv.*, there. [ME. *thęr, thęr*; OE. *thęr*.] An old emphatic form is thęię, as in—(said slowly) 'thęi-ęr! thę 'z lettę ęnuthę kęp fōl, ęn' brokkn it!'

thięz (dh), thięz (later form), *dem. adj.*, these. [ME. *thise, theos*, these; OE. *thās, thęs*, those.]

thik, *adj.*, thick; close together; hence very friendly; in love. [OE. *thicce*.] E. g. (1) 'Duęn't bi sę thię wi' im, lęd, i' z nuęn (not) ę guid suęrt for thi.' (2) 'Yond tū lęssez ęz "ęz thię ęz Dick ęn' Liddy"' (3) 'Au think Jane Ann 'z varri thię wi' im, izn't u?' 'E-äh! thę guin tę bi wed suin.'

thill, a post, pole, a cart-shaft. [OE. *thille*, thin board, plank; a stake.] Very little used now except among farmers.

th' ill upę' wār = the evil upon (or following on) worse; a phrase used to describe (a) calamity following on calamity; then (b) ironically and humorously, an impish boy

joining a group (say) of other young rogues; thus: 'Eh! thę 'z "th' ill upę wār" kummin neę!' Hence (c), absolutely, any mischievous or worthless fellow; e. g. 'Yond Bill Säuks ęz ę reit będ-ęn, i' z feęr th' ill upę wār!'

thiml, a thimble. [OE. *thymel*.]

thingęmtibob, anything of which the name cannot be at once recalled.

think, *p. t.*, thout, *w. vb.*, to think. [OE. *thencan*.]

think on, to remember. E. g. (1) 'Au kęn't think on ę' ōl thęt nomini ęt węns.' (2) (Speaker, hesitating and scratching his head) —'ę...ę...ę. ē! au kęn't think on wæt they kōlln im!'

thō, *p. t.*, thęu, thię, *p. p.*, thōn, *str. vb.*, to thaw, melt (snow). [ME. *thōwen*; OE. *thāwian*, to thaw.]

thoddęk, thoddęki, *adj.*, heavy, sad, sluggish, dumpy. [Origin uncertain, prob. Scand.?] Obsolete.

thokki, thokkish, *adj.*, sluggish, heavy, dull, dumpy. [ON. *thęja, thęgga?* (Skt.).] Obsolete.

thoil, *w. vb.*, to bear, endure; begrudge, spare; to be willing to. [ME. *tholien*; OE. *tholian*, to suffer, endure.] E. g. (1) 'Au kęn't thoil tę sī ę dog ęr kęt poisd ębęęt lāuk thęt.' (2) 'Au kęn thoil im iz gud-luk, i' z æddld it.' (3) 'Wi kęn thoil im summęt tę eit siuęrli.' (4) 'Nou, aust' thoil ęr tę æv nuę muęr thingz ę mi fæthęr 'z; u' z æd ębūn ęr sheę (share).'

thōn, *p. p.*, thawed. See thō.

Thong, the name of two villages west of Holme valley:—*Uvver* (Upper) *Thong*, and *Nethęr* (Lower) *Thong*. [OE. *thwang*, a thong, a strip of pliable material—as leather, willow, &c.] *Thong* denotes a place formerly fenced with interlaced willows or similar boughs.

thorp, a village. [OE. *thorp*; but cp. OIcel. *thorp*; Dan. *torp*.] A local place-name and sur-name, as: Gawthorpe, Goldthorpe, Ravens-thorpe, Skelmanthorpe; Thorp(e).

ęę, pear; ei, reign; ęu, = ę + u; ię, pier; iu, few; oę, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

Thorslënd, Thurstonland, a village high on the east side of Holme valley. [Scand., or OE. *Thorstanes land*, i.e. the land of *Thurstan*.]

thout, *p.t.*, thought. See **think**.

thræng, *adj.* See **throng**.

thræppl. See **throppl**.

thræst, *p.t.*, thrust. See **thrust**.

thräuv, *p.t.* **thrëv**, **thruëv**, *p.p.* **throvvn**, **thrivvn** (late form), *str.vb.*, to thrive, grow larger. [ME. *thriven*; ON. *thrifask*, *thrifsa*.]

thre, **threm**, *frē*, *pref.*, from. [OE. *fram*, *fra*, the *f* being interchanged with *th*.] *Thre* is the usual form in use in this district. E. g. (1) 'Wi'n wōkt (we've walked) *thre* Leeds tē-dē.' (2) 'Thæ'll æ nuę muę bræss (money) *thre* mī, au ķen tell thi.'

thrēp, *w.vb.*, to chide, scold, quarrel. See **thrięp**.

thresh, *p.t.* **thresht**, *p.p.* **thresht**, **thrusn** (older form), *w.vb.*, to thrash, beat. [ME. *threshen*; OE. *therscan*.]

thressl, the threshold of a doorway. [OE. *therswald*.]

thrëv, *p.t.*, throve. See **thräuv**.

thribbl, **tribbl**, *adj.*, triple, treble, threefold. [OFr. *treble*.]

thrid, **thrięd**, thread. [ME. *threed*, *thred*; OE. *thræd*, thread, lit. 'that which is twisted' (Skt.).]

thrięp, **thrēp**, *w.vb.*, to reproach, chide; hence to 'call' one another, to quarrel. [OE. *threāpian*, to reprove, chide, scold.] E. g. (1) 'Thæ *thrięps* t' chāuld sädli tę mich, ęn' then thæ mārz it tę męk up for it.' (2) 'U 'z ölis *thriępin* wi' t' nēberz; u'll nięr mē (make) nę frendz, lāuk thæt.'

thrięt, a threat. [ME. *thret*; OE. *threāt*.]

thriętn, *w.vb.*, to threaten.

thrippins, threepence.

thritrumz, the purring of a cat; any short, buzzing sound; hence a short time. [prob. *three* + Icel. *thruma*, a drum, noise, &c.]. E. g. (1) see under **thięk** above. (2)

'Wēt on mī (wait for me), au'll bi reddi neę i' *thritrumz*.'

thrō, *p.t.* **threū**, **thriu**, *p.p.* **thrōn**, *str.vb.*, to throw, hurl; to twist or turn in a lathe. [OE. *thrāwan*, to twist, hurl, whirl, turn.]

thrō, a 'throw' or lathe, a machine for 'turning' wood or metals with appropriate tools.

throdđi, *adj.*, stout, well-fed, portly, plump. [prob. Scand.; cp. OIcel. *throttigr*, vigorous.] Obsolescent.

throit, **thruit** (older form), the throat. [ME. *throte*; OE. *throtu*, *throte*.]

throng, **thræng** (older form), *adj.*, throng, busy, crowded. [OE. *ge-thrang*, a throng; from *vb. thringan*, *thrang*, *-thrunge*, to crowd, press.] E. g. (1) 'Wæt wi' t' bēkin (baking) ęn' wæt w' t' childęr au'm feę *throng* tę-dē.' (2) 'Au'll tell thi wæt; fueķs ęz feę *throng on* (crowded) i' this reęm.' (3) A neighbourly greeting to another busy at work: 'Yę'r *throng* lāuk, au sī. Wen ær yę beęn tę æ' dun?'

throppl, **thræppl** (older form), the gullet, wind-pipe. [Either a variant of *throttle*, or, more probably, a contraction of OE. *throit-bolla*, the wind-pipe.]

throsł, the throstle or thrush. [OE. *throsłę*.]

throvvn, *p.p.*, thriven. See **thräuv**.

thruęn, a throne. [OFr. *trone*. (Lat., Gk.)]

thruęv, **thrëv**, *p.t.*, throve. See **thräuv**.

thrumz (1), the ends of warps cut off from the loom; formerly much used to make household mops and floor-cloths. [ME. *thrum*; ON. *thromr*, the edge of a thing.]

thrumz (2). See **thri-thrumz**.

thrust, *p.t.* **thræst**, *p.p.* **thrusn**, *str.vb.*, to thrust, push hard. [ME. *thrusten*, to push; OIcel. *thrysta*, to thrust.]

thrusn up, *part.adj.*, over-crowded, pushed close together. E. g. (1) 'Wi'r *thrusn up* i' this rūm lāuk

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; e, her; i, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; ç, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

yerrinz (herrings) in ϵ bærril.' (2) 'Yond læd'z ϵ wëklin (weakling); i ðlis lüks *thrusn up* i' t' shülderz.' (3) 'Streit up, ϵ n' de ϵ n *thrusn*,' a phrase much used formerly to describe a person of erect bearing and solidly 'built'.

thrut, a throw, thrust, push; an effort, try, attempt; also (*fig.*) a moment. [Origin uncertain. Cp. Lanc. *thruç*, a push, &c.; from OE. *thryccan*, to thrust, push. Also cp. ON. *thröttr*, toil, *thröttigr*, vigorous.] E.g. (1) 'Let mī æv ϵ *thrut* æt it, ϵ n' sī if āū ke ϵ n mēk it wōrk.' (2) 'Au'll bi kummin tu thi in ϵ *thrut*.'

Thump, the local name for Longwood Feast (Fair). [Origin uncertain, prob. *thump*, a noise, din, blow; cp. OIcel. *dumpa*, to thump.]

thun η er, thunder. [OE. *thunor*.]

thun η er-tlok, a thunder-clock, a black-beetle.

Thurstonland. See **Thorslænd**.

-thwēt (a *suffix*), a *thwaite*, or clearing; a portion of reclaimed land. [Scand.; cp. Icel. *thveit*, cleared land.] The word is a frequent suffix of place-names, as Gunthwaite (pron. *Gunfit*), Linthwaite (*Linfit*), Slaithwaite (*Slæwit*); also of surnames, as Thwaite, Waite, Micklethwaite, &c.

thwittle, more frequently **twittl** and **wittl** (which see), to cut.

ti, **thi**, *per.pro.*, thee; also thou. [OE. *thē*, thee, *thū*, thou. See **thī**, **thi** (1).] E.g. (1) 'Wilti-shælti' = wilt thou, shalt thou, i.e. whether you will or will not—you *must*. (2) 'Sit *ti* de ϵ n mun, du ϵ n't gu ϵ yet,' (sit thee down man, don't go yet).

tī, **tei**, *p.t.* **tīd**, **teid**, *p.p.* **tīn**, **tīd**, **tēid**, *w.vb.*, to tie, fasten. [OE. *tīegan*, to draw together, tie.]

tī, a tie, knot, bow.

ti ϵ , **tē** (older form), tea. See **tē** (2).

tiām (1), **tīm**, **teim**, *p.t.* **tiēmd**, **tīmd**, **teimd**, **teimd**, *w.vb.*, to team, pour, empty. [ON. *tæma*, to empty.]

tiem (2), a team, number, esp. of horses. [ME. *teem*; OE. *tēam*, a family, offspring.]

ti ϵ th, **tīth**, teeth. [OE. *tēth*; plur. of *tōth*, tooth.]

ti ϵ thi (th = dh), *adj.*, testy, irritable, touchy. [prob. ME. *tiedre*, *týddre*; OE. *tīeder*, *týdre*, *tīdder*, frail, weak, soft.] E.g. 'Du ϵ n't gu ni ϵ r thi gronmuth ϵ r f ϵ r ϵ bit, læss; u'z ϵ bit *ti ϵ thi* this mo ϵ rnin.'

ti ϵ z, **teiz** (less often), *w.vb.*, to tease, pull out, pluck; to vex, annoy, plague. [ME. *tēsen*; OE. *tāsan*, to pluck, pull.]

ti ϵ z ϵ r, a teaser, one who works a wool-teasing machine.

ti ϵ zl, a tease. See **tæzl**.

tig (rarely **tik**), *p.t.* **tigd** (**tikt**), older *p.p.* **tign**, *w.vb.*, to touch lightly; properly to challenge or accuse, as in the children's game of *tig* (called in full 'tiggeri-tiggeri-tuchwud'), in all the varieties of which the essential purpose of tiggig seems to be some form of challenging—either to pursue, or to become a kind of prisoner, or a rescuer. The game is very likely immemorially old. [prob. OE. *tēon*, a contraction from **tīhan*, to censure, accuse, challenge; stem *tīh* > *tig*, (*tīc*).] E.g. 'Charlie wi ϵ n't lēk f ϵ z: au'v *tign* (*tigd*) im, ϵ n' i wi ϵ n't run af ϵ r mi.'

tikkl, **tittl**, **kittl**, *w.vb.*, to tickle, to keep on touching lightly. [ME. *ticklen*, frequentative of *tek*, to touch lightly; cp. ON. *killa*, to tickle, and OE. *citelian*.] See **kittl** (2).

tikkl, *adj.*, tickle, delicate, requiring careful treatment. E.g. (1) 'Au du ϵ n't lāuk this job, it's ϵ værri *tikkl* ϵ n.' (2) 'Tom's værri *tikkl* t ϵ digl wi'.' (3) 'It's *tikkl* w ϵ th ϵ r, izn't it?'

tik-tæk, a tick-tack, a second of time. E.g. 'Stop ϵ bit, au'll bi wi' thi in ϵ *tik-tæk*.'

til, *prep.* (rare), to; *conj.* (frequent), until, while. [ME. *til*; Scand.; cp. OIcel. *til*, to.] E.g. (1) 'Put

e ϵ , pear; ei, reign; ϵ u = ϵ + u; i ϵ , pier; iu, few; o ϵ , boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; u ϵ , poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

sum wæter *til* it, mun' (rare). (2) 'Au wër suę dun up, *til* au æd tē gu tē bed' (frequent).

tillij, tillage, manure, &c. [OE. *til*, adj., useful, productive.]

tilth, produce, growth, cultivation. [OE. *tilth*, gain, crop.]

tim, *w.vb.*, to teem, pour out. See *tijem* (1).

tini, *adj.*, tiny, very small. See *tāūni*.

ting (1), *w.vb.*, to sting, prickle. See *tæng*.

ting (2), tink, tinkl, *w.vb.*, to sound, ring, vibrate; tinkle. [ME. *tinken*.]

tinkler, a tinker—who makes a tinkling or ringing sound as he hammers.

tippl, *w.vb.*, to tilt, upset, stumble over; pour out. [Freq. of *tip*, to tilt; Scand.; cp. ON. *typpa*, to tip; Swed. *tippa*, to tap, touch gently.] E. g. (1) 'Au *tippld* ovver ę stuęn ęn' then ǒl t' pētēts *tippld* eęt ę' mi bæg.' (2) '*Tippl* ę bukkit ę' wætter on t' flægz ęn' swill ęm.'

tit, *adj.*, tight, close; drunk. [ME. *titt*; Scand.; cp. OIcel. *thētr*; Swed. *titt*.] E. g. (1) 'Tī thæt bundil *tī*.' (2) 'Ęz *tīt* (later *tait*) ęz ę luęrd (lord)'—said of a man quite drunk.

tit (1), a small horse; small bird. [ON. *tiltr*, a tit; bird.]

tit (2), a teat, nipple. [OE. *titt*, a teat.]

titlin, a little bird—any of the 'tits'. See *gouk*.

titti, mother's milk.

tittl, *w.vb.* See *tikkl*.

tiun, *w.vb.*, to tune; to keep in good order or condition—esp. woollen machinery, the person who does this being called a machine 'tuner'. To 'tune' a child also, boy or girl, is to keep it in order by the old method of *beating* it. [ME. *tune*; OFr. *tun*, a tune or sound.]

NOTE. The initial letters *tl-* in all the words following represent the pronunciation, in this dialect, of initial *cl-* in the corresponding

modern English words. See *ante*, p. 52.

tlæg, a clag, clot, lump of earth or clay. [prob. Scand.; cp. Dan. *klagge*, sticky mud, clay; related to OE. *clæg*, clay.]

tlæg, *w.vb.*, to clag, to be sticky, form lumps, clot; obstruct. E. g. (1) 'Au duęn't lāuk duęfi kēk, it *tlægz* t' meęth up suę.' (2) 'T' drein-pāup (drain-pipe) ęz gettn reit *tlęgd* up wi' muk ęn' rægz, ęn sich lāuk.'

tlæggi, *adj.*, claggy, sticky like clay. E. g. 'Au mē nout ę (make nothing of) thi toffi; it's tē *tlæggi* fęr māū fænsi.'

tlæk, tleak, *w.vb.*, to clack, make a noise like a hen; clatter. [ME. *clacken*; prob. imitative word. Cp. OIcel. *klaka*, to chatter.]

tlækkęr, clacker, the clapper or 'tongue' of a bell.

tlæm, tlæm (infrequent), *w.vb.*, to clam, famish, be without food, starve. [prob. OE. *clēmman*, to fetter, bind, imprison; hence to pine, starve; from OE. *clamm*, a bond, prison.] E. g. (1) 'Au's nuęn eit thæt stuff; au's *tlæm* tē t' dięth fōrst!' (2) 'Thæt dōg lūks fęęr *tlæmd*; giv it summęt tē eit, pręthi!'

tlæng, *p.t.*, clung. See *tling*.

tlæp (1), *w.vb.*, to clap hands, strike. [ME. *clappen*; prob. Scand. Cp. OIcel. *klappa*, to pat, clap, make a noise.]

tlæp (2), *w.vb.*, to clap or put down, place, set. [prob. same as *tlæp* (1), in sense of 'to put down noisily'.] E. g. (1) '*Tlæp* th' bæskit on t' fluęr, ęn' rest thi ę bit.' (2) 'Thæ męn *tlæp* t' pots i' t' kubberd ęn' duęn't breik onni on ęm.'

tlärk, tlærk (1), *w.vb.*, to clark, scold, 'lecture'; hence to talk domineeringly, or impudently, to. [prob. from *clerk*, a cleric or clergyman (OE. *cleric*; Lat. *clericus*), whose importance in a parish as its 'father' would often, formerly, lead him to 'lecture' members of

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ǒ, mate; e, pen; ę, her; i, see; i, bit; ǒ, note; o, not; ǒ, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

his flock.] E. g. (1) 'Yoer Emma æz tē long ē tung ; u'z ðlis *tlärkin* er felli (husband) wol i geuz tē th' ēl-eēs eēt ē' th' gēt on er (out of her way).' (2) Father, to impudent daughter: 'Thæ'r ē lot tē forrēd (too forward), thā ært ; but thæ'll nuēn æ' tē *tlärk mī* if thæ *tlärks* thī muthēr : āu st' æ' nuēn ē thī impident bæk-tök.'

tlärk (2), **tlærk**, *w.vb.*, to marry, join in marriage ; hence, figuratively, to tie, to fasten two ends of string or yarn together in a knot. [The same origin as *tlärk* (1) above.] E. g. (1) To be *tlärkt* (or *pärsnd*) is to be married by a *cleric*. (2) An old hand-loom weaver, describing a *woh* (which *see*), said to me : 'Wen wi'd wäp't wgn koppin, wi *tlärkt* th' end on 't (of it) on tē t' biginnin ē' t' neist (next).' I have heard it used similarly by other old people.

tlärt, **tlært**, *w.vb.*, to clart, to splash or flip dirt on anyone, to soil. [ME. *clarten*, to soil, dirty.] E. g. A boy calls out:—'Muthēr ! Yār Janie 'z *tlärtgd* mi i' t' fēs (face) wi' t' dish-tleēt.'

tläüm, **tlim** (older form), *p.t.* **tluēm**, **tløm**, *p.p.* **tlum**, *str.vb.*, to climb. [OE. *climman*, *clēmban*.]

tlech. See **tlek** (1).

tleēd, a cloud,—a mass of vapours looking like rocks or hills in the sky. [OE. *clūd*, a round mass, rock, hill.]

tleēt, a clout, a patch ; also a blow with the open hand. [OE. *clūt*, a patch ; a piece of cloth, &c.]

