

AN ETYMOLOGICAL GLOSSARY
OF
THE EAST YORKSHIRE DIALECT

BY
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A THESIS

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ABSTRACT

The compilation of an etymological glossary of the East Yorkshire dialect is important, because of the need of preserving in written form the vocabulary of one of the most interesting types of Northumbrian folk speech. Due to the social reverberations of two world wars, the dialect has been seriously affected, and now is being gradually discarded in Yorkshire. Since it is likely to disappear in a few decades, a descriptive treatment of it is timely.

Previous treatments of the East Yorkshire dialect consist mainly of word lists with scanty references to cognates in other languages. The only glossaries extant do not clearly identify the significant differences of the Northern, Eastern, and Western dialects of Yorkshire. The glossarists were well-intentioned men who had no fluency themselves in the folk speech of East Yorkshire. Their diversified spellings, pronunciations, and meanings make this further study of the dialect feasible.

The work of compilation and etymological classification in this glossary has been done by a former resident of East Yorkshire, who has spoken the dialect regularly for more than twenty years. Before entering the United States in 1926, he lived in the villages of Yorkshire, and identified himself completely with the speakers of the dialect. In connection with linguistic studies on the dialect, he made a visit to England in 1951, and spent several weeks there recording the speech forms of the Yorkshire people.

In the preparation of the etymological glossary, the method of

procedure was first to examine the extant Yorkshire glossaries, and collect from them all the words which could be identified as belonging to East Yorkshire folk speech. These results were then checked for reliability during the time which the compiler spent among the Yorkshire people in 1951. The historic influences upon the dialect were then considered, and a number of foreign language dictionaries were freely used to determine the etymons of dialectal words. In this aspect of the work, the more extensively used lexicons were Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, Cleasby's Icelandic-English Dictionary, Holthausen's Altenglisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch, Molbech's Dansk Ordbog, Skeat's Etymological Dictionary, and Torp's Nynorsk Etymologisk Ordbok.

As the etymons of the dialectal words were identified, investigation was made in twenty-seven Middle English writings (mostly northern) to obtain illustrations of the forms from which dialectal words were derived. Many such illustrations appear in the glossary. Under each entry an illustration of the use of the word in East Yorkshire folk speech is given.

The particular value in this work lies in the light which it throws upon the significant correspondences between the dialect and its Old English, Scandinavian, and Celtic sources. Assistance may be obtained from it in determining some of the historical influences of invasion and conquest in the north of England. It may also be helpful in identifying the vicinities from which some northern Middle English writings originated, and its surviving forms of Old English and Old Norse should be of some value in the study of the English language.

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE GLOSSARY

Anc. Riw.	Ancren Riwle
Anglo-Sax. Gosp.	Anglo-Saxon Gospels
ASD	Anglo-Saxon Dictionary (Bosworth-Toller)
Atk. Wh. Gl.	Whitby Glossary (Atkinson)
Atk. Moor. Parish	Forty Years in a Moorland Parish (Atkinson)
Bret	Breton
Brockett, Nth. Cty. Wds.	A Glossary of North Country Words (Brockett)
Cath. Angl.	Catholicon Anglorum
Compl. Scot.	Complaynt of Scotlande
Corn	Cornish
Curs. Mun.	Cursor Mundi
Da	Danish
DaD	Danish dialect
Du	Dutch
E	Standard English
E. E. Allit. P.	Early English Alliterative Poems
EY	East Yorkshire dialect
F	French
Flor. & Blanc.	Floris and Blancheflor
Fris	Frisian
Gael	Gaelic
Gaw. & Gr. K.	Sir Gawain and the Green Knight

Gen. & Ex.	The Story of Genesis and Exodus
Ger	German
Gk	Greek
Go	Gothic
Gow.	Gower
Hal. Meid.	Hali Meidenhad
Hall., DAPW	Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words (Halliwell)
Hamp. P.T.	The Prose Treatises of Richard Rolle of Hampole
Hav.	The Lay of Havelok the Dane
Hold. Gl.	A Glossary of Words used in Holderness (Ross, Stead, and Holderness)
IED	An Icelandic-English Dictionary (Cleasby and Vigfussen)
Ir	Irish
Ital	Italian
Jam., SD.	Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary
L	Latin
Langl.	Langland
Lay.	Layamon's Brut
Leg. Hol. Rd.	Legend of the Holy Rood
LG	Low German
Low L	Low Latin
MDa	Middle Danish
MDu	Middle Dutch
ME	Middle English

Mer.	Merlin, A Prose Romance
MHG	Middle High German
MLG	Middle Low German
Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk.	Yorkshire Folk-Talk (Morris)
Morte Art.	Morte Arthure
N	Norwegian
ND	Norwegian dialect
NED	A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles (Murray)
Nicholson, Fk-Sp.	The Folk Speech of East Yorkshire (Nicholson)
NY	North Yorkshire dialect
OE	Old English
O.E.Hom.	Old English Homilies
OF	Old French
OFrank	Old Frankish
OFris	Old Frisian
OHG	Old High German
ON	Old Norse
Orm.	Ormulum
OS	Old Saxon
OSw	Old Swedish
Owl & Night.	Owl and the Nightingale
Port.	Portuguese
Pr. Cons.	Pricke of Conscience

Prom. Parv.	Promptorium Parvulorum
Prov	Provençal
Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds.	A Collection of North Country Words (Ray)
Rel. Pieces	Religious Pieces in Prose and Verse
Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl.	Mid-Yorkshire Glossary (Robinson)
Sc	Scottish
Scand	Scandinavian
Shaks.	Shakespeare
Sir Egla.	Sir Eglamore
S.Jut.D	Danish South Jutland dialect
Skt	Sanskrit
Sp	Spanish
St. Mar.	Sainte Marharete
Sw	Swedish
SwD	Swedish dialect
Town. Pl.	Towneley Plays
W	Welsh
Wright DD	English Dialect Dictionary (Wright)
WY	West Yorkshire dialect
Wyclif, Bib.	Bible (Wyclif)
Wyclif, Wks.	The English Works of John Wyclif
Yk. Pl.	York Plays

INTRODUCTION

When I became interested in linguistic studies some years ago, I conceived the idea of making a closer investigation of British dialects than had hitherto been possible for me. Great Britain is particularly rich in dialectal forms of speech, and the northern counties of England are unusually replete with provincialisms.

In the county of York there are three dialects, which pertain more or less to the three Ridings, and which may be generally identified as North, West, and East Yorkshire types of speech. How long these dialects have been in use is a matter of conjecture. It is apparent that a number of Yorkshire provincialisms were in use in the Middle English period, for they occur in such works as Ancren Riwe (c. 1280), Cursor Mundi (c. 1250-1340), Pricke of Conscience (c. 1340), and Towneley Plays (c. 1450). The many survivals of Old Norse and Old English forms in Yorkshire speech also indicate that the dialects have been established for a considerable time.

Due to early Danish influence in the coastal region of the county, the North and East Yorkshire dialects resemble one another quite closely, but the West Yorkshire dialect reveals more definite correspondences with Old English sources. The Danish settlements in the north of England during the ninth and tenth centuries were by far more extensive in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire than in any other

part of the country. Flom states that a study of the 1400 Scandinavian place-names in England reveals the fact that the typically Norse names are found most abundantly in northwestern England, while distinctively Danish names are confined to the east and central counties.¹ The general conclusion is that the Danes settled in the east and the north, while the Norse settlement seems to have been in Cumberland and Westmoreland. The Yorkshire settlement apparently was mixed, the West Riding undoubtedly being affected by strong Norse and English influences, and the North and East Ridings by Danish provenience.

It is the dialect of East Yorkshire, naturally, that most concerns me, for I have used it for a quarter of a century. I was born in the city of Hull on the Humber, spent the early years of my life in the towns and villages of the East Riding, and, with the facility which attends childhood, readily acquired the folk-speech of the people by frequent association with village yam (= home) and country garth (= farmyard). It is a source of great satisfaction to me now that I identified myself with the speakers of the dialect, for the experience with the sounds and subtle meanings of many dialectal expressions has proved invaluable in the prosecution of the present study.

The decision to compile a glossary of East Yorkshire words, together with some investigation of their sources, involved several considerations. The social reverberations of two world wars

1 George T. Flom, 'The Dialectical Provenience of Scandinavian Loanwords in English with Special Reference to Lowland Scotch.' PMLA (1900), Vol. XV, p. 77.

have had profound influences on the dialect. Young men from Yorkshire villages were drafted into military service, and were stationed in other parts of the country where their folk speech was not current. Under such conditions their use of dialect was impaired, since the requirements of military life necessitated understandable English.

Precautions for national defense required frequent communication between the people of the Yorkshire villages and the inhabitants of the large industrial centers. Persons who had been accustomed to farm work were required by the government to take up employment in factories, where, obviously, conversation was conducted in standard English. (Standard English throughout this study refers to the type of English which has come to be used in speaking and writing on a national scale, both in this country and in England, without reference to any of the many varieties of it). Naturally, the British state of emergency caused dialectal forms to be neglected, especially as the Yorkshire villagers entered into a wider sphere of social communication.

Increased facilities for transportation in Britain during the last twenty or thirty years have also contributed to the abandonment of dialectal forms. Railway travel is incredibly inexpensive in Britain, and special excursion trains run every week-end, taking villagers as well as townspeople to sports events and to coastal resorts. Even the smallest hamlets are accessible by bus, and it is now a common practice for the people who live in rural communities to shop with regularity in near-by towns.

The instructive programs of the British Broadcasting Company have also played a great part in persuading the Yorkshireman to accept the London development of English speech. While in England in 1951, I listened to broadcasts of lessons in English grammar and pronunciation, and I was given to understand that these programs were enthusiastically received by many Yorkshire residents.

It is not strange, therefore, that under these circumstances the East Yorkshire dialect is rapidly dying, and, indeed, with such swiftness, that its usage at the present time seems to be restricted to persons past middle life. It is timely, therefore, to undertake descriptive work on the dialect, for it seems that in a few decades its vocabulary will disappear from serious communication, and it will merge itself into other forms of English as Cornish has done.

My disposition to record East Yorkshire forms of speech has received further impetus from an examination of a number of Yorkshire dialect glossaries. Works of this type which have come to my hand commend themselves as having been produced by men of some scholarship, some of them, indeed, Anglican clergymen. A careful investigation of their work reveals that these men had no fluency themselves in the dialects, but that they relied for their information on the impressions which they received from the conversations of the Yorkshire people. As may be expected, diversified spellings, pronunciations, and meanings are to be found in abundance in these glossaries. It seems to me that the greatest problem presented by

such treatments is that little effort has been made to separate East Yorkshire speech from the dialects of the North and East Ridings. Had these glossarists lived for a number of years in the homes of the Yorkshire people, and learned to converse with them in their own folk-speech, they would have acquired a familiarity with the dialects, which, undoubtedly, would have made for greater accuracy.

It may be well to list here a number of the glossaries which I have examined in the preparation of this thesis, and to acknowledge the assistance which I have received from them. They are listed below according to their authors in alphabetical order.

Atkinson, John Christopher. A Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect. London: J. P. Smith, 1868.

Atkinson was an Anglican clergyman whose religious duties brought him in touch with the people of the North Riding for more than fifteen years. His glossary reveals a certain breadth of scholarship, and shows that he has done a good deal of research on Yorkshire folk-speech. This work has been helpful, despite the fact that occasionally East and West Yorkshire forms of speech are ascribed to the North Riding.

Atkinson, John Christopher. A Glossary of Words Used in the Neighbourhood of Whitby. London: Trubner and Co., 1876.

This work has been of great assistance to me, and is frequently quoted in the thesis. It seems to be a careful revision of the preceding glossary by Atkinson, and is noteworthy for its precise

rendering of the meanings of dialectal expressions.

Brockett, John Trotter. A Glossary of North Country Words.

3rd ed., 2 vols. Newcastle: E. Charnley, 1846.

This is a compilation of a large number of words from Northumbrian dialects. Yorkshire expressions are not particularly identified, and in some cases are not satisfactorily defined. However, the unusually large number of citations has made the glossary a valuable reference work in the production of this thesis.

Carr, William. The Dialect of Craven in the West Riding of the County of Yorkshire. 2nd ed., 2 vols. London: W. Crofts, 1828.

I have used Carr's glossary for checking purposes. As stated in the title, most of the citations pertain to West Yorkshire dialect, but some satisfactory definitions of East Yorkshire expressions are to be found also. The references to etymology are scanty.

Cooper, Arthur Nevile. Across the Broad Acres. Newcastle: Walter Scott Publishing Company, 1900.

Cooper was an Anglican clergyman who obtained his M.A. at Cambridge. His book is ostensibly a collection of humorous sketches of Yorkshire life and character, but a considerable number of East Yorkshire words appear in its pages. On occasion Cooper undertakes to explain dialectal usages, and for the most part he does so acceptably.

Cowling, George Herbert. The Dialect of Hackness. Cambridge U.P., 1915.

Hackness is in north-east Yorkshire, and this work by Cowling proposes to give specimens of East Yorkshire speech. However, it seems that the author has not had a great deal of contact with the villagers, for a considerable number of current dialectal words are omitted from his word-list at the end of the book, and very few idiomatic usages are recorded.

Dyer, Samuel. The Dialect of the West Riding of Yorkshire.
Brighouse: J. Hartley, 1891.

The scholarly point of view is absent in this book; nevertheless, the author seems to have some fluency in West Yorkshire speech, and I consider his spellings of dialectal words quite acceptable. The book also gives a short history of Leeds and other towns.

Easter, Alfred. A Glossary of the Dialect of Almondbury and Huddersfield. ed. Thomas Lee. London: Trubner and Co., 1883.

One of the best West Yorkshire glossaries. Numerous illustrations of the uses of words are given. Some of the alternate pronunciations given by the author apply to words of the North and East Yorkshire dialects, but such relationships are not stated.

Halliwell, James Orchard. A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words. 7th edition. London: George Routledge and Sons, Ltd., 1924.

A noteworthy collection of words used in British dialects. The author, a philologist of some reputation, has listed the words of Yorkshire folk-speech with thoroughness and accuracy. I have quoted this dictionary frequently in the glossary, because from a semantic

standpoint, Halliwell affords the East Yorkshire dialect adequate treatment.

Harland, John. A Glossary of Words Used in Swaledale, Yorkshire. London: Trubner and Co., 1873.

This work shows scholarly treatment, and contains more idiomatic expressions than most of the glossaries which I have examined. Once again, however, it is apparent that this listing of words has been obtained through the author's impressions of dialectal communication in which he himself had no fluency.

Hunter, Joseph. The Hallamshire Glossary. London: William Pickering, 1829.

This glossary, a copy of which I secured some time ago from London, has repeatedly been of great assistance. Hunter was a Fellow of the British Society of Antiquaries, and recorded the words current in his day in south-west Yorkshire. A number of these words are now obsolete, but this circumstance indicates the great value of Hunter's work to one who may be inclined to attempt a historical treatment of Yorkshire speech. Occasionally the author gives illustrations of Yorkshire words as used in Chaucer, Spenser, and Shakespeare. Etymological suggestions are rare.

Moorman, Frederic William. Yorkshire Dialect Poems (1673-1915). 2nd edition. London: Sidgwick and Jackson, Ltd., 1917.

A very interesting book of verse, and important because of many dialectal expressions, now obsolete, in the lines. The small glossary

at the end of the book has been useful to me for checking purposes.

Morris, Marmaduke Charles Frederick. Yorkshire Folk Talk.

2nd edition. London: Arthur Brown and Sons, Ltd., 1911.

This book is written by an Anglican clergyman, an Oxford M.A., who has evidently done some work in linguistics. In my opinion it is one of the best presentations of East Yorkshire speech available, even though the author has a tendency to restrict the dialect to Danish etymons. I have quoted this work frequently in my glossary.

Nicholson, John. The Folk Speech of East Yorkshire. London:

Arthur Brown and Sons, Ltd., 1889.

Nicholson was a resident of Hull, Yorkshire, and, consequently, was acquainted with the East Yorkshire dialect. His book contains a number of amusing stories in the dialect, but no etymology, and only a small glossary. However, the spellings which he has adopted represent the sounds of the dialect adequately. I have occasionally quoted excerpts from this book.

Ray, John. A Collection of English Words not Generally Used.

First edition 1674; ed. Walter William Skeat. London: English Dialect Society, No. 6, Series B. Trubner and Co., 1874.

I regret greatly that I have not had this valuable work in my possession. Nevertheless, I have given quotations from it on the authority of references made to it, which I have found in other sources. The New English Dictionary and Skeat's Etymological Dictionary of the English Language refer frequently to this work

by Ray, and I have used a number of their quotations in this thesis. The chief value of Ray's glossary is that it records provincialisms which were used in England from 1674 to 1691 in the northern part of the country. Although Yorkshire words are not distinguished from those of other Northumbrian counties in the glossary, they are not difficult to identify, and in several cases Ray's spelling shows how such words have developed phonetically from their original sources.

Robinson, C. Clough. A Glossary of Words Pertaining to the Dialect of Mid-Yorkshire. London: Trubner and Co., 1876.

This book has been very helpful in my work, and it will be noted that I have referred to it frequently in the glossary. The speech area which Robinson undertakes to describe is located in the center of the county around the city of York, and includes a number of villages in all three Ridings. Upon examination, however, I discovered that Robinson had listed more East Yorkshire words than those from the other dialects. His treatment is scholarly, and semantically his work seems very sound.

Robinson, C. Clough. The Dialect of Leeds and Its Neighbourhood. London: John Russell Smith, 1861.

This is an earlier work by Robinson, and seems to lack some of the scholarship which is evident in the Mid-Yorkshire Glossary. Half of the book is a dialectal account of the amusing experiences of a linen-draper and a village blacksmith; the remaining pages

contain a good West Yorkshire glossary, and several allusions to native customs and folklore.

Ross, Frederick; Stead, Richard; and Holderness, Thomas.

A Glossary of Words Used in Holderness in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

London: English Dialect Society, No. 16. Trubner and Co., 1877.

This glossary has proved valuable to me, and I have referred to it frequently in the thesis. It is remarkably free from North and West Riding words, there being less than forty of these listed, so far as I have observed. The etymological treatment leaves something to be desired, but the spellings of words are rather good representations of the dialectal sounds, and the examples of the uses of the words are admirable.

Smith, John Russell. The Yorkshire Dialect. London: John Russell Smith, 1839.

This book proposes to give a general description of Yorkshire speech, and seems to have originated from a number of written reports. It has a small glossary, which I have used for checking purposes.

Thompson, Thomas. Researches into the History of Welton and Its Neighbourhood. Hull: Leng and Co., 1870.

Thompson not only deals with East Yorkshire history, but with the dialect also. His discussion of Danish settlements is very illuminating, and he suggests that the dialect is more indebted to Danish etymons than to those of Old English or Old Norse.

Willan, Robert. A List of Ancient Words at Present Used in the Mountainous District of the West Riding of Yorkshire in 1811.

ed. Walter William Skeat. English Dialect Society. No. 14. London: Trubner and Co., 1873.

The words listed in this glossary were collected by Willan from 1790 to 1810. They reveal the historical development of the West Yorkshire dialect, particularly through Middle English forms. Skeat has added some valuable etymological notes to Willan's findings, thus enhancing the value of the glossary as a work of reference for this thesis.

Wright, Joseph. The English Dialect Dictionary. 6 vols. Oxford U.P., 1898-1905.

This is an outstanding treatment of the dialects of Britain. The listed pronunciations of East Yorkshire words are very satisfactory, and the copious illustrations of dialectal expressions are extremely helpful. However, the etymological allusions in this splendid work are rare.

After examining these glossaries, I determined to collect all the current words of the three Yorkshire dialects, and classify them as North, East, and West Yorkshire types of speech. I engaged in this task for several months, and placed in my files more than four thousand cards, each containing a dialectal word with its English meaning and phonetic pronunciation. However, as I proceeded, I recognized the need of corroborative evidence for many dialectal

expressions, not from literature, but from the lips of the Yorkshire people themselves. Since I was conversant with the East Yorkshire dialect, it seemed better to confine my research to this type of speech only, and, accordingly, I revised my findings for the purpose of selecting East Yorkshire words exclusively.

It now became necessary to devise some method of checking my results with the speech of the Yorkshire people. I visited England for this purpose in the summer of 1951, and spent some time in the Yorkshire villages, conversing with the people, and noting their dialectal expressions. In this type of work it was not always easy to persuade the villagers to express themselves naturally, for it must be remembered that they know how to use standard English on occasions to which they attach more or less importance, and there were a number of times when the stilted language of my conversants was disappointing. However, there were some residents of rural communities who assisted me greatly. I chatted with farmers, tradesmen, proprietors of small stores, postal workers, and inn-keepers, and managed either to scribble phonetic symbols on a pad during these conversations, or immediately after them. In every case I endeavored to introduce particular topics into the conversation. I made enquiries concerning terms relating to the home, its furnishings, the family, states of health or illness, the farm and its buildings, the names of animals on the farm, types of work done on the farm, names of crops and of the machinery used

in cultivating them, topographical names, allusions to the weather, states of emotion, such as joy, sorrow, affection, and hatred, references to children, to old people, to the social structure of the community, and to religion.

As a result of these enquiries, I was able to fill two large notebooks with phonetic and semantic material, and on my return to the United States, I checked this work with the research on the East Yorkshire dialect which I had already done. Where divergence of opinion was found in the Yorkshire glossaries, I considered it feasible to resolve the problem by reference to these notebooks, for by so doing I was assured that there could be no higher authority for exactitude than the actual speech of the Yorkshire people. Where a word has been represented by more than one group of phonetic symbols, I have checked my notes to see if I recorded it while in England, and if so, I have represented the word by my own phonetics in the glossary.

One of the great benefits of my research in Yorkshire was the negative type of response which I occasionally received from the villagers concerning their familiarity with certain words. They assured me on occasion more frankly than any glossary could have done that certain expressions were not a part of their dialect, and that such words might be heard in the north or west. These statements assisted me considerably in determining the words which ought to be included in the East Yorkshire dialect. I must confess

that I have been greatly influenced in my selection of East Yorkshire words by such responses to my questioning.

It should be added, however, that as I assembled my material in final form, I had recourse on many occasions to my own personal recollection of the East Yorkshire dialect. After speaking it for twenty-five years, it is only natural that I should retain a rather comprehensive knowledge of the sounds of its words and of their meanings. What is perhaps even more important is that I am able to recollect many idiomatic usages which are rarely found in the glossaries. For example, "shut t' deear!" can be determined by glossarial help to mean "shut the door!" But no glossary can elucidate "put wood i' th' ooil,"² which is precisely the same request. To "flig ti t' bawks" may be interpreted as meaning "to fly to the beams," but any East Yorkshire villager knows that it means "to go to bed." The statement, "Ah's queer," does not imply that the speaker has a peculiar disposition, but simply that he is ill. "T' caud 'ez clapped ma," literally, "the cold has struck me," is the Yorkshire way of saying "I have a bad cold." A person unfamiliar with Yorkshire idiom would find it very difficult to understand "tha freeames wi' sthraw sheean," literally, "you make an attempt with straw shoes." However, the statement simply means "you are working indolently."

My acquaintance with such idiomatic usage has helped me in detecting the familiarity of the glossary writers with the dialect.

² Literally, 'put the wood in the hole.'

It is reasonable to believe that a compiler of a glossary, who has any fluency in dialectal communication, will occasionally exemplify idioms in his illustrations. Indeed, in defining certain words, he will consider it important to state their function in idiomatic expressions. Where there is no treatment of idioms in a glossary, it is probable that some errors will be found in the semantic content.

In the preceding paragraphs I have stated the reasons which prompted me to take up the task of compiling this glossary. I have also indicated the methods by which I collected material, and I have directed attention to the way in which the material was evaluated. It occurred to me that it would be advantageous to ascertain the etymons of the words which I had collected, so that historic influences on the dialect could be brought to view. The statement has already been made that most of the glossaries are sadly remiss in etymological treatment, and, so far as my observation has gone, no etymological glossary of the East Yorkshire dialect has hitherto been produced. This is certainly a regrettable fact when one considers the rich linguistic heritage which the dialect possesses.

For many years it has been evident that the East Yorkshire dialect contains a preponderance of words taken from Scandinavian sources, a fact which is quite understandable in view of the Danish settlements in Yorkshire during the second part of the ninth century. Nevertheless, there are powerful Old English influences which have

also operated upon the dialect, and this interplay of Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian elements calls for some evaluation of the historical background of the Yorkshire people.

According to historians, the earliest settlements in Yorkshire were those of the Angles, who began their invasions on the north-eastern coast of England in the first half of the fifth century. It is significant that the Saxon and Jutish invasions commenced in the east-central and south-eastern parts of the country at approximately the same time. The disintegration of Roman power and the growing military influence of the Franks on the continent seem to have furnished the motivation for such incursions. In describing the invaders, Bede states:

They came from three very powerful nations of the Germans; that is, from the Saxones, Angli, and Iutae. Of the stock of the Iutae are the Cantuarii and Uictuarii; that is, the race which holds the Isle of Wight, and the race in the country of the West Saxons which is still called Iutarum natio, established over against the Isle of Wight. From the Saxons; that is, from the country now called the land of the Old Saxons, came the East Saxons, South Saxons, and West Saxons. From the Angli; that is, from the country called Angulus, which is said to have lain deserted from that time to this between the countries of the Iutae and Saxones, are sprung the East Angles, Middle Angles, the whole Northumbrian race - that is, the people living to the north of the river Humber - and the other peoples of the Angli.³

Tacitus, the Roman historian, also furnishes assistance in determining the origin of the Angles. He suggests that they were a maritime people, and that they formed a part of the great confederation of tribes known in his day as the Suevi. There is good reason to believe that they were located on the Jutland peninsula in territory

³ Bede, Historia Ecclesiastica. 1. 15.

which adjoined that of the Danes, a fact which may be inferred from the following lines of the Old English poem Widsith.

Offa weold Ongle, Alewih Denum;
 se wæs þara manna modgast ealra,
 no hwæpre he ofer Offan eorlscype fremede,
 ac Offa geslog ærest monna,
 cnihtwesende, cynerica mæst.
 Nænig ofeneald him eorlscipe maran
 on orette. Ane sweorde
 merce gemaerde wið Myrgingum
 bi Fifeldore; heoldon forð siþþan
 Engle ond Swæfe, swa hit Offa geslog.⁴

In this extract it seems clear that the territory of Offa, king of the Angles, adjoined that of Alewih, ruler of the Danes, and that Offa established a boundary between his people and the Myrgingas, which the Angles and Swæfs preserved from that time.

Although the Angles began to settle in Northumbria by the year 449, they had no more than a precarious existence in a few coastal areas until the beginning of the sixth century. The Celtic kingdoms along the Clyde and Forth, and also the Northumbrian Britons of the west, strongly resisted the invaders, and for a number of years contended with them on equal terms. The archaeological evidences of Anglian occupation are much more abundant in North-east Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland than in the western Northumbrian counties. There seem to be no such evidences of Anglian settlement before 600 in Westmoreland and Cumberland, a fact which may be suggestive of the strong Celtic resistance which the invaders encountered.

4 Translation:

Offa ruled Ongle, Alewih the Danes,
 who of those men was haughtiest of all,
 yet not over Offa he supremacy affected,
 for Offa won earliest of men,
 being a youth, of kingdoms greatest.

No one of like age with him dominion greater
 had in contest gained. With his single sword
 his marches he enlarged to the Myrgings
 by Fifel-dor; continued thenceforth
 Engles and Swæfs, as Offa it had won.

Stenton states that the archaeological investigations of Anglian burials are among the most reliable sources of information concerning the settlement of these people.⁵ They practiced cremation up to the close of the seventh century, a custom which was abandoned by the Saxons in the fifth century, and which was not observed by the Britons. Cruciform brooches and metal sleeve clasps, characteristically Anglian, have been found in burial urns on the banks of the Humber, near the Yorkshire coastal towns of Hornsea, Scarborough, and Flamborough, and as far inland as Howden, Skipwith, and Heslington. The peculiar construction of many of these relics makes it possible to identify them with the Angles of the sixth century, and provides valuable information on early Anglian influence in Yorkshire.

The Anglian settlements gradually strengthened north of the Humber, and history relates that by the end of the sixth century there were two separate Anglian kingdoms in Northumbria. The kingdom of the Bernice included the territory which lay between the English Tyne and the Scottish Clyde, while the kingdom of the Dere included the central and the eastern portions of Yorkshire. The first settlements of the Dere seem to have been on the banks of the Humber a few years before 500. Their expansion to the west was long delayed by the Britons of Elmet, and it has not been definitely established that the western

5 F. M. Stenton, Anglo-Saxon England. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1947. p. 13.

border of Deira, as Yorkshire was formerly called, ever reached the modern boundary of Lancashire. For two hundred years the kingdoms of Bernicia and Deira were in continual conflict with one another, and with their neighbors south of the Humber. Gradually the Bernice assumed the ascendancy, and by 759 the royal family of Deira had disappeared, leaving the Bernician king Aldfrith securely established as the ruler of Northumbria.

In the second half of the eighth century the influence of Offa, king of Mercia, began to be felt in the Northumbrian kingdom, and the independence of the latter was threatened. With the death of Offa in 796, the danger of invasion was temporarily averted, but in 829 Egbert, king of Wessex and Mercia, compelled Oswiu of Northumbria to submit, and the independence of the northern kingdom was at an end.

Unfortunately, no information has been obtained regarding the influence of the Angles upon the East Yorkshire dialect. It is an exceedingly difficult task to identify the early characteristics of the dialect in the Old English period. It can be stated with certainty that many similarities must have existed in Lowland Scottish and in East Yorkshire speech even as early as the seventh and eighth centuries. This much is clear from a consideration of the Northern dialect of Middle English. However, I am aware that the exact nature of such correspondences can only be a matter of conjecture, therefore I have not attempted to define the characteristics of East Yorkshire

speech in the Old English period.

Toward the end of the eighth century the Scandinavian invasions of England began, bringing with them new linguistic influences upon the folk-speech of the Northumbrians. The first invaders undoubtedly came from Norway, and landed on the southern English coast in 786 at Portland.⁶ They had no desire for the acquisition of territory, but plundered the town and withdrew. Other raids followed, some on the south-eastern coast, some on eastern Northumbria, and some on the west coast of England, which the Norwegian adventurers reached by sailing round the north coast of Scotland. On all such occasions piracy, rather than settlement, was the Viking plan. Indeed, it was not until the tenth century that any considerable Norwegian settlements were established in England, and even these were the result of a secondary migration from Norse colonies previously established in Ireland.

The first Danish raiders who came to England reached Sheppey in 835.⁷ In 850 a large Danish army landed on the south-east coast, harried the countryside, and took up winter quarters at Thanet. It is known that by 844 Northumbria was subjected to Danish attacks, and by 865 the whole fabric of English society was threatened by a large Danish army which landed in East Anglia, and which apparently was intent on the complete exploitation of all the resources of the country. In the autumn of 866 this army moved to York, and occupied the city for four months before being attacked by the Northumbrians.

⁶ Stenton, *op. cit.*, p. 237.

⁷ *Ibid*, p. 241.

The latter were completely defeated, and after the survivors bought peace, the Danes established Egbert as tributary king of Northumbria. The Danish army now turned its attention to the occupation of Mercia and Wessex, a circumstance which brought King Ethelred and the noted Alfred, his brother, into the conflict. After a series of defeats the West Saxon army defeated the Danes at Ashdown, and forced them back to their camp at Reading in 870. In 871 the Danish army received reinforcements, and the struggle for supremacy was continued.

-- It is not my purpose to proceed further with an account of the warfare between Viking and Anglo-Saxon, because at this point the first signs of Danish settlement appear in Yorkshire, and this fact is particularly germane to my thesis. The most prominent figure among the Danish invaders was Halfdan, whom they acknowledged at this time as their ruler. In 876 he made the first division of English soil for the purpose of Scandinavian settlement, and established his followers in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Later a Danish kingdom was set up with York as the capital, and though information concerning it is scanty, history relates that Guthfrith ruled as its king in 890. During the ninth and tenth centuries Danish settlements increased in Northumbria, particularly in the coastal regions, and by the close of the tenth century the invaders had become the ruling class in the principal towns.

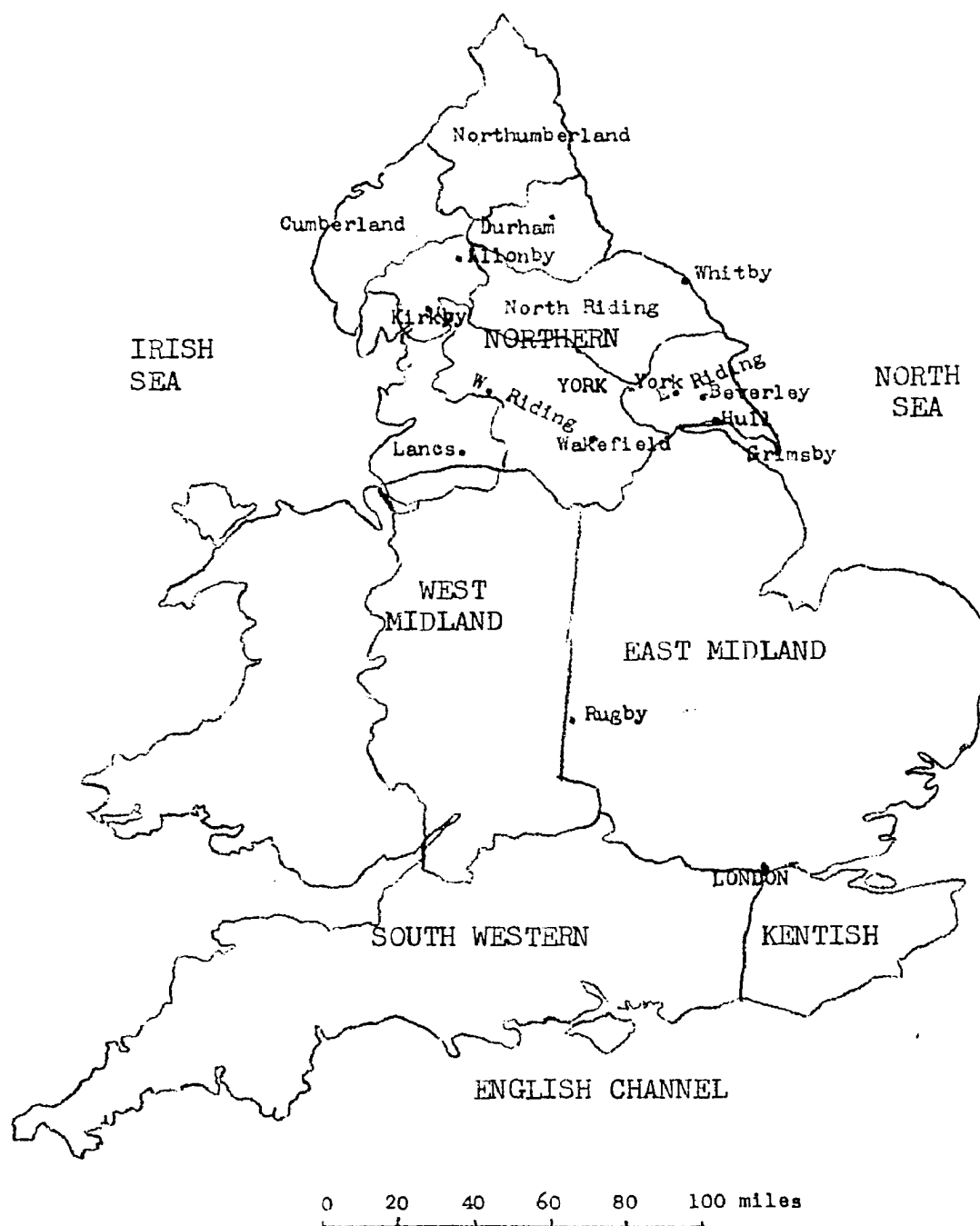
As a result of these settlements a great number of places changed

their names, and were designated after their new Danish lords with the characteristic Danish ending -by, as, for example, the substitution of the Scandinavian Whitby for the Old English Streoneshalh. This ending has been of great help in determining the extent of actual Danish settlement in Northumbria and East Anglia, because in the latter territory, although it was undoubtedly conquered by the Danes, its local nomenclature was not changed in the same way. In Yorkshire the towns and villages with the -by ending stretch from Whitby on the east to Allonby and Kirkby on the west, and it may be added that place-names terminating in -by are also found south of the Humber in Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and even in Warwickshire where they appear to die out at Rugby (see map on page 24).

It must be stated, however, that not all the Scandinavian influence in Yorkshire has been Danish. In the middle of the tenth century a strong force of Norwegian adventurers landed on the Yorkshire coast for the purpose of conquest and settlement. Their leader was Eric 'Bloodaxe', who had succeeded his father, Harold Fairhair, as king of Norway, but who had been driven from the throne by a general uprising because of his ruthless character. The Danes, who had been considerably weakened by intermittent conflict with the people of Mercia and Wessex, welcomed Eric, and in 947 he established himself as king of York. From this time until 954 Norwegian settlers flocked to Yorkshire, and one obtains an impression of the king reigning at York in great prosperity, granting estates to his supporters, and

MAP OF ENGLAND

Showing the Middle English dialects
and the Ridings of Yorkshire.



0 20 40 60 80 100 miles

meting out extremely cruel treatment to those who had offended him. A significant memorial of his reign is the complimentary poem written by Egil Skallagrimsson, one of his enemies. This man was shipwrecked in the Humber, and was taken into custody by Eric's followers. Knowing that he was in danger of losing his head, he wrote a poem full of traditional metaphors and heathen imagery in praise of Eric. When brought before the king, he recited his composition, and Eric, bound by custom to reward such a eulogist, granted the poet his life.

The merging of the earlier Danish settlers in Yorkshire with the Norwegian adventurers who came with Eric brought a host of Scandinavian words into northern English, and some of these have persisted down to the present time, and have become established in standard English speech. However, the northern dialects are even more indebted to Scandinavian influence, and there are many cases where an Old Norse or Danish word is practically identical with a Northumbrian dialectal expression in form and meaning. To me it is very significant that of the 1387 words recorded in this glossary, 39% are Scandinavian in origin, 27% are of Old English derivation, 23% may have been derived from Scandinavian or Old English, and 11% may be traced to Old French, Celtic, and other sources.

The Yorkshire glossaries which I have examined all assume the importance of Scandinavian influence upon the North, East, and West Yorkshire dialects, but none has shown to what extent this influence has been exerted. Since a proper understanding of a dialect

is not possible without a knowledge of its historic background, it seemed important to me to identify the etymons of the East Yorkshire words which I had listed. In this work I made constant use of the following dictionaries.

Aasen, Ivar Andreas. Norsk Ordbog med Dansk Forklaring.

Kristiania: A. Cammermeyer, 1900.

This is a good Norwegian dictionary containing explanations in Danish of Norse terms.

Bosworth, Joseph. An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary. ed. T. Northcote Toller. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1898.

I have used this dictionary constantly in my investigation of Old English words. It is especially valuable for the listing of variant forms and examples of usage.

Brynildsen, Johannes. Engelsk-Dansk-Norsk Ordbog. 2 vols.

Kjobenhavn: Gyldendal, 1902-1907.

I consider this a fine Dano-Norwegian dictionary. Its Danisms are supervised by Johannes Magnussen, and its English pronunciations by Otto Jespersen.

Cleasby, Richard. An Icelandic-English Dictionary. ed. Gudbrand Vigfusson. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1874.

I have had frequent recourse to this outstanding collection of Old Norse words. I have used it as the final authority in determining Old Norse etymons in the East Yorkshire dialect.

Craigie, William A., and Hulbert, James R. A Dictionary of

American English on Historical Principles. 4 vols. Chicago, Illinois: University of Chicago Press, 1938.

The examples of usage in this fine work are very helpful. However, as the title implies, English dialectal words are rarely listed.

