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

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

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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 12<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> century, by F. H. Stratmann. A new edition rearranged, revised and enlarged by Henry Bradley. Oxford Clar. Press 1891.

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

WW. == Anglo-Saxon and Old-English Vocabularies, by Thomas Wright. Esq. MA. FSA. Hon MRSL. 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:

- a) with u (ɔ) as second element iu (§18), eu (§ 19), uɔ (§ 20), au (§21).
- b) with i (ɪ) as second element ai (§ 22), ei (§ 33), ɔi (§ 24).
- c) 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<sup>ɪ</sup> 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 (ɹ) 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 ɹ. This probably is Ellis's *e*<sup>o</sup> (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 (ɹ) 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* (ɹ◊◊) is the high-back-wide with underrounding, but this underrounding is not so clear as in Swedish *ū* (ɹ). Examples: *buł* sb. bull, *gruŋd* sb. ground, *krudz* sb. curds, *muđ* sb. mud, *muđər* sb. mother, *stuf* sb. stuff, *wuŋl* sb. auger, *wuřp* 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* (ɹ◊) 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, *bɔrɔ* sb. broth,

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*hɔliɔ* 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: *ibmɪn* 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, *ətwin* 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* (ū) as second element.**

§ 18. *iu* (iū) is the high-front-wide followed by a very tense *u* (ū). After *j*, (as in *kuɟjiur*) it passes into the high-mixed-wide-round. In studied speech it usually becomes *ī—u* (īū). 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: *bruy* sb. brow, *guys* sb. goose, *huyf* sb. hoof, *kuy* sb. cow, *puy* sb. pull *suy* sb. sow, *fuy* sb. shoe, *fuydər* 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>r</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 modification	Voiceless	—	<i>w</i>	—	—
	Voiced	—	<i>hw</i>	—	—

In addition to the above consonants, the stress *h* exists in Kendal, but does not occur in cases where original stress has been lost — as *Hez-tə 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*, *f*, 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.

*fīk* 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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*pišimr* sb. ant. ME. pissemire Mand. 301. OFr. *pisser*.

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

Note. In *hwjn* sb. gorse *j* 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 *bljndærz* sb. blinkers, *hjndær* adj. hinder, back; *hjndær* vb. hinder, *wjnstrija* sb. a long straw. OE. *i* before *nc*, *nʒ* has remained short not only in Kendal but throughout the ME. dialects (Kaluza § 217 a).

Examples:

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

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

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

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

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

*frjnk* vb. shrink. OE. (for)-scrinan, ME. schrynkyn Pr. P. 449.

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

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

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

Note, *i* 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 *i* 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*.

*ȝit* 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.

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

*stjđj* adj. steady. For OE. \*stediz cf. OE. *steding* line, *stede*, *stađol*.

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

Halliwell *steddle*. For OE. \*stedelian for \*stađolojan cf. *stapol* and *stjđj* above.

*wjła* sb. willow. OE. *welij*, 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* *Stj̄d̄i* 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 *bij̄k* sb. bench and *strij̄l* 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. *bij̄k* 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 *bij̄k*, *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 *strij̄kl* we have no *ɛ* 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 *dij̄* sb. noise, ME. *dinge* Cath. 100, *flij̄* vb. fling, ME. *flingen* Alis 1111, *hij̄* 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:

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

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

*mjtʃ* 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 *wjʃ* vb. wish, *þjml* sb. thimble.

§ 37. OE. *æ* (WGmc. *ā*) has become *i* in the words *ivər* adv. ever, *iv(ə)ri* adj. every, *njvər* adv. never, and *ʃjɹəd* 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 *ʃjfti* num. fifty, *ʃjftin* num. fifteen, and *stjʃ* 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, *jilp* vb. yelp, *mizl* vb. drizzle, *penjwɨg* sb. small round cake (ME. *whig*)

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= whey), *piɨn* sb. small wooden bowl with handle to it, *stjʃ* sb. potato-row, *swjɨn* vb. make (ones way) as *swjɨn ɔ wē up*. *swjɨz* vb. singe, *twjɨdʃ* vb. pass the thumb or fingers over one another.

*tʃjti* 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*.

*fēt!* 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.

*hwēðar* pron. which whether (e. g. *ēðar ən am hwēðar 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 \**dauujan*.



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

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

*eldin* 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 *æ* (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. *bæc*, ME. *becc*. CM. Gött. 8946 (see Björkman p. 144).

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

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*ęsp* sb. aspen. OE. *æspe*, ME. *espe*. Cath. 117.

*ęf* sb. ash(-tree). OE. *æsc*, ME. *esche*. Cath. 117.

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

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

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

*hęftar* sb. halter. OE. *hæfter*, ME. *helter*. Cath. 182.

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



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

*hɛzʌ* 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.

*wɛlt̃ar* vb. stagger about. Cf. OE. wealtan, MHG. walzen. *wɛlt̃ar* 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', *ranʒ* adj. 'rank, close together', *tanʒ* sb. 'tongs'.

Examples:

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

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

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*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. \**δ-δοντες*) with Gmc. \**tunskoz*, OE. *tūsc*, Mod. Engl. *tusk*. (I am indebted to Mr. Wyld for this etymology.)

§ 50. Scand. *ei* in *kək* vb. 'tip up (a cart)' and *rens* vb. rinse, became *ɛ* (◊◊), which form it usually takes in Kendal, (see § 53) before it was shortened to *ɛ*. 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*, *ǣ + 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, *ǣ* 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. *ǣ + ʒ*.

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

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

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

*hwē* sb. whey. OE. *hwǣʒ*, 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 18<sup>th</sup> century, *ē* has supplanted older *ēā*, which would ultimately give rise to *īā*. 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 *diāl* and *bliiez* (dale and blaze) where Kendal has *dēl* and *blēz* representing older *dæl* and \**blæsian*. *Wēstral* sb. vagabond is also a loanword from 18<sup>th</sup> century Literary English. The true dialect form appears in *wīast* vb. waste (cf. OFr. *vaster gvaster*).

Note. In *mēn* vb. mean from Northumb. \**māna*, *ē* instead of normal *īā* is due to an 18<sup>th</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> century. But perhaps *slē* may be simply a borrowing from Literary English. (I am indebted to Mr. H. C. Wyld for this explanation of *slē*.)

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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. *zlas*, 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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 14<sup>th</sup> century. In the 16<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> century, whereas the 16<sup>th</sup> century *e* had by then developed into *æ* (◊). In the 18<sup>th</sup> 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*<sup>o</sup> (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 16<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> century, passing into *ə* (ʌ) in the 18<sup>th</sup> and being in all probability raised to *v* (ɪ) in the early 19<sup>th</sup>.

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 17<sup>th</sup> century, passing into *ə* later.

Examples:

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

*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. *grynestone* 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 *prēnt* vb. print corresponds to ME. *i*, OFr. *ei* (*empreinter*).

§ 59. Words of uncertain origin.

*brēkŋn-kētl* 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  $\bar{o}$  (Ɔ◊) and  $\bar{u}$  (J) 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 17<sup>th</sup> century (see Ellis EE. Pron. IV, pp. 1001 — 1018). Cf. *want*, *hant*. In a few words *æ* has remained short, where it would otherwise have become  $\bar{ie}$  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. *hlades*: 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 17<sup>th</sup> century and remained as such during the 18<sup>th</sup> becoming *a* (◊) in the 19<sup>th</sup>. (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. *earǵ*.

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

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

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

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

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

*kavfl* 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*.

*sakstn* 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 *ā* from 16<sup>th</sup> 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 *antaz* 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.

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

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

*mafl* sb. act foolishly.

*sanṭar* vb. saunter.

*slaf* vb. clip a hedge.

*taglt* sb. scamp, scoundrel.

*tfats* 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* (ǰ) sound has been unrounded and raised to *ā* (◇◇◇).

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

Examples:

I. OE. *ǣ* and *ā + ǰ*.

*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 17<sup>th</sup> century (HES. § 793).

Examples:

OE. *u*.

*būtə* sb. butter. OE. butere.

*kym* vb. come. OE. cuman.

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

Note, *styt* vb. stutter (ME. *stotin* Pr. P. 477 'titubo' *stute* Palsgr. *stutte* Cath. 376) is probably native although no OE. forms are known. It is the Schwund-stufe to an *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. *monie*.

*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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> century this *ō* (◊◊) was overrounded to *ō<sup>u</sup>* (◊◊) which became *ū* (1) in  
the 16<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>h</sup>bm* 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. mōnaþ.

*rudər* sb. rudder. OE. rōþor.

*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 15<sup>th</sup> or 16<sup>th</sup> century.

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Examples:

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

*d<sup>h</sup>u<sup>v</sup>* sb. dove. OE. \*dūfa in dūfe-doppa = 'pelicanus'. Cf. OS. dūva, Goth, -dubo, ME.  
dove. CM. 1895. duu CM. 10778, dove Pr. P. 128.

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

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

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

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

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

§ 77. Words of uncertain origin:

*būmp garŋ* sb. a coarse woollen garn.

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

*slūtf* sb. slutch.

*wūmŋ* sb. auger.

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

Kendal *ɔ* has the following origins.

§ 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  $\delta < \text{ME. } \check{\delta}$ .
2. to  $\text{ɔ}$  where  $\delta$  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 *tam̄ərn 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 '*būərn*' spelt *booarn*.

Examples:

IV. OE. *o + rn < ɔ*.

*bɔrn* adj. born.

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

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

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

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

§ 83. OE.  $\bar{a}$  in *hɔdɪlɪ* adv. continually from *\*hālden-lič* became *au* in the 16<sup>th</sup> century passing into  $\bar{o}$  in the

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17<sup>th</sup> through the intermediate stages of  $J\Diamond$  and  $\text{ʃ}\Diamond$ . *Hɔd* vb. hold instead of *\*hāld* is due to analogy with this *hɔdɪlɪ*. A substantive *hāld* 'hold' from an OE. *\*hāld* actually occurs — though often supplanted by *hɔd*.