Tlegg, **Clegg**, a frequent local surname, perhaps the same as *Clay*, another surname more frequent in Lancashire. [Perh. a variant of *clag*, and related to OE. *clæg*, clay.] See **tlæg**.

tlek (1), **tlech**, a clutch or hatch of chickens ; a 'sitting' of eggs. [Scand. ; cp. Icel. *klekja*, to hatch.]

tlek (2), cleck or clack ; saucy 'back-talk' ; scolding—usually 'feminine' ; impertinence. (See **tlæk**,

vb.) E. g. 'If au sē out (say anything) tē yār Anna Maria, u'z ðlis reddi tē giv mi bæk ē lot ē *tlek*.' **tlie**, **tlō**, a claw ; *plur.* **tlieš**, **tlōš**. [OE. *clāwu*, and *clēu*, claw.]

tlieš, **tlōš**, *w.vb.*, to scratch with the claws. [ME. *clēken*, *clēchen*, to seize with claws or hands.] E. g. 'Wæt 's them marks on thī ænd ?' 'T' kæt's *tliekt* (*tlōkt*) mi wi' it *tlōks* wen au wēr lēkin wi' it.' See **tlōk**, and **tlik**.

tlieim, **tleim** (less frequent), *w.vb.*, to clean or clame, to smear, spread over—as butter, treacle, &c., upon bread. [OE. *clēman*, to smear, daub, anoint ; cp. ON. *kleima*, to daub.] E. g. (1) 'Au lāuk t' best wæt mi fæthēr yiust (used) tē kōl *thum-shāuwz* : thæ nōz (knows)—them ēt thæ *tlieimz* t' butter on reit thik wi' thī thum-nēl (thumb-nail).'

(2) 'Tlieim t' læd ēnuthēr shāuw (slice) wi' plenti trēkl on it.' **tlieñ**, *adj.*, clean ; quite (*adv.*). [OE. *clēne*, pure, clean.]

tlieñ (1), *p.t.* **tlueñ**, **tlēw**, *p.p.* **tlowvñ**, *str.vb.*, to cleave, split. [OE. *clēofan*.]

tlieñ (2), *p.t.* **tlieñd**, **tlēw**, *p.p.* **tlieñd**, *w.vb.*, to cleave, cling, hold on. [OE. *cleofian*, *clifian*, to adhere, cling.]

tliff, cliff, a high rock, a steep hill. [OE. *clif*, a rock, &c. ; cp. ON. *klif*, *kleif*, a headland.] The word occurs frequently as a suffix in local place-names and surnames, e. g. Cowcliffe, Birchencliffe, Greencliffe, Cliff End, &c. ; Hinchcliffe and Hinchliffe, Sutcliffe, Biltcliffe, &c.

tlift, **tluft**, **tluff**, a cleft or gap in a hill-side, a deep, narrow valley between two hills. [Scand. ; cp. Oicel. *kluft*, Swed. *klyft*.] See **tluff**.

tlik, **tlik** (not often), *w.vb.* to cleek or clutch, catch at, snatch ; scratch. [ME. *clucchen*, *clicchen* ; OE. *clyc-can*, to seize.] E. g. (1) 'Wen au sheud er th' ænkerch, u *tlikt* it eēt ē mi ændz, ēn' ræn of wi' it.' (2)

ee, pear ; ei, reign ; eu = e + u ; ie, pier ; iu, few ; oe, boar ; oi, boil ; ou = o + u ; ue, poor ; ui, ruin ; also dl for gl ; tl for cl.

‘Wen thæ guęz intę t’ sheu (show), duęn’t gu tę nięr t’ lions, ęr the ‘ll *tlik* thi wi’ thęr tlięs.’

tlim, to climb. See tlaūm.

tlinkęr, a hard cinder. [Du. *klinker*.]

tlinkin, *part. adj.*, clinking, very fine, capital. [Slang.]

tlip (1), *w.vb.*, to clip, cut, shear. [ON. *klippa*, to cut.]

tlip (2), *w.vb.*, to clip, clasp, embrace. [OE. *clýppan*, to clasp.] E. g. ‘U *tlipt* t’ chāuld in ęr ęęrmz, ęn’ feęr krāud (cried) ovver it, puęr thing.’

tlip (3), *w.vb.*, to clip or call, used only (so far as I know) in the phrase ‘to clip in’, to ‘chime’ or ‘chip’ into the conversation between two or more persons. [prob. OE. *clípian*, to call out, &c.] E. g. (1) ‘Thæ’r ǒlis *clippin* in wi’ thi tǒk wen thæ ærn’t wænted.’ (2) ‘Th’ parsęn węr tǒkin tę tuęthri on ęz, wen up kün thæt nuppit, ęn’ ęstięd ę arknin ę bit, i *tlipt* streit in tę æx wæt wi węr tǒkin ębeęt.’

tliwvęr (1), *adj.*, clever; active, smart. [ME. *cliver*, ready to seize; alert; allied to OE. *clifer*, a claw.] E. g. ‘Thi fæthęr kips værri *tliwvęr* on iz fit fęr ę oud mæn.’

tliwvęr-dik, a clever-dick, one who boastfully claims to be very smart with brains or limbs; a ‘know-all’.

tliwvęr (2), *w.vb.*, to ‘clivver’, to climb. [ME. *cliven*, to climb; ON. *klifa*, *klifra*, to climb. Cp. OE. *clifian*, to adhere.] E. g. *Enquirer*, to old friend: ‘Ben, did you ever hear the word “*tliwvęr*”, meaning to climb?’ *Ben*: ‘Eh-ah! au’v yuzid iz misęn monni ę duzn tǒumz—lǒuk this: “au *tliwvęrd* ovver t’ wǒl,” ęn’ “au sǒ im *tliwvęr* up t’ speęt (spout) lǒuk ę munki”.’ *Eng.*: ‘Well, d’ you know, I think it’s an *Old Norse* word, Ben.’ *B.* innocently punning: ‘Eh-ah! it iz ęn’ ǒl! āu rekkn it’s buęth ę oud ęn, en’ ę reit *nǒus* ęn!’

tlǒ, a claw. See tlię.

tlog, a clog, a block of wood used as a chopping-bench; also a kind of

shoe with thick *wooden* soles instead of leather ones. [ME. *clog*, a log, clump; cp. Norw. *klugu*, a hard log.]

tloggęr, one who makes clogs for wear.

tlois (*plur.* tloisęz), a close, a field enclosed with walls or hedges. [See tloiz.]

tlois, *adj.*, closed up, close, near; greedy, secretive. E. g. ‘It’s nuę guid æssin (asking) im fęr out (aught), ǒther bræss ęr news,—i’z ę *tlois* ęn, i iz.’

tloiz, *w.vb.*, to close, shut up. [ME. *clösen*; OFr. *clōs*.]

tlǒk, a claw; a scratch or mark with a claw; as *vb.* to scratch with claws, to seize, snatch, grab. [ME. *clōke*, a claw; *clēken*, to seize with claws or hands; cp. OE. *clýccan*, to clench, seize, clutch.] See tlięk, and tlik.

tlok (1), *w.vb.*, to cluck like a hen. [ME. *clokken*; OE. *clýccian*, to cluck; prob. an imitative word.]

tlok (2), a beetle, a ‘black-clock’. [Origin uncertain.]

tlǒmp, tlomp, tlump, *w.vb.*, to clomp, or tread heavily and noisily. [prob. imitative; cp. *tlump* (2) below.] E. g. Boy, listening agape at elder brother’s ghost-tale: ‘Wǒr it ę guęst?’ Brother: ‘Well, thæ kęn judge fęr thisęn. Wen it ęd bīn *tlompin* up ęn’ deęn ę bit, au krept ęt ę bed ęn’ intę t’ tuthęr rūm tę sī wæt it wǒr; bęt au kęd sī nǒther nout nęr nuębdī! Bęt ęz suin ęz au’d gettn bæk intę bed it gęt ęgęt ęgien, nobbęt slower: . . . *tlǒmp*, . . . *tlǒmp*, . . . *tlǒmp*—just lǒuk thæt! Au felt feęr flęd,—ommęst tę t’ dięth!’

tlot, a lump; coagulated matter. [OE. *clott*, a lump.]

tlot, *adv.*, clotted, stiff; chiefly in the phrase ‘*tlot-koud*’, i. e. quite cold, stiffened.

tlovvn, *p.p.*, cloven. See tlięv (1).

tluęm, tluęm, *p.t.*, climbed, clomb.

See tlaūm.

tluęth, cloth; *plur.* tluęz, clothes,

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ę, her; ī, see; i, bit; ǒ, no e; o, not; ǒ, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

garments. [ME. *cloth, clath*; OE. *clāth*.]

tluevęr, clover. [ME. *claver*; OE. *clāfre, clōfre*, a trefoil plant.]

tluff, a clough, ravine; a narrow, deep valley in a hill-side; lit., that which is cleft. [ME. *clough*; from OE. *clūfan, clōfan*, to cleave, split. Cp. Oicel. *kluft*. See *tlift*.]

A very common name in the West-Riding foot-hills, both separately and in compounds; e. g. Crimble Clough, Dryclough, Seller's Clough, clough-house, clough-top; and in surnames: Clough, Barrowclough, &c.

tlum, *p.t.*, clomb, climbed. See *tlāum*.

tlump (1), a clump, lump; heap. [Related to OE. *clympre*, a lump, mass of metal.]

tlump (2), *w.vb.*, to tread noisily as if the feet were heavy lumps. See *tlōmp, tlomp*.

tlump-yed, lump-yed, a 'big noodle', a brainless fellow.

tlunt, *w.vb.*, to make a loud noise, esp. with the feet. Not common. [prob. a variant of *tlump (2)*.]

tlunter (1), *w.vb.*, to clunter, or clatter loudly. [A frequentative of *tlunt*.] E. g. 'Ōl th' childęr kūm *tlunterin* up t' stairs wi' ther' tlogz.'

tlunter (2), *w.vb.*, to cluster, to crowd or gather close together. [prob. connected with *tlump (1)*, a mass, heap.] E. g. 'Wi ōl *tlunterd* tlois tę t' fāur, it węr suę koud.'

tlutter, *w.vb.*, to clatter, to fall noisily—as a heap of loose stones, or a pile of dishes, falling down. [A variant form of *clatter*; prob. Scand.; cp. ON. *klatr*, a rattling; also OE. *clatrunge*, a rattle, drum, &c.] Cp. *tlunter (1)*.

tluther, *w.vb.*, to cluster or crowd together. [ME. *cloteren*, to cluster; to form a ball or clot.] E. g. 'Thęr'z nuę fāur i' t' reęm, su wi' st' æ tę *tluther* tlois tęthęr tę kip uz-senz wārm lāuk.'

tō, *w.vb.*, to taw, to strike or knock, at 'marbes', one marble against

another by forcing it from between the thumb and fingers. [prob. ME. *tawen*; OE. *tāwian*, to prepare, dress (leather), to beat.]

tō, a taw, the marble used to taw or knock the other with. It is generally an *ollī* (which see), or some marble easy to distinguish.

tōęr, *w.vb.*, to drag on, struggle on; try hard. [prob. ON. *tōra*, to linger, delay; cp. OE. *teōrian*, to tire.] E. g. 'It's snō-in ārd, bęt au st' æ' tę *tōęr* on thrū it, ęr ęls au' s' nięr get wōm tę nit.'

toff, *adj.*, tough, hard to chew or break; hence difficult to persuade or overcome. [OE. *tōh*, tough.] E. g. 'Joss ęz ę *toff* ęn; i'll du nout i duzn't węnt tu.'

Note. An older pronunciation was *toh*, with the final aspirate sounded, as in *troh, iniuh, węh*, which see.

toit, toi,—in the phrase 'tę kip i' toit (*or i' toi*), which means to keep in view or sight, to watch over, tend; hence to keep occupied, engage attention. [ME. *tōten*; OE. *tōtian*, to peep out, view, look, protrude.] E. g. (1) 'Kip t' chāuld i' *toit (toi)* wol au kum bæk.' (2) 'If au'v nout els tę dū, au kęn ōlis kip misęn i' *toit* (i. e. occupied) i' t' gardin.'

toist, tuęst, toast, scorched bread. [Ofr. *tostée*, toast.]

tōk, *w.vb.*, to talk. [ME. *talken*, to talk; cp. OE. *talian*, to account; ON. *tala*, to talk, tell.]

tollę, tallow. [ME. *talgh*; Scand.; cp. Oicel. *tōlgr*; Swed. *talg*, tallow.]

tol-lol, *adj.*, nearly drunk; 'fresh'.

tombō, a silly fellow; a 'harum-scarum'; a romper. [prob. same as *tomboy*, a boyish, romping girl. Compound of *Tom* + *boy*.]

tom-spinner, or 'daddy-long-legs'; a crane-fly.

tōnt, teęnt, *w.vb.*, to taunt, reproach; tempt, provoke, incite. [Perh. Ofr. *tanter, tenter*, to tempt, provoke, &c.; but see N.E.D.] E. g. (1) 'They *tōntęd* mi ęt au dursęn't feit

ęę, pear; ei, reign; ęu, = ę + u; ię, pier; iu, fow; oę, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

im ; bęt they *wor* kæpt (surprised) wen au pēd (beat) im.' (2) 'Them æpplez lüks ruęsi ęn' rūūp ; the'r feęr *tōntin*.'

toppin, the forelock of hair on the forehead. [OE. *top*, a tuft on the top of anything.] E. g. 'Th' orse ęz suę kwāūt 'ęt it nięr nidz ę elter ; au kęn lięd it bi t' *toppin*.'

tōrl, **toil**, *w.vb.*, to trill or turn round. [ME. *trillen* ; Scand. ; cp. Swed. *trilla* ; Dan. *trille*, to roll, turn round.] E. g. 'Thi niu koit fits wil i' t' frunt ; *tōrl* (*toil*) thi reęnd ęn' let's lūk ęt th' bæk. . . Eā, it'll dū.'

tōrl, **toil**, a tirl or wheel—of a cart, barrow, &c. ; lit. that which trills or turns. E. g. 'Eh, th' bærreę *tōrl*'z kumn reit off !'

tōrlin, a small roundish piece of coal or peat.

tō-ræg, a taw-ragman, a hawker of children's toys, marbles, toffee, &c., who used to go round the villages with a home-made push-cart carrying his wares. These he sold in exchange for rags and bones, &c. He announced his presence by 'tō-tō-ing' on a small trumpet. Hence, probably, his name.

tōrmoit, torment (E.). [prob. a corrupt pronunciation of *torment*.]

tōrmuchil, a troublesome, mischievous child (E.).

tot, a small drinking-glass ; also a little child. [Scand. ; cp. Dan. *tot* ; Oicel. *tottr*, small.]

toul (1), *w.vb.*, to toll or pull a bell. [ME. *tollen*, to draw, pull, entice.]

toul (2), a toll, tax, charge. [OE. *toll*, tribute.]

toul-bar, a toll-bar or gate, with toll-house near, formerly placed at the junction of roads to enable tolls to be collected from passengers, vehicles, &c.

tout, *p.t.*, taught. See *teich*.

touzer, prison. Properly, a *tolser*, or *tolsey*, i. e. a tollbooth, or place where fines and tolls were collected. Those unable or unwilling to pay were detained in custody. Hence a *prison*. [Cp. *toul* (2).]

træddl. See *treddl*.

træm, a log or beam of wood, a pole, a rail ; a wooden frame on which to place things. [prob. Scand. ; cp. Norw. *tram*, a wooden doorstep, *traam*, a frame.]

trænklements. See *tænklements*.

træp, *w.vb.*, to trap or catch unexpectedly, especially a finger or limb. [ME. *trappe* ; OE. *treppe*, a snare or gin.]

træssl. See *tressl*.

træt, *p.t.*, treated. See *trięt*.

træuil (1), a trowel, mason's tool. [ME. *truel* ; OFr. *truele*.]

træuil (2), truant. See *trouil*.

trāū, *w.vb.*, to try, attempt ; select, &c. [ME. *trien* ; Fr. *trier*.]

trāūl, a trial.

trē, **trei**, the three in cards. [AFr. *treis*, three.]

treddl, **træddl**, **tröidl**, a treadle, or thing to tread on ; a pedal. [ME. *treðil* ; OE. *treðel*, a step, treadle.] See *treid*.

treęns (1), to trounce, beat. See *trōns* (1).

treęns (2), to trounce or walk about. See *trōns* (2).

treęst, and **trēst**, **trięst** (rarer forms), *w.vb.*, to trust, have faith in. [ME. *trūst*, trust ; Scand. ; cp. Oicel. *traust*, trust, and *treysta*, to trust.] E. g. 'Thæ'r suę gōmliss wol au kęn't *treęst* thi wi' out (with anything)'. All three forms of the word are now obsolescent : displaced by 'trust'.

tręęęz, trousers. [Fr. *trousses*, trunk-hose, breeches.]

treid, **trięd**, *p.t.* **trēd**, **træd**, **truęd**, *p.p.* **treddn**, **troddn**, *str.vb.*, to tread. [OE. *treðan*, *p.t.* *træd*, to tread.]

treil, **trēl**, *w.vb.*, to trail, drag along. [ME. *trailen* ; OFr. *trailler*, to tow a boat.]

treil-unt, a trail-hunt, in which dogs, whippets or 'running-dogs', are 'matched' in a race after a man (or men) with a long 'start' allowed him, who *trails* a big rag (often 'scented') over several fields in a

æ as a in glad ; ā, far ; āū, form ; ē, mate ; e, pen ; ę, her ; ī, see ; i, bit ; ō, note ; o, not ; ę, oil ; ū, brute ; u, put ; æu = æ + u ;

marked course. The sport is still practised in villages on the moor-sides, and can be very exciting to watch. I have known dead rabbits or hares used in the 'trail'.

trēkl, trētl, triēkl, treacle. See **triēkl.**

treml, w.vb., to tremble. [Fr. *trembler.*]

trēps, w.vb., to traipse, to tramp or trail about like a slattern; walk heavily or wearily. [Origin obscure (N.E.D.).] E.g. 'Au *trēpst* ēbeēt sīkin im, wol au wēr feēr tāurd.'

trēps, a slattern, an untidy or careless person, usually feminine.

trēpst, part.adj., draggled, dirty.

tresh, trash, w.vb., to tramp about till tired; to walk vigorously about, especially through mud or snow. [prob. Scand.; cp. Swed. *traska*; Norw. *traske*, to go about till fatigued. (N.E.D.)]

tress, tressl, trēssl, trussl, a trestle, a support for a table; hence a long bench, table. [OFr. *trestel*, a support.] Cp. **prēss, a press.**

trēst. See **trēst.**

tret, trēt, p.t., treated. See **triēt.**

trēudl, w.vb., to trample about. See **trēddl**, of which it is prob. a variant.

tri, a tree; hence a log of wood, as *axle-tree, door-tree, &c.* [OE. *trēow*, a tree, timber, log.]

tribbl, adj., treble, threefold. See **thribbl.**

triēd. See **treid.**

triēkl, triētl, trēkl, trētl, treacle. Formerly a viscid compound used as a remedy for the bites of snakes, &c. The modern treacle is so named as resembling this in appearance and form. [ME. *triacle*, a sovereign remedy; OFr. *triacle*, an antidote. (Lat.-Gk.)] The first-named local pronunciation thus preserves the OFr. word. The *h* (*c*) and *t* are, as often locally, interchangeable; cp. *tittl* for *tikk*, *trash* for *krash*, &c.

triēst. See **trēst.**

triēt, p.t. tret, trēt, triētd, w.vb., to treat. [Fr. *traiter*, to handle.]

trig, w.vb., to move about, go off, draw away (E.). [Origin unknown (N.E.D.).]

trikkgr, the old and more correct form of trigger. [Du. *trekker*, a trigger.]

trinkl, w.vb., to trickle, flow slowly and thinly. [prob. a nasalized form of *trickle*. See **strikk**.] E.g. (1) 'Au læft wol tiēr *trinkled* deēn mi fēs.' (2) 'Th' oil i' t' bothem izn't reit stopt yet; t' wæter *trinklez* eēt ē bit.'

triu, adj., true, certain, faithful; firm, exact. [ME. *trewe*; OE. *trēowe, trȳwe*, true.] **Triuth, truth.**

triuēnd, truant; a truant, a runaway. [ME. and OFr. *truand, truant*, a beggar, &c.] This form of the word is still in occasional use, as in the phrase 'to play *truēnd*', i.e. to run away from school. See **trouil.**

trof, troh (oldest form), a trough. [ME. *trogh*; OE. *troh, trog*, trough.]