Dalin, Anders Fredrik. Ordbok öfver Svenska Språket. Stockholm: J. Beckman, 1850.

The Swedish speech forms current in the nineteenth century are found in this dictionary. Some Swedish dialectal words are included.

Dewar, John, and McLeod, Robert. A Dictionary of the Gaelic Language. Glasgow: J. Patterson, 1839.

In tracing Gaelic etymons, I have found this book of great benefit. The compilers have given the meanings of words with great clarity, and have used an abundance of illustrative material.

Hall, John R. Clark. A Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary. Cambridge: University Press, 1931.

Hall's dictionary does not profess the exhaustive character of Bosworth's work, but it is a reliable book, and I have used it constantly for checking purposes.

Holthausen, Friedrich. Altenglisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch. Heidelberg: Carl Winter, Universitätsverlag, 1934.

I consider Holthausen's book to be of great value in etymological research on Germanic forms. Each Old English citation is illustrated with references to cognates in Old Norse, Old High German, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Dutch, and English languages. In some cases Latin

and Greek etymons are listed.

Jamieson, John. A Dictionary of the Scottish Language. First edition 1818. ed. William Longmuir. Paisley, Scotland: A. Gardner, 1927.

The book lists a number of Lowland Scottish words, and in some cases the compiler has endeavored to identify their sources. I have found Jamieson's etymology provocative of thought and helpful, but not always reliable.

Kärre, Karl, Lindkvist, Harald, Njöd, Ruben, and Redin, Mats. Engelsk-Svensk Ordbok. Stockholm: Svenska Bokforlaget, P. A. Norstedt and Söner, 1938.

I have used this dictionary in identifying Swedish etymons.

Kilian, Charles. Old Dutch Dictionary. Utrecht: H. P. Cremer, 1877.

Low German and Middle Dutch words are listed in this dictionary. I have used it for checking purposes.

Metivier, Georges. Dictionnaire Franco-Normand. London: Henry Frowde, 1870.

A work which is especially valuable for the identification of Old French etymons.

Molbech, Christian. Dansk Ordbog. Kiøbenhavn: Gyldendalske Boghandling, 1833.

This dictionary has been very valuable in my work. In addition to its listing of words used in the standard Danish of the nineteenth century, it contains many examples of Danish dialectal forms.

All the references to Danish dialect in my glossary have been obtained from this book, and in certain places I have considered it advisable to add some of Molbech's dialectal examples of speech, so that the striking correspondence between the Danish and Yorkshire dialects may be observed to better advantage.

Murray, James A. H. A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles. 10 vols. and supplement. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1884-1933.

I have used this dictionary constantly, and have derived much assistance from its recording of many English dialectal words. It gives a phonetic pronunciation for each entry, and also a brief discussion of the etymology of the word. In addition it shows how a word has been used in English literature from the time of its first appearance to the present.

Pughe, William Owen. A Dictionary of the Welsh Language. Denbigh, Wales: Thomas Gee, 1832.

The book is merely a listing of Welsh words without any attempt at etymology. I have used it for checking Celtic forms.

Rietz, Johan Ernst. Svenskt Dialekt Lexikon. Malmö: B. A. Cronholm, 1867.

A number of the Swedish dialectal words recorded in this dictionary are closely associated with words of the East Yorkshire dialect, and have been listed in my glossary. Rietz has included some etymological treatment in a number of entries, and I have found this

of particular value.

Skeat, Walter William. An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. 3rd edition. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1898.

Skeat's dictionary has been of great assistance to me. Although it does not list dialectal words, its etymological treatment of standard English forms often reveals how dialectal expressions have developed. It also contains occasional discussions of vowel and consonantal changes from one language to another, which information has been especially helpful to me.

Skeat, Walter William. A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1911.

This work is not merely an abridgment of the preceding. It is also a revision of the larger dictionary in the light of further research, and, consequently, it contains added information of some importance.

Stratmann, Francis Henry. A Middle English Dictionary. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1891.

The many Middle English expressions which are closely associated with East Yorkshire words have made it necessary for me to use this dictionary frequently. In recording a Middle English word, Stratmann gives its variant forms, its meaning, and one or more references to Middle English writings where the word has been employed. Such references have saved me many hours of searching for illustrative forms in literature written from the twelfth to the fifteenth century.

Torp, Alf. Nynorsk Etymologisk Ordbok. Kristiania: H. Aschehoug

and Co., 1919.

In dealing with the etymological backgrounds of Norwegian words, Torp gives some valuable associations with other Germanic forms. In his citations one finds references to Old Norse, Old English, Old and Middle High German, standard English, Scandinavian dialectal expressions, Gothic, Latin, Greek, and Sanscrit. Of great assistance are his listings of northern English dialect, which, though usually not ascribed to any Northumbrian county, have frequently furnished clues to East Yorkshire speech etymons.

Wedgwood, Hensleigh. A Dictionary of English Etymology. 2nd edition. London: Trubner and Co., 1872.

I have used this dictionary occasionally, but it does not seem to approach in value the work by Skeat. No dialectal words are listed.

Weekley, Ernest. A Concise Etymological Dictionary of Modern English. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co., 1924.

The etymological references in the citations are brief. Few cognates are given, and the discussions of sound and consonant shifts are not too greatly in evidence. Nevertheless, it has provided me with helpful information as I have consulted it from time to time.

Wright, Joseph. The English Dialect Dictionary. 6 vols. Oxford U.P., 1898-1905.

Most of the dialectal words in my glossary are found in this book. For the most part Wright's pronunciations, placed immediately after the words, are adequate, but only rarely does he give any

etymological treatment, and even when he does so, he cites a single etymon without any intermediary or cognate forms. The work, however, is of great value for its exhaustive listing of British dialectal expressions.

Wyld, Henry Cecil. The Universal Dictionary of the English Language. London: Herbert Joseph, Ltd., 1936.

Wyld has devoted a good deal of space in his dictionary to the identification of the sources of words. I have frequently found that his material was an excellent supplementation to that provided by Skeat. Few dialectal words are found in this dictionary, but when they occur they are adequately treated etymologically and semantically.

The task of identifying the etymons of East Yorkshire words has been considerable, and it should be stated that not all the words in the glossary can be thus classified with certainty. On occasion such authorities as Skeat and Murray, Wyld or Torp, disagree on the etymological treatment of a word, and in some cases I have recorded these differences of opinion in the glossary, so that every possible source of a word may be considered. However, a great number of East Yorkshire words are not recorded in any of the etymological dictionaries, and when investigation failed to discover them, it became necessary for me to trace their sources in the foreign language dictionaries which were at my disposal. Though this work took a great deal of time, I found it quite

stimulating, and by addressing myself to it, it became possible for me to assign some etymon to every word in the glossary.

During this part of my work I obtained much help from the study of the forms of words in Middle English writings. Through consultation with Stratmann's dictionary, I had become aware that expressions in Middle English were frequently very close in form and meaning to the words of East Yorkshire folk-speech. I was also aware that Scandinavian elements were very prominent in northern Middle English literature. Flom states that the Ormulum, written in Lincolnshire about 1200, contains about 190 loanwords from the Scandinavian,⁸ the general character of which is Danish. Accordingly, when I identified the source of an East Yorkshire word in Old English or Old Norse, I ascertained the form into which it had developed in Middle English, and then sought for an illustration of it in early English literature. By so doing, I was able to discover that some dialectal words were simply modifications of Middle English forms, for example, East Yorkshire fellon, an abscess, is a slightly modified form of feloun, a sore, found in line 2994 of Hampole's Pricke of Conscience; East Yorkshire dod, to clip, is the same word as dodde, to clip, in Wyclif's Bible, Lev. xix. 27; East Yorkshire eldin, fuel, is almost the same in form and has the same meaning as elding, fuel, in line 3164 of Cursa Mundi. The study of such closely related words not only indicates the direction of their etymological treatment, but also shows how forms have survived

⁸ George T. Flom, 'The Dialectical Provenience of Scandinavian Loanwords in English with Special Reference to Lowland Scotch.' PMLA (1900) Vol. XV, p. 77.

or developed to become established as dialectal expressions.

At this point I consider it desirable to list a number of Middle English writings from which I have taken quotations to illustrate the similarity between Middle English forms and words of the East Yorkshire dialect. I have obtained material from some of these works by studying them in their entirety; others I have consulted only occasionally when I have come upon references to them in the etymological dictionaries. It seems sufficient merely to give a brief description of these writings here. Their complete designation is found in the bibliography.

Ancren Riwe. A treatise on the rules and duties of monastic life. Written in Dorsetshire about 1225.

The Bruce, or the book of the most excellent and noble prince, Robert de Broyss, king of Scots. Written in 1487 by John Barbour.

The Book of the Knight of La Tour-Landry. Written about 1450.

Catholicon Anglicum. An English-Latin wordbook dated 1483.

The Canterbury Tales of Geoffrey Chaucer. Written about 1386.

The Complaynt of Scotlande, wyth ane exortatione to the thre estaitis to be vigilante in the deffens of their public veil. Written about 1549.

Cursor Mundi. A Northumbrian poem written about 1250-1340.

Early English Alliterative Poems in the West Midland Dialect of the Fourteenth Century. Written in Lancashire about 1360.

Floriz and Blauncheflur. Written about 1275.

The Works of John Gower. Written about 1325-1408.

Hali Meidenhad. An alliterative homily of the thirteenth century.
Written about 1230.

Early English Prose Treatises of Richard Rolle de Hampole.

Written in Yorkshire about 1335.

Pricke of Conscience. Written by Richard Rolle de Hampole in
Yorkshire about 1340.

Lancelot of the Laik. A Scottish metrical romance. Written about
1490-1500.

Vision of William Langland concerning Piers the Plowman.

Three texts written as follows: A text in 1362, B in 1377, and C
in 1393.

Layamon's Brut. Written about 1205.

Lay of Havelok the Dane. Written about 1280.

Merlin. A prose romance. Written about 1440.

Morte Arthure. Written in Yorkshire about 1440.

Ormulum. Written in Lincolnshire about 1200.

Owl and the Nightingale. Written in Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, or
Hampshire about 1225.

Promptorium Parvulorum. The first English-Latin dictionary.
Written about 1440.

Religious Pieces in Prose and Verse. Written about 1440.

Romance of Sir Eglamour of Artois. Written early in the fifteenth century.

Seinte Marharete. The maiden and martyr. Written about 1200.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight. An alliterative romance poem. Written in Lancashire about 1360.

Story of Genesis and Exodus. An early English song. Written in Norfolk or Suffolk about 1250.

Towneley Plays. Written in Yorkshire about 1450.

English Works of John Wyclif. Written in Yorkshire about 1384.

The Holy Bible in the Earliest Versions made by John Wyclif and His Followers. Completed in 1384.

York Plays. The plays performed by the Crafts or Mysteries of York on the Day of Corpus Christi in the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Centuries. Written about 1378.

All the above Middle English works are quoted with more or less frequency in the glossary, and the citations which are taken from them indicate the influences which operated upon the East Yorkshire dialect over a considerable period of time.

The fact should be emphasized that in compiling the glossary, I have endeavored to record only the words which are commonly used in the East Yorkshire dialect. Since there are three dialects in Yorkshire, it is inevitable that northern expressions will sometimes be heard in the east, and eastern words on occasion in the west.

Without exception, all the glossaries which I have consulted record northern and western words occasionally as part of the East Yorkshireman's vocabulary. The error is very easy to commit, for the boundaries of the Ridings cannot be regarded as lines of demarcation for the dialects, and it must be admitted that some words are common to two or all of the dialects.

As has been previously stated, the northern and eastern dialects of the county resemble one another closely, but each has its own characteristic phonetic developments and its peculiar grammatical usages. For example, the word yam [jæm] home, is understood throughout Yorkshire, and is frequently heard in all the Ridings, but the natives of the county know very well that the north Yorkshireman customarily uses yem [jɛm], his neighbor in the east, yam [jæm], while the resident of the West Riding is accustomed to say ooam [uəm]. The eastern ah'm gannin yam [ɔm ganin jæm] is reproduced in the north by ah'm ga-in yem [ɔm gain jɛm], and in the west by ah's baan ooam [ɔz ban uəm]. A gimmel [giməl] narrow passage, in the east is a gimma [gimə] in the north, and a snicket [snɪkɪt] in the west. When a native of the East Riding stares, he gloors [gluəz], whereas the northerner glaars [glɔz], and the westerner glims [glɪmz]. Such examples of Yorkshire speech indicate distinctions which should be made in dealing with the dialects, and reflect the infinite care which needs to be taken in assigning a word to one of the three Yorkshire forms of speech.

However, although only East Yorkshire words are recorded in this glossary, one must bear in mind that the East Riding resident uses a great many additional words. He employs a large number of forms from standard English, but pronounces them according to prescribed phonetic developments, as, for example, meeak [miək] make, neet [nit] night, and smahl [sməl] smile. Words from standard English which are heard in Yorkshire speech are not included in the glossary, because they are modified only by dialectal pronunciation, and their meanings remain the same. However, East Yorkshire words which are used in the other Yorkshire dialects are listed in the glossary, because it is difficult to determine in which Riding they originated.

It will be noted in the glossary that some citations are listed only in the plural, for example, rands, the borders of a field, hames, the curved pieces of metal fastened to the collar of a draught horse, housen, houses, property, and licks, a beating. The reason for the absence of the singular form of these words lies in the fact that it is never used. This is one of the peculiarities of the East Yorkshire dialect, but after all it is no more unusual than the standard American use of woods for British wood, a tract of land covered with trees.

Certain words which one might expect to find in the dialect are missing. For example, East Yorkshire chap is a verb signifying to knock, and it would seem that a substantive form meaning a knock could readily be used. But chap as a substantive in the dialect means

a dealer, a customer, and is never associated with the idea of knocking. The dialectal dess is a noun meaning a stack of straw or bricks, and it is logical to assume that a verbal form dessing would imply the placing of material on a stack. However, such a verb does not exist in East Yorkshire speech. In the dialect the word grip is a verb meaning to grasp, but when used as a substantive it signifies a trench. The East Yorkshire trade designates street traffic, and conveys no suggestion of commercial activity. It is possible that such missing forms may have been present at an earlier period in the dialect, or it may be that they never developed.

An investigation of northern English words listed in the glossaries of Brockett, Halliwell, and Ray reveals a number of terms which do not appear in the East Yorkshire dialect, but this should not be taken as evidence of the recording of Yorkshire expressions now obsolescent in speech. These glossarists have undertaken to record words common to all the Northumbrian dialects; hence it is difficult to determine whether an unfamiliar word listed by them was formerly used in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Northumberland, or Durham folk-speech.

Nevertheless, it will be shown in the glossary that a considerable number of current East Yorkshire words have assumed their present form by means of very interesting historical development. In order to illustrate this statement, it may be helpful to cite here several

dialectal words which have been treated etymologically in the glossary.

The East Yorkshire expression gallac-handed, left-handed, awkward, seems upon preliminary examination to be associated with Danish gal, wrong, awkward. Both Morris and Molbech give this connection, the latter quoting the corresponding Danish form galhandet, awkward, left-handed. It was evident, however, that this derivation did not explain the final c of gallac, and I speculated as to whether the word might be identified with French gauche, left, awkward. This led to further investigation concerning the possibility of deriving the French form from a Germanic origin. I subsequently discovered that French gauche is identified with Old Frankish *walki, weak, which appears in Old French as waucher, left, weak. The Old Frankish form also appears in Old High German as welh, soft, damp, and as welchen, to fade, decay, rot. The Middle High German form is welk, withered, faded, and one also finds Middle English welken, to fade, decay, rot. My conclusion, therefore, is that the East Yorkshire word shows the French g and the Middle High German survival of lk. The semantic change from weak to left-handed is paralleled in many other instances.

Another interesting East Yorkshire word is hag, a white mist resulting from frost. According to the New English Dictionary, this word is a shortened form of Old English hægtesse, a fury, witch, hag, but since no further information was given, it was difficult to ascertain valid reasons for the development of the

dialectal expression. However, an examination of Old English hægtesse, shows that it is a compound form representing Old English haeg, a hedge, and ðyrs, a giant, demon, witch. A hægðyrs, then, meant a witch or supernatural being who lived in the hedge, a superstition which is well established in northern England. In the course of time, the Old English compound came to be reduced to the first element, and while the standard English word means a witch, the East Yorkshire expression signifies the mist which arises in the evening from hedges.

An interesting survival of an Old English form is found in East Yorkshire clame, to smear. This word has been lost in standard English, even though it ~~had~~ had a good deal of currency in Old and Middle English. The Old English form clāman developed into Middle English clāmen, and the corresponding form in Old Norse is kleima. It seems clear that the loss of this word in standard English, and its preservation in the East Yorkshire dialect, must be ascribed to the Scandinavian influence which was much stronger in the north of England than in the south. The word and its meaning both survive in modern Icelandic, Swedish, and Norwegian, a fact which demonstrates the persistence of the form in an essentially Scandinavian environment.

A word like East Yorkshire row, to work hard, does not easily admit of etymological treatment. An obvious connection with Old English rōwan, to row, is not reasonable, because Old English ō

usually appears in the dialect as [iə]. One may then consider the possibility that the word may be the standard English row, an uproar, used with an extended meaning, and probably representing an earlier rouse, with the loss of final s from Old Norse rús, a drinking bout. However, the Old Norse ū does not usually break into a diphthong in the dialect, but tends to remain long. Another possibility remains, namely, that the dialectal word may be a northern form of standard English roll, to move round and round, with the l vocalized. Standard English roll developed from an earlier Old French form in ō (rol), but East Yorkshire row apparently developed from a later Old French form with ū (roule), which has broken into the dialectal diphthong [av].

The word weean, a woman, is a very common expression in the dialect. The Old English cwēn, a woman, is a satisfactory etymon, if one wishes to account for the East Yorkshire breaking, but the difficulty that presents itself here is finding an explanation for the loss of the initial consonant. Since an Old English initial k does not tend to disappear in the dialect, it is reasonable to suppose that both the dialectal word and its etymon had an initial w. I suggest that the original word was probably Old English wifman, a woman, and that through stress on the first vowel, and the loss of the medial consonants, the form became East Yorkshire weean.

I have given the above citations to show the types of etymological problems which I have encountered, and the methods I have used in

dealing with them. Throughout the glossary in all cases, I have endeavored to ascertain the earliest forms and uses of the dialectal words, and I have tried to observe the phonetic laws which have to do with the relation of consonants in the Indo-European languages, and also those laws which deal with the development of vowel sounds from Germanic and Romance forms into standard English. In cases where one word in Germanic and another in Romance resembled each other more closely than the applicable phonetic laws would allow, I have always concluded that one form was a borrowing from the other. This is the procedure which I have followed in all the etymological content of the glossary.

The spelling of the words in the glossary is based on the conventional spellings of the Yorkshire word-lists which I consulted. In my opinion some of these spellings do not adequately represent the sounds of the words, nevertheless I have retained them because most of the glossarists have used them. In a few cases I have changed the conventional spellings, but only when I was positive that the form which I advocated was used in writing by the present inhabitants of Yorkshire.

Although the phonetic development of the East Yorkshire dialect does not come within the scope of this dissertation - for such a study would necessarily be an extended one, and I am deferring it until some future time - I might make a few statements here regarding the development of sounds in the dialect.

The short vowels in Old Norse and Old English tend to remain short in the dialect.

1. Short vowels.

OE lættu [lætu] > EY latt [læt] a lath.

ON gaddr [gædr] > EY gad [gæd] a whip.

ON bekkr [bɛkr] and OE becc [bɛk] > EY beck [bɛk] a stream.

ON liðr [liðr] and OE liþ [liθ] > EY lith [liθ] a human limb.

ON foss [fos] > EY foss [fos] a waterfall.

OE cloccian [klɔkjən] > EY clock [klɔk] to cluck.

ON munu [munu] > EY mun [mun] must.

OE rudu [rɔdu] > EY rud [rɔd] a red dye.

The long vowels in Old Norse and Old English either break into diphthongs or remain unchanged in the dialect.

2. Long vowels.

ON krákr [krakr] > EY crake [krɛak] a crow.

OE mān [mæn] > EY mean [miən] worthless.

From the above examples it will be seen that the regular development of ON and OE ā is [ɛa] or [iə] in EY.

ON and OE ē becomes EY [i] or [iə], as may be noted in the following examples: OE rēocan [reokan] > EY reek [riɔk] to smoke.

ON lé [le] > EY lae [liə] a scythe.

ON œ, which is the i mutation of o, regularly becomes ē in ME and [iə] in EY, e.g. ON toema [tɔmə] > ME temen [temən] > EY team [tiəm] to empty out.

ON and OE i breaks into the EY diphthong [ai] : ON rífa [rifə] > EY rive [rɔv], NY rive [raɪv] to tear away. The EY pronunciation was undoubtedly similar to that of the word in NY at an earlier period, but the second element of the EY diphthong has disappeared. However in some instances the diphthong remains in EY, as in OE bītan [bɪtan] > EY bite [baɪt] to bite.

ON and OE ō tends to become EY [iə] : OE bōc [bok] > EY book [biək] book. ON krókr [krokr] > EY crook [kriək] hook.

ON and OE ū remains [ū] in EY: ON hús [hus] and OE hūs [hus] > EY hoose [hus] a house. ON mús [mus] and OE mūs [mus] > EY moose [mus] a mouse.

So far as the ON and OE diphthongs are concerned, their developments do not seem to follow a regular pattern in EY speech. Those which tend to develop with some degree of regularity are as follows:

OE ea tends to become EY [iə], as in OE beacon [beaken] > EY beacon [biəkən] a hill. OE heap [heap] > EY heap [hiəp] a quarter of a peck.

ON ei tends to become EY [ɛa] or [iə], as in ON fleyja [fleɪja] > EY flay [flɛa] to frighten. ON leita [leɪta] > EY lait [leɪt] to seek. ON sleikja [sleɪkja] > EY slake [sliək] to lick. ON grein [greɪn] > EY grain [grɪən] a branch.

ON au remains [av] in EY, as in ON hlaupa [hlaupa] > EY loup [laup] to leap. ON frauð [frauð] > EY frowth [fravθ] froth.

Admittedly, this is a very brief description of the sound

developments in the East Yorkshire dialect, but it would not be practical to attempt a thorough study of phonetic relationships here. Since working upon the glossary I have discovered a number of exceptions to the above sound patterns, and it becomes necessary to explain these exceptions in terms of the influence of one language upon another, or of the survival of primitive forms, or of speech characteristics which affect sounds through consonantal modification. An investigation of this sort is essentially a special study in itself.

Two consonants in the dialect have developments which should be noted. There is a marked tendency for medial l to disappear in a number of words, e.g. E hold [hold] > EY hod [hɔd] to hold; E cold [kold] > EY caud [kɔd] cold. It should be noted that in spite of the difference in spelling in the EY words, the sounds of the vowels are the same.

Both medial and final r are dropped in certain words, but are sounded in others. When r is pronounced in EY speech, it is always of retroflex quality. The following examples illustrate the tendencies of r in the dialect.

Dropped: EY carl [kɔl] a country fellow.

EY gar [gɔ] to make.

EY gimmer [gɪmə] a female lamb.

Retroflex: EY skirl [skɔrl] to scream.

EY thorp [θɔrp] a village.

EY gerse [gɔrs] grass.

It should be observed that EY retroflex r invariably affects the vowel immediately preceding it, and always changes it to [ɔ], no matter what the original position of the vowel may have been. In this respect the East Yorkshire dialect seems to differ from other types of Northumbrian folk speech, which, though possessing the retroflex r, do not admit of the EY vowel modification before it.

To illustrate the phonetic descriptions which I have given above, I have considered it helpful to give at this point a story in the East Yorkshire dialect.⁹ The selection is presented in three parts: 1. the dialectal story written with conventional spelling, 2. the translation of the story into standard English, and 3. the phonetic transcription of the selection.

Yah daay ah wur gannin doon t' rooad ti th' Umber wi Bill, an' Bill wur gannin wi ma, an' seea wa beeath on uz wur gannin wi yan anuther. It wur a varry wahrm daay, an' efthur a bit wa cum tiv a public-hoose. Seea Bill ses ti ma, "Wilta cum in, mi lad, an' git a glass o' summat?"

"Wheea," ah ses, "it's varry wahrm, an' ah's thry. Ah cud tak summat fur fettlin."

An' seea wa beeath on uz gans in ti t' public-hoose. An' as wa was set suppin wer yal, an' 'oddin a bit o' pross wi yan anuther, ah seed a gurt collus chap set in t' langsettle ower anenst uz.

⁹ This dialectal story, though representative of East Yorkshire speech, contains a few North Yorkshire words, e.g. throppel, throat.

Noo ah seed 'im all t' tahm gloorin despert 'ard at uz, an' efthur a bit ah ses tiv 'im, "Noo, mi lad, wat's ta gloorin at si 'ard fur?"

"Wheea," ses 'e, "wen tha 'ezn't nowt ti sup thissen, nobbut next best thing ti deea is ti leeak at 'em 'at 'ez."

Wa laffed, an' ah ses, "Wheea, bud wa can seean sneck 'at. Wat wilta tak?"

"Aw," ses 'e, "ah's nowt perticla."

"Wheea, bud thoo mun gie it a neeam," ah ses.

"Aw reet," ses 'e, "ah'll tak a quahrt o' yal."

"A quahrt!" ah ses. "Wadn't a pahnt sarve tha?"

"Ah deean't think it wad," ses 'e. "Tha sees ah's gitten sikken a gurt throppel, 'at a pahnt nobbut wets ma sahd."

Seea ah tells t' gammer, an' sha fetches 'im a quahrt o' yal.

Noo t' carl 'ed gitten sikken a mooth as ah nivver seed. It wur a mooth. It wur a reglar frunt deear; an' 'e oppens 'is mooth, an' 'e sups t' quahrt o' yal at yah slowp. Noo ah seed 'im dee it, an' Bill seed 'im an' all. Wa beeath on uz seed 'im; an', sither, wat ah's tellin tha's reet.

He sets t' mug doon, an' ah leeaks at 'im, an' ah ses tiv 'im, "Noo, mi lad, dusta think tha cud deea that ageean?"

"Wheea," ses 'e, "ah thinks ah mebbe mud."

"Then thoo sal," ah ses. Seea ah gans missen, an' ah fetches 'im anuther quahrt o' yal. An' as ah wur cumin thruff t' deear-steead,

ah seed a deeadee moose settin aback o' t' deear. It wurn't a varry big moose, it wur just a middlinish sahzed sooart o' moose. Seea ah taks it up, an' pops it inti t' jug, an' teeams t' yal inti t' mug, an' storrs it weel up, an' ah gies it ti t' carl.

An' sither, 'e taks mug intiv 'is 'and, an' oppens 'is mooth - noo ah seed 'im, an' Bill seed 'im an' all. Wa beeath on uz seed 'im; an' wat ah's tellin tha's reet - ay, 'e oppens 'is mooth, an' sups off t' yal, moose an' all, at yah slowp.

An' 'en ah leeaks at 'im, an' ah ses tiv 'im, "Noo, mi lad, 'oo didsta laik 'at yal?"

"Aw," 'e ses. "T' yal aals nowt. 'T wur varry good yal, bud ah laay theer wur a bit o' 'ops i' that last."

Translation

One day I was going down the road to the Humber with Bill, and Bill was going with me, and so (we) both of us were going with one another. It was a very warm day, and after a while we came to a tavern. So Bill says to me, "Will you come in, my lad, and get a glass of something?"

"Well," I says, "it's **very** warm, and I'm dry. I could take something to put myself in good condition.

And so (we) both of us go into the tavern. And as we were seated drinking our ale, and (holding) having a little friendly conversation with one another, I saw a great, coarse fellow seated on the

high-backed bench which was opposite to us. Now I saw him all the time staring very hard at us, and after a while I say to him, "Now, my lad, (what are you staring at so hard for) why are you staring so hard?"

"Well," says he, (when thou hast not nothing to drink thyself, nothing but the next best thing to do is to look at those that have) "when one hasn't anything to drink oneself, to look at those who have is only the next best thing to do."

We laughed, and I say, "Well, but we can soon put an end to that. What will you take?"

"Oh," says he, "I'm (nothing) not particular."

"Well, but you must give it a name," I say.

"All right," says he, "I'll take a quart of ale."

"A quart!" I say. "Wouldn't a pint (serve) be sufficient for you?"

"I don't think it would," says he. "You see, I've got such a large throat, that a pint (nothing but) only wets (my) one side."

So I tell the proprietress, and she brings him a quart of ale.

Now this rustic fellow had (got) such a mouth as I never saw. It was a mouth indeed. It was a veritable front door; and he opens his mouth, and he drinks the quart of ale at one gulp. Now I saw him do it, and Bill saw him also. We both (of us) saw him; and, mark you, what I'm telling you is right.

He sets the mug down, and I look at him, and I say to him, "Now, my lad, do you think you could do that again?"

"Well," he says, "I think (I maybe might) perhaps I might."

"Then you shall," I say. So I go myself, and I bring him another quart of ale. And as I was coming through the doorway, I saw a dead mouse lying behind the door. It wasn't a very big mouse, it was just a medium-sized sort of mouse. So I take it up, and slip it into the jug, and pour the ale into the mug, and stir it up well, and give it to the rustic fellow.

And, mark you, he takes the mug into his hand, and opens his mouth - now I saw him, and Bill saw him also. We both (of us) saw him; and what I'm telling you is right - yes, he opens his mouth, and drinks off the ale, mouse and all, at one gulp.

And then I look at him, and I say to him, "Now, my lad, how did you like that ale?"

"Oh," he says. (The ale ails nothing) "There is nothing wrong with the ale, but I believe there was (a little hops) a stronger flavor of hops in that last drink."

Phonetic Transcription

Ja dɛa ɔ wɜ ɡænin dunt ruəd tɪ θʊmbə wi bil, ɛn bil wɜ ɡænin wi mə, ɛn slə wə biəθ ɒn vɜ wɜ ɡænin wi jæn ənvə. It wɜ ə vari wɒm dɛa, ɛn ɛfθə ə bit wə kʊm tɪv ə pʊblɪk-us. Slə bil sɛz tɪ mə, "wɪltə kʊm in, mɪ læd, ɛn ɡet ə ɡlæs ə sʊmət?"

"wɪə," ɔ sɛz, " its vari wɒm, ɛn ɔz ʃraɪ. ɔ kʊd tæk sʊmət fɜ fætln."

en siæ wæ biæθ en vz gænz in tit publiċ-us. en æz wæ wþz sēt
supin wæ jæl, en þdin æ bit æ prþs wi jæn ænvθæ, a sid æ gæt
krlas tʃæp set int lænsætʃ, avæ ænenst vz. nu a sid im æl tam
glurin dæspæt æd æt vz, en æfθæ æ bit a sæz tiv im, "nu, mi læd,
wþts tæ glurin æt si æd fæ?"

"wie," sæz i, "wæn ðæ æznt naut tr sup ðisen, nþbæt nækst best
(l)æ ti diæ iz tæ liæk æt æm æt æz."

wæ læft, en a sæz, "wie, buð wæ kæn siæn snæk æt. wþt wiltæ
tæk?"

"j," sæz i, "æz naut pætiklæ."

"wie, buð ðu mun gi it æ niæm," a sæz.

"j rit," sæz i, "æd tæk æ kwat æ jæl."

"æ kwat!" a sæz. "wþdænt æ pant sav ðæ?"

"a diænt θiŋk it wþd," sæz i. "ðæ siz æz gæten siken æ gæt θrþpl,
æt æ pant nþbæt wæts mæ sdd."

siæ a tælz tæ gæmæ, en fæ fetʃæz im æ kwat æ jæl.

nu tæ kæl æd gæten siken æ muθ æz a nive sid. it wæ æ muθ. it wæ
æ reglæ frunt diæ; en i þpenz iz muθ, en i sups tæ kwat æ jæl æt
ja slaup. nu a sid im di it, en bil sid im æn pl. wæ biæθ þn vz sid
im; æn, siðæ, wþt æz tælin ðæz rit.

i sæts tæ mug dun, en a liæks æt im, en a sæz tiv im, "nu, mi
læd, dvestæ θiŋk ðæ kud diæ ðææt æglæn?"

"wie," sæz i, "a θiŋks a mebi mud."

"ðæn ðu sæl," a sæz. siæ a gænz misen, en a fetʃæz im ænvθæ

kwat æ jæl. en æz æ wæ kumun θruf tæ diæ-stiæd, æ sid æ diæd mus
 sætin ebæk æt diæ. it want æ vari big mus, it wæ dzust æ midlint
 sæzd suet æ mus. siæ æ tæks it up, en ppps it intit dzug, en tiæmz
 tæ jæl intit mug, en stprz it wil up, en æ giz it tæd kal.

en, siðæ, i tæks mug intiv iz and, en ppenz iz muθ - nu æ sid
 im, en bil sid im en ol. wæ biæθ pn yz sid im; en wpt æz tælin ðæz
 rit - æi, i ppenz iz muθ, en sups pf tæ jæl, mus en ol, æt ja slævp.

en æn æ liæks æt im, en æ sæz tiv im, "nu, mi læd, u didstæ
 laik æt jæl?"

"y," i sæz. "tæ jæl æalz naut. twæ vari gud jæl, byd æ læa
 ðiæ wæ æ bit æ pps i ðæt last."

It is my considered opinion that certain particular values may be
 attached to the compilation of this glossary. Incontrovertible
 evidence that East Yorkshire folk speech is rapidly disappearing
 makes it imperative to preserve the dialect in written form. The
 significant correspondences between the dialect and Old English,
 Old Norse, and other languages are valuable in determining the
 historical influences of invasion and conquest in the north of
 England. The currency of dialectal words in northern Middle English
 writings may assist in identifying the vicinities from which such
 writings originated. A case in point here is that of the Towneley
Plays. Some scholars have suggested that this Middle English work
 originated in Wakefield, while others are inclined to identify

Beverley as the source. Since Wakefield is in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Beverley is in the East Riding, it seems important to examine the Towneley Plays in the light of these eastern and western dialects. Many references to the plays will be found in the examples given in the glossary in testimony of the fact that East Yorkshire words have been abundantly used in this Middle English work. However, in reading through the plays, I have also found a number of West Yorkshire words, and some which, undoubtedly, are North Yorkshire expressions. Consequently, a dialectal study of the Towneley Plays commends itself as a very promising project for research.

The glossary will also be helpful in indicating the disappearance of certain forms in standard English. A number of Old English words are preserved in the dialect, but they have long ago dropped out of standard English communication. Such surviving forms in the dialect should be valuable in the study of the development of the English language, and should be of assistance in the determination of semantic and phonological problems.

Examples of East Yorkshire speech given in the glossary occur as early as the thirteenth century. I have cited illustrations from 27 Middle English writings, showing how their authors have employed dialectal words. However, words which properly belong to the folk speech of East Yorkshire are also found in the works of such writers as Shakespeare, Pope, and Tennyson, and references to

the works of these authors will be found occasionally in the glossary.

Below the entry of each dialectal word, I have inserted an example of its use in East Yorkshire speech. Some of these examples have been taken from my conversations with Yorkshire people, some are idiomatic usages familiar to every East Yorkshireman, and I have written some myself, arranging the words as I knew they would be used by speakers of the dialect.

In conclusion, I may state that the compilation of this glossary has proved a stimulating and enjoyable task, and I look forward with pleasant anticipation to a phonological treatment of the dialect, which I hope to enter upon at some time in the future.

GLOSSARY

A

A! [ɑ] interj. A dialectal form of E Oh! and Ah! A word which expresses surprise, admiration, or sympathy.

'A, Ihesu Crist, lorde, full of myghte!' Rel. Pieces, 67.

'A, tha's a bonny bayn!: ah, you are a pretty child! EY.

A [ɑ] pron. of the 1st pers., nom., sing. I.

OE ic > ME ik, i. Cf. ON ek, N eg, Da jeg, Sw jag, Du ik, Ger ich, and Go ik. ME i became diphthongal and was changed to [ei] in the 16th century. Subsequently it became [aɪ], and in EY, just as in the southern United States, stress on the first element of the diphthong has caused the second element to disappear.

'As ic hard say.' Barbour, Bruce, i. 384.

'But ik am oold, me list no pley for age.' Chaucer, Reeve's Prol., 13.

'A wish a'd been theer': I wish I'd been there. EY.

A [ə] vb. Used for has, have.

NED regards this word as a shortened form of E have, just as F a is a reduced form of L habet. Cf. ME hauen < OE habban, ON hafa, Sw hafva, Da have, Du hebben, Ger haben, and Go haban, to have.

'I might a had husbands afore now.' Bunyan, Pil. Prog., ii. 84.

'Noo a a tha': now I have you. EY.

A [ə] prep. On, in.

This word is a weakened form of OE on. NED states that in compounds and common phrases, OE on became a, as in OE abūtan. In the 11th century OE on began to be reduced before consonants to o, which from its tonelessness soon sank to a [ə] . Cf. ON a, Sw â, Da an, Du aan, Ger an, and Go ana, on, in.

'And not to faste a Friday.' Langl., P. Plow., A. i. 99.

'Wa seed 'im a Settherda': we saw him on Saturday. EY.

Aback [əbæk] adv. Behind.

Derived from OE on bæc, in the rear, backward. The prep. and sb. were formerly written separately, but later were treated as one, as in ME abak, backward. Cf. ON abak, OS abak, and OFris abek, backward.

'O ye right noble knyghtes which ben comen to the victorie and now goo abacke.' Caxton, Gold. Leg., 117.

'Upstairs aback o' bed, Sike a riot as nivver was led.'
Nicholson, Fk-Sp., 40.

'Tha mun get aback on 'im': you must get behind him. EY.

Abear [əbiə] vb. To bear, endure.

ME aberen < OE aberan, to bear. Cf. ON abera, OHG aberan, Go abairan; Ir berim; L ferre, to bear.

'I couldn' abear to see it.' Tennyson, Nth. Farmer, 64.

'Sha'll nivver abear yon chap': she'll never endure (put up with) that man. EY.

Abide [əbɪd] vb. To endure.

OE abīdan, to remain on. Cf. Go us-beidan, to remain.

'Myne owne wyfe may not abyde my breth.' Coverdale, Bib.,
Job, xix. 17.

'Thoo mun abahd it wi' ma': you must endure it with me. EY.

Able [jæbl] adj. Competent in ability or physical strength.

ME able, hable < OF habile, able < L habilis, easy to handle, active.

Cf. OE abal, ON afl, OSw afl, afwel, ability, power of body,

ON afla, to produce, and N afl, production. The meaning of EY able may have been influenced by OE or ON forms.

'Thou shalt disceaue him, and shalt be able.' Coverdale, Bib.,
I Kings, xxi. 22.

'He wur a yabble socart o' chap': he was an able kind of man. EY.

Ablins [æblɪnz] adv. Perhaps, possibly.

NED defines the form of the word as a compound of E able + lings;
hence the derivation is the same as EY able.

'Ablins, possibly.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah deean't knooa, bud ah ablins mud': I don't know, but perhaps
I might. EY.

Aboon [əbun] prep. Above.

ME abufen < OE abufan, above. Cf. Du boven, above. According to NED

OE abufan did not appear till the 12th century, and was evidently
a northern formation, being rarely found out of northern or

north-eastern writers before the end of the 13th century when it generally replaced OE bufan.

'Bathe fra aboven and fra benethe.' Pr. Cons., 612.

'So eche bar other to the erthe, and theire horse a-bouen hem.'
Mer., 134.

'Sha's aboon in t' bawks': she's above in the upper part of the house. EY.

Abrede [æbrɪəd] adv. In breadth.

Derived from OE on brede, in breadth. NED gives the form as abreid.

'Spread abreed thy weel-fill'd brisket.' Burns, Wks., iii. 143.

'T' mere is ommust a mahl abreead.' the lake is almost a mile in breadth. EY.

Accorn [jækɹən] sb. Acorn.

ME acorn < OE æcern, fruit, from OE æcer, a field. Cf. ON akarn,

Da agerm, N aakorn, Du aker, OHG ackeran, and Go akran, fruit.