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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 16<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> century but there was probably a derivative from it *\*tɔχ*. About the 15<sup>th</sup> century there must have been a *\*tūχ* from *\*tōχ* which gave rise to 16<sup>th</sup> century *tauχ* and *tau* quoted by Smith (Ellis EE. Pron. III, 90(5)). Kendal *tɔf* is to be traced back to 16<sup>th</sup> century, *\*tɔf* from ME. *tɔχ*.

§ 85. In *bɔg* sb. bog and *bɔgl* sb. ghost *ɔ* is probably of Celtic origin. Cf. for *bɔg* Irish *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 15<sup>th</sup> century, shortening probably taking place in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. *f̄ip* sb. sheep comes from Anglian *s̄cēp* rather from Northumb. *s̄cīp* (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 14<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries and was certainly *ī* by the 16<sup>th</sup> (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 *tómr* = '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 16<sup>th</sup> 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 14<sup>th</sup> century and was raised to *ī* in the 16<sup>th</sup>. The Cursor Mundi, however, has *i* (◊) + *ght*, e.g. light 293, night 390, right 1618, sight 184, ie 'half long open *i*', according to Hupe § 72. This would undergo lengthening before the 16<sup>th</sup> century and give Kendal *\*ai*, which is unknown in words coming from Northumb. *e + ht*.

Examples:

*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. *wehwryght*. 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> century, the widening of  $i$  to  $\bar{i}$  taking place in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (cf. Ellis, EE. Pron. IV, 1001 ff.). Where we now have  $e$  as in *bleḡar* sb. bladder, *neḡar* sb. neighbour, the shortening probably took place in the 13<sup>th</sup> century (Morsb. § 60).

Note. OE.  $\bar{e}$  in *brīd* vb. breed, *kīp* vb. keep has become  $\bar{i}$  in Kendal. *Fītiḡz* 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.  $\varnothing y$  ME. *eḡ*, or perhaps native \* $\bar{e}a$ . Cf. \**dēaḡan*, Northumb. \**dēḡa* for Gmc. \**daujan* (see Luick § 166) which would certainly become ME. \**dēzen*, 16<sup>th</sup> century \**dī*.

a.

Kendal a has the following origins.

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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 17<sup>th</sup> century and became *ə* (ʌ) in the 18<sup>th</sup>, being narrowed to *a* (ɔ) during the 19<sup>th</sup>.

§ 95. ME. *ū* from OE. *ū* and *ū* has passed into *a* in the words *kad* could, *fad* should, *masl* sb. mussel (cf. *mūscle* Alex. Sk. 5469). In the first two cases, the unrounding is due to secondary stress. OE. *ȳ* and *ȳ* 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 16<sup>th</sup> century, when they were diphthongized into *au* (Ellis EE. Pron. Ill p. 881 ff.) which become *ō* (ɔ) in the 18<sup>th</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> century, undergoing diphthongisation in the latter part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (see Ellis EE. Pron. I, p. 164, 166, 171, III, p. 796, HES. § 693).

Examples:

*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 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries (Luick § 119) and was only diphthongized about a century ago. The mixed sound still exists in *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 16<sup>th</sup> 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 *riu*t 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-jiu*) 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> century and be the usual development of the 16<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>u</sup>* (◊)), which passed by the 16<sup>th</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> century (cf. Luick § 114). 16<sup>th</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> century.

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

§ 110. OE. *ū + l + cons*, has become *ȳu* in a few words, by lengthening of *ū* and loss of *l*. The lengthening probably dates from the 16<sup>th</sup> 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, *kauj* sb. hornless cow, *klaud* sb. cloud, *laus* sb. louse, *mauþ* 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 *ū*? We should get accordingly OE. *ū* < 15<sup>th</sup> century *əu* < 16<sup>th</sup> century *au*. Here the first element may have been raised from  $\diamond$  to  $\gamma$  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<sup>th</sup> century *ū* of Polite English. The word is of Frisian origin, cf. OFris. *sprūta*. Scand. *ū* 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.

*maup* 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 16<sup>th</sup> century borrowing from Polite English (cf. 17<sup>th</sup> century *āl* Ellis IV, p. 1003 from 16<sup>th</sup> century \**aul*).

*laund* adj. calm, windless, has probably nothing to do with Dan. *luun* (see Björkman p. 250), but comes rather from a hypothetical OE. \**lūnd*, ME. *lūnd*, 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 16<sup>th</sup> century (cf. *fauht* Ellis III, 890). *Raut* perhaps represents \**wrōhte* not *worhte*.

Examples:

- aut* sb. anything. Northumb. *ōht* Cook 153.  
*baut* vb. pret. bought. Northumb. *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 16<sup>th</sup> century (cf. Ellis III, 881 ff *gauld*, *bauld* etc.). Where *l* has been retained in these words it is probably due to the influence of Polite English.

Examples:

- 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> century and *ai* become *ai* early in the 17<sup>th</sup>, 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. *thriȝe* 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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 + ȝ* form most probably comes from ME. *ei*, e.g. *stī* sb. ladder, ME. *stei* which is for older \**stēoze*, Northumb. \**stēȝ* (§ 90).

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

Examples:

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

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

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

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

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§ 124. OE. and Scand. *ȝ* were unrounded to *ī* in the ME. period, and have hence given rise to *ai* in this dialect, exactly as OE. *ī* has done.

V. Examples:

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

*haid* sb. skin, hide. OE. *hȝd*.

*haiv* sb. hive. OE. *hȝf*, ME. *hȝve*. Cath. 187.

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

VI. OE. *ȝ*, ME. *ȝ*, *ī* has become *ai* in

*bai* vb. buy. Cf. ME. *byȝest*, *byȝeð*.

*rai* sb. rye. Cf. *rīe* Pr. P. 433.

VII. Scand. *ȝ*.

*skai* sb. sky. ON. *ský*.

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

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

§ 126. Words of uncertain origin:

*paibl* 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 *mōidār* 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.

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

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

*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 13<sup>th</sup> 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  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$  ( $\diamond\diamond\diamond$ ) by the 14<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> century and was raised to  $\bar{e}\bar{a}$ . How the change actually took place we do not know, but already in the 17<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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. \**baca*.

*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. \**ceariȝa*, 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. *schrapiin*, *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.

*drīav* 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 16<sup>th</sup> century previous to its diphthongisation to *ēa* in the 17<sup>th</sup>.

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

OE. *ē* has become *iā* in *nīad* vb. knead, cf. OE. *cnēdan*. *iā* 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. hāla 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. tāsian, 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 13<sup>th</sup> century (Kaluza § 213b) and was diphthongized to *ēa* about the 17<sup>th</sup> 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*.

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

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

III. OFr. *e*.

*bj̄ast* sb. beast. OFr. *beste*.

*bj̄as* sb. pl. cattle.

*bj̄ak* 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:

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

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

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

*frj̄az* vb. pret. froze. OE. *frēas*.

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

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

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

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

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

§ 138. In a few words OE. and Scand. *ō* have become *j̄o* via *iu*. 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. *swælan*.

*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<sup>u</sup>* (◊◊) in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, was raised to *ū* (◊◊) in the 16<sup>th</sup> (§ 107 and Ellis III, 881 ff.) being diphthongized to *ūā* (◊) in the 17<sup>th</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> century passing through the intermediate stages of *ō*"(◊◊). Diphthongisation is due to the influence of *r* and is probably of 17<sup>th</sup> 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. *ǣ* + *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*

§ 65.

- = 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.  $\rho$  and  $\phi$  § 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. *æ* +  $\bar{z}$  =  $\bar{e}$  § 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.
- =  $\text{ɔ}$  by shortening § 84.
- +  $\text{ɜ}$  =  $u$  medially § 107.

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OE.  $\bar{o}$  +  $\text{ɜ}$  =  $uf$  finally § 75.

+  $h$  =  $\text{ɔ}$  § 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.  $\bar{e}a$  +  $\text{ɜ}$  (Northumb.  $\bar{e}$  +  $\text{ɜ}$ ) see § 155.

§ 181. OE.  $\bar{e}o$ .

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

=  $\bar{i}$  § 89.

=  $\varphi$  § 46.

=  $iu$  § 101.

+  $w$

=  $\varphi u$  § 105.

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

## II. Scandinavian — Kendal.

§ 182. Scand.  $a$ .

Scand.  $a = a$  §§ 60, 63 Note.

=  $\varphi$  § 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.

= *ō* § 99.

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

§ 198. OFr. *a*.

OFr. *a* = *a* §§ 61, 63 Note.

= *īā* in open syllables § 133.

= *ə* in unstressed syllables.

§ 199. OFr. *e*.

OFr. *e* = *īā* 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* = *ūā* § 140, III.

= *y* § 72.

= *ə* § 56.

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

OFr. *o* + *r* = *o* § 81.

§ 202. ANorm. *u*, OFr. *ou*.

ANorm. *u*, OFr. *ou* = *au* § 119.

= *yu* § 111 Note.

= *y* § 72.

= *ə* § 56.

§ 203. OFr. *ō* = *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,  $\beta$ ) before original front vowels, 2. Scandinavian *k*, 3. OFr. *c* and 4. Celtic *c*. In Northumbrian *c* probably was never so far fronted as in WS., but remained at  $\acute{c}$  (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.  
*kæbwæb* sb. cobweb. *kjɪs* sb. kiss.  
*kæsləp* sb. rennet-bag.

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II. *c* before orig. front vowels.

*kaf* sb. chaff. *kjɪst* sb. chest.  
*kɪŋk* sb. blow. *kjɪt* sb. milking pail (§ 34).

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

§ 213. Scand. *k*.

*kæst* vb. cast. *klijp* sb. clip, shear.  
*kjɪnlɪn* sb. firewood. *klək-hɛn* sb. sitting-hen.  
*kələp* sb. rasher of bacon.

§ 214. OFrench *c*.

*kək* sb. cock. *krɛkət* sb. cricket (insect).  
*kraun* sb. crown. *kərliu* sb. curlew.

§ 215. Celtic *c*.

*klək* sb. clock (§ 85).  
*krɪl* sb. bench for pig-killing.  
*krɪdz* 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. *fɔks* sb. fox.