The guttural pronunciation of the final *h* I used to hear, as a boy, regularly among old people; and I still hear it occasionally among the remoter hill-side farmers.

troll, trollep, a slut, sloven, a female who goes about in untidy garb. [prob. connected with ME. *trollen*, to roll, wander; OFr. *trauler*, to run about, roll.]

trōn, trōnz, truēnz (plur. generally used), trone, trones; a steel-yard for weighing. [OFr. *trone*, a weighing-machine, a balance.]

trōns (1), **trons, a trance, swoon, fainting fit.** [Fr. *transe*, a swoon; OFr. *transir*, to go over, depart, die.]

trōns (2), **trēns** (1), **w.vb.,** to trounce, to beat with a stick. [OFr. *trons*, a truncheon.]

trōns (3), **trēns** (2), **w.vb.,** to trounce, to walk far, travel. [prob. OFr. *transir*, to go over, depart.]

trouil, trēuil (2), a truant, rambler, wanderer. To 'play trouil' is to

ēē, pear; ei, reign; ēu = ē + u; iē, pier; iu, few; oē, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uē, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

run away from attendance at school — to play truant. An obsolescent form now. [prob. from ME. *trollen*; OFr. *trouler*, to roll about, go hither and thither; to wander.] E. g. 'Neę-ę-dęz (now-a-days) lædz *lāuks* tę gu tę t' skuil; i' māu tāum they *lāukt* tę *plē træuil*. Mi? Nou, au węř ōlis ę guid læd, thæ nōz! Wāu, mun, uz lædz yiust sumtāumz tę *plē trouil* bi t' duzn tęgethę! Wen wi yęrd th' miuzik ę' th' ęęnd-dōgz ęn' th' untsman ęřn on t' muęř ęv ę fāun moęrnin, ęę kud wi elp it?' **trouler**, *pl.* **troulerz**, the wooden rollers or 'rockers' under the feet of a rocking-chair. [ME. *trollen*, as above.]

truęd, *pl.*, **trod**. See **treid**.

truęnz. See **trōn**.

truk, truck, barter, dealings in trade. [ME. *trukken*; Fr. *troquer*, to barter.] E. g. 'Duęn't æ' nuę *truk* wi thæt felli; i'z ę chięt (cheat).'

trussl, a trestle, a supporting beam. See **tressl**.

trust, to trust. See **tręst**.

tuch, 'touch', certain substances which will glow, or burn slowly without flame when 'touched' with a light, and can be used to light similar things with a mere 'touch', as (1) soft, *twisted tow*, often carried about alight by boys at night; (2) *touch-paper* that has been soaked in saltpetre, used formerly for gumming on the ends of squibs and crackers; (3) *touch-wood*, which has been formed either by dry rot or by certain fungi, and which often glows 'of itself' in the dark. [OFr. *tuchier*, to touch.]

tuchi, **tuchęs**, *adj.*, touchy, touchous; fretful, peevish. [prob. a variant of *tetchy*, peevish; ME. *tache*, *teche*, a blemish, bad habit, from Fr. *tache*, a spot, stain, &c.]

tuę, *plur.* **tuęs**, **tuęz**, **tuin** (older plur.), toe, toes. [OE. *tā*, a toe.]

tuęd, a toad. [ME. *tode*; OE. *tādige*, *tādīe*.]

tuęd-stuil, a toadstool.

tuęn, the one, as in the phrases 'th'

tuęn on ęm' (the one of the two), 'i' *tuęn ęn'* (ęř) *t' tuher'* (the one and (or) the other). [A contraction from OE. *thæt ān*, the one.]

tuęst. See **toist**.

tuęthri, literally two or three; a few. **tuil** (1), a tool, instrument. [OE. *tōl*, a tool.]

tuil (2), older form of *toil*, *w.vb.*, to toil, labour. [ME. *toilen*, to harass, labour; OFr. *toillier*, *touiller*, to entangle; trouble.] E. g. 'Au'v bin *tuilin ęn' muilin* ōl this dę.'

tuin, toes. An old plural which, when a boy, I used to hear old folks use. (See **tuę**.) E. g. 'Au st' æ' tę tæk mi shuin off, the(y) ęřtn mi *tuin*.'

tuith, a tooth, *pl.* **tith**, **tięth** (not frequent), teeth. [OE. *tōth*, *pl.* *tēth*.]

tuitl, **tuttill** (older form), *w.vb.*, to whisper (as lovers); hence to fawn upon, coax, persuade, induce; hence also to titivate, touch up, smarten up. [ME. *tōtelen*, *tutelen*, to whisper; prob. Scand.; cp. ON. *tauta*, to mutter, and Dan. *twyten*, to whisper, mutter.] E. g. (1) 'Si-thi! lük ęt them tū læsęz, the' *tuitlin* (*tuttillin*) tęgethę *lāuk* tū kuęrtęřz (lovers).' (2) 'Thæ mun *tuitl* thi fæthęř up ę bit, ęn' i'll æppn *bāu* thi ęn' friok.' (3) 'Au'st æ tę *tuitl* misen up ę bit ęfuęř au guę tę t' konsert.'

tum, *w.vb.*, to card wool roughly for the first time, in preparation for the finer cards; to separate or tease the wool fibres. [Origin uncertain.]

tump, a hillock, mound. [Cp. W. *twmp*, a round mass.]

tun, a tub, barrel. [OE. *tunne*.]

tun-dish, a conical-shaped dish with a funnel at the narrow end, by which to pour liquids into a tun or tub.

tunnil, a tunnel. [OFr. *tonnel*.]

tup, a male sheep, or ram. [Scand.; cp. Swed. and Norw. *tupp*.]

tup, **tuppl**, *w.vb.*, to knock over, tippel with a push. [Same origin as *tup*.]

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ę, her; i, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; ę, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

tuppins, twopence.

tuth̄er, the other. [A contraction from OE. *thæt oðer*, the other, or second.] See tūen.

twæn, *p.t.*, twined. See twāun.

twæng, the twang or intonation of a person's voice; a shrill sound. [prob. an imitative word like *tang*.]

twæng-tūes, twæng-tūed, twang-toes, twang-toed, having the toes turned inwards or outwards in walking. [*Twæng* is of uncertain origin, prob. a variant of *twæn*, *p.t.* of *vb.* to twine, or turn. See twāun.]

twāun, *p.t.* twæn, *p.p.* twun (older forms), *str.vb.*, to twine, twist, turn. [ME. *twinen*, to twist together, from OE. *twin*, twine, double thread (Skt.); or ON. *twinna*, to twine.] E.g. (1) 'Au twæn sum thrid reḡnd t' ræg t̄ old (hold) it fæst.' (2) 'Wen shu (she) sæn t' purs, th̄er w̄er just ̄ bit ̄ bænd *twun* reḡnd it.'

twāūs, *adv.*, twice. [ME. *twiēs*; OE. *twiges*, *twiwa*.]

twelft, twentit, *adv.*, twelfth, twentieth.

twich (1), twitch or quitch-grass, couch-grass,—a grass difficult to eradicate. See also *wiks*. [*Twich*, *quich*, *wik*, seem all variant forms of *quich*, from OE. *cwic*, living, lively.]

twich (2), *w.vb.*, to twitch, pull, pluck; hence to pinch, squeeze, catch; and hence to bring before the County Court for debt. [ME. *twikken*, *twicchen*; OE. *twiccian*, to tweak, pull.] E.g. (1) 'Si thi! th̄æ'z *twicht* t' rūp ēt ̄ mi ænd.' (2) 'Shu *twichez* ̄rs̄en in sædli t̄ mich f̄er māu f̄ænsi (for my taste).' (3) 'This kolleḡ ommeḡt *twichez* mi t̄ t' dieth.' (4) 'If th̄æ duzn't p̄ (pay) up bi t̄mōern au'st' *twich* thi f̄er t' bræss.'

twich̄em, a nickname given to any lawyer who won a name for his success as a prosecutor for debts. ['*Twich*'em', would be the advice

he would give to creditors consulting him.]

twich̄er, a twitcher, the old name for a bailiff, who 'twitches' or hauls persons before the County Court for debts, &c. Hence *Twitch Court* was the old name for that Court.

twīek, *w.vb.*, to tweak, pull; originally the same word as *twich*, of which it is an older form.

twīel. See twil.

twīen, *twain*, *adj.*, two. [ME. *twēien*; OE. *twegen* (masc.), two.] E.g. 'Ther'z *twīen* (*twain*) on ̄m (two of them)'; but I have not heard the word used since my boyhood.

twīet, *twit*, *w.vb.*, to twit, reproach. [OE. *ætwtitan*.]

twīez̄erz, tweezers, nippers. [Fr. *étui* + E. suffix *-er*.]

twil, twīel, *w.vb.*, to twist, twirl, turn, spin round. [prob. a variant of *twirl*; see *tworl*.] E.g. (1) 'Wen au köld ēt (called out) i *twīld* reḡnd t̄ s̄i ūg it wor.' (2) 'This machine *twīlz* thri thrīdz t̄ḡether.'

twilt (1), a quilt, bed-cover. [ME. *quiltte*; OFr. *cuiltte*.]

twilt (2), *kwilt* (sometimes), *w.vb.*, to give a beating, to thrash. [prob. related to *twilt* (1)?]

twinj (1), a twinge, sharp pain; also *vb.* to pinch, pierce. [ME. *twengen*, *twingen*; OE. *twengan*, to twinge, press tightly.]

twinj (2), a twinge, an old name given to the earwig, and also to other long, thin, creeping insects, which are supposed to pinch people touching them.

twink, a wink, a twinkle; also *vb.*, to wink, twinkle, to move the eyelids. [ME. *twinken*, to wink, blink; cp. OE. *twinclian*, to twinkle.] E.g. (1) 'Au k̄ed tell i w̄er fuilin (fooling), k̄os i *twink* iz īn (eyes) æt mi.' (2) 'W̄et ̄ minnit; au'll bi bæk in ̄ *twink*.'

twit. See twīet.

twittl, thwittl, wittl, *w.vb.*, to

ē, pear; ei, reign; ̄u = ̄ + u; īe, pier; iu, few; ōe, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; ūe, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

whittle, to cut off, cut. [ME. *thwitel*, *hwytel*, a cutter, knife; from OE. *thwitan*, to cut off.] See *wittl*.

twizzl, a twistle, tangle in a cord or string. [prob. a dimin. or a frequentative form of OE. *twist*, a rope or twisted cord; or from OE. *twisla*, a doubling, fork; *twisel*, doubled.]

twɔrl, **twęrl**, a handle; also a twist or turn with the hand. [OE. *thwyrl*, a handle, a flail; from *thweran*, to turn.]

twɔrl, *w.vb.*, to twirl, turn round rapidly. [Frequentative of *thweran*, to turn (Skt.).]

twun, *p.p.*, twined. See *twāun*.

twutter, *w.vb.*, to twitter. [prob. a variant of *twitter*, from ME. *twiteren*, to twitter.]

U, u

ū (1), *per. pro.* (emphat.), **u** (unemp.), she. [OE. *hēo*, she.] See also *shū*, *shu*.

ū (2), **ūf** (see also *wuęf*, *wuf*), wolf, now only met with as a prefix in place-names, as *Ūstuęnz* or *Ūf-stuęnz*, Wolfstones in Upper Thong; and *Ūdle*, a village some two miles distant, which may have been originally = *Wolfdale*, and not *Wooddale*, as now spelt. [ON. *ūlfr*, wolf; cp. OE. *wulf*.]

uch, *w.vb.*, to hutch, lurch, move by jerks. [prob. another form of *ich*, to hitch, move by jerks; ME. *hichen* (Skt.).] E. g. (1) 'Uch up ę bit on t' form, ther'z rūm fęr ęnuth ęr tū.' (2) 'Ned ucht up tę mī on t' bensch, ęn' wisperd i' mī yę-oil.'

ud (1), **uid**, a hood, a covering for the head. [OE. *hōd*, a hood.]

ud (2), **od** (sometimes), and **ob**, the hob, part of a fire-grate. [*ud* or *od*, is probably from *hold* (see *old*); and *hob* was originally 'a lump or mass of clay behind the fire-place' (N.E.D.).]

ud (3), **ęd**, the shortened form of *wood*, as found in place-names; e. g. *Udroyd* in Almondbury; *Lok-ęd*, Lockwood.

udstęn, and **obstęn**, originally a flat stone covering the hob.

Uddęrsfild. See *Uthęrsfild*.

uddl, *w.vb.*, to huddle or cover up. [prob. ME. *hoderen*, to huddle, with interchange of *l* for *r*; from ME. *hūden*, *hiden*; OE. *hýdan*, to hide, to cover.] E. g. (1) 'Th' gęffer'z kummin; sharp! *uddl* th' bęg up; duęn't let im si it.' (2) Boy, just in bed: 'Uddl mi up, muthęr; it's koud.'

uę, **wuę**, *rel. & interr. pro.*, who. [OE. *hwā*, who.]

uęz, **wuęz**, whose. [OE. *hwæs*, genitive of *hwā*.]

uę-ivvęr, **ū-ivvęr**, whoever.

uęf, an oaf, a clumsy fool, brutish fellow. [Scand.; cp. O.Icel. *álfr*, elf.] E. g. A big drunken fellow, reeling along a road, 'bumped' into a stout elderly woman, who angrily exclaimed: 'Więr tę guin, theeę gret ulleķi uęf?'

uęk, **węk** (rare), an oak-tree, oak timber. [OE. *ác*.]

uęl (1) (rare), owl. See *ęel*.

uęl (2), **wuęl**, **wpl**, *adj.*, whole [ME. *hole*; OE. *hāl*, healthy, whole.] Note *remnant w* in 'whole'.

uęli, *adj.*, holy. [OE. *hālig*, holy.]

uęm, **wuęm**, **węm** (usual form), home. [OE. *hām*, an abode.]

uęn (1), older form of **węn**, one. See *tųęn*. Cp. modern *pronunciation* of 'one'.

uęn (2), **wuęn**, a hone, whetstone. [OE. *hān*.]

uęp, **wuęp**, **węp**, *w.vb.*, to hope. [ME. *hopen*; OE. *hōpa*, hope; *hōpian*, to hope.]

uęr. See *wuęr*.

uęrd, a hoard, store. [OE. *hord*, store.]

uęr-eęnd, **wuęr- & węp-eęnd**, horehound, a herb. [OE. *hār-hūne*, i. e. the white plant. The *d* is crescent (Skt.).]

ę as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ę, her; i, see; i, bit; o, note; o, not; ę, oil; ū, brute; u, put; ęu = ę + u;

uęri, *adj.*, hoary, white, rimy. [OE. *hār*, grey, hoary.]

uęrn, a horn. [OE. *horn*.]

uęs, **wuęs**, **uęst**, *adj.*, hoarse, husky. [ME. *has*, *hoos*; OE. *hās*, hoarse; but cp. ON. *hāss*, hoarse.]

uęst, **wuęst**, **węst**, a dry, hard cough. [ME. *hōste*; OE. *hwōsta*, a cough; cp. ON. *hōsti*.] See *vō*. **ost**.

uęt, **wuęt**. See **węt**.