The original sense of OE æcernu was simply 'fruits of the field.'

E acorn has not developed from E oak + corn as has been incorrectly supposed.

'Accorne, or archade, frute of the oke.' Prom. Parv., 11.

'T' yakrens wur all ower t' garth': the acorns were all over the yard. EY.

Acoz [ækɒz] conj. Because.

ME bi cause < OF cause < L causa, a cause.

'Acoz, because.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 266.

'Th' oss weean't gan oot acoz o' t' dog': the horse won't go out because of the dog. EY.

Addle [ædl̩] vb. To earn by labor.

According to NED this word is not derived from OE edlean, reward, requital, but from ON oðla, to acquire. In OE edlean the ed- is a prefix meaning back, return¹; hence the word is a compound, and the accent falls on the second element. However, EY addle and ON oðla are both accented on the first syllable.

'To adylle, commereri, promereri, mereri, adipisci, adquirere.' Cath. Angl., 13.

'Addle, to earn.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'He addles a vast o' brass': he earns a good deal of money. EY.

Addlins [ædlinz] sb. Earnings.

Addle, s.v.

'An addyllynge, meritum, gracia.' Cath. Angl., 13.

'Addlins, earnings, wages.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 266.

'Them's aull ma addlins': those are all my earnings. EY.

Aether [ɛðə] pron. Either.

ME either, eyther < OE ægþer, a contracted form of æghwæþer, one of two. The stressed vowel of the OE word has become short in EY aether. An OE æ usually breaks in EY to ɛa, but in this case it

¹ Joseph Wright, English Dialect Dictionary. Oxford U.P., 1898. addle, s.v.

has been raised to ē. OE æg > ei > ē. Cf. Du ieder, OHG eowedar, MHG ieweder, and Ger jeder, either.

'Aether, either.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'He'll gie it tiv aether on us': he'll give it to either of us. EY.

Afear'd [æftəd] past part. used as adj. Afraid.

ME afaeren < OE a faeran, to frighten.

'Afear'd, afraid.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 266.

'He's despert afeear'd about it': he is very worried about it. EY.

Afore [əfuə] prep. Before.

ME aforen < OE ætforan, afor, in front of. OE ætforan survived to 1300, and in the 14th century afor, afore became common².

It should be noted that OE short æ + r has become EY uə.

'Afor, ante, apud.' Prom. Parv., 15.

'Afore, before.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 266.

'Ah'll see 'im afooar neet': I'll see him before tonight. EY.

Again [əgiən] adv. Again. prep. Against, near to.

ME anzen < OE ongegn, direct, straight. Cf. ON igegn, Sw igen,

Da igien, OHG ingagan, and ODu angegin, again.

'Again, again, also against.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ah seed it ageean': I saw it again. EY.

'Just ageean t' pleeace wer ah wur bred': just near the place where I lived as a child. EY.

² James A. H. Murray, New English Dictionary. Oxford U.P., 1888. afore, s.v.

Agait [əgiət] adj. and adv. Astir, on the move.

The word is formed from the prefix a, on, in + gait, way, path. E gait is of Scand origin, and is derived from ON gata, street, path. Cf. Sw gata and Da gade, street, path.

'Agatē, just going, as I am agate.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 12.

'Ah'll be ageeat afooar lang': I'll be up and around soon. EY.

'Get ageeat!': move on! EY.

Agif [əgif] conj. As if.

This word is probably a contraction of ME as + OE gif, if.

The first element weakens and wears down to a because of the accent on the second element.

'It was twenty year last Cannlemas, bud Ah mind it like agif it was nobbut yisthada.' Nicholson, Fk-Sp., 96.

'He leeaked agif 'e wur queer': he looked as if he were ill. EY.

Ahint [əhint] adv. and prep. Behind.

ME æt-hinden < OE æt-hindan, at the back of. The vowel in the EY word is short as in the OE form.

'Ahint, behind.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 267.

'Tha'll fan it ahint t' uther': you'll find it behind the other. EY.

'He wur cumin on ahint': he was coming along behind. EY.

Aiger [ɛgə] sb. Tidal wave.

E eagre, tidal wave in a river, evidently is derived from OF aiguere, a flood, which is allied with Low L aquaria, a conduit. EY aiger is undoubtedly derived from OF aiguere, because the u following the g indicates that the g does not vocalize as in the OE and ON forms. Cf. OE eagor and ON ægir, sea, ocean.

'But like an eagre rode in triumph o'er the tide.' Dryden, Threnod. August., 135.

'Aiger, the tidal wave; the 'bore' of the South of England.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 267.

'Best get off t' strand afooar th' egger cums': better get off the shore before the tidal wave comes. EY.

Aim [ɛam] vb. To intend. To suppose.

ME eimen, to intend < OF æsmen, to aim at < L æstimare, to estimate.

The diphthong in ME is suggested by the ai spelling in EY.

'Amin, æstimo.' Prom. Parv., 190.

'Aim, to suppose, to intend.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He eeams ti be theer bi neet': he intends to be there by night. EY.

'Ah eeam yon's t' pleeace': I suppose that is the place. EY.

Airm [ɛarm] sb. Arm.

Probably a survival of OE earm, arm. Cf. OFris erm, OHG arm, LG arm, ON armr, and Go arms, arm.

'Airm, the arm.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Lap it roon thi airm': wrap it around your arm. EY.

Airn [earn] sb. Iron.

OE iren, iron, represents a metathesis of ON iarn, iron. Since EY airn does not follow the OE metathetic form, it is undoubtedly derived from the ON. Cf. OSw iern, iron. Skeat suggests that the Germanic forms were borrowed from Ir iarn, iron.³

'Airn, iron. Seldom used now, but with some old people the word is still familiar.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 267.

'He's worrked a vast wiv eearn': he's worked a good deal with iron. EY.

Airt [ert] sb. Quarter of the heavens, point of the compass.

Apparently derived from Gael aird, Ir ard, a height, top, point, also quarter of the compass. The word has been used by Scottish writers from the 15th to the 18th centuries, and is also found in several English northern dialects.⁴ Cf. ON átt and OSw att, quarter of the heavens, district, country.

'Of a' the airts the wind can blaw.' Burns, Of A' the Airts, l.

'Airt, a point of the compass.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'It cum fra yon ert': it came from that direction. EY.

Airtle [ertl] vb. To intend to proceed in a given direction.

Airt, s.v.

'Airtle, to go in a certain direction.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Sha's ertlin' t' skeeal-hoose': she is intending to go to the school-house. EY.

³ Walter William Skeat, A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, Oxford U.P., 1911. iron, s.v.

⁴ Murray, op. cit., airt, s.v.

Ak [ak] sb. Oak.

Derived from OE āc, oak. Cf. ON eik, Sw ek, SwD eik, Da eeg, Du eiche, and Ger eiche, oak.

'Ak, the oak.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Sit doon under th'aud ak': sit down under the old oak. EY.

Akwert [pkæt] adj. Perverse.

The word is derived from Scand and E sources. The prefix is ME auk, awk, contrary, perverse, wrong, which is a contraction of ON öfug, after the manner of the development of E hawk from OE hafoc.

The suffix -wert is E -ward < OE weard. The meaning perverse was formerly attached to E awkward, but is now obsolete.

'Awkely, or wrawely, perverse, contrarie, bilose.' Prom. Parv., 18.

'Akwert, stubborn.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Hod still wi' tha, an' deean't be akwert': hold still with you, and don't be rebellious. EY.

Akwertness [pkætɲəs] sb. Perverseness, obstinacy.

Akwert, s.v.

'Akwertness, obstinacy.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Tom's a reglar capper fur akwertness': Tom is notable for obstinacy. EY.

Al [jæl] sb. Ale.

The pronunciation of the EY word suggests a derivation from OE ǣlu, ale. It should also be noted that Anglian ǣlu is a northern form

of OE ealu. Cf. ON öl, OSw ól, and Da ol, ale.

'Al, ale.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah nivver seed sik wothluss yal': I never saw such worthless ale. EY.

Al-draper [jæl-driəpə] sb. An ale-house keeper, publican.

Al, s.v. + draper < OF draper, to make cloth < Low L drappus, cloth.

In EY the original sense of the term has been changed into the idea of a retailer.

'Ale-draper, an ale-house keeper, or publican.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Jim dows reet champion as a yal-dreeaper': Jim prospers very well as a publican. EY.

Al-hoos [jæl-us] sb. Ale-house, tavern.

Al, s.v. + OE hūs, house. Cf. ON hús, Sw hus, Da huus, Du huis,

Ger haus, and Go hus, house.

'Al-hoos, an ale-house, a public house.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 267.

'Ah seed 'im 'angin' roon yállus at backend o' t' week': I saw him hanging around the tavern at the end of the week. EY.

All [ɔl] adj. Only.

ME al < OE eal, every one. Cf. ON allr, Sw all, Da al, Du al, OHG al, and Go alls, every one.

'All, only.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Jack's all t' brother 'at ah ev': Jack is the only brother I have. EY.

Allegar [aligə] sb. Vinegar.

Apparently the word is a combination of OE ealu, ale + ME egre < OF aigre, keen < L acer, sharp. The literal meaning is sharp ale.

'Allikar, vinegar.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Theer's nivver a sup of alliga in t' pleeace': there isn't a drop of vinegar in the place. EY.

Alley [ali] sb. A passage, a way: sometimes used to denote the central aisle of a church.

ME aley < OF alee, a gallery, which is associated with OF aler, to go.

'Alley, a passage. The word is commonly applied to the gang-way of the nave of a church.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 403.

'A lahtle lass follered parson doon th' alley': a little girl followed the minister down the aisle. EY.

All-fare [ɔl-fə] adv. For good and all.

All, s.v. + ME faren < OE faran, to travel. Cf. ON fara, Sw fara, Da fare, Du varen, OHG faran, Ger fahren, and Go faran, to go.

'All-fare, for good and all.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 267.

'Ah's seear 'e's gannin fur all-fare': I'm sure he's going for good and all. EY.

All-to-nought [ɔ-tə-naʊt] adv. phrase. Approaching disintegration.

All, s.v. + OE to + ME naught < OE nawiht, not a whit.

'It was not she that called him all-to-naught.' Shaks., Ven. & Ad., 993.

'For it has brought us alle to noght.' Town. Pl., 6/153.

'He has gone awaay aw-to-nowt': he has wasted away to a mere shadow. EY.

All-out [ɔl-ut] adv. Altogether, utterly.

All, s.v. + ME ute < OE ute, utan, out, without. NED defines the EY word as entirely, completely, quite.

'Ze muwen sitten vort ... from Laudate al ut.' Anc. Riw., 22.

'All out, beyond comparison.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'It's t' best 'oss all oot': it's altogether the best horse. EY.

Ally [æli] sb. A playing marble.

NED suggests that the word is a clipped form of E alabaster.

ME alābastre < OF alabastre < L alabaster, a kind of soft marble.

'Ally, a marble.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ah teeak fower allies frav 'im': I took four marbles from him. EY.

Almous [ɔmus] sb. Alms. A small gift. Any small amount.

ME almesse < OE ælmæsse < OF almosne < Low L eleemosyna, pity, alms.

Cf. ON olmusa, OSw almusa, Da almisse, OFris ielmisse, OS alamosna,

OHG alamuosan, MHG alamuosen, and Ger almosen, alms. An interesting

fact is that EY almous is frequently used to signify a small quantity of anything. This same sense is also found in the ON cognate, and may indicate that the EY term was influenced by, if not directly derived from, the Scand.

'Almous, alms, money given in charity.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 267.

'Gaffer gied ma sik an ommus': the master gave me such a small amount. EY.

Along of [ələŋ-ɒv] prep. In consequence of, owing to.

ME along < OE anlang, adj., continuous, entire; also prep., along, by the side of. It should be noted that EY along of has lost the original meaning of the OE adj. and prep. Cf. ON endlang, OS antlang, and Ger entlang, along.

'I forthynk sore of hir dede, Bot et is long of yowth-hede.'
Town. Pl., 94/300.

'Along of, in consequence of.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'It's alang of 'at meeat ah felt queer': it's due to that meat that I felt ill. EY.

Amaist [ɔmɪst] adv. Almost.

This is a direct development from OE ealmæst [æ], nearly, while the standard E form almost is an analogical form based on E more. NED identifies amaist [əmeɪst] as Scottish.

'Amaist, almost.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 267.

'Ah wur ommust flayed ti deead': I was almost scared to death. EY.

Amaks [ɔmæks] sb. All kinds, all makes.

All, s.v. + ME maken < OE macian, to make. The word never occurs in the singular form amak.

'A'maks, all sorts.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Gif thoo gans theer thoo'll see awmaks o' fooaks': if you go there you'll see all kinds of people. EY.

Amang [əmaɛŋ] prep. Among.

This expression was originally a prepositional phrase: ME amonge

< OE onmang = on + mang = in + mixture, crowd. Also ME gemang, imang

< OE gemang, crowd, assembly. Cf. LG gimang and MHG gemane, mixture.

'And for þat it wounte to be thus in manges mene.' Rel. Pieces, 45.

'Amang, Northumbrian form of among.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Theer's nobbut fahve bob amang uz': there is only five shillings among us. EY.

Amell [əmeɪl] prep. Between, among.

Sources given in NED are ON ámilli, amid, OSw imælli, and Da

imellum, between. One might also add the DaD form amelle, between.

There can be no question of the Scand source of EY amell.

'Ye have a manner of men That make great mastres us emelle.'
Town. Pl., 65/34.

'Amell, between.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 2.

'Amell, betwixt, in the midst.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'He cum amell fower an' fahve o'clock': he came between four and five o'clock. EY.

Amell-door [əmeɪl-diə] sb. A door in the interior of a building as distinguished from an outer door.

Amell, s.v. + ME dure < OE duru, door. Cf. ON dyrr, Sw dorr, Da dor, OS dor, Du deur; Ir dorus and W drws, door. In view of the Gk θύρα, door, it seems that the Celtic forms are borrowings from the Germanic.

'Amell-doors, inner doors.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Soonds laik an amell-deear 'at's bangin': it sounds like an inner door that's banging. EY.

An' all [ən ɔl] adv. As well, also, besides, indeed.

OE and + all, s.v.

'An' all, as well, indeed, truly. This is an abbreviation of and all. Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 267.

'Ah did an' all': I did indeed. EY.

Ance [jəns] adv. Once.

It does not seem that EY ance derives directly from OE ānes, once, which develops regularly as follows: OE ānes > ǣn > ō > u > ūu > wan.

The EY word may show some influence from DaD jens, once.

'Ance, once.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Yance 'e wur blahnd': once he was blind. EY.

Ancle-band [aŋkl-band] sb. A leather lace for a shoe.

ME anclowe < OE ancleow, ancle + ME band < ON band, a fastening.

'Ankle-bands, leathern straps for the shoes.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ankle-bands, straps passing round the ankles to fasten low shoes or sandals.' NED, s.v.

'Asta brok thi ancle-band?': have you broken your shoe-lace? EY.

Ane [jən] adj. One.

EY ane seems to be allied more closely with DaD jen, one, than with OE an, one. According to Skeat the standard E pronunciation of one arose in the West of England, and was in use by 1701 in Shropshire and some parts of Wales.⁵ Cf. ON einn, OSw an, Da een, Sw en, Go ains; Gael aon, W un, and L unus, one.

'Ane, one.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 268.

'Thoo wur yan on 'em': you were one of them. EY.

Anenst [ənənst] prep. Against, opposite to.

The glossaries cite several probable sources of this word. Some time ago Jamieson seemed to prefer a derivation from Gk ἀνάντι, opposite, but this form cannot be the etymon of the EY word. It should also be pointed out that OE neah, near, is not a likely source. However, there is reason to believe that EY anenst is a corrupted form of OE foran ongean, opposite, which shortens to for ongean, and subsequently to for-a-nen. The genitive case adds -es, and if an excrescent -t be further added, the Sc form fore-anenst appears. Apparently the EY word is a shortened form of the Sc.

'Anenst, near, opposite.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ah seed 'im set anenst uz': I saw him sitting opposite to us. EY.

5 Walter William Skeat, A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, Oxford U.P., 1911. one, s.v.

Angry [æŋrɪ] adj. Inflamed, irritable, painful.

The pronunciation of this word reflects Scand influence. Apparently derived from ON anгр, grief, sorrow. Cf. Da anger, compunction, regret, and Sw ånger, compunction, regret; L angor, bodily torture.

The word is seldom used in the EY dialect in the conventional E sense.

'Jesu Criste þat tholedе for me Paynes and angers bitter and felle.'
Rel. Pieces, 72.

'Angry, inflamed (of a sore or wound), and consequently painful.'
Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 268.

'T' sodger's wound wur desperт sair an' angry': the soldier's wound was very deep and painful. EY.

Anonsker [ənɒnskə] adj. Eager, very desirous.

The source is apparently Scand. Da önske, to wish, OSw onska, to be very desirous, and ON óska, to pray for a thing. The derivation is more likely from the Da or OSw form rather than from the ON because of the n. E wish < OE wyscan, ultimately from the same root, is also used in EY speech.

'Anonsker, keen, desirous.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'They've set t' lad anonsker aboot gannin ti sea': they have made the lad eager to go to sea. EY.

Anotherkins [ənuðəkinz] adj. Of a different kind.

NED states that EY anotherkins was originally the genitive case of E another kind.⁶ OE an + oðer + cynd, another kind.

⁶ Murray, op. cit., anotherkins, s.v.

'Anotherkins, different, of another mould.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Them's anotherkins sootart o' taters': those are a different kind of potatoes. EY.

Anthers [ænθəz] conj. In case, lest.

ME aventure < OF aventure, adventure, occurrence < L adventura, about to happen. Cf. ME paraunter, perhaps.

'Aunters, peradventure, in case, if it chance.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 4.

'Anthers, in case, lest, peradventure.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Tak thi coot anthers it gets caud': take your coat in case it gets cold. EY.

Any [ɒni] adv. At all.

ME ænig, æni, ani, oni, eni < OE ænig, any. Cf. OFris enich, enig,

LG enag, Du eenig, OHG enig, Ger einiger, and Go ainaha, any.

'Any, at all.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 268.

'It didn't raan onny': it didn't rain at all. EY.

App [æp] vb. To try. To attempt.

The word is probably a form of E apt, which had the meaning, now obsolete, to prepare for something. E apt came into use in the 14th century, and is derived from OF apte, fit < L aptus, past part. of apisci, to reach, get.⁷ Cf. L apere, to fit, to join together.

'App, to make an attempt.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'When 'e apps owt 'e awlus diz champion': when he attempts anything he always does splendidly. EY.

⁷ Murray, op. cit., app, s.v.

Aquart [əkwát] adv. In a state of variance, in opposition.

The derivation seems to be from ON þverr, athwart, transverse. The adj. form is þver, but the adv. form is þvert. The EY k is merely a substitution for ON þ. Cf. OE þweorh, perverse, Da tvaert, across, Sw tvär, adverse, Du dwar, across, Ger zwerch, across, and Go thwairhs, angry.

'Aquart, in a state of mutual opposition.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Jim an' me's gotten aquart': Jim and I are in a state of variance. EY.

Arf [ɑf] adj. Fearful. Reluctant.

This word could be either a development of OE earg, timid, or ON argh, cowardly. The substitution of EY f for gh is parallel to many developments in E, e.g. enough, rough, laugh.

'Arwe, or ferefulle, timidus, pavidus.' Prom. Parv., 14.

'Arf, afraid.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 5.

'Arf, afraid, reluctant.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ah wur arf in t' dark': I was afraid in the dark. EY.

Argufy [ɑgəfai] vb. To argue.

ME arguen, to argue < OF arguer < L arguere, to prove, to make clear. Cf. Skt arjuna, white. EY argufy has the idea of pertinacious or petty argument.⁸

'Argufy, to argue, to dispute.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'T' gaffer's aye brussen t' argufy': the master is always bursting (ready) to argue. EY.

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⁸ Murray, op. cit., argufy, s.v.

Ark [ɑk] sb. A large chest or bin.

ME arke < OE earc < L arca, a chest, box. Cf. ON ork, Sw ark, Da ark, OFris erka, OHG archa, and Ger arche, chest, box. L arcere, to protect.

'Ark, a large chest or bin with divisions inside, formerly used for keeping dressed corn in.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 268.

'Thoo'll fahnd cooan.fur t' chickins in th' ark': you'll find corn for the chickens in the bin. EY.

Arles [ɑlz] sb. Earnest money given to a newly-hired servant.

In describing this word NED states that it belongs to the northern dialects of England.⁹ It is derived from ME erles < OF erle, arle, earnest money < L arra, an earnest, pledge.

'Arles, money given to a servant on being hired by a master; it is thus the pledge of a contract.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 268.

'Ah nivver gitten onny arles frav 'im': I never received any earnest money from him. EY.

Arr [ɑ] sb. A scar left by a wound.

The connection seems to be with ON örr, a scar. The form does not occur in OE. EY arr is probably a development of an ON borrowing. Cf. Sw ærr, and Da ar, a scar.

'An arr, a skar.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 6.

'Arr, a scar after a wound or an ulcer.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ah'll gie tha an arr ti carry ti thi greeave': I'll give you a scar to carry to your grave. EY.

Arran-web [ɑrən-wɛb] sb. A cob-web.

⁹ Murray, op. cit., arles, s.v.

Undoubtedly the derivation is from ME aranye < OF araigne, a spider.

The word is not found in Wright's DD.

'The webbes of an erayn are vayn.' Hamp., P. T., 89.

'Aranea, spider.' Prom. Parv., 14.

'Arran-web, a cob-web.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 268.

'T' pleeace wur full o' dust an' arran-webs': the place was full of dust and cob-webs. EY.

Arridge [aridʒ] sb. An edge of a squared stone; an edge of a piece of timber; an edge of a piece of cloth.

The word may be a modification of OF areste, an angle. It is considered in NED as a dialectal form of arris, a sharp edge¹. However, arris, arish, is a Durham word, and probably originates with EY arridge from some older form. Apparently there is no connection with ON jaðar, an edge, so far as phonological development is concerned.

'Arridge, a light edge or ridge, as of wood or stone.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Watch tha deean't cut thi 'and on 'at arridge': watch you don't cut your hand on that edge. EY.

Arse-end [ɑs-ɛnd] sb. The lower part of anything. Usually applied to the lower part of a shock of corn.

ME ars < OE ærs, the rump + ME ende < OE ende, end. Cf. ON and Sw ars, the hinder part of man or beast + ON endir, Sw ande, Da ende, Du einde, and Ger ende, end.

¹ Murray, Op. cit., arridge, s.v.

'Ars, anus.' Prom. Parv., 14.

'Arse-end, the lower or bottom end of a sheaf of corn.' Atk.,
Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Let th' arsende o' t' shaffs lig in t' sun a bit': let the lower parts of the sheaves lie in the sun a little while. EY.

Arsy-varsy [ɑsi-vasi] adj. and adv. Upside down, in confusion.

ME ars < OE aers, the rump + L versus, past part. of L vertere, to turn. The first element of the EY word is native; the second element is borrowed from Indo-European.

'Arse-verse, a pretended spell, written upon the door of an house to keep it from burning.' Hall., DAPW., 88.

'Arsy-varsy, head over heels, vice-versa.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah nivver seed sikan a hoose; it wur all arsy-varsy': I never saw such a house; it was very disordered. EY.

Arval [ɑvl] sb. A funeral feast.

Apparently this word has been adopted from the Scand, and may be derived from ON erfiól, Da arveöl, or SSw arfól, a funeral feast. The word is a compound, and may be a combination of ON erfi, a wake, a funeral feast, and ON ól, ale.

'Arval, a funeral.' Hall., DAPW., 89.

'Arval, a funeral feast.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Efther wa got Tom sahded wa went t' th' arval': after we buried Tom we went to the funeral feast. EY.

Arval-bread [ɑvl-bried] sb. Spice cake eaten at a funeral feast.

Arval, s.v. + ME breed < OE bread, bread. Cf. ON braud, Sw bröd, Da bröd, Du brood, and Ger brot, bread.

'Arvel-bread, silicernium: funeral loaves spiced with cinnamon, nutmeg, sugar, and raisins.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 139.

'Arval-bread, a species of bread, or rather cake, prepared for consumption at a funeral feast.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'It's not grief, bud arval-breead 'at meeade ma feel queer': it isn't grief, but the spiced cake that made me feel so ill. EY.

Asher [æʃə] adj. Made of ash.

ME asch < OE æsc, ash-tree. The final r in EY asher represents an original part of the word, but is not pronounced. Cf. ON askr,

Da ask, Sw ask, Du esch, OHG asch, MHG esche, and Ger esche, ash-tree.

'Asche, esche, fraxinus.' Prom. Parv., 143.

'Asher, ashen, made of ash.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah laay 'at mought be an asher peggy-tub': I believe that might be a wash-tub made of ash. EY.

Ask [æsk] sb. A newt.

NED suggests that the EY word is a worn down form from OE aðexe, a newt. But it seems unusual for the spirant to disappear in such an OE form, and it may be that the word is really a survival of Gael asc, a newt. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that no intermediate forms between OE aðexe and ME aske, a newt, have been found.² Even if such intermediary forms as adesce, adsce, adxē, or axe were to occur, the loss of the spirant would still need to

² Murray, op. cit., ask, s.v.

be explained. Cf. OS egithassa, OHG egidehsa, MHG egedehse, and Ger eidechse, a newt, all of which are cognate with ON edla, a newt.

'Ask, a water newt.' Hall., DAPW., 93.

'Ask, a water newt. In use for the several species of lizards.'
Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Yon bayn spends 'is tahm ketchin asks in t' beck when 'e owt ti be i' skeeal': that child spends his time catching newts in the stream when he ought to be in school. EY.

Ass [æs] sb. Ash, ashes.

This EY word may be used to denote a singular or plural form. It is not derived from OE æsce, ash. The northern ME form is askes, which suggests a derivation from ON aska, ash. The second consonant of the ON word has been assimilated to the s to produce the EY form. Cf.

Da aske, Du asch, Ger asche, and Go azge, ash.

'Aske, asche, cinis.' Prom. Parv., 15.

'Asse, ashes. A northern form.' Hall., DAPW., 95.

'Ass, ashes.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Tha mun sweep all th' ass off fleear': you must sweep all the ash (ashes) off the floor. EY.

Ass-card [æs-kæd] sb. A small shovel for taking ashes from the hearth.

Ass, s.v. + card. The second part of the compound presents some difficulty. It may be derived from ME carden < OF carder, to comb wool. However, it seems more logical to identify it with OSw kara,

to rake, to collect. OSw brannd-kara is an oven-rake used to withdraw hot coals from the oven.

'Ass-card, a fire-shovel.' Robinson, Mid-Yks., Gl., s.v.

'Watch tha deean't muck up fahrsahd when tha worrks wi th' ass-card':
watch that you don't make the fireside dusty when you work with
the shovel. EY.

Ass-coup [æs-kup] sb. A tub for ashes.

Ass, s.v. - coup, which could be derived either from ON kupa, a bowl, or OE cuppe, a basket. The word is apparently a loan-word from L cupa, a tub, and was borrowed from L in all the Germanic languages. It is cognate with Skt kupa, a hollow place or vessel. Other forms are Low L copa, a coop, OS copa, a tub, and Du kuip, a tub or bowl.

'Ass-coup, a kind of tub or pail to carry ashes in.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Knock thi pahp oot i th' ass-coup': knock your pipe out in the ash-tub. EY.

Assel-tree [æsl-tri] sb. An axle-tree.

Skeat declares that the source is Scand.³ ON öxul-tre, axle-tree, has developed into ME axeltre, and later became the EY word by the assimilation of the front-palatal ks to a blade-alveolar s. It should be noted that this assimilation has also taken place in OF asseul, Ital assile, and Gael aisil, an axle.

'Axiltre, axis.' Prom. Parv., 20.

³ Skeat, op. cit., axle, s.v.

'Assil-tree, axle-tree. A northern form.' Hall., DAPW., 97.

'Assel-tree, an axle-tree.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 269.

'Ah wur fair capped when ah seed assel-tree wur bent': I was very surprised when I saw that the axle-tree was bent. EY.

Assil-tooth [æsl_ə-tvθ] sb. A double tooth or grinder.

EY assil is derived from ME axel, axle, as indicated in the preceding citation. The second element of the compound is derived from OE toð, a tooth. In OE toð the lengthened o results from the loss of an earlier n: OE toð < *tanth. Cf. ON tonn, Da tand, Sw tand, Du tand, OHG zand, and Ger zahn, tooth. The EY word apparently has been influenced by such forms as Da axeltand and Sw oxeltand, double tooth.

'Axyoltothe, molaris, maxillaris.' Cath. Angl., 16.

'Axeltooth, dens molaris.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 8.

'Assil-tooth, a back tooth or grinder.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Sha's sadly plagued wi yan ov 'er assil-teeth': she is greatly pained with one of her molars. EY.

Ass-manner [æs-manə] sb. Ash-manure. Manure in which the chief constituent is peat or turf ashes.

Ass, s.v. + manner, the dialectal form of E manure, which is a contraction of F manoeuvre, a work of the hand OF maynoverer, to work with the hands.

'Ass-manner, manure from an ash-pit.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 269.

'Yon's a gurt looad ov ass-manner on Fred's rully': that's a large load of ash-manure on Fred's wagon. EY.

Ass-midden [æs-midn] sb. Ash-heap.

Ass, s.v. + EY midden < ME midding < Da modding, muck-heap.

Cf. ON myki, muck, and ON dyngia, a heap or pile; OSw mock-dynga, muck-heap.

'A fouler myddyng saw thow never nane.' Pr. Cons., 628.

'Dat alle þis world þare we won yhit War noght bot als a myddyng-pytt.' Pr. Cons., 8770.

'Ass-midden, a heap of ashes.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Chuck it on th' ass-midden': throw it on the ash-heap. EY.

Ass-riddling [æs-ridlin] sb. The sifting of ashes.

Ass, s.v. + EY riddling < OE hriddel, a vessel for winnowing corn.

Cf. OHG riterā, a sieve; Gael rideal, Bret ridel, W rhidyll, and L cribrum, a sieve. The OE and OHG forms agree, according to Grimm's Law, with L cribrum, except for the medial consonant, a Germanic dental against a L bilabial. Curiously, the Celtic forms seem to have taken the Germanic d rather than the L b.

'As whete is smyten in a rydil.' Wyclif, Bib., Amos, ix. 9.

'Rydyl, of corn clensynge (ridil for wynwyn of corne), cribrum, capisterium, ventilabrum.' Prom. Parv., 433.

'Ass-riddling, riddling or sifting of ashes.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Be seear and pick oot all t' lumps o' cooak when tha diz thi ass-riddlin': be sure and pick out all the lumps of coke when you do your ash-riddling. EY.

Aswint [əswint] prep. Across.

There is a total absence in OE and ON of any related words to the EY form. It seems reasonable to suppose that the initial EY sw is a simplification of an earlier skw, which raises the possibility of a combination of the prefix a with Du schuinte, slope, slant. Skeat believes that the final t of the EY word stands for an older k, so that the original form would be swink.⁴ However, the origin of EY aswint is still obscure.

'Auh wincked oðere half, and biholded o luft and asquint.'
Anc. Riw., 212.

'Aswin, obliquely.' Hall., DAPW., 102.

'Aswint, across.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Th' ak ligged aswint t' rooad': the oak lay across the road. EY.

At [æt] To. Used in this sense only before the infinitive. The usage is paralleled in the Scand. Cf. ON gefa at eta, to give one to eat, and Da de gave mig eddike at drikke, they gave me vinegar to drink. The same usage may be noted in F c'est à dire, literally, that is at say. Cf. ON at, Sw at, Da at, OHG az, Go at; L ad, to.

'þus sal he com down at sitte þare.' Pr. Cons., 5234.

'At, used before the infinitive instead of to.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Wat's at 'ap gif ah deean't?': what will happen if I don't? EY.

At [æt] rel. pro. That, which.

⁴ Skeat, op. cit., squint, s.v.

This word is undoubtedly a reduction of the general Germanic *bat, the neuter form of the far demonstrative definite article used as a relative pronoun. Jamieson states that at in the EY sense appeared in the northern dialects from the earliest times, and was used in exactly the same way as the ON relative pronoun at.⁵ The sense of ON hvar er sa at gat? closely approaches that of the EY where's 'im at gat it? Cf. OE þæt, that, which.

'Bot if we make assethe in þat þat we may.' Rel. Pieces, 6.

'At, rel. pron. Who, which, that. This is probably not a corruption of that, but the ON at.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 269.

'Them at feels queer mun gan fost': those who feel ill must go first. EY.

At [æt] conj. That.

ON at, OSw att, Sw and Da at, that.

'At, conj. That.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah deean't knooa at ivver ah seed 'im': I don't know that ever I saw him. EY.

At [æt] prep. To, of, from, with.

OE æt, at, in the sense of in a place. The original meaning of the OE prep. was presumably at, but in modern renderings of early writings the other forms are customarily given. Cf. ON at, to, from, with, Sw åt, to, at, with; L ad, at, to.

'Ge ne comon æt me.' Anglo-Sax. Gosp., Matt. xxv. 43.

5 John Jamieson, Dictionary of the Scottish Language, Paisley: A. Gardner, 1927. at, rel. pro., s.v.

'Leorniað æt me.' Anglo-Sax. Gosp., Matt. xi. 29.

'My leyf at the I take.' Town. Pl., 90/151.

'Thowe moste spede at the spurs.' Morte Art., 449.

'Wat hez sha deean at t' bayn?': what has she done to the child? EY.

'Ah deean't want nowt at 'im': I don't want anything of (to do with) him. EY.

'Tak this at me': take this from me. EY.

'Thoo wur at Tom ageean yistherda': you were with Tom again yesterday. EY.

At-after [æt-ɛfθə] adv. Afterwards.

At, prep., s.v. - after Da or Sw after, behind, after. Cf. OE æfter, behind, ON aptan, aptr, aftr, backwards, OHG aftar, behind, and Go aftra, backwards.

'At after soper fille they in trettee.' Chaucer, Frankl. T., 492.

'Come to me Tirrel soone, at after supper.' Shaks., Rich. III. IV. iii. 31.

'At after, afterwards.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Wa mun ploo fost an' sow at efther': we must plough first and sow afterwards. EY.

Ath [aθ] sb. Earth. The word is also pronounced [jaθ].

Either pronunciation can be explained as a development from OE eorpe, earth. EY ath can be explained as follows: OE ěo > ME ě + r + consonant > ā; e.g. OE steorre > ME sterre > E star. The r must have been sounded to the ME period.

EY yath can be explained as follows: OE eo > eo > jord. One assumes vocalic influence from the first form (ath to yath). ON jord, earth, may have had some influence on EY yath. Cf. OS ertha, Go airpa, Sw and Da jord, earth.

'Vnto pat erth pou was of tan.' Curs. Mun., 928.

'A litel hus to maken of erthe.' Hav., 740.

'Ath, earth.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 404.

'He greeaved it oot o' th' ath': he dug it out of the earth. EY.

Athout [æθut] prep. Without.

The word is a development of E without, and finds its source in OE wiðutan, without. The w has disappeared through stress on the second syllable, and the final consonant of the first syllable has become the first element of the second syllable through stress. Initial prefixes are commonly reduced, e.g. OE genoh > E enough.

'þe oðer riwle is al wiðuten and riwleð þe licome and licomliche deden.' Anc. Riw., 4.

'Athout, without.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'He did it athoot a grummal': he did it without a grumble. EY.

Atter [æte] sb. Poison. The matter which is discharged from an ulcer or sore.

Derived from OE atter, poison, pus, or ON ata, a cancer or malignant sore. The OE long ā was shortened even in the OE or ME period, which

produced the form, OE atter, a fronting resembling the EY pronunciation.

However, it may be stated that the influence of the ON is seen in the shortened EY vowel, and also in its quality. Cf. OSw etter,

Da edder, Du eyter, OHG eitar, and Ger eiter, poison, pus.

'And alle þe oþer ... enuenumep þorgh his attere.' Langl.,
P. Plow., B. xii. 256.

'Habbeð wlatunge of þe muðe þet speowed ut atter.' Anc. Riw., 80.

'Atter, corrupt matter issuing from an ulcer.' Hall., DAPW., 107.

'Atter, the matter of a sore, or an excreted appearance of any kind.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'A vast of atter cum frav 'is 'and': a good deal of pus came from his hand. EY.

Atter-cop [ætə-kɒp] sb. Spider.

This expression developed directly from OE attor-coppa, a spider.

Cf. Da edderkop, Ger spinnekopp, spider; W coppin, spider. It is interesting to note that in Ger spinnekopp the second element of the word means spider in itself.

'Wat etestu ... Bute attercoppe and fule vliþe?' Owl & Night., 600.

'The webbis of an attercop.' Wyclif, Bib., Isa. lix. 5.

'Attircoppe, aranea.' Prom. Parv., 16.

'Addircop, spinner's web.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 139.

'But hatters, I can find no flesh.' Town. Pl., 133/543.

'Attercop, a spider.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 270.

'Ah juggled it an' oot cum th' attercop': I shook it and out came the spider. EY.

Aud [ɔd] adj. Old.

ME eald, ald < OE eald, ald, old. Cf. LG ald, OHG alt, Ger alt, Du oud, Go altheis; L altus, old. The corresponding Scand nouns are ON alldr, Sw ålder, and Da alder, age, but there seems to be no Scand adj. from the same root. It should be noted that l in an ld combination tends to vocalize in EY speech, e.g. hold > hod, cold > caud.

'Ðær Hroðgar sæt eald ond anhar.' Beowulf, 355, 356.

'Aud, old.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Th' aud chap wur liggin on t' gerse': the old man was lying on the grass. EY.

Aud-farrand [ɔd-farənd] adj. Sagacious, as the result of experience. As applied to children it means unduly wise.

Aud, s.v. + EY farrand < OE faran, to travel. The d in EY farrand seems to be excrescent. Cf. Da erfaren, past part., having been informed through travel, experienced, OHG faran, to gain experience, to become accustomed to a thing, and Du ervaren, experienced.

'Children are said to be aud-farrand when they are witty or wise beyond their years.' Hall., DAPW., 110.

'Aud-farrand, old-fashioned.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Sha's an aud-farrand lahtle lass': she's a wise little girl. EY.

Aud-lad [ɔd-læd] sb. The devil.

Aud, s.v. + lad < ME ladde, a youth. Apparently the primary sense of ME ladde was one led, a follower, a dependent. But this etymology does not seem entirely satisfactory. There may be some connection

between EY lad and Sc laird < OE hlaforð, lord. This suggestion is strengthened by the fact that Aud Harry is another EY name for the devil, a term apparently derived from ON herra, lord. If ON herra is the source of Harry, then it is strongly probable that OE hlaforð is the word from which lad in the preceding EY sense is derived.

Old lord might be a term connected with Scand pagan practices before the coming of Christianity.

'Aud-lad, a name for the devil.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He leeaked laik th' aud lad 'issen': he looked like the devil himself. EY.

Aud-like [ɔd-laik] adj. Old in appearance.

Aud, s.v. + like ME lyk, lik < OE lic, a form, body. Cf. Da lig, Sw lik, MHG gelich, Ger gleich, and Go galeiks, like.

'Aud-like, old-looking.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'He's storrtin ti leeak varry aud-laik': he is beginning to look very old. EY.

Aught [avt] sb. Anything.

ME awiht < OE awiht, auht, aht, a whit, anything. The ME diphthong survives in EY pronunciation. According to NED, ME awiht was contracted through several stages to aht, whence regularly came ME oht, oght, the usual form in English writers from 1300 to 1550, after which E ought developed.⁶ In Shakespeare, Milton, and Pope ought and aight occur indiscriminately. Cf. OHG eowiht, OFris awet,

⁶ Murray, op. cit., aight, s.v.

and Du iet, anything.

'Er þan hi ham aʒt yeue.' Anc. Riw., 194.

'To gete auʒt bi leesyngis.' Wyclif, Bib., Prov. x. 4.

