



The Salamanca Corpus: *A Grammar of the Dialect of Kendal* (1906)

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N.B. ♦ is used when we have been unable to find the corresponding symbol.



Anglistische Forschungen
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Professor an der Universität Heidelberg

.....Heft 16.....

A GRAMMAR
of the
DIALECT OF KENDAL
(Westmoreland)
DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL
With Specimens and a Glossary

by

T. O. Hirst

Heidelberg
Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung
1906

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Preface.

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

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

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

There is no doubt that the native element in this dialect is of Northern, rather than of Midland origin. In several cases it is only possible to trace back the dialect forms to a distinctly Northumbrian type. In giving the Old and Middle English forms of the modern words, I have therefore, as far as possible, adduced, for the former the old Northumbrian, for the latter, northern forms from such texts as *Cursor Mundi*, *Havelok*

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

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

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

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

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

Gateacre, Liverpool 1905.

T. O. Hirst.

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Bibliography.

I. List of Texts and Glossaries consulted with abbreviations.

Middle English Texts and Glossaries.

- Alex. Sk. = The Wars of Alexander. EETS. (ES.) 47.
Bruce = Barbour's Bruce. EETS. (ES.)
Cath. = Catholicon Anglicum. EETS. 75.
CM. = Cursor Mundi Part VI. EETS. 99.
Compl. Scot. = Complaint of Scotland Part II. EETS. (ES.) 18.
Gaw. = Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight. EETS. 4.
Hav. = Havelok the Dane. EETS. (ES.) 4.
Horn. = King Horn. EETS. 14.
Lev. = Levins Manipulus Vocabulorum. EETS. 27.

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Prk. Cons. = Hampole Pricke of Conscience.

Pr. P. = Promptorium Parvulorum sive Clericorum Lexicon AngloLatinum' etc. recensus

Albertus Way. Londini Sumptibus Soc. Camdenensis. MDCCCXCIII.

Ratis P. = Ratis Raving. EETS. 43.

Towne = The Towneley Plays. EETS. (ES.) 71.

Modern English Texts and Glossaries.

Dickinson = Glossary of Cumberland Words and Phrases. W. Dickinson. EDS. 20.

Gibson = Folk speech, Tales and Rhymes of Cumberland and districts adjacent, by
Alexander Craig Gibson FSA. London and Carlisle 1869.

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Hargreaves = A Grammar of the Dialect of Adlington (Lancashire), by Alexander
Hargreaves. (Anglist. Forsch. 13.) Heidelberg 1904.

Heslop = Northumberland Words, a Glossary by R. Oliver Heslop EDS. 66.

Holderness Gloss. = Glossary of Holderness Words, by F. Ross, R. Stead, and T.
Holderness. EDS. 85.

N. and M. = Glossary of the Lancashire Dialect, Nodal and Milner.

Peacock = Glossary of the Dialect of the Hundred of Lonsdale, North and South of the
Sands in the County of Lancaster, by the late Robert Backhouse Peacock. Ed. by
the Rev. J. C. Atkinson. London 1869.

Robinson = Glossary of Mid Yorkshire Words, by C. Clough Robinson. EDS. 14.

Wright Windh. = A Grammar of the Dialect of Windhill, by Joseph Wright MA. Ph. D.

II. List of books of reference.

Aasen = Norsk Ordbog Christiania 1874, by Ivar Aasen.

Björkman = Scandinavian loanwords in Middle English, by Erik Björkman Ph. D. 1900.

Brate = Nordische Lehnwörter im Ormulum, von Erik Brate in Paul Braunes Beiträgen
X.

B.T. = An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary based on the manuscript collections of the late
Joseph Bosworth DDFRS. Rawlinsonian Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the

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University of Oxford. Edited and enlarged by T. Northcote Toller late Fellow of Christ's College Cambridge, and Smith Professor of English in the Owens College Manchester.

Bülb. = Altenglisches Elementarbuch, von Dr. Karl D. Bülbring. Heidelberg 1902.

C. and V. = An Icelandic-English Dictionary based on the manuscript collections of the late Richard Cleasby. Enlarged and completed by Gudbrand Vigfusson MA. Clar. Press Oxford 1874.

Cook = A Glossary of the old Northumb. gospels, by A. S. Cook.

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Curtis = An investigation of the Rhymes and Phonology of the Middle-Scotch Romance Clariodus, by F. J. Curtis. Anglia XVI, p. 387, XVII. 1 etc. and 125 etc.

Ellis EE. Pron. = Early English Pronunciation, by Alexander Ellis.

F. and R. = Dansk-Engelsk Ordbog. Av J. C. Ferrall og Thorl. Gudm. Repp. Copenhagen 1845.

Fick = Wörterbuch der indogermanischen Sprachen, sprachgeschichtlich angeordnet von August Fick, Dr. Phil., Band III. Göttingen 1874.

HES. = A History of English sounds, by Henry Sweet. Oxford 2nd Ed. 1888.

Hupe = Cursor Studies and Criticism on its Dialects and its Manuscripts, by Dr. H. Hupe. EETS. 101.

Kaluza = Historische Grammatik der englischen Sprache, von Dr. Max Kaluza, II. Teil. Berlin 1900.

Kluge = Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache. Straßburg.

Lind. == Glossar zur Alt-Northumbrischen Evangelienübersetzung in der Rushworth-Handschrift, (die sogenannte Glosse Rushworth 2), von Uno Lindelöf. Helsingfors 1897.

Lind. Durh. Rit. = Die Sprache des Rituals von Durham, von Uno Lindelöf. Helsingfors 1890.

Luick == Untersuchungen zur englischen Lautgeschichte, von Karl Luick. Straßburg 1896.

Luick Anglia XVI = Beiträge zur englischen Grammatik II, Anglia XVI pp. 451, 508.

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Morsb. = Mittlenglische Grammatik, von Lorenz Morsbach. Halle 1896.

NED. == A New English Dictionary on historical principles, edited by James A. H. Murray. Oxford Clar. Press 1888 ff.

Noreen Abriss = Abriß der urgermanischen Lautlehre mit besonderer Rücksicht auf die nordischen Sprachen zum Gebrauch bei akademischen Vorlesungen, von Adolf Noreen. Straßburg 1893.

Skeat Etym. Dict. = An etymological Dictionary of the English Language by the Rev. Walter W. Skeat MA. Oxford Clar. Press 1882.

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Stratmann-Bradley = A Middle English Dictionary containing words used by English writers from the 12th to the 15th century, by F. H. Stratmann. A new edition rearranged, revised and enlarged by Henry Bradley. Oxford Clar. Press 1891.

Wall = A contribution towards the study of the Scandinavian element in the English Dialects, by Arnold Wall. Anglia XX, p. 46 ff.

WW. == Anglo-Saxon and Old-English Vocabularies, by Thomas Wright. Esq. MA. FSA. Hon MRSL. 2nd Ed., edited and collected by Richard Paul Wülcker. London 1884.

Wyld Gutturals = A contribution to the history of Guttural Sounds in English, by Henry Cecil Wyld. Trans. Phil. Soc. 1899—1900.

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Chapter I.

Pronunciation.

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

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

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

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

Vowels.

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

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

	Wide		Wide Round
	Front	Back	Back
High	* <i>f</i> = <i>i</i> (§ 4)	* <i>ɹ</i> = <i>v</i> (§ 8)	* <i>ɹ</i> = <i>u</i> (§ 11)

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	Front	Mixed
Mid	*** C = e (§ 5 and 6)	* ɹ = ə (§ 7)
	Back	
	*** ɔ = a (§ 9 and 10)	
	Back	
Low	* ɔ = o (§ 12)	*** J = ɔ (§ 13)
	Narrow	
High	*** f ɔ = i (§§ 14 and 15)	Mid *] = a (§ 1G)
	Round	
Mid	** ɔɔ = ɔ̄ (§ 17).	

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

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There are also the following diphthongs:

- with u (ɔ) as second element iu (§18), eu (§ 19), uɔ (§ 20), au (§21).
- with i (ɪ) as second element ai (§ 22), ei (§ 33), ɔi (§ 24).
- with ə (ɹ) as second element iə ēə (§ 24), ũə (§ 25).

§ 4. i (ɪ) is the high-front-wide as in Polite English *spin*. It occurs in all positions, both stressed and unstressed though occasionally i (f see § 14) takes its place. Examples: *bɪnd* vb. bind, *fɪʃ* sb. fish, *hwɪk* adj. living, *gɪmlək* sb. gimlet, *hɪndər* adj. hinder, back, *gɪldərt* sb. hairnoose, *sɪkl* sb. sickle, *spɪŋk* sb. chaffinch.

§ 5. e (ɛ) is the mid-front wide as in Polite English *hen*. Examples: *dɛg* vb. water, *ɛg* sb. egg, *ɛks* vb. ask, *ɛlm* sb. elm, *mɛn* sb. men, *sɛbm* nu`m. seven, *sɛplk* sb. rib of a basket, *wɛm* sb. weapon.

§ 6. e (ɛɛ) is the long form of e. It resembles French wide *ê*, but probably has the lips less open. In one or two words, it becomes eɪ (ɛ^ɪ ɪ) the mid-front- narrow raised followed by the high-front-narrow. This diphthongisation is not found before

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consonants (e. g. *kei* sb. key, *nektei* sb. necktie, *ei* interj. eh?) Examples: *de* sb. *dēl*, *del* sb. *dale*, *grē* adj. grey, *hēl* sb. hail, *lēt* vb. seek, *slē* vb. slay.

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

§ 8. v (ɾ) is the high-back-wide slightly advanced, and occurs after *r*. Occasionally it is heard after

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r alone, as in *rədl* sb. riddle, and *rən* vb. run, but more usually after a consonant followed by *r*. Examples: *brək* vb. break, *brst* vb. burst, *trnl* sb. wheel of wheelbarrow, *prst* vb. thrust.

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

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

§ 11. *u* (ɿ◊◊) is the high-back-wide with underrounding, but this underrounding is not so clear as in Swedish *ū* (ɿ). Examples: *buɿ* sb. bull, *gruɿnd* sb. ground, *krudz* sb. curds, *muɿd* sb. mud, *muɿdər* sb. mother, *stuf* sb. stuff, *wuɿml* sb. auger, *wuɿp* sb. worth.

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

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§ 13. ɔ (ɔ) is the low-back-wide-rounded as in Polite English *not*. In one or two words it is narrowed to ɔ̄ e.g. *ɔf*, *ɔn*. Examples: *bɔrn* p. p. born, *bɔrþ* sb. broth,

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hɔliŋ sb. holly, *hɔrn* sb. horn, *jɔk* sb. yoke, *kɔrn* sb. corn, *krɔft* sb. croft, *pɔdif* sb. porridge.

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

§ 15. *ī* (ī) is the lengthened form of *i*. It is often slightly lowered in unstudied speech, becoming (īī). This sound has been identified as a diphthong by Ellis (E. E. Pron. V. p. 538) viz. *ei* (īī), but the sound I have always heard, is quite free from diphthongisation. Examples: *friz* vb. freeze, *gīs* sb. pi. geese, *ī* sb. eye, *lī* sb. lie mendacium, *līt* sb. light, *rīk* sb. smoke, *ætwin* prep. between.

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

§ 17. *ō* (ō) is the mid-back-narrow-round with lowering. Examples: *bō* sb. ball, *dōn* sb. dawn, *gōst* sb. ghost, *lōm* sb. loam, *pōmsandə* sb. Palm-Sunday, *skōd* vb. scald, *stōk* sb. stalk, *wō* sb. wall.

Diphthongs with *u* (ūū) as second element.

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

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

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

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

§ 21. *au* (◊◊◊) is the mid-back-wide followed by a very tense *u*. The first element is at times raised to *ɹ*, or even *ɹ*, producing a sound, which is very difficult to distinguish from *yu*. Examples: *dauli* adj. sad, melancholy, *daufər* sb. daughter, *gauk* sb. simpleton, *kaui* sb. hornless cow, *maup* sb. mouth, *rauk* vb. poke the fire.

Diphthongs with i (r) as second element.

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

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

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

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Diphthongs with ə (ɹ) as second element.

§ 25. *ēə* (◊◊ ɹ), *iə* (f◊ ɹ) are used in the Kendal dialect indifferently. In unstudied speech the first is the more usual. The first element is at times altered to the mid-front-wide raised position giving ◊·ɹ. The second element is often retracted to ◊. In no one word have I ever known the same vowel (i.e. ◊ or f) to be maintained all along

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consistently. Examples: *bjan* sb. bone, *drjəv* vb. pret. (he) drove, *fjəs* sb. face, *grjən* vb. groan, *hjar* sb. hare, *ljəp* sb. barn, *ljəð* adj. loath, *njam* sb. name.

§26. *ʉə* (11) is the high-back-wide-round followed by the mid-mixed wide. As in *jə* and *ēə* at times the second element becomes *ɔ*. In a few words I have heard *ɔ* for *ɔ*, e. g. *bōat*, *kōam*, *sōal*. Examples: *kūət* sb. coat, *lūən* sb. lane, *rūəd* sb. road, *skūər* vb. scour, *snūər* vb. snore, *sūəl* sb. (boot-) sole.

Consonants.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

r the point alveolar trill, takes the place of the ordinary alveolar trill after *t* and *d*.

t, and *d* the point alveolar stops occur only before the trill belonging to the same series e. g. *maṭər, faḍər, sṭriəm*.

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

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

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

Chapter II.

The Kendal vowels and their OE. equivalents.

i.

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

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

Examples:

bīlhiuk sb. billhook. OE. bill, ME. bill. CM. 31.

fliḱ sb. flicht. OE. flicce, ME. flykke. Er. P. 167. flyke Cath. 135. flick Lev. 120, 17.

glīsk vb. shine forth. Cf. OE. glisian, ME. glisien, also ME. glisten.

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

kit sb. milking-pail. No OE. known, ME. kit. Lev. 148, 43. kyt Bruce XVIII. 168. ODu.

kitte = 'tub' (OE).

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

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

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

sċkl sb. sickle. OE. sicol, ME. sykyl. Pr. P. 455.

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

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

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

twiƿ bōk sb. carwig. Cf. OE. anzel-twicca WW. 320, 32, OE. *twiccan, ME. twicchen.

Low Germ, twikken (Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 671).

widj sb. bent ozier, withy. OE. wipiz, ME. wythe. Pr. P. 531.

hwċk adj. living. Northumb. cwic Cook 33, ME. cwic CM. 8738.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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pīšimr sb. ant. ME. pissemire Mand. 301. OFr. *pisser*.

twilt sb. quilt. OFr. *cuilte, coulte*.

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

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

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

Examples:

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

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

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

kīnkəf sb. whooping-cough for OE. *cinc-cōh. Cf. Du. kinkhoest, ODu. kiech-hoest, cf. Du. kinken, and OE. cincunɜ above.

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

frijnk vb. shrink. OE. (for)-scrinca, ME. schrynkyn Pr. P. 449.

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

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

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

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

kljnk sb. lump of rock. Dan. *klinte*, ON. *klētr*, Norvv. *klett*.

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

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

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

Examples:

ȝit vb. get. Cf. Northumb. *onȝeta*.

jȝit adv. yet. Northumb. *ȝet* Cook 100, ME. *yit* CM. 2591, *yett* CM. 553.

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

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

stȝdȝ adj. steady. For OE. *stedȝz cf. OE. *steding* line, *stede*, *staðol*.

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stȝdl vb. walk lazily or crookedly. ME. *stedill* = 'make stand still' Alex Sk. 3977.

Halliwell *steddle*. For OE. *stedelian for *staðolojan cf. *stapol* and *stȝdȝ* above.

wjla sb. willow. OE. *welijz*, ME. *wilwe*. Pr. P. 528.

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

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

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

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

§ 36. OE. *y* was unrounded to *i* (ɪ) in the ME. period and was widened to *i* (ɪ) in the 17 th century (Ellis, EE. Pron. Ill p. 881 ff.) and has remained so in Kendal till the present day.

Examples:

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

brig sb. bridge. Cf. OE. *brycz*, ME. *brig*. CM. 8945.

mȳtʃ adv. much. OE. *mycel*, ME. *miche*. Alex Sk. 5602.

pluustilt sb. plough handle. OE. *stylete*.

ʃilf sb. shelf. OE. *scylf* (Bl. Horns 27), ME. *schelf* Pr. P. 448.

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

OE. *y* has become *i* in *wif* vb. wish, *þiml* sb. thimble.

§ 37. OE. *æ* (WGmc. *ā*) has become *i* in the words *ivər* adv. ever, *iv(ə)ri* adj. every, *nivər* adv. never, and *ʃipərd* sb. shepherd; representing ONorthumbrian *æfre*, **æferilc*. *næfre* and Anglian *scēp* (see § 87). This *æ* (◊◊) became *ē* (◊◊) in the ME. period and was raised to *ī* (I) before the sixteenth century, and then shortened to *i* (I) and widened to *i* (I) in the seventeenth century.

§ 38. OE. *ī* has become *i* in Kendal in the words *ʃifti* num. fifty, *ʃiftin* num. fifteen, and *stif* adj. stiff. Here *ī* was shortened to *i* (I) in the ME. period and widened to *i* (I) in the seventeenth century.

§ 39. Words of uncertain origin.

ʃidz vb. fidget, *ʃlikə* vb. laugh heartily, *ʃilp* vb. yelp, *mizl* vb. drizzle, *peniwig* sb. small round cake (ME. *whig*)

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= whey), *piğin* sb. small wooden bowl with handle to it, *stift* sb. potato-row, *swin* vb. make (ones way) as *swinjin ə wē up*. *swindz* vb. singe, *twidl* vb. pass the thumb or fingers over one another.

ʃiti sb. cat.

ē.

Kendal *ē* has the following origins.

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

Examples:

ēbm adv. straight, direct (e. g. *liuk ēbm jōnda*). Northumb. *efne* Cook 45. *ēlar* sb. alder tree. OE. *ellarn*.

fētl vb. get ready, put in order for OE. **fetlian*, ME. *fetlen* (see Wall p. 79), cf. OE. *fetel* = 'belt, girdle'.

jēst sb. yeast. Northumb. **zest*, ME. *jest*. Cath. 426.

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

slēd sb. sledge, for OE. **sleda*, ME. *slēde*. Pr. P. 458. Cf. MDu. *slede*, *slide*, OHG. *slito*, ON. *sleðe*. (Stratm.-Brad. 555.)

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

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

hwēdar pron. which whether (e. g. *ēdar ən am hwēda ðū wilt*) Northumbrian *hweðer* Lind 56. ME. *qveþer* CM. 8733.

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

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

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

§ 41. *ē* in the following words represents a Scand. *e*: *dēg* vb. water. Norw. *deggja* Aasen p. 103, ON. *doggua* = **degguja* = Prim. Norse **daūjan*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 42. OE. *a* (J) and *ę* (ϙ) became *e* (ϙ) perhaps already in the OE. period (cf. the Mercian *e*-forms, where *e* = *j*ϙ or ϙ, see Bulbring § 91). This was widened to *ę* (ϙ) in the ME. period (see HES. § 650) and has remained so ever since.

Examples:

bęk sb. brook. OE. *bęc*, ME. *becc*. CM. Gött. 8946 (see Björkman p. 144).

ęftęr prep. after. OE. *ęfter* Lind. 2, ME. *ęfter* CM. 493.

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

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

gęm sb. game. Cf. OE. *gęmnan*, ME. *game*. CM. 105G4.

gęv vb. pret. gave. OE. *gęf*, ME. *gaf*. CM. 17136.

(*kāt*-)*hęk* sb. 'tailboard of a cart'. OE. *hęc*, ME. *hek*. Towne 126/305.

hęltęr sb. halter. OE. *hęlfter*, ME. *helter*. Cath. 182.

hęsp sb. hasp. OE. *hęsp*, ME. *hespe*. Cath. 188.

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hɛv vb. have. OE. *iç hafa, ME. haf. CM. 430 etc.

hɛzʃ sb. hazel. OE. hæsel, ME. hesyl. Pr. P. 288.

jɛt sb. gate. Northumb. ʒæt Lind. 31, ME. gate Towne 53/40, CM. 1264, Cath. 425.

sɛk sb. sack. OE. sæc, ME. sek. CM. 4859.

skɛl sb. scale. OE. sceale, ME. scale. Cath. 320.

wɛłtər vb. stagger about. Cf. OE. wealtan, MHG. walzen. *wɛłtər* is for OE. *wæltrian, cf. ME. weltrand Bruce III, 719.

wɛf vb. wash. OE. wascan, ME. wesche. CM. 27547, also wasch CM. 15219.

Note. In *kɛst* vb. cast ON. *a* has become *ɛ*. Cf. ON. *kasta*.

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

bɛnd vb. bend. OE. bendan, ME. bende. Pr. P. 30.

bɛŋk sb. bench. (See however § 34.)

ɛnd sb. end. OE. ende.

sɛnd vb. send. OE. sendan.

In *glɛnt* vb. look up, and *mɛns* sb. kindness, hospitality, *ɛ* is of Scand. origin representing orig. *e*. For the former cf. ME. glenten, Swed. *glänta* (Björkman 241), for the latter ME. menske, Trist. 2118, ON. *menska* = 'humanity', OSwed. *mænska* = 'goodness', ODan. *meniske*, *menske* 'kindness, goodwill' (Björkman 139.)

In *tɛnt* sb. tent *ɛ* represents OFr. *e*, cf. OFr. *tente*.

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

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

Examples:

bɪlɛŋ vb. belong. OE. "belanzian, cf. lanzian. MDu. *belangen* = concern.

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

þeŋk vb. thank. OE. (WS.) *ðancian*, Northumb. *ðonciza*. Cook 198. ME. thank CM. 5302.

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

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

Examples:

I. Northumb. *ē* (WGmc. *ā*).

bleðar sb. bladder. Northumb. **blēder*, ME. *bleddyr*. Cath. 34.

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

neþar sb. neighbour. Northumb. *nēhziþur* Lind. 67, ME. *neghbur* CM. 6479.

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

II. Northumb. *æ* (WGmc. **ai—i*).

heþ sb. health. OE. **hæþ*, ME. *helthe*. Pr. P. 235.

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

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

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

§ 49. *keþ* sb. cowparsnip (*Heraclium spondylium*) in all probability goes back to a Northumb. **cēsć* (WS. *čȳsc*) for Gmc. **kunskez* corresponding to Idg. **ǵnt-ki-s*. **ǵnt* is

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the Schwund-stufe to Idg. *ĝenut, *ĝonat seen in Gk. *γόνυτ γόνατος 'knee' Goth, knuss-jan from *knussus Idg. *ĝnuttos.

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

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

Kendal *g* has the following origins:

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

Examples:

I. OE. *æ + ʒ*.

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

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

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

tēl sb. tail. OE, **tæʒl*, ME. *tail*. Cath. 377.

II. OE. *ā + ʒ*.

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

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

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

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

III. OE. *e + ʒ*.

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

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

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

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

Note. In *mēn* vb. mean from Northumb. **māna*, *ē* instead of normal *iə* is due to an 18th century borrowing from Literary English.

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

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Examples:

I. OE. *a*, *æ*.

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

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

rēḡar adv. rather. Northumb. *hraḡur* Cook 117, ME. *raḡer* CM. 26566.

snēk sb. snake. OE. *snaca*, ME. *snake*. Pr. P. 461, Alis5972.

II. Scand. *a*.

dēzd adj. dazed. Cf. OM. *dasaḡr* C. and V. 96.

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

Note. OFr. *a*, *ae*, and *ai* appear as \bar{e} in the words *ēdž* sb. age, *gē* adj. well dressed, shown fine, *rēdž* sb. rage, and *tġen* sb. chain.

§ 53. Scand. *ei* and *øy* have become \bar{e} in Kendal except where shortening has taken place, as in *kęk* and *ręns* (see § 50). Both these diphthongs probably became \bar{e} as early as the 16th century. There is only one case of \bar{e} representing older *øy*.

Examples:

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

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

flę vb. scare. ON. *fleyia*.

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

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

lęk vb. play. ON. *leika*.

lęt vb. seek. ON. *leita*.

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

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slęk vb. smear. ON. *slæikia*.

slęr vb. walk slowly. Cf. ON. *slīor* for **slær*.

snęp vb. snub check, cut short. Cf. ON. *snøypa*, ME. *snaip*.

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

ə.

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

ME. *i* from OE. *e* etc. + Scand. *i* has become *ə* before *r* in Kendal by metathesis, which probably took place before the 14th century. In the 16th century we get three

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forms from the above-mentioned *e* and *i*, viz. — *i* (ɪ), *ɛ* (◊), and *y*, (◊) the first of which has given Kendal *ə*, the second Kendal *a*, and the third Kendal *y*.

The first of these, *i* probably became *ɛ* (◊) in the 17th century, whereas the 16th century *e* had by then developed into *æ* (◊). In the 18th century this *ɛ* passed into *ə* (ɹ) by the intermediate stage of ɹɪ, which is heard occasionally even now, in the word *məri* adj. merry. This sound I take to be Ellis's *e*^o (see E. E. Pron. V. pp. 80* and 721).

Examples:

bərd sb. bird. Northumb. bridd (late).

gərn vb. complain, grin. OE. grinnian, ME. grennen.

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

kərsn vb. christen. OE. cristnian, ME. crysten.

Note. In *dərt* sb. dirt *ə* represents Scand. *i*, cf. ON. *dritr*; ME. drit, MDu. *drijt*. *fərl* vb. slide represents a Scand. **skrilla*. Cf. Swed. Dial. *skrilla* (Wall 119).

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

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i (ɪ) was widened and-lowered to *ɛ* (◊) in the 16th century and was treated in the same manner as *i* from metathesis.

Examples:

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

bərk sb. birch. OE. beorc, ME. birk. Cath. 32.

fərst adj. first. OE. fyrest, ME. first. CM. 8.

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

II. OE. *y*.

bərlər sb. 'waiter at a sheep-clipping'. OE. byrle, byrele, ME. *brillare*. Pr. P. 61. Cf. *beran*.

stār vb. stir. OE. styrian, ME. stir. CM. 4662.

tʃərn sb. churn (for older **kərn*). OE. cyren, ME. kyrne. Cath. 204.

wark vb. work. Northumb. wyrca Lind. 99, ME. wirk CM. 1753.

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

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

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v.

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

ME. *e* from OE. and OFr. *e* and ON. *y* has become *v* after *r* in a few words, *ę* (◊) here probably remained till the 17th century, passing into *ə* (ʌ) in the 18th and being in all probability raised to *v* (ɪ) in the early 19th.

Examples:

I. OE. *e*.

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

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

trənʌ sb. 'wheel of wheel-barrow'. OE. trendel, ME. trendyl Pr. P. 502 from *trindan,

*trand, *trndon. See Skeat, Etym. Dict, p. 666.

II. OFr. *e*.

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

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

trēml vb. tremble. OFr. *trembler*.

III. Scand. *y*.

þrēst vb. thrust. Sc. *þrýsta*, ME *threst*. CM. 22683.

§ 58. ME. *i* from OE. *i* (*ie*) has become *ɐ* in Kendal after *r* in a few words. Here *i* (I) was probably lowered to *ɛ* (◊) in the 17th century, passing into *ə* later.

Examples:

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

brēstŋ sb. brimstone. OE. **brinstan*, ME. *brinstan*. CM. 12842.

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

rēdŋ sb. riddle for OE. **hriddel*. Cf. *hridder* WW. 141. 12.

tŋz-rēm 'case used in making cheese'. OE. *rima*, ME. *rim*. Pr. P. 434.

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

§ 59. Words of uncertain origin.

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

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

a.

Kendal *a* has the following origins.

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

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

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

Examples:

arə sb. arrow. OE. *earȝ*.

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

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

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dafl vb. stun, for OE. *daftlian, ME. *daftelen.

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

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

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

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

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

laftər sb. laughter. OE. *hleahtor*.

laftər sb. brood for OE. *leahtor. Cf. *lečzan* (see Wall 109).

m̄alark sb. mealchest. OE. *earc*.

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

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

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

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

fadə sb. shadow. OE. *sceadu*, ME. *schade*. CM. 20883.

þak sb. thatch. OE. *þaca*.

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

amakəlĭ adv. partly. Cf. Northumb. *zēmæcca* Cook 88, OE. *zēmæc*, ME. *makly* Pr. P. 322.

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

adł vb. earn. ME. *addlenn* (Orm), ON. *ǫðlask*.

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

blaðər vb. chatter. ON. *blaðra*.

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brakŋ sb. bracken, fern. ME. *brakyn* WW. 644. 17, *brake* Pr. P. 47. Cf. Swed. *bräken*,

ON. *berkni* = **brukni* (NED. I. 1044). Björkman thinks it may be cognate with Swed. dial, *brake* = reed, *brakel* ugly bushes, nettles, thistles etc. (see p. 232).

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

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

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

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

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

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saklās adj. innocent. ON. *saklauss*, Norw. *saklaus* (Aasen).

stakər vb. stagger. ME. *stakeryn* Pr. P. 471, ON. *stakkra*.

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

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

aləkə vb. vinegar.

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

frap vb. plutter. OFr. *frapper*.

karən sb. carrion. OFr. *caroigne*.

sakstŋ sb. sexton.

tart sb. tart.

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

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

Examples:

bułstaŋ sb. dragonfly. Cf. OE. *stingan*.

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

hanł sb. handle.

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

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

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

fuwuwaŋ sb. bootlace. Northumb. *þwong* Cook 197.

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

Note. In *aŋz* sb. 'awn of barley' *a* represents orig. Scand. *a*. Cf. ON. *ogn* gen. *agnar*. For *hanł* sb. *hank* cf. ME. *hank* tie up.

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

§ 64. Words of uncertain origin.

bad adj. bad.

džanək adj. honest.

fratf vb. quarrel.

danət sb. neerdoweel.

klam vb. starve.

lagin sb. stave of a cask.

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

laləp sb. long, tiresome journey after anything.

mafl sb. act foolishly.

sanṭər vb. saunter.

slaf vb. clip a hedge.

taglt sb. scamp, scoundrel.

tʃats sb. small potatoes.

wamp sb. wasp.