Note. In the nearly obsolete forms **wuę**, **wuęl**, **wuęm**, **wuęn**, **wuęp**, **wuęer-ęęnd**, **wuęs**, **wuęst**, **wuęt** given above, the *w* would appear to represent a lost initial *h* (?).

uęth, an oath. [ME. *āth*, *ōth*; OE. *āth*, oath.]

uęts, **węts**, oats. [ME. *otes*, pl.; OE. *āte*, a grain.]

uęz, **wuęz**, whose. See **uę**.

ug, *ig*, *w.vb.*, to hug, hold closely, comfort; clasp; hence to lift, carry. [Origin uncertain; prob. Scand.; cp. ON. *hugga*, to soothe, comfort.] E. g. (1) 'U *ugd* t' chāuld in ęr ęęrmz, ęn' krāud (cried).' (2) 'U *g* mi, muthęr, au'm puęrli (ill).' (3) 'U *g* ęr ęm up (carry them up for her).'

uggęn, **uggęnd**, **iggęnd**, **iggęn** (rarer), the hip-bone, i. e. the bone on which a person, a woman especially, often rests a child or a bundle, when 'hugging' or carrying it. Lit., the carrying bone. [prob. ON. *huggandi*, pres. part. of *vb. hugga*.]

uid, a hood. See **ud** (1).

uin, *w.vb.*, to tire out, fatigue; to weary, harass. [ME. *hōnen*, to cease, to tire.] E. g. 'Thæ lüks feęr *uin*d, læss; thæ'z bīn wōkin (walking) tę far.'

ull, *w.vb.*, to cover, wrap up. [ME. *hulen*, from ON. *hylja*, to cover, hide, conceal. Cp. *ill*, to cover; ME. *helien*; OE. *helian*.] E. g. (1) 'Ull (*ill*) mi up, muthęr, i' t' bed-tluęz; au'm stārvd (cold).' (2) 'T' thięf *ull*d (*ill*d) iz-sen i' th' ē-mū (hay-mow), ęn' worn't kęcht.' **ull**, a hull, covering; a pod, husk.

A *pei-ull* is a pea-pod (not so common now). [OE. *hule*, *hulu*, a covering, husk.]

ulleki, **ulkin**, *adj.*, hulking, huge; big and clumsy with somewhat of the brutish added. See **uęf**. [ME. *hulke*, a great awkward fellow. See *Bradley-Stratmann's ME. Dict.*]

ullet, **ullit**, a young owl; owlet. [OE. *ūle*, owl + dim. suff. *et*.]

ūm, **uvn**, an oven. [A contraction of OE. *ofn*; cp. *eleim*, *eim*, *seim*.] E. g. 'Kīp mi dinner warm i' th' *ūm*, wol au kum bæk.'

umbug, a humbug, pretender, cheat; also a kind of 'spice', i. e. sweets.

umlōk, **umlęk**, **yemlęk**, the local name for the hemlock. [ME. *hemlok*, *humlok*; OE. *hemlic*.]

ummęk, a hummock, mound, hillock. [prob. a variant of *humf*, a lump (Skt.).]

ummi-bī, a humming-bee. This, and not humble-bee, is the old local name. [ME. *hummen*, to hum; ON. *huma*, to hum; *unī*, a buzzing.]

Ummęr, the old local word used as substitute for *hell*. **Buk-ummęr** is an older form, in use also in the neighbouring Calder valley. E. g. (1) 'Thī gu tę *Ummęr*, wi' thi!' (2) 'Well, au'll gu tę *Ummęr* if ivver au yerd out lāuk thæt ęfuęr!' (3) On entering a room in the dark: 'It's ęz dark ęz *Ummęr* ięr; bring ę lit ę sum suęrt!' (4) 'T' nīt węr ęz dark ęz *Ummęr*; au kudn't sī ę ninsh (an inch) ęfuęr mi.' [Origin obscure.]

Note. Believing that this interesting word is of Norse origin, I would suggest, with diffidence, either of the two following ON. words as, at any rate, connected with it in etymology (see Cl. and Vig.'s *Icelandic Dict.*):

(1) ON. *hūm*, twilight, dusk. Then (*h*)**ummęr** would be a Norse equivalent of the Greek *Hades*, and mean the lower world, the world of darkness, the 'shades'.

(2) ON. *ormr*, a worm, reptile, snake,

ęę, pear; ei, reign; ęu = ę + u; ię, pier; iu, few; oę, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl t1 or cl.

mythical dragon. The *Dictionary* adds that 'the abode of the wicked after death was a pit-ful of snakes'. In either case the compound **Buk-ummør** would mean 'the "nether world" of the "book"' (ON. *bók* = writing, book, a collection of sagas or tales, &c.).

und, bi-und, adv., behind. [OE. *hindan*, at the back; cp. *geondan*, beyond.]

underd, num. adj., hundred. [OE. hundred.]

underdth, undert, hundredth.

ung, p.t. and p.p., hanged, hung. See *ing*.

ungèn, adj., ungain, awkward to get to, unhandy. [ME. *ungein*, from OE. *un* + O.Icel. *gegn*, ready, handy.] E. g. 'Thæ 'z put òl t' things ez *ungèn* ez thæ kud du.' See *gèn*.

unsh, ònsh, the haunch. [OFr. *hanche*.]

unsh, w.vb., to hunch, 'to sit of a lump,' cower.

up, adj. and adv., up, above, high; pleased, proud. [OE. *ūpp*, above, high, exalted.] E. g. (1) 'Ær tē guin tē Lundēn, then?' 'Eāh, en' au'm værri *up* on't, en' òl.' (2) 'Yör John simz værri *up* on iz niu eēs.'

uppish, adj., proud, high. E. g. 'U 'z gettn ē bit *uppish* neē u 'z æd sum bræss left.'

urchent, urchin (see *orchent*); **urkle** (see *orkle*), **urri** (see *orri*), **Urst** (see *Orst*), **urt** (see *ort*).

ussi (1), a hussy, a pert, ill-behaved girl or woman. [Shortened from *housewife*, with degradation of meaning.]

ussi (2), **ussif** (older form), a hussif or case, usually made of soft materials, with pockets to hold thread, needles, &c.; hence a housewife's companion. [From *housewife* in the sense of domestic helper or companion.]

ussl, rubbish, refuse of any kind lying about, loose or in heaps; properly an implement, utensil, then a collection of various implements; lumber. [prob. OFr. *hos-*

til, oustil, a tool, implement; *hos-tiller, oustiller*, to equip with tools; to furnish; but cp. ME. *ūsle*, OE. *yslē*, ashes, embers, and ON. *usli*, embers.] E. g. (1) 'Swip thæt *ussl* up; th' fluēr 'z kuverd wi' it.' (2) Duēn't bāu (buy) thæt stuff; it's nout nobbēt *ussl*.'

usslment, lumber, odds and ends of things; properly utensils, furnishings, equipment; household goods. [Ofr. *hustillement*, equipment, utensils, goods (N.E.D.)]. E. g. A friend meeting another:—'Well, au rekkn yo'n gettn ē sittin-rüm i' t' niu eēs?' The other:—'Ah, au rekkn wi æn : et liest th' wāuf kōlz it suē tē t' nēberz. Bēt, thæ nōz it 's nobbēt ē smōl en (small one); en' u 'z filld it full ē' "furnishinz," ez ū kōlz em . . . Bēt ther 'z nuē *sittin rüm fēr mī thæ nōz, wæt wi' them anti-thingz on òl t' chierz en' t' keech* (couch), en' pot thingz en' fōtōs òl ovver t' reēm wol thæ keēn't ich ardi beēt nokkin summēt deēn, —wāu, it's chok full ē *usslment*, till au keēn't ēbāud in it! *Sittin-rüm igou!*'

uthēr (1), the udder of a cow. [OE. *ūder*.]

uthēr (2), **adj.**, other; the second. (Rarely used alone.) [OE. *ōther*.] See *ōther*, 'tuthēr.

Uthersfield, Huddersfield. [Domesday Book has *Oderesfelt*, prob. the field or land of *Hoither, Other, or Huther, Uther*, the original owner; or possibly *Ottersfield*, from ME. *oter*, OE. *otor*, an otter.]

Note. Quite another origin of the name, and of that of Almondbury, is the traditional one which I often heard from my father:—'I' th' reit oud tāmz, wen forests covered òl reēnd ēbeēt iēr, en' thēr wēr værri feū fugk livd i' th' district, "General" Uther komin' thrē t' north, en' "General" Almond komin' thrē t' seēth wi' big armies, met wiēr Uthersfild stænds neē, en' fēt ē gret battle òl t' day. They'd buēth kunn tē kōnkēr Yorkshēr yo seen; but wen they'd fuffēn wol ē reit lot ē buēth

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ē, her; ī, see; i, bit; ò, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æ = æ + u;

sāuds wēr killd, Uther wæn. Almond wēr fun diēd, en' they buried im on t' top ē th' ill wiēr Ōmbri stænds neē, en' that's eē it furst gēt it name *Almond-bury*. *Uthers-field* iz wiēr *Uther* wæn iz viktry.' My father always told this story with twinkling eyes as an 'oud fuēk tale'; but it serves all the same, to illustrate the 'funny futility' of mere guessing at the derivation of place-names.

uthersum, *pron.* and *adv.*, other-some, some others; differently, otherwise. E. g. (1) 'Thēr wēr Ben Allen en' iz wāuf thigr, en' their William Henry, en' *uthersum* et au didn't nō (know).' (2) 'Thæ kēn think suē, if thæ lāuks, but āu think *uthersum*, thæ nōz (knows).'

uvvēr, *adj.*, upper, higher. It never means *over*, which in this dialect is always *ovvēr*. [OE. *ufera*, higher.] E. g. 'Uvvēr Thong,' or Uppertdong, in contradistinction with 'Netherthong' or Lower Thong.

uvvīl, a finger-stall or covering; lit. a *hovel* or little cover. [OE. *hof*, a hut, shelter, + *el*, dimin. suffix.]

uvvlti, **uvvilti**, a mixed-up condition, confusion, jumble, a *jumblety*, of which the word is prob. another form. E. g. (1) 'Au felt in ē reit *uvvilti*, thæ nōz; au kudn't tell wæt au wēr duin.' (2) 'Th' reēm (room) wēr in ē regilēr *uvvilti*.'

uz (1), **ēz** (2), *poss. per. pro.*, our; *yār* (q. v.) is more emphatic. [prob. early OE. genitive *ūser* (>later OE. *ūre*, our).]

It is of especial interest to note that whereas the mod. English *our* is derived from the later *ūre*, our dialect *us* is the stem of *ūser* itself, and is thus a much older form.

E. g. (1) 'Giv uz *uz* tiē (tea) muthēr, au'm koud en' ungrī.' (2) 'Wi kēn put *ēz* koits on this keēch wol wi weshēn *uz*-senz.' (3) Comparing *uz* possessive with *yār* demonstrative:—' *Yār* eēs iz *uz* ōn (our own); it's bin i' *yār* fæmli ænzd fēr ovvēr ē undērd yēr (in

our family's possession for over a hundred years).'

uz (2), **ēz** (2), *per. pro. objective*, us. [OE. *ūs* (dat., acc.), us.] See **ēz** (2).

uz-sēln, **uz-sén**. See **sēln**, **sen**.

V, v

værri, *adj.*, very. [ME. *verrai*; OFr. *verai*, true.]

væt, a vat, tub, dye-pan. [OE. *fæt* (f=v).]

vārjin, virgin. [OFr. *virgine*.]

vārmin, **vārmint** (less often), vermin. [Fr. *vermine*.]

vāulit, a violet. [Fr. *violet*.]

vāuper, a viper. [Fr. *vipère*.]

Note. Vipers have now disappeared from this district, but, when a boy, I saw one in a tub, which had been placed there after being captured in Spring Wood, Honley. A year or two earlier a little play-mate of mine was bitten by a viper while blackberrying in Honley Old Wood, from which event I can date my lifelong horror of snakes.

vāūs, a vice, an instrument for holding things firmly. [ME. *vice*, a screw; OFr. *vis*.]

vēē, a vow; as *vb.*, to vow, declare. [ME. *vow*, OFr. *vou*, a vow.]

vēēch, *w.vb.*, to vouch, guarantee. [ME. *voucher*, OFr. *vochier* (Lat.).]

veil, **vēl** (later form), a veil, cover for face. [OFr. *veile*, a cloth.]

vein, **vēn** (later form), a vein, small blood-vessel. [Fr. *veine*.]

ventēr, *w.vb.*, to venture, risk. [ME. *aventure*; Fr. *aventure*.]

viēl, veal. [OFr. *veil*, a calf.]

villin, a villain, term of reproach always. [ME. *vilain*, servile.]

vittlz, victuals, food. [ME. *vitailles*; OFr. *vitailles*, provisions.]

voidēr, **voithēr**, **vuider** (less common now), a basket, especially a clothes-basket; lit., that which *voids*. [OFr. *voider*, to void, empty. (W.W.D.)]

eē, pear; ei, reign; ēu = ē + u; iē, pier; iu, few; oē, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uē, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

vuæt, a vote. [Lat. *votum*, a vow, wish.]
vuidër. See **voidër**.
vuis, a voice. [ME. *vois*; OFr. *vois*.]

W, w

Wæ? *interrog. pron.*, what? eh? [OE. *hwæt*.] E.g. (1). When a listener has heard indistinctly something said to him, he will say —‘*Wæ? wæt’s tē se?*’ (2) ‘*Au se wæ?*’ (I say what) and ‘*Au se*’ were two nicknames of a local village eccentric, who was often mimicked because of his frequent use of those expressions in his talk. He is said to have once angrily retorted on a neighbour somewhat thus:—‘*Au se, Joss, thī en’ ūther fuęks kips sēin* (keep saying) “*au se*” *tē mī wen āu se* “*au se*”, *en’ it’s nuęn feęr* (not fair) *iz it neę, au se wæ?*’ *Wæt wod teę* (would thou) *se, au se, if āu wēr tē se* “*au se*” *tē thī ivvri tāum thā sed* “*au se*”, *au se wæ?*’

wæbbł, *w.vb.*, to wobble or wobble, reel, sway. [Frequentative of ME. *quæppen*, to throb, palpitate.] See **wæp**.

wæbbłi, *adj.*, wobbly, unstable.

wæch, *w.vb.*, to watch, guard; to look on. [ME. *wacchen*, OE. *wæccan*.]

wæd (1), a wad, plug, a small mass. [Scand.; cp. Swed. *vadd*, wadding.]
wæddin, wadding, stuffing.

wæd (2), *adj.*, an old word for mad, insane. [OE. *wōd*, *wād*, mad, violent, &c.]

wæd-ęs (obsolescent), wad-house or mad-house, lunatic asylum. E.g. ‘*Them ’ęt duz sich triks ęz them, ęz nāut* (only) *fit fęr t’ wæd-ęs.*’

wæd (3), **wuęd**, woad, a dark-blue colour. [OE. *wād*, woad, a plant used for dyeing.]

wæf (1), *w.vb.*, to waft, blow in whiffs, puff; to wave. [OE. *wafian*, to wave, brandish.] E.g. ‘*T’ wāund ’z wæft th’ kuvvęr off ę’* this bæskit.

wæf, **wæft**, a gust, puff of wind, whiff.

wæf (2), a waif, anything abandoned, or strayed and lost. [ME. *wæif*; OFr. *waif*; prob. Scand.] E.g. (1) ‘*Wæfs en’ strēz*’=waifs and strays. (2) ‘*Ēh, t’ “wæf-ęn’-fuffin” bænd ’z kummin*, let’s gu wæch ęm.’ See **fuffin**.

Note. This band is a local, broadly humorous, modern imitation of the medieval bands of waifs, strays, and outcasts who infested the country-sides in former times, and gave great trouble to ‘the Law’. It is composed of youths calling themselves ‘*wæf-en’-fuffin ęnz*’ (i.e. lost and beaten ones, or ‘down and outers’). They dress themselves up in ragged clothes—for some frolicsome occasion—and carry any old kettles, pans, and whistles, which they rattle and tootle in accompaniment to their antics, as they march from village to village: usually collecting money.

wæffl (1), *w.vb.*, to waver, move to and fro, blow about. [Scand.; cp. ON. *vafła*, *vafra*, to waver, &c.] E.g. ‘*Lūk æt it eęrz* (its hairs) *wæfflin ębeęt i’ t’ wāund.*’

wæffl (2), *w.vb.*, to babble, twitter, chatter; (rare now). [prob. OE. *wæflian*, to babble, whiffle.] E.g. Father admonishing his children to be quiet, in bed:—‘*Nāus* (nice) *childer’l wæffl thęrsen ęslip i’ bed*, *lāuk little bęrds i’ thęr nest.*’

wæg, *w.vb.*, to wag, move about, rock. [ME. *waggen*; Scand.; cp. O.Icel. *vaga*, to wag.]

wæggł, *w.vb.*, to wag frequently, shake quickly.

wæggłi, **wæggłdi**, (older form), *adj.*, wobbly, rocky, shaky. [cp. O.Icel. *vaggaldi*, shaky.]

wæk (1), *p.t.* **węk**, **wuęk**, *p.p.* **wækkn**, *str.vb.*, to awake, arise, rouse. [OE. *wacan*, to arise, awake.] E.g. (1) ‘*Węk* (or *wækkn*) *up, ęn’ get thī wark dun.*’ (2) ‘*Au węk* (or *wuęk*) *up i’ t’ nīt, wi’ t’ tuith-wark.*’

wæk, **wækkn**, *adj.*, awake, alert.

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ę, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; ę, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

- E. g. (1) 'Thæt læd 'z ɛ wæk ɛn (or wækkn ɛn); i'll get on i' t' world.' (2) 'Au'm sɛ taurd wol au kɛn ardlɪ kɪp wækkn.'
- wæk** (2) *w.vb.*, to whack, beat, thwack. [prob. imitative; cp. ON. *thjókk*, to thwack, thump.]
- wæk**, a whack, blow; a share, portion; a turn, a 'go.' E. g. (1) 'Au'll gi' thi ɛ wæk ɛ this kək (bread) if thæ'll 'elp mi.' (2) 'Let's æv ɛ wæk æt it, ɛn' si if aũ kɛn mək it guɛ.'
- wækkn**, **wekkn**, *w.vb.*, to waken, awaken; to arise, rouse up. Has much the same uses as *wæk* (1). [OE. *wæcnan*, to be aroused, become awake.] E. g. 'Wækkn up, mun; it's taurd tɛ get up.' 'Nɛ, not yet; thæ 'z wækknd mi tɛ suin.'
- wækker**, *w.vb.*, to flutter, tremble, palpitate; lit. to *whack* or beat frequently. E. g. (1) 'Mi legz wɛr suɛ wək (weak), wol mi nɪz (knees) fɛr wækkɛrd.' (2) 'Eh, læss, au'm flɛd au'm puɛrli; mi ært (heart)'s wækkɛrɪn sɛ mich.' See **wæk** (2) above.
- wækki**, a simpleton; lit. a weakling. [prob. OE. *wāc*, weak, infirm.]
- wæm**, poor stuff, especially food or drink that is tasteless or 'weak.' [prob. OE. *wam*, a spot, fault; cp. ON. *wæma*, to feel nausea.]
- wæmmi**, *adj.*, weak, tasteless. E. g. —Ailing old woman, complaining about her daughter's neglect of her: 'U 'z tɛ grɪdi tɛ let mi liv! Th' doktɛr sez au'm tɛ eit nout solid yet, ɛn' suɛ yar Polly Ann ommɛst fɪdz mi ɛ' (on) wæter, 'kɔs (because) it's chɛp. Wen u gi'z mi tuɛθri broth, thɛ'r wætdɛr wol thɛ'r nout nobbɛt wæm, ɛn' mi tɛɛ (tea) 'z ɔlis ɛz wæmmi ɛz t' broth!' (Note that both broth and porridge were formerly spoken of in the plural; sometimes so even yet.)
- wæmbl**, **wæmi**, *w.vb.*, to rumble in the stomach; to feel stomachic disturbance. [ME. *wamlen*; Scand.; cp. Dan. *wamle*; O.Icel. *wæma*, to feel nausea.]