'ʒif heo wes awiht hende.' Lay., 7027.

'If we may find here aught to sell.' Curs. Mun., 4836.

'Aught, ought, anything.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Eif iuver tha diz owt fur nowt, dee it fur thissen': if ever you do anything for nothing, do it for yourself. EY.

Aund [ɔnd] adj. Fated, destined, ordained.

Wright gives ON audna, to be ordained by fate, surviving in ND as auden, ordained, as the source of this word⁷. Cf. ON auðr, fate, destiny. Semantically there is complete agreement between the EY form and the ON. The equivalent form in OE should be eade, but OE eade does not semantically answer to the ON. Furthermore, the EY form has a nasal after the initial vowel, which is entirely lacking in the ON and OE forms. Presumably EY aund is originally a past part., derived from ON past part. auðnaðr, and now only used as an adj.

'Nu sket shall Godess Sune Crist Himm awwnenn her onn eorþe.'
Orm., 9607.

'Aund, fated.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Leeaked laik ah wur aund ti get t' job': it looked as though I was destined to get the job. EY.

⁷ Joseph Wright, English Dialect Dictionary, 6 v., Oxford U.P., 1898. aund, s.v.

Auntersome [ɔntəsʊm] adj. Bold, adventurous.

EY aunter is derived from ME aventure < OF aventure, adventure, occurrence, < L adventura, about to happen. The suffix some is derived from OE sum.

'Auntersome, adventurous, bold, rash. Auntre is used by Chaucer in the same sense.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 270.

'Deean't be ower auntersome': don't be too bold. EY.

Avey [avi] sb. Oat-grass.

Apparently derived from ON havri, oats. The r disappears, as it does so frequently in EY, still leaving two syllables. Of. N havre, Sw hafre, Da havre, OS havoro, Du haver, and Ger hafer, oats.

'Avey, oat-grass, which was commonly called wild avey.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 404.

'Theer wur a lot of avey amang it': there was a lot of oat-grass among it. EY.

Awanting [əwæntɪn] adj. Needed.

The prefix a may be OE on used with participial nouns, e.g.

E a-hunting. ME want < ON vant, neut. of vanr, adj. lacking, deficient.

The vowel [æ] instead of the conventional [ɑ] presumably represents the earlier front vowel.

'Awanting, needed, required.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Theer's awlus aboot fower 'ands awantin fur th' arvest': there are always about four workers needed for the harvest. EY.

Awarrant [əwərənt] vb. To certify.

ME warant < OF warant, guarantee < OHG werent, stem of the pres. part. of weren, to certify. The prefix a may possibly represent OF a from L ad.

'Awarrant, to confirm.' Hall., DAPW., 120.

'Awarrant, to certify.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Jim'll loise 'is brass, ah'll awarrant tha': Jim will lose his money, I'll certify that to you. EY.

Awe [ɔ] vb. To possess.

ME azen, awen, owen, to possess < OE āgnian, to have, possess. OE āgnian is derived from OE agen. Cf. ON eiga, Sw äga, Da eje, OHG eigan, Du eigenen, and Go aigan, to have, possess.

'Ffor Godd awe vs to lufe hally wið herte.' Rel. Pieces, 7.

'Awe, to own, to possess.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Wheea awes t' box?': who owns the box? EY.

Awebund [ɔbun] adj. Submissive to authority.

The sense in which this word is used in EY argues against its derivation from E awe and bound in the sense of restrained through fear. No usage exists of awebind as a verb. The EY word is probably derived from ON haband, a tether attached to the leg of an animal to prevent it from straying. The second element in EY awebund probably represents an earlier past participial form. However, while the

second element of ON haband seems to be tied up with ON binda, to bind (OE bindan), there is difficulty in explaining the development of the vowel. Cf. Sc aweband, tether.

'Awebun, orderly, or under authority.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ah'm reet glad ah wur awe-bun at yam': I'm very glad that I was obedient at home. EY.

Awf [ɔf] sb. An elf. A fool (oaf).

According to NED, awf, auf is derived from ON alfr, a changeling left by the fairies.⁸ Cf. Da and Sw alf, ME elf OE ælf, OHG alp, and Ger elf, a changeling.

'Awf, an elf or fairy.' Hold.Gl., s.v.

'Awf, an elf. A silly or half-witted person.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He laay'd 'at an aud awf popped oot o' t' beeacon an' flaayed 'im': he maintained that an old elf jumped out of the hill and frightened him. EY.

'Wat arta deein, thoo gurt awf?': what are you doing, you great fool? EY.

Awfish [ɔfɪʃ] adj. Stupid.

Awf, s.v.

'Awvish, silly, dull, clownish, mischievous.' Wright, DD., s.v.

'He leeaks a bit awfish': he looks a bit stupid. EY.

Awf-shot [ɔf-ʃɒt] sb. A prehistoric arrow-head of flint, or any peculiarly-shaped stone, believed, according to superstition,

⁸ Murray, op. cit., auf, s.v.

to have been used as a missile by elves.

Awf, s.v. + ME schot < OE scot, a shot. Cf. ON skot, Du schot, and Ger schuss, a shot.

'Awf-shot, a missile used by the fairies, according to superstitious belief.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Oor coo deed laik it 'ed gotten an awf-shot': our cow died as though it had received an elf-shot. EY.

Awhile [əhwal] prep. Until.

OE on hwile, at a time. Cf. ON hvila, OHG hwila, and Go hweila, a space of time.

'Awhile, until, whilst.' Hall., DAPW., 122.

'Awhile, while, until. Sometimes the initial letter of this word is omitted, but generally it is heard.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 270.

'He ligged i' bed awhahl dinner tahm': he lay in bed until dinner time. EY.

Awm [ɔm] sb. The elm.

Apparently derived from ON álmr, the elm. Cf. Sw alm, and Da alm, the elm.

'Aum, the elm.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ah cut th' aud awm doon at back-end o' t' week': I cut the old elm down at the end of the week. EY.

Awns [ɔnz] sb. Beards of corn.

ME agune < ON ögn, chaff, a husk. The EY word was originally in ON

a feminine noun, but it has taken the plural ending of the masculine
a stems.

'Avene of corn, arista.' Prom. Parv., 18.

'Awms, husks of grain.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ah mahnd t' cooan wi' its bonny awms': I remember the corn with
 its pretty husks. EY.

Ax [æks] vb. To ask.

ME axien < OE acsian, to request. In OE both acsian, and ascian existed,
 one a metathetic form of the other. Cf. Sw æska, Da æske, OHG
eiscon, MHG eischen, Ger heischen, and Du eischen, to ask.

'And ða he ana wæs, hine axedon ðæt bigspell ðe twelfe ðe mid
 hem wæron.' Anglo-Sax. Gosp., Mark iv. 10.

'Ax, to ask.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ah nivver axt 'im': I never asked him. EY.

Ay aye [at ei] interj. Yes, of course.

Skeat records ay, aye, yea, yes, in his Etymological Dictionary, and
 states that aye is a modification of yea⁹. The source is ME ze, za
 < OE gea, yea. Cf. ON já, Go jai, Du, Sw, Da, and Ger ja, yea, yes.

'Ay aye, certainly, indeed, of course.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Didsta tak th' oss in t' steeable, mi lad?' 'Ay ey, gaffer!':
 did you take the horse into the stable, my lad? Yes, of course,
 master! EY.

Ay marry [at mari] interj. An expression of contemptuous assent.

⁹ Skeat, op. cit., ay aye, s.v.

Aye < OE gea, yea + EY marry, a development of ME Marie, name of the Virgin Mary.

'Aye, marry! An intensified affirmation equivalent to the slang expression yes, rather!' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 270.

'Sha gets aud gaffer sahded, an 'en storrt's spendin' t' brass 'e left her.' 'Ay marry, ah knoad sha would!': she has the old master buried, and then starts spending the money he left her. Ay marry, I knew she would. EY.

Ay sure [ai siə] interj. An interrogative expression.

Similar in meaning to American sure enough?

Aye < OE gea, yea + ME seur < OF seur < L securus, secure.

'Aye seear, an expression of assent, sometimes slightly interrogative, sometimes conveying a tinge of reserve.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Oor lad's gannin ti Danby ti skeeal.' 'Ay seear?': our boy is going to Danby to school. Is that so? EY.

Ayont [əjbnt] prep. Beyond.

ME beyonde < OE begeondan, beyond. The bilabial in the first syllable of the EY word has disappeared, as in afore and ahint. The voiced point-alveolar d has become the voiceless t in the second syllable, a change of frequent occurrence in the dialect. NED states that ayont is both a Sc and northern E dialectal form.¹

'Ayont, beyond.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'It wur awful pross, ayont owt ah ivver eerd': it was terrible gossip, beyond anything I ever heard. EY.

¹ Murray, op. cit., ayont, s.v.

B

Babbish [bæbɪʃ] adj. and adv. Childish.

Apparently derived from ME babe < Gael baban, a child. Cf. W, Ir, Corn, and Manx baban, a child.

'The actors herein have been counted babish Christians.' Bunyan, Wks., 72.

'Babbish, childish, puerile.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'It's a babbish thing ti deea': it's a childish thing to do. EY.

'Wat arta taakin si babbish fur?': what are you talking so childishly for? EY.

Babble [bæbl] sb. Idle chatter, gossip.

ME babelen, to prate < ON babbla, to babble. The word is not known in OE. Cf. LG babbelen, Da bable, Ger bappeln, to babble, OSw babel, idle chatter; F babiller, to chatter.

'Bablyn, or waveryn, librillo.' Prom. Parv., 20.

'Babble, empty speech, foolish gossip.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ah pay no mahnd ti sik babble': I pay no attention to such gossip. EY.

Back [bak] vb. To retard, to keep down.

ME bak < OE bæc, or ON bak, part of the body.

'Back, to retard, to keep down or under.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Docthur did wat 'e could ti back th' inflammation, bud t'wurn't neea use': the doctor did what he could to keep down the inflammation, but it wasn't any use. EY.

Back-bearaway [bak-biərawæ] sb. The bat.

This word is a developed form. ME bakke < Da bakke, bat, used in the compound aftenbakke, evening-bat. E bat is a modified form of ME bakke. The k has been changed to t, as in the case of mate < ME make. The OE word is hrere-mus. There seems to be no logical explanation for EY bearaway.

'Backbearaway, the bat.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Tha can see a vast o' backbearaways in t' glooamin': you can see a great many bats in the twilight. EY.

Back-burthen [bak-bərðən] sb. A load borne on the back.

Back, s.v. + EY burthen < ME birpene < OE byrðen, a load. Cf. ON byrðr, Sw börda, Da byrde, OHG burdi, Ger bürde, and Go baurthei, a load.

'Back-burden, a load or burden borne on the back.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Yon's a gurt back-borthen fur a bayn': that's a great load for a child to carry on his back. EY.

Back-cast [bakəst] sb. A loss, failure. A relapse in health.

Back, s.v. + ME kesten < ON kasta, to throw. Cf. Sw kasta and Da kaste, to throw.

'Back-cast, the failure in an effort.' Hall., DAPW., 131.

'Back-kest, a cast backwards; a sudden retrograde movement, or relapse.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'He had a sair backest when they teeak 'is kye': he had a sore loss when they took his cows. EY.

Back-end [bak-ɛnd] sb. The latter part of any period of time, e.g. of a day, a week, a month, or a year.

Back, s.v. + ME ende < OE ende, limit, termination. Cf. ON endi, Sw ände, Da ende, Du einde, Ger ende, and Go andeis, termination.

'Back-end, autumn, or the latter end of a month, week, etc.'
Hall., DAFW., 131.

'Back-end, the latter part of the year from after harvest. The latter part of other periods of time.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 271.

'Ah went fur t' beeas at back-end o' t' year': I went for the cattle in the latter part of the year. EY.

Backendish [bakendiʃ] adj. Rough and wintry. (Applied to the weather).

Back-end, s.v.

'Backendish, stormy, inclement. Descriptive of the weather.'
Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Lig at yam, cos it's gittin backendish': stay at home, because the weather is getting rough. EY.

Bad [bad] adj. Ill, sick.

The source is ME badde, evil, probably from Gael baodh, foolish, according to Skeat, who admits that the derivation is difficult.²

The word was not used in ME much earlier than Chaucer's time. The Persian bad, wicked, is very similar to the ME form, but it would be difficult to explain how it became known to ME writers.

'Bad, poorly, indisposed, ill or sick.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Sha's despert bad iv 'er tuth': she has a severe tooth-ache. EY.

² Skeat, op. cit., bad, s.v.

Badger [badʒə] sb. A country huckster.

ME badger, a dealer in corn < OF bladier, corn-merchant Low L bladarius, a seller of corn. Although NED states that the development of badger from OF bladier is phonetically impossible, it should be pointed out that the change of point-alveolar to blade-front (d to ʒ) before an unstressed i is frequent in northern English, e.g. soldier > sodger. The position of NED is that it is most in accordance with the facts to take badger as the agent noun from badge.³ This, however, supposes that the badger was a licensed pedlar, which is not a logical conclusion in view of the fact that the calling of badger must have been followed long before licenses were issued.

'Badger, such as buy corn or other commodities in one place and carry them to another.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 15.

'Butter ... is bought up by the badgers who go around the parish.' Atk., Moor. Parish, 10.

'Badger, a miller; also, a huckster.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ah could let t' badger 'ev fower duzzen eggs': I could let the huckster have four dozen eggs. EY.

Badger [badʒə] vb. To bargain.

The verb has the same derivation as the preceding substantive, and undoubtedly refers to the huckster's method of doing business.

'Badger, to beat down the price of an article in the process of bargaining.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Hod thi badgerin' an' gie ma wat ah want': stop your bargaining and give me what I want. EY.

³ Murray, op. cit., badger, s.v.

Badness [badnas] sb. Wickedness.

Bad, s.v.

'þe bewte of hir body in badnesse she dispended.' Langl.,
P. Plow., B. xii. 49.

'Badness, mischievous evil, or active wickedness.' Morris,
Yks. Fk-Tk., 272.

'They wur gi'en tiv a'maks o' badness': they were given to all
kinds of wickedness. EY.

Baffounded [bæfunded] adj. Bewildered.

Probably the word is really *be-feoned, be-deviled. Another possibility is a derivation from ME fanned, past part. of ME fennen, to act as a fool, with ME ō from OF ō becoming ū, as ME fol > E fool. There may be some connection between the first element of the EY word and OSw baff, a fool.

'Baffounded, stunned, perplexed.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'T' bayn wur fair baffounded wi' gittin' lost in t' clooas': the
child was completely bewildered when he got lost in the field. EY.

Bain [bæən] adj. and adv. Straight, direct.

ME bayn, near, direct < ON beinn, straight, direct. Cf. Da ben,
straight, OSw bane, good, even, straight.

'He saide alle shalle be slayn bot oonely we, Oure barnes that ar
bayn, and thare wifes thre.' Town. Pl., 32/308.

'So bayn wer þay bope two, his bone for to wyrk.' E. E. Allit. P.,
C. 136.

'To batayle be ye bayne.' Morte Art., 104.

'Beyn or plyaunte, flexibilis.' Prom. Parv., 29.

'Bain, willing, forward.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 17.

'Bain, near, straight.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'T' beean waay is ower t' brig': the direct way is over the bridge. EY.

Bairn [bæ̃n] sb. A child. The term is often applied to an adult by an older person.

The EY word can be derived either from ON or OE. The Scand source yields ON barn, child > ME barn > bān > bā̃n > bæ̃n. The development of the English source is OE bearn, child > barn > bæ̃n. Cf. OFris bern, Da barn, Sw barn, and Go barn, child.

'Herode king let slæn þa little barrness.' Orm., 8039.

'Pawky bayns ah can't abide.' Nicholson, Fk-Sp., 51.

'Bairn, child.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Deean't fash thissen, bayn. Thoo's aw reet': don't be worried, child. You're all right. EY. (This statement was made by an old Yorkshire farmer to a man over forty years of age.)

Bairn-bed [bæ̃n-bɛd] sb. The womb.

Bairn, s.v. + ME bedde < OE bedd, a couch. Cf. ON bedr, OHG petti, and Go badi, a bed.

'Ane vomans bayrnis bed.' Compl. Scot., 67.

'Bairn-bed, the womb, uterus, matrix.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'A swellin' o' t' bayn-bed': a tumour of the uterus. EY.

Bairn-heid [bæən-hiəd] sb. Infancy, childhood.

Bairn, s.v. + OE hād, state, quality. OE ā appears in EY as [iə], e.g. EY steean [stiən] < OE stān, stone. However, in the first quotation below -hede represents the OE variant form hæd.

'Mani a dede þat iesu did in his barnhede.' Curs. Mun., 166.

'Bairn-heid, childhood.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'T' poor aud hahn's gooan back tiv 'is bayn-heead': the poor old farm laborer has gone back (mentally) into his childhood. EY.

Bairnish [bæniʃ] adj. Childish.

Bairn, s.v.

'Bairnish, childish, puerile.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Sha's a skoor cum fost o' March, bud sha's varry baynish yit': she'll be twenty years of age on the first of March, but she's very childish yet. EY.

Bairn-lakings [bæən-lækinz] sb. Children's toys, playthings.

Bairn, s.v. + EY lakings < ME laiken, to play < ON leika, to play, to make sport. Skeat derives ME lak and lok, sport, from OE lācan, to play, but states that ME laik is derived from the Scand.⁴

Cf. OSw leka, Da lege, OFris leechen, MHG leichen, to play, and Go laikan, to skip for joy.

'Bairn-laikins, playthings.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Theer wur nobbut an aud woman wiv a 'andful o' bayn-leeakins': there was only an old woman with a handful of children's toys. EY.

⁴ Skeat, op. cit., lark, s.v.

Bairn-team [bæən-tiəm] sb. A large family.

Bairn, s.v. + ME tem, teem, a family < OE team, a family. Cf. Du toom, a rein or bridle, ON taumr, a rein, Da tomme, and Sw tom, a rein.

'In breades wone brede ti barnteam.' Hal. Meid., 31.

'Chore was is bernteam.' Gen. & Ex., 3747.

'þe firste þer-of þis foule barne-tyme highte Envye.' Rel. Pieces, 57.

'Bairn-teams, troops of children.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Bill an' Meg an' their bayn-teeam are cumin ti sup wiv uz': Bill and Meg and their family are coming to have a meal with us. EY.

Bake-house [bækʊs] sb. A building where bread is baked.

ME baken < OE bacan, to cook by heat. Cf. ON baka, Sw baka, Da bage, Du bakken, OHG pachen, MHG bachen, and Ger backen, to roast.

ME hous < OE hūs, house. Cf. ON hús, Sw hus, Da huus, Du huis, OHG hus, Ger haus, and Go hus, house.

'Bakhowse, or bakynge howse, pistrina.' From. Parv., 21.

'Bakhouse, a northern term.' Hall., DAPW., 134.

'Bake-house, a baker's oven, or rather the building containing it.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah'll jacket tha gif tha deean't gan ti t' bakus wi that breead': I'll punish you if you don't go to the bake-house with that bread. EY.

Baking [biækɪn] sb. The quantity of corn sent by a farmer to the mill to be ground into meal for his family's use.

ME baken < OE bacan, to cook by heat. Cf. ON baka, Sw baka, Da bage,

Du bakken, OHG pachan, MHG bachen, and Ger backen, to roast.

'Bakynge, or bahche, pistura.' From. Parv., 21.

'Baking, the corn which a farmer sends to the mill to be ground for his own use.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Theer'll be a beeakin fur t' mill o' Thorsda': there'll be a quantity of corn for the mill on Thursday. EY.

Bakstan [bækstən] sb. An iron plate on which cakes are baked.

NED gives the form bakestone, suggesting that the second element of the EY word is OE stān, stone.⁵ However, OE stān becomes steean | stien | in EY. Moreover, a Yorkshire bakstan is never a stone, but an iron plate which is hung over the fire for baking cakes on. The EY word is apparently ON bakstjárn, bake-iron, taken into the dialect with slight modification.

'Bakstan, a plate of iron, hung by an iron bow, to bake cakes upon.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Hod thi pross, an' get them keeaks off bakstan afooar they bon': stop your chatter, and take those cakes off the bakstan before they burn. EY.

Bakster [bækstə] sb. A baker.

Derived from OE bæcestre, fem. of bacere, a baker. The word was applied to women as late as the 16th century, but it was used in OE also of men, and in ME of both sexes.⁶ It applies to both sexes in EY.

'Baker, or baxter, bakstar. Pistor, panicius, panifex.' From. Parv., 21.

⁵ Murray, op. cit., bakestone, s.v.

⁶ Murray, op. cit., bakster, s.v.

'Baxsteres and brewesteres, and bocheres manye.' Langl., P. Plow., B. Prol. 218.

'Bakster, a baker.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He wur a bakster, an' efther 'at 'e druv a rully': he was a baker, and after that he drove a lorry. EY.

Balk [bɔk] sb. A beam. The ridge of land between two furrows.

The first meaning of this EY word is associated with ME balke, a beam < ON bálkr, a beam, partition. Cf. Sw balk, Da bjælke, a beam, Ger balken, a beam, rafter, and Du balk, a rafter, bar.

The second meaning of EY balk is connected with OE balca, a heap. Cf. Gael balc, a boundary, a ridge of earth, which is apparently a borrowing from the OE.

'De balk þat mast þe werk suld bind þai soght, and noþer-quar cuth find.' Curs. Mun., 8783.

'Balke of a howse, trabs.' Cath. Angl., 19.

'Balke, trabs; balke, of a lond eryd, porca.' Prom. Parv., 22.

'Balk, a beam. A strip of land, whether in the field or by the side of the road.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 272.

'T' rattens 'ev sadly chavelled yon balk': the rats have gnawed that beam badly. EY.

'Thoo ploos wi narrer balks': you leave narrow ridges when you plough. EY.

Balks [bɔks] sb. A rough chamber in an outhouse.

ME balke, a beam < ON bálkr, a beam, partition. Cf. Sw balk, Da bjælke, a beam, Ger balken, a beam, rafter, and Du balk, a rafter, bar.

'Balks, the hay-loft, the hen-roost.' Hall., DAPW., 136.

'Balks, a word especially applied to that part of a house immediately under the roof, and which is usually entered by a man-hole. This part of any building gets the name, as a barn-loft.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Oor 'ens 'ev goan t' balks fur t' neet': our hens have gone into the outhouse for the night. EY.

Ball [bɔl] sb. The palm of the hand. The sole of the foot.

ME bal, a ball < ON bǫllr, a ball, globe. Cf. Sw båll, Da balde, OHG ballo, and MHG balle, a ball. The Scand usage is seen in the Da expression balde i haanden, ball of the hand, and balde under foden, ball of the foot. ASD does not record any OE representative of ME bal.

'Ball, palm of the hand.' Hall., DAPW., 136.

'Ball, the palm of the hand, the sole of the foot.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Jim gied 'im a cloot wi t' ball of 'is 'and': Jim gave him a slap with the palm of his hand. EY.

Bally-bleeze [bælr-bliz] sb. A bonfire.

Although the Scand languages give equivalents for both parts of this compound word, the derivation seems to be from OE bæl-blæse, a bright light. One can find ON bál, a flame, and ON blys, a torch, but these words do not occur in conjunction.

'Bally-bleeze, a bonfire.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'T' lads set a bally-bleeze 'at bonned up gaffer's coats': the lads lit a bonfire that burned up the master's oats. EY.

Balrag [bælræg] vb. To abuse with violence.

NED gives bullyrag, also ballyrag, to overawe, to intimidate, to assail with abusive language.⁷ Apparently there are two elements in the EY word. Bal may represent bully or bally < Du boel, a lover of either sex, a brother. Cf. MHG buole and Ger buhle, a lover. By extension the word probably came to mean fine fellow, gallant, ruffian. The form bully was frequently used as an adj., as in the illustrations from Shakespeare and Brockett below.

Rag is probably derived from ON ragna, to curse.

'What says my bully-rook?' Shaks., Merry Wiv. Win., I. iii. 2.

'Bully, now generally used among keelmen and pitmen to designate their brothers, as bully Jack, bully Bob, etc.' Brockett, Nth. Cty. Wds., 32.

'He sadly balragged t' chap': he poured invective on the man. EY.

Balter [bɒtə] vb. To trample.

Probably the word is derived from Da baltre, to wallow, welter, tumble. But there may be a possible association with OSw pallta, to hobble, to walk with faltering steps. Cf. L pultare, to beat, to strike heavily.

'Pay ben bope blynde and balterande cruppelez.' E. E. Allit. P., B. 103.

'He baltyrde, he bleryde.' Morte Art., 66.

'Bauter, to tread in a clownish manner, as an ox does the grass.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He cum bawterin doon them steers': he came trampling down those stairs. EY.

⁷ Murray, op. cit., bullyrag, s.v.

Baltiorum [bɒtjɔrəm] sb. Boisterous merry-making.

Skeat, Wright DD, and NED have not offered any suggestion concerning the etymology of this word. The first syllable balt might imply some relationship to EY balter. The word occurs only in EY speech.

'Baltiorum, riotous proceedings.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'T' bayns brok sum o' t' fonitcher wi' thur bawtyorrum': the children broke some of the furniture with their boisterousness. EY.

Bam [bæm] vb. To play a trick upon.

NED suggests that this word is an abbreviation of E bamboozle, which appeared about 1700.⁸ Skeat offers the opinion that EY bam is connected with a Gipsy expression bene bouse, good drink.⁹ Hence, E bamboozle may show assimilation of nb to mb, and the shortened form bam may have meant the treating of a prospective victim to a good drink.

'But sir, I perceive this is to you all bamboozling.' Tatler, No. 31.

'Her ladyship was plaguilly bamb'd.' Swift, Works, xi. 214.

'Pray, Sir, what is't you do understand?

Sound: Bite, Bam, and the best of the Lay, old Boy.' Cibber, Double Gallant, I. ii. 19.

'Bam, to take in or delude.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He wur fair bammed an' lost all 'is brass': he was completely tricked and lost all his money. EY.

Bam [bæm] sb. A trick, a deception.

Bam, vb., s.v.

'Bam, a deception, a trick or imposition.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

⁸ Murray, op. cit., bam, s.v.

⁹ Skeat, op. cit., bamboozle, s.v.

'It's nowt bud a bam': it's nothing but a trick. EY.

Bamsey [bæmsɪ] sb. A fat woman.

Though this word is frequently heard in the EY dialect, it is not found in NED or Skeat. Probably it has some connection with SwD bambå, a bulky woman.

'Bamsey, a fat, red-faced female.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Yon bamsey's a champion wi' a pasty': that fat woman is an expert at making pasties. EY.

Ban [ban] vb. To curse, to use profanity.

ME bannen < OE abannan, to prohibit, to order out. Cf. OHG bannan, to summon, Du bannen, to exile, ON banna, to chide, and Da bande, to curse.

'To teche him ... not to bann.' Curs. Mun., 12050.

'When pou bannes any man, In wham pou fyndes na gilt to ban.'
Pr. Cons., 3485.

'For this trespass, we wille nawther ban ne flyte.' Town. Pl., 136/625.

'Banne, annathematizare.' Cath. Angl., 20.

'Ban, to curse.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Yon fooaks wakkened ma wi' their bannin': those people wakened me with their cursing. EY.

Ban [ban] sb. A curse.

ME ban < OE gebann, a proclamation, a declaration of a prohibition, the latter being the meaning which the EY word still retains. Cf. OSw bann, ON bann, and Da band, a prohibition.

'With blasphemous bannes.' Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 39.

'In every ban, The mind-forged manacles I hear.' Blake,
Songs of Experience, London, i. 7.

'Ban, a curse.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Deean't gan in; theer's a ban on 'at pleeace': don't go in; there's
a curse on that place. EY.

Band [band] sb. String, twine.

ME band < ON band, a fastening. Cf. Sw band, Da baand, Ger band, and
Go bandi, a binding, a fetter.

'Her arms infold him like a band.' Shaks., Ven. & Ad., 38.

'Band, a rope or string.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He tied it wiv a bit o' band': he tied it with a piece of string. EY.

Band [band] sb. The hinge of a door.

Band, s.v.

'Bande of a dure, vertebra.' Cath. Angl., 19.

'De prisun dors left als he fand, Noiþer he brak ne barr ne band.'
Curs. Mun., 19306.

'I saide that he shuld breke youre barres and bandes by name.'
Town. Pl., 299/190.

'Band, a hinge.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ah thowt fur a minit 'at deear 'ed cum off it bands': I thought for
a moment that the door had come off its hinges. EY.

Bank [bank] sb. A hill-side. A road on a hill-side.

ME banke < ON bakki, earlier forms *banke, *bauki, a ridge, a bank of a river. There seems to be no support for the development of the ME form from OE banc. NED states that the senses of ME banke, as well as its first appearance in the northern dialect, point to a Scand source.¹ Cf. OSw bænk, a word which applies to rising ground.

'Whærse iss all unnsmeþe get þurh bankess and þurh græfess.'
Orm., 9210.

'On mony bonkkes ful brode Bretayn he settez.'
Gaw. & Gr. K., 14.

'I know a banke where the wilde time blowes.'
Shaks., Mid. Night., II. i. 249.

'Bank, a hill-side.'
Hold. Gl., s.v.

'It wur varry caud when ah got ti bank-'eead': it was very cold when I reached the road at the top of the hill. EY.

Bannock [banək] sb. A flat cake.

Probably derived from Gael bonnach, a cake. Cf. L panicium < panis, bread.

'Bannok, focacius, panis subcinericius.'
Cath. Angl., 20.

'Thar cakes, the same with Bannocks, viz. cakes made of oatmeal ... without yeast or leaven.'
Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 5.

'Bannock, a kind of cake.'
Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 273.

'Nowt laik a 'ot bannock wi' drippin': there is nothing like a hot cake with bacon grease. EY.

Bar [bɑ] adj. Bare.

ME bar OE baer, bare, naked. Cf. ON berr, OHG par, Du baar, Da and

¹ Murray, op. cit., bank, s.v.

Sw bar, bare, naked.

'His heued it was all bar for eild.' Curs. Mun., 5165.

'On hir bare knees adoun they falle.' Chaucer, Knight's T., 900.

'To bett his body bar I haste withoutten hoyne.' Town. Pl., 247/132.

'Bar, bare.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Efthur t' fahr theer wur nobbut bar steeans an' bont wood': after the fire there were only bare stones and burnt wood. EY.

Barfam [bəfəm] sb. A horse-collar.

The derivation appears to be OE beorzan, to protect + OE ham, a covering. This derivation sustained by NED² and Wright, DD³ seems more satisfactory than Jamieson's allusion to Gael braigh, the neck, and Gael aidain, a collar.⁴

'Bargham, Barwam, epiphium.' Cath. Angl., 20.

'Barfam, a horse-collar.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Th'oss deean't want 'at barfam': the horse doesn't want that horse-collar. EY.

Barguest [bəgɛst] sb. An apparition in the form of an animal.

In Yorkshire folklore such an apparition is supposed to appear in the vicinity of a church, and is a harbinger of death to those who see it.

Apparently the correct meaning of the EY word is bier-ghost, and, therefore, must be connected with Ger bahre, bier, and Ger geist, ghost. NED suggests two other possibilities: berg-geist, a mountain

² Murray, op. cit., barfam, s.v.

³ Joseph Wright, The English Dialect Dictionary. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1898. barfam, s.v.

⁴ John Jamieson, A Dictionary of the Scottish Language. Paisley: A. Gardner, 1927. barfam, s.v.

demon, and bär-geist, bear-ghost⁵. But it is clear that the EY word has the significance of the Sw kirke-grim, and Da kirke-vare, domestic animal apparitions (dog, pig, donkey, cow) which announced impending death to the passer-by.

'He needed not to care for ghaist or barghaist, devil or dobbie.'
Scott, Rob Roy, i. 223.

'The village had its barguest, or bar-ghost.' Irving, Bracebridge Hall, 359.

'Barghast, a ghost, spectre.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'Fred weean't tak another drop sen 'e seed t' bargest': Fred won't take another drop of liquor since he saw the ghost. EY.

Barm [bɑm] sb. Yeast.

ME berme <OE beorma, yeast. Cf. Da bärme, Sw bärma, Fris berme,

Du berm, and Ger bärme, yeast.

'Heofena rice is ȝelic beorman.' Anglo-Sax. Gosp., Matt. xiii. 33.

'Barme, spuma.' Cath. Angl., 22.

'Barm, yeast.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'Gif it 'ezzen't barm eneeaf, it mun be sad': if it doesn't have enough yeast, it is bound to be heavy. EY.

Bass [baes] sb. Matting made from the inner bark of the lime tree. A carpenter's flexible basket made of such matting.

The derivation seems to be from ME bast <OE bæst, a lime-tree.

Cf. ON, Sw, Da, MHG, and Du bast, the inner bark of the lime or linden tree. The final t has been dropped in the EY word, as in

⁵ Murray, op. cit., barguest, s.v.

EY beas for E beast.

'Hiȝ ȝa hine ȝebundon mid twaim bæstenum rapum.' Aelfric,
Judg., xiii. 15.

'Bass, matting; sometimes also applied to material made of straw.
A joiner's basket is termed a bass, and a hassock is sometimes
called a knee-bass.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 273.

'Ah sez thoo teeak t' mell oot o' mi bass': I say that you took
the hammer out of my basket. EY.

Bat [bæt] sb. A blow.

ME batte < OF battre < L batuere, to beat. Cf. Ir bata, a staff, and
Bret bataraz, a club. Skeat states that OE bat, a staff, was merely
borrowed from the Celtic.⁶

'Bat, a blow, a stroke.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ah 'evn't strucken a bat sen Martimas': I have not done any work
since Martinmas. EY.

Batch [bætʃ] sb. A group of people. A clique of associates.
Apparently the connection is with ME batche < OE *bæcce < bacan, to
bake. Skeat observes that a batch is what is baked at once, hence,
a quantity, a collection.⁷ The word is formed in the same fashion
as E watch < wake, and match < make.

'Bahche, or bakynge, pistura.' Prom. Parv., 21.

'Batch, a set company, a sect.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ella has nowt ti deea wi' yon batch of 'ussies': Ella has nothing
to do with that clique of hussies. EY.

⁶ Skeat, op. cit., bat, s.v.

⁷ Ibid, batch, s.v.

Batten [bætn̩] sb. A spar of wood, five or six inches wide, two or three inches thick, and indefinite in length.

It seems that the source is ME baten < OF baston, a rod, cudgel < Low L basto, a stick.

'Battin, a spar of wood.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 274.

'Noo, tha fastens it up wi' battens': now, you fasten it up with spars of wood. EY.

Batter [bætr̩] vb. To beat. To pelt with stones.

Apparently derived from OF battre < L batere, to beat.

'Symbales and sonetez sware the noyse and bougounz busch bated so pikke.' E. E. Allit. P., B. 1416.

'Batter, to beat, to pelt with stones.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'T' bayns wur batterin' aud deeam's deear wi' steeans': the children were pelting the old lady's door with stones. EY.

Beacon [biækən] sb. A high hill.

ME bekene < OE beacen, a sign, signal, standard. Cf. OHG pauhan, and MHG bouchen, a sign. The word was undoubtedly applied to the hill on the summit of which the beacon-fire was lighted as a sign of enemy invasion.

'Beacon, a high hill.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ah wur fit ti drop efthur clavverin' up Spoot Beeacon': I was completely exhausted after climbing up Spout Hill. EY.

Bead-house [biəd-us] sb. An almshouse.

ME bede, a perforated ball used for counting prayers <OE bed, a prayer + ME hous <OE hūs, a dwelling-place. Cf. Du bede, an entreaty, OHG beta, MHG bete, and Ger gebet, a prayer. Du huis, ON hús, Da huus, Sw hus, and Go hus, a dwelling-place.

'Min hus ys ȝebed-hus.' Anglo-Sax. Gosp., Matt. xxi. 13.

'Bede-house, an hospital or alms-house.' Wright, DD., s.v.

'Beadus or Beadhouse, an almshouse.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'It cum ti ma 'at aud Tom's in t' beeadus': the news came to me that old Tom is in the almshouse. EY.

Beadsman [blædzmən] sb. The inmate of an almshouse.

ME bede, a perforated ball used for counting prayers <OE bed, a prayer + ME man <OE mann, mon, a human being.

'Bedman, orator, supplicator, exorator.' Prom. Parv., 29.

'The very Beads-men learne to bend their Bowes.' Shaks., Rich. II. III. ii. 116.

'Beadsman, the inmate of a bead-house.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah laay they'll mak ma a beadsman afooar ah'm sahded': I'll warrant they'll make me a poor-hous inmate before I'm buried. EY.

Beaker [biəkə] sb. A large tumbler or beer-glass.

ME byker <ON bikarr, a cup <Low L bicarium, a wine-cup. Cf. OS bikeri, Du beker, Ger becher, Sw bagare, and Da bæger, a goblet.

'Byker, cuppe, cimbium.' Prom. Parv., 35.

'The prince a silver beaker chose.' Pope, Odyss., xiv. 117.

'Beaker, an old-fashioned tumbler.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'He dooned t' beeaker o' yal whahl mi back wur tonned': he drank down the glass of ale while my back was turned. EY.

Beal [biəl] vb. To bellow.

Wright gives ON belja, to bellow, as the source of EY beal.⁸ Cf.

Sw böla, N baula, Da baella, OE bellan, OHG pellan, and Ger bellen, to bellow.

'Bellyn, or lowyn as nette. Mugio.' Prom. Parv., 34.

'Ah was onmast flay'd oot o' mi wits, when awd bull beeal'd oot at ma.' Nicholson, Fk. Sp., 52.

'Beal, to bellow.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Wat gars yon coo beeal sikan a gait?': what makes that cow bellow in such a fashion? EY.

Bear [biə] sb. Barley.

Derived from OE bere, barley. Cf. NFris berre, ON barr, and SwD bör, barley.

'Tua fisches and fiue laues o bere.' Curs. Mun., 13506.

'Bear, a variety of barley.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'T' beear deean't leeak up ti nowt': the barley doesn't look promising. EY.

Beas [bləs] sb. An animal of the ox kind.

ME beste < OF beste < L bestia, an animal. The t has been dropped from the EY word. The plural form is beas.

'Ȝif eni unwrie put were, and best feolle per inne.' Anc. Riw., 58.

⁸ Wright, op. cit., beal, s.v.

'Ta your beistes wit yow bun.' Curs. Mun., 6137.

'Therinne is many a wilde best.' Chaucer, C. T., 1945.

'Beeast, a beast of the ox kind. The t final is seldom heard in the singular number, and never in the plural.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 275.

'Sha's a good beeas, an' in fahn fettle': she's a good beast, and in fine condition. EY.

Beb [bɛb] vb. To drink for a long time.

Possibly an adaptation of ME bibben, to tipple, or from OE bebr, a cup. The derivation is ultimately from L bibere, to drink.

'A boster on benche bibbes per-of.' E. E. Allit. P., B. 1499.

'This Millere hath so wisely bebbed ale.' Chaucer, Reeve's T., 242.

'Beb, to be constantly imbibing.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'He sits bebbin' yonder astead o' gannin about 'is business':
he sits drinking yonder instead of going about his business. EY.

Beck [bɛk] sb. A stream.

ME bek < ON bekkr, a stream. Cf. OSw back, Da bæk, N bekk, OE becc, Du beek, and Ger bach, a stream. Skeat states that OE becc is derived from ON bekkr.⁹

'Made a brig ouer a littel becc.' Curs. Mun., 8946.

'Bek, watyr, rendylle, riuulus, torrens.' Prom. Parv., 29..

'A Beck, a Rivulet or small Brook.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 131.

'Beck, a small stream.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'Mi beas went lowpin ower t' beck': my cattle went leaping over the stream. EY.

⁹ Skeat, op. cit., beck, s.v.

Beeagle [biəgl̩] sb. An oddly dressed person. A terrifying spectacle.