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

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sb. jaundice, an older *ǣ* (ʃ) sound has been unrounded and raised to *ā* (◇◇◇).

OE. *e + r* in a few words has become *ā + r* in Kendal, through 16th c. *ǣ* 17th c. *ǣ* and 18th c. *ā*. OFr. *e + r* has developed in precisely the same manner.

Examples:

I. OE. *ǣ* and *ā + ʒ*.

ā vb. owe. Northumb. *āza* Cook 6, ME. *āgh* CM. 1168.

ān adj. own. Northumb. *āzen*, ME. *āghen*. CM. 124.

drā vb. draw. Northumb. *draza* Cook 41, ME. *draw* CM. 222.

hā in *kathā* sb. haw-thorn. OE. *hazu*, ME. *hag*. CM. 9886.

nā vb. gnaw. Northumb. *znaza*, ME. *gnāghe*. Hamp. Ps. CXVIII 40*.

sā sb. saw. OE. sazu, ME. sagh. CM. 27376.

II. OE. *a* + *h*.

sā vb. pret. saw. Northumb. saeh Cook 169, ME. sāgh CM. 886, sauz Horn 125, 167.

III. OE. *ǣ* and *ā* + *w*.

blā vb. blow. Northumb. inblāwa Lind. 57.

krā sb. crow. OE. crāwe B. T. I, 169.

kōk-krā sb. cock-crow. Cf. OE. crāwan, B.T.I, 169.

mā vb. mow. OE. māwan.

nā vb. know. OE. cnāwan.

rā sb. row. OE. rāw and rāw.

tāz tāstīks 'pieces of bark used for tying twig of a broom together. Cf. OE. zētāwe.

prā vb. throw. Northumb. *prāwa WS. prāwan.

§ 66. Scand. *á* appears as *ā* in the following words: *lā* adj. low. ON. *lágr*, ME. lagh. CM. 18166.

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

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

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

hāld sb. hold. See *hōd* § 83.

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

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

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

§ 68. OE. *e* + *r* has become *ā* in

fādər adv. further.

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

hāþ sb. hearth.

lārŋ vb. learn. Northumb. leornīga Cook 131.

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

§ 69. Words of uncertain origin:

drāp vb. drawl.

flāf. coax, flatter.

mānðar vb. maunder.

māpmānt sb. nonsense.

trāp vb. 'wander, trapes'.

Kendal *u*, has the following origins.

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

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

Examples:

OE. *u*.

buta sb. butter. OE. butere.

kum vb. come. OE. cuman.

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

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

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

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

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

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

gust sb. gust. ME. gust. Cf. Ic. *gustr* (cf. *giosa*), Swed. Dial. *gust* = 'flash from an oven' (Rietz) (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 249).

myl sb. dust (from peats).

Note. *Hul* in *pigul* 'pigsty' is probably of Scandinavian origin, no OE. forms being known although there is an OLG. (bi)-hullian. It is the same word as ME. *hule* sb. 'hut shelter' Rel. I, 224, *hul* Lev. 185, 19. Cf. ON. *hylja*, ODan. *hulle* (see Björkman p. 243).

Buf sb. bush is probably of Scand. origin or perhaps Latin origin, cf. ME. *busk* CM. 3743, Dan. *busk*; Swed. *buske*. Björkman p. 187.

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

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

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

mūnj sb. money. ME. monie, OFr. monoie.

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

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

§ 73. 4) OE. *u* before nasal + cons, has remained in Kendal in the words
bun(d) p. p. bound. OE. *gebunden*.
grund sb. ground. OE. *grund*.
pund sb. pound. OE. *pund*.
tuml vb. tumble. Cf. ME. *tomblyng* = juggling CM. Trin. MS. 13195, *tumbel* = dance
CM. 13140.

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

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

§ 74. 5) OE. *y* has become *u* in Kendal in the words *supn* sb. cowshed and *wurm* sb.
worm. Here *y* (f) became *u* (◊) in the ME. period (HES. § 662) via the intermediate
stage of (f). This *u* was widened to *u* in the 17th century.

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

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

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In the 13th century this *ō* (◊◊) was overrounded to *ō^u* (◊◊) which became *ū* (1) in
the 16th and was shortened and widened to *u* (◊) in the following century.

Examples:

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I. OE. o except before *r* + cons. < *u*.

frub sb. shrub. OE. scrobscīr AS. Chron. 1094, also scrobbesbyriz AS. Chron. 1016,
ME. scrob.

fuf sb. shovel. OE. sceof(o)l.

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

u^hbm sb. oven. OE. ofan WW. 201, ME. ovene Pr. P. 372, oven CM. 2926.

II. OE. o before *rd*, *rp*, *rs* < *u*.

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

wurd sb. word. Northumb. word Cook 213.

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

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

III. OE. *ō* < *u*.

blud sb. blood. OE. blōd.

brudər sb. brother. OE. brōðer.

gud adj. good. OE. gōd.

mudər sb. mother. OE. mōðor.

munp sb. month. OE. mōnāp.

rudər sb. rudder. OE. rōpor.

anuf adv. enough. OE. zenōz.

§ 76. 7) OE. *ū* has become *u*, in Kendal in a few words. Here the shortening dates from about the 15th or 16th century.

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Examples:

duk sb. duck. OE. dūce, ME. dooke. Pr. P. 125.

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

hulət sb. owl. For *ūlet cf. OE. ūle.

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

suk(in) vb. deceive, cheat. OE. sūcan, ME. sūken.

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

ðu pron. thou (unstressed form of *ðyu*). OE. þū.

§ 77. Words of uncertain origin:

bump garŋ sb. a coarse woollen garn.

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

slutf sb. slutch.

wum! sb. auger.

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

o.
Kendal *ɔ* has the following origins.

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

Examples:

I. OE. *o*.

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

dɔkŋ sb. dock (plant). OE. docce, ME. dockan. Cath. 103 (Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 175).

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fɔks sb. fox. OE. fox, ME. fox. CM. 7151.

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glɒp vb. stare. Cf. ME. *gloppend* 'frightened, dazzled'. CM. 1288 also *glope* 'surprise'

Townl. 174/264. Cf. MDu. *gleopen*, OFris. *glup*, Norw. *glopa* 'gape' *gluppa* 'gape stare' Aasen p. 2289 and ON. *glūpna*. Most probably native.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 81. III. OFr. *o* appears as *ɔ* in *bɔnɪ* adj. pretty, *kɔk* sb. cock, *prɔmɪs* vb. promise. In *bɔtʃ* vb. mend patch *ɔ* goes back to ME. *o* from OFr. *ou* (*bocchen* : *boucher*). In *pɔdɪʃ*

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

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

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1. to $\bar{u}a$ where $\bar{o} < \text{ME. } \bar{u}$.
2. to \bar{a} where \bar{o} has remained short.

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

Examples:

IV. OE. *o + rn < a*.

barn adj. born.

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

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

morning sb. morning. Cf. Northumb. *morzen* Cook 145, ME. morning.

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

§ 83. OE. \bar{a} in *h̄ad̄nl̄i* adv. continually from **hālden-lič* became *au* in the 16th century passing into \bar{a} in the

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17th through the intermediate stages of $J\bar{a}$ and $\bar{J}\bar{a}$. *H̄ad* vb. hold instead of **hāld* is due to analogy with this *h̄ad̄nl̄i*. A substantive *hāld* 'hold' from an OE. **hāld* actually occurs — though often supplanted by *h̄ad*.

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§ 84. OE. *ō* in *fōdār* sb. fodder, and *sōft* adj. soft was shortened to *ō* in the ME. period, remained such in the 16th century, (Ellis EE. Pron. III, 881 ff.) and has undergone no further change.

ɔ in *tɔf* adj. tough, and *trɔf* sb. trough probably goes back to a ME. form with *ɔ* (J) OE. *tōh* must have become **to"χ* (t◊)χ) in the 13th century but there was probably a derivative from it **tɔχ*. About the 15th century there must have been a **tūχ* from **tōχ* which gave rise to 16th century *tauχ* and *tau* quoted by Smith (Ellis EE. Pron. III, 90(5)). Kendal *tɔf* is to be traced back to 16th century, **tɔf* from ME. *tɔχ*.

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

§ 86. Words of uncertain origin.

skrɔg sb. bushy spot, scrub. Björkman p. 132, Wall p. 118.

i.

§ 87. Kendal *i* only occurs in the words *ibm̄jn*, *klin*, *f̄ip* and a few others, which latter sometimes appear with *i* (I) (see § 14) Northumb. *æ* and *ē* (◊◊ and ◊◊) both became *ē* in the ME. period and this *ē* was subsequently narrowed and then raised to *ī* about the 15th century, shortening probably taking place in the 16th century. *f̄ip* sb. sheep comes from Anglian *sċēp* rather from Northumb. *sċīp* (Bülbring § 154) which would become **f̄aip* in Kendal.

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Examples:

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

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

Kendal *ī* has the following origins.

§ 88. OE. *e* in open syllables in two words *wīl* adv. well and *ætwin* adv. prep, 'between' has become *ī* instead of *ī̄*. This *e* was lengthened to *ē* (◊◊) in the ME. period (cf. Morsbach § 64 under 'fakultative Dehnung') and was probably so in the Dialect of the Cursor Mundi (see Hupe p. 136*). It was narrowed and raised to *ī* between the 14th and 16th centuries and was certainly *ī* by the 16th (cf. *bītwīn* Ellis III, 881). In *bīzṃ* sb. besom we probably have a ME. open syllable (see Luick § 539) *bēseme* which was treated in the same way as in the two cases above (cf. *bisam* Miège, Ellis IV, 1003).

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

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§ 90. Northumb. *ēz* (from older **ēoz* and **ēaz*) appears as *ī* in Kendal. This *ēz* became *ē* (◊◊) in the ME. period (but cf. Hupe p. 142* who believes that *ei* in CM. was wide) and was subsequently raised to *ī*, the sound it now possesses.

Stī sb. ladder has for its nearest cognate OE. *stīz*, which would in all probability give Kendal **stai* Wright (Windh. § 94, 158) derives this word, and also *skrīk* (cf. OSwed. *skrīka*) and *tīl* sb. 'tile' from original *ī*. It is, however, more likely that *stī* and *tīl* go back to ME. **stē*, **tēl* in which *ē* would naturally become *ī* in the 16th century (see also Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 568 on *sneak*).

Examples:

drī adj. 'tedious long'. Northumb. *drēze*, ME. *drēze*. Alex. 2091.

flī sb. fly. Northumb. *flēze* (Dur. Bk.), ME. *flei*. CM. 5989.

ī sb. eye. Northumb. *ego* Lind. 23, ME. *ei* CM. 4078.

ī vb. lie 'mentiri'. Northumb. **lēza*, ME. *lei*. CM. 689.

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

Examples:

flīt sb. flight. Northumb. **flēht*, cf. ME. flight CM. 9215.

frīth vb. frighten. Cf. Northumb. *fyrhto* Lind. 31.

līt sb. light. Northumb. *lēht* Lind. 60, cf. ME. light CM. 293.

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

nīt sb. night. Northumb. **neht*, cf. ME. night CM. 390.

rīt adj. right. Northumb. *reht* Lind. 74, cf. ME. right CM. 1018.

hwīl-rīt sb. wheelright. OE. **hwēlwyrhta*, ME. *whehwryght*. Cath. 415.

sīt sb. sight. Northumb. **zeseht*, ME. sight. CM. 184.

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

§ 92. Northumb. *â* (◊◊) and *ē* (◊◊) (see Lind. Dur. Rit. p. 32) were both levelled under *ē*, in the ME. period in the forerunners of the Kendal dialect, seeing that it makes

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no distinction between ME. \bar{e} and \bar{e} (see Luick § 200) treating them indifferently as i , \bar{i} , $\bar{i}e$, and \bar{e} . This \bar{e} ($\diamond\diamond$) was raised to \bar{i} ($f\diamond$) in the 16th century and has remained so ever since in these cases. The shortenings to i , e. g. *klin* adj. 'clean', *ibm̄in* sb. 'evening', date from the 16th century, the widening of i to \bar{i} taking place in the 17th century (cf. Ellis, EE. Pron. IV, 1001 ff.). Where we now have e as in *bleḡar* sb. bladder, *neḡar* sb. neighbour, the shortening probably took place in the 13th century (Morsb. § 60).

Note. OE. \bar{e} in *brīd* vb. breed, *kīp* vb. keep has become \bar{i} in Kendal. *Fītijz* sb. pl. footprints is probably formed from *fīt*.

Examples:

I. Northumb. $\bar{æ}$ (= Gmc. *ai-i*).

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

rīḡ sb. wreath. Northumb. **wræḡ*, ME. *wreath*. Lev. 21, 323.

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II. Northumb. \bar{e} (WGm. \bar{a}).

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

mīdā sb. meadow. Northumb. **mēdu*, ME. *medu*. CM. 4562.

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

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

§ 93. Scand. *ei* in *rīdān* adj. 'peevish, cross' (cf. ON. *reiðr* = angry) became \bar{e} in the ME. period and was subsequently narrowed and raised to \bar{i} . Its usual development is to \bar{e} . In *dī* vb. die, ME. *dēzen* we may have Scand. *øy* ME. *eʒ*, or perhaps native **ēa*. Cf. **dēazan*, Northumb. **dēza* for Gmc. **daujan* (see Luick § 166) which would certainly become ME. **dēzen*, 16th century **dī*.

a.

Kendal a has the following origins.

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

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

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

ō

Kendal *ō* has the following origins.

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

Examples:

OE. *ā* + *l* + consonant.

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

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

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

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smō adj. small. Cf. OE. *smæl* = narrow, ME. *pi. smalu.* The change of sense here is due to Scand. influence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Examples:

fō sb. foe.

fōm sb. foam.

gōst sb. ghost.

hōlī adj. holy.

lōf sb. loaf.

lōm sb. loam.

strōk vb. stroke.

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

Examples are:

flō vb. flow.

grō vb. grow.

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

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

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§ 100. Words of uncertain origin:

bōl vb. roar (of cattle).

**fōtər* vb. thrash (barley etc.) now quite obsolete.

krōk vb. die (of animals).

ju.

Kendal *ju* has the following origins.

§ 101. OE. *ēo* + *w* was monophthongized to *eu* in the ME. period. This *eu* passed into *ȳ* ($\text{f}\diamond$) in the 16th century, undergoing diphthongisation in the latter part of the 18th century (see Ellis EE. Pron. I, p. 164, 166, 171, III, p. 796, HES. § 693).

Examples:

briȳ vb. brew. OE. *brēowan*.

kliȳ sb. clew. OE. *clīwen* and *clēowe*.

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

siȳ vb. sew. OE. *sēowan*.

triȳ adj. true. OE. *zetrēowe*.

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

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Sweet (HES. § 693) gives ◊◊ as the northern form of *ō* in the ME. period adding that OFr. *fō* was levelled under it. In some cases this *iu* itself has passed into *īā* (§ 138) both forms being preserved, e. g. *kriuk* *kīāk* sb. crook, *liuk* *līāk* vb. look.

Examples:

*bju*k sb. book. OE. *bōc*.

diu vb. do. OE. *dōn*.

*kriu*k sb. cook. OE. *cōc*.

*kriu*k sb. crook. OE. **crōc*, cf. Du. *croec*, *eroc* = curl, ON. *krókr* hook.

*liu*k vb. look. OE. *lōcian*.

*tiu*p sb. tooth. OE. *tōþ*.

aniu adj. enough. OE. *zenōȝ*, ME. *inoghe*.

Note. In *riut* sb. root *iu* most probably Scand. *ō*, cf. ON. *rōt*.

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

Note, *iu* in *friu*t represents OFr. *ūi*.

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

eu.

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

yu.

Kendal *yu* has the following origins.

§ 106. OE. *ō* has become *yu* in Kendal except before the stops *t*, *d*, *k*, nasals *m*, *n* and in final positions, where it has become *iu*.

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In some words we get *yu* for *iu* by analogy as in *myun* sb. moon, *blyum* sb. bloom, for **miun*, **blium* and vice versa *iu* for *yu* as in *tiup* for **tjup*.

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

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In such words as *bȳus*, *gȳus*, *ryuf*, diphthongisation to *au* in all probability never took place, OE. *ō* simply become ME. *ō^u* (◊)), which passed by the 16th century into *ū* (◊◊) and was subsequently diphthongized and widened to *yu* (◊◊ Same symbol x2).

Examples:

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

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

fȳut sb. foot. OE. *fōt*.

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

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

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

smȳuð adj. smooth. OE. *unsmōþe* WW. 350, 29. Of. *smēðe* = **smōði* —. ME. *smōthe* Pr. P. 46.

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

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

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

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

III. ON. *ō*.

blȳum sb. bloom. ME. *blōm* CM. 9328.

§ 108. OE. *ōȝ* medially has become *yu* in Kendal, whereas finally it has become *uf* (see § 74). The words *bȳu* sb. bough, *plȳu* sb. plough, are formed from the oblique cases *bōȝe*, *plōȝe*. This *ō + ȝ* became *ūχ* (◊c) in the ME. period, the consonant *χ* being lost in the 16th century (cf. Luick § 114). 16th century *ū* here was treated in the same manner as *ū* from OE. *ō*.

Examples:

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

plȳu sb. plough. OE. *plōȝe*.

suun sb. woon. OE. **swōȝne*, cf. *swōȝen*, ME. *suun*. CM. 11722.

§ 109. OE. *u + ȝ* in *suu* sb. sow appears as *ȳu* in Kendal. This *u + ȝ* became *ūwe* in the ME. period giving rise to *a* in the 16th century.

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

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

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Examples

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

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

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

Note. In *ȝet stȳup* sb. gatepost Scand. *o + l* has become *ȳu*. Cf. ON. *stolpi*, ME. *stulpe* 'post'.

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

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

Examples:

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

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

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drȳuzj adj. drowsy. OE. **drūsiz* cf. *drūsan*, *drūsian* B. T. I, 215, also *dreosan*. No ME. forms of this word are known (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. 181).

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

klȳut vb. patch. OE. *zeclūtian*, ME. *cloutyn*. Pr. P. 84.

mȳus sb. mouse. OE. *mūs*, ME. *mūs*. Horn. I, 53.

sȳuk vb. suck. OE. *sūcan*, ME. *suken*. Pr. P.

þȳum sb. thumb. OE. *þūma*, ME. *thumb*. CM. 21244.

ðȳu pron. thou (stressed form). OE. *þū*, ME. *þu*. CM. 8971.

əbȳun adv. above. OE. *abūfan*, ME. *abouven*. CM. 12207.

Note. In *sprȳut* vb. sprout *yu* represents the 16^{th} century \bar{u} of Polite English. The word is of Frisian origin, cf. OFris. *sprūta*. Scand. \bar{u} has become *yu* in *kȳuər* vb. cower, cf. ON. *kūga*, Dan. *kuue* (see Björkman p. 216). OFr. *ou* has become *yu* in *dȳut* sb. and vb. doubt.

au.

Kendal *au* has the following origins.

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

Examples are:

haund sb. hound.

kauj sb. hornless cow. OE. **cūiz*.

klaud sb. cloud.

laus sb. louse.

mauþ sb. mouth.

§ 113. In *dau* vb. prosper, OE. medial *uz* has become *au*. Its usual development is to *uu*, e. g. *sūu* OE. *sūzu*, ME. *sūwe*. **Būul* sb. 'handle to a pail', and **fūul* sb. fowl (OE. **buzol*, *fuzol*) are unknown in Kendal — the place of the latter being taken by *bærd* or *hæn*. *Gaun* sb. gown, from Celtic *u* (cf. Welsh *gwn*, Irish *gunn*, Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 241) is no doubt a borrowing from Polite English.

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

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

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

Examples:

- aut* sb. anything. Northumb. *ōht* Cook 153.
baut vb. pret. bought. Northumb. *bôte* Cook 26.
braut vb. pret. brought. Northumb. *brōhte* Cook 24.
dauṭər sb. daughter. Northumb. *dóhter* Cook 41.
naut sb. nothing. Northumb. *nóht* Cook 147.
raut vb. pret. wrought. Cf. Northumb. *worhte* Cook 218.
ḡaut vb. pret. thought. Northumb. *ḏōhte* Cook 192.

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

Examples:

- baulstə* sb. bolster. Northumb. *bolstar* Lind. 11.
baut sb. bolt. Northumb. **bolt*, WS. *bolt*.

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- gauld* sb. gold. Northumb. *gold* Cook 107.
maud sb. mould, earth. Northumb. **molde*, WS. *molde*.
staun pp. *stōlen*. OE. *gestōlen*.
ḡrefauld sb. threshold. OE. *ḡerscold* (where *old = *wold*) B. T. IV, 1056, ME. *thresche walde* Cath. 385.

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

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

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

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

Examples:

daulj adj. melancholy sad, gloomy. ON. *daufigr*, Norw. *dauvleg*. Aasen 201.

gauk sb. simpleton. ON. *gaukr*, Norw. *gauk*. Aasen 211. Cf. OE. *zēac*.

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

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

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

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§ 120. Words of uncertain origin:

daup sb. hooded crow.

skrau sb. noise, uproar.

haustrau adv. topsy-turvy.

skraudlj adv. huddled up topsy-turvy.

stauənlj adj. small cramped (of places).

tfaup sb. rose haw.

ai.

Kendal *ai* has the following origins.

§ 121. OE., Scand., and OFr. *ī* have in all cases become *ai* in Kendal. In the northern dialects diphthongisation must have taken place already early in the 16th century and *ai* become *ai* early in the 17th, for Gill in 1620 remarks that "(*ai*) *proi* (*ai*) Borealiū est: vt

in (*faīar*) pro (*faīar*) ignis" (Ellis IV 1249) which shows that the change from *ai* to *ai* is older in the north than elsewhere.

Examples:

I. OE. *ī*.

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

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

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

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

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

saik sb. small ditch. Northumb. **sīc*, WS. *sīc*.

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

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

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

II. Scand. *ī*.

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

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

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

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

§ 122. III. OE. *ī* + *ȝ* (Northumb. *io*) has become *ai* in Kendal, although some believe that the ME. *ī* obtained from older *i* + *ȝ* remained as such through the 16th century and consequently would be *ī* to-day. Unfortunately the only word in Kendal which has *ī* and

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can be traced to an OE. $i + ʒ$ form most probably comes from ME. *ei*, e.g. *stī* sb. ladder, ME. *stei* which is for older **stēoze*, Northumb. **stēz* (§ 90).

Where now we have *ai*, there must have been \bar{i} in the ME. period.

Examples:

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

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

tailð sb. tithe. Northumb. **tiozoð*, ME. *tīthe*. CM. Trin. 3818.

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

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

V. Examples:

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

haid sb. skin, hide. OE. *hȳd*.

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

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

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

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

rai sb. rye. Cf. *rīe* Pr. P. 433.

VII. Scand. \bar{y} .

skai sb. sky. ON. *ský*.

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

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

§ 126. Words of uncertain origin:

ḥaiḃl sb. porridge stick (see Wall p. 124).

oi.

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

ei.

Kendal *ei* has the following origins:

§ 128. Northumb. final *ǣz* appears as *ei* in *kei* sb. key. Cf. *caezum* Dur. Rit. 595: Here *ǣz* became *ei* (◊ r) in the ME. period and was subsequently raised to ◊◊r, its present sound.

[60]

§ 129. Northumb. **ēz* in **tēza* has become *ei* in the word *neḱ-tēi* sb. necktie. The ME. form was probably **tei* which remained through the 16th century giving Modern Kendal *tei*.

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

īð.

Kendal *īð* has the following origins:

§ 131. Northern ME. **ǣ*, from OE. *a* and *ā* and also from Scand. and OFr. *ā*, has become *īð* in the Kendal dialect.

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

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

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Examples:

OE. *a*.

bīak vb. bake. WS. *bacan*, Northumb. **baça*.

gīavlak sb. crowbar. OE. *gafeluc* B. T. II, 358, ME. *gavelok* Alis 1620. Cf. MHG. *gabilôt*.

gīat in *ūt a gīat* adv. out of the way. Cf. OE. *pi. zatu* ME. *gate*. The sg. *zēat* has given Kendal *jet*.

hīar sb. hare. OE. *hare*, ME. *hare*. Pr. P. 227.

kīar vb. care. Northumb. **ceariža*, WS. *cearian*, ME. *car*. CM. 3212.

līat adj late. Northumb. *læt* Lind. 59, ME. *late* CM. 1784, *lait* CM. 1800.

mīad vb. pret. made. OE. *macode*, ME. *made*. CM. 1602.

nīam sb. name. Northumb. *noma* Lind. 67, ME. *nām* CM. 266.

sīak sb. sake. OE. *sacu*, ME. *sake*. CM. 2471. *saac* CM. 3120.

snīar sb. snare. Northumb. **snara* WS. *snear*, ME. *snare*. Pr. P. 461. *snare* CM. 29532.

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sn̄ak sb. sneak. Cf. ME. *snakeren* in A. R. 380 and 9229 quoted from Stratmann-Bradley, p. 589; also OE. *snaca*. Skeat (Etym. Dict. p. 568) derives sneak from ME. *snīken*, OE. *snīcan* adding that. 'The Modern English word has kept the original sound of OE. *ī*.' But see § 90.

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

§ 132. In the following words *īə* represents Scand. *ǎ*, ME. *ā*.

bīəp pro: both. ME. *bathe* CM. 666, ON. *bāðir*.

gīəp vb. gape. ME. *gápin* Pr. P. 186. Cf. ON. *gapa*, OE. *zeapian*, *zeap* are cognate.

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līəp sb. barn. ME. *lathes* CM. Gött. 4681, *lathe* Cath. 209, Norw. *lade* Aasen 417, Swed. *lada*.

rīək vb. wander about. ME. *rake* Townl. 198/119. Cf. Norw. *rakla* = wander, Swed. dial. *rakkel* vagabond, Norw. *reka* (*rak*, *reket*) drive, ON. *reka*.

skrīəp vb. scrape. ME. *schrápin*, *scrapin* Pr. P. 450 cf. ON. *skrapa*, Dan. *skrabe*. OE. *sċearpian* in Cockayne A. S. Leechdoms II, 76 l. 13, is cognate. Cf. also OE. *sċearp*.

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

blīəm vb. blame. ME. *blāmen*, OFr. *blasmer*.

dīəmskūl sb. lady's-school (rare). ME. *dame*, OFr. *dame*.

fīəs sb., vb. face. OFr. *face*.

grīəs sb. grease. ME. *grece*, OFr. *gras*.

īəbl adj. able. OFr. *habile*. This is probably a new formation for **jabl* which still exists in other dialects. Cf. *jakə* and *jak* from **iəkə*, **īək*.

stīətsmən sb. owner of a small farm with the land attached thereto. OFr. *estat*.

tīəbl sb. table. OFr. *table*.

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

bīən sb. bone. OE. *bān*.

brīad adj. broad. OE. brād, ME. brād. CM. 347.

drīaþ vb. pret. drove. OE. drāf, ME draf. CM. 20953.

grīan vb. groan, bellow. OE. grānian, ME. grān. CM. 17836. Cf. OHG. *grīnan* = mutire'.

hīat adj. hot. OE. hāt, ME. hat. CM. 901.

līað adj. loathe. Northumb. lāð (sb.) Lind. 60, ME. lath CM. 209.

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mīast adj. most. Northumb. māst Lind. G4, ME. māst CM. 1385.

sīa adv. so. Northumb. swā Lind. 81.

sīap sb. soap. OE. sāpe B. T. III, 81G, ME. sape Cath. 318.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 135. Northumb. *ē* (◊◊) from WGmc. **ā*, and *æ* (◊◊) (from Gmc. **ai-i*) became *ē* (◊◊) in ME. (cf. HES. § 672) and probably was widened to *ē* about the 16th century previous to its diphthongisation to *ēa* in the 17th.

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

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

Examples:

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I. Northumb. *ē* (WGmc. *ā*).

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

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

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

sprīed vb. spread. Northumb. *sprēda, ME. sprēd. CM. 599.

ðēr adv. there. Northumb. ðēr Lind. 85.

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II. Northumb. *ǣ* (Gmc. *ai-i*).

brīa sb. briar. OE. brēr, ME. brēres. CM. 2014.

hīal vb. heal. Northumb. hēla Cook 108, ME. hēle CM. 8109.

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

rīas sb. race. Northumb. rās Lind. 73, ME. rēs CM. 4325, rees CM. (Trim) 7160.

tīaz vb. 1. tease pester, 2. separate. Cf. OE. tāsān, ME. tēse. Cath. 380.

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

§ 136. OE., Scand. and OFr. *e* have become *īa* in open syllables, where lengthening took place in ME. For *wīl* adv. well, and *ætwin* prep. between, both from OE. *ej* see § 88. Here *e* was lengthened to *ē* in the 13th century (Kaluza § 213b) and was diphthongized to *ēa* about the 17th century.

Examples:

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

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

mīal sb. meal. OE. melu, ME. mēle. CM. 4680.

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

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

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

wīar vb. wear. OE. (WS.) werian, ME. wēr. CM. 9072.

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

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II. Scand. *e*.

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

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

III. OFr. *e*.

bjǽst sb. beast. OFr. *beste*.

bjǽs sb. pl. cattle.

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

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

Examples:

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

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

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

frjǽz vb. pret. froze. OE. *frēas*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Examples:

I. OE. *ō*.

brīam sb. broom. OE. *brōm*.

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

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

fī/hīak sb. fishhook. OE. **fisc-hōc*.

fōnīan sb. forenoon. OE. **fornōn*.

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

sīat sb. soot. OE. *sōt*.

II. Scand. *ó*.

tīak vb. pret. took. ON. *tók*.

§ 139. Words of uncertain origin:

pīak vb. roost.

pīat sb. peat.

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

swīal vb. burn, waste away of a candle. Cf. OE. *swālan*.

tīap sb. ram.

tīav vb. walk in a laborious fashion.

ūā.

Kendal *ūā* has the following origins.

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

When *ūā* commences a syllable it is usually monophthongized to *wā* or *wō*, e. g. *tīzwāst* cheese -curds, *hōgwōl* sheep-hole.

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Examples:

I. OE. *o*.

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

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

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

hūap sb. hope. OE. *hopu*, ME. *hope*.