- wæn** (1), *p.t.* won; (2) *p.t.* wound. See vbs. **wɪn** (1), and **wāund** (2).
- wæng**, *w.vb.*, to whang or fling; throw down. [prob. OE. *thwang*, *p.t.*, of *vb. thwingan*, to force, compel.] E. g. (1) 'Wen th'men sɔ t'pɛlismɛn kummin, they wængd thɛr tuilz (tools) deɛn, ɛn' skuttɛrd lāuk mæd.' (2) 'Thæ 'z gettn ɛɛt ɛ' t' ræng sāud ɛ bed this moɛrnin, mun; thæ wængz thɪngz ɛbeɛt lāuk ɛ fuil.'
- wængbi**, **wængi**, *adj.*, tough, leathery to chew. [prob. from OE. *thwang*, a thong, a leather strip.] E. g. 'This chɪz (cheese) ɛz reit wængbi stuff, it wiɛn't chɛu.'
- wænk**, *p.t.*, winked. See **wink**.
- wænter**, **wænti**, a broad girth for binding a load on a pack-horse or donkey. (E.) [cp. Du. *want*, cordage. (Lld. Dy.)] See also **wuntɛ**.
- wæp**, **wop**, *w.vb.*, to whap or whop, to move or turn quickly; to hasten; to flop, collapse; to throw quickly; to beat, strike. [ME. *quappen*, to throb, beat; cp. ON. *kvap*.] E. g. (1) 'Au wæpt (wopl) intɛ th' ɛɛs ɛfuɛr i kɛd sɪ mi.' (2) 'U (she) wæps on tɛ t' fluɛr if thæ nobbɛt tuchɛz ɛr, u 'z suɛ wəkli.' (3) 'Iz wāuf wæpt ɛ pāunt pot æt im fɛr kōlin ɛr ɛ lāur (liar).' (4) 'Thi fæthɛr'll gi' thi ɛ guid wæppin fɛr duin thæt.'
- wæppi**, *adj.*, quick, hastening, moving quickly; used now chiefly in two connexions:
- (1) *Wæppy Nick*, now called Market Walk, a narrow passage between the two former market-places in Huddersfield, used as a *quick* way from one to the other; (2) *Wæppy Spring*, on the north side of Lindley Moor, but now covered over, close to which is a well-known brewery. The spring, as I was informed by one of the proprietors, has still a quick flow, to which characteristic it probably owes its name.
- wærɛm**. See **wärm**.
- wærənd**, a warrant, guarantee; a

ɛɛ, pear; ɛi, reign; ɛu = ɛ + u; iɛ, pier; iu, few; oɛ, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uɛ, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

legal order or certificate. [ME. *warant*, OFr. *warant*.]
wæsp, *wæsp*, *wæps*, (older word, formerly common), a wasp. [OE. *wæsp*, *wæps*.]
wæt, *rel. interrog. pro.*, what. [OE. *hwæt*.]
wæt for, what for, used very often instead of *why*. E. g. (1) 'Wæt for izn't i guin wi' ez?' or 'Wæt izn't i guin for?' (2) 'Wæt's tē dun thæt for?'
wætn, what kind or sort. (E.) [A contraction derived from OE. *hwæt + cynn*, what kind, race, &c.] E. g. (1) 'Wætn e fuil i iz!' (2) 'Gu lūk wætn e job i 'z mēd on it.' Rarely used now.
wæter, water. [OE. *wæter*.]
wæter-ti-wæg, a wag-tail, a bird which frequents streams and pools.
wæter-kum-tē (or *tīg*), water-with-tea, an old phrase formerly much in vogue to denote *weak* tea. It was evidently coined by some 'educated' person who liked tea made 'strong and stiff'. The tale used to be told of a man who, after his frugal wife at tea-time had served the family round twice with what the eldest girl called 'wæter-kum-tē', exclaimed sarcastically:— 'T'wæter 'z kumm ðl reit, læss; bēt eē (how) long i' kummin iz t' tē beġn tē bi?'
ættl, a wattle, hurdle or cover made of inter-twined twigs, &c.; also the fleshy part under the beak of a cock. Rare now in the first sense. [ME. *watel*, a cover, a bag; OE. *watel*, a hurdle, a covering.]
wæu (1), *wēu* (1), *w.vb.*, to whine like a dog, to cry. [prob. an imitative word.] E. g. Father to boy:— 'Old thi din! Wæt ær tē wæu-in for?'
wæu (2), *wēu* (2), wrong, bad; poor stuff. [prob. ME. *wōh*; OE. *wōh*, crooked; bad, evil.] E. g. 'This ēl izn't fit tē sup; it's nout nāut wæu (nothing but poor stuff). See *wōf*, *wōh*.
wais, *weis*, old pronunciation of

wax. [OE. *wear*.] See *paish-wais*.

wār, *compar. adj.*, worse. [OE. *wi-ersa*, *wyrsa*, *weor*, *compar.*; cp. ON. *verri*, *adj.*, *verr*, *adv.*] See *wārst*, *wārsn*.

wārd, *weerd*, a ward, guard; a division. [OE. *weard*.]

wārd-ruēb, *weerd-ruēb*, a wardrobe; a closet for clothes.

wārk (1), work, labour, toil. [ME. *werk*; ON. *verk*, labour; cp. OE. *weorc*, *werc*, work, labour.] E. g. 'Yār fæmli ðl guēz tē thēr wārk eēt sevn ivvri moērnin. They *worġn* eēt th' Bōrks Miln—ðl on eġm except t' yungist, eġn' i *worġs* eēt th' grūešerz (grocer's).' Note that *to toil* is always 'to work', not 'to wārk'. See *worġ*.

wārk-eēs, *wārk-eēs*, the work-house, poor-house.

wārk (2), pain, ache, suffering. [ON. *verkr*, pain; or OE. *wærc*, pain.] E. g. *tuith-wārk*, *bœk-wārk*, *yed-wārk* (=headache), &c.

wārk, *wērk*, *w.vb.*, to ache, feel pain or suffering. [ON. *verkja*, to ache.] E. g. (1) 'Mi ārt (heart) feēr wārks tē sī t' puēr læd i' sich pēn.' (2) 'ēkuērdin tē iz ðn tēl (according to his own tale), iz karkēs (body) iz eēt full eēt wārks eġn' pēnz (pains) eēt nīwvēr wōr eēuēr.'

wārm, *wærm*, *wērm*, *adj.*, warm, heated; also impish, mischievous. [OE. *wearm*; cp. ON. *varmr*, warm.] E. g. (1): 'It's eēt wārm okshēn (auction, place) this; let's get eēt intē t' fresh eēr (air).' (2) 'Yār Juē? Eēh, i'z eēt wārm eġn, i iz; i'z ðlis up tē iz triks.'

wārm, *wērm*, *w.vb.*, to warm, heat up, hence to beat, punish. E. g. 'Au'll wārm (*wērm*) thi, if thæ duzn't kum intē th' eēs this minnit!'

wārp, *wērp*, a warp in weaving; the twisted yarn cast around the top and bottom beams of a loom, across which the *wēft* is woven by the shuttle. [OE. *wearp*; from vb. *weorpan*, to cast, throw, twist.] See also *moudwārp* and *wōh*.

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; e, her; ī, see; i, bit; ð, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

wärsit, wörsit, worsted, twisted yarn. [ME. *worsted*; named from the town of *Worsted*, in Norfolk, a mediæval centre of cloth-making. OE. *weorthig*, a field, farm, &c., + *stede*, a place.]

wärsn, wiersn, w.vb., to worsen, to make or become worse. See **wär.**

wärst, wjerst (old form), *superl. adj.*, worst. [OE. *wierrest*, *wyrst*, worst; cp. ON. *verstr.*]

wärti, weęrti, work-day, week-day; every day except Sunday—the *rest-day*. [Contracted from *wärk-day*.] E. g. (1) Two gossips talking together:—‘U lüks oud (old), bęt u ’z ę lot yungę nęr mi.’ ‘Ah bęt, thę siz u ’z bin woęrn ę’ t’ *wärti*, ęn’ thę æzn’t: thę ’z sum bræss, thę nöz.’ (2) ‘Onni boddi (anybody) ęt weęrz iz *wärti* thęz (clothes) ę’ t’ Sundi, *au köl im äüdl, thę nöz.*’

wäw, interrog. pron. and adv., why. [OE. *hwī*, in what way.]

wäwd, adj., wide. [OE. *wīd*.]

wäwf, a wife. [OE. *wif*, a woman.]

wäwl (1), a while, time. [OE. *hwīl*, a time, a pause.]

wäwl (2), *wol, conj.*, while, until, that. E. g. (1) ‘Au’ll du it *wäwl* (*wol*) au’m ięr.’ (2) ‘Stop ięr læd, *wäwl* (*wol*) thi fæthęr kumz bæk.’ (3) ‘Mi leg warkt suę mich *wäwl* (*wol*) au kudn’t bäd.’

wäuld, adj., wild, untamed, rough. [OE. *wilde*.]

wäünd (1), wind (older form) (1), the wind, air in motion. [OE. *wīnd*.]

wäünd (2), wind (older form) (2), *p.t. wæn, p.p. wun, str.vb.*, to wind, turn, twist. [OE. *wīndan*.]

wäup, w.vb., to wipe. [OE. *wīpian*.]

wäur, wire. [OE. *wīr*, a wire; cp. ON. *wīrr*, wire.]

wäur, w.vb., to pierce with wire, bore; hence to give close attention to, to attack vigorously. E. g. (1) ‘*Wäur* intę thi wark læd, ęn’ thę’ll suin æ’ dun it.’ (2) ‘Wen i (he) sed thæt, au *wäurd* intę im wi mi neivz (fists), ęn’ au deęnd (downed) im i’ kwikstiks.’

wäüt, adj., white. [OE. *hwīt*.]

wäüz (1), *adj.*, wise, knowing. [OE. *wīs*.]

wäüz (2), the wise or stalk of a plant. [ME. *wīse*, stalk; OE. *wīse*, growth, a plant.]

wē (1), way, road. [ME. *wey*; OE. *weg*.]

wē (2), *wō, interj.*, a carter’s call to his horse to stop. [prob. of Norman-French origin, as also others similarly used. E. g. *āū-wē, wē-back*, &c.] See **āū-wē**.

web, a web, esp. *ærrin-web* (spider’s web). [OE. *webb*, a web, what is woven.]

Webb, and Webster, two frequent local surnames. [OE. *webba*, a male weaver; *webb-estre*, a female weaver.]

wēd, w.vb., to wade, walk slowly, esp. through water. [OE. *wadan*, to wade, go.]

wed, w.vb., to marry—the latter word is seldom used. [OE. *weddian* to pledge, hence betroth; from OE. *wedd*, a pledge.]

węęnd, a wound, injury. [OE. *wund*.]

węęr, wjer, p.t. węęrd, wjerd (sometimes **wuęr, p.p. woęrn, wuęrn**), *w.vb.*, to wear clothes, to consume by use; hence to spend money. [ME. *weren*; OE. *werian*, to put on, wear, bear, &c.] E. g. (1) ‘Thę ’z *węęrd* ęt thæt koit (coat) wol it’s *woęrn* tę bits.’ (2) ‘Mi muthęr g’r’d mi ę öpni (halfpenny), ęn’ au *węęrd* it ę toffi.’

węęrd, w.vb., to ward, guard, protect. [OE. *weardian*. See **wärd**; cp. **geęrd**.] E. g. ‘Wen th’ oud chęp stręk æt mi, au just *węęrdęd* im off wi’ mi ændz.’

Note. For **węęrk, węęrm, węęrp, węęrst, węęrti**, see **wärk, wärm, wärp, wärst, wärti**.

weft, the threads woven across the warp from side to side by the shuttle in weaving. [OE. *wefst*, from *wefan*, to weave.]

ęę, pear; ei, reign; ęu = ę + u; ię, pier; iu, few; oę, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

wei, *w.vb.*, to weigh, lift. [OE. *wegan*, to carry, move, raise.]
wein, a wain or wagon. [ME. *wayn*; OE. *wægn*.] Now rare.
wein-rīt, a wainwright, or wagon-maker. Now chiefly found as a surname. See *rīt*.
weis, wax. See *wais*.
weiv, *p.t.* *wēv*, *wuēv*, *p.p.* *wovvn*, *str.vb.*, to weave. [OE. *wefan*, to weave.]
weiv̄er, a weaver.
wēj, wage, pay for work done, wages. Generally used in the *singular*. [ME. *wage*; OFr. *wage*, a pledge.] E. g. (1) 'Wæt *wēj* duz tē get fēr t' job?' (2) 'U 'z āūdl, sez tē? Nubdi kēn bi sē āūdl 'ēt kēn æddl ēz big ē *wēj* ēz ū duz!'
wēk (1), *wiēk*, *adj.*, weak, feeble; yielding, easily giving way. [ME. *wāc*, *waik*, weak; OE. *wāc*; cp. ON. *veikr*, weak.]
wēkli, *wiēkli*, *adj.*, rather ill or poorly.
wēklin, *wiēklin*, a weakling, a feeble person.
wēk (2), *w.vb.*, to wake or keep watch, to sit up with or for some one. [OE. *wacian*, *wæccan*, to watch.]
wēks, a yearly village festival, feast, or fair, when in old times people mostly used to sit up late.
wēk (3), *wēik*, the wick of twisted threads inside a candle or lamp. [ME. *wicke*, *wēke*; OE. *wecce*, *wecca*, a candle-wick; cp. Swed. *veke*, Norw. *veik*.]
wēk (4), *p.t.* *awoke*. See *wæk* (1).
wēkkn. See *wækkn*.
welkin, *adj.*, huge, hulking; having a lumbering roll in walking. [prob. connected with OE. *wealcan*, to roll, rove about.] E. g. 'Yond big, *welkin* felli thinks 'ēt uz littl̄er fuēk's ēfl̄ed on im; 'ēt au'll sheu im better!'
well, *adv.*, well—now used only initially in exclamations, &c. E. g. (1) 'Well, au nivv̄er did!' (2) 'Well then, sī if thā kēn du it.' See *wil* (2).

welt, a hem, border, seam; the ribbed top of a stocking leg; also a blow, a smart stroke. [ME. *walts*, *welte*; prob. connected with OE. *weltan*, to roll, turn over; cp. ON. *welta*, to roll over.] See *wolt*.
welt, *w.vb.*, to beat, punish. E. g. 'Thæ'll get ē reit *weltin*, læd, wen thæ gets wōm.' 'Oh, au duēn't kēer (care) if it's nobb̄et mi *multh̄er* 'ēt *welts* mi.'
weltin, *part. adj.*, welting, big, huge. E. g. 'This ēz sich ē *weltin* big bundil wol au kēn ardi kærri it.' Cp. *welkin*.
wēr, *wor* (emphat. form), *p.t.* all persons *sing.* and *pl.* of *vb.* *be*, was; were. [ON. *vera*, to be, having *p.t. sing.* 1. *var*, 2. *var̄t*, 3. *var̄*.]
wesh, *w.vb.*, to wash. [ME. *waschen*, *weschen*; OE. *wæscan*, to wash.]
wesh-ēs, wash-house.
wesh-pit, a well or pool of water, in which formerly cloth-pieces were scoured.
wēsket, *weskit*, a waist-coat.
wesp, a wasp. See *wəsp*.
wessēlin, *wessilin*, wassailing, i. e. the singing of 'wassail', according to old custom, by children who still go round to people's houses in the local villages on New Year's Eve—which is 'Wessil-Nit'. The singers often carry a 'wessil-bob', a big cluster of paper-flowers, evergreens and other things stuck on a framework, and sing the old ditty:— 'Here we come a-wessilin', &c. [*wassail* = ME. *wes heil*, OE. *wæs hāl*, i. e. be healthy, meaning 'we wish you good health'.]
wet, *w.vb.*, to whet, sharpen, urge. [OE. *hwettan*, to urge, sharpen, embolden.]
wet, a whet, turn; a try to hasten something on. E. g. 'Let mi æv̄ ē *wet* æt it, ēn' sī if āū kēn mæk t' mēsh̄in (machine) gug.'
wet-stēn, a whet-stone. [OE. *hwetstān*.]
wetter, *w.vb.*, to whetter, worry, natter; lit. to urge frequently.

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ē, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

E. g. 'Thæt chāuld 'z ðlis *wetterin* æt mi tē bāu it sum spāus (to buy it some sweets).'
wēu (1), **wēu** (2); see **wæu** (1) and (2).
wēu (3), *wiu, w.vb.*, to throw quickly, to cast, jerk. [prob. an imitative word like *whizz*.]
wēv, *p.t.*, wove. See **wēiv**.
wēzn, *wēznd*, the weazand, wind-pipe; gullet. [OE. *wāesend, wāsend*, the gullet.] See **gizn**.
wi (1), **wī** (emphat. form), *per. pro.*, we. [OE. *wē*.]
wi' (2), *prep.*, with. [OE. *with*.]
wi' (3), a shortened form of *will*, used mostly in contracted compounds, as **wi'd**, we would, we had; **wi'en't**, **wi'net**, will not; **wi'll**, we will; **wi'n**, we han = we have; **wi's**, **wi'st**, we shall. E. g. (1) '*Wi'* tēg gu *wi'* mi?' Tom *wi'en't* (*wi'net*) æ tē dū.' (2) '*Wi'll* fech th'orse tē nit; *wi'n* bin twāus ēfuē, bēt *wi's* (*wi'st*) nuēn kum bæk bēt it this tām.' (3) '*Wi'd* better bi guin neē,—yō sin *wi'd* lāuk tē get wōm (home) ēfuē dark.'
wiēl, **wil**, a wheel. [OE. *hwēol*, wheel.]
wiēlp, **wēlp**, a whelp, puppy. [OE. *hwēlp*.]
wiēlt, **wilt**, *w.vb.*, to wilt, shrivel up; also to tilt, lean over. [prob. OE. *wyllan, wealtan*, to roll, reel.] See **wolt**.
wiēm, **wīm**, *adj.*, quiet, steady; tidy. (E.) [Origin uncertain.]
wiēn, *w.vb.*, to wean. [ME. *wenen*; OE. *wenian*.]
wiēp, *w.vb.*, to weep, cry. [ME. *wēpen*; OE. *wēpan*.]
wiēr (1), to wear. See **wēer**.
wiēr (2), *adv.*, where. [OE. *hwēr*.]
wiēr-ēbeēts, *adv.*, where about.
wiēr-ivvēr, *adv.*, wherever.
wiēsp, **wisp**, a wisp, small bundle of hay or straw. [ME. *wisp*, *wips*.]
wiēt (1), wheat. [OE. *hwæte*.]
wiēt (2), **wit**, *adj.*, wet, moist. [ME. *wet, weet*; OE. *wæt, wet*.]

wiēt. See **witin**.
wiēzl, a weasel. [ME. *wesel*; OE. *wesle, weosole*; cp. ON. *visla*.]
wiēzn, **wizn**, *w.vb.*, to wizen, shrivel, dry up. [ME. *wisenen*; OE. *wisnian*, to dry; cp. ON. *visna*, to wither.]
wiff, **wift**, a whiff, puff of wind. [Imitative word; cp. OE. *hwitha*, and ON. *kviitha*, a breeze.]
wiff, *w.vb.*, to blow about in puffs or gusts.
wiggin, the mountain-ash, the southern quick-beam, the Scots rowan-tree. [prob. the northern form of southern *quicken*, i.e. *quick-beam* or mountain-ash. Apparently from OE. *cwicu*, quick; the -en is uncertain (N.E.D.). But cp. OE. *wīg*, holy; ON. *wigja*, to make holy, and the note below.]