The source of this word is difficult to determine. It does not seem that the word is of OE origin because of the hard g; in this position the g would probably have been palatalized. NED suggests a derivation from F begueule < OF beer, to gape + F gueule, throat, and points out that OF beegueille meant a noisy, shouting person.¹ This etymology, however, does not seem to explain the meaning of the EY word satisfactorily. It seems more logical to suggest that EY beeagle is derived from W bwgwl, a fearful sight, which is another form of Sc bōgle, a spectre. Since long o regularly becomes [iə] in the EY dialect, bogle would be pronounced as beeagle.

'Beeagle, an oddly or grotesquely dressed figure.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'A bonny beeagle 'e is an' all': what a sight he is! EY.

Beeld [bild] sb. Anything which afford a shelter from the weather, a building, a wall, a tree, or a hedge.

NED gives biel, and suggests a derivation from OE beldo, confidence.

Cf. OHG bal, and MHG belde, confidence; Go balpei, boldness.

'Beeld, shelter.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 7.

'Now, lads, let's gan ti beal sahd ov hedge.' Nicholson, Fk. Sp., 52.

'Bield, a shelter or shed.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Theer's nowt of a beeld on t' moor': there's nothing resembling a shelter on the moor. EY.

¹ Murray, op. cit., beagle, s.v.

Belder [bɛldə] vb. To bellow. To shout or weep loudly.

Probably from ON buldra, to be noisy, to bellow. Cf. Da buldre, to roar.

'Belder, to bellow as a bull; to cry aloud, to roar.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 276.

'Wat's yon lad belderin' sae fur?': why is that boy shouting so? EY.

Belk [bɛlk] vb. To belch.

ME belke < OE bealcan, to eructate.

'To belk thai begyn and spew that is irke.' Town. Pl., 378/342.

'To belke, ructare.' Prom. Parv., 43.

'I shal bolke out hid thingus fro makynge of the world.' Wyclif, Bib., Matt. xiii. 35.

'Belk, to belch.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Efthur 'e belked 'is belly-wark wur gone': after he belched his stomach-ache was gone. EY.

Berry [bɛri] sb. Gooseberry.

ME berye < OE berige, berry. Cf. ON ber, Da bær, Sw bär, OHG beri, and Ger beere, berry. The word in EY always signifies gooseberry.

'Berries, gooseberries.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah'll tak some berries ti market': I'll take some gooseberries to market. EY.

Berry [bɛri] vb. To thrash, to strike.

The word seems to be associated with ON berja, to beat, strike.

Cf. OSw bæria, N berja, OHG berjan, MHG berren, to beat, strike;
L ferire, to strike.

'þer ze schulen iseon berien ham mit tes deofles bettles.'
Anc. Riw., 188.

'Bery, to thresche.' Cath. Angl., 29.

'Berry, to thrash.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah'm flayd mi fayther wad berri ma': I'm afraid that my father
would chastise me. EY.

Bid [bɪd] vb. To invite.

ME bede < OE beōdan, to command. Cf. ON bjoða, Sw bjuda, N bjoda,
Da byde, and OHG biudan, to bid, offer. In form the EY word is
close to Da byde, but in meaning it approximates ME bede.

'Sampson was to þe bridal bedd.' Curs. Mun., 7250.

'To byd to mete, invitare.' Cath. Angl., 31.

'Sir, a bargain bede I you; By it if ye wille.' Town. Pl., 210/208.

'Bid, to invite to a feast, as at a wedding or funeral.' Morris,
Yks. Fk-Tk., 277.

'Ah mahnd when mi fayther bid uz ti meeat': I remember when my
father invited us to table. EY.

Bidder [bɪdə] sb. The person deputed to invite neighbors to
a wedding or a funeral. In the villages of East Yorkshire it is
customary to give oral invitations to weddings and funerals. A relative
of the bride or groom, or of the deceased, calls at the homes of
friends, and invites them to be present at the service.

Bid, s.v. DaD bydsven, bidder, is the exact equivalent of the EY word. The functions of the bydsven were similar to those of the EY bidder.

'Bidder, the person deputed to 'bid to a burying.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Theer mun be summat wrang gin t' bidder nivver cum tiv oor 'oose': there must be something wrong if the bidder never came to our house. EY.

Bide [bɪd] vb. To bear, to endure.

ON biða, to stay, to endure. Cf. OSw bida, Da bie, and OE bidan, to wait.

'Manize dor sorze on line bead.' Gen. & Ex., 3105.

'Thou shuld have bide til thou were cald.' Town. Pl., 11/61.

'There is no woman's sides Can bide the beating of so strong a passion.' Shaks., Twel. Night, II. iv. 304.

'Bide, to abide or endure.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'He can still bahd a vast, thof 'e's bodden a deal iv 'is daay': he can still bear a great deal, though he's borne much in his day. EY.

Big [bɪg] vb. To build.

ON byggja, to settle in a place, Da bygge, to build, Sw bygga, to dwell, and OE bycgan, to build. All these forms are likely sources for the EY word, and it is difficult to tell whether the dialect is indebted in this case to the OE or the Scand.

'We must have bigged helle more, the warld is so warid.' Town. Pl., 372/180.

'When erthe appone erthe has bigged vp his bourris.' Rel. Pieces, 95.

'Byggyn, or bildyn, edifico.' Prom. Parv., 35.

'Big, to build.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 277.

'Mi aud man 'ed a 'and i' biggin it': my husband had a share in building it. EY.

Bigg [bɪg] sb. Barley.

ON bygg, barley. Cf. OSw bjug, SwD bygg, and Da byg, barley. This word is certainly of Scand origin.

'Bigg, barley having four rows of ears on each stalk.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 277.

'Hit wur aboot tahm t' bigg wur yarrin up': it was about the time the barley was ripening. EY.

Biggin [bɪɡɪn] sb. A building.

Big, s.v.

'Do was non biging of al egipte lichles.' Gen. & Ex., 718.

'Byggynge, edificium.' Prom. Parv., 35.

'Biggin, a building.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'It warn't mich o' a biggin, onny a bahr': it wasn't much of a building, only a cow barn. EY.

Bike [baɪk] sb. Nest of the wild bee.

The etymology of this word is difficult. The origin is probably native E. Jamieson gives a clue when he connects the word with ON biikar, which, however, does not appear in ²IED. There was in OE a form biocere,

² John Jamieson, A Dictionary of the Scottish Language. Paisley: A. Gardner, 1927. bike, s.v.

a bee-keeper (listed by Holthausen and Hall), cognate apparently with OS, MHG, and LG bikar, a bee-hive, Low Du bijkar, a bee-hive. Cf. Ir bech, beach, L fūcus <Indo-European bhoik-. All these forms go back to an Indo-European form meaning to tremble, quiver, to be afraid. The word has also been connected with ON byggja, to build, and OE bycgan, to buy <OE buan, to dwell, but this derivation seems less likely. The vowel of the EY word is, however, probably from the Scand rather than from the OE. In the EY dialect bee-bike is the term for a nest of wild bees, while bee-skep designates the artificial hive on the farm.

'Suetter ... þon hony o bike.' Curs. Mun., 76.

'Wormes shalle in you brede as bees dos in the byke.' Town. Pl., 325/126.

'Bike, the nest of the wild bee.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 277.

'Ah's fun yan o' them bee-bikes': I've found one of those wild bees' nests. EY.

Billy [bɪlɪ] sb. A companion. A familiar friend.

The word may be a development of E bully. Cf. N billing, a twin brother, which is another probable source, and, as Jamieson suggests, may tie up with Ger and Scand billig, denoting those who are equal in age, rank, and affection.³ The original force of the bi- was the notion two.

'When chapman billies leave the street.' Burns, Tam O Shanter, l.

'Billy, a comrade, a familiar acquaintance.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

3 Jamieson, op. cit., billy, s.v.

'Wheer awaay, billy boy?': where are you going, my friend? EY.

Birk [bɔrk] sb. The birch-tree.

The source appears to be ON björk, a birch-tree. Cf. OE beorc, Sw björk, SwD börk, Da birk, Du bork, and Ger birke, a birch-tree.

'Shadows of the silver birk Sweep the green that folds thy grave.'
Tennyson, Dirge, l.

'Birk, the birch.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'T' bayn wur sair tewd efthur 'e clum t' birk': the child was very fatigued after he climbed the birch-tree. EY.

Birr [bɔr] sb. A strong motion or impulse.

This word may be derived from Sw bör, a favorable wind, a strong impulse. Cf. Da bör, a fair wind, and ON byrja, to begin, which in N develops the meaning to proceed with force, a close association with the current EY meaning.

'Such a burre myzt make myn herte blunt.' E.E. Allit. P., A. 176.

'With all þe bur in his body he ber it on lofte.' Gaw. & Gr. K., 2261.

'Beer, Birre, Beare, force, might.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 5.

'Into ship with a byr therfor wille I hy.' Town. Pl., 34/371.

'Birre, impetus. The word appears to have its origin in the sound made by bodies passing swiftly through the air.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'Hoss an' trap wisht past ma iv a borrh': the horse and cart rushed past me with a strong rapid motion. EY.

Bisschel [bɪʃl] sb. Bushel.

ME buyschel <OF buissiel <L bustellus, a little box. In some parts of Yorkshire the pronunciation bweeshel is heard, which approximates the sound of the OF form, and preserves the w sound before a front vowel.

'Myngre to gidre thre half buysshelis of clene floure.' Wyclif, Bib., Gen. xviii. 6.

'A Buschelle; batulus liquidorum est, bacus.' Cath. Angl., 49.

'Bisschel, bushel.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 278.

'Fahve bisshel o' wats is all wa want': five bushels of oats are all we want. EY.

Bite [baɪt] vb. To partake of food.

ME biten <OE bītan, to bite, seems a probable source. But it should be noted that ON bita, to cut, has also the sense of eating into a substance. ON sverdit bitr sua, the sword bites (eats) so, shows this secondary meaning; hence the EY word may be indebted to the ON as well as to the OE. 6f. Sw bita, Da bide, OHG pizan, Ger beissen, and Go beitan, to bite.

'Ne moste he nauere biten mete.' Lay., 15340.

'Her at this alestake I wil both drynke and biten on a cake.' Chaucer, Pard. Prol., 36.

'Bite, to partake of food.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ah've nivver sae mich as bitten sen yestreen': I have taken no food at all since yesterday evening. EY.

Bite [bɔrt] sb. A morsel of food.

ME bite <OE bita, a morsel. The same meaning is found in ON biti, Sw bit, Da bid, Du beet, and Ger biss.

'Bite, a morsel, anything to eat.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah 'evn't 'ed nowther sup nor bait sen mooan': I have had neither drink nor food since this morning. EY.

Blair [bliə] vb. To bellow. To weep noisily.

Skeat asserts that ME blaren was taken from the older form blasen, used by Chaucer, signifying to trumpet.⁴ However, OE blasen seems to be cognate with ON blasa, to blow, while EY blair does not have the same meaning. It seems more probable that the EY word has some connection with MDu blaren, to bellow. Cf. MHG blēren, to bleat.

'Bleren, or wepyn, ploro, fleo.' Prom. Parv., 40.

'Blaring oft, With one consent all dance their dams around.' Cowper, Odyss., x. 499.

'Blair, to bellow as a bull; to cry as a child.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 278.

'Wat's ta bleearin aboot?': what are you crying about? EY.

Blate [bliət] adj. Shy, timid.

Probably from OE bleaδ, soft, weak, timid. Cf. ON blautr, weak, timid, Sw blöt, Da blöd, and Ger blöde, soft, weak, bashful.

'Blate, bashful.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Tak thi fill, lad, an' deean't be bleeat': eat all you want, lad, and don't be bashful. EY.

⁴ Skeat, op. cit., blare, s.v.

Bleck [blɛk] sb. Axle-grease.

ME blek < OE blek, ink, or OE blæc, as a sb., ink. Cf. ON blek, Sw bläck, and Da blæk, ink. OE blæc, as an adj., meant black, although as a noun it is attested in the sense of ink.

'Blek, attramen, attramentum.' Cath. Angl., 34.

'Bleck, the dirty-**looking** oil or grease at the axle of a cart-wheel.'
Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Oor Liz 'ez gotten 'ersen cleamed wi' bleck': our Elizabeth has got herself smeared over with axle-grease. EY.

Blotch [blɒtʃ] vb. To blot.

It would seem that it should be possible to trace this word back to some such OE vb. as *blæcian, or *blācian, to besmear, neither recorded, from OE blæc, or blāc, dark. But there are difficulties in deriving the [ɑ] vowel in the modern form from *blæcian, and the [tʃ] from *blacian, unless the modern form is a blend of the two. Skeat suggests a derivation from OE bloche, a tumour,⁵ and Wyld points out that blotch first comes into use in the 17th century.⁶

'Blotch, to blot.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 279.

'When sha sahned 'er neeam sha blotched it': when she signed her name she blotted it. EY.

Boggle [bɒɡl̩] sb. A goblin. A ghost.

The origin of this word evidently is found in W bwg, a goblin; W bwgwl, terror. E bogey and Sc bogle are other forms of the word.

⁵ Skeat, op. cit., blotch, s.v.

⁶ Henry Cecil Wyld, The Universal Dictionary of the English Language. London: Herbert Joseph Ltd., 1936. blotch, s.v.

Cf. Gael bocan, an apparition, and L fugare, to put to flight.

'Whiles glowering round wi' prudent cares, Lest bogles catch him unawares.' Burns, Tam O Shanter, 27.

'A sort of sentimental bogle, Which sits for ever upon memory's crupper.' Byron, Don Juan, xi. 72.

'For Warwick was a bug that feared us all.' Shaks., Henry III. VI. v. 2.

'Boggle, a hobgoblin.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Jim wadn't gan by t' kirk at neet; he's flayd o' boggles': Jim wouldn't go past the church at night; he's afraid of ghosts. EY.

Bolder [baʊdə] sb. A loud noise.

Associated with Da bulder, crash, uproar. Cf. ON bylja, to roar, Sw bullra, to make a noise, and Ger poltern, to create a disturbance.

'Bolder, a loud, resonant noise, or report.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah 'eerd a bowder at deear': I heard a loud noise at the door. EY.

Bonny [bɒnɪ] adj. Fair, fine, pleasing.

Derived from F bonne < L bonus, good. Cf. SwD bonnt, high-spirited, jolly.

'And be you blithe and bonny.' Shaks., Much Ado., II. iii. 69.

'Bonny, in good health. Also handsome, as applied to a young girl.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'He's a bonny lad seear eneeaf': he's a fine boy sure enough. EY.

Boun [bun] adj. Ready, prepared.

ON búinn, past part. of búa, to make ready, to equip. ME boun,

bowne, ready to go, is found in Chaucer and in Town. Pl. The EY word preserves the original form without excrescent d, and the original meaning.

'Luke thou be bowne.' Town. Pl., 44/129.

'The maister schipman made him boune And goth him out.' Gow., Conf. Am., iii. 322.

'Boun, ready, going, or on the point of doing anything.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 281.

'Sha feels badly, bud sha isn't boon ti dee': she feels ill, but she isn't ready to die. EY.

Brae [briə] sb. The brink of a river. A high bank.

ON brá, the human brow. Cf. OE brū, eye-brow, OSw bra, brow, Du brauw, and Go brahw, used in the compound eye-brow.

'Flow gently sweet Afton among thy green braes.' Burns, Sweet Afton, 1.

'Brae, the brink of a river.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 281.

'Wa cum on a plover's nest up breea': we came on a plover's nest up the bank. EY.

Brant [brant] adj. Steep, smooth.

OE brant, steep. Cf. Sw brant, ON brattr, N bratt, and Da brat, steep.

'Your bonie brow was brent.' Burns, John Anderson, My Jo, 4.

'Brant, steep.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'As brant as a hoose-sahd': as steep as a house-side. EY.

Brash [bræʃ] sb. The acrid liquid which rises into the mouth from a disordered stomach.

Jamieson connects this word with ME breke < OE brecan, to break, and at least so far as meaning is concerned, this seems satisfactory enough.⁷ Cf. Du braken, to vomit, and Du brak, brackish, briny. It is interesting to note that Prom. Parv. records OE brakyn, to vomit. But it is difficult to explain the final consonant of the EY form in terms of earlier k (guttural or palatal), which would normally appear in standard E as k or tʃ. It would seem that EY brash presupposes an earlier form OE *bræc-isc. Standard E brackish would then represent an unsyncopated form, or perhaps a later derivative.

'Brakyn, or castyn, or spewe. Vomo, evomo.' Prom. Parv., 47.

'Brash, a rising of acrid liquid into the mouth.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'It mun be t' pasty gied ma t' brash': it must be the pasty that caused my stomach to be disordered. EY.

Brass [bræs] sb. Money.

ME bras < OE bræs, a mixed metal < ON brasa, to harden by fire. Cf. Sw brasa, to flame, Da brase, to fry; Gael práis, Ir pras, and W pres, brass; all loans from the Germanic. It is singular that the ON provides the verb from which brass is derived, yet lacks the substantive. The EY word really applies to copper coins, and not to silver or sterling notes.

'Bras, aes, æris metallum.' Prom. Parv., 47.

7 John Jamieson, A Dictionary of the Scottish Language. Paisley: A. Gardner, 1927. brash, s.v.

'Brass, money.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'Addle thi brass, lad, an' be a swank thissen': earn your money, lad, and be well-dressed yourself. EY.

Brat [braet] sb. A child's bib or pinafore.

Derived either from Gael, W, or from Old Northumbrian bratt, a mantle, itself a borrowing from the Celtic. Cf. Ir brat, a cloak. It is interesting to note that the EY form has preserved the earlier Celtic meaning.

'And a brat to walken inne by daylyght.' Chaucer, Can. Yeo. T., 881.

'Bratt, a pinafore.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'Sha awlus muckies 'er brat afooar neet': she always soils her pinafore before evening. EY.

Brockle [brɒkl̩] adj. Brittle, fragile.

This is apparently a parallel form to brickle. It seems to be associated with ME brokel < OE brucol, brittle. Cf. Sw brokel < OSw bracklig, brittle, obviously from one of the roots of OE brecan, to break. The original e vowel of the past part. has already been replaced analogically by o. Cf. Ger bröcklig, brittle.

'Brokylle, ubi brysille.' Cath. Angl., 44.

'Brockle, easy to be broken, frail, brittle.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Watch oot fur them pots; they's despart brockle': be careful with those dishes; they're very fragile. EY.

Brully [brvʌlɪ] sb. A disturbance.

The word is a northern form of E broil. NED suggests a derivation from F brouiller, to jumble, disorder, and cites Ital brogliare, to stir, as a cognate.⁸ Cf. OSw brylla, to disturb, Gael broighleadh, confusion, and W broch, tumult.

'Brully, a broil, squabble, disturbance.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah 'eerd a gurt brully oot in t' clooas': I heard a great disturbance out in the field. EY.

Budge [bʊdʒ] vb. To move. To lower a price asked.

NED connects the word with F bouger, to stir, and cites as cognate Prov bolegar, to disturb oneself.⁹ But the meaning of EY budge is to lower the price by bargaining.

'I thought th' hadst scorn'd to budge a step.' Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 201.

'Budge, to move or be moved, as a nail in a wall; to lower or abate in a demand or price asked.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah weean't budge. A shillin or nowt': I'll not lower my price. A shilling or nothing. EY.

Byre [baɪr] sb. A building in which cows are kept.

Apparently the connection is with ON búr, a storehouse. Cf Old Icelandic báer, ON boér, ODa býr, a dwelling-place, all from the Old Icelandic root búa, to dwell, to live (OE būan, to dwell). Cf. also OE būr, cottage, E bower, OSw búr, an apartment, Sw bur, and Da buur, a cage.

⁸ Murray, op. cit., broil, s.v.

⁹ Ibid, budge, s.v.

'From byre or field the kine were brought.' Wordsworth, Prel.,
viii. 169.

'Byre, a cow-house; a shed for cows.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'Atta flayd o' gannin intiv bahr?': are you afraid of going into
the cow-house? EY.

C

Caddle [kædl̩] sb. Confusion, disorder.

Probably derived from W cad, battle, tumult. Cf. Gael coillied, movement, noise. NED records the word without etymological analysis, and makes it synonymous with disturbance.¹

'Caddle, a dispute, noise, contention, confusion.' Hall., DAPW., 182.

'Caddle, confusion, disarray, disorder.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'When Tom got theer, 'e gied 'em caddle': when Tom got there, he threw them into confusion. EY.

Cadge [kædz̩] vb. To carry from place to place.

The word may be a variant of E catch, as may be illustrated in the case of botch - bodge. NED suggests that OF catcher, to hide, is a likely source, but the meaning differs considerably from that of the EY word.² It does not seem that ME caggen, cage, is the etymon. The most probable derivation seems to be from OSw kiagga, to move as one does with a burden.

'Cadage, to carry.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 12.

'Kisse me now comly, and I shal cach hepen.' Gaw. & Gr. K., 1792.

'Cadage, to pick up and convey something portable; as corn to the mill, parcels to their destination, etc.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He'll tak t' box, cos 'e cadges fra Welton tiv Elliker': he'll take the box, because he carries goods from Welton to Ellerker. EY.

Cadger [kædz̩ə] sb. One who carries articles from place to

¹ Murray, op. cit., caddle, s.v.

² Murray, op. cit., cadage, s.v.

place for a fee. The Yorkshire cadger, or common carrier, is usually a small farmer who augments his income by delivering packages and household goods in the neighboring villages.

Cadge, s.v.

'Cadger, a carrier to a country mill, or collector of the corn to grind.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah'll nivver fergit 'ow flummoxed Jenny wur when t' cadger gied 'er t' new kittle': I'll never forget how astonished Jenny was when the cadger gave her the new kettle. EY.

Caff [kæf] sb. Chaff.

ME caf < OE ceaf, the husk of grain. Cf. Du kaf, and Ger kaff, the husk of grain.

'þæt ceaf he forbærnþ. ' Anglo-Sax. Gosp., Luke iii. 17.

'þe caf he cast o corn sumquile In the flum þat hait þe nile.' Curs. Mun., 4751.

'Caffe, acus, palea.' Cath. Angl., 48.

'Caff, chaff.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Wa slept on bags o' caff': we slept on bags of chaff. EY.

Caggy [kægi] adj. Ill-tempered.

This word may be derived from SwD kagg, a man of evil disposition.

'Caggy, ill-natured.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Sum fooaks is awlus dowly an' caggy i bad weather': some people are always depressed and irritable in bad weather. EY.

Cake [klæk] vb. To cackle as geese do.

In the etymological treatment NED gives ME cakelen from the earlier ODu kakelen, to cackle.³ Cf. LG kâkeln, to emit a high-pitched cry. 'þe hen hwon heo haueð ileid, ne con buten kakelen.' Anc. Riw., 66. 'Cakelyn of hennys, gracillo.' Prom. Parv., 58. 'Cake, to cackle.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v. 'Wheea's makkin them geese ti keeak?': who's causing those geese to cackle? EY.

Callet [kɔlət] sb. An impertinent woman.

This word is probably derived from F caillette, a fool, diminutive of F caille, a quail, esteemed a foolish bird. Cf. Gael caile, a loose woman; Finnish kallottaa, to scold loudly.

'Than Elynour sayde, ye callettes, I shall breake your pallettes.' Skelton, El. Rummyng, 347.

'A callat of boundlesse tongue.' Shaks., Wint. T., II. iii. 113.

'Callet, a scold, a drab. Often a term of the greatest contempt. Calleting housewife, a regular confirmed scold.' Hall., DAPW., 227.

'Callet, a scold.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'When Tom wed 'er 'e fun sha wur a reglar callet': when Tom married her he found she was a real shrew. EY.

Cam [kæm] sb. An earthen mound. A bank.

ME camb < OE camb, a comb, a crest. However, a Scand source is just as feasible, as may be noted in ON kambr, Sw kam, and Da kam, a mound, a ridge. Indeed, the Da expression dige-kam, dyke-cam, is well known in Yorkshire, since a dyke-cam is an earthen bank

³ Murray, op. cit., oake, s.v.

thrown up for purposes of enclosure.

'If ðat folc hem wulde deren ðe dikes comb hem sulde weren.'
Gen. & Ex., 2564.

'Kaim, kame, a low ridge.' Jam., SD., s.v.

'Cam, a ridge, or old earthen mound.' Hall., DAFW., 228.

'Cam, a rise of hedge-ground.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Get them cans fettled': get those banks repaired. EY.

Cambrel [kæmbrel] sb. A notched piece of wood used by butchers to suspend slaughtered animals.

The only connection seems to be with W cambren, a butcher's stick.

Cf. Bret kamm, and F cambré, crooked.

'Camrel, cammeril, a crooked piece of wood passing through the angles of a sheep, or other carcase, by means of which it is suspended.'
Jam., SD., s.v.

'Cambril, or caum'rill, a notched piece of wood used by butchers on which to hang a slaughtered animal by the hind legs.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 286.

'He laay'd 'e'd 'ev it oot o' t' slowther-hoos an' on t' cambrel in th' eftherneean': he promised he would have it out of the slaughter-house and on the cambrel in the afternoon. EY.

Canny [kæni] adj. Shrewd, skilful, cautious.

This EY word is analogous to Sw kunnig, clever. Other closely related forms are ON kunnugr, SwD konnu, and Da kyndig, all having the idea of intelligence and skill. EY canny is apparently a word of comparatively recent development. It does not appear in Hampole,

the Towneley Plays, or in Early English Alliterative Poems. Its earliest use quoted by Jamieson dates from 1715.⁴

'Some tentie rin A cannie errand to a neebor town.' Burns,
Cotter's Sat. N., 30, 31.

'Canny, knowing, intelligent, skilful, cautious, careful.' Morris,
Yks. Fk-Tk., 286.

'Thoo'll a ti be a bit canny wiv 'im': you'll have to be a little cautious with him. EY.

Canty [kæntɪ] adj. Lively, cheerful.

NED suggests LG kantig, lively, as the source.⁵ There seems to be no other word which can be collated except DaD kanter, fresh, brisk.

'Canty, merry, cheerful.' Hall., DAPW., 230.

'Canty, brisk, lively.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Sha's a canty aud deeam fur 'er years': she's a lively old woman for her years. EY.

Cap [kæp] vb. To surpass, to excel.

The word is undoubtedly derived from the Scand. The most logical source is ON keppa, to strive, to contend. DaD kappi, champion, applies to one who outdoes his competitors. Cf. OE cempa, champion.

'I will cap that prouerbe with, There is flatterie in friendship.' Shaks., Henry V., II. vii. 124.

'Cap, to complete, to finish, to overcome in argument, to excel, to puzzle any one.' Hall., DAPW., 230.

'Cap, to exceed, excel, astonish.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'It caps owt ah ivver seed': it surpasses anything I ever saw. EY.

4 John Jamieson, Dictionary of the Scottish Language, Paisley: A. Gardner, 1927. canny, s.v.

5 Murray, op. cit., canty, s.v.

Caping [kɛpɪn] sb. The uppermost course of stones in a dry wall.

ME cape < OE caeppe, a cloak, hood. Cf. ON kápa, Da kaabe, and L capa, a cloak. It is also interesting to note SwD kåpa, the leathern pad on the top of a horse-collar.

'Caping, the uppermost or last course of stones in a wall.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Angle them steeans as tha sets 'em in t' keeapin': angle those stones as you set them in the caping. EY.

Car [kɑ] sb. A flat, marshy piece of land with trees.

This word has a Scand etymology. Its association is with ON kjarr, a marsh, Sw kærr, a marsh, a moor, or Da kaer, pool. All these forms have meanings which resemble that of EY car, but probably the ON is to be preferred.

'Carre, a hollow place where water stands.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 13.

'Ker, where treys growyn be a watur or a fenn, cardetum.' From. Parv., 272.

'Car, a wood or grove on a moist soil, generally of alders.' Hall., DAPW., 230.

'Carr, a low-lying place, usually land between ridges.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Thi fayther'll jacket tha if tha laaks in t' car onny mair': your father will punish you if you play in the marsh any more. EY.

Carking [kɔkɪn] adj. Anxious, careful.

There are several possible associations for this word. The connection

may be with OF karke, a charge, a burden, or with OE cearig, careful, or with W carcus, solicitous. It seems that OF karke most closely approaches the EY word in form and meaning.

'Fayre formez myzt he fynde in forþering his speche and in þe contrare kark and combraunce huge.' E. E. Allit. P., B. 4.

'þan þai ware carked in þat land.' Curs. Mun., 5654.

'Carking, anxious, apprehensive, discontented.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Dusta think gaffer's gettin a carkin spell about uz?': do you think the master is getting anxious about us? EY.

Carl [kɔl] sb. A country fellow. A farm-hand.

ON karl, man, freeman. Cf. Sw, Da, and MHG karl, man, freeman.

In English the word appears as OE carl, but only from the time of the Danish kings.

'The Mellere was a stout carl for the nones.' Chaucer, C. T. Prol., 545.

'Carle or chorle, rusticus.' Prom. Parv., 62.

'Carl, an opprobrious epithet, generally applied to one of weak intellect.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 287.

'Noo t' carl 'ed gotten sikan a mooth as ah nivver seed': now the country fellow had got such a mough as I never saw. EY.

Carry [kari] sb. A farm wagon without sides.

ME carre <OF carre <Low L carra, a parallel form to L carrus, a two-wheeled wagon. According to Skeat, the L word was derived from Gael car, a cart or raft for carrying things on, a vehicle which Caesar first saw in Gaul.⁶ Cf. ON kerra, Da carre, Sw karra, and

⁶ Skeat, op. cit., car, s.v.

Ger karre, a cart.

'His foure horsid carres.' Wyclif, Bib., Isa. lxvi. 16.

'Garre, carte, carrus, currus.' Prom. Parv., 62.

'Carry, a kind of waggon with solid floor but unplanked sides.'
Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Theer sud be a looad o' steean fur t' carry': there should be a
load of stone for the wagon. EY.

Cast [kæst] sb. A twist, a distortion, a deception.

This is one of the most characteristic of the Scand words in EY.

EY cast has developed through the verb, ME casten < ON kasta, to cast,
throw. Cf. Sw kasta and Da kaste, to throw. The OE word is weorpan,
to throw.

'Ydell and swykil kastes about erthly thynges.' Hamp., P. T.
Ps. lxxxix. 10.

'The derke tresoun and the castes olde.' Chaucer, Knts, T., 1610.

'Cast, a deception.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Be thoo ware, mi lad! It's nobbut a cast': be careful, my lad!
It's nothing but a deception. EY.

Cess [sɛs] sb. A tax.

The word is a shortened form of E assess, and finds its source in
L assessus, past part. of L assidere, to sit beside, to be assessor
to a judge. It may be that OF cencer, to assess, to tax, a shortened
form of OF acencer, has been influential in the shortening of the
EY term.

'The poore lade is wrung in the withers, out of all cesse.'
Shaks., I Henry IV., II. i. 8.

'Cess, a parochial or municipal rate.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Wa paays oor cess gif wa mun batten o' treeakl': we pay our taxes even if it means that we must live on treacle. EY.

Chaff [tʃæf] vb. To banter. To use irritating language.

This word is undoubtedly derived from ME chæfl < OE ceaf, jowl, cheek.

'Chaff, to tease or worry.' Hall., DAPW., 238.

'Chaff, to chafe, or gall.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Deean't fash thissen noo. Ah wur onny chaffin tha': don't worry yourself now. I was only teasing you. EY.

Chaffer [tʃæfə] vb. To use mutually provoking language.

Probably derived from OE *céapfaru, a compound form composed of OE céap, bargain, sale + OE faru, faring, going. Assimilation of pf to ff produced ME chaffare, a bargaining. EY chaffer seems to have the extended meaning of the haggling which accompanied bargaining.

'He never staid to greete, Ne chaffar words, prowde corage to provoke.' Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 3.

'Chaffer, to interchange testy or irritating remarks.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah chaffered fur nigh an 'oor wi yon cheeky bisen': I argued hotly for almost an hour with that impudent female. EY.

Chaffs [t/æfs] sb. The jaws.

In ME there are two forms of this word, chafts, and chaffs. The earliest ME forms had the t, which argues for an ON rather than an OE source. Presumably later the t was assimilated to f. Atkinson (1876) actually records the word with and without the t. The etymon is ON kjafr, the jaw. Cf. Sw käft, and Da kjæft, the jaw.

'And scok þam be þe berdes sua þat i þair chafftes raue in tua.'
Curs. Mun., 7510.

'A chafte, maxilla.' Cath. Angl., 57.

'Chafts, or chaffs, the jaws.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'In a minnit t' cat 'ed t' moose iv 'er chaffs': in a moment the cat had the mouse in her jaws. EY.

Chap [t/æp] vb. To knock.

There appears to be a close relation between the EY word and Da kjæppe, to strike. Cf. ON keppr, a cudgel, and MHG kaupatian, to inflict strokes. NED suggests ME chappen as a source, but this word means to chop, and is related to Du kappen, Sw kappa, and Da kappe, to cut.⁷

'Chap, to knock.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Wheea cums chappin at ma deear?': who comes knocking at my door? EY.

Chap [t/æp] sb. A dealer. A customer.

The word is apparently an abbreviation of ME chapman, a dealer, a customer OE céap, barter + OE mann, man. Although IED lists ON kaupi,

⁷ Murray, op. cit., chap, s.v.

a buyer, purchaser, the palatalization makes the OE form conclusive. ON kaupmaðr signifies a dealer rather than a customer, while OE céapman applies to both. Cf. OHG choufman, Du koopman, and Ger kaufmann, a merchant.

'Chap, a purchaser. Fairs in some parts of the country are called chap-fairs.' Hall., DAPW., 240.

'Chap, a dealer, a purchaser.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Hoo couldsta ton doon yan o' thi own chaps?': how could you turn down one of your own customers? EY.

Char [tʃɑ] vb. To chide, to complain.

Two possible sources may be noted. ME charr < OE ceorian, to creak, to complain, and Icelandic karra < ON kurra, to grumble. Cf. SwD korra, and Da kurre, sounds made by birds and animals to express displeasure.

'Char, to chide, to bark at.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Hark aud dog charrin anenst bawks': listen to the dog barking beside the outhouse. EY.

Chats [tʃæts] sb. Pine-cones.

In view of the fact that this word is used for E catkins, it is not difficult to ascertain its etymology. The most likely association is with OF chats, flowers of walnut, hazel, or willow. F chatons, kittens, became a subsequent development because of the downy appearance of the blossoms. Cf. Du katttekens, the blossoms of the spikes of nuts

and hazels.

'Chats, keys of trees, as ashchats.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 14.

'Chats, the cones of the fir-tree.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He traipsed aboot getherin a vast o' chats': he wandered about gathering a great number of pine-cones. EY.

Chavel [t/ævl] vb. To chew.

ME chavel < OE ceafl, jowl, cheek. Cf. Da kjæve, mouth; OE ceovan, to chew.

'Mid chavling and mid chatere.' Owl & Night., 284.

'Heo grint greet þe cheofled.' Anc. Riw., 70.

'Chavvle, to chew imperfectly.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ma chaffs are sae sair, it werriets ma ti chavel': my jaws are so sore, it worries me to chew. EY.

Chet [t/ɛt] sb. Soft food prepared for infants.

The word is not found in Skeat, NED, or DAPW. The only probable connection is SwD kåta, to mince food, which may have influenced the EY word by its form and reference to the preparation of nourishment for small children.

'Chet, breastmilk.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'A carl sik as thoo deean't want meeat; tha wants chet': a simple fellow such as you doesn't need meat; you need infant food. EY.

Childer [t/ɪlðə] sb. The EY plural of child.

Derived from OE cild, a descendant. The OE plural was normally cildru, but in late OE the word was partly assimilated to the neuter a stems with a plural in cildra. The regular form cildru, cildra, developed into ME childre, and then into childer.

'Preise zee childer, the Lord.' Wyclif, Bib., Ps. cxii. 1.

'Alle hire childres.' Lay., 5465.

'Welcome, brother, to kyn and kyt~~pe~~, Thi wife and childre that comes the with.' Town. Pl., 55/125.

'Ma childer 'evn't cum yam': my children haven't come home. EY.

Chip [t/ɪp] vb. To trip.

Probably from N kippa, to overturn. Cf. SwD kippa, to totter.

'Chip, to trip, or cause to stumble.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'It wur Fred 'at chipped ma': it was Fred who tripped me. EY.

Chisel [tʃɪzəl] sb. Bran.

The form chesil, gravel, is recorded in NED. The application is also to bran because of its gritty character. The word seems to be derived from OE cisil, gravel, sand. Cf. OHG chisil, MHG kisel, and Ger kiesel, gravel.

'þe zetimbode hys hus ofer sand-ceosel.' Anglo-Sax. Gosp., Matt. vii. 26.

'Chisel, bran, coarse flour.' Hall., DAFW., 247.

'Chizzel, bran.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ah want twee bags o' chisel': I want two bags of bran. EY.

Chucky [tʃʌki] sb. A chicken. A hen.

Probably connected with ON kjúklingr, a chicken. The celebrated Dr. Johnson stated in his dictionary that this EY word is another form of E chick, chicken < ME chiken < OE cicen.

'For it was day, and eke the hennis all, And with a chucked he gan hem for to call.' Chaucer, C. T., B. 4363.

'Chucky, a chicken.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ey-op, bayn! Get oot o' t' rooad o' t' chuckies': move, child! Get out of the way of the chickens. EY.

Chunter [tʃʌntə] vb. To complain. To mutter to oneself.

This is a very difficult word to trace. ASD and IED reveal no likely associations. The only possibility that has come to hand is DaD kjande, to work the jaws. If the EY word has developed from this form, chunter would imply the motion of the jaws in muttering, discontented persons.

'Chunter, to complain, to grumble, to mutter.' Hall., DAPW., 249.

'Chunter, to complain. A chuntering bout, a fit of sulkiness with impertinence.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He's awlus chuntherin at summat': he's always complaining about something. EY.

Churlish [tʃɜːlɪʃ] adj. Rude, unsophisticated, unfriendly.

The source is OE cierlisc, churlish, characteristic of the laboring class of people. Cognate with OE ceorl, countryman, are Fris tzerl,

ON karl, Sw, karl, Da karl, OHG charl, and Du kerel, man, fellow.

'To the churlische werk ... and to the erthe tilieris, that wrouzten the erthe.' Wyclif, Bib., I Chron. xxvii. 26.

'Cherlyche, or charlysche, rusticalis.' Prom. Parv., 72.

'Churlish, ill-natured, rough, cold in manner.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 288.

'A chollus sooart o' chap sat in t' lang-settle': a churlish sort of fellow sat on the long bench. EY.

Churr [tʃɜr] vb. To make a whirring sound.

Apparently derived from ON kurra, to make a low, whirring noise.

Cf. SwD korra, and N kurra, to murmur as a dove; OE ceorian, to murmur, to complain. The form is given as chirr in NED.

'Not a cricket chirr'd.' Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcv. 2.

'Churr, the noise made by a partridge in rising.' Hall., DAPW., 250.

'Churr, to make a whirring sound.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'A lahk chorred up reet anenst ma': a lark whirred upwards quite near to me. EY.

Clag [klæg] vb. To stick to, as thick mud to the boots.

The word is of Scand origin, and cannot be traced earlier than the 15th century.⁸ Da klæg < ON kleggi, sticky mud. Cf. OE clæg, clay.

'Clag, to adhere, as paste.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Tha can't greeave it neeaways; it clags t' jobber sae': you can't dig it at all; it sticks to the spade so. EY.

Clam [klaem] vb. To pinch, to compress.

⁸ Murray, op. cit., clag, s.v.

The source appears to be ON klemma, to compress. Cf. Da klemme, and SwD klämma, to press together, Ger klemmen, to squeeze. No corresponding form, such as *climman, *clenman, or *clumman exists in OE, although ASD records OE clam, clom, bondage, probably derived from the Scand. 'Clam, to grope or grasp, as in the dark.' Jam., SD., s.v. 'Clam, to pinch.' Hall., DAFW., 251. 'Clam, to pinch, to suffer hunger or thirst.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 288. 'Ma insahd's fair clammed': my stomach is really pinched with hunger. EY.