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

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

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

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

II. Scand. *o*.

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

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

kūart sb. court. OFr. *cort*, *curt*,

kūat sb. overcoat. OFr. *cote*,

pūar adj. poor. OFr. *povre*.

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

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

Examples:

I. OE. *ō*.

mūar sb. moor. OE. *mōr*.

II. Scand. *ó*.

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

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

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

§ 142. In the words *būat* sb. boat, *lūan* sb. lane, *rūad* sb. road we have *ūa* from OE. *ā* and *ǣ*. In the case of *būat* and *rūad*, borrowing from a southern or Midland dialect must have taken place. *Lūan* is for ME. **lōne* by analogy with such words as *bōn*, *stōn* from OE. *bān*, *stān*. The OE. word in this case is *lāne*.

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

Chapter III.

Table of vowel-changes.

Kendal — OE. etc.

§ 144. Kendal *i*.

Kendal *i* = OE. *ǣ* (WGmc. *ā*) § 37.

= OE. *e* § 33.

= OE. *e* + nasal + cons. § 34.

= OE. *i* § 29.

= OE. *i* + nasal + cons. § 32.

= OE. *ī* § 38.

= OE. *y* § 36.

= Scand. *i* § 30.

= Scand. *i* + nasal + cons. § 32 Note.

= OFr. *i* § 31.

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§ 145. Kendal *e*.

Kendal *e* = OE. *a*, *æ* § 42.

= OE. *a* + nasal + cons - § 44.

= OE. *ā* § 47.

= OE. *e* § 40.

= OE. *e* + nasal + cons. § 43.

= OE. (Northumb.) *e* and *æ* (Gmc *æ* and *ai-i*) § 45.

= OE. *ēo* § 46.

= Scand. *a* § 42 Note.

= Scand. *e* § 41.

= Scand. *e* + nasal + cons. § 42 Note.

= Scand. *ei* § 50.

§ 146. Kendal *ē*.

Kendal *ē* = OE. *æ* + *ɜ*

= OE. *æ* + *ɜ* § 51.

= OE. *ā* + *ɜ*

= OE. *a* in loanwords § 52.

= Scand. *ei*, *øy* § 53.

§ 147. Kendal *ə*.

= OE *e*, *i*, *y* + *r* § 55.

= OE. *e*, *i* metathesized § 54.

= Scand. *i* metathesized § 54.

= Scand. *y* + *r* § 55.

= Scand. *ei* § 56.

= OFr. *o*, *ou* § 56.

§ 148. Kendal *ɐ*.

= OE. *e* after *r* § 57.

= OE. *i, ie* after *r* § 57.

= Scand. *y* after *r* § 57.

= OFr. *e* after *r* § 57.

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§ 149. Kendal *a*.

Kendal *a* = OE. *a* § 60.

= OE. *a* + nasal + cons. § 63.

= OE. *ā* § 60 Note.

= OE. *ǣ* § 60 Note.

= OE. (Northumb.) *o* + *y* § 60 Note.

= Scand. *a* § 62.

= Scand. *a* + nasal + cons. § 63 Note.

= OFr. *a* § 62.

= OFr. *a* + nasal + cons. § 63 Note.

= Celtic *a* § 62 Note.

§ 150. Kendal *ā*.

Kendal *ā* = OE. *a* + *ǰ, h, w*

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= OE. *ā* + *ǰ, h, w*

= OE. *ā* § 65.

= OE. *ā* + *l* + *d* § 67.

= OE. *e* + *r* § 68.

= Scand. *á* § 66.

§ 151. Kendal *u*.

Kendal *u* = OE. *o* § 75 I and II.

= OE. *ō* § 75 III.

= OE. *u* § 70.

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- = OE. *u* + nasal + cons. § 73.
- = OE. *ū* § 76.
- = OE. *y* § 74.
- = Scand. *u* § 71.
- = Scand. *u* + nasal + cons. § 73 Note.
- = OFr. *o*, *ou*, *u* § 72.
- = Celtic *u* § 72 Note.

§ 152. Kendal *o* see § 78.

§ 153. Kendal *ɔ*.

Kendal *ɔ* = OE. *ā* + *l* + *d* § 83.

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Kendal *ɔ*.

Kendal *ɔ* = OE. *o* in closed syllables except before *l* + cons, and *r* + cons. § 79.

- = OE. *o* + *r* + cons. § 82.
- = OE. *ō* § 84.
- = Scand. *o* § 80.
- = Scand. *o* + *r* + cons. § 82 Note.
- = OFr. *o* § 81.
- = Celtic *o* § 85.

§ 154. Kendal *i* = OE. (Nortbuinb.) *ē* § 87.

§ 155. Kendal *ī*

Kendal *ī* = OE. *e* in open syllables § 88.

- = OE. *ē* § 92 Note.
- = OE. (Northumb.) *ǣ* and *ē* § 92, I, II.
- = OE. (Northumb.) *ǣ* § 89.
- = OE. *ēo* § 89.

= OE. (Northumb.) *eʒ* § 90.

= OE. (Northumb.) *eht* § 91.

= Scand. *ei* § 93.

§ 156. Kendal *ō*.

Kendal *ō* = OE. *ā* + *l* + consonant § 96.

= OE. *ǎ* + *ʒ* (*dōn* > *dān*) § 98 Note.

= OE. *ō* in loanwords § 97.

= OE. medial *ōw* § 98.

= OE. *eaw* § 98 Note.

= Scand. *ou*, ME. *ou* § 99.

§ 157. Kendal *iu*.

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

= OE. *ēo* + *w* § 101.

= Scand *u* § 104.

= Scand. *ō* § 102 Note.

= OFr. *u* § 103.

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§ 158. Kendal *eu* = OE. *ēow* § 105.

§ 159. Kendal *yu*.

Kendal *yu* = OE. *ō* except before *t*, *d*, *k* etc. § 100.

= OE. medial *ōʒ* § 108.

= OE. medial *uʒ* § 109.

= OE. *u* + *l* + consonant § 110.

= OE. *ū* § 111.

= Scand. *ū* § 111 Note.

= Scand. *o* + *l* + consonant § 110 Note.

= OFr. *ou* § 111 Note.

§ 160. Kendal *au*.

Kendal *au* = OE. *o* + *ʒ* § 117.
= OE. *ō* + *ht* § 114.
= OE. *o* + *l* + consonant § 115.
= OE. final *ōw* § 116.
= OE. medial *uʒ* § 113.
= OE. *ū* § 112.
= Scand. *og* § 117.
= Scand. *qu* § 117.

= OFr. *o* + *l* + cons. § 115 Note.

§ 161. Kendal *ai*.

Kendal *ai* = OE. *ī* + *l*, *d* § 123.
= OE. *ī* § 121.
= OE. *ī* + *ʒ* § 122.
= OE. *ȳ* (ME. *ȳ*, *ī*) § 124.
= OE. *ȳ* § 124.
= Scand. *ī* § 121.
= Scand. *ý* § 124.
= OFr. *ie*, *i* § 125.
= OFr. *ī* § 121.

§ 162. Kendal *oi* = ANorm. *oi* § 127.

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§ 163. Kendal *ei*.

Kendal *ei* = OE. Northumb. final *ǣʒ* § 128.
= OE. Northumb. *ēʒ* § 129.
= Scand. *e* § 130.

§ 164. Kendal $\bar{y}\bar{a}$.

Kendal $\bar{y}\bar{a}$ = OE. *a* in open syllables § 131.

= OE. *ea* + *r* + cons. (Brechung of **a*)

§ 131 Note.

= OE. \bar{a} § 134.

= OE. (Northumb.) \bar{e} , $\bar{æ}$ § 135.

= OE. *e* § 136.

= OE. \bar{e} § 135 Note.

= OE. \bar{e} in nom. of *aw*-stems § 135 Note.

= OE. $\bar{e}a$ § 137.

= OE. $\bar{e}o$ § 135 Note.

= OE. \bar{o} § 138.

= Scand. *a* in open syllables § 132.

= Scand. *e* in open syllables § 136, II.

= Scand. \bar{o} § 138, II.

= OFr. *a* § 133.

= OFr. *e* § 136, IE.

§ 165. Kendal $\bar{y}\bar{a}$.

Kendal $\bar{y}\bar{a}$ = OE. *a* and \bar{a} in loanwords § 142.

= OE. *o* § 140, I.

= OE. \bar{o} + *r* § 141.

= OE. *u* § 143.

= Scand. *o* § 140, II.

= Scand. *o* + *r* § 141.

= OFr. ϱ and φ § 140, HI.

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Chapter IV.

Table of vowel-changes.

§ 166. OE. *a* and *æ*.

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

OE. *a*, *æ* = *e* §§ 42, 44.

OE *æ* = *i* § 33 Note.

OE. *a* = \bar{e} in open syllables in loanwords § 52.

= $\bar{i}\bar{a}$ in open syllables § 131.

+ \bar{z} , *h*, *w* = \bar{a} § 65, I and II.

+ *r* + cons. = *a* § 65.

OE. \bar{a} + \bar{z} = \bar{e} § 51.

§ 167. OE. *e*.

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

OE. *e* = *i* § 34.

= $\bar{i}\bar{a}$ in open syllables § 136.

= \bar{i} in open syllables § 88.

+ \bar{z} + \bar{e} § 51, III.

OE. (Northumb.) *e* + *ht* = \bar{i} § 91.

OE. *e* after *r* = *e* § 57.

after *r* by metathesis = \bar{a} § 54.

after *r* = \bar{a} § 55.

§ 168. OE. *i*.

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

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OE. *i* + *ld* = *ai* § 123.

after *r* = *e* § 58.

§ 169. OE. *o*.

OE. *o* = *ɔ* in closed syllables except before *ld*, *lt*, *ln*, *rd*, *rt* § 79.

OE. *o* in open syllables = $\bar{u}\bar{a}$ § 140.

before *l + d*, *t*, *n* = *au* § 114.

before *r + d*, *n* = *ɔ* § 82, IV.

in open syllables = *u*, § 75, I, II.

+ *z* = *au* § 117.

§ 170. OE. *u*.

OE. *u* = *u* in open and closed syllables, and before nasal combinations §§ 71, 73.

= *a* when unstressed § 95.

+ *z* = *uu* § 109.

+ *l* + consonant = *uu* § 110.

+ *r* + *h* = $\bar{u}\bar{a}$ § 143.

§ 171. OE. *y*.

OE. *y* = *i* in open and closed syllables and before nasal combinations § 36.

OE. *y* = ME. \bar{y} , \bar{i} with lengthening of *y* before \bar{z} , Kendal *ai* § 124.

= *u* § 74.

+ *r* = \bar{a} § 55.

§ 172. OE. \bar{a} .

OE. \bar{a} = \bar{a} in monosyllables § 65.

= \bar{o} in loanwords § 97.

= \bar{a} by shortening § 60 Note.

= $\bar{i}\bar{a}$ § 134.

+ *z*, *h*, *w* = \bar{a} § 65.

OE. (Northumb.) \bar{a} + *l* + *d* = *ɔ* § 83.

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OE. \bar{a} + *l* + *d* = \bar{a} § 67.

+ *l* + cons. = *ō* § 96.

§ 173. OE. (WS.) *ǣ* (Northurab. *ē*: WGmc. *ā*).

OE. *ǣ* = *e* by shortening § 45, I.

= *īa* in open syllables and before *r* § 135, I.

= *ī* § 92, II.

+ *z* = *ē* § 51, II.

§ 174. OE. (WS.) *ǣ* (Northumb. *ǣ* Gmc. *ai-i*).

OE. *ǣ* = *ī* by shortening § 87.

= *e* by shortening § 45.

= *īa* in open syllables and before *r* § 135, II.

= *ī* § 92, I.

OE. final *ǣ* + *z* = *ei* § 128.

§ 175. OE. *ē*.

OE. *ē* = *ī* § 89.

= *ī* in open syllables § 92 Note.

= *īa* before *r* § 135 Note.

= *i* in open syllables § 135 Note.

OE. (Northumb.) *ǣ* = *ī* § 89.

OE. *ē* + *z* (> **ēo* + *z*, *ēa* + *z*) = *ī* § 90.

+ *z* finally = *ei* § 129.

§ 176. OE. *ī*.

OE. *ī* = *ai* § 121.

= *i* by shortening § 38.

+ *z* = *ai* § 122.

§ 177. OE. *ō*.

OE. *ō* = *iu* and *īa* §§ 102, 138.

+ *u* § 106.

- = \bar{o} in loanwords § 97.
- = u by shortening § 75, III.
- = ɔ by shortening § 84.
- + ɜ = u medially § 107.

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OE. \bar{o} + ɜ = uf finally § 75.

+ h = ɔ § 84.

+ ht = $au-t$ § 104.

+ r = $\bar{u}\bar{\partial}$ § 141.

+ w = \bar{o} medially § 98.

+ w = au finally § 116.

§ 178. OE. \bar{u} .

OE. \bar{u} = u § 111.

= au § 112.

= u § 76.

§ 179. \bar{y} .

OE. \bar{y} = ai § 124.

= i § 36 Note.

§ 180. OE. $\bar{e}a$ (Gmc. au).

OE. $\bar{e}a$ = $\bar{i}\bar{\partial}$ § 137.

= $\bar{\partial}$ § 56.

+ w = \bar{o} § 97 Note.

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

§ 181. OE. $\bar{e}o$.

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

= \bar{i} § 89.

= φ § 46.

= iu § 101.

+ w

= φu § 105.

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

II. Scandinavian — Kendal.

§ 182. Scand. a .

Scand. $a = a$ §§ 60, 63 Note.

= φ § 42 Note.

= $\bar{i}\bar{a}$ in open syllables § 132.

+ $f = \bar{a}$ § 67 Note.

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§ 183. Scand. e .

Scand. $e = \varphi$ §§ 41, 43 Note.

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

= ei finally § 130.

§ 184. Scand. i .

Scand. $i = j$ §§ 30, 32 Note.

= \bar{o} when metathesized § 54.

§ 185. Scand. o .

Scand. $o = \bar{o}$ § 80.

= $\bar{u}\bar{a}$ § 140, III.

+ $g = au$ § 117.

+ $r + \text{cons.} = \bar{o}r$ § 82 Note.

§ 186. Scand. u .

Scand. $u = \bar{u}$ §§ 71, 73 Note.

= *iu* § 104.

+ *l* + cons. = *yu* § 110 Note.

§ 187. Scand. *r*, *y*.

Scand. *r* + *y* = *v* § 87.

Scand. *y* + *r* = *ar* § 55.

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

§ 189. Scand. *æ* and *ø* seem to be unrepresented in Kendal.

§ 190. Scand. *á* = *ā* § 64.

§ 191. Scand. *é*

§ 192. Scand. *í* = *ai* § 122.

§ 193. Scand. *ó* = *uə* § 141.

§ 194. Scand. *ú* = *yu* § 121 Note.

§ 195. Scand. *ý* = *ai* § 124.

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§ 196. Scand. *ei*.

Scand. *ei* = *ē* § 53.

= *ī* § 93.

= *e* § 50.

= *a* § 59.

§ 197. Scand. *ou*.

Scand. *ou* = *au* § 118.

= \bar{o} § 99.

III. OFrench and Anglo-Norman — Kendal.

§ 198. OFr. *a*.

OFr. *a* = *a* §§ 61, 63 Note.

= $\bar{i}\bar{a}$ in open syllables § 133.

= \bar{a} in unstressed syllables.

§ 199. OFr. *e*.

OFr. *e* = $\bar{i}\bar{e}$ in open syllables § 136, III.

= *v* after *r* § 57.

§ 200. OFr. *i*.

OFr. *i* = *i* § 37.

= *ai* § 125.

§ 201. OFr. *o* and *o*.

OFr. *o* and *o* = $\bar{u}\bar{o}$ § 140, III.

= *y* § 72.

= \bar{a} § 56.

OFr. *o* + *l* + cons. = *au* § 115 Note.

OFr. *o* + *r* = \bar{o} § 81.

§ 202. ANorm. *u*, OFr. *ou*.

ANorm. *u*, OFr. *ou* = *au* § 119.

= *yu* § 111 Note.

= *y* § 72.

= \bar{a} § 56.

§ 203. OFr. \bar{o} = *iu*.

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§ 204. OFr. *u* = *iu* § 103.

§ 205. OFr. *ai* = \bar{e} § 52.

§ 206. ANorm. *oi* = *oi* § 127.

§ 207. OFr. *üi* = *iu* § 103 Note.

§ 208. Celtic *a* = *a* § 62 Note.

§ 209. Celtic *o* = *o* § 85.

§ 210. Celtic *u* = *u* § 72 Note.

IV. Celtic -- Kendal

Chapter V.

The Kendal consonants and their OE. equivalents.

k.

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

Examples:

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

kat sb. cat.

kʏd sb. cud.

kāld adj. cold.

kʏu sb. cow.

kærn sb. corn. *kjær* sb. care.
købweb sb. cobweb. *kjs* sb. kiss.
kæslap sb. rennet-bag.

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II. *c* before orig. front vowels.

kaf sb. chaff. *kjst* sb. chest.
kinj sb. blow. *kjt* sb. milking pail (§ 34).

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

§ 213. Scand. *k*.

kæst vb. cast. *klip* sb. clip, shear.
kjnljn sb. firewood. *kløk-hæn* sb. sitting-hen.
kølæp sb. rasher of bacon.

§ 214. OFrench *c*.

køk sb. cock. *krækæt* sb. cricket (insect).
kraun sb. crown. *kærlju* sb. curlew.

§ 215. Celtic *c*.

kløk sb. clock (§ 85).
krīl sb. bench for pig-killing.
krudz sb. curds (§ 72 Note).

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

Examples are:

§ 217. OE. *c*, *cc*, *x*.

aks sb. axe. *föks* sb. fox.

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<i>ask</i> sb. newt.	<i>jak</i> sb. oak.
<i>bək</i> sb. brook.	<i>jakə</i> sb. acre.
<i>bɪŋk</i> sb. bench.	<i>jək</i> sb. yoke.
<i>biək</i> vb. bake.	<i>kliŋk</i> sb. blow.
<i>dək</i> sb. dock.	<i>kiŋk</i> sb. flow.
<i>daik</i> sb. ditch.	<i>mak</i> vb. make.
<i>eks</i> vb. ask.	<i>sɪək</i> sb. sake.

§ 218. Scand. *k*.

bask vb. bask (§61 Note).

blək adj. deep-yellow (of butter)

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bɪlk sb. bulk.

gauk sb. simpleton.

kek vb. tilt up a cart (§ 50).

klək hən sb. sittinghen.

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

§ 219. O French *c*, *q*.

bɪək sb. beak.

kək sb. cock.

bakl sb. good condition.

krekat sb. cricket (insect).

§ 220. Celtic *c*.

klək sb. clock.

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

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

Examples are:

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

<i>gā</i> vb. go.	<i>gīs</i> sb. pl. geese.
<i>gandrīn</i> sb. gander.	<i>gōst</i> sb. ghost.
<i>gauld</i> sb. gold.	<i>gud</i> adj. good.
<i>gāvlāk</i> sb. crowbar.	<i>gum</i> sb. gum.
<i>gēm</i> sb. game.	<i>gūus</i> sb. goose.

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

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

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

<i>gaivārsām</i> adj. ravenous.	<i>tuȝiȝār</i> adv. together.
<i>gīȝār</i> vb. gather (§ 33 Note).	<i>gīt</i> vb. get.
<i>gīv</i> vb. give.	

§ 224. Scandinavian *g*.

<i>gab</i> sb. talketiveness.	<i>gāp</i> vb. gape (§ 132).
<i>gadflī</i> sb. gadfly.	<i>gōm</i> sb. good sense.
<i>gīȝārt</i> sb. hair-noose.	<i>gust</i> sb. gust.

§ 225. OFrench *g*.

gē adj. gay.

§ 226. Celtic *g*.

gaun sb. gown.

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

Examples:

§ 228. OE. *cȝ*.

brȝg sb. bridge.

dȝg sb. dog.

hȝg sb. sheep.

lȝg vb. 1) lie, 2) lay.

pȝg sb. pig.

rȝg sb. ridge.

§ 229. OE. **cc*, ME. *ck*.

hag vb. chop, cut § 60.

hagl vb. bungle, spoil § 60.

§ 230. Scand. *gg*.

bag sb. bag.

dæg vb. water.

æg sb. egg.

æg(ɔn) vb. incite, spur on.

klæg sb. gadfly.

læg sb. leg.

rag sb. hoar frost.

stæg sb. gander.

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§ 231. OFrench *g*.

bargȝn sb. bargain.

§ 232. OFrench *c*.

fugə sb. sugar (§§ 72, 310).

§ 233. Celtic *g*.

bəg sb. bog.

bəgʃ sb. spectre.

bəgʃ vb. shy (of horses).

krag sb. crag.

sk.

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

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

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

Examples are:

§ 235. OE. *sc* and *sc̄*.

skəl sb. scale.

skrat vb. scratch.

skjft vb. shift, remove.

skjər sb. a score (= twenty).

[85]

§ 236. Scandinavian *sk*.

skai sb. sky.

skantj adj. greedy.

skart adj. frightened.

skəl sb. shell (§ 41).

skētf sb. untidily dressed person (§ 53).

skwab sb. lowbacked long seat.

§ 237. OFrench *sq, sc*.

skaləp sb. piece of a garment hanging loose.

skart adj. with the skin knocked off.

skōd vb. scald.

skuul sb. school.

skūər vb. scour (§ 141 Note).

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

I. OE. *sc*.

frɔsk sb. frog. Cf. OE. *forsc, frox*, ME. *frosk, frosch*. Pr. P. 180.

gljisk sb. shine forth (of sun).

Note. In **ask* sb. 'newt' *sk* represents OE. *p-x-*, ME. *-sk-*.

II. Scandinavian *sk*.

bask vb. bask.

η.

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

Examples are:

I. OE. *ng*.

fīηər sb. finger.

raη adj. wrong.

gaη vb. go.

sṭraη adj. strong.

II. OE. *nc.*

bɛŋk sb. bench (§ 43).

kɪŋk sb. choking sensation (§ 32).

bɛŋk vb. thank (§ 44).

wan̄kl adj. feeble (§ 63).

§ 240. I. Scandinavian *ng.*

dɪŋ sb. noise.

hɪŋ vb. hang.

fɪŋ vb. fling.

taŋ sb. sting.

Note, *-ŋ-* in *aŋz* sb. pi. awns of barley, corresponds to Scand. *gn.* Cf. ON. *ogn*, gen. *agnar*.

II. Scand. *nk.*

han̄k sb. hank.

spɪŋk sb. chaffinch.

Note, *ŋk* in *klɪŋk* sb. lump of rock represents older *nt*. Cf. Dan. *klinte* (see § 32 Note).

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

Examples:

I. OE. *ǰ* (Gmc. *j*).

ji pron. ye.

jɔk sb. joke.

jīar sb. year.

jyŋ adj. young.

II. OE. *ǰ* (Gmc. *j*).

jalā adj. yellow.

jɛt sb. gate.

jɛst sb. yeast.

jyŋ adv. yesterday.

Note, in *jēt* adv. yet, *jarə* sb. yarrow, *jōk* sb. yolk, it is uncertain whether *j* represents Gmc. *g* or *j*.

§ 242. I. Scand. *j*.

jiur sb. udder.

II. Scand. *g*.

jaul vb. howl.

[87]

§ 243. Older Kendal *ǰa* initially has become

ja, *je* in.

jak sb. oak.

jakə sb. acre.

jans adv. once.

jan pron. and num. one.

jēḡar sb. fence made of dead sticks.

t.

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

Examples:

OE. *t*.

tāstīks sb. pieces of willow bark used for besom.

tīḡ sb. toe.

tīḡtʃ vb. teach.

tʃsl sb. tussle.

Note. In *tīḡ* the one *t* represents ME. *t* OE. *t* in *ḡæt-ān*. *t* in *tait* probably represents OE. *ḡ*, ME. *t*.

§ 245. Scand. *t*.

tak vb. take.

taŋ sb. sting.

tarn sb. tarn.

§ 246. OFr. *t*.

tənt sb. tent.

tjəbl sb. table.

tart sb. tart.

§ 247. OFr. *cu*.

twilt sb. quilt.

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

§ 249. OE. *t*.

baut sb. bolt.

dust sb. dust.

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jət sb. gate.

fetl(up) vb. prepare.

þaut vb. pret. thought.

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

§ 250. Scand. *t*.

gust sb. gust.

kęst vb. cast.

ūast sb. curds.

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

§ 251. OFr. *t*.

antəz conj. in case. *bjəst* sb. beast.
bat sb. stroke (cf. scythe). *twilt* sb. quilt.
wīəst vb. waste.

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

§ 252. Celtic *t*.

brat sb. apron.

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

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

Examples:

§ 255. OE. *d*.
daft adj. foolish. *dē* sb. day.
daik sb. ditch. *dīd* sb. deed.

§ 256. Scand. *d*.

dauli adj. melancholy. *dēzd* adj. confused.
dəg vb. water. *dīŋ* sb. noise.

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§ 257. OFr. *d*.

dāb vb. daub. *dīəm* sb. dame.

dif sb. dish.

dyut vb. doubt.

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

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

Examples:

I. OE. *d*.

aidl adj. idle.

ladl sb. ladle.

djæd adj. dead.

maud sb. mould.

Note. In *bundl* sb. 'bundle' *d* has been inserted, probably owing to the influence of Literary English. Otherwise original *d* between *n* and *l* has been lost, E. g. *kanl*, *hanl*, *ranl**bōk*, *kjnljñ*.

II. OE. *þ*.

stidl vb. walk lazily vandyke.

swadl vb. swathe.

widj sb. bent ozier.

§ 259. I. Scand. *d*.

əldjñ sb. fuel.

padək sb. frog.

II. Scand. *ð*.

adl vb. earn.

rad(yp) vb. tidy.

rīdñ adj. peevish.

stjđj sb. anvil.

§ 260. I. OFr. *d*.

skōd vb. scald.

medl vb. meddle.

pɔdɪf sb. porridge.

[90]

l.

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

Examples.

	I. OE. <i>l</i> .
<i>lan</i> adj. long.	<i>li</i> vb. lie.
<i>lam</i> sb. lamb.	<i>lām</i> adj. lame.
	II. OE. <i>hl</i> .
<i>laf</i> vb. laugh.	<i>lād</i> sb. load.
<i>ladl</i> sb. ladle.	<i>lōf</i> sb. loaf.

§ 262. I. Scand. *l*.

<i>lēg</i> sb. leg.	<i>lēt</i> sb. seek.
<i>lei</i> sb. scythe.	<i>līəp</i> sb. barn.
	II. Scand. <i>hl</i> .

laup vb. leap.

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

Examples:

OE. *l*.

āld adj. old.

falə adj. fallow.

bawl sb. bowl.

gəsl sb. gristle.

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

§ 264. Scand. *l*.

melḡər sb. quantity of corn. *dauḡi* adj. gloomy.

gildərt sb. hairnoose.

§ 265. OFr. *l*.

aləkə sb. vinegar.

skaləp sb. loose piece of a garment.

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

Examples:

I. *kl*.

klavə sb. clover.

klim vb. climb.

kləp sb. cloth.

II. *gl*.

glad adj. glad.

glas sb. glass.

gləp vb. stare.

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

There was probably at one time a distinction made in the Kendal dialect in the pronunciation of *n* from OE. *n*, and *n* from OE. *cn*, the latter possibly being unvoiced. Now, however, there is no trace of any such distinction. Other, Northern dialects according to Ellis unvoiced the *n* from the latter source; e. g. *ḡā* from **cnāwa* (Ellis

spells it *nhaa* n. V, p. 542). The older pronunciation must have been supplanted owing to the influence of Literary English.

Examples.

I. OE. *n*.

nain num. nine.

nēbər sb. neighbour.

naut sb. Nothing

nīd vb. need.

II. OE. *cn*.

nā vb. know.

nīəd vb. knead.

naif sb. knife.

nīəv sb. knave.

nōk vb. knock.

III. OE. *gn*.

nā vb. gnaw.

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IV. OE. *hn*.

nək sb. neck.

nēf adj. tender, nesh.

§ 268. Scand. *n*.

nīəf sb. fist.

§ 269. OFr. *n*.

natərəl sb. simpleton.

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

Examples:

OE. *n*.

bænd vb. bend.

hynj sb. honey.

børn p. part. born.

myn sb. moon.

§ 271. Scand. *n*.

apn conj. perhaps.

grēn sb. prong of a fork.

brakn sb. bracken.

slekṅ vb. slake the thirst.

§ 272. OFr. *n*.

antəz conj. in case.

karən sb. carrion.

§ 273. OE. *ng*.

bərijn sb. funeral.

fiṭjnz sb. footprints.

ibmijn sb. evening

§ 274. OE. *nd*.

gītn pres. part, getting.

sēlīn pres. part, selling.

mēkin pres. part, making.

sētn pres. part, setting.

§ 275. Scand. *ng*.

ēldjīn sb. fuel.

r.

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

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Examples:

I. OE. *r*.

rā sb. row.

rīap sb. rope.

raṅk adj. close, thick.

rad adj. red.

II. OE. *hr.*

rig sb. ridge.

riy vb. rue.

III. OE. *wr.*

rait vb. write.

rīþ sb. wreath.

§ 277. Scand. *r.*

rag sb. hoarfrost.

rġak sb. wander.

raiv vb. tear.

ræd up vb. tidy.

ręns vb. rince.

§ 278. OFrench. *r.*

ramp vb. ruin, destroy.

ręvat sb. rivet.

rędž sb. rage.

ręzin sb. resin.

§ 279. Celtic *r.*

rub vb. rub.

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

Examples:

OE. *r*.

bora vb. borrow.

briy vb. bring.

bard sb. bird.

ędar pron. either.

hors sb. horse.

§ 281. Scand. *r.*

bar sb. whirr, noise.

gręn sb. prong of a fork.

harə sb. harrow.

§ 282. OFr. *r*.

badžər sb. small corn dealer.

bargin sb. bargain.

hūrt sb. hurt.

krəkət sb. cricket (insect).