Note. In ancient times, in Scotland and northern England, the mountain-ash was connected with many superstitions, one being that twigs from it would drive away evil spirits. In medieval times, and even down to the mid-nineteenth century, twigs of 'wiggins' were kept by people in this locality to ward off witchcraft and drive away witches from their houses. *Easter* mentions examples. Another use to which twigs of this tree are still often put by boys is the practice (too long to describe here) of making 'wiggins-whistles' to the accompaniment of a 'nomy'—'*Sæp, sēp, sē, &c.*'—which is supposed to ensure the whistles being good ones.

wiggl, **skwiggl**, *w.vb.*, to wriggle, twist about, writhe. [ME. *wigelen*, to totter, reel; cp. OE. *wagian*, to wag, shake, move to and fro; and OE. *wrigian*, to strive, go forward.] E. g. 'Au duēn't lāuk them little *wiggli* thingz ēt 's i' t' gārdin. Wen au sī 'ēm *wiggl* ēwē wen au lift ē big stuēn ēr ē ruit up, au fil ðl kripi lāuk.'
wik (1), *adj.*, quick, alive; active, alert, lively. [prob. ON. *wik*, stirring, moving (W.W.D.); cp. OE. *cwic*, alive, active.] E. g. (1) 'Is

ēē, pear; ei, reign; ēu = ē + u; iē, pier; iu, few; oē, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uē, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for el.

it ɛ diəd (dead) frɔg, ɛr ɛ *wik* ɛn?'
 (2) 'Yör læd 'z ɛ *wik* ɛn, i keən't
 sit still ɛ minnit.'
wik (2), the quick or living flesh
 under the finger-nails.
wik (3), the wick of a candle or lamp.
 See **wēk** (3), the usual form of the
 word.
wik (4), the dried, decayed stalk of
 a plant. [prob. from OE. *wicen*,
 p.p. of vb. *wīcan*, to decay.]
 About the end of autumn, each year,
 the dried plant-stalks in a tilled field
 or garden are collected and burnt—
 'bɔrnin t' *wiks*', it is called. The
 rather pungent but pleasant smell of
 the smoke from burning wicks, as it
 floats about in the air, still brings
 happy memories of boyhood's delight
 in the process, and in the mellow, autumnal
 surroundings envisioned with it.
wil (1), a wheel. See **wiɛl**.
wil (2), **well** (initially), *adv.*, well,
 excellently. [OE. *wel*.] E. g.
 'Thæ 'z nuən dun thi wārک sɛ *wil*,
 au'll tell thi.' 'Well, au'v dun it
 ɛz *wil* ɛz au kud.'
wil, *adj.*, well, in good health. E. g.
 'Mi wāuf 's nuən *wil* ɛt ɔl, ɛn' au'm
 fiəd u'll wārsn ɛfuɛr u mendz.'
will, *p.t.* **wod**, *defect. vb.*, will, would.
 The 'l is frequently omitted; see
wi' (3).
wilti-shælti, lit., wilt-thou, shalt-
 thou, i. e. whether you will or not.
 Cp. 'willy-nilly,' i. e. will he, ne
 will he. E. g. 'T' meɛr (the mare)
 gēt th' bit bitwin ɛr tith, ɛn' feɛr
 fiu deɛn t' ruɛd *wilti-shælti*, ɛn'
 mī on ɛr bæк kōlin tɛ ivvriboddi wi
 pæst tɛ stop ɛr.'
Wilbɔrlī, Wilburlea near Slaith-
 waite. [prob. a contraction of
wild-boar-lea.]
Wilkins, a family name, derived
 from Dutch, = *William*.
Wilkinson, a common local sur-
 name, the equivalent of *William-*
son.
wilt, to shrivel up; also to tilt or
 lean over. See **wiɛlt**.
wim-wəm, a whim-wham, a freakish
 impulse or fancy; also a whirlabout

toy, a plaything. [Origin uncer-
 tain.] E. g. (1) 'Els ɛ Moll's
 (= Alice, daughter of Mary) ɛ
 gettin ɛ fuilish oud wummɛn; ɛr
 yed 'z full ɛ ɔl suɛrtz ɛ *wim-wəmz*.'
 (2) *Th' Oud Ænd*, giving his views
 on present-day parental indulgence
 of children: 'Neɛ ɛ-dɛz, fuɛk ɛt
 æz out—ɛn' sum ɛt æzn't ɛn' ɔl—
 spendz iɛps ɛ' bræss i' bāu-in ɔl
 suɛrts ɛ *wim-wəmz* fɛr thɛr childɛr
 tɛ lɛk wi'; bɛt wen yār Martha ɛn'
 mī wɛr ævin childɛr, au yuist tɛ
 mɛk ɔl thɛr lɛkɛnz (playthings)
 misɛn, ɛn' thɛy wɛr just ɛz pliɛzd
 wi' ɛm.'
wimbl, **wiml**, a gimlet. [ME.
wimbil; Scand.; cp. Dan. *vimmel*,
 a boring tool.] E. g. Said of one
 who has had to live on small means:
 'Thæ nōz, th' oud chæp's ɔlis æd
 tɛ buɛr (bore) wi' ɛ smōl (small)
wimbl.'
wimpl, a covering for the neck,
 which could be lifted at need over
 the head. The word is now obso-
 lete locally, but the article itself, in
 form of a *shawl*, is still very com-
 mon—especially amongst female
 factory-workers. [ME. and OE.
wimpe.]
win (1), *p.t.* **wæn**, *p.p.* **wun**, *str.vb.*,
 to win, gain, earn. [OE. *winnan*,
 to fight, struggle, try to gain.]
win [2], whin, gorse. [ME. *whynne*;
 Scand.; cp. Swed. *hven*.]
wind (1), the wind. See **wāund** (1).
wind (2), to wind. See **wāund** (2).
wind-rō, **wāund-rō**, a wind-row, a
 row of hay raked up to dry in the
 wind.
wi'net, will not.
wink, *p.t.* **wænk**, **winkt**, *p.p.* **wunk**,
winkt, *str.-w.vb.*, to wink the eye.
 [ME. *winken*; OE. *wincian*.]
winne, *w.vb.*, to winnow, to expose
 corn to currents of air. [OE.
windwian.]
winni, *w.vb.*, to whinny, neigh (of a
 horse). [prob. imitative, and re-
 lated to OE. *hwīnan*, to whine.]
winter-ej, a winter-hedge, the local
 metaphorical (and more poetical)

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ɛ, her; ī, see;
 i, bit; ō, note; o, not; ɔ, oil; ū, brute; u, put; œu = æ + u;

name for a 'clothes-horse'. [OE. *winter* + *hecg*, *hege*, a hedge.]
wi's, **wi'st**, we shall. See **wi'** (3).
wish, **wisht**, silence, whist. [An imitative word, like *hush*, *hist*.] E. g. (1) Mother to 'bothersome' child: 'Pręthi, old ti *wisht!*' i. e. hold or keep thy silence. (2) 'If Ted'll nobbęt old iz *wish*, nuębdi 'll nō nout ębęt wæt wi'n dun.'
wishin, a cushion. See **kwishin**, of which it is a shortened form.
wisk, a whisk, a small hand-broom. [Scand; cp. ON. *wisk*; Dan. *viska*, a wiper, rubber, &c.]
 In the days when women used to fetch cloth-'pieces' from the mills and 'burl' them at home, the whisk was to be found in most cottages, being used to sweep off the 'burls' or bits of thread, &c., picked out of the cloth. It also formed a handy instrument for the chastisement of unruly children. The loudly uttered question 'Wier'zt' wisk?' was often sufficient of itself to cow a noisy young family into quietness for the time.
wiskit, a small, light basket (E.). [Origin uncertain.]
Wissęndi, shortened form of *Whitsuntide*, as shown in the local forms *Wissęndi*- (or *Wissęn*-) Sunday, Monday, &c.
wisp. See **więsp**.
wit, sense, knowledge, understanding, mental ability. [OE. *witt*, knowledge, sense.] E. g. (1) 'Au'v muę *wit* nęr tę tell yō ōl 'ęt au nō.' (2) 'Thę'z nuę *wit*, mun, ęr ęls thę'd ę tēn (have taken) t' job wol thę'd th' chons.' (3) 'Eh, thę'r ę reit *bęgt-wit*, 'ęt kęn du nout th' reit ruęd (way).' (4) 'Wæt's tę bout ōl them thingz for; thę'z muęr bręss nęr *wit*.'
wit, **więt** (older form), *adj.*, wet, moist, rainy. See **więt**.
witin, **więtin**, wetting; stale urine, which was formerly much used for wetting and scouring cloth in the process of manufacture. [OE. *wętan*, to moisten.]
withęr, *w.vb.*, to throw forcibly at or

against; to hurl at. [prob. OE. *witherian*, to be against, oppose, from OE. *wither* (prep.), against, opposite.] E. g. 'Th' męster wę suę męd ęt im duin thęt, wol i sęm'd up ę buęrd ęn' *withęrd* it ęt im.'
withi, a withy or willow-tree. [OE. *withig*, a willow.]
wittl, **thwittl**, a knife: generally a long one. See **twittl**.
wittl, **twittl**, *w.vb.*, to whittle, to cut; also to sharpen a knife. E. g. a boy *wittles* a stick; a butcher *twittles* or *wittles* his knife.
wiu (1), a whew, a whistling noise. [Imitative word.]
wiu (2), **węu**, *w.vb.*, to whew or throw quickly. See **węu**.
wizn. See **więzn**.
wō, *interj.*, whoa! stop! See **wē** (2).
wod, *p.t.*, would. See **will**.
wōf, **wuęf**, *adj.*, tasteless, weak, bad. [Origin uncertain; perh. OE. *walh*, a sickly taste (W.W.D.); or OE. *wōh*, *wōoh*, deviating, wrong, deceitful, depraved.]
wõh, **wõf**, **wōf**, **wuęf** (late form), a measure of about ten feet as applied to a warp in its preparation for the loom. [prob. OE. *wōh*, *wōh*, a bending, turning, *fold*; also an error, wrong, &c.]
 The name, a very old one among handloom weavers, has very probably arisen from the manner in which a warp was prepared on a warping-frame. This frame, in its old form, was a rectangular upright structure of wood, about 10 ft. wide, having long pegs inserted down each side some inches apart. The warp-yarn was wound (from 'coppins' or 'bobbins') over the pegs alternately across the width of the frame from top to bottom and back again, until the allotted coppins were emptied. The warp thus prepared lay across the frame in *folds*, each of which was called a *wõh* by the old weavers; modern *wōf* or *wuęf*. An old weaver, asked how much he had woven that day, would say: 'Au'v wovvn ę wõh,' or, so many 'wõhs'.

wõhil, **wuhil** (a word now only found

ęę, pear; ei, reign; ęu = ę + u; ię, pier; iu, few; oę, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

in the obsolescent phrase next below, a little bend or turn, a slight error or deviation from the straight. [prob. OE. *wōh* + *el* (dimin.).]

kēter-ē-wōhil (-wuhil), *adj. phr.*, slightly deviating sideways, crooked, askew, awry. (Obsolescent.) See **kēter**. [Cp. OE. *on wōh* = wrongly. Thus *ē wōhil* = slightly wrongly.]

wōk, *w.vb.*, to walk. [ME. *walken*; OE. *wealcan*, to roll, turn, roam about.]

wōker, a walker. In medieval times the name was used especially to denote a workman who trampled on cloth steeped in water to full or thicken it: a kind of fuller. The word in this sense now survives only as a very common family name—**Walker**. [Cp. OE. *wealcere*, a fuller.]

Note. A medieval writer, Langland, says:

Clooth that cometh fro the weving is
nought comly to were,
Till it be *fulled under foot*, or in
fullyng stobbes.

Piers Plowman, l. 10, 587.

wōl, a wall. [OE. *weall*, from Lat. *vallum*, a rampart.]

wol, *conj.*, while, until. See **wāul**.

wōl; **wuēl**, **uēl** (older forms), *adj.*, whole, entire, unbroken. [OE. *hāl*, whole, hale, healthy, sound.]

wōlsūm; **wuēlsūm**, **uēlsūm**, *adj.*, wholesome.

Query: Is the *w* in mod. Eng. *whole* a silent remnant of an older general pronunciation—*huēl*, which became *hwuēl*, > *hwpl* > (*w*) *hōl*?

wolt, *w.vb.*, to tilt, turn over, roll sideways like a boat on water. [ME. *walten*; OE. *wæltan*, *wealtian*, to roll, be unsteady.] In very common use; e.g. (1) 'Th' kart ræn up t' ruēd-säud, *en' woltēd* reit over.' (2) 'Kærri t' bukkit steddi, *er ēls thæ'll wolt t' wæter eēt.*'

wōm; **wuēm**, **uēm** (older forms), a home, house. [OE. *hām*, a farmstead, house, village.]

Note. It is in the sense of village, town, that *ham* still survives in place-names, as Bisp-ham, Chat-ham, Frods-ham, Mas-ham, Melt-ham, Streat-ham, &c.; and in every case *-ham* is and should be distinctly and separately pronounced.

wōmli; **wuēmli**, **uēmli**, *adj.*, homely.

wōmsted; **uēmsted**, a homestead.

wōn; **uēn**, *adj.* and *pron.*, one. [OE. *ān*, one.]

Note. The older pronunciation **uēn** is still found in the phrase 'th' 't' *uēn* *er* ' th' t' *uēthēr* ' (= the one and the other); also in **ēluēn**, alone.

wōnli; **uēnli**, *adj.*, lonely (= only). [OE. *ān* + *lic*, like.] E.g. 'Th' oud læss *ēz wærri wōnli* sin' *er tū* childer'z gettn wed.'

wōp, hope. See **wēp**.

wōp, *w.vb.*, to move quickly, to beat, &c. See **wēp**.

wōr, emphatic form of *vb.* **wēr**, were. See **wēr**. E.g. 'Au *wēr* thiē *ēfuēr* thi!' 'Ah, thæ *wōr*; *bēt* wi *wēr* thiē suin *ēt-æfter*, *wōrn't* wi?' 'Yus, *yō wōr.*'

wōrēm, a worm. [OE. *wyrm*, a reptile, a creeping thing.]

blāünd-wōrēm, a blind-worm, —really a harmless kind of snake, now extinct, or nearly so, in this district.

wōrk, *w.vb.*, to work, to toil, trouble; to ferment (of beer). [OE. *weorc*, work, action. See **wārk** (1) and *Note.*] E.g. (1) 'Ær tē *wōrkin* neē, Ned?' 'Ah, au'v gettn sum *wārk* *ēt* th' miln *ēgiēn*; but au'm nobbēt *wōrkin* *ōf-tāum* yet.' (2) 'Au'm flēd mi *ēl* (ale) 'z beēn tē bi puēr soppin thi *tāum* *ē* briu-in (of brewing); th' gælker *æzn't wōrkt* sē will sumeē (so well somehow): au'v *ē* lot *ē wārk* wi' it.'

Wōrsil, **Wōrtsil**, a hill behind Pole Moor in Scammonden. [prob. OE. *wyrts*, herbs, 'worts' + *hill*.]

It is a fact that this hill, especially its south side, used to be well known to people far and wide as a gathering-ground for various medicinal herbs.

wōrsit, worsted. See **wārsit**.

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ē, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

wort, a plant, herb, e. g. fig-wort, liver-wort, &c. [OE. *wyrt*, plant.]

worts, the risings or yeast of beer in process of brewing. [Cp. ON. *virtr*, new beer.]

-worth, a frequent termination of place- and sur-names, local and otherwise, as Butterworth, Cartworth, Haworth, Hepworth, Hollin(g)worth, Illingworth, &c. [OE. *weorth*, land, a farm, an estate, &c.]

wot; **wuēt**, **uēt**, *adj.*, hot. [ME. *hoot*, or *hōt*; OE. *hāt*, hot.]

wotil, a round, pointed iron rod with which, when well heated, holes are bored in wood. [OE. *hāt*. hot + *el* (instrumental).]

wots, oats. See **uets**.

wovvn, *p.p.*, woven. See **weiv**.

wuə. See **uə**.

wuəd, woad, blue dye. See **wæd** (3).

wuēf (1), tasteless, weak. See **wōf**.

wuēf (2), **wuf**, **ūf**, **ū**, a wolf. Found now chiefly in place- and sur-names. See **ū** (2). E. g. Woffenden, still often pronounced 'Wuēfenden' (= wolves' valley?).

wuēf (3). See **wōf**.

wuēk, **wēk**, *p.t.*, woke. See **wæk** (3).

wuə, **wuəl**, **wuəm**, **wuən**, **wuəp**, **wuəs**, **wuēt**. For these see **uə**, **uəl**, **uəm**, **uən** (2), **uəp**, **uəs**, **uēt** (1), and the *note* following **uēt** (1).

wuər (1), *p.t.*, wore. See **węər**.

wuər (2), **węər**, a whore, harlot. [ME. *hūre*, *hōre*; OE. *hōre*; ON. *hōra*.]

wuəv, *p.t.*, wool. See **weiv**.

wuəz, **węz**, whose. [OE. *hwæs*.]

wuhil, a little bend or turn. See **wōhil**, **wōh**.

wūl, **ūl**, wool. [ME. *wolle*; OE. *wull*; cp. ON. *ull*.]

wulzi, *adj.*, woollen. As a *noun*, = short for linsey-woolsey, a rough cloth made of linen and wool mixed.

wun (1), *p.p.*, won. See **win**.

wun (2), *p.p.*, wound, turned. See **wind** (2), **wāund** (2).

wuntə, **wunti**, a pack-girth wound round the body of a pack-horse to hold the load in place. [Same as **wāntər** and **wānti**, which see.]

wuthər, *w.vb.*, to rush violently (E.); to whirl, to throw against with force. [prob. another form of **withər**, which see.]

wuzz, a whizzing sound, a whiz. [Imitative word.]

wuzzər, a whizzer; any mechanical device which, by whirling rapidly, makes a whizzing sound: especially the machine used in mills for extracting liquids from textiles during manufacture by rapid revolutionary motion.