<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.

*bakɪ* 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>gīavlāk</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>gaivərsəm</i> adj. ravenous.	<i>tuȝiðər</i> adv. together.
<i>gīðər</i> vb. gather (§ 33 Note).	<i>gīt</i> vb. get.
<i>gīv</i> vb. give.	

§ 224. Scandinavian *g*.

<i>gab</i> sb. talketiveness.	<i>gīəp</i> vb. gape (§ 132).
<i>gadflī</i> sb. gadfly.	<i>gōm</i> sb. good sense.
<i>gīlðərt</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 15<sup>th</sup> 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).

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§ 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.

*jʉŋ* adj. young.

II. OE. *ǰ* (Gmc. *j*).

*jalā* adj. yellow.

*jɛt* sb. gate.

*jɛst* sb. yeast.

*jʉŋ* 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.

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§ 243. Older Kendal *ǰa* initially has become

*ja*, *je* in.

*jak* sb. oak.

*jakə* sb. acre.

*jans* adv. once.

*jan* pron. and num. one.

*jeḡar* 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.

*ūäst* 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.

*wjdj* 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.

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*l*.

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

Examples.

<i>laŋ</i> adj. long.	I. OE. <i>l</i> .	<i>liġ</i> vb. lie.
<i>lam</i> sb. lamb.		<i>lām</i> adj. lame.

<i>laf</i> vb. laugh.	II. OE. <i>hl</i> .	<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. *hl*.

*laup* vb. leap.

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

Examples:

	OE. <i>l</i> .
<i>āld</i> adj. old.	<i>falə</i> adj. fallow.
<i>bawl</i> sb. bowl.	<i>gəsl</i> 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.

*nɔk* 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*.

*bərjīn* sb. funeral.

*ftīnz* sb. footprints.

*ibmīn* sb. evening

§ 274. OE. *nd*.

*gītṅ* pres. part, getting.

*sēlīn* pres. part, selling.

*mēkin* pres. part, making.

*sētṅ* pres. part, setting.

§ 275. Scand. *ng*.

*ēldīn* sb. fuel.

*r*.

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

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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.

*triup* sb. truth.

*trɔf* sb. through.

*tɔnɫ* sb. wheel of wheel barrow.

II. OFr. *t* initially.

*trai* vb. try.

*trubɫ* 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*.

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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*.

*biþ* pro. both.

*liþ* 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*.

*līað* 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.

*siŋi* sb. sinew.

*sēbm* num. seven.

*sparə* sb. sparrow.

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II. Scand *s*.

*sail* vb. strain, sb. sieve etc.

*stidi* sb. anvil.

*sləkŋ* vb. slake.

*størkŋ* vb. stiffen, congeal.

III. OFr. *s*.

*sarə* vb. serve, feed.

*sās* vb. scold.

*siŋər* 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.

*baulstȳ* sb. bolster.

*gȳsȳ* sb. gristle.

*fasȳ* vb. fasten.

*famfȳst* adj. shamefaced.

*wȳks* vb. grow.

Note. *ȳks* vb. ask, is by metathesis for \**ȳsk*.

§ 297. OE *rs* < *s* in:

*bas* sb. perch (fish).

*wasȳ* vb. grow worse.

but

*gȳrs* grass.

§ 298. OE. *s* before *l*.

*kȳslȳp* sb. rennet bag.

*tȳsȳ* 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 \**an*.

§ 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.

*fɪp* sb. sheep.

*fak* vb. shake.

*fɔrt* sdj. short.

*fam* sb. shame.

*friŋk* vb. shrink.

*fɪlf* sb. shelf.

*fɾʊb* 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 *bənf* sb. bench and *ranf* sb. 'thicket-man'. This form with *f* is perhaps due to the oblique cases, *\*bencēs*, *\*bencē* the nom. *\*benc* giving *bɪŋk* and *bɛŋk* (§§ 34, 43). *\*Bencē* would give ME. *\*benche*, which would become *bənf*, with simplification of *tʃ* 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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*Bunf* sb. bunch from Scand. *\*bunki*, cf. OIc. *Bunke* pile, heap Norw. dial. *bunke* heap (Aasen p. 90) is probably from a ME. *\*bunche*, with fronting of older *k*. In *punf* vb. punch, hit, ME. *g* (*dʒ*) has been unvoiced to *ch* (*tʃ*) 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.

*fɪf* sb. fish.

*wɛf* vb. wash.

§313. Final Scand. *sk*.

*bʊf* sb. bush.

*raf* adj. rash.

§314. Final OE. *ċ* after *n*.

*bɛnʃ* sb. bench.

*ranʃ* sb. thickset-man.

§315. Scand. *k* after *n*.

*bʊnʃ* sb. bunch.

§316. OFr. *ge* (ǰ).

*pɔdɪʃ* 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.

*plɪu* sb. plough.

*pɪk* sb. pitch.

*pɪu* vb. pull.

*pɪək* sb. bag.

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II. Scand *p*.

*padək* sb. frog.

III. OFr. *p*.

*pār* sb. pair.

*pē* vb. pay.

*pārlif* adj. dangerous.

*pōdif* 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*.

<i>apl</i> sb. apple.	<i>rīap</i> sb. rope.
<i>hūap</i> vb. open.	<i>ʃip</i> sb. sheep.
<i>apn</i> vb. open.	<i>hwēlp</i> 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.

*kōlap* 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.

*mūṅ* 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.

*tfīmlə* 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

*fij* sb. fish.

*fɛn* adj. glad.

*flik* adj. flicht.

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II. Scand. *f*.

*fɛlə* sb. fellow.

*flɛ* vb. scare.

*fjās* sb. waterfall.

III. OFr. *f*.

*fjās* sb. face.

*flɛl* sb. flail.

*frap* vb. splutter.

IV. Celtic *f*.

*fjɛn* 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*.

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

§ 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:

*da*ft adj. foolish.

*ka*f sb. chaff.

*ɛ*ftər prep. after.

*lō*f sb. shelf.

*hō*f sb. half.

*ʃil*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 16<sup>th</sup> century. Wallis in the 17<sup>th</sup> 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:

*la*f vb. laugh.

*ru*f adj. rough.

*la*ftər sb. laughter.

*tɔ*f adj. tough.

*la*ftər sb. brood.

*trɔ*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*. *clǣfre*, *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.

*sṽraiv* vb. strive.

*hw*.

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

§ 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*.

*twīʌt* 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- twīʌt* for \**bed- kwīʌt*.

*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.  $\text{ʒ}$  medially is lost.

= 5.  $\text{ʒ}$  finally <  $f$  § 328.

= 6.  $n\text{ʒ}$  < 1.  $\eta$  § 239, 1.

< 2. <  $n$  § 273.

= 7.  $lr + \text{ʒ}$  1.  $j$ , 2.  $\text{ə}$ .

= 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.  $\text{ʒ}$  (Gmc.  $j$ ) =  $j$  § 241, 1.

§ 370. OE.  $t$ .

OE.  $t$  = 1.  $t$  §§ 241, 249, 253.

= 2.  $\text{t}$  before  $r$  or  $\text{ər}$  § 284, 2 and 3.

§ 371. OE.  $d$

OE.  $d$  = 1.  $d$  §§ 255, 256, 1.

= 2.  $d$  before  $r$  or  $\text{ər}$  §§ 285, 286, I etc.

= 3.  $t$  when unstressed § 249 Note.

= 4. Lost between  $n + l$ .

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§ 372. OE.  $\text{þ}$ .

OE.  $\text{þ}$  = 1.  $\text{þ}$  initially and finally § 290.

= 2.  $\text{ð}$  medially and with secondary stress §§ 291, 1 and 3.

= 3.  $d$  medially § 258, 2.



- = 4.  $\text{ʒ}$  medially is lost.
- = 5.  $d$  ME.  $hp = t$  § 249 Note.

§ 373. OE. *l*.

- OE. *l* = 1. *l* §§ 261, 1, 263.
- = 2.  $\bar{a} + ld$  remains.
  - = 3. lost between  $\bar{a} + k, f, t$  etc.
  - = 4. lost when doubled after  $\bar{a}$ .
  - = 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  $\partial r$  § 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 ə kʉp*’, where *mʉ faqʈr* is dative. Often the relationship is expressed by the preposition *tə*.

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*tāl* as, ‘*sęnd sųm mīāt tāt męn it hē*’. The genitive is expressed by the addition of *-z* ( at times *-ęz, s*), OE. *-es*, as ‘*ę manz laif*’, ‘*kųt ęut fįfęz gįlz*’. The *-r-* nouns as a rule form their genitive without *-z*, as ‘*hęr fađęr diųęr*’. cf. ME. *fader* (gen.) *Ferumbras* 1351. ‘*hįz mųđęr āld blių bęnęt*’, cf. ME. on his moder *knē* CM. 11681. ‘*mi brųđęr kųęt*’, cf. ME *brođęr* La3. 6741. In a few cases an uninflected genitive occurs with other nouns as ‘*dęg mųđęr*’, ‘*kat lųg*’ Here the absence of *-z* is perhaps due to the analogy of the *-r-*stems.

The genitive can also be expressed by the preposition *ęv, ę*, as ‘*tanł ęt diųęr*’.

The partitive use of the genitive is also expressed by *ęv, ę*, ‘*ę pųnd ę tętiz*’, ‘*ęn ųuns ę bakę*’.

§ 432. The plural is usually formed by the addition of *-z* (at times *-ęz, -s*) to the stem, as *dęgz, hōz, ratnz, ręfęz, fįfęz, kats, rįęps*. Nouns ending in *f, s* voice the consonant before *z* in the plural as *līęz, lįęvz, lōf, lōvf, kōf, hųus, hųuzęz. bųus* sb. cowstall, seems to have no plural.