§ 283. Celtic *r*.

krag sb. crag.

krīl sb. bench for pig killing.

krūdz sb. curds.

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

OFr. *t*.

Examples:

I. OE. *t* initially.

triu adj. true.

trūþ sb. truth.

trɔf sb. through.

trənʌ sb. wheel of wheel barrow.

II. OFr. *t* initially.

trai vb. try.

trūbl sb. trouble.

III. OE. *t* medially.

betər adj. better.

stran adj. strong.

wɛltər vb. stagger about.

IV. OFr. *t* medially.

altər vb. alter.

matər sb. matter.

d.

§ 285. Kendal *d* occurs before *r* and *ə + r*. Initial it corresponds to OE. *d* and Scand. *d*.

[95]

Examples:

dra vb. draw.

dri adj. tedious.

drai adj. dry.

driam vb. dream.

d in *druun* vb. drown most probably represents Scand. *d*, not OE. *d*. E.g. **druzna* see § 109 Note and Björkman p. 176.

§ 286. Medially *d* corresponds to 1. OE. intervocalic *d* and *b*, 2. Scand. *d*. This treatment of *b* is one of the leading characteristics of the Kendal dialect and of those most nearly related. (Ellis EE. Pron. V, p. 556- 557, and 565 see D. 31 *var* 3. Nos. 6-11.) Elsewhere as Midyorkshire [D 30 *var* 1] Muker, Hawes and Lower-Holken-in-Cartmel we get *d̄* [Ellis's *dh*]. When the change *b < d* took place is unknown, but is probably later than the ME. Period, for in ME. a few *b* forms actually occur where now in Kendal we have *d*; e.g. *ayper* Hav. 2665, *oper* Hav. 1755. I have divided the cases where orig. OE. *d* and *b* have become *d* in Kendal, into three groups, according as ME. shows 1. *d*, 2. *b*, 3. *d*, or *b*. In all these cases Literary English has *ð*, which sound has clearly usurped the place *d* in several instances. Of the two types *d* and *b* the *d*-type seems to be Northern, the *b*-type Midland and Southern as a whole. It is yet highly probable that there were far more words with *b*, than are actually recorded. Stratmann-Bradley gives only two words which show both *d* and *b*.

Examples:

OE. *d* and *b*.

I. ME. *d*.

bleḡar sb. bladder.

hiḡar adv. hither.

faḡar sb. father. *muḡar* sb. mother.
gīḡar vb. gather. *wēḡar* sb. weather.
hwiḡar adv. whither.

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II. ME. *þ*.

ēḡar pro. either. *uḡar* pro. other.
ruḡar sb. rudder. *hwēḡar* pro. which.

Note. *jeḡar* fence made of dead sticks, OE. *eaḡor* probably belongs here.

III. ME. *d* and *þ*.

feḡar sb. feather. *leḡar* sb. leather.

§ 287. Scand. *d* has become *ḡ* in:

blaḡar sb. noise.

§ 288. OFr. *ss* (*scissoire*) has become *ḡ* through *ḡ* in *siḡarz* sb. scissors from older **siḡarz*.

§ 289. Kendal *ḡ* after the cons. *l*, *n* and *r* represents OE. and Scand. *d*.

Examples:

I. OE. *d*.

hiḡar adj. hind. *muḡar* sb. murder.
hiḡar vb. hinder. *wuḡar* sb. wonder
fuḡar sb. shoulder.

II. Scand. *d*.

giḡart sb. snare. *meḡar* sb. quantity of corn.

þ.

§ 290. Kendal *þ* occurs initially and finally and represents 1. OE. *þ*, 2. Scand *þ*. Initially it has remained unaltered. At the end of words, it represents ME. final *þ*, usually from a final consonant but not always so.

Examples:

I. OE. *þ* .

brɔþ sb. broth.

tiyþ sb. tooth.

dīþ sb. death.

wurþ sb. and adj. worth.

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II. Scand. *þ*.

bīþ pro. both.

līþ sb. barn.

ð.

§ 291. Kendal *ð* only occurs in a very few examples, and represents a ME. voicing of OE. *þ*, when in a position of secondary stress (see HES. § 780). Initially, it represents OE. and Scand. *þ*; finally, OE. medial *ð* in such words as *smōðe ME. smothe (see § 107), lāðere ME. lāthere Hamp. Ps. LXXVII, 1*.

Examples:

I. OE. *þ* initially.

ðen adv. then.

ðīar adv. there.

ði adj. thy.

ðu pro. thou.

II. Scand. *þ* initially.

ðe pro. they.

ðor (*ðar*) pro. these.

III. OE. medial *ð*.

līð adj. loath.

smūð adj. smooth.

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§ 292. Kendal *s* initially corresponds to 1. OE. *s* 2. Scand. *s*, 3. OFr. *s*, and 4. OE. *sc* in unstressed positions.

For *sk* see § 234 ff.

The change *sc* to *s* took place already in the ME. period, in the Northern dialects (Morsbach § 6, A16).

Examples:

I. OE. *s*.

sā sb. saw.

sīnġ sb. sinew.

sębm num. seven.

sparə sb. sparrow.

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II. Scand *s*.

sail vb. strain, sb. sieve etc.

stjđj sb. anvil.

slōkŋ vb. slake.

stōrkŋ vb. stiffen, congeal.

III. OFr. *s*.

sarə vb. serve, feed.

sās vb. scold.

sġuər adj. sure.

IV. OE. *sc*.

sal, *-sl-*, vb. shall.

sud, *səd*, vb. should.

§ 293. In medial and final positions Kendal *s* has the following origins —

1. OE. and Scand. *s* have remained unvoiced α) when final, except when immediately preceded by a voiced stop, β) when a voiceless stop or stops precede, or follow.

2. OE. *rs* has become *s* in a few words, but in other cases *r* remains.

3. When at the end of a syllable with *l* following in the next, *s* seems to remain unvoiced.

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4. Medial and final *sk* from OE. *sc* and Scand. *sk*, as a rule are either preserved, or become *f*; but owing to assimilation pass into *s* in a few words.

Examples:

§ 294. OE. final *s*.

bȳus sb. cowstall.

hȳus sb. house.

glas sb. glass.

lȳs sb. loss.

§ 295. Scand final *s*.

laus adj. loose.

Note. *lȳs* vb. loose is probably derived from ME. *lōs* adj. loose of Scand. origin. See Stratmann- Bradley p. 405.

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§ 296. OE. *s* before voiceless stops.

baulstæ sb. bolster.

gæsʃ sb. gristle.

fasn vb. fasten.

famfæst adj. shamefaced.

waks vb. grow.

Note. *ęks* vb. ask, is by metathesis for **ęsk*.

§ 297. OE *rs* < *s* in:

bas sb. perch (fish).

wasn vb. grow worse.

but

gærs grass.

§ 298. OE. *s* before *l*.

kæslap sb. rennet bag.

tusʃ sb. tussle.

§ 299. OE. *sc* < *s* by assimilation.

asbūard sb. box for keeping ashes in, for **ask-būard*.

§ 300. Scand. *sk* < *s* by assimilation.

męns sb. kindness. Cf. *męnsful*.

ręns vb. rinse.

z.

§ 301. Kendal *z* only occurs medially and finally, and corresponds to, 1. ME. *s* in medial intervocalic positions from OE. *s*, 2. Scand. medial *s*, 3. OFr. medial *s*, 4. ME. final *s* in unstressed positions excepts when a voiceless consonant precedes, 5. OFr, unstressed *s*, 6. *s* after a voiced stop.

Examples:

§ 302. Medial ME. *s*.

bīzṃ sb. besom.

glēz vb. make shine.

blēz vb. blaze.

tīz vb. tease.

wīzṃtlī adj. wizzened.

z in *hęzḷ* sb. hazel; is the usual development of original intervocalic *s*, cf. hesyl Pr. P. 288. *gęzḷin* sb. gosling instead of **gęslin* is explained owing to the fact that the syllables in this word were

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divided as follows — *ges-ling*. *Tusl* sb. tussle and *kaslęp* sb. rennet bag represent older **tusl-en* and *kesl-op*. In these cases the intermediate vowel was lost previous to the voicing of *s*.

§303. Scand. medial *s*.

mędz adj. confused.

dęzd adj. dazed.

§ 304. OFr. medial *s*.

rɔzjɪn sb. resin.

§305. ME final *s*.

afəz sb. pl. ashes.

ōləz adv. always.

hɪuzəz sb. pl. houses.

əz conj. as.

The pl. *ənz* is probably a new formation from **ən*.

§ 306. OFr. final *s*.

antez conj. in case.

f.
§ 307. Kendal *f* initially has three origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *sc*, 2. Scand. *sk*, 3. OFr. *s*.

In some words *f* represents Northern ME. *sch* (i.e. *f* or some similar sound) but in other cases it must have taken the place of ME. *sk*, specially in words like *falə* adj. shallow, *fərl* vb. slide (see § 234). *-fag* in *butəfag* piece of bread and butter, may represent OE. **sceacza*, but its origin is as yet undecided. For medial *cʒ* < *g* cf. **docza* < *dɔg*, *licza* < *liġ* etc. (§§ 227, 228).

Examples:

§308. OE. *sc*.

fadə sb. shadow.

fip sb. sheep.

fak vb. shake.

fɔrt sdj. short.

fam sb. shame.

friŋk vb. shrink.

fɪlf sb. shelf.

fɾub sb. shrub.

fɪlə sb. scree.

fɪu sb. shoe.

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§ 309. Scand. *sk*.

falə adj. shallow.

fərl vb. slide.

§ 310. OFr. *s*.

fugə sb. sugar.

This may however be borrowed from Literary English as *s* in *siuər* sure (OFr. *sûr*) has remained unaltered.

§ 311. Medially and finally Kendal *f* corresponds to 1. final OE. *sc*, 2. Final Scand. *sk*, 3. final OE. *c*, after *n*, 4. Scand. *k* after *n*, 5. OFr. *ge* unvoiced. In some words OE. *sc* must have remained in a fronted form until it became *f*, in others it became *sk* early. In some of the latter *f* took the place of *sk* either by analogy with existing *-f-* forms or by borrowing from Literary English. Examples of old *-sc* becoming *f* are, *ef* sb. ash ME. *esche* Cath. 117. *fif* sb. fish ME. *fische* CM 2865, *wef* vb. wash ME *wesche*, CM 27547 *wasche* CM. 15319. *f* has taken the place of older **sk-* in *a/əz* sb. pl. ashes (see § 234), *dif* sb. dish ME. *disc* Lazamon 19692. Probably the Scand. words *buf* sb. bush, *raf* adj. rash, had *-sk* in the Kendal dialect at the time of Cursor Mundi. OE. *c* has become *f* after *n* in the words *bēnf* sb. bench and *ranf* sb. 'thicket-man'. This form with *f* is perhaps due to the oblique cases, **bencēs*, **bence* the nom. **benc* giving *bīnk* and *bēnk* (§§ 34, 43). **Bence* would give ME. **benche*, which would become *bēnf*, with simplification of *tf*, to *f* after *n*. Yet perhaps this form is merely borrowed from Literary English. But in the case of *ranf* this cannot be so, as the word does not occur in Literary English. Here undoubtedly the *f* is derived from the oblique cases **rinces*, **rince*, the ME. *renk* Gaw. 691 coming from the nom. *rinc*, which would give Kendal **raŋk*.

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Būnf sb. bunch from Scand. **bunki*, cf. OIc. *Bunke* pile, heap Norw. dial. *bunke* heap (Aasen p. 90) is probably from a ME. **bunche*, with fronting of older *k*. In *pūnf* vb. punch, hit, ME. *g* (*dž*) has been unvoiced to *ch* (*tf*) and the simplified to *f*, as above.

Examples:

§ 312. Final OE. *sc*.

afez sb. ashes.

kef sb. kecks.

dif sb. dish.

rɛf sb. rush.

ɛf sb. ash (Fraxinus).

brɛfauld sb. threshold.

fif sb. fish.

wɛf vb. wash.

§313. Final Scand. *sk*.

buf sb. bush.

raf adj. rash.

§314. Final OE. *c* after *n*.

bɛnf sb. bench.

ranf sb. thickset-man.

§315. Scand. *k* after *n*.

bunf sb. bunch.

§316. OFr. *ge* (ǰ).

pɔdif sb. porridge.

§ 317. Kendal *p* initially contains only a small number of words, of which a few are OE., one Scand., most OFr., and the remainder uncertain.

Its sources are 1. OE. *p*, 2. Scand. *p*, 3. OFr. *p*.

Examples:

I. OE. *p*.

parək sb. paddock.

plɥu sb. plough.

pik sb. pitch.

pɥu vb. pull.

pūək sb. bag.

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II. Scand *p*.

padək sb. frog.

III. OFr. *p*.

pār sb. pair.

pē vb. pay.

pārlif adj. dangerous.

pɔdif porridge.

Note. *park* sb. may be of OFr. or of OE. origin (§ 60).

§ 318. Kendal *p* medially and finally corresponds to 1. OE. *p*, 2. Scand. *p*, and 3. OFr. *p*.

Examples:

I. OE. *p*.

apl sb. apple.

rīap sb. rope.

hūap vb. open.

ʃip sb. sheep.

apn vb. open.

hwēlp sb. puppy.

Note. In *hōp* vb. hobble (used of horses) *b* seems to have been unvoiced (see § 78). Usually older *b*, whatever its origin, remains voiced.

II. Scand. *p*.

apn conj. perhaps.

hap vb. wrap.

gīap vb. gape.

klip vb. shear.

kɔlap vb. rasher of bacon.

(jet)stūp sb. gate post (§ 110 Note).

III. OFr. *p*.

frap vb. splutter.

ramp vb. ruin, destroy.

kup sb. couple

supə sb. supper.

§319. Kendal *b* initially has four sources — 1. OE. *b*, 2. Scand. *b*, 3. OFr. *b*, 4. Celtic *b*.

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Examples:

I. OE. *b*.

bai vb. buy.

bġak vb. bake.

barŋ sb. child.

bġzŋ sb. besom.

bġk sb. brook.

blġnd adj. blind.

II. Scand. *b*.

bag sb. bag.

bask vb. bask.

blġk adj. deep yellow of butter.

brakŋ sb. bracken, fern.

bŷl sb. bull.

bær sb. whirr.

III. OFr. *b*.

badġær sb. small corndealer.

bġak sb. beak.

bāræl sb. barrel.

bġŋġ adj. bonny.

bakġ sb. buckle.

IV. Celtic *b*.

bog sb. bog.

brat sb. apron.

§ 320. Kendal *b* medially and finally has seven sources. These are 1. OE. *b*, *bb*, 2. Scand. *b*, *bb*, 3. OFr. *b*, 4. Celtic *b*, 5. OE. *f* before *n* < *b*, 6. Scand. *f* before *n* < *b*, 7. Scand. *pp* is voiced.

Examples:

I. OE. *b*, *bb*.

nɛb sb. beak.

frɪb sb. shrub.

nɛbər sb. neighbour.

əbɪut prep. about.

II. Scand. *b*, *bb*.

blab vb. let out a secret.

gab sb. talkativeness.

gabʃ vb. chatter, gabble.

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III. OFr. *b*.

ɪəbʃ adj. able.

t̃ɪəbʃ sb. table.

trɪbʃ sb. trouble

IV. Celtic *b*.

rɪb vb. rub.

§ 321. OE. medial *f* (with the phonetic value \exists *v*; Bülbring, AE. Elementarb. § 474) has been stopped before *n* in the words *ɛbm̄* adv. straight, just, *ɪbm̄ɪn* sb. evening, *sebm̄* num. seven, *əleb̄m̄* num. eleven, which represent OE. *efne*, *æfnun̄z*, *seofon* and **elleofon*. In the two words the Kendal form must have been derived from OE. **seɣne*, **elleɣ- ne*; cf. ME. *seɣen* CM. 508 *elleɣen* 4088. The development was probably *fn* < *bn* < *bm̄* < *bm̄*. In *sebn̄t̃ɪ* num. seventy, *m̄* seems to have been dissimilated to *n*, owing to the following *-t̃*. Here *b* may have been preserved throughout, if this be a genuine dialect word.

§ 322. Scand. *pp* has probably been voiced in *nab* vb. seize grab at, cf. Dan. *nappe*.

m̄.

§ 323. Kendal *m̄* initially has three sources, viz. 1. OE. *m̄*, 2. Scand. *m̄*, 3. OFr. *m̄*.

Examples:

I. OE. *m*.

mad adj. mad.

mītf adj. much.

maud sb. mould, earth.

mūn sb. moon.

II. Scand. *m*.

melḡar sb. a quantity of corn.

māns sb. kindness.

mēzd adj. confused.

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III. OFr. *m*.

maṡar sb. matter.

mēḡl vb. meddle.

mūn sb. money.

§ 324. Medially and finally Kendal *m* has four sources, which are 1. OE. *m*, 2. Scand. *m*, 3. OFr. *m*, 4. OE. *n* after *f* < *m* by assimilation.

Examples:

I. OE. *m*.

hamər sb. hammer.

kraml vb. scramble.

hām sb. home.

sum pro. some.

In *hwēm* vb. upset, older *lm* has become *ml*.

II. Scand. *m*.

blūm sb. bloom.

gōm sb. good sense.

wāml vb. roll about.

III. OFr. *m*.

blām vb. blame.

ramp vb. ruin.

kām adj. calm.

tḡmlə sb. chimney.

IV. OE. *f* + *n* < *bm*,
ebm adv. straight. *ibmjn* sb. evening.
sɛbm num. seven.

Note. Scand. *n* has become *m* in *ebm* sb. object.

f.

§ 325. Kendal *f* initially has four sources, which are 1. OE. *f*, 2. Scand. *f*, 3. OFr. *f*,
 4. Celtic *f*.

Examples:

I. OE. *f*.

faðar sb. father. *fiʃ* sb. fish.
fɛn adj. glad. *flɪk* adj. flich.

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II. Scand. *f*.

fɛlə sb. fellow. *flɛ* vb. scare.
fɪəs sb. waterfall.

III. OFr. *f*.

fʌs sb. face. *flɛl* sb. flail.
frap vb. splutter.

IV. Celtic *f*.

fʌn sb. fun.

§ 326. Medially and finally Kendal *f* has four sources and corresponds to 1. OE. *f*,
 2. OE. *h*, *ɜ*, ME. final *gh*, 3. Scand. *f*, and 4. OFr. *f*.

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§ 327. *f* when final in OE. and before voiceless consonants was voiceless and has remained so in such positions till the present day, whereas medial intervocalic *f* is always voiced. Such words as *snaf*l vb. act queerly, and *fu*fl sb. shovel, by the side of ME. *schovele*, are due to the early loss of *e* between *f* and *l*, producing forms like **snaf-l-en*, **schof-l-e*, which would remain unvoiced. On the other hand, *gjav-lak* sb. crowbar goes back to a ME. *gavelokes*, Psalm LIV, 22, where *v* (older *f*) was intervocalic. In *da*fl vb. stun, *t* has been lost between *f* and *l*. It represents OE. **dæft-lian*. In *ɔ*f adv. off, and *ɔ*v, *ə*v, prep. of; we have ME. *f* with full stress, and with lack of stress.

Examples:

<i>da</i> ft adj. foolish.	<i>ka</i> f sb. chaff.
<i>ɛ</i> ftər prep. after.	<i>lō</i> f sb. shelf.
<i>hō</i> f sb. half.	<i>ʃil</i> f sb. shelf.

In *nī*af sb. fist *f* represents Scand. *f*, in *stuf* sb. stuff OFr. *f*.

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§ 328. Medial OE. *h* and *ɝ* (with probably the phonetic values \cap \mathfrak{m} [HES. § 896]) became when final *hw* (\diamond) in the ME. period and later passed into *f* (\subset). Medially they became *w*, giving rise to diphthongs in Modern English. The date of the change *hw* < *f* is not known, but is probably older than the 16th century. Wallis in the 17th gives *cō*ff, *trō*ff, *tuff*, *ruff*, *laff*, and adds ‘Inough (singulare) sat multum sonatur inuff, at inough (plurale) sat multa sonatur enow’. These two last words appear in Kendal as *ə*nuf and *ə*niy, and represent ME. *inogh*: *inoghe*. They seem to be used indiscriminately.

Examples:

<i>la</i> f vb. laugh.	<i>ru</i> f adj. rough.
<i>la</i> ftər sb. laughter.	<i>tɔ</i> f adj. tough.
<i>la</i> ftər sb. brood.	<i>trɔ</i> f sb. trough.

§ 329. Kendal *v* initially only occurs in words of OFr. origin; e.g.

varə adv. very.

va-laik adv. perhaps.

vau vb. vow.

§ 330. Medially and finally Kendal *v* represents 1. OE. medial *f*, 2. OE. medial *f* after *l*, 3. OE. *f* before *r*, 4. Scand. *f*, ME. *v* in medial positions and 5. OFr. *v*.

In 1., 2. and 3. *f* was medial, in ME., not final. *gǽvlæk* sb. crowbar represents ME. *gavelokes* Ps. LIV, 22. In *kōvz* sb. pl. calves, *sōv* sb. salve we have ME. *l+f+vowel*. — e.g. *þeos salfe* Mk. XIV, 5, calves *Wicl. Num. XXIX, 32*. In *ivər* adv. ever, *klavə* sb. clover, representing

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OE. *ǣfre*. cl*ǣ*fre, *f* became intervocalic in ME.; e.g. *efere* Hom. I, 9, 21, *evere* Hav. 424.

Examples:

I. OE. *f*.

aivi sb. ivy.

giv vb. give.

draiv vb. drive.

Note. *hev* vb. have is derived from forms like *hafa*, *hafað*.

II. Scand. *f*.

raiv vb. tear.

sǽvz sb. sedges.

III. OFr. *v*.

revat sb. rivet.

sraiv vb. strive.

hw.

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§ 331. Kendal *hw* which only occurs initially, has five sources, which are 1. OE. *hw*, 2. O.E. *cw*, 3. Scand. *kv*, 4. OFr. *qu*, 5. Celtic *chw*.

In unstressed positions *hw* always becomes *w*; e.g. *nīð tð war wi livt* = ‘near to where we lived,’ but *hwar is-tð gān?* = ‘where art thou going?’

Examples:

I. OE. *hw*.

hwā, *hwīð* interrog. pro. who.

hwēðar pro. which.

hwēlp sb. puppy.

hwīl sb. wheel.

II. OE. *cw*.

hwjk adj. living.

III. Scand. *kv*.

hwai-kōf sb. heifer-calf.

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IV. OFr. *qu*.

hwajət adj. quiet.

V. Celtic *chw*.

hwjn sb. gorse. See § 31 Note.

w.

§ 332. Kendal *w* initially corresponds, to 1. OE. *w*, 2. Scand. *v*, 3. Scand. *hv*, and 4. OFr. *v*.

Examples:

I. OE. *w*.

waild adj. wild.

wan̄kʌ adj. weak, feeble, etc.

wark sb. work.

wepm̄ sb. weapon.

II. Scand. *v*.

war vb. waste. See § 60.

III. Scand. *hv*.

wardəs sb. weekdays. See § 60.

IV. OFr. *v*.

wīāst vb. waste.

wēstrəl sb. wastrel.

§ 333. Medially Kendal *w* occurs only after *k, t, d, s*, and represents 1. OE. *w*, 2. Scand. *v*, and 3. OFr. *cu*.

Examples.

1. OE. *w*.

swadʌ vb. swathe.

swain sb. pig.

swīəʌ sb. burn away (of a candle).

dwīnʌ vb. dwindle represents ME. **dwindelen* from *dwīnen*, cf. ON. *dvīna*. *twain* vb. waste away, is of uncertain origin; but cannot be for **dwain* as *dw* seems to remain voiced in Kendal.

II. OFr. *cu*.

twīlt sb. quilt.

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This change is in all probability due to the assimilation of the velar to the preceding alveolar in the compound *bed- twīlt* for **bed- kwīlt*.

h.

§ 334. The stress *h* in Kendal is always preserved when initial, but after consonants and in medial positions is always lost, e. g. *hamər* sb. hammer, but *tamər* the hammer, *taməried* the hammers head. In *hūlət* sb. owl it seems to have been inserted where originally absent. It corresponds to 1. OE. *h*, 2. Scand. *h*, 3. OFr. *h*.

Examples:

I. OE. *h*.

hāld sb. hold.

h̄əd sb. head.

II. Scand. *h*.

han̄k sb. hank.

h̄ij vb. hang.

III. OFr. *h*.

han̄t vb. haunt.

hur̄t sb. hurt.

tf.

§ 335. Kendal *tf* when initial corresponds to 1. OE. fronted *ç*, 2. ANorm. *ch*.

Examples:

I. OE. *ç*.

tf̄ik̄n sb. chicken.

tf̄iuz vb. choose.

tf̄ūək vb. choke.

Note. *tf̄ərn* sb. churn, *tf̄ərtf* church instead of **kərn* and **kərk* are borrowed from Polite English. *tf* in *tf̄it̄j* sb. cat probably represents OE. *c*; cf. ME. *chitte*, whelp ‘*catulus*’.

II. ANorm. *ch*.

tf̄ēn sb. chain.

tf̄jmlə sb. chimney.

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§ 336. Medially and finally *tf* corresponds to 1. OE. *ć, ćć*, 2. OE. *ȝ* after *t*, 3. ME. *ch* from OFr. *ch, c*.

Examples:

I. OE. *ć, ćć*.

batf sb. batch (from **bæces, *bæce*).

ītf pro. each.

ratf vb. erutate.

II. OE. *ȝ* after *t*.

ortfæt sb orchard. This is perhaps a loanword. See § 82.

III. ME. *ch*.

katf vb. catch.

dž.

§ 337. Kendal *dž* occurs only in a few words of ANorm. origin, and represents AN. *j* and *g*.

Examples:

I. Initial *dž* = ANorm. *j*.

džakdā sb. jackdaw.

džamīlaṅṅek sb. heron.

džust adv. just.

II. Medial *dž* = ANorm. *g*.

ēdž sb. age.

rēdž sb. rage.

Note. In *badžər* it represents OFr. *dj*, e. g. *bladier*. In *partridž* it represents Polite English *dž*.

Chapter VI.

Table of consonant- changes.

Kendal — OE. etc.

§ 338. Kendal *k*.

Kendal *k* = 1. OE. *c* before original back vowels § 211,1.

= 2. OE. *c* before original front vowels § 211, II.

= 3. OE. *cc*, *x*, medially § 216.

= 4. Scand. *k* §§ 213, 218.

= 5. OFr. *c*, *q* §§ 214, 213.

= 6. Celtic *c* §§ 215, 220.

§ 339. Kendal *g*.

Kendal *g* = 1. OE. *ȝ* before original back vowels § 221, 1.

= 2. OE. *ȝ* before original front vowels § 221, 2.

= 3. OE. *-cȝ-* medially § 228.

= 4. OE. *-cc-* medially § 229.

= 5. Scand. *g* initially § 224.

= 6. Scand. *-gg* § 230.

= 7. OFr. *g* §§ 225, 231.

= 8. OFr. *c* medially § 232.

= 9. Celtic *g* § 233.

§ 340. Kendal *sk*.

Kendal *sk* = 1. OE. Initial *sc* § 235.

= 2. OE. final *sc* § 238, 1.

= 3. Scand. *sk* §§ 236, 238, 2.

= 4. OFr. *sq*, *sc* § 237.

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§ 341. Kendal *ŋ*.

Kendal *ŋ* = 1. OE. *nȝ* § 239, 1.

= 2. OE. *nc* § 239, 2.

= 3. Scand. *ng* § 240, 1.

= 4. Scand. *nk* § 240, 2.

= 5. Scand. *gn* § 240, 1 Note.

§ 342. Kendal *j*.

Kendal *j* = 1. OE. *ǰ* (Gmc. *j*) § 241, 1.

= 2. OE. *ǰ* (Gmc. *g*) § 241, 2.

= 3. Scand. *j* § 242, 1.

= 4. Scand. *g* § 242, 2.

= 5. Older Kendal *īə* § 243.

§ 343. Kendal *t*.

Kendal *t* = 1. OE. *t* §§ 244, 249, 253.

= 2. OE. final *d* unstressed § 249 Note.

= 3. Scand. *t* §§ 245, 250.

= 4. OFr. *t* §§ 246, 251.

= 5. OFr. *cu* § 247.

= 6. Celtic *t* § 252.

§ 344. Kendal *d*.

Kendal *d* = 1. OE *d* §§ 255, 258, 1.

= 2. OE *p* medially § 258, 2.

= 3. Scand. *d* §§ 256, 259, 1.

= 4. Scand. *p* medially § 259, 2.

= 5. OFr. *d* §§ 257, 260, 1.

= 6. OFr. *t* § 260, 2.

§ 345. Kendal *l*.

Kendal *l* = 1. OE. *l* §§ 261, 1, 263.

= 2. OE. *hl* § 261, 2.

= 3. Scand. *l* §§ 262, 1, 264.

= 4. Scand. *hl* § 262, 2.

= 5. OFr. *l* (medially) § 265.

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§ 346. Kendal *n*.

Kendal *n* = 1. OE. *n* §§ 267, 1, 270.

= 2. OE. *cn* § 267, 2.

= 3. OE. *zn* § 267, 3.

= 4. OE. *hn* § 267, 4.

= 5. OE. *-nȝ* § 273.

= 6. OE. *-nd* § 274.

= 7. Scand. *n* §§ 268, 271.

= 8. Scand. *ng* § 275.

= 9. OFr. *n* §§ 269, 272.

§ 347. Kendal *r*.

Kendal *r* = 1. OE. *r* §§ 276, 1, 280.

= 2. OE. *hr* § 276, 2.

= 3. OE. *wr* § 276, 3.

= 4. Scand. *r* § 277, 281.

= 5. OFr. *r* §§ 278, 282.

= 6. Celtic *r* §§ 279, 283.

§ 348. Kendal *t*.

Kendal *t* = 1. OE. *t* before *r* + *ær* § 284, 1 and 3.

= 2. OFr. *t* before *r* + *ær* § 284, 2 and 4.

§ 349. Kendal *d*.