Clame [kliəm] vb. To smear, to daub over.

This EY word first occurs between the 14th and 15th centuries⁹. The source is OE clāēman, to smear < OE clām + jan, which apparently survives in northern ME clāmen, to smear. Whether we trace the current EY diphthong to the older southern æ, or to the northern ā, the vowel development in EY would yield [iə]. The meaning to smear, which apparently was the only meaning of the OE word, has disappeared from E, while the meaning and the word both survive in Icelandic, Sw and N. Cf. ON kleima, to smear.

'Crist ... clammyde cley on his eyen.' Wyclif, Wks., II. 93.

'Clame, to cover over with a sticky substance.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Sha cleamed t' fahr-steead fra top ti boddum wi wahtnin': she daubed the fire-place from top to bottom with whitewash. EY.

Clampers [klampez] sb. Fangs, claws. The fingers.

⁹ Murray, op. cit., clame, s.v.

Du klampen, to grapple, seems to be the nearest corresponding form. Cf. ON klömbr, a smith's vice, Da klamme, a cleat, and Ger klamp, a clamp. All these forms are due to the root seen in MHG klimpfen, to press together.

'Clampers, a sort of pincers used for castrating bulls and other quadrupeds.' Jam., SD., s.v.

'Clampers, claws, pincers.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Jist let ma get ma clampers on 'is thrapple': just let me get my fingers on his throat. EY.

Clan [klæn] sb. A considerable number of people or articles.

The source of this word is Gael clann, family, stock, race. Cf.

Ir cland, children, descendants.

'They around the flag of each his faction, in their several clans.' Milton, Par. L., ii. 901.

'The inward man and outward, like a clan and clan, Have always been at daggers-drawing.' Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 78.

'Clan, a great number.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'As ah wur watchin, a clan o' fooaks teeamed oot': as I was watching, a crowd of people poured out. EY.

Clap [klæp] vb. To pat. To apply a quick, sharp blow.

It is difficult to say whether EY clap is derived from OE clappian, to clap, beat, or from ON klappa, to stroke, pat, strike, but in meaning the EY word seems to reflect the ON rather than the OE.

Cf. SwD klappa, to stroke, pat, Da klappe, to pat, throb, Du klappen,

to smack, prate, blab, and OHG chlafoŋ, to strike together, prate.

'He clapte him on þe crune.' Hav., 1814.

'Clappyn, or knokkyn, pulso.' Prom. Parv., 79.

'Clap, to give a gentle blow, to pat.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'He clapped ma on t' rig': he patted me on the back. EY.

Clapperclaw [klæpəklo] vb. To slap and scratch.

The word is compounded of clap and claw. From ON klappa, to strike + ON klóra, to scratch with the nails.

'He will clapper-claw thee tightly.' Shaks., Merry W., II. iii. 67.

'Clapper-claw'd, pawed with the open hand, clawed and belaboured.'
Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Aud deeam spangs efther 'im ti gie 'im a clapperclawin': the old woman leaps after him to slap and scratch him. EY.

Clart [klat] vb. To smear. To flatter.

NED states that the origin of this word is unknown. However, it must have been long in spoken use, for ME beclarten, to smear, occurs in the literature of the 13th century.¹

'Clart, to smear. Also, figuratively, for deceit, or hollow talking.'
Robinson, Mid-Yks., Gl., s.v.

'Deean't clart thissen all ower wi muck': don't smear yourself all over with dirt. EY.

'Ah clarted 'im, bud it wurn't neea use': I flattered him, but it wasn't any use. EY.

¹ Murray, op. cit., clart, s.v.

Clarty [klati] adj. Sticky.

Clart, s.v.

'Clarty, unctuous as honey, smeary.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Sik goody gies t' bayns clarty 'ands': such candy gives the children sticky hands. EY.

Clash [klæʃ] vb. To throw. To shut a door with violence.

EY clash appears about 1500, but its origin is not known.² EFris klatsen, to crack a whip, may correspond to Da kladske, to clash, which with the loss of the d might be the source of the EY word. Cf. Du kletsen, to clash.

'With kene clobbez of þat clos þay clatz on þe woweȝ.' E. E. Allit. P., B. 839.

'Clash, to bang a door or shut it with violence.' Jam., SD., s.v.

'Clash, to throw anything carelessly, or bang it about.' Hall., DAPW., 252.

'Clash, to throw down with violence.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'He clashed t' deear ahint 'im': he banged the door behind him. EY.

Clash [klæʃ] sb. A considerable quantity or number.

It seems that this word is associated with W clasg, a heap, a collection. Cf. W clasgw, to collect. The word is not recorded in NED or DAPW.

'Clash, a large collection of articles or persons.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'A reglar clash o' sheep cum lowpin ower t' clooas': a great number of sheep came leaping over the field. EY.

² Murray, op. cit., clash, s.v.

Clat [klæt] vb. To chatter, to prate.

Presumably from OE *clatrian, to clatter. It is possible that SwD klådra, to prattle, may have had some influence on the EY word.

'Clat, to tattle.' Hall., DAPW., 252.

'Clat, to prate noisily.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Sha gans clattin amang neebors all tahm': she goes chattering among the neighbors all the time. EY.

Clatter [klæte] vb. To beat or chastise.

It seems that the word is associated with ME clateren, to make a rattling noise. Cf. OE clatrung, a rattle, Du klateren, EFris klatern, and Ger klattern, to rattle, clatter.

'Clatter, to beat so as to rattle.' Hall., DAPW., 252.

'Clatter, to beat with the open hands.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Yan o' t' lads clattered 'im on th' eead': one of the lads beat him on the head. EY.

Claut [klot] vb. To claw:

Concerning this word NED states that it may represent an OE *clawet, from OE clawan, to claw³. However, it might be explained as clau from OE clawian, to claw + t from the EY definite article. In EY the definite article the is reduced to t before consonants, and to |θ| before vowels. Usually the reduced definite article appears affixed to the following noun by means of an apostrophe. In the case of EY clau, the definite article was affixed to the verb preceding,

³ Murray, op. cit., clawt, s.v.

with the result that at present there is no discernible definite article preceding the object of the vb. claut.

'To claut, to scratch, to claw.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 14.

'Clawt, to scratch with the nails.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 289.

'Leeak t' cat 'at it deean't clawt tha': be careful with the cat so that it doesn't claw you. EY.

Clavver [klævə] sb. A mob. A disorderly assemblage.

The identity of this EY word is uncertain. There may be a connection with a root which appears in Du kleverig, sticky, SwD klebbig, cohesive, and Ger kleben, to adhere, which might be descriptive of the motivation responsible for the cohesion of individuals in a mob.

The notion of sticking seems to lie at the root of OE clifian, to climb, also OE climban, to climb, and ON klífa, to climb; all cognate with Low L glus, glue. There is also ON klifa, to repeat, to wrangle.

'Clavver, a rabble-like heap of people.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Gif tha gans thruff toon i' them cleelas, tha'll 'ev a clavver ahint tha': if you go through the town in those clothes, you'll have a mob behind you. EY.

Clavver [klævə] vb. To climb.

This word first occurs in English literature after the 13th century, and corresponds to OE climban, to climb.⁴ It is closely associated with Da klavre, to climb. Cf. ON klifra, SwD klaiwa, and Du klaveren, to climb.

⁴ Murray, op. cit., clavver, s.v.

'Hweder þe cat of helle claurede euer toward hire, and cauhte,
mid his cleafres, hire heorte heaued.' Anc. Riw., 102.

'Two kynges ware clymbande and claverande one heghe.' Morte Art.,
3325.

'Clavver, to clamber.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Clavver up on thi yam's knee': climb up on your uncle's knee. EY.

Cled [klɛd] adj. Clothed.

ME cled < ON klæddr, past part. of klæða, to clothe. Cf. Da klæde,
to clothe, and E clad, of which cled is the northern pronunciation.

'For þaire knaues ware cledde in clethyng full clene.' Rel. Pieces,
92.

'A lytter redy cled.' Town. Pl., 158/600.

'Cled, clad, clothed.' Hall., DAPW., 253.

'Cled, clad.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Tha'd a thowt sha wur cled i' silks an' satins': you would have
thought that she was clothed in silks and satins. EY.

Cleeas [kliəz] sb. Clothes.

ME clōthes < OE clāðas, clothes. OE ā > ME ō > EY |iə|. Cf. Du kleeden,
ON klæða, Da klæde, Sw klada, and Ger kleiden, to clothe.

'Sum þan kest þair clothes dune.' Curs. Mun., 15025.

'If thou gif me mete and foode And close to body.' Town. Pl., 53/48.

'Cleaz, clothes.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Them cleas wants weshin': those clothes need washing. EY.

Cleg [klɛg] sb. A horse-fly.

Undoubtedly from ON kleggi, a horse-fly. Cf. N klegg, and SwD klägg, a horse-fly.

'Clegs, the large grey flies which torment horses and cattle in summer.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Is't clegs 'at's plaagin t' gallowa?': is it clegs that are tormenting the galloway horse? EY.

Cleik [kliɛk] sb. A hook on which articles are hung.

The etymology of this word seems obscure. The connection may be with ME cleche, a catch < OE clyccan, to hold fast, to clutch. Cf. DaD klække, to hold fast. The final consonant of EY cleik seems to suggest a Scand form, but the vowel in the EY word is undoubtedly long, and presumably represents a vowel which was historically long, as the first citation below indicates.

'An I cleke yowe, I schall felle yow.' Yk. Pl., xxx. 240.

'That thus clekys this corsaunt owte of thir heghe clyffez.' Morte Art., 1164.

'Ang thi coit on t' cleek': hang your coat on the hook. EY.

Clep [klɛp] vb. To call. To name.

ME clepe < OE cleopian, to call. Cf. Du klappen, to call, speak.

'þere he kneles and callez and clepes after help.' E. E. Allit. P., B. 1345.

'Clepe the workmen, and zelde to hem her hire.' Wyclif, Bib., Matt. xx. 8.

'Clep, to call, name, designate.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Wat wiltu clep t' bayn?': what will you call the child? EY.

Cletch [klɛtʃ] sb. A brood of young birds. A setting of eggs. The derivation of this word is obscure. It is hardly probable that it is connected with ME cloche, a claw. But ON klekja, to hatch, develops into Da klække, to hatch, and the latter may be a possible etymon. The palatalization of the final consonant in EY cletch may be due to the influence of OE clyccan, to seize. Cf. Sw kläcka, to hatch.

'Cletch, a brood, as a cletch of chickens.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 16.

'Cletch, a brood, as of chickens.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Yon aud 'en gans aroon leeakin fur a cletch': that old hen goes around looking for a setting of eggs. EY.

Cleugh [kluf] sb. A ravine.

It seems that EY cleugh developed from a verbal form without the -t suffix, e.g. SwD klöv, a breach, Du kloof, a rift, as against forms in -t, as ON kluft, a cleft, and Da klöft, a crevice, all from the Germanic stem seen in OE cleofan, to cleave. The substantive with -t occurs, however, in OE clyfte, geclyft, from which E cleft is derived. In its vowel EY cleugh [u] seems closer to ON, SwD, and Du vowels in the above forms. Cf. OHG klâh, a cleft.

'Þir caitif Iuus sent into clinttes and into clous to seke iesu.'
Curs. Mun., 17590.

'Clyff, clyft, or ryfte, scissura, rima.' Prom. Parv., 81.

'Cleugh, a narrow rocky pass, or glen.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'When ah got theer, lamb 'ed fell intiv a cluff': when I got there, the lamb had fallen into a ravine. EY.

Clinch [klɪnʃ] vb. To clutch. To grasp with the hand.

The word is a development of E clench, which became clinch in the north after 1500⁵. The etymology, therefore, must be ME clenchen < OE clencean, to tie. Cf. MHG klenken, Da klinke, Sw klinka, Du, EFris, and LG klinken, to tie. The final stem consonant after the front vowel is palatalized.

'The cros was brede, whon Crist for us theron was cleynt.'
Leg. Hol. Rd., 138.

'Clinch, to grasp.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Dick clinched 'im, an' 'e wur 'odden fast': Dick grasped him, and he was held fast. EY.

Clip [klɪp] vb. To compress.

ME clippen < OE clyppan, to embrace, seems to be closer to the EY word than ON klýpa, to squeeze, pinch. Cf. OFris kleppa, to pinch, and OHG chluppa, tongs.

'Powere hem failleth to clucche or to clawe, to clyppe or to holde.' Langl., P. Plow., B. xvii. 188.

'Clip, to hold close together.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Clip th' airm doon weel on t' cleelas': press the iron down well upon the clothes. EY.

Clip [klɪp] vb. To shear.

⁵ Murray, op. cit., clinch, s.v.

ME clippen, to cut off < ON klippa, to shear off. Cf. Sw klippa,
N klippa, Da klippe, and NFris kleppen, to shear.

'Laban was goon to the sheep that shulden be clippid.' Wyclif,
Bib., Gen. xxxi. 19.

'Clip, to shear sheep.' Hall., DAPW., 255.

'Clip, to cut short, as wool from a sheep.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'John's gannin ti toon ti get 'is eead clipped': John is going to
town to get his hair cut. EY.

Cloam [kluəm] vb. To clutch with both hands.

Probably derived from ON klömbrur, a vice. Cf. N klāmbr, Sw klämma,
and Da klammer, a vice. NED strangely associates the EY word with
OE clām, mud, and gives as cognates ON kleima, and OHG chleimen,
to daub.⁶

'Clom, to clutch.' Hall., DAPW., 256.

'Cloam, to pull or make tugging efforts with both hands engaged,
as in pulling a sack.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He clooamed top od wall laik 'e wur flayd ti fall': he clutched the
top of the wall as if he were afraid to fall. EY.

Clock [klɒk] vb. To cluck as a hen does.

ME clokken < OE cloccian, to cluck as a hen. Cf. SwD klokka, Da klukke,
Du klokken; L glocire, to cluck as a hen.

'Clokkyng as hennys, crispio.' Prom. Parv., 83.

'Bot begyn she to crok, To groyne or to klok.' Town. Pl., 118/70.

'Clock, klok, to call chickens together.' Jam., SD., s.v.

⁶ Murray, op. cit., cloam, s.v.

'Clock, to cluck like a hen.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Deean't werrit gif a fashus deeam or an aud hen clocks': don't worry if a vexatious woman or an old hen clucks. EY.

Clodder [klɒdə] vb. To collect in a compact group.

Apparently E clod is a variant of E clot, and has its first occurrence in the literature of the 14th century.⁷ Hence, clodder was formerly clotter, the t changing to d through Da influence, for such a change is common in Da. This EY word, therefore, must be associated with ME clot, a clod of earth < OE clott, a lump, with the characteristic Da voicing of voiceless stops. Cf. ON klót, a knob, Sw klot, a globe, and Da klode, a ball. The verb form may be illustrated by Du klotteren, to collect in a mass.

'The gore concealed was clotted in his hair.' Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 577.

'Clodder, to cluster together.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Wa wur all cloddered up wi neea pleece ti lig doon': we were all clustered together with no place to lie down. EY.

Cloddy [klɒdi] adj. Plump, thick-set.

There are good reasons for connecting this word with ON klót, the pommel of a sword, the general significance of which is a rounded lump. Da klode, a ball, emphasizes this secondary meaning of the ON, and since Da influence changed clot to clod in Yorkshire, it seems certain that EY cloddy was originally used to imply a thick, rounded lump.

⁷ Murray, op. cit., clod, s.v.

'Cloddy, thick, short, and full of flesh.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah pickter 'im as a cloddy sooart o' chap': I picture him as a thick-set sort of fellow. EY.

Clog [klɒg] sb. A block of wood.

ME clogge, a block, has been known since the 14th century, yet the derivation of the word is obscure.⁸ SwD klakk, a lump, and LG klak, a block, are possible sources of the EY word. Cf. Da klods, Sw klots, and Ger klotz, a block.

'Clogge, truncus.' Prom. Parv., 83.

'I am trusted with a mussell, and enfranchisde with a clog.'
Shaks., Much Ado., I. iii. 35.

'Clog, a log of wood.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Put clog abacko deear': put the block of wood behind the door. EY.

Clot [klɒt] sb. A lump of earth.

Clodder, s.v.

'O clai þai kest at him þe clote.' Curs. Mun., 24026.

'That cursyd clott of Camys kyn Forsoth was I.' Town. Pl., 294/17.

'Clot, a clod of earth.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'A gurt steean an' a vast o' clots tummel'd doon t' beeacon':
a great rock and many lumps of earth rolled down the hill. EY.

Clout [klut] sb. A piece of cloth used as a duster. A rag.

ME clut < OE clut, a piece, patch. NED states that Ir clud, a rag,

⁸ Murray, op. cit., clog, s.v.

Gael clud, a patch, and W clwt, a piece, patch, are all derived from the OE.⁹ Cf. ON klútr, a kerchief, Sw klut, a shred, and N and Da klud, a rag. The ON and Sw forms are as close as any to the EY word in form and meaning. While Sc clout might suggest an unbroken development from OE clut, the meaning of the EY word is more closely that of the Scand cognates.

'Clowte of clothe, scrutum.' Prom. Parv., 84.

'Sche rent it al to cloutes.' Chaucer, Merch. T., 709.

'Clout, a piece of cloth used for any purpose.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 290.

'Rub thi shoon ower wi' a cloot afooar tha gans oot': rub your shoes over with a rag before you go out. EY.

Clout [klut] vb. To patch.

Clout, s.v. NFrís klütjan, to patch, is very closely associated with the EY verb.

'A carl ... hadde bought a payre of stronge shone, and also stronge lether to clowte hem with.' Mer., ii. 33.

'Clout disshes, pottes, pannes, crusto.' Prom. Parv., 84.

'Yei, Noe, go cloute thi shone, the better wille thai last.' Town. Pl., 33/353.

'Clout, to patch, to mend a hole or ragged place in a garment.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Clout it afooar it tears wuss': patch it before it tears worse. EY.

Clow [claw] vb. To work laboriously.

The word might be related to OE clawan, to claw, or to OE clēofan,

⁹ Murray, op. cit., clout, s.v.

to split, or to ON kljúfa, to split. NED records the word, and states that it means to drag or rake with a dung-fork, but this interpretation is unknown in Yorkshire.¹

'Clow, to work hard.' Hall., DAPW., 257.

'Clow, to work at a pressure, toiling with the hand.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ah wur fit ti drap efther clowin all eftherneean as a banster':
I was completely exhausted after laboring all afternoon as
a sheaf-binder. EY.

Cloy [klɔɪ] sb. Nausea.

NED finds a similarity between this word and E clog, and suggests OF cloyer, to nail, as the source of EY cloy.² But attention should be drawn to ON klígja, to feel nausea, N klia, to feel nausea, and possibly to SwD klo, heartburn, the latter form being identical in meaning with the EY word, for heartburn is invariably called cloy in the dialect. Torp gives a Sw development klöjes, and klöyjas, from the Da cognate of which he derives EY cloy.³

'Often preaching cloyeth the people.' Shaks., Ant. and Cleo.,
II. ii. 241.

'Cloy, nausea.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ah get a feelin o' cloy efther eeatin onion pasty': I get a feeling
of nausea after eating onion pasty. EY.

Clue [klru] sb. A ball of thread or string.

ME clewe < OE cleowen, a ball. E cl is equivalent to L gl, hence

1 Murray, op. cit., clow, s.v.

2 Murray, op. cit., cloy, s.v.

3 Alf Torp, Nynorsk Etymologisk Ordbok. Kristiania: H. Aschehoug and Co., 1919. klia, s.v.

the L cognate is gluere, to draw together. Cf. OHG kliuwa, MHG kliuwe, and Du kluwen, a ball.

'Clowchyn, or clowe, clewe. Glomus, globus.' Prom. Parv., 84.

'And spin thy future with a whiter clue.' Pope, Odyss., xx. 250.

'Clue, a ball of string.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Cat wur laakin wi' t' clue whahl sha wur knittin': the cat was playing with the ball of thread while she was knitting. EY.

Clung [klʊŋ] adj. Tough, unyielding.

ME clingen, to adhere <OE clingan, to shrivel up by contraction, to dry up. The idea of tenacious cohesion is found also in Da klynge, a cluster, a knot. Cf. EFris klingen, to adhere.

'Clung, closed up or stopped, spoken of hens when they lay not: it is usually said of any thing that is shrivelled or shrunk up.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 16.

'pai war so clungun, dri, and tame.' Curs. Mun., 4581.

'Clung, heavy, tenacious.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Yon bawk's sae clung, tha can't saw it': that beam is so tough, you can't saw it. EY.

Clunter [klʊnθə] vb. To tread heavily.

Probably connected with Da klunte, to plod along, or with EFris kluntern, to go clumsily and noisily. Both these forms are probable sources, inasmuch as they resemble the EY word in form and meaning. Cf. Du kluntet, awkward.

'Clunter, to walk clumsily.' Hall., DAPW., 258.

'Clunter, to stamp with the feet.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'They clunthered desptly wi' theer feeat i' t' garth last neet':
they stamped a good deal with their feet in the yard last night. EY.

Cobble [kɒbl] sb. A round stone of moderate size, such as may be used for paving.

Skeat describes the word as a diminutive of ME cob, a knob, a head, a person, and states that the source of the ME word is W copa, top tuft, crest, crown of the head.⁴ It certainly seems that the word is of Celtic origin due to its similarity to the Gk kúβn, a head. Cf. L caput, Du kop, and Ger kopf, head.

'Cobble, a pebble.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 17.

'Cobble, a round stone.' Hall., DAPW., 259.

'Cobble, a paving-stone.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'T' young raggil picked up a cobble ti cast at geslins': the young rascal picked up a round stone to throw at the goslings. EY.

Cobby [kɒbi] adj. Brisk, lively, in good health.

There seems to be nothing suitable in OE as a source for this word. However, ON kapp, zeal, eagerness, and SwD kopugur, vigorous, may be related to the EY expression.

'Cobby, stout, hearty, brisk.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 17.

'Cobby, brisk, lively, proud, tyrannical, headstrong.' Hall., DAPW., 259.

'Cobby, healthy and cheerful; in good spirits.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

4 Walter William Skeat, A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, Oxford U.P., 1911. cobble, s.v.

'Ah feels as cobby as owt': I feel as lively as can be. EY.

Coble [kʊəbl̩] sb. A flat-bottomed fishing-boat.

This word is of Celtic origin. The source is W ceubal, a skiff, from which developed OE cuople, a small ship. Cf. W ceuo, to excavate, to hollow out, which has bearing on the fact that boats were originally made of hollowed trees. Note also Bret caubal, a small boat.

'He astaz in lytlum scipe vel in cuople.' Anglo-Sax. Gosp., Matt. viii. 23.

'Coble, a peculiar kind of a boat, very sharp in the bow, and flat bottomed, and square at the stern, navigated with a lug sail.' Hall., DAFW., 260.

'Coble, a fishing-boat of peculiar build, and in ordinary use on the Yorkshire coast.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 291.

'He browt a champion ketch o' mackrill yam iv 'is cooable': he brought a fine catch of mackerel home in his fishing-boat. EY.

Cockly [kɒkli] adj. Wavering, unsteady.

According to NED the word is related to E coggle, which came into use after ~~the~~ 14th century.⁵ It may be that the root is *kug- with the sense rounded lump. If this is so, there are several probable sources in the Germanic languages. Du kogel and Ger kugel signify having rounded protuberances, hence unsteady from having rounded bases. But attention must also be drawn to W gogi, to shake, Gael goic, a tossing of the head, and Ir gogach, reeling, wavering.

⁵ Murray, op. cit., cockly, s.v.

The meaning of the Celtic forms seems to be more closely reflected in the EY word. Possibly the Germanic and Celtic forms represent the same root.

'Cogg^lie, moving from side to side, unsteady as to position, apt to be overset.' Jam., SD., s.v.

'Cockelty and cockley, unsteady.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Thoo mun 'od 'im up cos 'e's cockly': you must hold him up because he's unsteady. EY.

Cod [kɒd] sb. A bag. A pod.

ME cod < OE codd, a bag. Cf. ON koddi, a pillow, Sw kudde, a cushion; W cwd, a sack, and Bret kód, a pocket.

'Ne codd on weze.' Anglo-Sax. Gosp., Matt. x. 10.

'When I nap on my cod, for care that has bene.' Town. Pl., 101/22.

'Codde of frute or pesecodde, siliqua.' Prom. Parv., 85.

'Pea cod, pea shell.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Wa tak t' peeas, bud wa gie t' cods t' pigs': we take the peas, but we give the pods to the pigs. EY.

Coif [ksɪf] sb. A woman's hat.

ME coif < OF coife < Low L cuffia, a cap. Cf. Prov cofa, Sp cofia, Ital cuffia, OHG chuppha, and MHG kupfe, a cap. Note also ON queif, a hood.

'She wolde make a coyf for hir suster.' Mer., xxvii. 507.

'It shall be vpon the coyif.' Wyclif, Bib., Ex. xxviii. 37.

'Coyfe, cappe, tena ... Cappe, or hure, for clerkys, tena.'
Prom. Parv., 86.

'Coif, a woman's cap.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'If tha'll put on thi coif, lass, we'll gan oot': if you'll put
 on your hat, girl, we'll go out. EY.

Collop [kɒləp] sb. A slice of meat.

Undoubtedly connected with Sw kalops < OSw kollops, slices of stewed
 beef. Cf. Ger klops, a dish made of beaten steak.

'I have no salt bacon, Ne no cokeneyes, bi Crist colopus to maken.'
Langl., P. Plow., A. vii. 272.

'Colloppe, frixitura, in frigo, assa, carbonacium, carbonella.'
Prom. Parv., 88.

'Frixa, a colop, or a pece of flesch.' Cath. Angl., 72.

'Collop, a slice of meat.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Gie ma a collop o' beeacon': give me a slice of bacon. EY.

Commother [kɒmʊðə] sb. A godmother.

This word seems to be formed from L cum, with + OE moður, mother.

Cf. F commère, and L commāter, a godmother. The EY expression is a
 name for the relationship of a godmother to the actual parents of
 a child.

'My commodrys and my cosynes bathe.' Yk. Pl., ix. 143.

'Commother, a godmother.' Hall., DAPW., 265.

'Co-mother, a godmother, or co-helper in the religious training of
 the child.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah wur Jenny's commother when sha wur chrissen'd': I was Jenny's
 godmother when she was christened. EY.

Conny [kɔni] adj. Pretty, neat.

NED finds the source of this word in Sw kunnig, knowing, leading to the conclusion that the EY word is indebted to the fundamental meanings of ON kenna and OE cunnan, to know, to search into.⁶ However, EY conny, pretty, neat, is not to be confused with EY canny, shrewd, knowing. The EY conny is apparently derived from DaD kõn, neat, pretty, or perhaps from SwD könn, handsome, pleasant. It should further be pointed out that Da kjende, to know, is cognate with ON kenna and OE cunnan, while Da kjön, fair, handsome, is cognate with OE cene, bold, wise, itself in turn a development of OE cunnan. EY canny has reference to mental ability, EY conny to physical.

'Conny, seemly: she's conny beeath te feeace an te follow.'
Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Conny, pretty.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Thoo's seear nahce an' conny': you are surely nice and pretty. EY.

Coom [kum] sb. Dust, soot, sawdust.

ME colm, soot < ON kám, grime. Cf. SwD kâm, rust, Du kaam, particles of mould on beer or vinegar, and Ger kahm, mould.

'Culme of smeke, fuligo.' Prom. Parv., 108.

'Coom, soot: if coom hang from the bars of a grate like shreds of silk, it is viewed by the superstitious as foretokening the arrival of strangers.' Jam., SD., s.v.

'Coom, dust, particles of refuse: most frequently applied to saw-dust,

⁶ Murray, op. cit., conny, s.v.

called saw-coom, and the refuse of malt, which is called malt-cums.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 292.

'Theer's nowt ti deea wi' t' coom bud bon it': there's nothing we can do with the sawdust except burn it. EY.

Cordwainer [kɔdɪnə] sb. One who repairs shoes.

ME cordwaner < OF cordoanier, a shoemaker < Low L cordoanum,

Cordovan leather. The word originally meant a worker in cordwane, i.e. the leather of Cordova. In the EY villages a cobbler is customarily referred to as a cordwainer, and the word is occasionally used for saddler. Cf. MHG kurdiwæner, MDu kordewanier, and Ital cordovaniere, shoemaker.

'Cordwaner, alutarius.' Prom. Parv., 92.

'This poor cordwainer, as we said, was a man.' Carlyle, Sart. Resart., III. i. 128.

'Cordwainer, a shoemaker.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Gan ti t' cordiner an' see gif ma shoon are mended': go to the cobbler and see if my shoes are repaired. EY.

Corn [kɔrn] sb. A single grain or particle of any substance, e.g., wheat, sand, salt, etc.

ME corn < OE corn, grain, the original significance being that which is ground. Da korn, grain, is identical with the meaning of the EY term, in that it applies to anything small and round. Note the Da expression: Guldet findes undertiden i korn, gold may be occasionally met with in corns. Cf. OFris korn, OS corn, Du koren, OHG chorn,

ON korn, and Go kaurn, a grain, a seed.

'Corn of whete wunað ana buton hyt fealle on eorþan and sy dead.'
Wyclif, Bib., John xii. 24.

'Corn, a grain or particle: a corn of tobacco, a corn of powder,
a corn of rice.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ah feeaver a few corns o' saut i' ma crowdy': I like a few
grains of salt in my porridge. EY.

Corve [kɔrv] sb. A large basket. It is usually strapped to
the back of the person who carries it.

The derivation of this word is found in ON körf > Da kurv, a basket.

Cf. MHG corf, Du korf, and Ger korb, a basket. The word appears
in E after 1400. NED describes the corve as a large basket used in
mining, and states that it was placed on a sledge, tram, or barrow,
for conveyance from the working place to the shaft, up which it
was hoisted by a rope to the surface.⁷ But on the Yorkshire coast
corves are used to carry catches of fish, while on the docks, fish
are sold by the corve to fishmongers.

'Corve, a large basket made of strong hazel-rods.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Hoo much wiltu gie ma fur yon corrve of 'addock?': how much will
you give me for that basket of haddock? EY.

Cot [kɔt] sb. A bachelor or widower who does his own
housekeeping.

Apparently this EY word is a contraction of ME cotquean, a laborer's
wife. But it might be well not to overlook ON kotungr, a poor

⁷ Murray, op. cit., corve, s.v.

cottager, who would naturally be obliged to do everything for himself, whether woman's work or not.

'Cot, a man who interferes in the kitchen.' Hall., DAPW., 272.

'Cot, a man who does those offices for himself which are usually done by a female in a house.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Tom's been a cot sin 'is missus wur sahded': Tom has done his own housekeeping since his wife was buried. EY.

Cote [kuət] sb. A building or shed in which poultry or animals are housed.

The word is a parallel form to ME kot < OE cōte, a small dwelling, a den. Cf. Du kot, DaD kād, MHG kote, SwD kāta, NFris kate, and Skt kota, a small house. It is significant to note the presence of cote in the EY dialect, even though, as Skeat affirms, cot is the northern, and cote the southern form of OE cōte.⁸

'Coote, lytylle howse, casa.' Prom. Parv., 91.

'Where shepherds pen their flocks at eeve In hurdl'd cotes amid the field secure.' Milton, P. L., iv. 186.

'Cote, a shed for small cattle or fowls.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Be seear ti shut deear when 'ens are in t' cooat': be sure to shut the door when the hens are in the cote. EY.

Cotter [kɒtə] vb. To become entangled. To be matted together. Perhaps this word is related to ME cot < OF cot, matted wool. Cf. OF coutisses, the clotted locks of wool near the tail of a sheep; F cotteron, hard and matted wool used for mattresses.

⁸ Skeat, op. cit., cote, s.v.

'Cottered, cotted, entangled, matted together.' Willan, W. Riding
Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Cother-up, to become shrunken, withered, or dried up.' Hold. Gl.,
s.v.

'All them bits o' band are cotthered thegither': all those pieces
of string are tangled together. EY.

Coul [kul] sb. A lump or swelling on the body.

Apparently associated with ON kúla, a knob. Cf. SwD kul, a lump.

'Coul, a swelling or abcess.' Hall., DAPW., 273.

'Coul, a swelling on the body, especially when caused by a blow.'
Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 293.

'It's risen a gurt cool atop o' ma 'eead': a great lump has risen
on the top of my head. EY.

Coums [kumz] sb. Hollows in rolling country.

The connection seems to be with W cwm, a hollow between two hills.

Cf. Ir cumar, OE cumb, OF combe, and Prov comba, a small valley.

All the preceding forms are derived from Old Celtic *kumbos, hollow.

EY coums is heard only occasionally in the dialect, and, strangely
enough, is never used in the singular.

'Coums, hollow-lying places recessed among the hills or banks running
up to the moor.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Efther it teeams doon, theer's a lot o' watther in them cooms':
after it rains hard, there's a lot of water in those hollows. EY.

Coup [kup] vb. To trade, to bargain.

ON kaupa, to barter, to bargain, developed into ME coupen, to bargain, which has been retained in the EY dialect. The OE word is cēapian, to barter, which develops into E cheap. Cf. OS côpôn, OHG choufôn, and Go kaupon, to trade.

'No,' quodh on, 'þat shaltou coupe,' And bigan til him to loupe.'
Hav., 1800.

'Coup, to exchange or swap.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 18.

'Coup, to exchange.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ah'll coup tha yon jobber fur thi leea': I'll trade you that spade for your scythe. EY.

Couther [kuðə] vb. To comfort by the aid of refreshment and warmth.

NED suggests that couth, adj. derived from couther, is associated with OE cuð, past part. of cunnan, to know, to be able.⁹ According to ASD, OE cuð has a gradation of meanings: known, familiar, affable, and comfortable. Cf. OS cûth, OHG kund, Ger kund, and Go kunds, known.

'Couther, to comfort.' Hall., DAPW., 274.

'Couther, to recover, to reinvigorate.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Poor aud carl! Ah wisht ah cud coother 'im': poor old country fellow! I wish I could give him food and shelter. EY.

Cow [ku] vb. To subdue. To bend or twist.

The connection seems to be with ON kúga, to tyrannise over; Da kue,

⁹ Murray, op. cit., couther, s.v.

to bend, subdue; Sw kufva, to curb, suppress. Although the ON is the earliest of the preceding Scand forms, the Da word is closest to the EY word in meaning.

'Accursed be that tongue that tells me so. For it hath cowed my better part of man.' Shaks., Macb., V. viii. 18.

'Cow, to walk with the feet sideways.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'He cood 'is teeas innard as 'e went doon trod': he twisted his toes inward as he went down the path. EY.

Cowdy [kudi] adj. Frisky, frolicsome.

Da kaad, lively, may be reasonably associated with this EY word.

Da kaade dreng is the Da equivalent of EY a cowdy lad. Cf. ON kátr, merry, and SwD kåt, frolicsome.

'Cowdy, pert, frolicsome.' Hall., DAFW., 275.

'Cowdy, frisky, frolicsome, pert.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'T' bayns are coody cos they knooa yam's cumin ti see 'em': the children are lively because they know their uncle is coming to see them. EY.

Cower [kuə] vb. To crouch down. To stoop low.

ME couren, to crouch < ON kúra, to doze, to lie quiet. Cf. Sw kura, to roost, Da kure, to squat, and Ger kauern, to cower. Skeat suggests that W cwrian, to squat, was borrowed from E, because there is no trace of a similar word in other Celtic tongues.¹

'Cow'ring and quaking at a conqueror's sword.' Dryden, Abs. and Achit., 515.

¹ Skeat, op. cit., cower, s.v.

'But here my muse her wing maun cour.' Burns, Tam O Shanter, 179.

'Cower, to stoop low by bending the knees, or sitting on one's heels.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Gif tha cooers, tha weean't get sae caud': if you crouch down, you won't get so cold. EY.

Crack [kræk] vb. To boast.

ME craken, to boast < OE cracian, to make a sharp sound in breaking.

Cf. OHG krachôn, MHG krachen, Ger krachen, and Du kraken, to crack.

'He crakked boost, and swor it was nat so.' Chaucer, Reeve's T., 81.

'Siche wryers and wragers gose to and fro For to crak.' Town. Pl., 102/59.

'Crack, to brag, to talk boastfully.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 293.

'It's nowt ti crack on': it's nothing to boast about. EY.

Crafty [kræftɪ] adj. Ingenious, skilful.

ME crafty < OE cræftig, ingenious, skilful. Cf. OS craftag, OHG chreftig, Ger kräftig, Du krachtig, and ON kröptugr, strong, skilful, powerful. It should be stated that the EY word is derived from the OE, and not from a Scand source, because the original significance of OE cræftig is skilful, while the Scand cognates have the meaning of strong, mighty.

'Sua wis neuer nan. Ne crafteer in were of hand.' Curs. Mun., 8753.

'This discipline and this crafty science.' Chaucer, Can. Yeom. T., G. 1253.

'Crafty, skilful, ingenious.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'He mun a been a crafty chap 'at fust fun oot t' telefooan':
he must have been an ingenious man who invented the telephone. EY.

Crake [krɛak] sb. A crow.

ON kráka, a crow. Cf. Sw kråka, Da krage, MHG krâ, and OE crāwe,
a crow.

'Crake, cornix, cornus.' Cath. Angl., 80.

'Crake, a crow.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 18.

'Crake, a crow, or rook.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Tom's in t' clooas flayin' creeaks': Tom is in the field
scaring away crows. EY.

Crake [krɛak] vb. To caw, as the crow.

NED reasons that if E croak goes back to an OE *crācian, crāke may
be the northern form, pronounced [krɛak]² in EY. If E croak is related
to Skt kruc, it is a loan word, not a cognate. Cf. OS kria, Bret kriá,
and Skt kruc, to croak. OS kria, Bret kriá, and E cry are apparently
developments of L quiritare, to cry, shriek.

'Whil that he song; so chaunteth he and craketh.' Chaucer, Merch. T.,
606.

'Bot begin ~~spe~~ to crok.' Town. Pl., 118/69.

'Crake, to cry, as the crow.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Yon bods werrit ma wi' theer creeakin': those birds worry me
with their cawing. EY.

² Murray, op. cit., croak, s.v.

Cramble [kraml] vb. To hobble along.

This EY word may be associated with Sw krympling, a cripple, or with SwD krummel, crooked. NED suggests a connection with Ger krammeln, to grope about, and cites EFris krimmeln, to crawl, as a cognate.³ However, since the EY word has the implication of physical affliction, it seems that the Sw forms should be preferred. Cf. ON krypplingr, a cripple.

'Cramble, to hobble or creep.' Hall., DAPW., 277.

'Crammle, to walk feebly or lamely.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ah's 'ard set ti crammel aboot': I find it hard to hobble about. EY.

Cramble [kraml] sb. A large, crooked bough of a tree.

Probably connected with SwD krummel, crooked. Cf. SwD krumma, to bend, and SwD krammel, a pole used in keeping hay from shaking off the load.

'Crambles, large boughs of trees.' Hall., DAPW., 277.

'Crambles, the large knotted boughs of trees.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Theer's a queer-leeakin crammel in 'at yak': there's a strange-looking bough in that oak. EY.

Cranch [kranʃ] vb. To crush any substance with a cracking sound.

This word appeared in E literature after 1600.⁴ In early use it varied with scranch. Hence, it probably has connection with Du schranzen,

³ Murray, op. cit., cramble, s.v.

⁴ Murray, op. cit., cranch, s.v.

to split, break, or with Du schransen, to eat voraciously. Cf. MHG schranz, split, crack, rent, and EFrisk schrantzen, to eat greedily. Another possible etymology is that cranch may be a derivative from crash, the n having been inserted to express the resonant action more effectively. The following quotation from Prom. Parv. should indicate that this hypothesis cannot be dismissed lightly.

'Craschyn, as tethe. Fremo, frondeo, strideo.' Prom. Parv., 100.