§ 433. The Kendal dialect has the following Umlaut plurals — e. g. *męn, gīs, tīp, kai, lais, mais*. There are only two *-n* plurals in Kendal; *īn* sb. eyes and *\*fųun* sb. shoes, the latter of which is now obsolete, its place being taken by *fuuz*. The *-r* pl. *\*třildęr* is unknown, its place being taken by *barņz*. A few nouns originally neuter, have the same form for singular as plural — e. g. *fįp* pl. *fįp, dīęr* pl. *dīęr, swain* pl. *swain*. The latter, however, seems to be generally used in the singular as — ‘*ę gęrt big walępin*

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*swain*’. The word *bīęst* sb. beast has the plural *bįęs* used collectively.

Nouns expressin weight or measure usually have no plural as ‘*tųu pųnd ę mīęl*’. But those expressing time or space seem to have a plural as, *brī jįęz, ęt mųnųps*. A few nouns are only used in the plural as *sįđęrz, tanz*.

**Adjectives.**

§ 434. The adjective remains uninflected both in singular and plural.



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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*, *lās*, *lāst*.

*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*, *ę̀t*, *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*,’ ‘*bjəþ 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 ɪt bɪt 'tɪəp,' 'gā intət hūus,' 'a went ɔntət brɪg'. 'gɪv sumət tət lad ən lət ɪm gaŋ əwē'. 'az bi gān tət taun it mɔrniŋ,' 'tak ə hiər ət dɔg ət bɪət jə'. Examples of the treatment of the article are — 'kats tərbl frɛskɪ tənīt,' 'gīs iz ɔnt pɔnd,' 'dɔg lē dūn əfuər tfaɪə,' 'pɔdɪf hez nɪə sɔt

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int,' 't landz mɪ ān,' 't sā iznt auə farp,' 't wamps hez ɪt ɔt rəsɔrɪz,' 'ɔpn tubm diuər ən sɪ ɪf tmjəts rɛdɪ'.

§ 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 apɪ*. The negative indefinit article is *nɪn* as 'nɪn ɔn əm əd kum', 'nɪn gɛ mi nɪə ansə'. The adjective corresponding to *nɪn* is *nɪə* as 'av nɪə bras tə war ɔn ɔɪ'.

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 —

'aɪz gān nət ɔju', 'a hɪəp jəl kum əgēn', 'mɪn 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*’, ‘*gī mj ðat plīt hīər*’, ‘*hwat héztə braut mə?*’

The plural is *wi*, *wj*, accusative and dative *us*, *əs* as, ‘*wi bīnk jid bətər nət*’, ‘*wj wōkt ðt wē tə Səbər*’, ‘*əks us əbūt it nət hīm*’, ‘*təl əs hwat ji bīnk 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 sēz ðuz bin büt a dōnt nā hwedər ðy hez*’.

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*Tə*, the unstressed form is only used after verbs as ‘*hez- tə bün ðəm biəz up jit?*’ ‘*wīltə kum in?*’

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 sīf ə wāləpin if ðy dūznt līg hwaiət*’.

The plural of this pronoun is *ji*, *jī*, accusative and dative *jə* as ‘*jī bīnk az ran büt apn az nət sə far ut*’, ‘*ji nā, last taim a sed ji mud diu bīsuz*’, ‘*a təl jə wat jid bətər bī kīərful*’.

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* (*hī*), *si* (*ī*), *it* with the accusative and dative *hīm*, *hər*, *it* and the genitive *hiz*, *hər*, *it* as — ‘*hī kānt gā bət wi kan*’, ‘*hī sed we mud gā in*’, ‘*fi wants tə nət mi*’, ‘*sikn kum*’, ‘*it wēnt dīə ətō al əpədtə*’. ‘*Təl im əs sīn ər*.’ ‘*Brīn it bak wj ðj*.’ ‘*Hiz fuuz iz tərbļ əld*.’ ‘*It faðər wəz ə fīpədg*.’

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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 dɪən*’.

The Verb.

§ 449. There are three classes of verbs in the Kendal dialect — strong (*ie-* Ablaut), reduplicating, and weak. Of these the weak are 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>wɪ kʏmz (kʏm).</i>
<i>ðʏu kʏmz,</i>	<i>ʝi kʏm.</i>
<i>hɪ kʏmz,</i>	<i>ðē kʏmz.</i>

Preterite.

<i>a kɔm,</i>	<i>wɪ kɔm.</i>
<i>ðʏu kɔm,</i>	<i>ʝi 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</i> , <i>az</i> .	<i>wī ər</i> , <i>wīər</i> .
<i>ḏuiz</i> , <i>ḏuz</i> .	<i>jī ər</i> , <i>jīər</i> .
<i>hī iz</i> , <i>hīz</i> .	<i>ḏē ər</i> , <i>ḏēər</i> .

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Preterite.

<i>a waz</i> or <i>wəz</i> ,	<i>wī wār</i> or <i>wər</i> .
<i>ḏu waz</i> or <i>wəz</i> ,	<i>jī wār</i> or <i>wər</i> .
<i>hī waz</i> or <i>wəz</i> ,	<i>ḏē wār</i> or <i>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 *bīn*, the past *bĭn*, infinitive *bi*, *bĭ*.

§ 455. The verb ‘*tə həv*’ is conjugated as follows: —

Present.

<i>a həv</i> , <i>av</i> .	<i>wĭ həv</i> , <i>wīv</i> .
<i>ḏu həz</i> , <i>ḏuz</i> .	<i>jĭ həv</i> , <i>jīv</i> .
<i>hī həz</i> , <i>hīz</i> .	<i>ḏē həv</i> , <i>ḏēv</i> .

Preterite.

<i>a həd</i> , <i>ad</i> .	<i>wĭ həd</i> , <i>wĭd</i> .
<i>ḏu həd</i> , <i>ḏud</i> .	<i>jĭ həd</i> , <i>jīd</i> .
<i>hī həd</i> , <i>hīd</i> .	<i>ḏē həd</i> , <i>ḏēd</i> .

The imperative in *həv*. In the future *həv* sometimes becomes *ə*, 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.<sup>3</sup>, § 381 ff.). In many cases verbs have been transferred from one class to another. In others they have become weak.

§ 457. First Class (Gmc. *i, ai, i, i*).

*bait, bīat, bītŋ, bite.*

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*draiv, driav, drāun, drive.*

*raid, rīad, rīdŋ, ride.*

*haid, hīad, hīdŋ, hide.*

§ 458. Second Class (Gmc. *eu, au, u, o*).

*flai, fliu, flōn, vb. fly.*

*frīz, frīaz, frōzŋ, vb. freeze.*

*krīp, krīap, 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.*

*driŋk, draŋk, druŋk, 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, swalə* 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*).

*b̄ar, b̄ar, b̄orn, bear*

*brɛk, brak, brɔkn, break.*

*kum, kɔm, kumt, come.*

*st̄al, st̄al, staun, steal.*

Note. \**fiar* is not in use in Kendal, only the p. p. *fɔrn* being used. *kut*, originally weak, now belongs here, e. g. *kut. kɔt, kumt.*

§ 461. Fifth Class (Gmc. *e, a, æ, e*).

*ī, et, etn, eat.*

*git, gat, git, get.*

*giv, gev, or ge, gin, give.*

*sit, sat, sitn, sit.*

*trɛd, tr̄ad, trɔdn, tread.*

*lij, lē, lēn, lie.*

*sī, s̄a, s̄in, see.*

§ 462. Sixth Class (Gmc. *a, ō, ō, a*).

*qr̄a, qriy, qr̄an, draw.*

*gr̄av, gr̄av, grɔvn, dig (peats).*

*stand, st̄ad, stɔdn, stand.*

*swīar, 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.

*gaŋ*

*węnt, 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 *hɔdŋli* = 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, *tʊdəðē*, the other day, *tədə* to-day, *təmuərŋ* to-morrow, *tənīt* to-night, *hwailz* at times, *əgēŋ* again *əteftə* after.

§ 472. Of Place.

*bak* back, *bɪhɪnt* behind, *dʊm* down, *ɛbŋ* direct, straight, *fɔrət* forward, *hɪəm* home, *hɪər* here, *ʝɔndə* yonder, *sʊmwar* somewhere, *ðɪər* there, *hwar* where, *əwē* away, *uut ə gɪət* out of the way.

§ 473. Of Manner.

*ai* yes, *apŋ* perhaps, *fast* fast, *hɔdŋli* continually, *hju* how, *nɪə* no, *rɪt* right, *raŋ* wrong, *sɪə* so, *slā* slow, *valaik* 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, *ənuf* enough.

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Prepositions.

§ 475. The Kendal dialect possesses the following — *auə* over, *bɪ* by, *bɪhɪnt* behind, *dʊn* down, *ɛftər* after, *fɔr*, *fə* for, *frē*, *frə* from, *i*, *ɪn* in, *ɔn* on, *tʊl*, *təl*, *tə* to, *ʊndər* under, *ʊp* up, *ʊt* out, *wei*, *wɪ* with, *priʊ* through, *əbʊn* above, *əbʊt* about, *əbʊv* above, *əfʊər* before, *əgēn* against, *əmaŋ* among, *əstɪəd* *ə* instead of, *ət* at, *ətwin* between, *əv*, *ə* of.

Conjunctions.

§ 476. The Kendal dialect possesses the following conjunctions —

1. Coordinate.

*bət* but, *ɛls* else, *fɔr*, *fə* for, *jɪt* yet, *ən* and, *ər* or, *hʊu* how, *səpʊz* suppose.

2. Subordinate.

*bɪkɔs* because, *fɔr*, *fə* for, *sɪə* so, *hwɛn* when, *hwɛdər* whether, *hwail* while, until, *ət* that.

§ 477. Interjections.

1. Of Joy, Excitement etc.

*ē*, *hʊrā*, *ō*.

2. Of Pain, Weariness, etc.

*au*, *dʒərmi*, *ō*, *ʊu*.

3. Of Surprise.

*baidʒɪŋ*, *ē lɔrd*, *lɔvɪnz*, *ō*, *nē*, *sɪk-māpmənt*, *hwat*.

4. Of Aversion.

*fə sam*, *gɪt 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 stīən 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 fluuərz'*.

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 striəm 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 rēdər līət tə nīt'*. *'Dīs jz ə tərbl dərti nīt'*. *'Jər liəvīn auə sīən'*. But I have often heard *'hījīn bak rēdər'*.