- Kendal *d* = 1. OE *d* before *r* §§ 285, 286, 1, 289.
= 2. OE. medially *p* § 286, 3.
= 3. Scand. *d* before *r* §§ 285 Note, 287, 289, 2.
= 4. OFr. *ss* § 288.

§ 350. Kendal *p*.

- Kendal *p* = 1. OE. *p* § 290, 1.
= 2. Scand. *p* § 290, 2.

§ 351. Kendal *ð*.

- Kendal *ð* = 1. OE. *p* § 291, 1 and 2.
= 2. Scand. *p* § 291, 2.

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§ 352. Kendal *s*.

- Kendal *s* = 1. OE. *s* §§ 292, 1, 294, 296.
= 2. Scand. *s* §§ 292, 2, 295.
= 3. OFr. *s* § 292, 3.
= 4. OE. *sc* §§ 292, 4, 299.
= 5. Scand. *sk* § 300.

§ 353. Kendal *z*.

- Kendal *z* = 1. ME. medial *s* § 302.
= 2. Scand. medial *s* § 303.
= 3. OFr. medial *s* § 304.
= 4. ME. final *s* § 305.
= 5. OFr. final *s* § 306.

§ 354. Kendal *f*.

Kendal *f* = 1. OE. *sc* §§ 308, 312.

= 2. OE. *c* after *n* §§ 311, 314.

= 3. Scand. *sk* §§ 309, 313.

= 4. Scand. *k* after *n* §§ 311, 318.

= 5. OFr. *s* § 310.

= 6. OFr. *ge* § 316.

§ 355. Kendal *p*.

Kendal *p* = 1. OE. *p* §§ 317, 1, 318, 1.

= 2. Scand. *p* §§ 317, 2, 318, 2.

= 3. OFr. *p* §§ 317, 3, 318, 3.

§ 356. Kendal *b*.

Kendal *b* = 1. OE. *b* §§ 319, 1, 320, 1.

= 2. OE. *f* § 321.

= 3. Scand. *b* §§ 319, 2, 320, 2.

= 4. Scand. *pp* § 322.

= 5. OFr. *b* §§ 319, 3, 30, 3.

= 6. Celtic *b* §§ 319, 4, 320, 4.

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§ 357. Kendal *m*.

Kendal *m* = 1. OE. *m* §§ 323, 1, 324, 1.

= 2. OE. *n* after *f* § 324, 4.

= 3. Scand. *m* §§ 323, 2, 324, 2.

= 4. OFr. *m* §§ 323, 3, 324, 3.

§ 358. Kendal *f*.

Kendal *f* = 1. OE. *f* §§ 325, 1, 327.

= 2. OE. *h*, *ƿ*, medially and finally § 328.

= 3. Scand. *f* §§ 325, 2, 327, 4.

= 4. OFr. *f* §§ 325, 3, 327, 4.

= 5. Celtic. *f* § 325, 4.

§ 359. Kendal *v*.

Kendal *v* = 1. OE. medial *f* § 330, 1.

= 2. Scand. medial *f* § 330, 2.

= 3. OFr. *v* initially and medially §§ 329, 330, 3.

§ 360. Kendal *hw*.

Kendal *hw* = 1. OE. *hw* §§ 331, 1.

= 2. OE. *cw* § 331, 2.

= 3. Scand. *kv* § 331, 3.

= 4. OFr. *qu* § 331, 4.

= 5. Celtic. *chw* § 331, 5.

§ 361. Kendal *w*.

Kendal *w* = 1. OE. *w* §§ 332, 1, 333, 1.

= 2. Scand. *v* §§ 332, 2, 333, 2.

= 3. Scand. *hv* § 332, 3.

= 4. OFr. *v* § 332, 4.

= 5. OFr. *cu* § 333, 3.

§ 362. Kendal *h*.

Kendal *h* = 1. OE. *h* § 334, 1.

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Kendal *h* = 2. Scand. *h* § 334, 2.

= 3. OFr. *h* § 334, 3.

§ 363. Kendal *tf*.

Kendal *tf* = 1. OE. *ç* §§ 335, 1, 336, 1.

- = 2. Scand. *v* §§ 332, 2, 333, 2.
- = 3. ANorm. *ch* § 335, 2.
- = 4. OFr. *ch*, *c*, Me. *ch* § 336, 3.

§ 364. Kendal *dž*.

- Kendal *dž* = 1. ANorm. *j* + *g* § 337.
= 2. OFr. *-dġ-* § 337 Note.

Chapter VII.

Table of consonant- changes.

I. OE. — Kendal.

§ 365. OE. *c*.

- OE. *c* = 1. *k* initially before original back vowels § 211, 1.
= 2. *k* initially before original front vowels § 211, 2.
= 3. *tʃ* initially before original front vowels § 335, 1.
= 4. *k* medially § 218.
= 5. *tʃ* medially § 336, 1.
= 6. medially *cc* < *g* § 229.
= 7. *cn-* < *n* § 267, 2.
= 8. *nc-* < *nk* § 239, 2.

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- OE. *c* = 9. *nc* < *nf* §§ 311, 34.
= 2. *nc* < *ŋ* § 239, 2.

§ 366. OE. *ȝ*.

- OE. *ȝ* = 1. *g* initially before original back vowels § 222, 1.
= 2. *g* initially before original front vowels § 222, 2.
= 3. *j* initially before original front vowels § 241, 2.

= 4. ʒ medially is lost.

= 5. ʒ finally < f § 328.

= 6. $n\text{ʒ}$ < 1. η § 239, 1.

< 2. < n § 273.

= 7. $lr + \text{ʒ}$ 1. j , 2. ə .

= 8. $i + \text{ʒ}$ < j .

§ 367. OE. $c\text{ʒ}$ = g § 228.

§ 368. OE. sc .

OE. sc = 1. f §§ 308, 311.

= 2. §§ 235, 238.

= 3. s by assimilation §§ 299.

§ 369. OE. ʒ (Gmc. j) = j § 241, 1.

§ 370. OE. t .

OE. t = 1. t §§ 241, 249, 253.

= 2. t before r or ər § 284, 2 and 3.

§ 371. OE. d

OE. d = 1. d §§ 255, 256, 1.

= 2. d before r or ər §§ 285, 286, I etc.

= 3. t when unstressed § 249 Note.

= 4. Lost between $n + l$.

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§ 372. OE. þ .

OE. þ = 1. þ initially and finally § 290.

= 2. ð medially and with secondary stress §§ 291, 1 and 3.

= 3. d medially § 258, 2.

= 4. *ʒ* medially is lost.

= 5. *d* ME. *hp* = *t* § 249 Note.

§ 373. OE. *l*.

OE. *l* = 1. *l* §§ 261, 1, 263.

= 2. *ā* + *ld* remains.

= 3. lost between *ā* + *k*, *f*, *t* etc.

= 4. lost when doubled after *ā*.

= 5. lost between *o* + *d* or *t*.

§ 374. OE. *hl* = *l* § 261, 2.

§ 375. OE. *n*.

OE. *n* = *n* §§ 267, 1.

= *m* after OE. *f* §§ 324, 4.

§ 376. OE. *hn* = *n* initially § 267, 4.

§ 377. OE. *r*.

OE. *r* = 1. *r* initially § 276, 1.

= 2. *r* when medial and intervocalic § 280, 1.

= 3. before *d*, *t* by methatesis, usually preserved § 280, 1.

= 4. before all other consonants usually lost.

= 5. when final in the mod. dialect lost.

= 6. after *t* *d* = *r*.

§ 378. OE. *hr* = *r* initially §§ 276, 2.

§ 379. OE. *wr* = *r* initially §§ 276, 3.

§ 380. OE. *s*.

OE. *s* = 1. *s* initially § 292, 1.

= 2. *s* medially before voiceless stops § 296.

= 3. *s* when final with chief stress § 294.

= 4. *z* when medial and intervocalic § 302.

= 5. *z* when final with secondary stress § 305.

§ 381. OE. *p* = *p* § 317, 1, 318,1.

§ 382. OE. *b*.

OE. *b* = 1. *b* §§ 319, 1, 320, 1.

= 2. *p* §§ 318 Note.

§ 383. OE. *f*

OE. *f* = 1. *f* initially § 325, 1.

= 2. *v* medially, when intervocalic § 330, 1.

= 3. *f* before voiceless stops § 327.

= 4. *f* before *l* in a few cases § 327.

= 5. *b* before OE. *n* § 321.

= 6. *f* finally with full stress § 327.

= 7. *v* finally with secondary stress.

§ 384. OE. *m* = *m* § 323, 1, 324,1.

§ 385. OE. *w*.

OE. *w* = 1. *w* initially and after consonants § 332, 1, 338, 1.

= 2. lost medially.

§ 386. OE. *hw*.

OE. *hw* = 1. *hw* § 331, 1.

= 2. *w* § 331.

§ 387. OE. *cw* = *hw* § 331, 2.

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§ 388. OE. *h*.

OE. *h* = 1. *h* § 334, 1.

= 2. lost finally before *t*.

= 3. finally becomes *f* § 328.

II. Scandinavian — Kendal.

§ 389. Scand. *k* = *k* §§ 213, 218.

§ 390. Scand. *g*.

Scand. *g* = 1. *g* § 224.

= 2. *j* § 242, 2.

= 3. *gg* medially and finally < *g* § 230.

= 4. *gn* medially < *ŋ* § 240, 1 Note.

§ 391. Scand. *sk*.

Scand. *sk* = 1. *sk* §§ 236, 238, 2.

= 2. *f* § 309, 313.

§ 392. Scand. *kv* = *ku* § 330, 3.

§ 393. Scand. *t* = *t* §§ 245, 250.

§ 394. Scand. *d*.

Scand. *d* = 1. *d* §§ 256, 259, 1.

= 2. *d* before *r* and *ər* § 285 Note, 287, 289

§ 395. Scand. *p*.

Scand. *g* = 1. *p* § 290, 2.

= 2. *ð* § 291, 2.

= 3. *d* medially § 259, 2.

§ 396. Scand. *l* = *l* § 262, 1, 264.

§ 397. Scand. *hl* = *l* § 262, 2.

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+§ 398. Scand. *n*

Scand. *n* = 1. *n* §§ 268, 271.

= 2. *m* after *f* § 324, 4 Note.

§ 399. Scand. *r*

Scand. *r* = 1. *r* §§ 277, 281.

= 2. *r* after *t d*.

§ 400. Scand. *s*.

Scand. *s* = 1. *s* §§ 292, 2, 295.

= 2. *z* medially, when originally intervocalic § 303.

§ 401. Scand. *p*.

Scand. *p* = 1. *p* §§ 317, 2, 318, 2.

= 2. *pp* < *b* § 322.

§ 402. Scand. *b* = *b* §§ 319, 2, 320, 2.

§ 403. Scand. *f*.

Scand. *f* = 1. *f* §§ 328, 2, 327 Note.

= 2. *v* medially § 330, 2.

= 3. *d* medially § 259, 2.

§ 404. Scand. $v = w$ § 332, 2.

§ 405. Scand. $hv = w$ § 332, 3.

§ 406. Scand. $m = m$ § 324, 2, 324, 2.

§ 407. Scand. $h = h$ § 334, 2.

III. OFrench and Anglo- Norman — Kendal.

§ 408. OFr. c .

OFr. $c = 1. k$ before back vowels §§ 214.

= 2. s before front vowels.

= 3. g medially § 232.

$sq, sc = 4. sk$ §§ 234, 237.

$qu = 5. hw n$ § 331, 4.

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OFr. $cu = 6. tw$ §§ 247.

$ch, c = 7. tf$ § 336, 3.

§ 409. OFr. $g = g$ § 225, 231.

§ 410. ANorm. $ch = tf$ § 335, 2.

§ 411. ANorm. $g + j$.

ANorm. $g + j = 1. d\check{z}$ § 337.

= 2. f § 316.

§ 412. OFr. t .

OFr. $t = 1. t$ §§ 246, 251.

= 2. t before or after r and ∂r § 284.

= 3. *d* § 262, 2.

§ 413. OFr. *d*.

OFr. *d* = 1. *d* §§ 257, 260, 1.

= 2. *dž* medially § 337, 2.

§ 414. OFr. *n* = *n* § 269, 272.

§ 415. OFr. *r*.

OFr. *r* = 1. *r* §§ 278, 1, 282.

= 2. *r* after *t*.

§ 416. OFr. *s*.

OFr. *s* = 1. *s* § 292, 3.

= 2. *z* medially § 304.

= 3. *f* § 310.

= 4. *d* § 288.

§ 417. OFr. *p* = *p* §§ 317, 3, 318, 3.

§ 418. OFr. *b* = *b* §§ 319, 3, 320, 3.

§ 419. OFr. *f* = *f* §§ 325, 3, 327 Note.

§ 420. OFr. *v*.

OFr. *v* = 1. *v* § 329, 339, 3.

= 2. *w* § 332, 4.

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§ 421. OFr. *m* = *m* §§ 323, 3, 324, 3.

§ 422. OFr. *h* = *h* § 334, 3.

§ 423. Celtic *c* = *k* §§ 215, 220.

§ 424. Celtic *g* = *g* § 226.

§ 425. Celtic *t* = *t* § 252.

§ 426. Celtic *r* = *r* §§ 279, 283.

§ 427. Celtic *b* = *b* §§ 319, 4, 320, 4.

§ 428. Celtic *f* = *f* § 325, 4.

§ 429. Celtic *chw* = *hw* § 331, 5.

Chapter VIII.

Outlines of the Accidence of the Kendal Dialect.

§ 430 The Kendal dialect has preserved relatively few of the older inflections, its condition in this respect being similar to that of Polite English.

Nouns.

§ 431. These have a singular and a plural, the latter being marked by the termination *z*. Modern Kendal has practically speaking but two cases, the nominative and the genitive. The former has also the functions of the older accusative and dative. The nominative (with the functions of accusative and dative) is uninflected, case relationships being expressed by the relative position

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of the words in question. E.g. ‘*giv kat sʉm mʉlk*’ where *kat* is dative ‘*rʉʈf mʉ faqʈr ʌ kʉp*’, where *mʉ faqʈr* is dative. Often the relationship is expressed by the preposition *tʌ*.

The Salamanca Corpus: A Grammar of the Dialect of Kendal (1906)

tāl as, ‘*sēnd sūm mīāt tāt mēn it hē*’. The genitive is expressed by the addition of *-z* (at times *-əz, s*), OE. *-es*, as ‘*ə manz laif*’, ‘*kūt nūt fīfəz gīlz*’. The *-r-* nouns as a rule form their genitive without *-z*, as ‘*hər faqər diuər*’. cf. ME. *fader* (gen.) *Ferumbras* 1351. ‘*hiz muqər āld bliu bənət*’, cf. ME. on his moder *knē* CM. 11681. ‘*mi bruqər kūət*’, cf. ME *broðer* La3. 6741. In a few cases an uninflected genitive occurs with other nouns as ‘*dəg muqər*’, ‘*kat lūg*’ Here the absence of *-z* is perhaps due to the analogy of the *-r-*stems.

The genitive can also be expressed by the preposition *əv, ə*, as ‘*tanl ət diuər*’.

The partitive use of the genitive is also expressed by *əv, ə*, ‘*ə puṅd ə tētiz*’, ‘*ən yuns ə bakə*’.

§ 432. The plural is usually formed by the addition of *-z* (at times *-əz, -s*) to the stem, as *dəgz, hōz, ratnz, rəfəz, fīfəz, kats, rjəps*. Nouns ending in *f, s* voice the consonant before *z* in the plural as *līəz, lījəz, lōf, lōvf, kōf, huus, huuzəz. byus* sb. cowstall, seems to have no plural.

§ 433. The Kendal dialect has the following Umlaut plurals — e. g. *mēn, gīs, tīp, kai, lais, mais*. There are only two *-n* plurals in Kendal; *īn* sb. eyes and **fūun* sb. shoes, the latter of which is now obsolete, its place being taken by *fuuz*. The *-r* pl. **tīldəz* is unknown, its place being taken by *barŋz*. A few nouns originally neuter, have the same form for singular as plural — e. g. *fīp* pl. *fīp, dīər* pl. *dīər, swain* pl. *swain*. The latter, however, seems to be generally used in the singular as — ‘*ə gərt big waləpin*

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swain’. The word *bīəst* sb. beast has the plural *bīəs* used collectively.

Nouns expressin weight or measure usually have no plural as ‘*tūu puṅd ə mīəl*’. But those expressing time or space seem to have a plural as, *brī jīəz, ət muṅps*. A few nouns are only used in the plural as *sīqərz, tanz*.

Adjectives.

§ 434. The adjective remains uninflected both in singular and plural.

The Salamanca Corpus: A Grammar of the Dialect of Kendal (1906)

Many adjectives have been formed in the dialect by the addition of *-li* (OE. *lic*) to ME. adjectives. These correspond sometimes, but not always, to the adjectives in *-ish* of Polite English. Examples are — *brūunli*, *āldli*, *dærtīli*, *kwīrlī*, *wētlī*.

The only adjective in *isc* seems to be *walf*/insippid, tasteless, for OE. **walhisç*, ME. **wallisich*, cf. Lonsdale Dial. *wallaish*.

§ 435. Adjectives are compared by the addition of *-ər*, *-əst* (OE. *-ra*, *-ost*), as *hārd*, *hārdər*, *hārdəst*. The unlauded comparatives and superlatives have passed over into the *-ra*, *-ost* type; hence *lan*, *lanə*, *lanəst*, instead of *lan*, **lēnə*, **lēnəs*.

The following adjectives take positive, comparative, and superlative, from different stems—

bad, *wār*, *wārst*.

fārd, *fārdər*, *fārdəst*.

gud, *bę̀ər*, *bę̀st*.

lail, *līəs*, *līəst*.

mītf, *mīər*, *mīəst*.

nīər, *nīədər*, *nīədəst*.

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Numerals.

§ 436. The Kendal dialect has the following cardinal numerals, which are indeclinable — *jā* (*jan*), *tūu* (**twjə* obsolete), *prī*, *fauər*, *faiv*, *sīks*, *sę̀m*, *ēt*, *nain*, *tę̀n*, *ələ̀m*, *twę̀lv*, *þərfin*, *fauətīn*, *twenti*, *þerti*, *fauəti*, *fifti*, *sebənti*, *hūndrəd*, *þūuznd*.

§ 437. The ordinals are — *fərst*, *seknd*, *þərd*, *fauərþ*, *fift*, *siksþ*, *sebənþ*, *ę̀tþ*, *nainþ*, *tę̀nþ*, *twę̀ntjəþ*, *hūndrəþ*. The distributives are ‘*jan bi jan*’, ‘*tūu bi tūu*’, ‘*prī ət jā taim*’ or ‘*prī ət ə taim*’ etc.

The multiplicatives are ‘*jans*,’ ‘*twais*,’ ‘*prī taimz*,’ ‘*bīəþ taimz*’ etc.

The Definite Article.

§ 438. This is expressed in Kendal by what is probably a remnant of the neut. pron. ðat. viz. *-t*. It is lost before the stops *k*, *g*, *t*, *d*, *p*, *b*; its place being taken by a more

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emphatic pronunciation of the consonant with possible slight glottal closure. (Denoted in the specimens by the accent' being inserted just before the consonant thus stressed.) Before *l, r, s, m, n, hw* and *w* it is sounded, but seems to be generally silent before *sk, st, sp, sm, sn*, as 'snā kumz dūn varə hwaiətli,' 'skāi liuks tərbl blak tə nīt'- *h* is generally dropped after it, as 'tamər' 'the hammer'.

§ 439. When however the article is preceded by the prepositions *bi, i, intə; ɔntə, tə ə* (*əv*) all of which end in vowels, the 't' is preserved, no matter what consonant follows, as — 'hɔd it bīt 'tīəp,' 'gā intət hūus,' 'a went ɔntət brɪg'. 'giv sumət tət lad ən lət im gaŋ əwē'. 'az bi gān tət taun it mɔrniŋ,' 'tak ə hiər ət dɔg ət bīt jə'. Examples of the treatment of the article are — 'kats tərbl frɛskj tənīt,' 'gīs iz ɔnt pɔnd,' 'dɔg lē dūn əfuər tfaia,' 'pɔdif hez nīə sɔt

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int,' 't landz mī ān,' 't sā iznt auə farp,' 't wamps hez itn ɔt rəsɔrɪz,' 'ɔpn tubm diuər ən sī if tmjəts redj'.

§ 440. The indefinite article is expressed by *ə, ən*, the former before consonants and *h*, the latter before vowels. E. g. *ə pɪg, ə hylət, ən apl*. The negative indefinit article is *nɪn* as 'nɪn ɔn əm əd kum', 'nɪn gɛ mi nīə ansə'. The adjective corresponding to *nɪn* is *nīə* as 'av nīə bras tə war ɔn ɔi'.

The indefinite numerals are *ō, mɛni, fiu; ɔd*, a large number is expressed by 'ə gēə fiu', 'ə lɔt', 'ə tərbl meni'. *Gēə fiu* denotes very few.

Pronouns.

§ 441. The Kendal dialect has the following pronouns —

That of the first person is nominative *ai* (stressed form), *a* (secondary form), *ə* (unstressed form) which are used as follows —

'aiz gān nət ɔju', 'a hup jəl kum əgēn', 'mún ə kum in?'

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The accusative and dative to this pronoun are *mi*, *mj*, *mə*, which are used in the same way as the nominatives as — ‘*it sīnz tə mí, jid betər ə stəp ət hīəm*’, ‘*gǐ mj ðat plīt hīər*’, ‘*hwat héztə braut mə?*’

The plural is *wi*, *wj*, accusative and dative *us*, *əs* as, ‘*wi bǐnk jid bətər nət*’, ‘*wj wōkt ðt wē tə Səbər*’, ‘*əks us əbūt ǐt nət hǐm*’, ‘*təl əs hwat ji bǐnk ət*’.

The accusative is used for the nominative in the phrases ‘*its mi*’, ‘*us ət nāz im*’ (also ‘*wi ət nāz im*’, see § 482).

§ 442. That of the second person is nominative *ðu* (stressed form), *ðy* (secondary form), *tə* (unstressed form), which are used as follows: — ‘*ðu mun diu it nət mi*’, ‘*ðu sɛz ðuz bin bʉt a dōnt nā hwedər ðy hez*’.

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Tə, the unstressed form is only used after verbs as ‘*hez- tə bʉn ðəm biəz ʉp jit?*’ ‘*wiltə kʉm ǐn?*’

The accusative and dative of this pronoun are *ði*, *ðj*, *ðə* which are used as follows ‘*a didnt əks ði*, *həd ðj nəiz*’, ‘*al gi ðə sɪts ə wələpin ǐf ðy dʉznt lǐg hwaiət*’.

The plural of this pronoun is *ji*, *jj*, accusative and dative *jə* as ‘*ji bǐnk az ran bʉt apn az nət sə far ʉt*’, ‘*ji nā, last taim a sed ji mud diu bɪnz*’, ‘*a təl jə wat jid bətər bǐ kǎrfʉl*’.

Note. *ji*, *jə* is often used in place of the singular to people with whom the speaker is not quite so familiar as his own family.

When the neut. demonstrative pronoun ‘*it*’ follows immediately after the personal pronouns *mə* *ðə*, the two coalesce giving *mət* *ðət* as ‘*hez tə braut mət? nīə av nət braut ðət*’.

§ 443. The demonstrative pronoun of the third person is — *hi* (*hǐ*), *si* (*ǐ*), *ǐt* with the accusative and dative *hǐm*, *hər*, *ǐt* and the genitive *hiz*, *hər*, *ǐt* as — ‘*hǐ kānt gā bət wi kan*’, ‘*hǐ sed we mʉd gā in*’, ‘*ǐt wants tə nət mi*’, ‘*sikn kʉm*’, ‘*it wēnt dīə ətō al əpɔdtə*’. ‘*Təl im as sīn ər.*’ ‘*Brǐn ǐt bak wǐ ðj.*’ ‘*Hiz fuuz ǐz tərbʉ āld.*’ ‘*It faðər wəz ə ǐpɔdɔg.*’

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The plural of this pronouns is *ðē* (*ðe*, *ðə*), with accusative, genitive, and dative *ðem*, *ðam*, *əm*, the latter being derived from ME. *hem*.

Examples are — ‘*a want tə bai t ɔrs bət ðē wēnt səl it*’, ‘*brɪŋ əm hwɛn ðe ər rɛdi*’, ‘*ðəl siʊəli stɔp hwail a ɡɪt ðiər*’. ‘*Təl ðém tə kʊm nət tuɔdər fɔk*.’ ‘Of them’ is expressed by *ən əm*, ‘to them’ by ‘*təl əm*’, ‘with them’ by ‘*wī əm*’. ‘in them’ by ‘*in əm*’.

§ 444. The reflexive pronouns are *mɪsəl*, *ðɪsəl* and *jərsəl*, *hɪzsəl*, *hərsəl*, *ɪtsəl*, pl. *ɹurselz*, *jərselz*, *ðərselz*. This relation may also be expressed by the simple personal pronoun, or by the demonstrative as — ‘*al ɪn ɡā ən lɪɡ*

[131] *mə duɹn.*’ ‘*Sit jə duɹn ən mɛk jərsəl ət hɪəm.*’ ‘*Təl ɪm tə wɛf ɪm ɪt kɪtʃɪn.*’

§ 445. The pronominal adjectives are *mɪ*, *ðɪ*, *hɪz*, *hər*’ *ɪt*, *ɹuər*, *jər* *ðər*, as ‘*mɪ faɔdər sɛlt ə hɪəl flɔk ə sɪp jɪstədi*’, ‘*hiz tɛtɪz ərnt wʊrɔp ɡɪtɪ ʊp bət ɹuər tɛtɪz ɔpn ər beɔtər nə ðat!*’ ‘*It faɔdər wəz sɪp dɔɡ*’.

The independent possessives are *main*, *ðain*, *hɪz*, *hərz*, *ɹuərz* *jɹuərz*, *ðɛərz*.

§ 446. The other demonstrative pronouns in use in Kendal are —

ðɪs, pl. *ðɪz*, this.

ðat, pl. *ðɔr*, that.

sɪk, *sɪtʃ*, such.

sɪəm, same.

§ 447. The interrogative pronouns are

hwɪə who, gen. *hwɪəs*, dat. *hwɪə*.

hwat what.

hwedər which of two.

Relative Pronouns.

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§ 448. *who* is unknown in Kendal, its place being taken always by ‘*ət*’ as ‘*Him ət dʏsnt ɡɪt up in ə mɔrnɪn wɪl nɪvə ɡɪt twark d̄ən*’.

The Verb.

§ 449. There are three classes of verbs in the Kendal dialect — strong (*ie-* Ablaut), reduplicating, and weak. Of these the weak are the most numerous, the strong and reduplicating types being remnants from an older stage of the dialect.

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Conjugation.

§ 450. The verb possesses a simple present and preterite, formed on lines analogous to what happens in Polite English.

The present continuous, future, perfect, and pluperfect are compound tenses.

The imperative on the other hand is simple, but the subjunctive is compound.

§ 451. Paradigm of the verb *tə kʏm*.

Present tense.

<i>a kʏm,</i>	<i>wī kʏmz (kʏm).</i>
<i>ðʏ kʏmz,</i>	<i>ji kʏm.</i>
<i>hī kʏmz,</i>	<i>ðē kʏmz.</i>

Preterite.

<i>a kɔm,</i>	<i>wī kɔm.</i>
<i>ðʏ kɔm,</i>	<i>ji kɔm.</i>
<i>hi kɔm</i>	<i>ðē kɔm.</i>

§ 452. The present continuous is *az kʏmən*, the future *al kʏm*, *asʃ kʏm*, the perfect *av kʏmt*, the pluperfect *ad kʏmt*. The subjunctive is *a mē kʏm* (pres.), *a mʏd kʏm* (preterite), *a wad ə kʏmt*, *a mʏd ə kʏmt*, (perfect). The imperative is *kʏm*, pl. *kʏm* — *lēt ɪm kʏm* — *lēt əm kʏm*.

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§453. The present participle is *kumən*, the past participle *kumt*. Most strong verbs have the past participle in *-n*, e. g. *bərŋ*, *wərŋ*, *brəkŋ*. The infinitive is *kum*.

§ 454. The verb *tə bĭ* is conjugated as follows —

Present.

<i>am, az.</i>	<i>wī ər, wīər.</i>
<i>ḏuiz, ḏuz.</i>	<i>jī ər, jīər.</i>
<i>hī iz, hīz.</i>	<i>ḏē ər, ḏēər.</i>

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Preterite.

<i>a waz or wəz,</i>	<i>wī wār or wər.</i>
<i>ḏu waz or wəz,</i>	<i>jī wār or wər.</i>
<i>hī waz or wəz,</i>	<i>ḏē wār or wər.</i>

The future is *asĭ bĭ*, or *al bĭ*, the perfect *av bĭn*, the pluperfect *ad bĭn*, imperative *bī*, *bī(jə)*, *lēt əm bĭ*. The subjunctive mood is formed as in *kum*.

The present participle in *bīŋ*, the past *bĭn*, infinitive *bi, bĭ*.

§ 455. The verb ‘*tə həv*’ is conjugated as follows: —

Present.

<i>a həv, av.</i>	<i>wĭ həv, wīv.</i>
<i>ḏu həz, ḏuz.</i>	<i>jĭ həv, jīv.</i>
<i>hī həz, hīz.</i>	<i>ḏē həv, ḏēv.</i>

Preterite.

<i>a həd, ad.</i>	<i>wĭ hed, wĭd.</i>
<i>ḏu həd, ḏud.</i>	<i>jĭ həd, jīd.</i>
<i>hī həd, hīd.</i>	<i>ḏē həd, ḏēd.</i>

The imperative in *həv*. In the future *həv* sometimes becomes *a*, as ‘*asĭ ə naut ətō tə diu wi ḏat*’. The present participle is *həvĭn*, the past *həd*.

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Strong (Ablaut) Verbs.

§ 456. Of these are six classes in the Kendal dialect, corresponding to six Gmc. Classes of Ablaut (see Sievers ags. Gr.³, § 381 ff.). In many cases verbs have been transferred from one class to another. In others they have become weak.