Y, y

Prefatory note. The *dialect* initial *y* in nearly all instances is derived from one or other of the following:

1. OE. (or later) initial *ē*, *ɛ*, or *i*;
2. OE. initial *g*;
3. OE. initial *h*;
4. ON. initial *j*.

Yæk, *w.vb.*, to throw down, give up. See **jæk**.

yæmdi (obsolete), **eəmni**, **yeəmni**, *num. adj.*, how many. [OE. *hū*, how + *manig*.]

yæmmər, *w.vb.*, to clamour, howl, yell. [prob. Scand.; cp. O.Icel. *jarma*, to yell; also cp. OE. *gēomrian*, to grieve, bewail.] E. g. 'Dræt thiz wit dēz (wet days)! Iēr au æm wi' mi weshin ðf dun, ęn' six wik childę lēkin i' th' eęs ęn' *yæmmęrin* lāūk ę pæk ę eęnd dōgz i' untin. Neę wæt wod *yō* dū, mēstę?'

yænk, *w.vb.*, to snatch, jerk, pull. [Origin uncertain; cp. **yark**, **jerk**.] E. g. 'I (he) *yænk*t (or *yark*t) t' ruęp eēt ę mi ændz, ęn' swuēr æt mi in iz temper.'

yəp, *w.vb.*, to yap, bark, yelp. [Imitative origin; cp. ON. *jappa*, *gjalpa*, to yelp; also Fr. *yapper*, to yap.]

yār, **yeər**, *demonst. pron.*, our, of us; **yārs**, **yeərs**, ours. [OE. *ūre*, our, of us.] Cp. the *possessive* pronoun **uz** (1).

yārb, **yeərb**, **yərb**, a herb, plant. [ME. *herbe*; Fr. *herbe*. (Lat.)]

eə, pear; ei, reign; ęu = ę + u; ię, pier; iu, few; oę, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uę, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

yārk, yęrk, *w.vb.*, to jerk, snatch, pull. See **jęrk**.

yārkeņ, ārkn, *w.vb.*, to harken, listen. [ME. *herken*; *herknen*; OE. *hercnian*, to listen to.] The word 'listen' is never used in this dialect.

yārn, yeęrn, yęrn, yarn, woollen thread. [ME. *yarn*; OE. *gearn*, thread.]

yārt, yeęrt, old forms of **ārt, eęrt**, the heart. [OE. *heorte*; but cp. ON. *hjarta*.]

yē, adv., yea, yes. The word is not now used so much as formerly. [ME. *ye*; OE. *gēa, geā*, yea. See **yus**.] E. g. 'Thæ więn't gu wōm yet, wi' tę?' 'Yē (or *yus*) au mun dū.'

Yebbl, the Hebble, a small stream running through the Fartown district of Huddersfield. [Origin doubtful.]

Yebblethwēt, Hebblethwaite, a W. Riding surname.

Yebdin Brig, Hebden Bridge in Calder valley.

yed, ięd, head, top. [ME. *heed*, *hēde*; OE. *hēafod*.]

yeddin, a heading.

yedstęn, yedstueņ, a headstone.

yeę, eę, adv., how. [OE. *hū*, how.]

yeęl, eęl, yęul, w.vb., to howl. See **youl**.

yeęnd, eęnd, a hound or dog, especially a hunting-dog, which is or used to be usually known as 'ę eęnd-dog' (accent on *dog*). [OE. *hund*, a dog.]

yeęr (1), our. See **yār**.

yeęr (2), **eęr**, an hour. [ME. *houre*; OFr. *hore*. (Lat.)] E. g. 'Au'v bīn wētin ięr ę **yeęr** eņ' muęr for thi tę kum.' 'Oh well, au węr ęt mi wārk eņ **eęr** (or ę *neęr*) sin.'

yeęrb, herb. See **yārb**.

yeęrd, a yard. See **yęrd** (1), (2).

yeęrm, arm. See **eęrm**.

yeęs, house. See **eęs**. E. g. 'Guę intę t' **yeęs** eņ' find mi ę sęg (saw). 'Bęt au'v *bīn* intę th' *eęs* tę lūk, eņ' au kudn't *fāund* wōn.'

yeęfęr, ięfęr (rare now), **eęfęr**, a hei-

fer. [ME. *hayfare*; OE. *hēahfore*, heifer.]

yeft, eft, a haft, handle. [prob. Scand.; cp. ON. *hepti* (pronounced *hefti*); Du. *heft*, a handle; cp. OE. *hęft*.]

yefti, efti, adj., hefty, handy; heavy, big. [Cp. OE. *heftig*; heavy.]

yēl, ēl, ale, beer. [OE. *ealu*.]

Yellęnd, Elland, between Huddersfield and Halifax. [prob. OE. *ēa*, running water, river + *land*.]

Note. Compare the name with the position of the old town.

yellep, yelp, w.vb., to yelp, cry out. [ME. *yelpen*, to boast; cry shrilly; OE. *gielpan*, to boast, talk loudly; cp. ON. *gjalpa*, to yelp.]

yelk, yok, yuęk, the yolk of an egg. [ME. *yolke, yelke*; OE. *geoleca*, lit., the yellow part. See **yollę**.]

yem, em, a hem, border. [OE. *hem*.]

yemlęk, yemlok, the hemlock. See **umlok**.

yep (1), **ięp**, (**yięp** ?), a heap, pile, small mound. [ME. *heep*; OE. *hēap*, a heap, crowd.]

yep (2), **ięp**, (**yięp** ?), a hip, berry of the wild rose. [ME. *hepe*; OE. *hēope*, a hip-berry.] E. g. an old saying uttered scornfully to any one proposing to do a thing disliked: 'Oh, thi gu blæg (go black-berrying) wol *yęps* ęz *rāup*.'

yęr (1), *per. pro. unemph.*, your. See **yoęr**.

yęrsęln, yęrsęlnz, yęrsęn, yęrsęnz, yourself, yourselves. See **sęln**.

yęr (2), a year. [ME. *yeer*; OE. *gęar, gęr*, year.]

yęr (3), an ear. [ME. *ere*; OE. *ęare*, ear.]

yęr (4), *w.vb.*, to hear. [OE. *hieran*, *hýran*, to hear.]

yęr-oil, ear-hole, the opening of the ear.

yęrb, yeęrb, a herb. See **yārb**.

yęrd (1), **yeęrd** (1), a yard, enclosure. [ME. *yerd*; OE. *geard*, an enclosed space.] Cp. **gārth**.

yęrd (2), **yeęrd** (2), a yard, a rod or other measure of 36 inches in

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ē, mate; e, pen; ę, her; ī, see; i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;

length. [ME. *yerde*; OE. *gyrd*, a rod, stick.]
yerd-stik, yard-stick for measuring cloth, &c.
yerl, (*yerl*?), an earl, a chief, a leader. Sometimes it is found locally in use as a *Christian* name; so also other titles—duke, captain, major, colonel. [OE. *eorl*, a chief, leader; cp. ON. *jarl*.]
yern (1), **yeern**, yarn. See **yārn**.
yern (2), **yerñ**, *w.vb.*, to yearn, long for. [ME. *yernen*; OE. *geornian*, *giernan*, to be desirous.] Cp. **gern**.
yerñist, **iernist**, **ernist**, *adj.*, earnest, sincere, eager; also a frequent local Christian name. [OE. *eornost*.]
Yernshē, **Iernshē**, Earnshaw, a family-name frequent in the West Riding. [prob. ME. *heronsewe*; OFr. *herouneau*, a young heron.] See **Erñshō**.
yers, **ers**, **iers**, a hearse, a kind of frame for carrying coffins. [ME. *herse*; MFr. *herce*, a harrow.]
yerth, **ierth**, earth, soil, ground. [ME. *erthe*; OE. *eorthe*; cp. ON. *jörth*.]
yeast (1), **yiēst**, yeast. [ME. *yeest*, *yeſt*; OE. *giest*, yeast, froth; cp. ON. *jaſt*.]
yeast (2), **iēst**, *n.*, the east. [ME. *est*; OE. *ēast*.]
Yestēr (1), **Iestēr**, Easter. [ME. *Ester*, *Easter*; OE. *Ēaster*.]
Yestēr (2), **Hester**, **Esther**, a Christian name.
yēt, **gēt**, a gate closing a gap; also a road, path. See **gēt** (2) and (3).
yet, **iēt**, (*yiēt*?), heat. [ME. *hete*; OE. *hætu*, heat.]
Yettēn, **Yettñ**, (**Yiētñ**?), Heaton, a frequent proper name in the W. Riding. [prob. OE. *ēa*, running water + *tun*, a town, or settlement. Cp. **Yellēnd**.]
yēul, *w.vb.*, to howl. See **youl**.
yiēld, **iēld**, *w.vb.*, to yield, give in. [ME. *yelden*; OE. *gielđan*, to pay, give up; cp. ON. *gjaldan*.] E. g. In a fight between two boys the one will go on fighting till the other cries 'Yiēld' or 'iēld'.

yiēst. See **yeſt** (1).
yiuniēn, union. [Fr. from Lat.]
yius, **ius**, use. [ME. *use*; OFr. *us*. (Lat.)]
yiuth, a youth. [ME. *youthe*; OE. *geoguth*, *iuguth*.]
yiuz, *w.vb.*, to use.
yō (emph.), **yō**, **yē** (unemph.), *per. pro.*, you. [OE. *ēow*, you.]
yōer, **yūer** (emph.), **yōr**, **yēr** (unemph.), your. [OE. *ēower*, your.]
yōerz, **yūerz**, yours.
yōrsén, **yōrsénz**. See **sēln**, **sēn**.
yok (1), **yuēk** (1), yolk of an egg. See **yolk**.
yok (2), **yuēk** (2), a yoke, a coupling. [ME. *yok*; OE. *geoc*, *ioc*, a yoke for oxen.]
yollē, *adj.*, yellow. [ME. *yelwe*, *yelu*; OE. *geolu*, yellow.]
yollē-stēn or **-stūēn**, **ollē-stūēn**, yellow-stone, a slab of soft clayey stone, with which many local housewives still delight to 'yollē' their door-steps, window-sills, &c.,—partly because this keeps the stone from getting green with weather, and partly for decoration.
yō m', a contraction of **yō mun**, you must. See **mun**. E. g. 'Ted ēn' Fæn, *yō m'* buēth stop ēt wōm thrē t' skiul tē dē; au'st wænt yō tē elp mi i' th'ēēs.'
yō'n, **yuē'n**, contractions of **yō æ'n**, you have. See **æ'n**. E. g. (1) 'Eh, fæthēr, au æm pliezd 'ēt yō'n bout mi this present.' (2) 'Yūē'n nuēn guēn suē mich tē elp uz gronmuthēr, nōthēr on yō, for yō tē tōk tē mi lāuk thæt.'
yōn, **yuēn**, *w.vb.*, to yawn, gape. [ME. *yonian*; OE. *geonian*.]
yond, *demons. adj.*, yon, that, that yonder. [ME. *yon*; OE. *geond*, through, after, beyond.] E. g. 'Yond niu ors (horse) thæ'z bout 'z ē regiler spænker.' 'Ah, bēt yond meēr (mare) ē thāūn 'll tæk sum biētñ (beating)—imæng meērz.'
yōndēr, *adv.*, yonder, over there.
yōndērli, yonderly, absent-looking, dreamy. [*yonder* + OE. *lic*, like.] E. g. 'Au duēn't lāuk t' lūks ē yār

eē, pear; ei, reign; ēu = ē + u; iē, pier; iu, few; oē, boar; oi, boil; ou = o + u; uē, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

Emma Jane ȝ bit; u sits ȝn lüks
sȝ *yonderli*—ȝz if u wȝr thinkin
muȝ ȝbeȝt next wȝrld nȝr this.'

yȝr (1), yȝr (1), *per. pro.*, your. See
yoȝr.

yȝ'r (2), yȝ'r (2), contraction of *you*
are.

yȝ's, yȝ'st, contraction of *you shall*.
See s', st'.

youl, yȝl, yeȝl, *w.vb.*, to howl, cry
out. [ME. *goulen, youlen*; of
imitative origin; cp. ON. *goula,*
ȝla, to howl.]

yould-ring, the gold-ring or yellow-
hammer bird.

yū, *adv.*, yea, 'yus'. [ON. *jū, jā,*
yea.] Obsolescent; but still to be
heard in outlying places. E. g.
Wife: to departing husband:
'Thæ wiȝn't bi bæc tȝ thi tiȝ, au
rekkn?' *Answer*: 'Yū (or yus);
au s't bi bæc ȝbeȝt four ȝ' t' tlok.'
See yus, and yē.

yuȝk (1), the yolk of an egg. See
yok (1).

yuȝk (2), a yoke. See yok (2).

yuȝn, *w.vb.*, to yawn. See yōn.

yuȝr, your; yuȝrz, yours. See yō.

yus, yis, (older form), *adv.*, yes, yea.
[ME. *yis, yus*; perh. from confusion
of OE. *gise, gese*, yes, with ON.
jū, yea. See yū.]

Note. *Yus, yū, and yē* (yea) are some-
times used affirmatively, simply, but

much oftener to affirm in opposition to
a negation; *ā(h)* and *eā(h)* are always
affirmative simply. E. g. (1) 'Ær tȝ
beȝn wȝm bi neȝ (so soon)?' 'Åh (or
eāh) au æm suȝ.' (2) 'Thæ'r nuȝn
guin wȝm bi neȝ, siuȝrlī?' 'Yus (or
yē) au æm, au'm taurd.'

yuster-, *adj. prefix*, used with *day*
and *night* to denote the two chief
divisions of the previous day; thus
yusterdi, yesterday before tea-
time, yusternit, last night after
tea-time. [ME. *yester*; OE. *geost-*
tra, yester + *dæg*, day, or + *niht*,
night.] Note that in denoting
various parts of the *day* 'yusterdi'
is used as an adjective, thus—yus-
terdi moȝrn, -nuin, -æfternuin,
&c.; but yusternit, and yuster-
im, after tea-time. E. g.

'Yusterdi moȝrnin, ȝn ōl t' dē
thrū,

Suȝ swēlterin wȝt wȝr t' wȝther
Woll au'd ġin up buȝth wȝrkin ȝn'
wȝppin, tȝȝther,

I'ȝr (= ever) tȝ enīd wæt au'd
sēttn tȝ dū.'

'Beȝ yusternit, wol sīttn thiȝr
I'th frūnt ȝ' th' ōppȝn windȝ,
E wift ȝ wāund kūm wæfflin niȝr,
ȝn' wisȝpȝrd—"Wækkn up, wi'
thi!" Dun yȝ nō, au ruȝt
"fīnis" tȝ thæt job ȝ' wark "insāud
ȝ' nuȝ tāūm"?—well, ommȝst.'
[July 1925.]

æ as a in glad; ā, far; āū, form; ō, mate; e, pen; ȝ, her; i, see;
i, bit; ō, note; o, not; o, oil; ū, brute; u, put; æu = æ + u;
eȝ, pear; ei, reign; ȝu = ȝ + u; iȝ, pier; iu, few; oȝ, boar;
oi, boil; ou = o + u; uȝ, poor; ui, ruin; also dl for gl; tl for cl.

APPENDIX

I. SUPPLEMENT OF ADDITIONAL WORDS

OMITTED FROM THE GLOSSARY

Note that these are mostly connected with Farming and the land.

Ættøk, a haddock, a pile of cornsheaves reared up to dry, with one or more arranged on top as a cover. [OE. *hætt*, a hat, cover; cp. ON. *hött*, *hatt*, a hood, cover.]

Bleid, blēd, a blade, knife. [ME. *blad*; OE. *blæd*, a leaf; blade of knife, &c. Cp. ON. *blath*.]

bleid-oil, a hole which in the old poverty-stricken days was sometimes made in the thin partition between two dwellings to enable the knife—as well as other utensils *owned in common* by the poor dwellers—to be passed from one hut to the other without going outside. The ‘bleid-oilz’ of the ‘Burnt-Platters’ (see *Duędiz* below) are still a topic of talk locally.

buk (2), buck, a prop or support. [prob. a variant form of *butt* (1); see *Glossary*.]

buk-stik, buck-stick, a prop to support a cart-shaft in a horizontal position when the horse is withdrawn. When not in use the stick is fastened under and along the shaft.

butt (2), a tub; e.g. a *rain-butt* for catching rain-water from a spout. [prob. OFr. *botte*, *boute*, a cask. (Lat.).]

Duędiz [i.e. ‘Georgies’; see *Duęd* in *Glossary*], a well-known nickname given long ago to a small colony of ‘foreigners’, which during the period from about 1750 to 1860 dwelt in a few poor huts at Burnt Platt, on the south slope of *Worsill* (see *Glossary*) above Ainley Place. The strangers became known for miles around as singers of uncouth songs, and as pedlars of small-wares—combined with opportune pil-

fering. They gradually became dispersed however, their last hut being pulled down some sixty years ago.

The origin of both strangers and nickname is uncertain. It seems probable, however, that it will be found in the retreat of the *Highland* army of Prince Charles Edward Stuart from Derby in 1745, and in King George II’s proclamation then issued against the rebels. Most likely the original ‘Burnt-Platters’ were Highland *stragglers* from this army as it retreated northwards through Lancashire. The local people, while tolerating them good-naturedly, with characteristic humour nicknamed them ‘Duędiz’, after King *George’s* name on his wide-spread proclamations.

Elm, helm, a cover, a farm-shed. [OE. *helm*, a protection, &c.; ON. *hjälmr*.]

ęt (1), *Gloss. p.* 30:

add *Note*:—In the dialect *ęt* (= *rel. pro.*, and *conj.*) is always used for *that*. As a *conj.* it seems prob. that *ęt* is from the ON. *conj. at*, that; and that its use as a *rel. pro.* is an imitation of its conjunctive use. The dialect *thęt* is always a *demonstrative* word: from either ON. *that* or OE. *thęt*.

Fleik (2), a spade for flaking or paring turf and peat. [Scand., cp. ON. *flakna*, *flagna*, to slice, &c.; Norwe. *flak*, a slice.]

fother-gęng, a ‘way’ alongside a cow-stall to get to the crib or manger. [ON. *fōthr*, fodder + *gęng*, a path.]

fręm, *adj.*, fram, deceptive in appearance; of a beam, looking stronger than it is. [Prob. a variant

form of *flam*, deceptive, sham : itself of uncertain origin.]

fræmmil, **fræml**, a variant form of **thræmmil** (which see below) due to the interchange of *th* and *f*.