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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 s̄ə dər̄tj, wī kūdnt.*’ When the imperative mood is used, the verb comes first, the person being usually omitted — as ‘*gā ʷut ən sarə ’kōvz*’, ‘*s̄jə əwə ən dōnt b̄j flēt ə mi*’, but ‘*lēt im gan if i wants tə*’.

The present participle always follows the verb, as ‘*wi war tōk̄jən əb̄ʷut jə, hwen j̄j kōm in*’. ‘*Triək̄l kōm ran̄jən d̄ʷun twō.*’ The past participle is treated in the same way — as— ‘*ðev̄ kumt h̄jəm ət last*’, ‘*a gat krəp̄n̄ intəl ə h̄ʷəl*’.

The infinitive is placed after the predicate unless it is used as the subject. E. g. ‘*H̄iz gān tə s̄el b̄ās, fər wat ik̄n ḡit*’ but ‘*Tə s̄ē ðat əd bi ə l̄r*’.

§ 482. When used interrogatively the verb precedes its subject as ‘*iz- tə kuməm?*’ ‘*d̄ʷz- tə þ̄jnk əz rīt?*’ ‘*did ’man s̄ē s̄jə?*’

Relative clauses are introduced by *ət*, as ‘*h̄jəm ət l̄jvz ə ḡʷd laif, iz siʷər tə liv w̄l*’, ‘*wi ət nāz im*’ *s̄ē ðats ō māp̄mənt*’ or ‘*ʷs ət nāz*’ etc., ‘*wəz j̄t h̄jəm 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 j̄ʷust tə nā ʷp Teibə w̄ē*’ or ‘*ə man a j̄ʷust*’ etc., but ‘*ən āld w̄ʷmən ət n̄j̄t b̄ʷmp ō d̄ē laj*’.

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§ 484. ‘That’ after verbs of saying, thinking, etc., is often omitted — as ‘*h̄j s̄əd wi m̄ʷd īn gā wī h̄jəm*’, ‘*a þ̄jnk ap̄n̄ jər rīt*’, ‘*a nā hi þaut i wər kumən*’.

In interrogative sentences, where, *hw̄jə*, *hw̄āt*, *hwar*, etc. are used, the pronoun or adverb always comes first — as ‘*hw̄jə izt?*’ ‘*hwar h̄əd wī ḡj̄t̄ t̄ʷl?*’ ‘*hw̄jən ər jə kumən əḡēn?*’

§ 485. The order in a conditional sentence is the same as in Polite English as ‘*if ðʷ s̄əz ðat ðuuz ran̄j*’, ‘*if i kōz hiər əs̄l br̄ək jz n̄k̄ fər im*’, ‘*if ad ə þaut i waz̄nt kum̄j̄n a wadnt ə r̄ʷəst̄j̄t̄ ðat b̄j̄t ə m̄ʷt̄n̄*’.

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 'kɔrɪz kʊmən ʊp ɸriʊ 'grʊnd laik nʊ, dɛ kʊmz ən hauks ɪt ʊp wɪ ðər bɪəks.

Sɪə a gɪt 'gʊn ən heɪ ə bəɪ 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 tʊdərz 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 fɪdɪ əmən t'kɔrɪ hez ɪtɪ ənʊf, ðɛ gāz ən tākz

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tʊdər plɪəs fɔr ðɛ mʊd siuərli bɪ huɪərt jan məd ɸɪŋk. Its ōləz bɛst ɪf jan kan tə lɪəv ə bərd lɪŋɪ dɪəd ən tɸɪld, fə thwɪk ənz ər tərbl flɛt əv ə dɪəd ən. A kʊdɪt hɪt nɪn ən əm ðɪs mɔrnɪn, sɪə a kɪlt ən āld blak heɪn ən stʊk hər ðiər fər ə flɛ krā. ɸɪd mek kwait əz gud ə jan əz ɛnɪ ə ðɔr." "But what a waste!" "Nɛ Nɛ, wɪʃlɪt tmɪət fər ʊər dɪnə, ən mak tɸlɛkrā ʊt ət skɪn. Apɪ ɪtɪ sarə əs varə wɪl."

II.

ɛ ðər war sʊm kwɪər ɔd fōk, ət ɟiust tə liv ʊp Teibə wɛ, rɪt əmən tɸɛlz. Dɛ sɛlt ə lɔk ə ɸɪp frə taim tə taim ən wɪ baut ə gud fiu əv əm.

ðər wəz ən āld mān ən ɪz waɪf ən ə fiʊ bərɪz. Jā dɛ tlad hɛd kʊmt təl ʊər plɪəs əbʊt ə ɸɪp ə sʊmət ə ðət mak, ən əz ɪt wəz ōməst tɛ taim, a ɸaut hɪ mʊd əz wɪl heɪ sʊm əz nət. Hi wəz sɪtɪ dʊn bɪt tɪəbl ən a wəz dzʊst gān 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 tm̄əs̄tər hēd s̄um b̄iznəs ð̄jər ən aid īn pr̄əm̄jst tə gaŋ tə s̄ī əm, wi b̄iəp s̄et ɔf tə sp̄end ‘dē wi əm. Ji nā īt t̄iək ə lail taim tə gīt tə Teibə b̄it tr̄ēn, ən ð̄en w̄id kwait br̄ī mail tə gaŋ ətɔp ə ðat. əm. hwēn wi gat ð̄iər ð̄ər wəz s̄ik ə skrafl̄mənt ən ə hēbē gān ɔn, ət w̄i f̄earl̄i wund̄ɛrt wat it wəz ɔ əb̄yut — wi war kwait kapt! Bat w̄i fan ət ð̄e waar katf̄in t̄fip īt k̄itf̄n. S̄iə wi n̄əkt ən n̄əkt ən n̄əkt, ən ət lāst tāld w̄umən l̄et əs īn — ən siuərli a n̄ivə s̄ā sitf ə d̄arti r̄um ī ɔ m̄i b̄or̄n d̄ēz! T̄iəl pl̄iəs wəz blak, ivriβ̄ij̄ l̄iŋn̄ haustrau, ‘t̄iəbl̄ ɔnt said, ‘t̄f̄ərz ɔ br̄ɔk̄n ər l̄iŋn̄ ɔn ð̄ər baks, j̄ā b̄it h̄iər, ənuðə b̄it ð̄iər! A m̄yð tak m̄i b̄onət ən kl̄yək ɔf, ən hwēn ð̄e wāt t̄iən ɔf, naut əd sarə b̄ut tlasəz m̄yð tr̄ai əm ɔn — ai ivrī jan ɔn əm!

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ən ð̄ən d̄inə k̄əm. Tāld w̄umən nājn̄ ət wi wər siuər tə k̄um, hēd p̄yt ə l̄ɔg m̄ytn̄ īt ɔbm̄ t̄n̄it əf̄iər ən k̄ipt īt r̄yəs̄t̄in̄ hwail wi gat ð̄iər, ən ðat wəz ɔm̄əst n̄iən!

əv kwərs īt wəz əz tɔf əz h̄en m̄iət, b̄at s̄i k̄ipt pr̄ɔd̄nt w̄i f̄yər̄k tə s̄ī īf īt wəz d̄iən “R̄iət̄f̄ h̄āld! a diū laik ə bit ə m̄iət.” Tm̄iəs̄tər hēd gān ɔut w̄i ə fr̄and dz̄ȳst əf̄iər d̄inə, ən tāld w̄umən h̄aut ət h̄id gān əw̄ē f̄ər ḡud ən s̄əd “Hwat! īf ad ə nān ət h̄id b̄in gān əw̄ē f̄ə iz d̄inə, a wad̄nt ə r̄yəs̄t̄it ðat b̄it ə m̄ytn̄.”

III.

Ji nā ɔp K̄end̄l̄ w̄ē it āld d̄ēz, s̄um ət f̄ɔk war ə ḡē b̄it kw̄iərə n̄ər wat jan m̄yð m̄it w̄i m̄yud̄ēz.

W̄i l̄iv̄t īn ə narə stauənlī f̄yt in mak əv ə d̄ēl̄ ət str̄et̄f̄t r̄it ɔp n̄ɔrβ̄ Teibə, w̄ē, ən w̄ent d̄ȳum s̄uɔp ɔm̄əst tə S̄əbər. Kl̄iəs tə hwar ɔuər farm l̄ē, ð̄ər l̄iv̄t s̄ik ə kw̄iərlī āld kupl̄, ən āld man ət n̄iəm ə W̄il̄ ən iz waif̄ B̄elə.

W̄il̄ ɔ l̄əz w̄iər ən āld b̄əks hat, n̄ə maɔtər hw̄eɔd̄ər īt r̄ēnd̄ h̄ēld ə sn̄ād, ai! hi ɔl̄əz hēd īt w̄i him, ən it wəz m̄iər laik ə lail t̄f̄iml̄ə gān əb̄yut b̄i īts̄əl̄ n̄ər aut ɛls ət ak̄n̄ β̄iŋk̄ ə, ē hwat! m̄en̄i ən m̄en̄i ə taim hiz k̄umt īn ən s̄it̄n̄ izs̄əl̄ d̄ȳun̄ b̄it faiər dz̄ȳst ɛbm̄ ən̄enst m̄i əv ə n̄it, hwēn tm̄iəs̄əs wəz diuən ɔd zɔbz ər ap̄n̄ f̄etl̄in̄ β̄iŋz ɔp r̄eɔd̄ər, ən aid k̄umt in fr̄ət f̄ildz.

D̄ȳun̄ w̄ent iz hat, b̄i hiz said, ətɔp ət f̄liuər ən ð̄en wi j̄ȳust tə h̄ev̄ sik ə krak əb̄yut w̄eɔd̄ər, ‘krɔps, ənt l̄iət̄əst niuz fr̄ə K̄end̄l̄, b̄at m̄iəs̄t əv ɔ — əb̄yut āld taimz. Av ɔft hard īm̄ t̄el̄ ət h̄ȳu hwēn B̄elə ən ī war n̄ɔb̄ət dz̄ȳst mar̄it, ən ð̄ēd̄ ḡēə fiu f̄ɔk əb̄yut ‘pl̄iəs, ət W̄il̄



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 tʃtʃt ʃt.