§ 457. First Class (Gmc. *ī, ai, i, i*).

bait, bīāt, bītŋ, bite.

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draiv, driāv, drāun, drive.

raid, rīād, rīdŋ, ride.

haid, hīād, hīdŋ, hide.

§ 458. Second Class (Gmc. *eu, au, u, o*).

flai, fliu, flōn, vb. fly.

frīz, frīāz, frōzŋ, vb. freeze.

krīp, krīāp, krōpŋ, vb. creep.

Note. *tīuz*, originally strong has become weak.

§ 459. Third Class (Gmc. *i, a, u, o(u)*).

I. nasal + cons.

bīnd, band, būn(d), bind.

drīŋk, drāŋk, drūŋk, drink.

fīnd, fan(d), fūn(d), find.

klim, klam, klum, climb.

or *klimt, klimt.*

sīŋ, saŋ, sruŋ, sing.

frīŋk, fraŋk, fruŋk, shrink.

II. *l* + cons

The three verbs originally belonging here, *hēlp, mīlk, swalā* have become weak.

III. *r, h* + cons.

burst, brast, brɔsn, burst.

fait, faut, fight.

rɛn, ran, rɛn, run.

prɛst, prast, prɛsn, thrust.

§ 460. Fourth Class (Gmc. *e, a, æ, o*).

b̄ɪər, b̄ɪər, bɔrn, bear

brɛk, brak, brɔkɪ, break.

kʏm, kɔm, kʏmt, come.

st̄ɪəl, st̄ɪəl, staun, steal.

Note. **f̄ɪər* is not in use in Kendal, only the p. p. *fɔrn* being used. *kʏt*, originally weak, now belongs here, e. g. *kʏt. kɔt, kʏtn.*

§ 461. Fifth Class (Gmc. *e, a, æ, e*).

ī, ɛt, ɛtn, eat.

gīt, gat, gīt, get.

gīv, gev, or ge, gīn, give.

sīt, sat, sītɪ, sit.

tr̄ɛd, tr̄ɛd, tr̄ɔdn, tread.

līg, lē, lēn, lie.

sī, sā, sīn, see.

§ 462. Sixth Class (Gmc. *a, ȝ, ȝ, a*).

qr̄ā, qriy, qr̄ān, draw.

gr̄ɪəv, gr̄ɪəv, gr̄ɔvn, dig (peats).

stand, st̄ɪəd, st̄ɪdn, stand.

swīər, swīar, swɔrn, swear.

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Note. The following verbs originally strong have become weak *bjak* bake, *laf* laugh, *wef* wash, *waks* grow, wax.

§ 463. The Kendal dialect contains also the following originally reduplicating verbs—

blā, bliu, blān, blow.

fō, fēl, fall.

hōd, hēld, hōdŋ, hold.

kra, kriū, krān, crow.

mā, miū, mān, mow.

prā, priū, prān, throw.

Weak Verbs.

§ 464. The Kendal dialect has three classes of weak verbs, which may be arranged as follows —

1. Verbs ending in a nasal + back cons., which originally formed their preterites by the addition of *-ta* to

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Gmc. **ŋx*, as for example OE. *byncan þuhte*. These are but sparsely represented in Kendal.

2. Verbs ending in *t, d*, which form their preterite by the addition of *əd* or *id*.

3. Verbs ending in a vowel or any consonant but *t, d*.

§ 465. First Class.

bai, baut, vb. buy.

brīŋ, braut, braut, vb. bring.

þīŋk, þaut, þaut, vb. think.

§ 466. Second Class.

drīəd, drīədīd, drīədīd, dread.

dūut, dūutȳd, dūutȳd, doubt.

grūnt, grūntȳd, grūntȳd, grunt.

skōd, skōdȳd, skōdȳd, scald.

snart, snartȳd, snartȳd, snort.

Note. Verbs ending in *nd, ld*, make their preterites and past participles in *nt* as *bēnd, bēnt, bēnt, bȳld, bȳlt, bȳlt*.

§ 467. Third Class.

ā, ād, ād, owe.

hȳr, hard, hard, hear.

katf, katft, katft, catch.

liuk, liukt, liukt, look.

liv, livt, livt, live.

sēl, sēlt, sēlt, sell.

skēl, skēld, skēld, scatter.

fain, faind, faind, shine.

Note. The older preterites **sāld, tāld*, have been supplanted by forms borrowed from the present.

§ 468. Preterite- Present Verbs.

dar, dȳst, dare.

kan, kȳd, can.

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mē, mȳd, may.

mȳn, mȳd, must.

sal, sȳd, shall.

§ 469. The following verbs form their tenses from different stems —

am, waz, bjn, be.

gan

went, gān, go

gā

Adverbs.

§ 470. These are formed in various ways. Most are the normal developments of OE. adverbs, though some are new formations. There are not adverbs in *-li* as in Polite English, with the exception of *hɔdnli* = continually.

They are divided into four classes according as they denote time, place, manner, or measure.

§ 471. Adverbs of time.

ivər ever, *jans* once, *jɪstədi* yesterday, *jit* yet, *nivər* never, *nju* now, *sɪən* soon, *tʊdədə*, the other day, *tədə* to-day, *təmjərn* to-morrow, *tənit* to-night, *hwailz* at times, *əgən* again *əteftə* after.

§ 472. Of Place.

bak back, *bɪhɪnt* behind, *dʊn* down, *ɛbn* direct, straight, *fərət* forward, *hɪəm* home, *hɪər* here, *ʝndə* yonder, *sʊmwar* somewhere, *ðɪər* there, *hwər* where, *əwē* away, *ʊt ə gɪət* out of the way.

§ 473. Of Manner.

ai yes, *apn* perhaps, *fast* fast, *hɔdnli* continually, *hju* how, *nɪə* no, *rɪt* right, *ran* wrong, *sɪə* so, *slə* slow, *valaɪk* probably, *wɪl* well.

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§ 474. Of Measure.

auə over, too, *hɔf* half, *kwait* quite, *lail* little, *mɪtʃ* much, *tərbɪ* very, remarkably, *varə* very, *ənʊf* enough.

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Prepositions.

§ 475. The Kendal dialect possesses the following — *auə* over, *bī* by, *bīhīnt* behind, *dūn* down, *eftər* after, *fər*, *fə* for, *frē*, *frə* from, *i*, *in* in, *ən* on, *tʌl*, *təl*, *tə* to, *undər* under, *ʌp* up, *ʌt* out, *wei*, *wī* with, *priʌ* through, *əbʌn* above, *əbʌt* about, *əbʌv* above, *əfʌər* before, *əgēn* against, *əmaŋ* among, *əstīəd* *ə* instead of, *ət* at, *ətwin* between, *əv*, *ə* of.

Conjunctions.

§ 476. The Kendal dialect possesses the following conjunctions —

1. Coordinate.

bət but, *əls* else, *fər*, *fə* for, *jīt* yet, *ən* and, *ər* or, *hʌu* how, *səpʌz* suppose.

2. Subordinate.

bīkəs because, *fər*, *fə* for, *sīə* so, *hwən* when, *hwədər* whether, *hwail* while, until, *ət* that.

§ 477. Interjections.

1. Of Joy, Excitement etc.

ē, *hʌrā*, *ō*.

2. Of Pain, Weariness, etc.

au, *dīərmi*, *ō*, *ʌu*.

3. Of Surprise.

baidžīŋ, *ē lɔrd*, *lōvīnz*, *ō*, *nē*, *sīk-māpmənt*, *hwat*.

4. Of Aversion.

fə sam, *gīt əwē*.

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5. Of Protestation.

6. Exclamations of various kinds.

hai, hē, həlō, liuk, sī, wīl dīan, hwift.

Chapter IX.

The Sentence.

§ 478. The order of words in a Kendal sentence is much the same as in Polite English. In the ordinary type of sentence the subject comes first, the predicate follows and the object comes last, e. g. ‘*t mais hez itn ə hīəl lōf ə brīəd*’, ‘*bird fliu rīt auə uuər hīədz*’, ‘*a priu ə stīan intət waʔər*’. The dative, when simply a remnant of the older dative, precedes the accusative, as ‘*gī mī ə suʔ ə waʔər*’, ‘*hez-tə gīn im aut*’, but when the relation is expressed by *tə*, the accusative comes first, e. g. ‘*gīv suʔ milk tət kat*’. The genitive, when not introduced by *əv* or *ə*, also precedes the accusative, e. g. ‘*Hər faʔər diuər*’, ‘*mī muʔər klūək*’, ‘*smiʔs hamer*’, but ‘*twenti-nainʔ ə mē*’, ‘*ə buʔs ə rəd fluuərʔ*’.

The partitive genitive likewise follows the word expressing the relation. E. g. ‘*hōf ə puʔnd ə buʔər*’, ‘*ə bīt ə mīət*’, ‘*ə skuər ə tētjz*’.

§ 479. Adjectives and participles used in the same manner, precede the noun they qualify as ‘*ə rad klūək, wī hwait ribənz*’. ‘*ə wētli rūəd*’, ‘*ə gərt laləpīn dɔg*’, ‘*ə ranīn striam ə waʔər*’.

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When used predicatively they come third in the sentence as, ‘*its kwīər tə hiər əv hīz gān əwə wūjut kumən sī əs*’.

§ 480. Adverbs as a rule precede the words they qualify as — ‘*az rēʔər līt tə nīt*’. ‘*ʔīs jz ə tərbl dərti nīt*’. ‘*Jər liəvīn auə sīən*’. But I have often heard ‘*hījīn bak rēʔər*’.

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§ 481. The verb under ordinary circumstances occupies the same place as in Polite English as — ‘*hi kumz ən gāz əz i pl̄əzəz*’. ‘*Its nət rīt tə diu ðat.*’ ‘*Wī þaut ə kumən, büt twədər wəz sīə dərʃi, wī kudin.*’ When the imperative mood is used, the verb comes first, the person being usually omitted — as ‘*gā ʉut ən sarə ’kōvz*’, ‘*sīŋ əwə ən dōnt bi flēt ə mi*’, but ‘*lēt im gan if i wants tə*’.

The present participle always follows the verb, as ‘*wi war tōkīn əbūut jə, hwen jī kōm in*’. ‘*Triəkī kōm ranīn dūun twō.*’ The past participle is treated in the same way — as— ‘*ðev kumt hīəm ət last*’, ‘*a gat krəpī intəl ə hūəl*’.

The infinitive is placed after the predicate unless it is used as the subject. E. g. ‘*Hīz gān tə səl bīəs, fər wat ikī gīt*’ but ‘*Tə sē ðat əd bi ə lī*’.

§ 482. When used interrogatively the verb precedes its subject as ‘*iz- tə kuməm?*’ ‘*dūz- tə þīŋk əz rīt?*’ ‘*did ’man sē sīə?*’

Relative clauses are introduced by *ət*, as ‘*hīm ət līvz ə gud laif, iz siuər tə liv wī*’, ‘*wi ət nāz im*’ *sē ðats ō māpmənt*’ or ‘*ʉs ət nāz*’ etc., ‘*wəz it hīm ət nōkt ət diuər?*’

§ 483. Dependent relative clauses are also introduced by *ət* or by an ellipse when the person in question is the first as ‘*ə mān ət a jūust tə nā up Teibə wē*’ or ‘*ə man a jūust*’ etc., but ‘*ən āld wūmen ət nīt būmp ō dē laŋ*’.

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§ 484. ‘That’ after verbs of saying, thinking, etc., is often omitted — as ‘*hī səd wi mūd īn gā wī hīm*’, ‘*a þīŋk apī jər rīt*’, ‘*a nā hi þaut i wər kumən*’.

In interrogative sentences, where, *hwīə*, *hwāt*, *hwar*, etc. are used, the pronoun or adverb always comes first — as ‘*hwīə izt?*’ ‘*hwar həd wī gītī tūl?*’ ‘*hwēn ər jə kumən əgēn?*’

§ 485. The order in a conditional sentence is the same as in Polite English as ‘*if ðu sēz ðat ðuuz ran*’, ‘*if i kōz hīər əs! brək iz nek fər im*’, ‘*if ad ə þaut i wazīt kumīn a wadnt ə rūəstīt ðat bīt ə mūtī*’.

Specimens of the Kendal Dialect.

I was taking a walk close to my farmer friend's house and saw him working at his potatoe heap. I went up to him, and noticing that he had a gun under his arm, remarked "Have you been shooting this morning?"

I.

"Am dzʊst fleɪn 'krāz. Jɪ nā hwɛn 'kɔrnz kʊmən ʊp ɸriʊ 'grʊnd laik nʊ, dɛ kʊmz ən hauks ɪt ʊp wɪ ðər bɪəks.

Sɪə a ɡɪt 'ɡʊn ən heɪ ə baŋ ət əm tə flɛ əm. Av bɪn. wɛtɪn fɔr əm ō tmɔrnɪn, bət heɪnt kɪlt jan — ðər sə nāɪn. ðər tərbl kʊnɪn ɪz krāz.

Hwail ō tʊdɔrz ər haukɪ ən prauən ɪntət grʊnd, jan ər tʊ sɪts ɪt trɪtəps, ən wafəz ən kōz ʊt ɪf ðəz ɛnɪ dɛndʒər. ən hwɛn ðɔr əts fɪdn əmaɪ t'kɔrn hez ɪt ənuɪf, ðɛ ɡāz ən tākz

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tʊdər plɪəs fɔr ðɛ mʊd siuərlɪ bɪ huɪərt jan məd ɸɪŋk. Its ōləz bɛst ɪf jan kan tə lɪəv ə bərd lɪŋn dɪəd ən tɸɪld, fə thwɪk ənz ər tərbl flɛt əv ə dɪəd ən. A kʊdnɪt hɪt nɪn ən əm ðɪs mɔrnɪn, sɪə a kɪlt ən əld blak heɪn ən stʊk hɔr ðiər fər ə flɛ krā. ɸɪd mek kwait əz ɡud ə jan əz ɛnɪ ə ðɔr." "But what a waste!" "Nɛ Nɛ, wɪʃɪt tmɪət fər ʊər dɪnə, ən mak tɸlɛkrā ʊt ət skɪn. Apɪ ɪt sarə əs varə wɪl."

II.

ɛ ðər war sʊm kwɪər ɔd fōk, ət ɟɪst tə liv ʊp Teibə wɛ, rɪt əmaɪ tɸɛlz. ðɛ sɛlt ə lɔk ə ɸɪp frə taim tə taim ən wɪ baut ə ɡʊd fiu əv əm.

ðər wəz ən əld mān ən ɪz waɪf ən ə fiu barɪz. Jā dɛ tlad hɛd kʊmt təl ʊər plɪəs əbʊt ə ɸɪp ə sʊmət ə ðat mak, ən əz ɪt wəz ōməst tɛ taim, a ɸaut hɪ mʊd əz wɪl heɪ sʊm əz nət. Hi wəz sɪtɪn dʊn bɪt tɪəbl ən a wəz dzʊst ɡān tə lɛ 'klɔɸ hwɛn ɪ sprɪəd ʊt bɪəɸ hiz arɪz ən sɛd. "Nɛər maind fə klɔɸ ə kliəɸ fə mɪ. A want nɪə klɔɸ ətō. Az nət ə prʊd ɸɛlə." Sɪə hi dɪd wɪʊt.

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ənuðər dē hwēn tm̄əsʔər hēd sʊm bɪznəs ðjər ən aid īn prəmɪst tə gaŋ tə sī əm, wi bɪəp sət ɔf tə spænd ‘dē wi əm. Ji nā ɪt tɪək ə lail taim tə gɪt tə Teibə bɪt trēn, ən ðen wɪd kwait ʃrī mail tə gaŋ ətɔp ə ðat. əm. hwēn wi gat ðiər ðər wəz sɪk ə skraflmənt ən ə hēbē gān ɔn, ət wɪ feərli wundɛrt wat it wəz ō əbʊt — wi war kwait kapt! Bat wɪ fan ət ðe waar katʃɪn tʃɪp ɪt kɪʃn. Sɪə wi nɔkt ən nɔkt ən nɔkt, ən ət lāst tāld wʊmən lēt əs ɪn — ən siuərli a nɪvə sā sɪf ə dərɪt rʊm ɪ ō mɪ bɔrŋ dēz! Tɪəl plɪəs wəz blak, ɪvrɪbɪŋ lɪŋŋ haustrau, ‘tɪəbl ɔnt said, ‘tʃēəz ō brɔkŋ ər lɪŋŋ ɔn ðər baks, jā bɪt hɪər, ənuðə bɪt ðiər! A mʊd tak mɪ bɔnət ən klʊək ɔf, ən hwēn ðe wāt tɪən ɔf, naut əd sarə bʊt tlasəz mʊd ʃraɪ əm ɔn — ai ɪvrɪ jan ɔn əm!

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ən ðən dɪnə kɔm. Tāld wʊmən nāɪn ət wi wər siuər tə kʊm, hēd pʊt ə lɔg mʊtŋ ɪt ʊbm̄ tɪnt əʃʊər ən kɪpt ɪt rʊəstɪn hwail wi gat ðjər, ən ðat wəz ōməst nīən!

əv kwərs ɪt wəz əz tɔf əz hən mɪət, bət ʃɪ kɪpt prɔdnt wɪ fuək tə sī ɪf ɪt wəz dɪən “Rɪətʃ hāld! a diu laik ə bit ə mɪət.” Tm̄əsʔər hēd gān ʊut wɪ ə frand dzʊst əʃʊər dɪnə, ən tāld wʊmən ʃaut ət hɪd gān əwē fər gʊd ən səd “Hwat! ɪf ad ə nān ət hɪd bɪn gān əwē fə ɪz dɪnə, a wadnt ə rʊəstɪt ðat bɪt ə mʊtŋ.”

III.

Jɪ nā ʊp Kəndl wē it āld dēz, sʊm ət fōk war ə gē bɪt kwɪərə nəw wat jan mʊd mɪt wɪ mʊədēz.

Wɪ lɪvt ɪn ə narə stauənli ʃʊt in mak əv ə dēl ət strɛtʃt rɪt ʊp nɔrɔp Teibə, wē, ən wənt dʊm sʊp ōməst tə Səbər. Klɪəs tə hwar ʊuər farm lē, ðər lɪvt sɪk ə kwɪərlɪ āld kupl, ən āld man ət nɪəm ə Wɪl ən ɪz waɪf Bələ.

Wɪl ō ləz wɪar ən āld bɔks hat, nə maʔər hwēdər ɪt rēnd hēld ə snād, ai! hi ōləz hēd ɪt wɪ him, ən it wəz mɪər laik ə lail tʃɪmlə gān əbʊt bɪ ɪtsəl nəw aut əls ət akŋ bɪŋk ə, ē hwat! mənɪ ən mənɪ ə taim hiz kʊmt ɪn ən sɪtŋ ɪzsel dʊn bɪt faɪər dzʊst ɛbm̄ ənənst mɪ əv ə nɪt, hwēn tm̄əsəs wəz diuən ɔd zɔbz ər apŋ fɛtɪŋ bɪŋz ʊp rēdər, ən aid kʊmt in frət fildz.

Dʊn wənt ɪz hat, bɪ hiz said, ətɔp ət flɪuər ən ðen wi jʊst tə hēv sɪk ə krak əbʊt wēdər, ‘krɔps, ənt lɪətəst niuz frə Kəndl, bət mɪəst əv ō — əbʊt āld taimz. Av ɔft hard ɪm tɛl ət hʊw hwēn Bələ ən ɪ war nɔbət dzʊst marɪt, ən ðēd gēə fiu fōk əbʊt ‘plɪəs, ət Wɪl

həd gītŋ ə gært savadz dɔg tə flē bəgəz ən ō sitf taglts əwē wi. Jā dē hi wəz gān tə Kəndl
tət markət ən leŋt Bələ əlīən wi ‘dɔg.

“Nyu tak hīər ən hwatjvər ðu dʒz līəv ‘dɔg əlīən. ðu mōnt tuŋf it.

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If it wants tə kʉm jn, lēt it kʉm jn, ən dōnt ðə lig ə hand ɔnt.” Sīə hi swjnd hiz wēz
bēnəst rūəd tə Kəndl.

Eftər id gan Belə bəgan tə wərk. fī saræed thenz ən pigz ən dīd mənī uŋdər ɔd dʒɔbz
ət ə nā naut əbʉt. Nyu ‘dɔg lē dʒʉst it diuərstīəd əmakəlī jn ər rūəd əz fī wəz kʉmən jn
ən ʉt, sīə fī þaut “Hwat al nīvə bī flēt bī aut sīk əz ðatŋz, it mʉd gan ʉt ō tuŋdər, ən
ðen a sʉdnt bi faŋt wī it!”

Sīə fī gāt ‘bīzŋ ən mīəd ə baŋ ət it. Bat ‘dɔg duund ər, ən mīəd ər lig ətɔp ət flʉuər
fər jvə sə lan. fī dʒsnt stər ə līm ə diu aut əls, fī wəz kwait kapt.

It wəz gitŋ rēdər līət hwən Wīl gat hīəm ən hwən j dīd git intət hʉs, j sēd “Hwat ə
tēld ðj wat mʉd sjuərlī hapŋ jf ðu mēdlt wi ðat dɔg. ðu sʉd ə leŋt it əlīən!”

ən hwat Belə wəz rēdi ə kwīəli āld bɔdī hərsəl. fī jʉst tə sē ət fī gat sʉmtə tə it,
hwən fī wəz hʉŋərt, wənt tə bəd əz sīən əz jvər it wəz dark, ən gat up it mɔrnjŋ hwən it
wəz līt, ən fī wəz fēəli wakŋt! Ai! ən sīd nīt bʉmp ən prau əbʉt fər jvər ən jvə!

Wīl wəz ōləz gərnən lajk, jf aut wənt ran ər þjŋz dīdnt kwait plīəz jm. If ‘pigz hed
gītŋ kramlt ʉt ət hʉlz ər ‘kai həd gītŋ þriʉ ə hʉəl it hədʒ hid sē “Dam ðə hwats tə dīən
tlaik ə ðatŋz fə! Jan məd mək nīə dau ətō wī sīk əz ðī.” ðen Bələ wi ər þjŋ swīəkjŋ āld
vɔis əd paip ʉp “Waiə waiə Wīl, its nīə gʉd ətō i swīərjŋ ət əm, jf ðu wənt mēnd hədʒəz
ən mək tuŋz sīə ət ðe kānt git ʉt.”

Jā dē Wīl wəz gān tə Kəndl, ən Bələ wantjð sum aplz jvə sə. Bat hi wantjð ə pig ən
sum klīəz, ən þaut ə naut əls nēdər. Sīə fī sēd “Nyu hwatjvə ðu dʒz, dōnt fəgjt tə brjŋ ðɔr
aplz ət a tēlt ðə əbʉt, frə Kəndl.” “Nē nē naut ə ðat mak j kʉm jntəl ʉer hʉs. Asj brjŋ
naut hīəm nɔbət ə pig ən ə pār ə britfəz!”

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Its a tərbl lan taim sən ai wənt tə skuul ən piŋz həz giŋ ə gud biŋ alŋərt əz jan məd sē. It wəz ə lan wē d̄jər, bat ɔf wi wənt i ɔməst ɔ wədərz, nət laik barnz nuuədēz əts flēt ə katʃin d̄ə d̄jəps ə kæld, bikɔs iŋs ə rēdər wətli ən ə dərŋi mɔrnin! Wi wənt rīt s̄jən n̄jvər ɛftər ɛt; fər wid kwait ɓrī mail tə gaŋ — ən wən wi d̄ giŋ tə Liunz briŋ, wi warŋt sə miŋf əz hōf wē d̄jər. Bat hwats d̄at təl ə skrau ə barnz! Hwailz wi juust tə gaŋ rēdər pōpənli — nət sə fast əz wi su d̄ ə d̄jən, ər apŋ ə lail ən mu d̄ hiŋ bak rēdər, ən tu d̄ərz əd gaŋ bak tə lēt im. ‘Bēnəst r̄jəd, əz av sēd əf̄jər, wəz strək auə Liunz Briŋ ən d̄en tət rīt. ən ə kw̄jəl̄i əld spɔt ‘briŋ waz. It wəz sə narə ət n̄ə kart i ɔ Haug j̄l, Sēbər, ə Teibə, ku d̄ ə giŋt auət. It mu d̄ siuəli ə biŋ m̄jəd əf̄jə fōk niu hu u tə bi d̄ br̄iŋz!

Hu u wi t̄jəvt əlan ɓriut snā i v ə kæld w̄ntər mɔrnən, hwən i v r̄i bu u ən branf f̄jərli hu ŋ du ŋ w̄t rag, ən jan ku d̄nt t̄l hwat jan wəz wōkin ɔn. Jans ə wəz gān ɔn əf̄jə tu d̄zə’ pōpən əbuut əz lail barnz ɔft diu, hwən a t̄m|t slap auər h̄jəd f̄rət iŋtəl ə lail gu t̄ə ət lē in u uər r̄jəd ɔ ku vət wi snā, ən mi biŋ br̄u d̄ər həd tə ku m̄ ən pu u mi u t̄. ən ə biŋ las ət juust tə gā w̄ əs, kōd mi i v ə sitf n̄jəmz ən sēd “ē d̄uuz naut nɔbət v lail mafl̄in ɛftər ɔ d̄u i z. D̄u l̄ ni v ə diu tə gaŋ ɔn wi ús, l̄jək̄in sik ən ɛb̄m əz d̄u d̄uz. D̄u mu ŋ ga h̄jəm ən gi t̄ sum drai kl̄jəz al əpɔd t̄!”

Men̄i ə taim w̄jv biŋ l̄jət ət skuul, frə watʃin t̄lail f̄it̄inz ət ran h̄jər d̄jər ən i v r̄i war i t̄ snā. Jan mu d̄ ɔl əz k̄en ‘bərdz bi t̄ marks ə d̄ər t̄jəz laik ə f̄jər k̄ wi p̄rī gr̄ēnz təlt nər aut ɛls ə nā. Trabit̄s ən h̄jər z m̄jəstli wənt p̄rau ŋ priu tsnā rīt s̄jən, ɔməst əf̄jər ‘bərdz wər up v əlaik! Ai! Hwat av n̄ən əm bi f̄jər fr̄ɔzn tə d̄jəp, pu jər lail piŋz! Trabit̄ f̄it̄inz wər laik kat f̄it̄inz fər ɔ twar|d, jan ɛb̄m ən̄əst tu d̄e, wi ənu d̄ər bi h̄jint t̄fərst tu u, ən rēdər ətw̄in bi jəp ɔn əm, wi apŋ t̄fauərɓ f̄u t̄ tət

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rīt ər tət l̄ft. ən it wəz varə kw̄jər ət wən jan f̄ɔləd əm ə lan wē, jan ku mt̄ təl ə pl̄jəs hwar ɔ f̄t̄it̄inz stɔpt w̄juut l̄jəvin ə s̄iŋl tr̄jəs. Bat v əlaik trabit̄ həd lɔpŋ ə bit, ə pu r̄pəs tə madl̄ jə, ən wəz l̄jək̄in strək at jə ɓriu tm̄jst.

V.

ə gud fi u barnz juust tə d̄zɔŋ u s tu d̄ə said ə Liunz Briŋ əz wi went tət skuul, apŋ f̄auər̄t̄i ət taimz. T lasəz, m̄jəst ɔn əm d̄ēsənt hwaiət lail piŋz wənt strək d̄jər apŋ stɔpŋ tə

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gijðar çd fljuærz i sumæ taim, ær ppu æwē tlīævz frē æ guul fluuær tæ sī hwat mak æv æ luyæ ðæ wæ gān tæ wæ gān tæ git; ‘tjñklær tēljær saudzær sēljær, rjtsman pūærman begæman þif’. Bat us ladz war æ gēa bjt mēær lif nær jan æ ðær. Npu rīt dūun i Haugjil ðæ waz æ tærbj kanjkært āld felæ æt kīpt æ farm, æn livt dīær wj hiz waif, æt wæz valaik æ maræ fæ hīm i kwīlī wēz. Ji nā hī hēd ōlæz bjn æ varæ særlī bædj, æn nœbat griu war æz i gat āldær. æv kūærs bæiz ær ōlæz up tæ sum māpænt ær uðær, æn wī çft pōpt æbūut æn plēd triks çn im, æ purpæs tæ plēg im. ðen id kum uut swīærjn æt hid diu ō maks æ þjnz tæl æs, if i kuð nœbat git hāld çn æs. æwē wid ran uær tœmibagz fakñ up æn dūum æz wi wēnt æn hīm krīpjn ælan æn fakjn iz fjst. Hi njvæ katst njn çn æs, wi war sæ lif æn hīm sæ hærpjt. Av hārd sē æt jans wæn plūuin ‘plūu gat stēkt, æn wadnt ganj ætō, sīæ hi pūnst jt rīt wīl wj hiz būut tæ mæk jt æn līæty hjzsel færvæ sæ lanj eftær.

ænuðæ dē ‘pigz warnt diuæn dżust wat i wantjð, sjæ hj gev æm æ gud pūnsjn wi hiz būuts æn mīæd æm skwīæl, hwail tāld wūmæn þaut hi muð bi sjuærli gān tæ kīl jvri jan çn æm.

Sīæ uut fj kœm tæ sī hwat ‘skrau wæz ō æbūut, æn sēd “If jæ want tæ kīl ðær pigz al fētf jæ æ naif!”

Bat hwæn wj hēd gitñ tæ skūul wj satlt dūum fēærli hwaiat, æn mīæstli did æz wi war tēlt. Wj larnt tæ rīd rait æn rakñ

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næt varæ mitf ęls. ō ðær æt livt æwē fræ Haugjil juust tæ tak ðær dīnæz dēst up j ðær tœmibagz æn hjj ‘bagz rīt ælanj twō. Sum barnz çft hēd trjækļ paiz æt ðær muðærz hēd bjækt færvæ æm, æn ‘trjækļ kœm uut æn ran dūun twō, sīæ æt jan fēæli klagd tūl, if jan nœbat līænd ægēn jt.

VI.

Npu apñ jil þjnk eftæ ō æ tēlt ji tuðæ nīt, æt wj njvær hēd ęnj haljðēz ætō, bætt æts næt kwait triu huujværv. Wj hēd tuu æ þrī jt, jīær, bætt næt hōf sæ mēni æz barnz gjts nūuæðēz.