Gäumerz, **gömerz**, wooden frames placed upright at each end of a hay-cart to 'guard' the hay. [prob. Scand., cp. ON. *gaum*, care, *guma*, to take care.]

Kæfl, **kævl**, **kevl**, the *bit* of a bridle. [ME. *kevel*, bridle-bit, gag; ON. *kafli*, *kefli*, a gag, &c.]

kivver, a stook of ten corn-sheaves with one or more on top to cover them. Cp. **ættøk** above. [Origin uncertain; prob. a variant of 'cover', from OFr. *coverir*, to cover.]

kolløn-bob, or **kollin-**, a bush or cluster of heather the top of which has been burnt into a mass. [See **bob**, in *Glossary*; origin of **kolløn** doubtful, prob. the *p.p.* of *koll*, to poll, shear, cut close, and connected with ON. *kollr*, a head, shaven crown.]

kottør (2), *w.vb.*, to tangle, become knotted. [from ME. and OFr. *cot*, a tuft of matted wool + instr. suff. *er*. (See N.E.D.)] E.g. said in shearing time: 'This flies (fleece) ez gettn öl *kottørð* together wi' muk en' bräurz (briars).'

kottør (3), *w.vb.*, to 'clout' or smack with the hand. E.g. 'Bi kwäut wi' thi, er au st' æ' tē *kottør* thi yēr-oil for thi.' [perh. a variant form of *to cotton* = to beat, &c.; but origin uncertain.]

Leep-oil, a loop-hole, an opening in a barn-wall for looking through or for ventilation. [*loop* is prob. connected with MDu. *lūpen*, to watch, peer. (N.E.D.)]

luj, *w.vb.*, to lodge, shelter; to put down; of standing corn—to beat down, lay flat by wind or rain. [ME. *loggen*; OFr. *logier*, to lodge; from *loge*, a hut, shelter, resting-place.]

Miverli, *adj.*, meaverly, moderate, middling; rather slow. Obsolete except on the moor-sides. [prob. Scand.; cp. Oicel. *míthr*, middle, mid + *adj. suff. ligr*, ly;

—but has ON. *finalr* been retained in any other dialect word?] E.g. (1) said by an old lady to me not long ago:—'Au'm *miverli* considerin' mi age.' (2) An old 'greeting' was:—'Ær tē *miverli*' *Answer*:—'Ah, just *miverli*; eē 'r tē? (Yes, just moderate; how art thou?).' (3) 'Wæt ēlz (ails) t' keē? It wōks *miverli*.'

Obblinz, hobbings, i.e. little hobs or lumps,—small heaps of spread hay, made hurriedly when rain threatens to spoil it. [cp. OFries. *hobbe*, a tump of grass; Du. *hobbel*, a knob.]

ott, **hott**, a pannier, basket, hod. [ME. *hotte*, OFr. *hotte*, a basket.]

Rik, a rick or stack. [OE. *hrycce*, a rick. Cp. ON. *hraukr*.]

Note that in this locality **stack** (ON. *stakkr*) is the older, and still commoner, word.

rikkl, a rickle, and **rikklin**, a rickling, are both names for small heaps of hay raked together to dry, preparatory to being 'cocked'.

Settl-tri, settle-tree, another name for 'fall-tree'. See **fōl-tri** in *Glossary*.

skel-buis(t), skell-boose, the partition between cow-stalls. [prob. ON. *skel*, a shell, division + *buis* (q. v. in *Gloss.*)]

skil, skeel, a milk-pail. [ON. *skjōla*, a tub, pail.]

skuttil, a scuttle, a shallow basket or other 'container' for flour, meal, coals, &c. [ON. *skutill*; cp. OE. *scutel*, a dish. (Lat.)]

släuper, sliper, an old word for 'plasterer'. [Origin uncertain. Cp. OE. *sliepa*, *slyppe*, paste, slime, &c.; and see N.E.D. under *slipe*.]

sömber, *adj.*, sombre, gloomy. [Fr. *sombre*, gloomy.] E.g.:—'It's iz trubbez et's mēd im lūk suē *sömber*.'

stilts, props, supports; the handles of a plough. [ME. *stille*; Scan., cp. Dan. *stytte*, Swe. *stylda*, a prop, stilt.]

sträunz, strines, the shafts of a wheel-barrow. [Origin uncertain.]

strikkl, a strickle, an instrument, of wood covered with emery, or of

smooth grit-stone, with which to whet a scythe by 'streaking' the edge on alternate sides. [ME. *striķile*, a strickle; from OE. *strīcan*, to stroke, rub, to 'striķ' (q. v. *Gloss.*.)]

stūk, a stook, a pile of corn-sheaves.

[ME. *stouk*, *stūke*, pile of sheaves. Origin uncertain. See N.E.D.]

swippil, **swippl**, swipple, the flat, striking part of a flail. [OE. *swipē*, or ON. *swipr*, a whip + *el*, instr. suff.]

Thræmmil, **thræml**, or **fræmmil** (q. v. above), a trammel or hindrance; a rope or chain with a ring

at the end to fasten (trammel) a cow in its stall. [ME. *tramaile*; MFr. *tramail*, a net, &c.]

thrēv, a thrave, a stook of twelve or twenty-four corn-sheaves. [ME. *thrāve*, *thrēve*, a bundle, number; ON. *threfi*, a bundle, &c.]

Wāu, a wye, a young female calf. [ME. *cavie*; ON. *kvīga*, a heifer.]

wēni, *adj.*, waney, waning, having a tapering side,—said of a board which narrows on one side only. [ME. *wan*; OE. *wan*, wanting, deficient; *wanian*, to diminish.]

wethęr, a castrated ram. [ON. *vethr*; or OE. *wether*.]

Huddersfield Dialect Pronunciation

II. LIST OF MODERN ENGLISH WORDS

as pronounced in the Dialect of the Huddersfield District, etymologies being omitted.

Æ æ, ā, āū.

Ædvāūs advice, ædvertāūzment advertisement, ækṭli, ækshelli actually, æltō alto, æpnin happening, æppitāūt appetite, æsfelt asphalt, ārstēn hearthstone, āūl aisle, āūlēnd island, āūr hire, āūrinz hirings, Aurlēnd Ireland, āūrs horse.

B.

Bæmbuizl bamboozle, bæptāūz baptize, beēnd to bound, beēndri bound-ary, beēnti bounty, beerk bark, beertēṭ barter, bich, biēch beech-tree, biēk beak, bif, biēf beef, bigl, biēgl a beagle, bīzēm, biēzm besom, bleēm, blūm, blou a flower-bloom, bleim, blēm blame, blēz blaze, blōt, bluēt bloat, bluētēṭ bloater, blūmin blooming, boern, buern born, and borne, bōld bald, bould bold, bræggeṛd braggart, brækkin bracken, brāūdl bridle, bredth, briēdth breadth, brēnz brains, bruēch, broich to broach, open, brūm broom, buēst boast, buist to boost, bukkit bucket, būdēṭ boulder, bundil bundle, bushil bushel, būzēm bosom.

CH.

Chæppil chapel, chæstāūz to chastise, chæstāūzment chastisement, chāūm chime, cherreṭ, chōrreṭ, chōṛp to chirp, chiēf chief, chiēst chaste, chik, chiēk cheek, chintz-kæt a 'tortoise-shell' cat, chīz, chiēz cheese, chōrn churn.

D.

Dārk dark, dārlin darling, dārt, deert dart, dāūpēṭ diaper, dāūt diet, dē-lit daylight, deēdi dowdy, deēn-reit (or rit) down-right, dēl dale, dēnti dainty, dignifāūd dignified, disāūd decide, diskrēt diskriet, disēt, disieṭ deceit, disēv, disieṭv deceive, disjest digest, disjes-shēn digestion, displiēz displease, dispuēz dispose, ditārmin determine, diuti duty, divāūd divide, dizārv deserve, dizāūn design, dizāūr desire, dluēri glory, dōg dog, dōngkē donkey, douter daughter, drippin dripping, dudz clothes, duēl dole, duēp dope, dum dumb, dup to let fall, to dump down, dwārf, dweērf dwarf, dwīnl dwindle.

E.

Ēbāūd abide, ēblīj oblige, ēfuērd afford, ēguē ago, ēj age, ēkeēnt account, ēkeēntēnt accountant, ēkuērd accord, elbou elbow, ēlēē, lēē allow, ēlēēd aloud, ēlēēns, lēēns allowance, ēlēērm, lēērm alarm, ēmēēnt amount, ēnēēns announce, ēpēert apart, ēpēertments apartments, ēpiēl, piēl appeal, piēlin-dē appealing-day, ēplāū apply, ēplōd, ēpluēd applaud, ērāūv arrive, ērāūz arise, ērēēnd around, ērēēz arouse, ēriēst arrest, ēruēz arose, ēsāūd aside, ēsāūn assign, ēspāūr aspire, ēstōṛ astir, ēpluēd explode, expuēz expose.

F.

Fæltēṭ falter, fællē fallow, Fēbriuerri February, fēd fade, fēntin fountain, fēermēṭ farmer, fēern fern, Fēernli Farnley, fēk fake, trick, fēlēṭ failure, fēnt, fēint faint, fēṛgettn forgotten, fērluērn forlorn, fiuil fuel, fiutēṭ future, flēēndēṭ flounder, flēēt flout, folt fault, for-ænd, fuēṛ-ænd

of Modern English Words

beforehand, for**bu**edin forboding, f**orr** fur, f**orr**-trī fir-tree, f**orrin**, forrin foreign, for**t**en, for**ch**en fortune, for-**yed** forehead, Fr**äu**di Friday, fr**een** frown, fr**eil** frail, feeble, fr**iek** freak, fr**öd**, fr**u**ed fraud, frump (1) sudden temper, (2) dowdy person, fu**erd** ford, fu**ergu**e, f**ergu**e forego, fu**er**-si, f**ers**i foresee, fu**ertif**äu, fortif**äu** fortify.

G.

Ge**g** gouge, g**ordl** girdle, g**öz**, gu**e**z gauze, gr**äv**vil gravel, gr**ee**l growl, gr**ief** grief, gr**ie**v grievance, gr**uj** grudge, gr**üm** groom, g**ulp**, g**up** gulp.

I.

I**e**g**e**r eager, i**e**gl eagle, i**e**kw**e**l equal, i**e**th**e**n heathen, i**l** heel, i**n**g**e**n engine, i**n**j hinge, i**n**kri**e**s increase.

J.

J**eniu**erri January, j**illi** jelly, J**iun** June, j**ius** juice, j**oin**, j**uin** join, j**olle**p jalap, j**orni** journey, J**osh**, J**oss**, J**ozzi** Joshua, j**u**e**k** joke, j**um**ml, j**ubl** jumble, j**ungsh**e**n** junction, j**ustif**äu justify.

K.

K**äu**t kite, k**e**rd coward, k**e**k**umb**e**r** cucumber, k**e**rk**e**s, k**är**k**e**s carcass, body, k**en** cane, k**es** case, k**esh**e**n**, k**ezh**e**n** occasion, k**ie**r, k**e**r care, k**iu**e**r** cure, k**oin**, k**uin** coin, k**orb** curb, k**ommikl** comical, queertempered, k**r**ampit crumpet, K**r**ä**ust**, K**r**ä**u**ist Christ, k**rinlin** crinoline, k**riu** a crew, k**riuil** cruel, k**riut** to recruit, recover health, k**rois** (old form) cross, k**rust** crust, k**ubb**erd cupboard, k**ük** cook, k**wizzikl** comical, queertempered.

L.

L**æth**e**r** (1) ladder, (2) lather, foam, l**ænlo**erd landlord, l**äu**f life, l**äu**n line, l**edi** lady, l**edl** ladle, l**e**gr**e**m alarum, l**eg**el, l**ie**gl legal, l**em** lame, l**ettis** lettuce, l**ien**i**e**nt, l**eni**e**nt** lenient, l**it**nin lightning, l**u**e**th** loath.

M.

M**änif**akt**e**r manufacture, m**äng**-gl mangle, m**äu**z**e**r miser, m**e**ntin mountain, m**e**rch march, m**e**z**e**r measure, m**ing**-gl mingle, m**isch**ons mischance, m**isfort**en, -f**orch**e**n** misfortune, m**isde**et to doubt, m**ist**ak mistake, m**izzle**-t**u**e mistletoe, m**olt** malt, m**olst**e**r** maltster, m**ortif**äu vex, feel shame, m**u**e**mint** moment, m**u**esh**e**n motion, m**u**e**t**e**r** motor, m**u**e**tiv** motive, m**u**ist moist, m**u**ist**e**r moisture, M**undi** Monday, m**ung**-gril mongrel.

N.

N**äg** nag, pony, n**æk**k**e**r horse-slaughterer, n**ætt**e**r**e**l** natural, n**e**g**n** a noun, n**e**g**s** an ounce, n**ei** to neigh, n**el**, n**eil** nail, n**ests** nests, n**et**e**r** nature, n**ettl** vex, irritate, n**e**t**u**e**ri**e**s** notorious, n**id**, n**i**e**d** need, n**im**ml nimble, n**ippl** nipple, n**it**-m**e**r night-mare, n**oiz**, n**uiz** noise, n**ors** nurse, n**or**rish nourish, n**u**esh**e**n notion, n**u**e**t**e**d** noted, n**u**e**tif**äu notify, n**u**e**tis** notice, n**um**, l**um** (old form) numb, n**uvvis** novice, n**uvvl** novel.

O.

Ob**st**ä**kl** obstacle, **ök** hawk (bird), **ök**, u**e**k to hawk, sell, o**lt** halt, o**nnist** honest, o**p** hop, o**ppl** to hopple (sheep, &c.), o**ssl**e**r** hostler, O**uin** Owen (surname).

P.

P**æ**p pap, p**æst**e**r** pasture, p**æsti** pasty, p**äu**p pipe, p**e**rsil parcel, p**ei**ch peach, p**el** pale, p**ein**, p**en** pain, p**ei**nt, p**ent** paint, p**ie**l peal, ring, p**ie**l to appeal, p**im**-r**u**e**z** primrose, p**iu** pew, p**iu**e**r** pure, p**läur**z pliers, p**in**c**e**r**s**, p**l**e**z**e**r**, p**l**e**z**e**r**, p**l**e**z**e**r** pleasure, p**lu**e**v**e**r** plover, p**ö**, p**u**e paw, p**ön** pu**e**n

Pronunciation of Modern English Words

to pawn, pōz, puęz pause, pouch, puęeh to poach, prāum prime, prāuz (1) a prize, (2) to prise, prei, prē pray, prępuęrshęn proportion, prępuęz propose, prig to steal, puddin pudding, puękęr poker, puęrshęn portion, puęrtęr porter, puidl poodle (dog), puzzil puzzle.

R.

Raüet riot, rāund rind, rāus rice, reddish radish, reil rēl rail, rēs race, rēz raise, rēzin raisin (fruit), rięm ream (paper), rięth wreath, rifiuzl refusal, rijęstęr register, rikuvęr recover, rikwāur require, rilāu rely, rilieę relief, rilieęs release, rimāund remind, riplāu reply, ripuęrt report, ripuęz repose, risęt receipt, resięv receive, riud rude, riuin ruin, riulęr ruler, rizeęnd resound, rou to row (boat), ruęb robe, ruęm roam, ruęn roan, rug rug, ruptęr rupture, ruissl, russl rustle.

S.

Sætisfāu satisfy, sāudl to sidle, sāuęns science, sāufęn siphon, sāulęns silence, sāur sire, father, sęf safe, sęm same, sęin sane, sęreęnd surround, sęrięs (old form) serious, Sęttęrdi Saturday, shift, shimmi chemise, signifāu signify, skeęndril scoundrel, skeęrf scarf, skeęrlit scarlet, skeęt scout, skold, skoud, skeęld, skeęl to scald, skoud to scold, reprove, skuęp (1) scoop, (2) scope, skuęrn scorn, skwāur squire, slięt sleet, slāud slide, sleęch slouch, sloutęr slaughter, slot-oil slot- or bolt-hole, smāul smile, snieęk sneak, steal, snuęr snore, solt salt, sęngstęr songster, sęręp syrup, sęrfis surface, sęrprāuz, sęprāuz surprise, spāuk spike, spāur spire, spęd spade, spęktękls spectacles (glasses), spōn spawn, steęt stout, stāurm storm, stęin stain, stōk stalk, stou to stow, stręu to strew, stuękęr stoker, stuęr store, stuęri story, stuęt stoat, subskrāub subscribe, suędę stoda, suęlęs solace, sugluę, suęlō solo, suęshęl social, suil, soil earth, sun (1) sun, (2) son, sunshāun sunshine, suplāu supply, supuęz, sępuęz suppose, swęmp swamp, swęn swan, swęrri, swęrri a soirée.

T.

Tęntęmęnt tantamount, tęttl tattle, gossip, hence tea and tea-time, tautl, tautl title, teęt tout, tęp tape, tęst taste, thięm theme, thoęrn, thuęrn thorn, Thorsdi Thursday, thrū through, tippit tippet, Tiusdi Tuesday, tlętter clatter, tleim, tlēm claim, tuęk cloak, tęrn-pāuk turn-pike (road), trāuil trifle, treęt trout, tręi a tray, trein train, treit, trięt to treat, treitęr traitor, treizęn, trięzn treason, troul to troll, sing, truęv treasure-trove, truk dealings, intercourse, trundl to trundle, roll, tuękn token, tuętl total, tusk a front tooth, twęddl twaddle.

U.

Uękęr, ökęr hawker, uęshęn ocean, uęst host, ugli ugly, uit to hoot, uiter hooter, umbl humble, ump hump, unfeęr unfair, unlōz to make loose, uppęrdz upwards, up-sāud-deęn upside-down, uzbęnd husband.

V.

Vęęębuęn vagabond, vękęnt vacant, vęlli value, vęntij advantage, vęst vast, great, vęrtiu virtue, nature, strength, vāun vine, vejitubl vegetable, vękl, veikl vehicle.

W.

Węęgin wagon, węlleęp wallop, węnder wander, węngl to wrangle, quarrel, cheat, węnt want, węarf, węerf wharf, węarn, węern warn, węart, węert wart, Węnzdi, Węnzdi Wednesday, węit weight, węl, węl weal, mark, węst, węist waste, węt wait, widdę widow, więz wheeze, wumęn woman (*plur.* wimmin women).

Y.

Yęrrę yarrow (herb), yęu yew-tree, yęu, ęu to hew, yęuęr, ęuęr a hewer.

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