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If ʃt wants tə kʌm ʃn, lēt ʃt kʌm ʃn, ən dōnt ðə lɪg ə hand ɔnt.” Sīə hi swɪnd hiz wēz  
bēnəst rūəd tə Kəndl.

Eftər id gan Belə bəgan tə wərk. ʃi saræed thenz ən pɪgz ən dɪd mənɪ ʊdər ɔd dʒɔbz  
ət ə nā naut əbʊt. Nyu ‘dɔg lē dʒʊst ʃt diuərstīəd əmakəlɪ ʃn ər rūəd əz ʃi wəz kʌmən ʃn  
ən ʊt, sīə ʃi ʃaut “Hwat əl nɪvə bɪ flēt bɪ aut sɪk əz ðatŋz, ʃt mʊd gan ʊt ō tʃgɪdər, ən  
ðən ə sʊdnt bi fəst wɪ ʃt!”

Sīə ʃi gāt ‘bɪzŋ ən mɪəd ə bəŋ ət ʃt. Bat ‘dɔg dʒʊnd ər, ən mɪəd ər lɪg ətɔp ət flʊər  
fər ɪvə sə ləŋ. ʃi dʒʊst stər ə lɪm ə dɪʊ aut ɛls, ʃi wəz kwait kapt.

It wəz gītŋ rēdər līət hwən Wɪl gat hɪəm ən hwən ɪ dɪd gɪt ɪntət hʊs, ɪ sēd “Hwat ə  
tēld ðɪ wat mʊd sɪuərɪ həpŋ ɪf ðu mēdlt wi ðat dɔg. ðu sʊd ə leŋt ʃt əlīən!”

ən hwat Belə wəz rēdi ə kwɪəlɪ əld bɔdɪ hərsəl. ʃi jʊst tə sē ət ʃi gat sʊmtə tə it,  
hwən ʃi wəz hʊŋərt, wənt tə bəd əz sɪən əz ɪvər ʃt wəz dark, ən gat ʊp ʃt mɔrnɪŋ hwən it  
wəz līt, ən ʃi wəz fēəlɪ wakŋt! Ai! ən ʃɪd nɪt bʊmp ən prau əbʊt fər ɪvər ən ɪvə!

Wɪl wəz ōləz gərnən laɪk, ɪf aut wənt rəŋ ər ʃɪŋz dɪdnt kwait plīəz ɪm. If ‘pɪgz hed  
gɪtn kramlt ʊt ət hʊlz ər ‘kai həd gītŋ ʃrɪʊ ə hʊəl ʃt hədʒ hɪd sē “Dam ðə hwats tə dīən  
tlaɪk ə ðatŋz fə! Jan məd mək nīə dau ətō wɪ sɪk əz ðɪ.” ðən Bələ wi ər ʃɪn swɪəkɪŋ əld  
vɔɪs əd paɪp ʊp “Waiə waiə Wɪl, ɪts nīə gʊd ətō i swɪərɪŋ ət əm, ɪf ðu wənt mēnd hədʒəz  
ən mək tʃlz sɪə ət ðe kānt gɪt ʊt.”

Jā dē Wɪl wəz gān tə Kəndl, ən Bələ wantɪd sum əplz ɪvə sə. Bat hi wantɪd ə pɪg ən  
sum klīəz, ən ʃaut ə naut ɛls nēdər. Sīə ʃi sēd “Nyu hwatjvə ðu dʒz, dōnt fəgɪt tə brɪŋ ðɔr  
əplz ət ə tēlt ðə əbʊt, frə Kəndl.” “Nē nē naut ə ðat mak ɪ kʌm ɪntəl ʊer hʊs. Asɪ brɪŋ  
naut hɪəm nɔbət ə pɪg ən ə pār ə brɪtʃəz!”

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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 w̄jntər mɔrnən, hwən i v r̄i bu u ən branf f̄jərli hu ŋ du ŋ w̄i rag, ən jan ku d̄nt t̄l hwat jan wəz wōkin ɔn. Jans ə wəz gān ɔn əf̄jə tu d̄z’ pōpən əbuut əz lail barnz ɔft diu, hwən a tumlt 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 ut. ən ə biŋ las ət juust tə gā w̄i əs, kōd mi i v ə sitf n̄jəmz ən sēd “ē d̄uuz naut nɔbət v lail mafl̄in ɛftər ɔ d̄u i z. D̄uul 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 t̄ə!”*

*Men̄i ə taim w̄i v biŋ l̄jət ət skuul, frə watʃin t̄lail fi t̄in z 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. Trabits ən h̄jərz m̄jəstli wənt p̄rau iŋ p̄riu tsnā rīt s̄jən, ɔməst əf̄jər ‘bərdz wər up v əlaik! Ai! Hwat av n̄ən əm bi f̄jər fr̄ɔzn tə d̄jəp, pu jər lail piŋz! Trabit fi t̄in z wər laik kat fi t̄in z fər ɔ twarld, jan ɛb̄m ən̄əst tu d̄e, wi ənu d̄ər bi h̄jint t̄fərst tu u, ən rēdər ətwīn b̄jəp ɔn əm, wi apŋ t̄fauərɓ fu ut tət*

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*rīt ər tət lēft. ən it wəz varə kw̄jər ət wən jan f̄ɔləd əm ə lan wē, jan ku mt təl ə pl̄jəs hwar ɔ t̄fi t̄in z stɔpt w̄i u ut l̄jəvin ə s̄iŋl tr̄jəs. Bat v əlaik trabit 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 d̄zɔiŋ u s tu d̄ə said ə Liunz Briŋ əz wi went tət skuul, apŋ fauərŋi ət taimz. T lasəz, m̄jəst ɔn əm d̄ēsənt hwaiət lail piŋz wənt strək d̄jər apŋ stɔpŋ tə*

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gĩdär çd flũuärz i sũmæ taim, ær pũu æwē tlĩævz frē æ guul fluuær tæ sī hwat mak æv æ lũvæ ðæ wæ gān tæ wæ gān tæ gĩt; ‘tĩŋklær tēljær saudzær sēljær, rĩtsman pũærman begæman þĩf’. Bat Ƴs ladz war æ gēa bĩt mēær lif nær jan æ ðær. Nũu rĩt dũun i Haugĩl ðæ waz æ tærbł kanƷkært āld felæ æt kĩpt æ farm, æn livt dīær wĩ hiz waif, æt wæz valaik æ maræ fæ hĩm i kwĩlĩ wēz. Ji nā hĩ hēd ōlæz bĩn æ varæ særlĩ bædi, æn nœbat griũ war æz i gat āldær. æv kũærs bœiz ær ōlæz Ƴp tæ sũm māpænt ær Ƴdær, æn wĩ çft pœpt æbũut æn plēd trĩks çn ĩm, æ pũrpæs tæ plēg ĩm. Ðen id kũm Ƴut swĩærĩn æt hid diũ ō maks æ þĩjz tæl æs, ĩf i kũd nœbat gĩt hāld çn æs. æwē wid ran Ƴuær tœmibagz fakũ Ƴp æn dũum æz wĩ węnt æn hĩm krĩpĩn ælan æn fakĩn iz fĩst. Hi nĩvæ katst nĩn çn æs, wĩ war sæ lif æn hĩm sæ hærpłt. Av hārd sē æt jans wæn plũuin ‘plũu gat stękt, æn wadnt gaŋ ætō, sīæ hi pũnst ĩt rĩt wĩl wĩ hiz bũut tæ męk ĩt æn lĩæty hĩzsēl fær ĩvæ sæ lan estær.

ænuðæ dē ‘pigz warnt diũæn dżũst wat i wantĩd, sīæ hĩ gev æm æ gud pũnsĩn wĩ hiz bũuts æn mĩæd æm skwĩæl, hwail tāld wũmæn þaut hi mũd bĩ sjuærlĩ gān tæ kĩl ĩvri jan çn æm.

Sīæ Ƴut sĩ kœm tæ sī hwat ‘skrau wæz ō æbũut, æn sęd “If jæ want tæ kĩl ðær pigz al fetf jæ æ naif!”

Bat hwęn wĩ hēd gitũ tæt skuul wĩ satlt dũum fēærli hwaiæt, æn mĩæstli did æz wĩ war tęlt. Wĩ larnt tæ rĩd rait æn rakũ

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næt varæ mitf ęls. ō ðær æt livt æwē fræ Haugĩl jũust tæ tak ðær dĩnæz dęst Ƴp ĩ ðær tœmĩbagz æn hĩj ‘bagz rĩt ælan twō. Sũm barŋz çft hēd trĩækl paiz æt ðær muðærz hēd bĩækt fær æm, æn ‘trĩækl kœm Ƴut æn ran dũun twō, sīæ æt jan fēæli klagd tũl, ĩf jan nœbat lĩænd ægēn ĩt.

VI.

Nũu apŋ jil þĩŋk estæ ō æ tęlt ji tũdæ nĩt, æt wĩ nĩvær hēd ęnĩ halĩdēz ætō, bæt ðats næt kwait triu hũũivær. Wĩ hēd tũu æ þrĩ ĩt, jīær, bæt næt hōf sæ męni æz barŋz gĩts nũuædēz.