'Cranch, to grind anything with the teeth, by which the sound of the grinding is heard.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 294.

'T' bayn wur makkin a gurt row cranchin goodies': the child was making a great noise crushing sweets with his teeth. EY.

Cranky [kranʔki] adj. Sick.

Related to ON krankr, weak. Cf. OSw kranker, Da, N, Du, and Ger krank, sick.

'Cranky, ill able to move, whether from debility originating in sickness, or from stiffness the result of an injury.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'When caud weather cums, ma back gets desperit cranky': when the cold weather comes, my back gets very painful. EY.

Craps [kraeps] sb. The shreds which remain after rendering the fat of pigs into lard.

It is possible that this word may be derived from SwD krapp, shrunk, or from Da skrab, scrapings. NED associates the word with Du krappen, to pluck off, or with OF crappe, siftings⁵. But it is probable that EY craps is simply a variant of E scraps, and if so, the derivation

⁵ Murray, op. cit., craps, s.v.

would lead to ON skrap, trifles < ON skrapa, to scrape. The form crawke in Prom. Parv. may suggest cracklings, which have come to be used in the same sense as EY craps and E scraps.

'Crawke or crappe, cremium.' Prom. Parv., 101.

'Crappins or craps, the shreds from pig's fat, after the lard is melted out.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah deean't knooa nowt better 'n craps at teea-tahm': I don't know of anything better than pork scraps at tea-time. EY.

Craw [kro] vb. To caw or croak.

ME crawen < OE crāwan, to crow. Craw is a northern form of the E verb crow. Cf. Du kraaijen, OHG chrāian, and Ger krähen, to crow.

'Aer þam þe se coce cawe.' Anglo-Sax. Gosp., Matt. xxvi. 75.

'þan bigan þe cok to crau.' Curs. Mun., 15945.

'Craw, to caw like a crow.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'It wur yan o' them ruks crawin' aboot summat': it was one of those rooks croaking about something. EY.

Cree [kri] vb. To soak rice or wheat, causing it to swell and soften in preparation for boiling.

The most reasonable connection is F crever, to burst, split. Note the F phrase: faire crever le riz, to cause rice to swell with boiling water or steam. However, one should also mention SwD krava, to ferment, a word which implies the influences of moisture and warmth. Note the SwD phrase: iola kravar seg, the earth is

becoming creed, i.e. subjected to the influences of spring. It is also interesting to note that both the F and SwD forms support Atkinson's creave, with a y as part of the stem.

'To cree wheat or barley, to boil it soft.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 18.

'Creave or cree, to pre-boil rice or wheat so as to soften it for cookery purposes.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Sha would be seear ti saay 'at rahce wurn't fair creed': she would be sure to say that the rice was not properly softened. EY.

Creel [kril] sb. A basket for fish or vegetables.

Perhaps from Gael criol, chest, coffer. Cf. OF creil < L craticula, fine hurdlework. ON krila, to weave, plait, may be related to Gael criol.

'Crelle, baskett or lepe, cartallus, sporta.' Prom. Parv., 101.

'Creel, a basket or pannier.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Afooar 'e cums yam 'e'll a t' creel full o' fish': before he comes home he'll have the creel full of fish. EY.

Crewel [krul] sb. Fine worsted of various colors used in fancy needlework.

NED suggests a derivation from Du krul, a curl; Du krullen, to curl.⁶ Perhaps reference should also be made to N krulla, to curl, to blend.

'Crules, worsted of all colours for fancy needle-work.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

⁶ Murray, op. cit., crewel, s.v.

'Ma missus diz champion worrk wi' crool': my wife does excellent work with fine worsted. EY.

Cricket [krikɪt] sb. A small stool.

Probably associated with N krakk, a little stool, and SwD krakk, a stool. Cf. LG kruk, a stool; Finnish krenkku, a bench. According to NED, cricket and its parallel form cracket first appeared in E literature in the 17th century.⁷

'Cricket, a low stool with four legs, generally with a hole in the centre for lifting it.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 294.

'Noo, bayn, set thi doon on t' crickit an' mahnd ma': now, child, sit down on the little stool and pay attention to me. EY.

Crob [krɒb] vb. To revile. To bully.

The source of this word is difficult to identify. There may be some connection with MDu crabben, to scratch. Cf. Du kribbig, vexatious.

'To crobe, crocitare vel crocare, coruorum est.' Cath. Angl., 83.

'Crob, to rebuke in a short, rough manner.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'He ups and gans oot on 'er, cos sha crobbled 'and runnin': he gets up and leaves her, because she reviled without ceasing. EY.

Crook [kriuk] sb. A nook or corner.

ME crok < ON krókr, a corner, a crook. Cf. SwD krok, a corner, angle, Du kreuk, a bend, and Da krog, a hook.

'Yee, hangyd be thou on a croke.' Town. Pl., 300/216.

⁷ Murray, op. cit., ericket, s.v.

'Crook, a bend or curvature.' Hall., DAPW., 281.

'Crook, a corner.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Coor doon in t' creeuk an' neeabody'll see tha': crouch down in the corner and nobody will see you. EY.

Crook [kriuk] vb. To bend. To make crooked.

Perhaps related to OSw kröka, to make crooked; Du kreuken, to bend.

'Thei myche crookeden my soule.' Wyclif, Bib., Ps. lvi. 7.

'For I can nawthere crowke ne knele.' Town. Pl., 193/228.

'And crooke the pregnant hindges of the knee.' Shaks., Ham., III. ii. 66.

'Crook, to become or to make crooked.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ma eeaks an' peeans weean't let ma creeuk': my aches and pains won't let me bend. EY.

Crop [krɒp] sb. A joint cut from the ribs of an ox. A spare rib.

ON kroppr, trunk of the body, is closer to the EY word than OE crop, which signifies something which protrudes. Cf. Sw kropp, the body, and Da krop, a swelling under the throat. Du krop, OHG chropf, and Ger kropf have the meaning of a swollen protuberance or bunch.

'Crop, the spare rib.' Hall., DAPW., 281.

'Crop, a joint of beef.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ah bid 'im cum an' eeat crop wi' uz a Sundi': I invited him to come and eat spare ribs with us on Sunday. EY.

Crowdy [kɾavdi] sb. Oat-meal porridge.

The word is apparently derived from ON grautr, porridge. There is certainly a connection also with ME grut < OE grūt, coarse meal, the modern form of which is E grout. However, ON grautr is preferred to OE grūt as the etymon, because the EY dialect tends to preserve OE ū. Cf. Du grut, coarse meal, Da gröd, porridge, Sw gröt, thick pap, Ger gratze, coarse meal, and Lithuanian grudas, corn. All the loan words in g are apparently from Low L grutellum, a diminutive of L grutum, meal. The initial c in EY crowdy might be explained either as the unvoicing of the initial consonant of the loan word, or less likely as the consonant of a cognate of the L form.

'Crowdy, a mass of oatmeal generally mixed with milk.' Hall., DAPW., 283.

'Crowdy, oatmeal and water boiled to a paste and eaten with salt, or thinned with milk and sweetened.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Jim wur as sthrang a lad as ivver wur browt up on crowdy':
Jim was as strong a lad as ever was brought up on porridge. EY.

Crowp [kɾaup] vb. To croak. To grumble.

A word identical with Sc roup, an outcry. Both Sc and EY forms are from ON hrópja, to call, shout, cry. The EY word shows how the hr combination in Scand was either changed to r, or stopped to kr:
e.g. Da omkring, ON heimskringla. Cf. L crepare, to crackle.

'Crowp, to grunt or grumble.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Thoo'll crowp a vast when thoo's aud': you'll grumble a great deal when you're old. EY.

Crunk [krʊŋk] sb. A hoarse cry. A croak.

ON krúnka, to croak, as a raven. Cf. Lithuanian kranti, to snort, croak. Halliwell gives the WY form crunkle, which has the same meaning as EY crunk.

'Crunkle, to creak like a crane.' Hall., DAPW., 284.

'Crunk, the hoarse cry or croak of the raven or carrion crow.'
Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'It's 'ard ti get a bit o' rest wi' them tooads crunkin all neet':
it's hard to get a little rest when those toads are croaking
all the night. EY.

Crunkle [krʊŋkl] vb. To rumple linen, so as to cause it to form creases.

ON hrokkinn, wrinkled, may be regarded as the source of the EY word when the following phonetic changes are taken into consideration. The h of the ON word changes into k, which is not unusual before an r, and the first of the two medial k's is nasalized, also a regular development. The first of the two medial k's in ON hrokkinn was originally a nasal. The unassimilated form is seen in Da rynke, to wrinkle. Sw krokli, wrinkled, shows the development of ON h to k. NED suggests that EY crunkle is a parallel form to E crinkle, and indicates ME crenkle < OE crincan, to wind, twist, as the correct etymology.⁸

'Crunkle, to rumple.' Hall., DAPW., 284.

'Crunkle, to rumple linen.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

⁸ Murray, op. cit., crinkle, s.v.

Cumber [kumə] sb. Care, trouble, inconvenience.

Probably connected with Da kummer, affliction. Cf. Du kommer, that which burdens, OS kymber, grief, MHG kumber, and Ger kummer, care. The word is presumably cognate with L gemo, to sigh, and quite distinct from E cumber, to encumber.

'Of other prefatory matter ... the reader shall be spared the cumber.' Ruskin, Stones of Venice, i. Preface, 6.

'Cumber, care, danger, or inconvenience.' Hall., DAPW., 286

'Cumber, trouble, difficulty.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Thoo's got a lot o' cummer wiv 'at 'oss': you have a lot of inconvenience with that horse. EY.

Cutter [kutə] vb. To speak in a low voice. To whisper.

Apparently associated with SwD kutträ, to talk secretly. Cf. Ger kuttern, to coo like a dove, Sw kvittra, to chirp, ON kvitta, to rumour, and Du koeteren, to talk slang.

'Cutter, to speak low, to whisper.' Hall., DAPW., 288.

'Cuttering, talking low.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Noo, stop thi cutterin, an' oot wiv it': now, stop your whispering, and out with it. EY.

D

Dacity [dæsiti] sb. Capacity, energy, fitness.

This seems to be an aphetic form of E audacity, and, hence, is derived from L audax, bold, daring.

'Dacity, fitness, capacity, suitable address in a matter.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Thoo'll get worrk, ma lad, gif thoo 'ez dassity': you'll get work, my lad, if you have fitness. EY.

Daddle [dædl̩] vb. To saunter. To walk listlessly.

The etymology of this word is obscure. The Sc form is daidle, which corresponds to the E dawdle.⁹ There may be some connection with

ON daðlauss, sluggish, and with DaD dadla, shiftless. Cf. N dalla, to walk aimlessly, which may be associated with E dilly-dally.

Drayton uses dade in the sense of to walk in the following quotation, a form and meaning which may be related to N dada, to guide a child learning to walk.

'No sooner taught to dade, but from their mother trip.' Drayton, Poly-olb., i. 8.

'Daddle, to trifle.' Hall., DAFW., 289.

'Daddle, to move lazily or saunteringly.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Wat asta ti saay, cumin daddlin yam at sik a tahm o' neet?':
what do you have to say in explanation of your coming sauntering home at this time of night? EY.

Daff [dæf] sb. A simpleton. A coward.

⁹ John Jamieson, Dictionary of the Scottish Language, Paisley: A. Gardner, 1927. daidle, s.v.

This word seems to be related to ON daufr, deaf, dull. Cf. Sw döv, powerless, MHG divan, to become feeble, ON dofi, inertness, and Skt div, to be sluggish. In the ON and its cognates the implication is that of loss of physical energy, but in the EY word the loss of moral vigor and intellect is implied.

'þou dotest daffe,' quap heo. 'Dulle are þi wittes.' Langl.,
P. Plow., A. i. 129.

'Daffe, or dastard, or he þat spekythe not yn tyme.' Prom. Parv., 111.

'Daff, a dastard or coward.' Hall., DAFW., 289.

'Daff, a coward, a dastard, a fool.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'When 'e gets full o' yal 'e's nobbut a daff': when he's full of
ale he's nothing but a simpleton. EY.

Daft [dæft] adj. Simple, stupid, thoughtless.

ME daffte < OE gedæfte, mild, gentle, meek. Cf. ON daufr, deaf, dull, Sw döv, powerless, MHG divan, to become feeble, ON dofi, inertness, and Skt div, to be sluggish. EY daff implies slowness of intellect, whereas EY daft simply means a lapse of intellect.

'Nu þin cyning þe cymð to þe ʒedæfte.' Anglo-Sax. Gosp., Matt.
xxi. 5.

'Daft, stupid, blockish, daunted.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 18.

'Daft, dull, stupid.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Sha's sae daft, sha weean't mahnd 'er ain neeam lang at this geeat':
she's so stupid, she won't remember her own name long at this rate. EY.

Dag [dæg] vb. To sprinkle. To drizzle.

ON döggva, to bedew, sprinkle; Sw dagga, to bedew. Cf. Da dug, dew.

'Wyth theyr heles dagged.' Skelton, El. Rummyng, 123.

'Dag, to sprinkle.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Fost it dagged, an' 'en fair teeamed doon wi' raan': first it drizzled, and then really poured down with rain. EY.

Dale [diəl] sb. A valley.

ON dalr; Sw and Da dal, a valley. Cf. ME dale < OE dæl, a valley, OS dal, OFris del, OHG tal, Ger thal, and Go dal, valley. According to NED, ME dale appears to have been reinforced from Norse, for it is in the north of England that the word is a living geographical name.¹ Apparently OE dæl is indebted to the Scand, for the more common word in OE is denu > ME dene, a valley.

'By dale and eek by doune.' Chaucer, Sir Thopas, 85.

'Dale or vale, vallis.' Prom. Parv., 112.

'Dale, a valley. Around Whitby all the valleys are dales.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'They didn't mak Welton Deeal till teea-tahm': they didn't reach Welton Valley until tea-time. EY.

Dall [dɔl] vb. To become tired or depressed.

There may be some connection with SwD dåla, to become weary. Cf. OHG twēlan, to be overpowered with sleep. Perhaps the EY word is associated with ON dvala, to delay, hence, to become or make weary through delay. The meaning of the OE cognate dwelian is to lead or

¹ Murray, op. cit., dale, s.v.

go astray, a meaning which is foreign to the EY term.

'Daul'd, wearied, or tired out.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 295.

'Ah dawl wi' all this thravellin by t' reeal': I become tired with all this travelling by rail. EY.

Dander [dandə] vb. To tremble, to shake.

Probably derived from SwD dandra, to tremble. Cf. ON datta, to throb, N dundra, to resound, and N dadra, to shake, tremble.

'Dander, to tremble, as a house seems to do from the inside when a carriage passes heavily in the street.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Hoo wa got thruff deear-steead, ah deean't knooa; 'e wur dantherin sae much': how we got through the door-way, I don't know; he was trembling so much. EY.

Dased [diəzd] adj. Astounded, stupefied. Numbed from the effects of the weather.

ME dasen < ON dasast, to become exhausted. Cf. SwD dasa, to be lazy,

Du daesen, to be beside oneself, and OE dwæs, dull, stupid.

'I dase and I dedir For ferd of that taylle.' Town. Pl., 32/314.

'For-þi þat þai ... Brynned ay here in þe calde of malice, And ay was dased in charite.' Pr. Cons., 6647.

'But shewd by outward signes that dread her sense did daze.' Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 7.

'To dayse, to be callde.' Cath. Angl., 90.

'Dased, struck with amazement or terror. Suffering from the effects of cold.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah wur deeazed when ah heerd it': I was astounded when I heard it. EY.

'Maist o' th' eggs got deeazed wi' th' aud 'en bein' off sae lang':
most of the eggs got cold with the hen being off so long. EY.

Dauby [dɔbi] adj. Slovenly, untidy.

There may be some connection with SwD dabba, to make dirty. NED suggests OF dauber < L dealbare, to plaster, as the source, but the Scand seems much closer to the EY word.²

'Dauby, untidy, dirty.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'It's sikmin ti live wi' dauby fooaks': it's nauseating to live with slovenly people. EY.

Daum [dɔm] vb. To deal out. To allot.

Sw dómma, to judge, decide < ON doema, to give judgment. Cf. Da dömme, Go gadamjan, OHG tuomen, MHG tuemen, and ME demen < OE dēman, to judge. It should be noted that demys in Town. Pl. is used in the Scand sense of divide.

'For David demys ever ilk deyllle, And thus he says of chylder ying.'
Town. Pl., 189/85.

'Daum, to deal out sparingly.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'When they got th' addock all daumed oot, theer wur onny fower apiece': when they got the haddock all shared out, there were only four for each of us. EY.

Daytal [dɛatəl] adj. By the day. This word refers to the payment of a farm laborer who works by the day.
Admittedly, the word may be divided into OE dæg, day, and OE talū,

² Murray, op. cit., dauby, s.v.

a number. But it seems clear that EY daytal was formed analogically on the basis of ON dagatal, a day-book or register.

'Daytaleman, a day man, one not regularly employed.' Hall., DAPW., 294.

'Daytal, by the day.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 295.

'Ma fayther 'ez nowt stiddy; he 'ez nobbut deeatal worrk': my father has nothing steady; he has only work by the day. EY.

Dead [diəd] sb. Death.

ME ded, death, is a Scand form, according to Skeat, and has been influenced by Da and Sw dod, death.³ OE deað is responsible for ME deeth, deth, from which E death has developed. Cf. ON daufi, Go dauthus, Du dood, and Ger tod, death.

'To ded þat beist man sal stan.' Curs. Mun., 6711.

'He walde be-come mane, and for vs suffre þe dede in þat swete manhed.' Rel. Pieces, 41.

'Dead, death.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Deean't tha see? T' chap's ommust flayed ti deead': don't you see? The man is almost scared to death. EY.

Deafly [diəfli] adj. Lonely, solitary.

In assigning a source for this word, NED suggests a derivation from OE deāf or ON dauf, deaf.⁴ It seems, however, that the first syllable of the EY word undoubtedly represents OE deāf rather than ON dauf, but EY deafly may have been suggested analogically by ON daufli, lonely. Note the ON phrase: einum þikkir daufligt saman, a lonely

³ Walter William Skeat, A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, Oxford U.P., 1911. death, s.v.

⁴ Murray, op. cit., deavely, s.v.

life is a sad life. Cf. N dauvleg, lonely.

'Deafely, lonely, solitary, far from neighbours.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 14.

'Deafly, lonely, solitary.' Hall., DAFW., 294.

'Deafly, lonely.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'They live a mahl aback o' Welwick in a deafly sooart o' pleeace':
they live a mile further inland from Welwick in a lonely sort
of place. EY.

Deave [diæv] vb. To deafen.

OE dēafian, to become deaf; ON deyfa, to make deaf. Cf. Da döve,
to deafen, Sw döfva, to deafen, and N döyva, to stun, stupefy,
OHG touben, Ger täuben, and Go daubjan, to deafen.

'Pe dunte þat schulde hym deue.' Gaw. & Gr. K., 1286.

'Deave, to deafen.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 296.

'T' bayns wur makkin a din fit ti deeave yan': the children were
making a noise loud enough to deafen one. EY.

Deedless [didləs] adj. Helpless, inefficient.

ON dáðlaus, spiritless, is to be preferred to an OE form, because
OE dæd, deed, develops into dædlīc, deedlike, active, but not into
dædleās. Cf. SwD dådlös, spiritless, and Da daadlig, active.

'Speaking in deedes, and deedelesse in his tongue.' Shaks.,
Troil. and Cr., IV. v. 98.

'What art thou, who, deedless, look'st around?' Pope, Iliad,
v. 796.

'Deedless, spiritless, inactive.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'They did nowt till ah brung ma 'oss and pulled t' carry oot o' t' mud; they wur sae deedless': they did nothing till I brought my horse and pulled the cart out of the mud; they were so helpless. EY.

Deft [dɛft] adj. Neat, pretty, clever.

A doublet of E daft, stupid, according to NED, which connects the EY word with OE gedæfte, mild, gentle.⁵ But ASD records OE dæfte with the meaning of convenient, and this seems to be the form from which EY deft is derived.

'Deft, little and pretty, or neat.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 20.

'Deft, neat, clever.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ay, t' lass wur a deft seet': yes, the girl was a pretty sight. EY.

Delve [dɛlv] vb. To dig. To labor hard.

ME deluen < OE delfan, to dig. Cf. OFris delva, Du delven, OHG bidelban, and MHG telben, to dig. The form is not known in Norse or in Gothic.

'First he did his graf to deluen.' Curs. Mun., 21063.

'Delve, to dig.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'He's awlus delvin, gan when tha will': he is always working hard no matter when you visit him. EY.

Dess [dɛs] sb. A stack, as of straw or bricks.

ON des, a hay-stack. NED suggests that the word may be identical with OF deis, a raised platform.⁶ Cf. SwD dösse, a stack of hay or straw.

⁵ Murray, op. cit., deft, s.v.

⁶ Murray, op. cit., dess, s.v.

The Scand forms may have been borrowed from Gael dais, hay-stack, from the Indo-European root dhe, to place.

'He semys fulle welle to sytt on des.' Town. Pl., 5/121.

'He'd gotten a haill dess o' shaffs ... and was rife for another dess.' Atk., Moor. Parish, 55.

'Dess, a pile of materials that are heaped or built up by degrees.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Theer wur a dess o' brick liggin in t' clooas': there was a stack of bricks lying in the field. EY.

Didder [dɪðə] vb. To shiver from the effects of cold or fear. Probably the word is connected with ON datta, to palpitate, or with ON titra, to shiver. The theory is tenable when one considers that didder is simply another form of dither, dadder, and dodder. All these forms appear in E literature in the 14th century⁷.

'My flesshe dyderis and daris for doute of my dede.' Yk. Pl., xxviii. 2.

'I dase and I dedir, For ferd of that taylle.' Town. Pl., 32/314.

'Dyderynge for cold, frigitus.' Prom. Parv., 121.

'Didder, to tremble.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Sha dithered an' shook laik ti tummel i' bits': she shivered and shook as though she would fall to pieces. EY.

Dike [daɪk] sb. A ditch, a channel for carrying off water. A long earthen mound.

This word is derived from ON díki, a ditch. Cf. Sw dike, Da dige,

⁷ Murray, op. cit., dither, s.v.

Du dijk, a ditch, OFris dîk, a mound, MHG tîch, a pond, and Ger teich, a pond. OE díc, a trench, develops into E ditch, not into EY dike.

'If þe blynde lede þe blynde boþe fallen in þe dyke.' Wyclif, Bib., Matt. xv. 14.

'Twen heuone hil and helle dik.' Gen. & Ex., 281.

'Dike, a ditch; in North Holderness, a pond.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Send a bayn ti laat 'im doon at dike': send a child to call him there by the ditch. EY.

Dill [dɪl] vb. To soothe. To give ease.

Apparently derived from ON dilla, to lull or soothe.

'Who may my doyllys dylle?' Town. Pl., 163/80.

'Dill, to soothe, to still, to calm.' Hall., DAPW., 303.

'Dill, to lessen or take away pain; to deaden pain temporarily.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 297.

'T' docther gav ma summat ti dill t' paan': the doctor gave me something to ease the pain. EY.

Ding [dɪŋ] vb. To hurl downwards with force. To batter.

ON dengja, to beat, hammer. Cf. Sw dänga, to thump, N dängje,

Da daenge, MHG tengen, and Skt tung, to beat. NED states that ding is frequent in E literature from the end of the 13th century, and that the word is not recorded in OE.⁸

'þe gleyemen on þe tabour dinge.' Hav., 2329.

'With his tayl the erth he dang.' Ywaine & Gaw., 3167.

'Down dyng of youre knees Alle that hym seys.' Town. Pl., 168/60.

⁸ Murray, op. cit., ding, s.v.

'To ding, to beat.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 14.

'Ding, to throw to the ground with violence; to pound mercilessly.'
Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Sha dinged the cup on t' fleear': she hurled the cup on the floor. EY.

'He dinged t' deear off t' creeaks': he battered the door off its hinges. EY.

Dingle [dɪŋl] vb. To thrill, to tingle.

Perhaps from Da dingle, to swing to and fro, or from SwD dingäl, to vibrate. Cf. ME tinglen, and Du tintelen, to tingle, which are presumably borrowings from OHG tintelan, to tingle.

'Dingle, to tingle.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 297.

'Ma eead storrts ti dingel an' feels queer': my head begins to throb and feels strange. EY.

Dint [dɪnt] sb. The greater part of anything.

ME dint < OE dynt, a blow. It seems that the EY word takes on an extended meaning from the original sense. A blow is the exercise of force, hence, a dint of folk represents the possibility of the exercise of power. Cf. ON dyntr, and OSw dunt, a stroke.

'Dint, a stroke. By dint of, i.e. by force of, a common expression.'
Hall., DAPW., 304.

'Dint, the greater part or proportion.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'T' dint o' t' fooaks left t' kirk': the majority of the people left the church. EY.

Dizzy [dɪzi] adj. Simple, half-witted.

ME dysy < OE dysig, foolish, stupid. Cf. OFris dusig, OHG tusig, foolish, weak, Da dysse, to lull asleep, and Du duizelen, to grow faint.

'Nolde me tellen him alre monne dusigest.' Anc. Riw., 182.

'Dusi luve ne last noht longe.' Owl & Night., 1466.

'Dizzy, half-witted.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Them as diz 'at is dizzy': those who do that are half-witted. EY.

Dod [dɒd] vb. To clip the hair of a person. To deprive an animal of its horns. To lop branches from a tree.

ME dodden, to clip the hair. Apparently there is no likely word in ON or OE to select as the source of ME dodden. Perhaps there is some relationship with Fris dodd, top, lump, bunch.

'Ne ze shulen in rownde dodde heer, ne shave beerde.' Wyclif, Bib., Lev. xix. 27.

'Doddyd, withowtyn hornys; doddyd, as trees. Decomatus, mutilus.' Prom. Parv., 125.

'Dod, to clip off anything shortly is to dod.' Robinson, Mid-Yks Gl., s.v.

'Dod ma croon an' sheeave ma feeace': give me a hair-cut and a shave. EY.

'Ah'lll 'ev ti dod yon beeas': I'll have to dehorn that animal. EY.

'Sum o' them crammels sud be dodded': some of those large boughs should be lopped off. EY.

Dodder [dɒðə] vb. To tremble.

NED identifies this word as a variant of dadder and dither.⁹ Hence,

⁹ Murray, op. cit., dodder, s.v.

the derivation seems to be from ON datta, to palpitate, or from ON titra, to shiver. Cf. N dadra, to tremble, and Sw darra, to shake.

'Dodder, to shake or tremble. Doddered, confused, shattered, infirm.' Hall., DAPW., 308.

'Dodder, to tremble, to shake violently.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'He dothers summat despert sen 'e got aud': he trembles very much since he got old. EY.

Doff [dɒf] vb. To take off.

This is a coalesced form of E do off. E do < OE dōn, to do. Cf. OFris dua, OS dōn, Du doen, OHG tōn, and Ger thun, to do.

'He him of dyde isern-byrnan.' Beowulf, 1346.

'To doffe, exuere.' Cath. Angl., 103.

'Doffed his furred gown, and sable hood.' Scott, Marmion, vi. 11.

'Doff, to divest, or do off.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Doff thi 'at, lad. It's parson': take off your hat, lad. It's the minister. EY.

Doit [dɔɪt] sb. A jot. An atom.

Da döit, a jot, is exactly equivalent to the EY word. Note the Da expression: jeg bryder mig ikke en döit derom, I don't care a jot about it. NED identifies the EY word with ON bveiti, a small silver coin.¹ Cf. Du duit, a small Dutch coin.

'He does not care a doit for your person.' Congreve, Love for Love, iii. 5.

'Doit, expressive of extreme littleness.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

¹ Murray, op. cit., doit, s.v.

'It deean't werrit ma a doit': it doesn't worry ~~me~~ a jot. EY.

Dole [dual] sb. A distribution of money or food to the poor.
ME dole < OE dāl, a portion. Cf. OE dælan, ON deila, and OSw dela,
to divide.

'For thi saulle, without lese, shuld I dele penny doylle.'
Town. Pl., 34/390.

'Whon ze ziuen doles.' Langl., P. Plow., A. iii. 63.

'Dole, money, bread, etc. distributed to the poor.' Hall., DAPW.,
309.

'Dole, a distribution of money or food at a burial to the poor.'
Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Theer's aud chap cumin ti bahk deear fur 'is dooal': there's the
old man coming to the back door for his alms. EY.

Dollop [dɒləp] sb. A large, clumsy-looking portion of food.
The origin of this word is obscure. However, it is possible that it
may be a combination of E dole and E lump, with the significance of
a large division, or helping. E lump means a shapeless mass, and,
according to Skeat, is a nasalized form from a Scand base *lup,
to be slow or heavy². The addition of SwD lup, heavy, to EY dole,
a portion, gives EY dollop, a heavy portion.

'Dollop, a large quantity, either of things or persons.' Morris,
Yks. Fk-Tk., 297.

'Weel, tha's gotten a fairish dollop': well, you have got a good-
sized helping. EY.

² Skeat, op. cit., lump, s.v.

Don [dɒn] adj. Clever, dexterous.

The logical association for this word seems to be Da danne, to cultivate, to civilize, to polish. Cf. Da mand dannet, a cultured man.

'Don, clever, skilful, especially in manual labour.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 298.

'Sha's a don 'and at knittin': she's a clever hand at knitting. EY.

Don [dɒn] vb. To put on clothing.

This is a coalesced form of E do on. Doff, s.v.

'Then up he rose, and don'd his clothes.' Shaks., Ham., IV. v. 52.

'Don, to dress, or do on.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Get thi cleetas and don thisen': get your clothes and dress. EY.

Donk [dɒŋk] adj. Moist, damp.

A variant of E dank, but not another form of E damp, due to its Scand origin. It seems to have developed from SwD dänka, to make damp, or from DaD dönke, to moisten. Cf. ON dökk, a pit, pool, Sw dank, a marshy spot, and Ger dunken, to dampen.

'The drops of the fresche deu, quhilk of befor hed maid dikis ande dailis verray donc.' Compl. Scot., vi. 38.

'Donk, damp, moist, humid.' Hall., DAPW., 310.

'Donk, damp.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Oor hoose wur as donk as a kirk entry': our house was as damp as a church vestibule. EY.

Doory [duəri] adj. Diminutive, puny.

The etymon seems to be ON dvergr, a dwarf. The vocalization of ON g and v produces EY doory. Cf. OE dweorg, a dwarf.

'Doory, very little, diminutive.' Hall., DAPW., 311

'Doory, very small.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Liggin aback o' t' deear-steead wur a doory moose': lying behind the door-post was a tiny mouse. EY.

Dordum [dɔrdəm] sb. Uproar. Riotous proceedings.

This word is apparently from a Germanic root *dudra-, which appears in OE as dydrian, to shake, and which becomes dodder and didder in later E. The word appears in ON as dudra, to shake, and subsequently becomes durra by assimilation. This latter form undergoes metathesis, and appears in EY as durd or dord. Cf. Gael diardan, anger, and W dwrdd, noise, which are apparently loan words from the Germanic.

'And se þat no durdan be done.' Yk. Pl., xxxi. 41.

'Durdom, noise.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 129.

'Durдум, riotous confusion.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'T' bayns is kickin up a dorrdum': the children are making an uproar. EY.

Dotterill [dɒtrɪl] sb. A foolish old man. A dotard.

ME doten < MDu doten, to be silly. ASD shows no trace of a source of ME doten in OE. Cf. Du dutten, to take a nap, MHG totzen, to fall into slumber, and ON dotta, to nod from sleep. The -rill is the common E suffix -rel, as in E cockerel.

'Dotrelle ... idem quod dotarde.' Prom. Parv., 128.

'A dottrelle, desipa.' Cath. Angl., 104.

'Dotterill, a bird said to be foolishly fond of imitation, as to be easily caught. Hence, a stupid fellow, an old doating fool.'
Hall., DAPW., 312.

'Dotteril, a doter.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Sha telt 'im not ti be an aud dottril': she told him not to be an old dotard. EY.

Douk [duk] vb. To dive or plunge under water.

This word, a variant of E duck, has either an OE or LG origin.

ME douken, to dive, corresponds to an OE *dūcan, to dive. The EY form may have developed from OE *dūcan, or from Du duiken, to stoop.

Da dukke, to dive, plunge, is presumably a weak formation from the root of the strong OE *dūcan.

'He þat doukeþ ories þer doun.' Curs. Mun., 23203.

'Douk, to bathe or plunge under water.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He knood gif 'e thrunk, wa would dook 'im in t' beck': he knew that if he became intoxicated, we would plunge him in the beck. EY.

Doup [dup] sb. The buttocks. A lazy, corpulent person.

Doup, in the same meaning, occurs also in Sc, and the form dōf, the rump of an animal, occurs in ON, developing into N dōv, in the same meaning. But the relationship between EY doup and ON dōf is uncertain.

'Doup, the buttocks.' Hall., DAPW., 313.

'Doup, an indolent person.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Thoo'll grow intiv a gurt doop': you'll grow into a big, fat loafer. EY.

Dour [dur] adj. Stern, sullen, morose.

Undoubtedly derived from F dur < L durus, hard.

'He wes dour and stout.' Barbour, Bruce, x. 170.

'The dour, merciless intensity of a northern moorland ... storm.'
Atk., Moor. Parish, 261.

'Dour, sullen, gloomy, sour-looking.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah let sik door fooaks be': I leave such sullen people alone. EY.

Dove [duəv] vb. To doze. To become sleepy.

Perhaps associated with ON dofna, to become benumbed; OSw dofwa, to have one's senses dulled. Cf. ON dofi, torpidity, Da doven, slothful, OE dēaf, deaf, Go daubnan, to become heavy, and Skt div, to be sleepy.

'Dove, to doze.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Whahl wa prossed, 'e dooaved': while we chatted, he became sleepy. EY.

Dow [dav] vb. To thrive. To prosper.

Apparently associated with OE dugan, to avail, to be strong, to profit. ON duga has practically the same significance, to help, to be strong enough. The original OE inflection deaz of the singular present tense was in the 14th century supplanted by dow from the plural, the third singular being sometimes made dows³. Cf. OS dugan, OFris duga, Du deugen, OHG tugan, Ger taugen, and Go dugan, to be

³ Murray, op. cit., dow, s.v.

strong, to thrive.

'Dunwale þat was þe duzende mon.' Lay., 4123.

'To daw or dow: to thrive. He'll never dow, i.e. he will never be good.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 13.

'Dow, to improve in health.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 298.

'He nowther dees nor dows': he neither dies nor gets any better. EY.

Dowly [dauɫɪ] adj. Melancholy, gloomy, depressed.

ON dálíga, wretched; Da daarlig, ill; Sw dålig, hapless.

'Now es the wedir bright and shynand, And now waxes it all douiland.' Pr. Cons., 1442.

'Dowly, sorrowful, dull, low-spirited, melancholy, gloomy, poorly, depressing. This expressive and much-used word is applied to persons, things, places, and conditions in any of the above senses.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 299.

'Ah feels varry dowly widoot 'er': I feel very depressed without her. EY.

Draf [dræf] sb. Dregs, rubbish. Food for pigs.

ON and OSw draf, husks. The EY word has a secondary sense, similar to E swill, food for pigs, and signifies the grains which are mixed with water to become food for swine. This secondary meaning is apparent in SwD drav, a mixture made with meal for swine or fowls. Cf. N drav, and Ger träber, grains, refuse.

'Draf, dregs, dirt, refuse, brewer's grains.' Hall., DAPW., 315.

'Draff, brewer's grains, refuse.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'This draf 'ez ti be gied ti pigs': this swill has to be given to the pigs. EY.

Drape [driəp] adj. Dry. The word applies to a cow not in milk. It is possible that OS drepen, to fail, may be connected with the EY word. But a stronger probability exists in an association with ON drjúpa, to fall in drops, which suggests that the milk comes in smaller quantities until finally only a few drops are obtained. Cf. OE dreopan, to drop, and Da draabe, a drop.

'Drape, a barren cow or ewe.' Hall., DAPW., 315.

'Drape, a farrow cow.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Nivver a dreeap amang yon beos': there isn't a dry cow among those animals. EY.

Drasil [drəzɪl] sb. A slovenly female.

SwD drösla, a slovenly female; DaD draasel, a stupid, lazy person.

'Drazel, a dirty slut.' Hall., DAPW., 316.

'Drasil, an untidy woman.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Sha wore 'er cleeeas laik sha wur a drozzel': she wore her clothes as though she were a slovenly woman. EY.

Dree [dri] adj. Tedious, wearisome.

DaD dröi, tedious, has exactly the same meaning as the EY word. Cf. ON drjúgr, lasting, Sw dryg, long, and Go drig, tedious.

'Dree, long and troublesome, tedious.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 299.

'Efther an 'oor parson finished 'is dree sarmun': after an hour the minister finished his tedious sermon. EY.

Dree [dri] vb. To chant or speak in a slow, droning fashion.

Dree, adj., s.v.

'Dree, to deliver in tedious fashion.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He dreed oot a lang teeal aboot loisin 'is brass': he droned out a long tale about losing his money. EY.

Drith [driəθ] sb. Endurance.

Perhaps connected with OE dreogan, to bear, suffer. Note this form as a verb in Town. Pl.

'Welle is me that I shalle dre Tylle I have sene hym with myn ee.'
Town. Pl., 184/88.

'Drith, endurance, substantiality.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ill-gotten gear carries nae drith iv it': ill-gotten equipment does not last long. EY.

Drouk [drauk] vb. To drench. To soak.

The word is probably associated with ON drekkja, to submerge under water. There is also ON drukna, to be drowned, and a number of Scand words which have been developed from it. Cf. Sw dränka, Da drukne, SwD drukkan, DaD drækne, and OE drencan, to immerse, drench.

'Drouk, to drench, to soak.' Hall., DAPW., 320.

'Drouk, to saturate with water.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'It's sair drowked wiv all this wet': it's greatly soaked with all this water. EY.

Dwalm [dwɔm] sb. A swoon.

Da dvale, a trance, and Sw dvala, lethargy, are both possible sources.

Cf. ON dvala, delay, OE dwela, dwala, dwola, error, OHG twëlan,
to be torpid, OS dwalm, error, and Ger tvalm, a swoon.

'Dwam, a fit of fainting.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Aud chap went intiv a dwahm, cos 'e'd 'ed nowt ti eeat': the old
man went into a swoon because he had had nothing to eat. EY.

E

Eam [iəm] sb. Uncle.

Undoubtedly the source is OE eām, uncle. Cf. OFris ēm, MDu oem, Du oom, OHG ôheim, and Ger ohm, uncle.

'He swulces hwæt seczan wolde eam his nefan.' Beowulf, 881.

'Nu is min eam wel bi-ðoht.' Lay., 8832.

'Eam, an uncle. In common use in early English. It is applied in Yorkshire.' Hall., DAPW., 327.

'Eam, uncle.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'His eeam wur waatin fur 'im when 'e got theer': his uncle was waiting for him when he got there. EY.

Earn [jɜrn] vb. To curdle.

Apparently derived from OE ieran, metathetic variant of OE rinnan, to run. NED states that the OE prefix verbs, gerinnan, gerennan, have been used in the senses of curdle, cause to curdle⁴. In Ayrshire (Scotland), milk is said to rin when it curdles.

'Earn, to run as cheese doth.' Ray., Nth. Cty. Wds., 16.

'Earn, to cause milk to curdle.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 301.

'Sha awlus laay'd 'at t' miolk would yorm when it thunner'd': she always affirmed that the milk would curdle when there was thunder. EY.

Ease [iəz] vb. To splash with mud. To bemire.

The probable source of this word is ON esia, boggy or miry soil.

NED suggests an etymology from OF aaisier, to ease, to rest, but the

⁴ Murray, op. cit., run, s.v.

OF meaning differs considerably from that of the EY word⁵.

'Ease, to splash dirt upon anything.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Thi shoon 'ez gotten sadly eeazed': your shoes have become very muddy. EY.

Een [in] sb. Evening.