‘Gærtæst dē æv ō wæz baræn-ūut-dē — tjift æ nævæmbæ. ðen wj ōlæs tīæk gud kīær tæ git tætt skūul rīt sīæn, æn njæbædj wæz līæt bætt ‘mīæstær. ‘Big lads juust tæ ganj jn færvst æv ō, ðen us lail æns fœlæd eftær æm, æn ðen wi klaft ‘diuær tæl æn bard jt siæ æt njæbædj æt wæz uut

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kyd gyt in! Varə s̄an tm̄astər wad kum ən lift ‘diuəsneḡ, bət ðat wəz ō tə n̄ā purpəs hwatɪvə, s̄ā h̄i liukt in priu twɪndəz əz if i wantɪd tə n̄ā hwat wəz gān ɔn. ðen ‘bigəst ən ‘bouldəst ət ladz wad tɛl im if i didnt giv əm ō halidē ðēd ran streḡ əwē. S̄ā hi prəmɪst ən ətləst wi ɔpnt diuər. əv k̄ārs hi wəz əz f̄en tə gyt ɔf wark əz wi war, f̄ər i laikt naut beḡər nər tə gan samənfiʃin ɪt Liun.

A nā wīl ən āld saŋ ət biḡinz —

“R̄imembə r̄imembə t̄fiʃt ə Nəvembə

‘K̄iŋ ən ɪz tr̄en h̄əd laik tə bi sl̄n.”

Av f̄ərgitŋ ōt rəst ɔnt, bət wi war tərbl̄ f̄ond ɔnt, ən j̄ust tə siŋ ɪt əb̄ut ‘barən-ɔut-dē.

J̄i nā n̄u f̄ok s̄imz tə h̄ev hwait f̄əgitŋ h̄u tə mak ə tiun, jan n̄ivə h̄əz naut ət ə f̄ēər ər ət t̄ərtf̄ ər ɛn̄iwar, ət s̄uundz h̄ōf əz ḡud əz ɔuər āld n̄ɔrb-k̄untri tiunz sitf̄ əz ‘Dje k̄en D̄ɔn P̄il” ər ‘M̄ərɪl̄i danst ‘kw̄ək̄əz waif” ər aut laik ‘Hw̄en

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ðe mait̄i tr̄mpət s̄uundz’ ər ɛn̄i ə ðər grand āld tiunz. ðəz naut bət lail biḡs ə falald̄ərmənts — biŋz jan h̄əz tədē ən f̄əgits tə m̄ɔrə.

T̄s̄ekt̄nt taim ət wi barḡ tm̄astər ɔut wəz ‘tw̄ent̄ɪnain̄ ə m̄ē. ðen ɪvri jan ɔn əs h̄əd ə jakb̄ob ər lail biḡ ə jak ə w̄i saŋ “Jakb̄ob dē ‘tw̄ent̄ɪnain̄ ə m̄ē, if j̄ə d̄ont gi əs ə halidē wil ō ran əwē.”

S̄ā w̄i gat ənuḡə hal̄idə. Bat w̄i n̄ivə ɔaut sə m̄iḡf̄ əv ɪt, əz t̄fiʃt ə nəvembə.

VII.

T̄oməs W̄ilsn̄.

T̄oməs W̄ilsn̄ ə buḡf̄ə ə m̄əri āld lad,

Hw̄en h̄i k̄ilz ə ḡud sip, ɪt m̄eks ɪm fil glad,

Hi k̄ips ə ḡud as, ən ī f̄idz ɪt r̄īt w̄əl

ən ɪt kariz h̄im — ō h̄iz ḡud m̄uḡŋ tə s̄əl.

Tami fald̄əral̄əralidē!

It h̄ez t̄u ḡərt hampəz, jan h̄iŋz ɔn īḡf̄ said,

ən ə dənki sə strən, it wəd fēəs wɪnd ər taid

ən ðɛər ðuz hī martʃ, sə nōbl ən grand

It kariz iz muɪn priu Haugil ən Bland.

Jā fain sʊmə mɔrn i ðə muɪn ə Džiulai

Tɔməs kʊmz wɪ hiz muɪn ən ɛks əs tə bai

Hi sɛz ət its gʊd — n̄ə bɛtə kɪ bi

ən h̄ər iz ə fain bɪt ə siuət fə ðī.

D̄ɛz Siuzn hiz waif ʃiz gɪn kwait fat

Wi ɪn ʃip hɛdz, b̄isaid gɪvɪn tət kat.

ʃi sɛz tə hɛv ə buɪfəz ə varə gʊd b̄ɪn

B̄ɪkɔs ʃi hɛz əfn h̄ər pan fə tə slɪn.

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Bat ð̄ər iz ə mán i livz i Sebər tʊn

Hi buɪfəz ənd hāks o hiz m̄ət up ən duɪn

Hi kōz Tɔməs Wɪlsn ə tʃ̄ət ən ə n̄ɛv

ət martʃəz əbuɪt wi hiz dənki sə br̄ɛv.

VIII.

Table of Bird Names in Use in the Kendal Dialect.

Note. Where K. is aded after the name, it denotes that the word is in use in the immediate district of Kendal only and not at Sedbergh.

Bɛʃi buɪntɪn K. Emberiza Citrinella.

B̄ɪb̄ɪb̄ɛk Totanus Hypoleuca.

Blak̄i (also *Blakb̄ard*) Turdus Merula.

Blak-kap K. Parus Major.

Bliu-kap K. P. Cæruleus.

Bɔt̄.t̄ɪk K. P. Caudatus.

Buľflin/ Pyrrhula Rubicilla.

Dabtſik Podiceps Minor.

Daup-krā

Corvus Cornix.

Dauk-krā K.

Djvljn Cypselus Apus.

Dzami-krēn K.

— *laŋ-legz* K.

Ardea Cinerea.

— *laŋ-nek*

Dzini-rvdtēl Rutililla Phænicura.

Felfā(r) Turdus Pilaris.

Gauldflijn/ Fringilla Carduelis

Grē-ljnat F. Canabina.

Grīnljnat F. Chloris.

Hāk Falco sp.

Hędžsparę Accentor Modularius.

Huľat Surnium, Otus, Strix.

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Kjŋfifę Alcedo Ispida.

Körn-kręak Ortygometra Crex.

Krā Corvus sp.

Kuľat Columba palumbus.

Magpai

Pica Caudata.

Magj K.

Malęd Anas Boschas.

Mjlar-þuŋum Sylvia trochilus.

Mjērbęrd Lagopus Scoticus.

Njt-hāk Caprimulgus Europęus.

Partridž Perdix Cinereus.

Pluvə Charadrius Pluviaalis.

Raitinlark = *Bęsį Bųntįn*.

Rįņuuzł Turdus Torquatus.

Rəbįn Erythacus Rubecula.

Skailark Alauda Cristata.

Snaip Gallago Media.

Sparə Passer Domesticus.

Stįən-třat K.

Saxicola Ćenathe.

— *-třek*
Strįəzmųər K. Sylvia Undata.

řipstə Sturnus Vulgaris.

Tįtlark Anthus Pratensis.

Tiųit Vanellus Cristatus.

Təmtįt Parus sp.

Třitį Troglodytes Vulgaris.

řrəsł Turdus Musicus.

řruř T. Viscivorus.

Watərkrā Cinclus Aquaticus.

Watəhęn Gallinula Chloropus.

Wįłįwagtěl Motacilla Yarellii.

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Bliu M. Campestris.

Jalə M. Sulphurea.

Wįłįwįket K. Totanus Hypoleuca.

Wųdkək Scolopax Rusticola.

IX.

Table of Plant Names in Use in the Kendal Dialect.

Bīanflūā Bellis Perennis.

Brakṇ 1. Pteris Aquilina, 2. any fern.

Brīām Sarothamnus Scoparius.

Brijār Rubus Fruticosus.

Burdāk Arctium Lappa.

Dōdārigārs Briza Media.

Dōkṇ Rumex sp.

Elār Alnus Glutinosa.

Eṣp Populus Tremula.

Ef Fraxinus Excelsior.

Fītf Vicia sp.

Fūālfīt Tussilago farfara.

Grundsā Senecio Jacobæa.

Gūul Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

Havār Avena sp.

Hōlin Ilex aquifolium.

Īstārledž Polygonum Bistorta.

Jak Quercus robur.

Kabij Cabbage.

Katlarks Ranunculus Repens.

Kēf Heracleum Sphondylium.

Klavā Trifolium sp.

Krā-tīāz Orchis Masculina etc.

Liṇ Calluna Vulgaris.

Mōs any Muscineæ.

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Mufrām Agaricus.

Ō nūt Conodopium Denudatum.

Nēt! Urtica sp.

Padākstīā! agaricus sp.

Rai Secale Cereale.

Ramps Allium Ursinum.

Rad fanks Polygonum Persicaria.

Slīā Prunus Spinosa.

Taim Thymus Serpyllum.

Tāimliḡ Erica Cinerea.

Wīlā Salix sp.

Hwīn Ulex Europæus.

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Glossary.

The alphabetical order in the glossary is:

a, b (b̄), d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n (ŋ) ɔ, ō, p, r, s, f, t, b, d, u, v, w, hw, z (ž), (a), ə
(*e*).

Note. Letters in brackets do not occur initially.

a pron. I.

ā vb. owe § 65.

adl vb. earn § 61.

ai pron. I.

ai interj. yes.

ajdl adj. idle § 121.

ais sb. ice § 121.

aivj sb. ivy § 121.

— *adj.* iron.

aks sb. axe § 60.

āld adj. old § 67.

altər vb. alter § 62.

aləkə sb. vinegar § 62.

am vb. am.

ān adj. own § 66.

— vb. own § 66.

anṭəz conj. in case § 63 Note.

anʒ sb., pl. awns (of barley) § 63 Note.

apʌsb. apple § 60.

apṇ conj. Perhaps.

— *ark* see *mīəlark*.

arm sb. arm § 60.

arə sb. arrow § 60.

as-būərd sb. box for keeping ashes in §§ 70, 234.

ask sb. newt § 60 Note.

as[tiuʃ] molar tooth § 61.

as[tri] axletree § 60.

afəz sb. ashes §§ 60, 234.

aul sb. awl § 113.

aut sb. anything § 114.

auə 1. prep. over; 2. adv. too.

auəliuk vb. overlook, pass by, miss.

bad adj. bad § 64.

badlaik adj. ugly § 64.

badli adj. ill § 63.

badʒər sb. 1. small corn dealer etc.; 2. badger § 62.

bag sb. bag § 61.

bai vb. buy § 124.

bauwurd sb. byword, saying § 124.

baid vb. bide, wait § 212.

bait vb. bite § 121.

bar sb. bolt (for a door) § 62.

— vb. fasten (a door) § 62.

bargin sb. bargain § 62.

bark sb. bark.

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barkt sb. encrusted, of dirt etc. on the skin.

barn sb. child § 60.

bārəl sb. barrel § 62.

bas sb. perch (*Perca fluviatilis*) §§ 60, 297.

bask vb. bask § 61 Note.

bat 1. sb. half trashed corn § 62.

batf sb. batch § 60.

bau sb. bow (OE. *boza*) § 117.

bau vb. bow.

baul sb. bowl § 115 Note.

bauld adj. bold § 115 Note.

baulstə sb. bolster § 115.

bēd sb. bed § 40.

bēk sb. brook § 42.

bēlkər sb. a huge ungainly object.

bēlj sb. belly § 42.

bēljz sb. bellows.

bēlār vb. bellow, roar.

bēnd vb. bend § 43.

bēnf sb. bench § 311.

bēnt sb. bent grass.

bēnk sb. bench §§ 43, 311.

bērij sb. bury.

bērijn sb. funeral.

beṭə(r)mər adj. of a better kind or class, e. g. *beṭərmər hūuzəz*, *beṭərmər fōk*.

bētīn sb. food by the way § 53.

bī prep. by, adv. by.

bīgīn vb. begin § 29.

bīhīnt prep., adv. behind § 32.

bīkəs conj. because.

bīld vb. build.

bīlēŋ vb. belong § 44.

bīl-hiuk sb. billbook § 29.

bīnd sb. bind § 32.

bīŋk sb. bench § 34.

biuk sb. book § 102.

(*tə*)*biut* adv. = so much money added to make the bargain correct, in the case of an exchange, to boot § 102.

bīznəs sb. business § 36.

bīāk sb. beak § 136, III.

— vb. bake § 131.

bīām sb. beam § 137.

bīān sb. bone § 134.

bīānfaibə sb. bonfire § 134.

bīānflbūə sb. daisy (*Bellis perennis*) § 134.

bīārd sb. beard § 131 Note.

bīās sb. pl. cattle § 136, III.

bīāst sb. beast § 136, III.

bīāt vb. beat § 137.

bīāp pron. both § 132.

bī sb. bee.

*bīhai*sb. beehive.

bīld sb. shelter.

— adj. sheltered.

bīzm sb. broom § 88.

blab vb. blab, let out a secret § 62.

blaqər sb. noise § 62.

— vb. chatter.

blait sb. blight.

blaið adj. blithr [Not common — taken from Verse] § 121.

blakberj sb. blackberry.

blā vb., sb. blow § 65.

blēdər sb. bladder § 45.

blēs vb. bless § 40.

blēk adj. deep golden yellow (of butter) § 53.

blēr vb. roar § 52.

blēz vb. blaze (rare) § 52.

blīnd adj. blind § 32.

bulk sb. bulk § 71.

bunl vb. bungle spoil § 77.

bunpgarn sb. a coarse greasy yarn used for knitting § 77.

bundl sb. bundle § 72.

bunf sb. bunch § 73 Note.

bur sb. burr § 71.

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burdæk sb. burdock § 71.

burn vb. burn.

bunf sb. bush § 71 Note.

būtə sb. butter § 70.

būtəfag sb. slice o bread and \diamond er § 307.

būu sb. bough § 108.

būunplūu a ploughing of land for a new tenant by neighbours and friends.

būus sb. cowstall § 107, I.

būut sb. boot § 107, I.

būərd sb. board § 140, I.

būət sb. boat § 142.

bakl sb. buckle § 95.

— sb. good condition for work § 95.

bər sb. whirr rush, bang § 55 Note.

bərlər (*aut*) one who hands round drink at a sheep — shearing § 55, II.

dāb vb. daub § 65.

dafl vb. stun § 60.

daft adj. senseless, foolish, daft § 60.

daik sb. ditch § 121.

dān sb. down (on a bird) § 69.

danət sb. neerdoweel § 64.

dar sb. dare § 60.

darlĭn sb. darling § 60.

danlĭ adj. gloomy, melancholy § 117.

dęg sb. water § 31.

dē sb. day § 51.

dēl sb. dale § 52.

dēzd adj. dazed, confused § 52, II.

dĭŋ sb. noise § 35.

dĭf sb. dish.

dĭfklunt sb. dishcloth.

diu vb do § 102.

dĭuər sb. door.

dĭəd adj. dead § 137.

dĭəf adj. deaf § 137.

— vb. deafen.

dĭəm sb. dame § 133.

dĭəmskʉul sb. ladies school § 133.

dĭəp sb. death § 137.

dĭ vb. die § 93.

dĭd sb. deed § 92, II.

dɔdər vb. tremble, shiver § 86.

dɔdʒ vb. walk at a half run § 86.

dɔg sb. dog § 79.

dɔk vb. cut short § 79.

dɔkŋ sb. dock, Rumex § 79.

dɔn vb. don § 79.

dōn sb. dawn § 98 Note.

dōnt vb. indic. pres. don't.

qrā vb. draw § 65.

qrabl̥t adj. wet, of clothes trailing in the mud § 90.

qrai adj. dry.

qraiv vb. drive § 121.

qrāp vb. drawl § 69.

qrī adj. tedious, show § 90.

qrīṅk vb. drink § 32.

qrīəd vb. dread § 135, I.

qrīəm vb. dream § 137.

qruf vb. fall, of tears, of grease from a candle § 77.

qrūun vb. drown § 109 Note.

qrūut sb. drought § 249 Note.

qrūuzi adj. drowsy § 111.

qrēs vb. dress § 57, II.

qruk sb. dick § 76.

qrust sb. dust § 76.

— vb., pret. to *dar*, see § 75, II.

qruk vb. dive § 111.

qrut vb. doubt § 111 Note.

qruv sb. dove § 76.

dwīn/vb. dwindle §§ 39, 333.

džakdā sb. jackdaw § 62.

džamī laṅṅek sb. heron § 62.

džanək sb. honest, proper § 64.

džrust adv. just.

ębm̥ sb. disreputable, untidy looking person § 40.

ēbm adv. straight, just, e. g. *liuk ēbm afūar ja* § 40.

ēdər pro. either § 51.

— conj. either § 51.

eftə adv., prep. after § 42.

eftənīən sb. afternoon § 42.

ēg sb, egg § 41.

ēgskəl sb. eggshell § 41.

ēgən vb. incite § 41.

ēks vb. ask § 47.

ēl sb. ale § 52.

ēldīn sb. fuel § 41.

ēlīn (*āld ē.*) a cake similar to mince pie, made at Christmas.

ēlār sb. alder § 40.

ēnd sb. end § 43.

ēri adj. fresh, windy § 52.

ēsp sb. aspen § 42.

ēf sb. ashtree § 42.

fādər sb. father § 60.

fādər adv. farther §§ 60, 68.

fadž sb. slow trot (also vb.) § 64.

fardīn sb. farthing.

faff vb. waste time, trifle § 64.

faiər sb. fire § 124.

falaldərməmts sb. rubbish, cheap knicknacks.

fāld sb. farmyard § 67.

falə adj. fallow § 60.

fasn vb. fasten § 60.

faf vb., sb. trouble, bother § 64.

fat sb. fat.

— adj. fat § 60 Note.

fauər num. four.

fauətīn num. forty.

fauətī num. forty.

fēdər sb. feather § 40.

fēdər̄t adj. fledged § 40.

fēkləs adj. worthless, shiftless.

fəl sb. fell, hill § 41.

fēlfā sb. fieldfare.

fələ sb. fellow § 41.

fēn adj. glad, delugted § 51.

fēnd vb. provide for § 44.

fēr sb. fair.

fētłup get ready, prepare, put in order § 40.

fīdž vb. fisget § 39.

fīl vb. fill § 36.

fīf sb., vb. fish § 29.

fīshāk sb. fishinghook § 138.

fītʃ sb. vetch § 31.

fīu adj. few.

fīəs sb. face § 133.

fītīnz sb. tracks, footprints § 92 Note.

flai vb. fly.

flait vb. scold.

flaks sb. flax § 60.

flātʃ vb. flatter § 69.

flau adj. wild (of weather) § 117.

flē vb. scare § 53.

flēkrā sb. flail § 51 Note.

flēl sb. flail § 51 Note.

flēm sb. flame § 52 Note.

flēsəm adj. terrifying § 53.

flī sb. fly § 90.

flīk sb. flitch § 29.

flīkə(r) vb. laugh heartily § 39.

flīŋ vb. fling (rare) § 35.

flīə vb. flay.

flīəd sb. flood § 138, I.

flīək sb. fluke (on sheep) § 138, I.

flīt sb. flight § 91.

flək sb. flock § 79.

fləks sb. flocks for pillows § 79.

flō vb, flow § 98.

fəg sb. aftermath § 86.

fəks sb. fox § 79.

fələ vb. follow § 79.

fər (*fə*) pret., conj. for § 79.

fərnjən sb. forenoon § 82.

fərtnət sb. fortnight § 82.

fərat adv. forward § 82.

fō sb. foe § 97.

fōm sb., vb. foam (at the mouth) § 97.

**fōtər* vb. thrash barley (obsolete) § 100.

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fōtrin, aiən sb. iron for thrashing barley (obsolete) § 100.

frap vb. splutter, crack § 62.

fratf vb. quarrel § 64.

frēm vb. commence doing anything, as if intending to do anything.

frjət vb. fret § 136.

frī adj. free § 90.

frītŋ vb. frighten § 91.

frand sb. friend § 94.

fʏn sb. fun § 72 Note.

fʏumət sb. polecat § 111.

fūut sb. foot § 107.

fūār sb. furrow § 143.

fūård sb. ford § 140, I.

fūārəldəz sb. forefathers (obsolete) II.

fūəs sb. waterfall § 140, II.

gā vb. go § 65.

gab sb. talkativeness § 61.

gabł vb. gabble § 61.

gadflī sb. gadfly § 61

gaivəsəm adj. ravenous § 121.

gandrīn sb. gander (rare), *stēg* is usually in use § 63.

gaŋ = *gā* § 63.

gap sb. gap § 61.

garn sb. yarn §§ 60, 222 Note.

gauk(i) sb. simpleton § 118.

gauld sb. gold § 115.

gaun sb. gown § 113.

gē adj. gay, well, finely dressed §52 Note.

gēm game § 42.

gezlīn sb. gosling § 48.

gēə adv. very § 139.

giđər vb. gather § 33 Note.

giłđart sb. hair noose § 30.

gił vb. get § 33.

giν vb. give § 33.

gīəp vb. gape § 132.

gīət adv. in *ūt ə gīət* = out of the way § 131.

gīəvlək sb. crowbar § 131.

gīs sb., pl. to *gūus* § 89.

glad adj. glad § 69.

glaim vb. look up § 121 Note.

glas sb., adj. glass § 60.

glənt vb. glance, look at § 43 Note.

glēz vb. make shine § 52.

glīsk vb. shine forth, come out, of the sun § 29.

glɔp vb. stare § 79.

glūār vb. stare, glower § 141, II.

gləmp vb. sulk.

gləmpi adj. sulky.

gɔf sb. fool simpleton § 86.

gō sb. gall §§ 96, 222 Note.

gōm sb. good sense § 99.

gōst sb. ghost § 97.

graik sb. crack, fissure in a rock.

grē adj. gray § 51.

grēdlī adj. decent, proper etc. § 53.

grēn sb. prong of a hay fork § 53.

grīān vb. groan § 134.

grīāv vb. dig (especiallly peats) § 131.

grīdlī adj. greedy § 92, I.

grīn adj. green § 89.

grō vb. grow § 98.

grūnd sb. ground § 73.

grūndsā sb. ragwort § 73.

grūnt vb. grunt § 77.

grēnd vb. grind § 58.

grēnstn sb. grindstone § 58.

gud adj. good § 75, III.

— (*mīsel*) vb, am contented, e. g. *gud dīsel wi wat dūz gītṅ, dūul gīt nā mīār*; § 74, III.

gudlaik adj. handsome § 75, III.

gum sb. gum (of teeth) § 75, III.

guṭār sb. small ditch.

gust sb. gust § 71.

gūul sb. marguerite.

gūus sb. goose § 106, I.

*gærd*sb. ring used in baking.

gærn vb. 1. grumble, complain; 2. grin § 54.

gærs sb. grass § 54.

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gært adj. great § 56.

*gæs*sb. gristle § 54.

*gamp*fn sb. sense.

(kat-)hā sb. hawthorn § 65.

hag vb. hew, cut § 60.

hagwurm sb. grass snake §§ 61 or. 64.

hai vb. hie § 124.

haid vb. hide § 124.

haid sb. hide (skin) § 124.

hāld sb. hold § 67.

halidē sb. holiday § 60 Note.

hamər sb. hammer § 63.

hand sb. hand § 63.

*hanf*sb. handful § 63.

*han*sb. handle § 63.

hant vb. haunt § 63 Note.

*han*k sb. hank § 63 Note.

— vb. fasten § 63 Note.

*han*kætʃə(r) sb. handkerchief § 63.

hap vb. fold, wrap § 61.

*hap*ṅ vb. happen § 61.

*hār*kṅ vb. listen § 68.

hārvjst sb. harvest § 68.

harə sb. harrow § 61.

hastŋ sb. hearth § 60 Note.

hatək sb. hattock, i. e. ten sheaves of corn. This word and number of sheaves is in use in Westmorland, ‘*stjuk*’ and twelve sheaves, in Cumberland § 60.

hauk vb. dig in, prod in § 120.

haund ɔn vb. hound, on spur on § 112.

hausŋrau adv. topsy turvy § 120-

havər sb. oats § 61.

havərbrjəd sb. oatcake § 61.

havərmjəl sb. oatmeal § 61.

hēbē sb. uproar, noise.

hedž sb. hedge § 40 Note.

hē sb. hay § 51.

hēmju sb. dry hay lying in the barn.

hērak sb. hayrack § 60.

hefə sb. heifer.

hēk sb. uproarious festivity.

hēl sb. hail § 51.

hēltər sb. halter § 42.

heļp sb. health § 45.

heŋp sb. hasp § 42.

hev vb. have § 42.

hezļsb. hazel § 42.

hilt sb. hilt § 29.

hinqər adj. hinder § 32.

hinqər adj. hinder, back § 32.

hiŋ vb. hang (trs. and intrs.) § 35.

hjad sb. head § 137.

hjal vb. heal § 135, II.

ham sb. home § 134.

hjar sb. hare § 131.

— sb. hair § 135.

— vb. hear § 135 Note.

— adv. here § 135 Note.

h̄æt adj. hot § 134.

hi pron. he.

hil sb. hill

hīl sb. heel.

hōd vb. hold § 83.

hōdl̄ŋl̄j adv. continually § 83.

hōgwəl sb. hole in a wall for a sheep to creep through in winter § 140.

hōl̄ŋ sb. holly § 79.

hōpl̄ vb., sb. hobble § 79.

hōrs sb. horse § 79.

hōf adv. half § 96.

hōfrōkt adj. imbecile § 96.

hōl̄j adj. holy § 97.

hōp̄əŋj sb. halfpenny § 96.

hūl sb. pigsty § 71 Note.

hūl̄ət sb. owl § 76.

hūŋj sb. honey 70.

hūŋər sb. hunger § 73.

hūŋərt sb. hungry § 73.

hūrt sb., vb. hurt § 72.

hūt sb. hut § 72.

hūuk sb. hook § 107, I also § 138.

hūup sb. hoop § 107, I.

hūəl sb. hole § 140, I.

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hūəp vb., sb. hope § 140, I.

hərd vb. hoard § 55 Note.

hərpl vb. limp § 56.

hərpl̩ adj. crippled § 56.

ivər adv. ever § 37.

ivəri pron. every § 37.

ju sb. yew.

ībl adj. able § 133.

ī sb. eye § 90.

ībrīə sb. eyebrow § 90.

ībm̩n sb. evening § 87.

īf adj. each.

jak sb. oak § 134 Note.

jakbob sb. oakbranch § 134 Note.

jakə sb. acre § 131 Note.

jalə adj. yellow.

jan (*jā*) num. one § 134 Note.

jan pron. one § 134 Note.

jans adv. once § 134 Note.

jarə sb. yarrow § 60.

jau sb. ewe.

jaul vb. howl § 118.

jəḍər sb. fence made of dead sticks § 137 Note.

jəst sb. yeast § 40.

jət sb. gate § 42.

jətstuup sb. gatepost § 110 Note.

jī (*jə*) pron. ye, you.

jīlp vb. yelp § 39.

jīt adv. yet § 33.

jīur sb. udder § 104.

jīər sb. year § 135.

jək vb. yoke § 79.

jōk sb. yolk § 97.

jūŋ adj. young § 73.

kabif sb. cabbage § 62.

kaf sb. chaff § 60.

kafɫ vb. entangle § 61.

kai sb. pl. to *kūu* § 124.

kāld adj., sb. cold § 67.

kām adj. calm § 67 Note.

kam sb. comb of a fowl § 63.

kanj adj. knowing, sharp § 64.

kanjkart adj. ill natred § 63.

kap vb. 1. surprise; 2. surpass § 64.

karj vb. carry § 62.

— sb. direction from whence the wind comes § 62.

kart sb. cart § 62.

kartstanz sb. cartshafts § 63.

karəm sb. carrion § 62.

kat sb. cat § 61.

katf vb. catch § 62.

hauj sb. hornless cow § 112.

kaup vb. exchange (rare) § 118.

kęst vb. cast § 42.

kęsŋ adj. cast off, e. g.

— *klj̄az* cast off clothes § 42 Note.

kęk vb. tilt up (a cart) § 50.

kęf sb. Cowparsnip, *Heraclium spondylium* § 49.

kēi sb. key § 128.

kjnljn sb. firewood § 37 Note.

kjŋk sb. 1. blow; 2. choking sensation § 32.

— vb. double up (with laughing etc.).

kjŋkɔf sb. whooping-cough § 32.

kis sb., vb. kiss § 36.

kist sb. chest § 33.

kjt sb. milking pail § 29.

h̄ar vb. care § 131.

kīp vb. keep § 92 Note.

klag vb. stick to, adhere § 64.

klam vb. starve § 64.

klap vb. lay down (or on) heavily § 64.

klaf vb. bang to (of a door) § 64.

klafi adj. wet (of weather) § 64.

klaud sb. cloud § 112.

klavə sb. clover.

klē sb. clay § 51.

klē sb. clay § 51.

klēd adj. adj.

klēg sb. gadfly § 41.

klīk vb. snatch away § 33.

— sb. tear, rent.

klīnk sb. lump of rock § 32 Note.

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klīnk sb. blow, hit § 32.

klīp vb. clip, shear § 30.

klīpin taim sb. shearing time § 30.

kliu sb. clew § 101.

klīā sb. 1. claw; 2. cleft hoof, of a cow § 135 Note.

klīāz sb., pl. clothes § 134.

klīm adj. clean § 87.

klīn adj. clean § 87.

klōd sb. clod § 86.

klōg sb. clog § 86.

klɔk sb. clock § 85.

klɔkhɛn sb. sitting-hen § 80.

klɔtjɔd adj. clotted § 79.

klɔthɪəd sb. simpleton § 79.

klɪut sb. piece of cloth, rag § 111.