‘Gærtæst dē æv ō wæz baræn-Ƴut-dē — tĩfĩt æ nævęmbæ. Ðęn wĩ ōlæs tĩæk gud kīær tæ gĩt tæt skuul rĩt sīæn, æn nĩæbædi wæz lĩæt bæt ‘mĩæstær. ‘Big lads jũust tæ gaŋ ĩn færst æv ō, ðęn Ƴs lail æns fœlæd estær æm, æn ðęn wĩ klaft ‘diuær tæl æn bard ĩt siæ æt nĩæbædi æt wæz Ƴut

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*kyd gyt in! Varə s̄an tm̄astər wad kum ən lift ‘diuəsneḡ, bət ðat wəz ȝ 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 ȝ halidē ðēd ran strek əwē. S̄ā hi prɔmist ən ətləst wi ɔpnt diuər. əv k̄ārs hi wəz əz fēn tə gyt ɔf wark əz wi war, fər i laikt naut beḡər nər tə gan samənfɪʃɪn ɪt Liun.*

*A nā wīl ən āld san ət bigɪnz —*

*“R̄imembə r̄imembə t̄fɪft ə Nəvembə*

*‘K̄iḡ ən ɪz trēn h̄əd laik tə b̄i slēn.”*

*Av fərgitḡ ȝt rəst ɔnt, bət wi war tərbl̄ fənd ɔnt, ən j̄ust tə s̄iḡ ɪt əb̄ut ‘barən-ɪut-dē.*

*J̄i nā n̄u fōk s̄imz tə h̄ev hwait fəgɪḡ h̄u tə mak ə t̄iun, jan n̄ivə h̄əz naut ət ə fēər ər ət t̄ərtf̄ ər ɛn̄iwar, ət s̄uundz hōf əz ḡud əz ɪuər āld n̄ɔrb-k̄untri t̄iunz s̄itf̄ əz ‘Dje k̄en D̄zɔn P̄il” ər ‘Mər̄il̄i danst ‘kwēkəz waif” ər aut laik ‘Hwēn*

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*ðe mait̄i tr̄mpət s̄uundz’ ər ɛn̄i ə ðər grand āld tiunz. ðəz naut bət lail b̄its ə falaldərmənts — b̄iḡz jan h̄əz tədē ən fəgits tə m̄ɔrə.*

*Ts̄ekt̄nt taim ət wi barḡ tm̄astər ɪut wəz ‘twɛntɪnainḡ ə mē. ðen ɪvri jan ɔn əs h̄əd ə jakbɔb ər lail b̄it ə jak ə w̄i san “Jakbɔb dē ‘twɛntɪnainḡ ə mē, if jə dōnt gi əs ə halidē wil ȝ ran əwē.”*

*S̄ā w̄i gat ənuḡə hal̄idə. Bat w̄i n̄ivə ɔaut s̄ə m̄ɪtf̄ əv ɪt, əz t̄fɪft ə nəvembə.*

VII.

*Tɔməs W̄ilsn.*

*Tɔməs W̄ilsn ə b̄ut̄fə ə m̄əri āld lad,*

*Hwēn h̄i k̄ilz ə ḡud sip, ɪt m̄eks ɪm fil glad,*

*Hi k̄ips ə ḡud as, ən ī f̄idz ɪt r̄it w̄əl*

*ən ɪt kariz h̄im — ȝ h̄iz ḡud m̄ut̄n tə s̄əl.*

*Tami faldəralārəloidē!*

*It h̄ez t̄u ḡərt hampəz, jan h̄iḡz ɔn ɪtf̄ said,*

*ən ə dənki sə strəŋ, it wəd fēəs wiŋd ər taid*  
*ən ðeər ðuz hī martʃ, sə nōbl ən grand*  
*It kariz iz muŋŋ priu Haugil ən Bland.*

*Jā fain sʊmə mɔrn i ðə muŋŋ ə Džiulai*  
*Tɔməs kʊmz wi hiz muŋŋ ən ɛks əs tə bai*  
*Hi sɛz ət its guð — nīə bɛtə kŋ bi*  
*ən hīər iz ə fain biŋ ə siuət fə ðī.*

*Dīəz Siuzŋ hiz waif ʃiz giŋŋ kwait fat*  
*Wi itŋ ʃip hɛdz, biːsaid giŋŋ tət kat.*  
*ʃi sɛz tə hɛv ə buŋfəz ə varə guð biŋ*  
*Biːkɔs ʃi hɛz əfn hər pan fɔ tə slɪŋ.*

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*Bat ðīər iz ə mán i livz i Sebər tʊŋ*  
*Hi buŋfəz ənd hāks o hiz mīət up ən duŋ*  
*Hi kōz Tɔməs Wɪlsŋ ə tʃīət ən ə nēv*  
*ət martʃəz əbuut wi hiz dənki sə brɛv.*

## 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 buŋtɪŋ* K. Emberiza Citrinella.

*Biːbiːbɛk* Totanus Hypoleuca.

*Blakɪ* (also *Blakbærd*) Turdus Merula.

*Blak-kap* K. Parus Major.

*Bliu-kap* K. P. Cæruleus.

*Bɔt|.tɪk* K. P. Caudatus.

*Buľflin*/ Pyrrhula Rubicilla.

*Dabtŕik* Podiceps Minor.

*Daup-krā*

Corvus Cornix.

*Dauk-krā* K.

*Djvljn* Cypselus Apus.

*Dzami-krēn* K.

— *laŕ-legz* K.

Ardea Cinerea.

— *laŕ-nek*

*Dzini-rvdtēl* Rutililla Phænicura.

*Felfā(r)* Turdus Pilaris.

*Gauldflijn*/ Fringilla Carduelis

*Grē-ljnət* F. Canabina.

*Grīnljnət* F. Chloris.

*Hāk* Falco sp.

*Hędžsparə* Accentor Modularius.

*Hųlət* Surnium, Otus, Strix.

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*Kjŕfjə* Alcedo Ispida.

*Körn-krēək* Ortygometra Crex.

*Krā* Corvus sp.

*Kųŕət* Columba palumbus.

*Magpai*

Pica Caudata.

*Magj* K.

*Maləd* Anas Boschas.

*Mjłər-ųum* Sylvia trochilus.

*Mjərbərd* Lagopus Scoticus.

*Njt-hāk* Caprimulgus Europæus.



*Partridž* Perdix Cinereus.

*Pluvə* Charadrius Pluviaalis.

*Raitinlark* = *Bęsĭ Buntĭn*.

*Rĭņuuuzĭ* Turdus Torquatus.

*Rəbĭn* Erythacus Rubecula.

*Skailark* Alauda Cristata.

*Snaip* Gallago Media.

*Sparə* Passer Domesticus.

*Stĭən-tĭat* K.

Saxicola CEnathe.

— *-tĭęk*  
*Strĭəzmĭə* K. Sylvia Undata.

*ĭpĭstə* Sturnus Vulgaris.

*Tĭtlark* Anthus Pratensis.

*Tĭuit* Vanellus Cristatus.

*Təmtĭt* Parus sp.

*Tĭĭtĭ* Troglodytes Vulgaris.

*brəsĭ* Turdus Musicus.

*bruf* T. Viscivorus.

*Watərkrā* Cinclus Aquaticus.

*Watəhęn* Gallinula Chloropus.

*Wĭĭiwagtĕl* Motacilla Yarellii.

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*Bliu* M. Campestris.

*Jalə* M. Sulphurea.

*Wĭĭiwĭket* K. Totanus Hypoleuca.

*Wudkək* 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.

*Burdak* Arctium Lappa.

*Dəḍarigərs* Briza Media.

*Dəkṇ* Rumex sp.

*Elər* Alnus Glutinosa.

*Eṣp* Populus Tremula.

*Eḟ* Fraxinus Excelsior.

*Fīṭṭ* Vicia sp.

*Fūālfīt* Tussilago farfara.

*Grundsā* Senecio Jacobæa.

*Gūul* Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

*Havər* Avena sp.

*Həlin* Ilex aquifolium.

*İəstərledž* Polygonum Bistorta.

*Jak* Quercus robur.

*Kabij* Cabbage.

*Katlarks* Ranunculus Repens.

*Kəḟ* Heracleum Sphondylium.

*Klavə* Trifolium sp.

*Krā-tīəz* Orchis Masculina etc.

*Liṇ* Calluna Vulgaris.

*Məs* any Muscineæ.

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*Muḟrəm* Agaricus.

*Ō nūt* Conodopium Denudatum.

*Nəṭṭ* Urtica sp.

*Padəkstīəl* agaricus sp.



*Rai Secale* Cereale.

*Ramps* Allium Ursinum.

*Rad fanks* Polygonum Persicaria.

*Slīə* Prunus Spinosa.

*Taim* Thymus Serpyllum.

*Tāimliḡ* Erica Cinerea.

*Wīlə* 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.

*aŋz* sb., pl. awns (of barley) § 63 Note.

*ap/sb.* apple § 60.

*apŋ* 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/tiup* molar tooth § 61.

*as/trī* axletree § 60.

*aŋəz* 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.

*badlī* adj. ill § 63.

*badžər* 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.

*bēṭ(r)mər* adj. of a better kind or class, e. g. *bēṭarmər hūuzəz*, *bēṭarmər fōk*.

*bētin* sb. food by the way § 53.

*bij* prep. by, adv. by.

*bijin* vb. begin § 29.

*bijhint* prep., adv. behind § 32.

*bijkəs* 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.

*blēḡar* 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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*burḡak* sb. burdock § 71.

*burn* vb. burn.

*bunf* sb. bush § 71 Note.

*būtā* sb. butter § 70.

*būtāfag* sb. slice o bread and ḡer § 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.

*būard* sb. board § 140, I.

*būat* sb. boat § 142.

*bakl* sb. buckle § 95.

— sb. good condition for work § 95.

*bār* sb. whirr rush, bang § 55 Note.

*bārlār* (*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.

*dĭəmskʏul* 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.

*qr̥ai* adj. dry.

*qr̥aiv* vb. drive § 121.

*qr̥āp* vb. drawl § 69.

*qr̥ī* adj. tedious, show § 90.

*qr̥iŋk* vb. drink § 32.

*qr̥īəd* vb. dread § 135, I.

*qr̥īəm* vb. dream § 137.

*qr̥uŋf* vb. fall, of tears, of grease from a candle § 77.

*qr̥iun* vb. drown § 109 Note.

*qr̥iut* sb. drought § 249 Note.

*qr̥iuzi* adj. drowsy § 111.

*qr̥ēs* vb. dress § 57, II.

*qr̥uk* sb. dick § 76.

*qr̥ust* sb. dust § 76.

— vb., pret. to *dar*, see § 75, II.

*qr̥uk* vb. dive § 111.

*qr̥iut* vb. doubt § 111 Note.

*qr̥iv* sb. dove § 76.

*dw̥iŋ/vb.* dwindle §§ 39, 333.

*džakdā* sb. jackdaw § 62.

*džam̥i laŋnək* sb. heron § 62.

*džanək* sb. honest, proper § 64.

*dž̥ust* adv. just.

*ęb̥m* sb. disreputable, untidy looking person § 40.

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*ēbm* adv. straight, just, e. g. *liuk ēbm afūar jə* § 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.

*fəqər* sb. father § 60.

*fāqər* adv. farther §§ 60, 68.

*fədz* sb. slow trot (also vb.) § 64.

*fərdīn* sb. farthing.

*fəf* vb. waste time, trifle § 64.

*faiər* sb. fire § 124.

*fəlalqərməmts* sb. rubbish, cheap knicknacks.

*fāld* sb. farmyard § 67.

*fələ* adj. fallow § 60.

*fəsn* vb. fasten § 60.

*fəf* vb., sb. trouble, bother § 64.

*fə* sb. fat.

— adj. fat § 60 Note.

*fəuər* num. four.



*fauətīn* num. forty.

*fauətī* num. forty.

*fēdər* sb. feather § 40.

*fēdər̄t* adj. fledged § 40.

*fēkləs* adj. worthless, shiftless.

*fēl* sb. fell, hill § 41.

*fēlfā* sb. fieldfare.

*fēlə* 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.

*fīshīək* 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), *stęg* 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.

*gęm* game § 42.

*gęzłīn* 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.

*giāp* vb. gape § 132.

*giāt* adv. in *ūt ə giāt* = out of the way § 131.

*giāvlək* sb. crowbar § 131.

*giīs* sb., pl. to *giūs* § 89.

*glad* adj. glad § 69.

*glaim* vb. look up § 121 Note.

*glas* sb., adj. glass § 60.

*glēnt* vb. glance, look at § 43 Note.

*glēz* vb. make shine § 52.

*glīsk* vb. shine forth, come out, of the sun § 29.

*glōp* vb. stare § 79.

*glūār* vb. stare, glower § 141, II.

*glōmp* vb. sulk.

*glōmpi* 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.

*grēdlj* adj. decent, proper etc. § 53.

*grēn* sb. prong of a hay fork § 53.

*grīān* vb. groan § 134.

*grīāv* vb. dig (especiallly peats) § 131.

*grīdlj* 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.

*gʷul* sb. marguerite.

*gʷus* sb. goose § 106, I.

*gærdʃ*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.

*gæsʃ*sb. gristle § 54.

*gampʃn* 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.

*hanʃ*sb. handful § 63.

*hanʃ*sb. handle § 63.

*hant* vb. haunt § 63 Note.

*hanʃ* sb. hank § 63 Note.

— vb. fasten § 63 Note.

*hanʃkətʃə(r)* sb. handkerchief § 63.

*hap* vb. fold, wrap § 61.

*hapn* vb. happen § 61.

*hārkn* vb. listen § 68.

*hārvjst* sb. harvest § 68.

*harə* sb. harrow § 61.

*hastŋ* sb. hearth § 60 Note.

*hatək* sb. haddock, 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.

*hōdlŋli* adv. continually § 83.

*hōgwəl* sb. hole in a wall for a sheep to creep through in winter § 140.

*hōlŋ* sb. holly § 79.

*hōpl* vb., sb. hobble § 79.

*hōrs* sb. horse § 79.

*hōf* adv. half § 96.

*hōfrōkt* adj. imbecile § 96.

*hōli* adj. holy § 97.

*hōpəni* sb. halfpenny § 96.

*hūl* sb. pigsty § 71 Note.

*hūlət* sb. owl § 76.

*hūni* 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.

*kaf* vb. entangle § 61.

*kai* sb. pl. to *kūu* § 124.

*kāld* adj., sb. cold § 67.

*kām* adj. calm § 67 Note.

*kam* sb. comb of a fowl § 63.

*kanj* adj. knowing, sharp § 64.

*kanjcart* 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.

*kęsn* adj. cast off, e. g.

— *kljēz* 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.

*kjnk* sb. 1. blow; 2. choking sensation § 32.

— vb. double up (with laughing etc.).

*kjnkɔf* sb. whooping-cough § 32.

*kjs* sb., vb. kiss § 36.

*kjst* sb. chest § 33.

*kjt* sb. milking pail § 29.

*h̄ər* 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.

*kləd* adj. adj.

*klæg* sb. gadfly § 41.

*klj̄k* vb. snatch away § 33.

— sb. tear, rent.

*klj̄nk* sb. lump of rock § 32 Note.

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*klj̄nk* sb. blow, hit § 32.

*klj̄p* vb. clip, shear § 30.

*klj̄jn taim* sb. shearing time § 30.

*kliu* sb. clew § 101.

*klj̄ə* sb. 1. claw; 2. cleft hoof, of a cow § 135 Note.

*klj̄əz* sb., pl. clothes § 134.

*klim* adj. clean § 87.

*klin* adj. clean § 87.

*kləd* sb. clod § 86.

*klɔg* 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.

*kɔkkrā* sb. cockcrow § 65.

*kɔkən* adj. proud conceited § 81.

*kɔlɔp* sb. slice of ham or bacon § 80.

*kɔpi* 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.

*krā* sb. crow § 65.

*krag* sb. crag § 62.

*krak* sb. talk, chat § 64.

— vb. complain.

*krāl* vb. cram § 62.

*krɔm* vb. crawl upwards, scramble § 63.

*kraun* sb. crown § 119.

*krɛkət* sb. cricket (Acheta Domestica).

*krɛn* sb. hook and chain used for hanging pots in the chimney § 52 Note.

*krɪl* sb. bench for pig killing.

*krɪuk* sb. crook § 102.

*krɪukt* adj. crooked § 102.

*krɪən* 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.

*liṅ* 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.

*luv* vb., sb. love § 70.

*lūən* 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.

*maʦər* sb. matter § 64.

— vb. like, care, e. g. *a sūdnt maʦər 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.



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

*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.

*nɔd* vb. nod § 86.

*nɔk* 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.

*ɔpn* 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.

*rīþ* sb. wreath § 92.

*rɔʒɪn* sb. resin.

*ryb* vb. rub § 72 Note.

*rydər* sb. rudder § 75, III.

*ryf* adj. rough § 76.

*ryud* sb. a superficial measure used for land § 106.

*ryuf* sb. roof § 107, I.

*ryəd* sb. road § 142.

*ryər* 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-haṅk*, 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.

*saiḱ* sb. small ditch § 121 (rare, see *gūtər*)

*sail* vb., sb. sieve, strain § 121.

*saklās* adj. innocent § 61.

*sakstṅ* sb. sexton § 62.

*samplər* sb. sampler § 63 Note.

*santər* vb. saunter § 64.

*saṅ* sb. song § 63.

*sartṅ* adj. certain § 60.

*sarə* vb. 1. serve; 2. feed (animals) § 60.

*sās* vb. scold § 65.

*sat/vb.* settle § 60.

*səbm* num. seven § 46.

*sebhnti* 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 *sit*) 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.

*skyl* sb. school § 106.

*skylmēstā* sb. schoolmaster § 106.

*skūār* sb. score § 140, I.

— vb scour § 141 Note.

*skwab* sb. low backed long seat, like a sofa § 64.

*skər* 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*(*əbūut*) 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.

*snēkpōsēt* 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.

*swīəl* vb. burn away, waste away, of a candle § 139.

*swīər* vb. swear § 136.

*swīət* vb., sb. sweat § 135.

*swīp* vb. sweep § 92 Note.

*swært* 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.

*famfīəst* adj. shamefaced § 60.

*fap* vb., sb. shape § 60.

*fīlf* sb. shelf § 36.

*fīlə* sb. scree §§ 33, 234.

*fīpərd* sb. shepherd.

*fīəf* sb. sheaf.

*fīərinhuuk* 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.

*tāstīks* 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 priju 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.  
*trēm* vb. tremble § 57, II.  
 — *fə* = want badly, wait anxiously for.  
*trēn* sb. wheel of wheelbarrow. § 57, I.  
*tfats* sb. small potatoes § 64.  
*tfaup* sb. rose-haw § 120.  
*tfēn* sb. chain § 52 Note.  
*tfikn* sb. chicken.  
*tfimlə* sb. chimney § 81.  
*tfijtj* sb. cat § 39.  
*tfitibōk* 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.  
*tɥ* (*tə*) prep. to § 75, III.  
*tugidər* adv. together.  
*tum* vb. tumble § 72.  
*tus* sb. tussle, scrimmage § 76.  
*tul* sb. tool § 107.  
*tuz* [ *t up* ] adj. entangled, towzled, of hair § 76.  
*twain* vb. pine, dwindle away § 333.  
*twidl* (*þuʊmz*) vb. move the thumbs one round the other § 39.  
*twilt* sb. quilt § 31.

*təmər̄n* (*təm̄ər̄n*) adv. to-morow § 82.

*paibʌ* sb. porridge stick § 123.

*pak* sb., vb. thatch § 60.

*paʊ* 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.

*prīəp* vb. threep, scold § 137.

*prī* num. three § 89.

*prid* sb. thread.

*prɔsʌ* sb. thrust § 79.

*prɔst* vb. thrust § 57, III.

*pʊnə* sb. thunder § 70.

*pʊnəklɔk* sb. a kind of beetle § 70.

*pʊm* sb. thumb § 111.

*pʊznd* num. thousand § 111.

*pərtʃ* num. thirty § 54.

*pərtin* num. thirteen § 54.

*ðe*, *ðē* pro. they.

*ðen* adv. then § 44.

*ði* pron., adj. thy § 38.

*ðisəl* pro. thyself § 38.

*ð̄ər* adv. there § 135.

*ð̄ər* (*ðər*) pro. these, those § 86.

*ðu* (*ðu*) pro. thou 111.

*ðuul* = thou wilt.

*ʊbm* 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.  
*węltər* 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 nɪvə 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.

*wærk* vb. work § 55, II.

*wært* 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.