— vb. mend, patch § 111.

klɔdər sb. climb into.

kɔbwɛb sb. cobweb § 79.

kɔk sb. cock § 81.

kɔk (*ʊp*) vb. prick (up ears) § 81.

kɔkkɹā sb. cockcrow § 65.

kɔkən adj. proud conceited § 81.

kɔlɔp sb. slice of ham or bacon § 80.

kɔpɪ sb. milking stool § 86.

kɔpɪbʊk sb. copybook § 81.

kɔpɪnɛks adv. said when a child is carried on the shoulders, but seated just behind the neck § 86.

kɔrŋ sb. corn § 82.

kɔ vb. call § 96.

kɹā sb. crow § 65.

kɹag sb. crag § 62.

kɹak sb. talk, chat § 64.

— vb. complain.

kɹāl vb. cram § 62.

kɹam / vb. crawl upwards, scramble § 63.

kɹaun sb. crown § 119.

kɹɛkət sb. cricket (*Acheta Domestica*).

kɹɛŋ sb. hook and chain used for hanging pots in the chimney § 52 Note.

kɹɪl sb. bench for pig killing.

kɹɪuk sb. crook § 102.

kɹɪukt adj. crooked § 102.

kɹɪən vb. roar (of cattle) § 134.

krɔft sb. croft § 79.

krɔŋk vb. croak § 86.

krōk vb. die (of animals only) § 100.

krɔdz sb. curds § 72 Note.

krɔtʃ sb. crutch § 74 Note.

krɔud vb., sb. crowd § 111.

krɔum sb. five-shilling-piece § 119.

krɔutʃ sb. cud § 70.

— vb. pret. could § 76.

kɔm vb. come § 70.

kɔntri sb. country § 72.

kɔp sb. couple § 72.

kɔu sb. cow § 111.

kɔutī or *kɔutei*, sb. band used to fasten hind legs of cow when milking §§ 90, 129.

kɔul adj. cool § 107, I.

kɔurək sb. rake for scraping up § 109.

kɔuər vb. cower § 111 Note.

kɔ̄art sb. court § 140, III.

kɔ̄at overcoat § 140, III.

kwait adv. quite.

kadi sb. donkey.

kantriŋsaid sb. countryside.

kaslɔp sb. rennet bag § 95.

kərliu sb. curlew § 56.

kərsŋ vb. christen § 54.

kərsŋməs sb. Christmas § 54.

lā adj. low § 66.

lad sb. lad § 62 Note.

lad sb. ladle § 60.

laf vb., sb. laugh § 60.

laftər sb. 1. laughter; 2. brood

— of chickens etc. § 60.

lagjn cask. stave § 64.

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lalap vb. wander about after anything § 64.

— sb. long journey after anything § 64.

lam sb. lamb § 63.

land sb. land § 63.

lan adj. long § 63.

lārṅ vb. learn § 68.

las sb. lass § 62 Note.

last adj. last § 60 Note.

— sb. shoelast § 60 Note.

— vb. last § 60 Note.

laḡkōm sb. a large comb § 64.

laup vb. leap § 118.

leḡar sb. leather § 40.

— vb. hurry, hasten.

leḡ sb. leg § 41.

lep (up) vb. wrap (up).

lēt vb. seek, search § 53.

lēi sb. scythe § 130.

leistṅ sb. stone for sharpening scythe on § 130.

liḡ vb. 1. lie; 2. lay § 29.

liṃ sb. 1. limb; 2. mischievous child § 29 Note.

liuk sb., vb. look § 102.

līad sb. load § 131.

— sb. lead (plumbum) § 137.

— vb. load § 131.

— vb. lade out § 131.

līaf sb. leaf § 137.

l̄əm adj. lame § 131.

l̄ən adj. lean, thin § 135.

l̄ər sb. liar § 135 Note.

l̄əst adj. least § 135.

l̄ət adj. late § 131.

l̄əp sb. barn § 132.

l̄əð adj. loath § 134.

l̄əv vb. leave § 137.

l̄i vb. lie (mentiri) § 90.

— sb. lie § 90.

lik vb. leak § 87.

l̄in vb. lean.

liŋ sb. heather § 31 Note.

l̄it sb. light § 91

l̄it adj. 1. light; 2. light of weight § 91.

lij adj., active, nimble.

lointər vb. loiter § 127.

lök sb. a lot.

löpəd adj. congealed, coagulated (of blood etc.) § 79.

lörd sb. lord § 82 Note.

lōs sb. loss § 79.

— vb. loose an animal, by death § 79.

lōt sb. lot § 79.

lō sb. law § 98 Note.

lōf sb. loaf § 97.

lōm sb. loam § 97.

lōvinz int. of surprise § 100.

lump sb. lump § 73 Note.

lud adj. loud § 111.

lud sb. 1. loop; 2. stitch in knitting.

luy vb., sb. love § 70.

l̄ən sb. lane § 142.

lūəs vb. loose § 140.

lag sb. ear.

mad adj. angry, vexed § 60.

madl vb. act foolishly § 64.

mak vb. make (rare) § 60.

māk sb. maggot § 69.

mākəli adv. partly, gradually § 60.

man sb. man § 60.

mānqər vb. maunder § 69.

māpmənt sb. nonsense § 69.

markət sb. market § 60.

marə sb. match, equal § 60.

maud sb. mould, earth § 115.

maudjwarp sb. mole § 115.

maʃər sb. matter § 64.

— vb. like, care, e. g. *a sūdnt maʃər djuənt* § 64.

mauþ sb. mouth § 112.

mədl

vb. meddle § 43 Note.

məl

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mək vb. make (usual form cf. *mak*) § 42.

məl sb. mallet.

məldər sb. a quantity of corn § 41.

mēn vb. mean § 52 Note.

məns sb. kindness, politeness, hospitality §§ 43 Note, 300.

mənsful adj. kind, hospitable § 43 Note.

mēzd adj. confused, silly § 52, II.

mēz/vb. confuse § 52, II.

mēz[ɪn] sb. idiot (rare) § 52, II.

mīlk sb. milk § 29.

mīts adv. much § 36.

mīzl vb. drizzle § 39.

mīəl sb. meal § 135 Note.

mīəlar sb. mealchest § 60.

mīən adj. mean § 135.

mīər sb. mare § 131 Note.

mīəst adj. most § 134.

mīəstŋ sb. boundary stone § 131 Note.

mīdə sb. meadow § 92, II.

mōbkap sb. a kind of close fitting cap formerly worn by women § 86.

mōidər vb. trouble, perplex.

mōs sb. moss § 79.

mūd sb. mud § 70.

— vb. pret. would, might.

mūdə sb. mother § 75, III.

mūl sb. dust (of peats) § 71.

mūŋi sb. money § 72.

mūn sb. moon § 107, II.

mərj adj. merry §§ 54, 55, II.

maʃ/sb. mussel § 95.

nā vb. know § 65, III.

— vb. gnaw § 65, I.

nab(ət) vb. grasp at § 61.

naif sb. knife § 121.

nain num. nine § 122.

nap vb. hit, knock § 64.

naṯərəl sb. simpleton § 62.

naut sb. nothing § 114.

nautətəu sb. neerdoweel § 114.

nəb sb. 1. flat bill, e. g. *duk nəb* but *hən bjæk* § 90; 2. toe of shoe or boot, e. g. *fju nəb* § 40.

nəbər sb. neighbour § 45.

nēdər conj. neither § 51.

nəkst adv. next.

nəf adj. nesh, soft, tender § 40.

njknām sb. nickname § 41.

njn adj. none.

njt vb. knit § 29.

njvə adv. never § 37.

njə adj. no § 134.

njəbədj sb. nobody § 134.

njəd vb. knead § 135 Note.

njəf sb. fist § 136.

njəm sb. name § 134.

njər prep. and adv. near § 135 Note.

njərđər adv. nearer § 135 Note.

njər sb. kidney (rare).

njəv sb. knave § 131.

njd vb. need § 92.

njdlsb. needle § 92, II.

njt sb. night § 91.

njd vb. nod § 86.

njk vb. knock § 86.

nju adv. now § 111.

njuz sb. noose.

njəz sb. nose § 140.

ɔd adj. 1. odd, peculiar; 2. a few, e. g. *ɔd kēsəz*.

ɔf adv. off.

ɔn prep. on § 79.

ɔpɪ vb. open § 79.

ordər vb. order § 81.

ortfət sb. orchard § 82.

ov (*əv*, *ə*) prep. 1. of; 2. on.

ovəlīəf adv. overleaf.

ō adj. all § 96.

ōləs adv. always § 96.

ōməst adv. almost § 96.

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padək sb. frog § 61.

paint sb. pint § 128.

pām sb. palm of hand § 67 Note.

pār sb. pair.

park sb. park § 60.

parlif adj. dangerous §. 60.

part sb. part § 62.

partrīdž sb. partridge § 62.

parək sb. paddock, small field § 60.

pē pay § 52.

pəlt vb. pelt.

pəniwig sb. small cake § 39.

pig sb. pig (rare) § 29.

pigul sb. pigsty § 71 Note.

piġin sb. small basin with a handle \diamond ed to it. § 39.

pik sb. pitch § 29.

pikdark adj. pitchdark § 29.

pīək sb. roost, perch § 139.

pīət sb. peat § 139.

pīətpət sb. hole from which peat been got § 139.

pīlin sb. peeling, peel.

plīās sb. place § 132.

plūk sb. lungs of animals used for catsmeat § 76.

plūu sb., vb. plough § 108.

plūust ilt sb. plough handle § 36.

pōdif sb. porridge § 81.

pōm sb. catkin, palm § 96; cf. *Pomsandə* = Palmsunday.

pōp vb. wander aimlessly, also sb. § 100.

praiz up vb. prise up.

prōmis vb., sb. promise.

prūud adj. proud.

prakīnz sb. peats taken from the top with the grass, etc. on them § 59.

prant vb. print § 57, II.

pras vb. press, entice § 57, II.

pūnd sb. pound § 73.

pūnf vb. punch, hit §§ 73, 311.

put vb. put § 72 Note.

pūu vb. pull § 110.

pūuk sb. pimple.

pūāk sb. bag, poke § 140, I.

pūār adj. poor § 140, III.

rā sb. row (of potatoes etc.) § 65.

rag sb. hoarfrost § 61.

rai sb. rye § 124.

rait vb. write § 121.

raiv vb. tear, destroy § 121.

rakn vb. reckon § 60.

ramp vb. ruin, destroy, in phrase '*ramp əm raiv*' § 63 Note.

rān sb. roe of a fish § 69.

ranlbōk sb. piece of wood from which pots are suspended in the chimney § 63 Note.

rant vb. rant § 64.

raŋ adj. wrong § 63.

raŋk adj. close together, rank § 63.

raf adj. rash § 61.

ratŋ sb. rat § 60.

rau vb. row (e. g. a boat) § 116.

rauk vb. poke the fire § 120.

raundhan̄k sb. ring to which the *rēdstīək* is fastened in the cowshed § 112.

raut sb. stir uproar § 120.

— vb. pret. wrought § 114.

raŋ vb. get confused in talking.

rēdər adv. rather § 52, I.

rēdž sb. rage § 52 Note 2.

rēn sb. rain § 51.

rēns vb. rinse § 50.

rēvat sb. rivet.

rīg sb. ridge § 36.

rīgīn sb. top of roof § 36.

riu vb. rue § 101.

riud sb. seven yards § 102.

riut sb. root § 102 Note.

rīək vb. wander 'rake' § 132.

rīəp sb. rope § 134.

rīər vb. 1. rear, bring up; 2. rise on hind legs § 135.

rīəs sb. race § 135.

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rīəstī adj. reesty § 139.

rīd vb. read § 92, II.

rīdŋ adj. angry, peevish § 93.

rīk sb. smoke § 92 Note.

rīt adj. right § 91.

rīb sb. wreath § 92.

rōzin sb. resin.

rub vb. rub § 72 Note.

ruḡar sb. rudder § 75, III.

ruf adj. rough § 76.

ruud sb. a superficial measure used for land § 106.

ruuf sb. roof § 107, I.

rūad sb. road § 142.

rūar vb. cry, weep § 142.

rad adj. red § 94.

rad (*up*) vb. tidy § 95.

rast vb. rest § 94.

ranf sb. a thickset man § 94.

redl sb. riddle (for cinders) § 58.

redstāk sb. pole to which cattle are fastened by meand of the *raund-haḡk*, in the stall § 59.

(tīz)-rem sb. frame in which the curds and whey are put to set in cheese making § 58.

ren vb. run § 58.

ref sb. rush § 58.

sā sb. saw § 65.

— vb. sow § 65.

said sb. side § 121.

saiḡ sb. small ditch § 121 (rare, see *guḡar*)

sail vb., sb. sieve, strain § 121.

saklās adj. innocent § 61.

sakstḡ sb. sexton § 62.

samplār sb. sampler § 63 Note.

santār vb. saunter § 64.

saḡ sb. song § 63.

sartḡ adj. certain § 60.

sarə vb. 1. serve; 2. feed (animals) § 60.

sās vb. scold § 65.

sat/vb. settle § 60.

səbm num. seven § 46.

səbnti num. seventy § 46.

səg sb. corn on hand or foot.

səl vb. sell § 40.

sən adv. temp. since, afterwards.

sət vb. set § 40.

sətŋ dʏun = setting out.

sɪdərz sb. scissors §§ 31, 288.

sik (often *sɪf*) pro. such § 29.

sɪkl sb. sickle (rare, the sickle is hardly used now, see *fjərinhyuk*) § 29.

sɪnɪ sb. sinew § 29.

sɪŋ vb. sing § 32.

sɪt vb. sit § 39.

sɪtfast sb. the separation of injured tissue from healthy, when a wound heals § 29.

siu vb. sew § 101.

siut vb. suit § 113.

siuər adj., adv. sure § 113.

sīə sb. sea § 135.

— adv. so § 134.

sīək sb. sake § 131.

sīəl sb. sale § 131.

sīəm pro. same § 131.

sīən adv. soon § 138.

sīəp sb. soap § 134.

sīər adj. sore § 134.

sīət sb. seat § 136.

— sb. soot § 138.

sīərz sb., pl. rushes § 136, II.

sī vb. see.

sik adj. sick.

sīt sb. sight § 91.

skai sb. sky § 124.

skailark sb. skylark § 124.

skalap sb. a bit of a garment hanging loose § 62.

skantj adj. greedy, miserly § 61.

skart 1. adj. frightened; 2. with the skin knocked off § 60.

skaup vb. scoop § 120.

skəl sb. 1. shell § 41; 2. scale § 42.

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skēl vb. scatter.

skēlbūus sb. division between two cowstalls.

skēlp vb. beat.

skētf sb. an ill dressed person § 53.

skift sb. shift § 29.

skōd vb. scald § 96 Note.

skrafl vb. make an uproar also sb. § 64.

skraik vb. call out, screech—chiefly of animals § 121.

skrat vb. scratch § 64.

skrau sb. uproar § 120.

skraudlj adv. one on the top of another § 120.

skriu sb. screw.

skrøg sb. bushy spot, shrub § 86.

skūul sb. school § 106.

skūulmēstā sb. schoolmaster § 106.

skūār sb. score § 140, I.

— vb scour § 141 Note.

skwab sb. low backed long seat, like a sofa § 64.

skərլ sb. noise made by a child when crying § 68.

slā adj. slow.

slak sb. ravine (rare).

— adj. slack.

slaf vb. trim a hedge § 64.

slafî adj. wet of weather § 64.

slaṭari = *slafî* § 64.

slē vb. slay § 52 Note.

slēd vb. sledge § 40.

slēḍar(*əbuut*) vb. be intidy.

slēk vb. daub § 53.

slēkṇ vb. slake the thirst § 40.

slēp adj. slippery § 52.

slēr vb. walk slowly, aimlessly § 53.

slip vb. slip § 29.

slīṭ sb. sloe § 134.

slīṭwurm sb. slowworm § 134.

slōkṇ vb. slake the thirst § 80.

slōṅk sb. a slothful, lazy person § 86.

sluṭf. mud § 77.

smart adj. smart.

smīṭ sb. distinguishing mark on sheep § 29.

smō adj. small § 96.

smūuk vb., sb. smoke § 107, I.

smūuḍ adj. smooth § 107, I.

smærk sb. smirk § 55.

smæt sb. smut.

snā sb. snow § 65.

snafl vb. act queerly § 60.

snak sb. light meal § 60.

snēk sb. door catch.

snēkpōset sb. rebuff.

snēk sb. snake § 52.

snēp vb. check, snub, snip, hinder from growing § 53.

snīāk sb. sneak § 131.

snīār sb. snare § 131.

snīl sb. snail.

snōt sb. mucus § 80.

snūzł vb. be half asleep, take a nap.

snūər vb. snore § 140, I.

snørt vb. snort.

sōrj adj. sorry § 82 Note.

sōrə sb. sorrow § 79.

sōt sb. salt § 96.

sōv sb. salve § 96.

sōvintaim sb. salvingtime (for sheep) i. e. Autumn § 96.

spār vb. spare.

spark sb. spark § 60.

sparə sb. sparrow § 60.

spēlk sb. rib of a basket § 40.

spījk sb. chaffinch § 32 Note.

spīəd sb. spade § 131.

spīāk sb. spoke § 134.

— vb. speak § 136.

spīl sb. small piece of wood, shavings.

splaf vb. splash § 61.

splatf sb. splotch.

sprak adj. lively, vivacious § 60.

sprjη sb. 1. spring = Frühling; 2. spring = Quelle § 32.

sprīəd vb. spread § 135, I.

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sprjut vb. sprout § 111 Note.

spūum sb. spoon § 107.

- spyr* sb. spur § 70.
stak sb. stack § 60.
stakər vb. stagger § 61.
stamp vb. stamp § 63.
— sb. stamp § 63.
stand vb. stand § 63.
stark adj. stiff § 60.
stau vb. stow away § 116.
stæg sb. gander § 41.
stək vb. jib, refuse to go, of horses.
stəkt adj. obstinate, not to be moved of a horse etc.
stəpfaðər sb. stepfather.
stēərz sb. stairs.
stīdj sb. anvil § 33 Note.
— adj. steady § 33.
stīdl vb. walk lazily, irregularly § 33.
stītf sb. row (of potatoes) § 39.
stīu vb. stew § 103.
stīək sb. steak.
— sb. stake § 131.
stīəl sb. steal § 136.
stīən sb. stone § 134.
stīənprā sb. stonethrow § 134.
stīətsmən sb. small farmer, small landowner § 133.
stī sb. ladder § 90.
stək sb. loose tree stump § 79.
stərkn vb. congeal, stiffen § 82 Note.
stəp vb. stop § 80.
stōk sb. stalk § 96.
stōl sb. stall § 96.
stīraiv vb. strive § 125.
stīraŋ adj. strong § 63.

stɹaul vb. stroll § 120.

stɹɛk adj., adv. straight § 40.

stɹiŋkl vb. sprinkle § 34.

stɹīð sb. straw § 135.

stɹōk vb. stroke § 97.

stɹɛkŋ adj., pp. stricken, struck § 58.

stuf sb. stuff § 72.

stufiŋ sb. stuffing § 72.

stump sb. stump § 73.

stut vb. stutter § 70 Note.

stɹuk sb. stook i. e. twelve sheaves of corn. This word is generally used in Cumberland and is rare in Westmoreland — see *hatak* — §§ 60, 107, I.

stɹul sb. stool § 107.

stɹup vb. stoop.

(jət)-stɹup sb. gatepost § 110 Note.

stɹ vb. stir § 55, II.

sɹd vb. pret. should § 75, I.

sɹk iŋ vb. deceive § 76.

sɹm pro. some § 70.

sɹmæt pro. something § 70.

sɹn sb. sun § 70.

sɹndə sb. sunday § 70.

sɹpə sb. supper § 72.

sɹu sb. sow § 109.

sɹuk vb. suck § 111.

sɹun sb. swoon § 108.

sɹur adj. sour § 111.

sɹāl sb. sole (of boots etc.) § 140, I.

swadl vb. swathe, wrap § 60.

swain sb. pig § 121.

swap vb. exchange § 60.

swap sb. bacon rind § 60.

swēi vb. sway.

swīl vb. swill § 29.

swīn vb. make the way, wend e. g. *al īn swīn mi wēz hīam*; § 39.

swindž vb. singe § 39.

swiŋ vb. swing § 40.

swīal vb. burn away, waste away, of a candle § 139.

swīar vb. swear § 136.

swīat vb., sb. sweat § 135.

swīp vb. sweep § 92 Note.

swart vb. squirt.

fadə sb. shadow § 60.

faf interj. fie! § 64.

fak vb. shake § 60.

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fakl sb. 1. wrist; 2. ring of watch, to which the chain is hung. § 60.

falə adj. shallow § 61.

fam sb. shame § 60.

famd adj. ashamed § 60.

famfīast adj. shamefaced § 60.

fap vb., sb. shape § 60.

fīlf sb. shelf § 36.

fīlə sb. scree §§ 33, 234.

fīpərd sb. shepherd.

fīaf sb. sheaf.

fīarinhuuk sb. shearinghook § 136.

fī (*fī*) pro. she.

fīp sb. sheep § 87.

fōrt adj. short § 82.

fōt in phrase *git fōt əv* = get rid of § 86.

fō vb. show § 98 Note.

frīŋk vb. shrink § 32.

frūb sb. shrub § 75, I.

frūud sb. shroud § 111.

fūfl sb. shovel §§ 75, I, 327.

fūgə sb. sugar § 72.

fūpŋ sb. cowshed § 74.

fūt vb. shoot § 75, I.

fūu sb. shoe, pl. *fūuz*. *fūun* is obsolete § 111.

fūuwaŋ sb. bootlace § 63.

fūudər sb. shoulder § 110.

fūuər sb. shower § 111.

fatl sb. shuttle § 95.

fatlkək sb. shuttle cock § 95.

fərl *ɔf* vb. slide §§ 54 Note, 234, 307.

fərl vb. peel off — of the surface of stone §§ 54 Note 234, 307.

tāz sb. pieces of willow bark used for fastening the twigs to a besom § 65.

tāstjks sb. = *tāz*.

taglt sb. scamp, scoundrel § 64.

taim sb. time § 121.

taimliŋ sb. heather, Erica Cinerea.

tait adj. tight § 91 Note.

tak vb. take § 61.

talə sb. tallow § 60.

taŋ vb. sting § 61.

taŋz sb. tongs § 60.

tar sb. tar § 60.

tarn sb. tarn § 60.

tart sb. tart § 62.

təl vb. tell § 40.

tēl sb. tail § 51, I.

tɛn num. ten.

tɛnt sb. tent § 43 Note.

tēp sb. tape § 52.

tēstrəl sb. scoundrel, neerdowee.

tɪŋklər sb. tinker § 32.

tɪvɪt sb. plover.

tɪun sb. tune § 103.

tiup sb. tooth § 102.

tiupwark sb. toothache §§ 60, 102.

tīə sb. toe § 134.

tīə pro. the one, e. g. *tīə hɔrs*, *tīən ən tuɔər* § 134.

tīəbɪ sb. table § 133.

tīəd sb. toad § 134.

tīəl sb. tale § 131.

tīəm sb. team § 137.

— adj. tame § 131.

tīəp sb. ram § 139.

tīər vb. tire § 136.

tīətʃ vb. teach § 135.

tīəv vb. have a hard, tiring walk, e. g. *tīəv priy tsnā*, also sb.

tīəz vb. 1. tease, annoy; 2. tease, separate § 135.

tī sb. tea.

— vb. tie § 90.

tīm vb. pour out § 89.

tɔf adj. tough § 84.

tɔpkūət sb. overcoat.

tɔtɪ vb. totter § 79.

tɔtli adj. shaky, unsteady § 79.

tɔtərbɔg sb. quagmire § 79.

tɔk vb. talk § 96.

tɔrai vb. try § 125.

tɔramp vb. tramp § 64.

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trāp vb. saunter, wander § 69.

triu adj. true § 101.

triuþ sb. truth § 101.

trɔf sb. through § 84.

trubl sb. trouble § 72.

trust sb., vb. trust.

trɛm vb. tremble § 57, II.

— *fə* = want badly, wait anxiously for.

trɛn sb. wheel of wheelbarrow. § 57, I.

tfats sb. small potatoes § 64.

tfaup sb. rose-haw § 120.

tfɛn sb. chain § 52 Note.

tfikn sb. chicken.

tfimlə sb. chimney § 81.

tfɪtj sb. cat § 39.

*tfɪtj**ō**k* sb. the upright beam which supports the roof §§ 39, 96.

tfiuz vb. choose.

tfɔlfyl adj. chockful § 84.

tfūək vb. choke § 140.

tfərn sb. churn § 55, II.

tu (*tə*) prep. to § 75, III.

tugjɔðər adv. together.

tum vb. tumble § 72.

tus sb. tussle, scrimmage § 76.

tul sb. tool § 107.

tuz [*up*] adj. entangled, towzled, of hair § 76.

twain vb. pine, dwindle away § 333.

twjɔd (*þuɔmz*) vb. move the thumbs one round the other § 39.

twjlt sb. quilt § 31.

tāmōrn (*tāmōarn*) adv. to-morow § 82.

paibl sb. porridge stick § 123.

pak sb., vb. thatch § 60.

pau vb. thaw § 113.

peŋk vb. thank § 44.

peŋks sb. thanks § 44.

piŋk vb. think § 36.

prā vb. throw § 65, III.

prəsauld sb. threshold §§ 115, 263.

prīap vb. threep, scold § 137.

prī num. three § 89.

brid sb. thread.

prōs sb. thrust § 79.

prōst vb. thrust § 57, III.

puṇə sb. thunder § 70.

puṇəklək sb. a kind of beetle § 70.

puṇ sb. thumb § 111.

puṇznd num. thousand § 111.

pərti num. thirty § 54.

pərtin num. thirteen § 54.

ðe, *ðē* pro. they.

ðen adv. then § 44.

ði pron., adj. thy § 38.

ðisəl pro. thyself § 38.

ðīar adv. there § 135.

ðor (*ðər*) pro. these, those § 86.

ðu (*ðu*) pro. thou 111.

ðuul = thou wilt.

uḃm sb. oven § 75, I.

up prep. up § 70.

upbank adv. upwards, up § 70.

us pro., acc. pl. us § 76.

uuns sb. ounce.

ūt adv., prep. out § 111.

uær pron., adj. our § 111.

ūəst sb. curds § 141, II.

valaik adv. probably, perhaps § 60 Note.

varə adv. very § 60 Note.

vau vb., sb. vow § 119.

waild adj. wild § 123.

wām/vb. roll about § 66.

walf adj. saltless, insipid, used of porridge §§ 60, 434.

wamp sb. wasp § 64.

wanḡl adj. loose flaccid. Phrase *əz wanḡl əz ə wət səḡ* § 63.

wanḡl əbyut vb. totter about, of a feeble person § 63.

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wār adv. where § 05.

war vb. waste § 60.

warbl sb. larva of (Estrus Ovis § 64.

wardəs sb., pl. weekdays § 60.

wark sb. work § 60.

— vb. ache.

warld sb. world § 60.

warm adj., vb. warm § 60.

warn vb. warn § 60.

wars adj. worse § 60.

warst adj. worst § 60.

wart sb. wart § 60.

wasn vb. grow worse § 60.

wędar sb. weather § 40.

wēk adj. weak § 53.

węł sb. well § 40.

węlt vb. hit with a stick, stones etc.

węltar vb. stagger about § 42.

wępm sb. weapon § 45.

węstrəl sb. neerdoweel, scoundrel § 52.

węf vb. wash § 42.

wēv sb. wave § 52.

wi (*wēi*) prep, with § 29.

widj sb. bent ozier § 33.

wiln sb. willow § 33.

wind vb. wind § 32.

— sb. wind § 32.

windrā sb. row of peats stacked for drying § 32.

wijn|strjə sb. a long straw § 32.

wino vb. winnow § 32.

wisp sb. wisp § 39.

wift interj. be quiet § 39.

wizintli adj. wizzened § 29.

wīə sb. woe § 134.

wīər vb. wear § 136, I.

wīəst vb. waste § 133.

wī (*wi*) pro. pl. we.

wīl adv. well § 88.

wīt sb. 1. weight; 2. in *lēt wīt*, hint, give to understand, e. g. *hi nījə lēt wīt hi wəz gān*
ōjər.

wōk vb. walk § 96.

wud vb. would (rare) § 75, I.

wum! vb., sb. auger § 77.

wundə sb., vb. wonder § 73.

wurd sb. word § 75, LL

wurm sb. worm § 74.

wurp sb. worth § 75, II.

wusət sb. worsted § 75, II.

wu sb. wool § 119.

wark vb. work § 55, II.

wart sb. wort § 55, II.

hwā pro. who § 65.

hwaikōf sb. heifer calf § 121, II.

hwail sb. while § 121.

hwail conj. 1. while; 2. until, till § 121.

hwaiət adj. quiet § 125.

hwār adv. where § 65.

hwē sb. whey § 51, II.

hwēḍar conj. whether § 40.

hwēḍar pro. which (of two) § 40.

hwēlkər sb. a big thing.

hwēlp sb. puppy § 40.

hwēm vb. upset §§ 40, 324.

hwīḍar adv. whither § 29.

hwīk adj. living, alive § 29.

hwīks sb. parasites on sheep § 29.

hwīn sb. gorse § 31 Note.

hwīə pro. who § 134.

hwīət sb. wheat (rare) § 135, II.

hwīl sb. wheel.

hwīlrīt sb. wheel-wright § 91.

əbūun adv. in phrase *əbūun wī hīzsel* = rejoicing above measure § 111.

əbūut prep, about § 111.

əgēn 1. adv. again; 2. prep, against § 51, 1.

aləŋ prep, along § 63.

ələbm̄ num. eleven § 46.

əlīən adj. alone § 134.

əmakəli adj. 1. partly; 2. gradually § 60.

əmaŋ prep, among § 63.

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ənnst prep, over against, facing.

əniʉ adj. enough § 102.

ənuf adj. enough §§ 75, III, 328.

əpəd vb. be sure, § 83,

e. g. *al əpəd iz gān,*

al əpəd tə ðʉ wīl.

ərai adj., adv. awry.

ərp sb. earth.

əslīʉ adv. amiss.

əstīəd(ə) prep, instead (of) § 136.

əteftər adv. after § 42.

ətwīn prep, between § 88.

əwē adv. away § 51, III.

ət 1. prep, at; 2. conj. that.