OE ǣfen, ēfen, ēfern, the latter part of the day. Cf. ON, OSw, and N aftan, evening, Da aften, OFris êwnd, Du avond, OHG âband, and Ger abend, evening.

'Jacob wurð drunken, and even cam.' Gen. & Ex., 1675.

'She did intend confession At Patrick's cell this even.' Shaks., Two Gent. of Ver., V. ii. 42.

'Een, evening.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ah 'evn't seed 'im sen Kessmass Een': I haven't seen him since Christmas Eve. EY.

Efther [ɛfθə] prep. After.

ON eptir, eftir; Da efter; Sw efter, after. Cf. OFris efter, OE æfter, and Go aftra, after. The t in the EY word is pronounced as a voiceless th, due to the influence of the following r.

'Up oðe hulles heo clumben efter us.' Anc. Riw., 196.

'Eftyr his lufe me bude lang.' Rel. Pieces, 84.

'Ah wur gannin efther 'im': I was going after him. EY.

Efthernoon [ɛfθənɪən] sb. Afternoon.

⁵ Murray, op. cit., ease, s.v.

Efther, s.v. † ON nóna < L nōna, the ninth hour, midday. The characteristic breaking in the EY dialect causes the Scand ō to develop into [iə].

Cf. ME nones < OE nōn-tīd, noon-tide.

'I com not here by fore eft none.' Town. Pl., 85/233.

'Euen in the after-noone of her best dayes.' Shaks., Richard III, III. vii. 186.

'Efternoon, afternoon.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 301.

'Sud theer be raan this eftherneean, thinksta?': will there be rain this afternoon, do you think? EY.

Egg [ɛg] vb. To incite, to urge on.

ON eggja, to incite, provoke; Da egge, to incite. The Da expression is used in the same way as the EY word. Note the following Da sentence: han forstod at egge ham saa længe, til han endelig blev forbittret paa manden, he persisted in egging him, until at last he became bitter against the man.

'Eggyn, or entycyn to doon well or yuele, incito, provoco.'
Prom. Parv., 136.

'Egg, to urge on, to incite.' Hall., DAPW., 330.

'Egg, to urge, or edge on.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'He did it cos they egged 'im on': he did it because they urged him on. EY.

Eldin [ɛldɪn] sb. Fuel. The word is applied to peat, wood, or coal.

ON elding, heating. Cf. ON eldr, Da ild, OE æled, fire, and Sw eldning,

fuel.

'Ysaac þe elding broght.' Curs. Mun., 3164.

'Eyldynge, or fowayle, focale.' Prom. Parv., 136.

'Eldin, fuel or kindling of any kind, generally wood or turves.
Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 301.

'Yon ak'll mak grand eldin fur t' winter': that oak will make
good firewood for the winter. EY.

Elmother [ɛlmʊðə] sb. A stepmother.

In OE the form el, æ1, as a prefix, denotes other, strange, foreign,
e.g. OE ælfylc, foreign folk. This fact has been overlooked by
Jamieson, who, perhaps influenced by Prom. Parv., has derived elmother
from OE ealde-moðer, grandmother.⁶ The word is not used frequently
in the EY dialect, but when employed, it never signifies anything
else but a stepmother.

'Eld modyr, socrus.' Prom. Parv., 137.

'Elmother, a step mother.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 16.

'Eldmother, a step mother.' Hall., DAPW., 331.

'Elmother, a stepmother.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He's not 'er bayn. Sha's 'is elmother': he is not her child. She
is his stepmother. EY.

Elsin [ɛlsɪn] sb. A cobbler's awl.

Perhaps this word is derived from MDu elssene > Du els, an awl. Cf.
OHG alansa, an awl. It should be noted that the Germanic word was

⁶ John Jamieson, A Dictionary of the Scottish Language, Paisley: A. Gardner, 1927. elmother, s.v.

adopted into the Romance languages, as may be indicated by Sp alesna, Ital lésina, F aléne, and Prov alena, an awl.

'Elsyn, sibula.' Prom. Parv., 138.

'Elsin, an awl.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Elsen, a shoemaker's awl.' Hall., DAPW., 331.

'Mahnd tha deean't tramp on 'at elsin': watch that you don't step on that awl. EY.

Endlang [ɛndlæŋ] adv. Along the length of an object.

ON endilangr, from one end to the other; Da endelangs, along the side of. Cf. OE andlang, the whole length of. Hunter declares that the meaning of endlang is without intermission, but he is evidently mistaken, for no other Yorkshire glossary gives this meaning, and in twenty years of observation I have never heard the word used with such significance.⁷

'He save you and me overthwart and endlang That hang on a tre.'
Town. Pl., 102/48.

'Ffor the devels sal, ay, on pam gang To and fra, overthewart and endlang.' Pr. Cons., 8581.

'Endelong, along, lengthwise.' Hall., DAFW., 334.

'Endlong, in a line forward from end to end.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Leeak at yon lad bangin 'is stick endlang oor paalins': look at that lad striking his stick along the whole length of our fence. EY.

Enough [ɛniəf] adv. Enough.

⁷ Joseph Hunter, The Hallamshire Glossary, London: William Pickering, 1829. endlong, s.v.

ME enogh < OE genōh, enough. Cf. ON gnógr, Da nok, Sw nok, Du genoeg, OFris enôch, OS ginôg, OHG ginuog, MHG genuog, Ger genug, and Go ganóhs, enough, sufficient.

'Anoz adden he ðanne drinc.' Gen. & Ex., 3365.

'Then notes noble in-noze Are herde in wod so wlonk.' Gaw. & Gr. K., 514.

'Eneeaf, enough, sufficient.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'See if 'at meeat's done eneeaf': see if that meat is cooked enough. EY.

Enow [ɛnu] adv. Presently.

This word may be a contraction of E even now. Occasionally one hears the pronunciation etnoo [ɛtnu], which raises the probability that Da i-et-nu, presently, is responsible for the EY word. Cf.

Sw i detta nu, and Ger im nu, presently, directly.

'Enow, by and by, presently.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Gan tha, bayn, an' tell 'im ah'll be on enoo': go along, child, and tell him I'll be with him presently. EY.

Ept [ɛpt] adj. Ready, handy.

EY ept is simply a variant of E apt, and, therefore, is derived from F apte < L aptus, fitted.

'No man that ... loketh backe is apte to the kyngdom of God.' Tindale, Bib., Luke, ix. 62.

'I shall not finde my selfe so apt to dye.' Shaks., Jul. C., III. i. 160.

'Ept, apt.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'He's ept wiv a jobber': he's handy with a spade. EY.

Ettle [ɛtl] vb. To intend. To attempt.

ON ætla, to think, to purpose. Cf. OE eaht, OHG ahta, and Ger acht, consideration, attention. The Sc word is airtle, and shows only a slight difference from the EY form.

'þe whilk he luved specially And eghtild to mak hir qwene of worshiþe.' Pr. Cons., 5780.

'Ettle, to prepare, to set in order, to intend, to try, to attempt, to earn, to design, to linger, or delay.' Hall., DAPW., 341.

'Ettle, to aim at, intend, attempt.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Wat arta ettlin at noo?': what are you intending to do now? EY.

'Ettle ti dee it onnywaays': try to do it anyway. EY.

Even [ivən] vb. To compare. To liken.

ME euen < OE efnan, to liken, to make equal. Cf. ON jafna, OHG ebanôn, Ger eben, and Go ga-ibnjan, to make equal.

'Auh þe treowe ancuren we efneð to briddles.' Anc. Riw., 132.

'Even, to compare.' Hall., DAPW., 341.

'Even, to compare.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Tha can even t' pleeace tiv a mad-hoose': you can liken the place to a lunatic asylum. EY.

Eye [i] sb. An eye. An open hole, as a pit mouth. A sprout.

ME eye < OE eage, the organ of sight. Cf. ON auga, Da öie, Sw öga,

OFris age, OS oga, Du oog, OHG ouga, MHG ouge, Ger auge, and Go augo, eye.

'Als douues eie hir lok es suete.' Curs. Mun., 9361.

'Sire, þus ich pleide, oðer spec ine chirche: eode oðe pleouwe ine churchete.' Anc. Riw., 318.

'Eye, an eye. The mouth of a pit.' Hall., DAPW., 342.

'Eye, an eye, an open hole, a bud or sprout.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah've got summat in ma ee': I've got something in my eye. EY.

'At last ah seed an ee in t' scar': at last I saw an opening in the cliff. EY.

'Them tatties are full of ees': those potatoes are full of sprouts. EY.

F

Fadge [fædz] sb. A bulky bundle. A corpulent person.

This word is related to N fagg, a burden, a short, heavy awkward person. Cf. N fagga, to gather together, to waddle along, and Sw fagga, to burden. The ultimate Indo-European root seems to be a form like *pak, to add to, to bind. Torp actually gives north E fadge as a loan word from N fagg.⁸ However, the | dz | in the EY word seems to suggest some E influence.

'Fadge, a bundle of sticks.' Jam., SD., s.v.

'Fadge, one who is short and fat in appearance.' Robinson,
Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ah leeaked an' seed a chap i' black wi' a fadge on 'is bahk':
I looked and saw a man in black with a bundle on his back. EY.

Faff [fæf] vb. To blow in puffs.

NED gives the form as fuff, which is a WY pronunciation. Stratmann records ME puffen, to blow, but the word is not found in OE. The source of the EY word may be Da puffe, to pop, Sw puffa, to push, or Ger puffen, to puff. It appears from these forms that the initial consonant was originally p. The change of the p to f in EY and WY may be through the influence of the final consonant. W pwffio, to come in puffs, is probably a loan word from Germanic. All the above forms have the vowel as [ʊ], and I have come upon nothing that will explain the EY [æ] sound.

8 Alf Torp, Nynorsk Etymologisk Ordbok, Kristiania: H. Aschehoug and Co., 1919. fagg, s.v.

'Faff, to snore violently.' Hall., DAPW., 344.

'Faff, to puff as a breeze does.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Tweea tahms 'e faffed up fahr wi' t' bellus': twice he blew up the fire with the bellows. EY.

Fain [fʌn] adj. Ready, disposed, very willing.

ME fayn <OE fægen, glad. Cf. OS fagan, ON feginn, glad, Sw fägna, to be joyful.

'Apon land here anone that we were, fayn I wold.' Town. Pl., 39/526.

'Fain, glad, earnestly desirous, to be willing or ready, to be obliged, or compelled to do anything.' Hall., DAPW., 345.

'Fain, glad, gladly.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Sha's feeen ti be wiv 'er muther ageean': she's ready to be with her mother again. EY.

Fair [fɛə] adv. Utterly, entirely.

It seems conclusive that the DaD fær, greatly, remarkably, is responsible for this expression in the EY dialect. ME fair <OE fæger, fair, pleasing, must be disregarded, because, though the form is similar, the meaning cannot be reconciled with that of the EY word. Note the DaD sentence: hun var fære smykket, she was remarkably pretty, which is the counterpart of EY sha wur fair bonny.

'Fair, evidently, manifestly.' Hall., DAPW., 345.

'Fair, entirely, wholly, altogether.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 302.

'They acted fair capped ti see uz': they seemed utterly astonished to see us. EY.

Fairish [færiʃ] adj. Acceptable, fairly good.

ME fair < OE fæger, fair, pleasing. Cf. ON fagr, Da feir, and Sw fager, fair, fine. Ulfilas employs Go fagrs in the sense of E fit in the Gospel of Luke, xiv. 35.

'Fairish, tolerably good.' Hall., DAPW., 345.

'Fairish, passable, pretty good.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Thoo'd 'ev a fairish crop, gin t' swedes cum up laik gerse': you would have a fairly good crop, if the turnips come up like grass. EY.

Fall [fɔ] vb. To happen.

Apparently from ON falla, to befall. OE feallan has the significance of to drop down, and requires the prefix be to correspond with the EY meaning. Da falde and Sw falla both have the secondary sense of to happen, probably due to the influence of the ON.

'Fall, to befall, to happen, to belong.' Hall., DAPW., 346.

'Fall, to happen, to betide.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ah deean't knooa wat daay it fau'd': I don't know what day it happened. EY.

Fantickle [fantɪkl̩] sb. A freckle on the skin.

The word is given as ferntickle in NED, and described as a freckle on the skin resembling the seed of fern.⁹ The termination is apparently a diminutive of E tick, which means to touch lightly, as a verb, and a light mark, as a substantive. In Sc the word occurs as

⁹ Murray, op. cit., ferntickle, s.v.

fairniticle, a fern-freckle. The derivation is from OE fearn, a fern.

'Farntikylle, lenticula.' Cath. Angl., 123.

'Fantickles, freckles.' Hall., DAPW., 346.

'Fanticles, freckles on the skin, usually on the face.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Tha can pick 'im oot bi t' fantickles on 'is feeace': you can pick him out by the freckles on his face. EY.

Far [fa] adj. Further, more distant.

The OE comparative adverb fierra, further, is apparently the source of EY far. The ON also has a corresponding comparative form in firr. The OE positive feor and the comparative fierr should have had different developments, but the regular development of far from feor came to be used also as the development from fierre or firr.

'ðu steorest te sea stream and hit fleden ne mot fir þan þu markedest.' St. Mar., 10.

'Far, further, more remote or distant.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Theer's t' lad, at t' far sahd o' yon clooas': there's the lad, at the more remote side of that field. EY.

Farantly [farəntli] adj. Decent, well-behaved, respectable.

NED suggests that the word is derived from farand, the northern¹ present participle of OE faran, to travel. The implication seems to be that one who has seen the world knows how to behave, and has learned to be polite. If this idea has developed the EY word, it might be fitting to cite ON farandi, a traveller, which could also

1 Murray, op. cit., farantly, s.v.

be regarded as a possible origin. However, a check of the meanings of ON fara in IED, and of OE faran in ASD fails to reveal the use of either form in the secondary sense of good conduct. But this extended meaning is found in Da erfare, to learn by experience; hence the EY expression may have partaken of Da influence. Cf. Gael farranta, stout, brave, a word which is similar in form, but different in meaning.

'Farandely on a felde he fettelez hym to bide.' E. E. Allit. P., C. 435.

'Farantly, handsome.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 17.

'Farantly. This adjective describes a plain man who to honour and integrity joins a kind and conciliatory, and somewhat of a jocose temper. It is sometimes, but rarely, applied to a superior, and then it means one who is condescending, and converses familiarly with his inferiors.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'Farantly, well-behaved, orderly.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 303.

'Oor parson's a guid an' farantly body': our minister is a good and respectable person. EY.

Fare [fa] vb. To approach. To succeed.

ON and Sw fara; Da fare; OE faran, to go, to proceed. Cf. OFris fara, OS faran, Du varen, OHG faran, Ger fahren, and Go faran, to go, to proceed.

'þe rauen raykez hym forth þat reckes ful lyttel How alle fodez fare, ellez he fynde mete.' E. E. Allit. P., B. 464.

'I am a man farand þe way.' Curs. Mun., 3295.

'Fare, to go on, to approach, to draw near, to succeed.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 303.

'T' coo fares o' cauvin': the cow approaches the time of calving. EY.

'He deean't fare in nowt': he doesn't succeed in anything. EY.

Fare [fa] sb. Chance. That which happens.

Fare, vb., s.v.

'Suddēn he turnde his fare.' Lay., 4092.

'Fare, a journey, course, or path.' Hall., DAPW., 347.

'Fare, chance or lot.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'They mun tak their fare': they must take whatever happens. EY.

Farlies [falɪz] sb. Peculiarities of conduct or character.

In WY speech this word signifies anything strange or unusual in inanimate objects, animals, or persons. In the EY dialect its application is to persons only. Perhaps it is derived from OE færlice, startling, frightful, or from ON ferligr, monstrous, hideous. However, ODa farlós, sudden, unforeseen, may come even closer to the EY expression in meaning, and is not dissimilar in form.

'If he þan haf drede, it es na ferly.' Pr. Cons., 2955.

'For þer a ferly bifel þat fele folk sezen.' E. E. Allit. P., B. 1529.

'Fairlies, wonders, strange things.' Hall., DAPW., 347.

'Farlies, failings, foibles, weaknesses, or faults.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He's a spyer oot of ither fooaks farlies': he is an observer of other people's weaknesses: a censorious person. EY.

Fash [fæʃ] vb. To take trouble, to worry. To annoy.

NED suggests a connection with OF fascher > F fâcher, to offend.²

This etymology seems questionable in view of the fact that EY fash is a northern word, and is not current in England south of Lincolnshire. It is improbable that Norman-French influence should be manifest in one region to the exclusion of others. It seems that DaD fasse, to seek with trouble, presents a closer analogy to the EY word. Cf. Sw fiäsa, to make useless trouble, and Sw fus, hasty.

'Fash, to create worry and anxiety (generally about small matters) either to oneself or others.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 303.

'Deean't fash anent it': don't worry about it. EY.

'He fashed ma till ah could a clooted 'im': he annoyed me until I could have slapped him. EY

Fast [fast] adj. At a standstill.

ON fastr, held to the spot. Cf. Da faste, Sw fast, Du vast, OHG vast, and Ger fest, firm, steadfast.

'Fast or festyd, be clevynge to, or naylynge, fixus, confixus.'
Prom. Parv., 151.

'Fast, at a standstill, especially in work, from any cause.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 303.

'Ah's nivver fast fur a job': I am never unable to get a job. EY.

Father [fæðə] vb. To impute.

The source may be identified as OE fæder, a father. It should be noted that the EY breaking can be developed from the short æ sound

² Murray, op. cit., fash, s.v.

in OE, and that the substitution of the spirant for the stop was also an early development in E. Cf. ON feðr, Da and Sw fader, Du vader, Ger vater, and Go fader, a father.

'To fadyr, genitare.' Cath. Angl., 120.

'Father, to ascribe to or charge with.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Gaffer laaked 'angment wi' Tom, cos Fred faythered t' brokken winda tiv 'im': the master gave Tom a good talking to, because Fred charged him with the broken window. EY.

Faugh [fɔ̃] sb. Fallow land.

Perhaps from OE fealu, pale yellow, the color of an untilled field.

But more probably from ON fölr, pale. Cf. DaD falǵ, fallow land,

Du vaal, OHG valo, MHG val, and Ger fahl, pale, faded.

'Faugh, fallow land.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 303.

'Yon clooas'll be ti fau for t' year': that field will be left fallow for the year. EY.

Fearful [fiəfʊ] adv. Very, exceedingly.

The word is derived from OE færan, to terrify, but the EY meaning may be traced to a Scand source. DaD farlig and SwD farliga, fearful, both have the meaning of very when used as augmentatives. Note the DaD expression: en falle god dreng, a fearful good lad.

'Fearful, tremendous.' Hall., DAPW., 350.

'Fearful, very, exceedingly.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ah 'ed a fearfu good tahn last Kessmas': I had a very good time last Christmas. EY.

Featly [fiatli] adv. Dexterously, appropriately.

The association seems to be with OF faict > F fait, a deed, feat. DaD feit, neat, handsome, should also be cited, and perhaps LG fatt, ready, handy, but it is possible that the latter was borrowed from F fait.

'He þat fetly in face fettled all eres.' E. E. Allit. P., B. 585.

'Fetly hym kissed.' Gaw. & Gr. K., 1758.

'Never master had a page ... so feate.' Shaks., Cymb., V. v. 88.

'Featly, neatly, dexterously, properly.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Gif thoo can't dee it feeatly, deean't dee it at all': if you can't do it properly, don't do it at all. EY.

Feck [fɛk] sb. This word has two distinct meanings. In WY the significance is that of power, activity. In EY the term applies to that which is acquired by power and activity, namely, a possession. EY feck may possibly be derived from DaD fikke, a purse, pouch, which may be referred to MDu vicke, a pocket, probably taken from OHG ficken, to fasten < Low L *figicare, to fasten. E fix is a borrowing from these forms.

'Feck, might, activity, zeal, abundance.' Willan, W. Rid. Gl., s.v.

'Feck, a large number.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'He's a chap o' gurt feck': he's a man of great means. EY.

Feed [fiəd] vb. To fatten.

There are several possible sources. Da fede, to fatten, to make fat, ON feita, to fatten, SwD fejta, to become fat, and OE fāetan, to become fat; all based on an adj., and not related to OE fēdan, or ON foēða, to feed.

'Feed, to fatten.' Hall., DAPW., 350.

'Feed, to fatten, as a beast or pig.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Wilta feed t' geeas bi Kessmas?': will you fatten up the goose by Christmas? EY.

Feft [fɛft] vb. To endow. To secure property legally.

ME feffen, to endow in a legal manner. It is customary to refer

ME feffen to OF fieuffer, to endow in a legal manner. OF fief, also

spelled fied, is derived from Low L feudum, which is probably taken

from OHG fihu, property. Cf. OE feoh, cattle, property. Skeat explains

the final f as influenced by the ð in ON fe-óðal, property held in

fee to the king. The final t in the EY word is probably excrescent.

EY feft retains the original short vowel.

'Every script and bond, By which that sche was feoffed in his lond.' Chaucer, Merch. T., 454.

'Feft, to endow.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Seear eneeaf, Tom slung 'is eeak, an' noo 'e fefts 'is missus wi' tweea quid a month': sure enough, Tom went his way, and now he supports his wife with two pounds a month. EY.

Feg [fɛg] sb. Withered grass.

The word may be from a Scand source. Torp lists N fogg and ND fjagg,

3 Walter William Skeat, A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, Oxford U.P., 1911. fief, s.v.

fjogg, tall, coarse, lifeless grass. W also has fwg, dry grass.

'He fares forth on all faure, fogge watz his mete.' E. E. Allit. P., B. 1683.

'Feg, rough, dead grass.' Hall., DAPW., 351.

'Feg, dead grass.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'T' bayn's gotten 'is penny lost i' t' feg': the child has lost his penny in the dry grass. EY.

Fell [fɛl] vb. To knock down.

This word may be derived either from ON fella, to fell, to make fall, or from OE fellan, to cause to fall. Cf. Sw fälla, to fell timber, and Da fælde, to drop.

'Fell, to knock down or prostrate.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He felled 'im as 'e wad an ox': he knocked him down as he would an ox. EY.

Fell [fɛl] sb. The skin of an animal with the hair on it.

An undressed hide.

ME fel < OE fel, a skin. Cf. ON fell, Du vel, MHG vel, Go fill;

Da and Sw pels, and L pellis, a skin.

'Sio wæs orþoncum eall gegyrwed ... dracan fellum.' Beowulf, 2088.

'Þat watz furred ful fyne with fellez.' Gaw. & Gr. K., 1736.

'Fell, the skin of an animal.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Theer weean't be muckle brass i' yon fell': there won't be much money in that skin. EY.

Fell [fɛl] sb. A bleak, barren hill.

Apparently from ON fjall, a hill. Cf. Da fjeld, and Sw fjäll, a hill.

'Fell, a hill or mountain.' Hall., DAPW., 351.

'Fell, a hill, or piece of abruptly high ground.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'T' fell's fearfu sleeap when it's raanin': the hill is very slippery when it's raining. EY.

Fellon [fɛlən] sb. An abscess on the body.

Probably derived from ME fel < OE fel, fierce, dire. The OE form is equated by OF fel, cruel, furious, perverse, a form which Skeat thinks is borrowed from ODu fel, wrathful, cruel, bad.⁴

'Felone, soore.' Prom. Parv., 154.

'Som, for envy, sal haf in pair lyms Als kyllles and felouns and apostyms.' Pr. Cons., 2994.

'Fellon, a disease common with cattle, especially cows.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 304.

'A gurt fellon riz up on 'is airm': a great abscess rose up on his arm. EY.

Felly [fɛli] vb. To break up fallow land.

Probably associated with DaD fælge, to break up fallow land. Cf. SwD falla, to break up sward.

'Felly, to break up a fallow.' Hall., DAPW., 352.

'Felly, to break up fallow land: this is done by means of dragging, plowing, and harrowing.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 304.

⁴ Skeat, op. cit., fell, s.v.

'Noo t' grund's thry, an' ah expect wa can storrt ti felly': now the ground is dry, and I believe we can begin to break up the land. EY.

Felter [fɛlθə] vb. To entangle. To cause to become matted.

Derived from OE felt, cloth made by matting wool together. Cf. OHG filz, N felt, Sw filt, Da filt, Du vilt, and Ger felz, felt; all cognates with L pellere, to beat, press, throw. The OF felterer, to mat together, is a borrowing from Germanic.

'His fax and foretoppe Was filterede to-geders.' Morte Art., 1078.

'With a hede lyke a clowde felterd his here.' Town. Pl., 102/65.

'Felter, to clot.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'He sadly feltered all t' bits o' band': he badly entangled all the pieces of string. EY.

Femmer [fɛmə] adj. Slender, weak, frail.

Although this word seems to have much in common with F femme < L femina, a woman, it seems more fitting to connect it with ON fimr, nimble, agile. Cf. ON fimast, to hurry, N fim, quick, DaD fimmer, and SwD femmer, dexterous, light. The extended sense of the Scand forms would produce the meaning of EY femmer.

'Femer, slightly made, slender.' Hall., DAPW., 352.

'Femmer, slender, slightly made, weak.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'His airms wur femmer laik tentin-sticks': his arms were slender like shepherds' staffs. EY.

Fend [fɛnd] vb. To strive. To work. To argue.

This EY word seems to have been influenced by both Scand and OF forms. In the sense of striving or working, there is clearly a connection with DaD fænte, to acquire with care and toil. Cf. N fængte, and SwD fangta, to strive for sustenance; all the preceding forms being identified with the root of OE fon, to take.

But in the sense of arguing, the word seems to derive significance from OF defendre < L defendere, to defend. The phrase fending and proving is frequently heard in the description of EY controversies.

'Almus ... fenddes his saul fra þe feond.' Curs. Mun., 28851.

'Fending and proving, arguing and defending.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He'll varry seean a ti fend fur 'issen': he'll very soon have to work for himself. EY.

'They wur fendin' wi' yan another all neet': they were arguing with one another all the night. EY.

Fent [fɛnt] sb. The binding of the edge of a home-made garment. This binding is a narrow strip of material sewed on to the edge in question for the purpose of protection. The derivation is obscure. There may be some connection with F fente, a slit in a piece of cloth < L findere, to split, since a fent binds the cloth where it has been cut. However, DaD finte, a strip, should also be noted.

'Fente of a clothe, fibulatorium.' Prom. Parv., 156.

'Fent, a remnant; applied to woven fabrics.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Theer's onny t' fent ti soo': there's only the binding of the edge to sew. EY.

Fetch [fɛtʃ] vb. To carry. To give, as a blow. To draw the breath painfully.

ME fecchen <OE fetian, to bring. Cf. OHG fazzôn, MHG fazzen, Ger fassen, to grasp, seize, Da fatte, and Du vatten, to catch, take.

'And se ðe ys uppan hys huse, ne ga he nyðer ðæt he ænig þing on his huse fecce.' Anglo-Sax. Gosp., Matt. xxiv. 17.

'Fetch, to fetch in, to seize; to fetch up, to overtake; to fetch a walk, to walk.' Hall., DAFW., 354.

'Fetch, to fetch painfully, to draw in the breath with difficulty.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He fetched ma a leeaf o' breead': he brought me a loaf of bread. EY.

'Ah fetched 'im a cloot on t' feeace': I gave him a slap on the face. EY.

'He wur fetchin' an' siffin all tahn': he was breathing painfully and sighing all the time. EY.

Fettle [fetl] vb. To prepare. To repair.

The fundamental idea in the etymology is that of binding materials together. Possible sources are OE fetel, a girdle, ON fetill, a strap, and Sw faetill, a thong. Cf. OHG fezzil, MHG vezzil, and Ger fessel, a chain, band. Ger fessel has evidently produced Ger dialect fisseln, to polish, to trim up. It is also likely that OE fetel has been similarly changed in the northern dialects.

'Thai ar euer in were if thai be tender, yll fetyld.' Town. Pl., 372/165.

'When hit watz fettled and forged and to þe fulle grayped.'
E. E. Allit. P., B. 343.

'Fettle, to dress, to prepare, to put in order, to repair.'
 Hall., DAPW., 355.

'Fettle, to wash and dress, so as to put one's-self in good condition and appearance.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'Fettle thissen fur a grand sup o' yal': prepare yourself for a good drink of ale. EY.

'Wa mun fettle up wer hoose afooar t' backend': we must repair our house before the winter. EY.

Few [fju] sb. A quantity or number.

ME fewe < OE feā, both sing. and plur., feāwe, plur. only. The OE meaning signifies of small number. Cf. OFris fê, OS fâh, OHG fao, ON fár, Sw få, Da faa, and Go fawai, not many.

'Loue all, trust a few. Doe wrong to none.' Shaks., All's Well., I. i. 73.

'Few, a number, amount. The application of this word is peculiar, being used as an adjective in the ordinary sense, and as a substantive, in which latter case it is preceded by a qualifying adjective, generally good; but others, such as middlinish, gay, poorish, etc., are not uncommon qualifications.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 305.

'Ah deean't knooa zactly, bud ah've a middlin few': I don't know exactly, but I have a pretty good number. EY.

Fey [fɛɪ] vb. To cleanse.

According to NED the source of this word is ON fægja, to cleanse, polish.⁵ Cf. Du vegen, MHG vegen, and Ger fegen, to clean, polish.

5 Murray, op. cit., fay, s.v.

- 'He feyed his fysnamye with his foule hondez.' Morte Art., 1114.
 'Feigh, to empty, as a pond of its mud.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.
 'Fey, to clear.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.
 'Fey th' ens oot in t' bawks': clean out the chicken-house. EY.

Fike [fɪk] vb. To move the feet restlessly.

ON fíkja, to move briskly; OSw fíkja, to be restless or eager.

The direct source of the EY word, however, seems to be DaD fike, to hurry. Cf. SwD fika, to bustle, and ON fikenn, eager.

'Nawper fyked I, ne flaze, freke, quen þou myntest.' Gaw. & Gr. K., 2274.

'The kynge Boors redressed hym in his sadelle and ficched hym so in his steropes so harde that the iren bente.' Mer., 328.

'Fick, to move the feet with a somewhat rapid motion, as an animal does when under restraint in a recumbent posture; to struggle with the feet in order to get free. The motion implied by ficking is quite distinct from kicking, although a kick may be inadvertently given during the picking. The word fick is rarely used except when some kind of restraint and consequent struggle accompanies the action.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 305.

'Wheea's fickin' unther t' teeable?': who is moving his feet restlessly under the table? EY.

Fire-fanged [fɪ-fænd] adj. Burnt by the fire in cooking.

The first element of this compound could be either OE fȳr or ON fýr, fire. The second is obviously Scand, and may be related to Da fænge, to catch fire, Sw fänga, and N fengja, to take fire, cognates of OE fōn, to take. If the meaning of these Scand forms

were to take fire, the sense of the expression is redundant. If this meaning had not yet developed, the sense was probably something like taken by fire.

'Fire-fanged, fire-bitten.' Hall., DAPW., 357.

'Fire-fanged: Cheese is said to be firefangit when it is swelled and cracked, and has received a peculiar taste in consequence of being exposed to much heat before it has been dried.'
Jam., SB., s.v.

'Fire-fanged, caught, or charred by the fire.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'T' pasty's nobbut a bit fahr-fanged': the pasty is only a little burnt. EY.

Fit [fit] adj. Ready, inclined to.

NED states that fit as an adj. is first recorded about 1440, and evidently precedes the form as a vb.⁶ It is possible that the adj. was influenced in meaning by E feat, fitting, suitable < OF fait < L factus, made. But it seems just as probable that ME fyt was influenced by ON fitja, to knit together.

'Fyt, or mete, congruus.' Prom. Parv., 163.

'Fit, disposed to any given course or proceeding; likely to adopt it, or to be led into it.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'They wur fit ti murther ma': they were ready to murder me. EY.

Fizzle [fɪzl̩] vb. To be restless, to fidget.

This word is probably of Scand origin. It may be connected with ND fisla, to wander aimlessly, or SwD fissla, to twist up.

⁶ Murray, op. cit., fit, s.v.

'Fislin a-bowte yn ydilnesse, vagor.' Prom. Parv., 162.

'Fizzle, to be in a state of bodily restlessness.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Tha'll nivver stop a bayn fra fizzlin': you will never stop a child from fidgeting. EY.

Flacker [flæke] vb. To flutter.

The etymon seems to be ME flackeren, to palpitate, derived either from MDu vlacken, to flutter, or from ON flökra, to flutter. Cf. Sw flakkra, to flutter, to wave in the wind.

'Foles in foler flakerande bitwene.' E. E. Allit. P., B. 1410.

'Forth flakred the Seraphins.' Coverdale, Bib., Isa. vi. 2.

'Flacker, to flutter heavily, as a wounded bird beats with its wings, or as the heart palpitates under excitement.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Wat maks yon cann'l flacker seea?': what makes that candle flutter so? EY.

Flag [flæg] sb. A flake, as of snow. A flat stone for paving.

The word is undoubtedly connected with a Scand origin. Perhaps the source is SwD flag, a flake, as of rust which forms upon an iron surface. Cf. ON flaga, a chip, Da flage, a snow-flake, Da flag-törv, a flat sod of turf peeled off the surface of grassy land, and Sw fläcka, to split.

'Flagge of þe erthe ... terricidium.' Prom. Parv., 16.

'Flag, a flake, especially of snow.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 306.

'They wur gurt flags o' sneea': they were great flakes of snow. EY.

Flam [flæm] sb. Flattery.

The word is probably a variant of flim, as in E flim-flam. These forms are in turn variants of flum, which, according to Skeat, is to be referred to W llymru, sour oatmeal boiled and jellied, or to W llymu, to sharpen, whet, which comes by extension to mean an empty compliment.⁷ Skeat also points out that W ll- corresponds to E fl-, e.g. W llawr : OE flōr, W llymsi : E flimsy.

But it may also be possible to refer the form flim to a Germanic root fli-, as in ON flim, a lampoon, a libel in verse, ON flim-beri, a lampooner, ON flimska, mockery, and ON flimta, to lampoon, satirize; ND fleima, to make oneself agreeable, to flatter; all from the same root as ND flira, to laugh, jeer, North E fleer, to sneer; ND and SwD flisa, to laugh scornfully; ND flina, to laugh openly and to show the teeth; SwD flam, a jest, SwD flams, noisy chatter, and DaD flamsk, given to foul language.

'Flam, a falsehood.' Hall., DAPW., 359.

'Flam, to flatter.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Deean't gie ma neean o' thi flam': don't give me any of your flattery. EY.

Flan [flæn] vb. To slope or expand more widely towards the top, as in a vase which is narrow at the bottom and wide at the top. In NED the word is associated with F flanier, slightly concave.⁸ There may be OF influence in the EY form, but it is very probable

⁷ Skeat, op. cit., flummery, s.v.

⁸ Murray, op. cit., flan, s.v.

that the term is derived from DaD flane, to expand towards the top.

'Flan, to spread out at the top.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 306.

'Flan, to spread. A flower-vase flans out at the top.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Deean't flan oot th' edge when tha shears it': don't cut the hedge so that it is wider at the top than the bottom. EY.

Flappy [flæpt] adj. Wild, unsteady. Full of levity.

The form is found in ME as flappen, to flap, but does not occur in OE. Since the word came into ME with a p, it would seem that the etymon is Du or Ger. One finds Du flappen, to flap, and Ger flappen, to applaud. However, some Scand influence may have been exerted on the EY word, probably from such forms as DaD flab, a silly girl, and SwD flabba, a slut.

'Flappy, wild, 'harum-scarum'; also light and frivolous.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 306.

'Sha's a flappy body': she's a frivolous person. EY.

Flatch [flætʃ] sb. One who wheedles or flatters.

NED records fleech [flitʃ] to flatter, which is a Sc form, and is occasionally used as a verb by Burns, but which is referred by Holthausen to OE flæc, a variant of OE flæsc, flesh.⁹ This form with early modern E shortening of the vowel could explain EY flatch, but it seems a little difficult to associate Sc fleech with OE flæc. Another possibility might be offered in SwD fleka, to fawn.

9 Friedrich Holthausen, Altenglisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch, Heidelberg: Carl Winter, 1934. flæc, s.v.

Cf. OSw flikra, N flikra, to flatter, DaD flegra, to flatter, to beseech; also OE flicorian, to flatter, and E flicker. These forms all go back to the general Germanic root fli-, to show the teeth in laughing.

'Duncan fleech'd, and Duncan pray'd.' Burns, Duncan Grey, 2.

'Flatch, one who tries to gain his ends by the art of flattery.'
Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'An aud flatch laik Jim knooas 'oo ti get 'is meeat': an old flatterer like Jim knows how to make his living. EY.

Flaummy [flɔmi] adj. Ostentatious in dress.

With the purpose of making a connection with E flaunt, NED calls attention to SwD flankt, loosely, flutteringly, and to Ger flandern, to flaunt.¹ This EY word, however, may have been taken from SwD flammig, pride of dress, which is in turn borrowed from L flamma, a flame, fiery color.

'Flaummy, vulgarly fine in dress.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ah can't bahd them flaummy fooaks i' toon': I can't bear the sight of those gaudily dressed people in town. EY.

Flaun [flɔn] sb. A custard baked in paste.

OF flaon, a pancake > F flan, a custard, probably derived from Low L fladonem, a honeycomb. Cf. OHG flado, a flat cake, MHG vlade, Ger fladen, and Du vlade, a pancake.

'Pastees and flaunes.' Hav., 644.

¹ Murray, op. cit., flaummy, s.v.

'Flaun, a custard.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Gaffer can eeat twee a o' them flauns fur 'is teea': the master can eat two of those custard pies for his evening meal. EY.

Flaup [flɔp] sb. Silly talk.

Perhaps from ON fleipr, babble, or from SwD flapa, to talk foolishly.

Cf. Da flab, the jaw.

'Flaup, flippancy of speech.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Hod thi flaup til thi fayther gets oot o' th' oose': stop your foolish talk until your father gets out of the house. EY.

Flawter [flɔtə] vb. To alarm. To put into a state of trepidation.

The logical connection seems to be ON flyta, to hasten, from which is derived SwD flita, to be in a hurry. The ON also yields N flyta, to urge to haste.

'Flowter'd, affrighted.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He wur sadly flawter'd efther gaffer giv 'im a leeacin': he was very much alarmed after the master gave him a scolding. EY.

Flay [flɛa] vb. To frighten. To terrify.

ON fleyja, to put to flight, to terrify; SwD flå, to drive forth.

Cf. OHG flaugen, and Go flaugjan, to put to flight.

'Bot wymmen flayed vus foule with wordez þat þai saide.' Curs. Mun., 17288.

'Flay, to scare away.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Poor Billy was ommast flaid oot ov his wits.' Nicholson,
Fk-Sp., 33.

'T' lahtle lass wur flayd ti gan wiv 'ersen': the little girl was
afraid to go by herself. EY.

Flecked [flɛkt] adj. Spotted.

ON flekk, a fleck, spot, stain. Cf. ON flekkóttr, flecked, spotted,
Sw fläck, ODa flække, OHG flecch, MHG vlec, and Ger fleck, a speck,
spot.

'He was ... ful of largon as a flekked pye.' Chaucer, Merch. T.,
604.

'Fleck, a spot.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Yon's noan oor dog, cos it's flecked': that isn't our dog, because
it's spotted. EY.

Flick [flik] sb. A flitch. A side of bacon.

ON flikki, the side of an animal, yields EY flick, while OE flicce,
a flitch, becomes E flitch. Cf. ODa flykke, a flitch.

'Seoð þe cat at þe fliche.' Hal. Meid., 37.

'Flick, a flitch of bacon.' Hall., DAPW., 363.

'Flick, a flitch of bacon.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 307.

'Wa mun fettle fur backend wi a flick': we ought to prepare for
winter with a side of bacon. EY.

Flig [flig] vb. To fly.

ON fljúga, to fly, seems to be the original source. Cf. Sw flyga,

Da flyve, OE flēogan, OFris fliaga, Du vliegen, OHG fliogan, MHG vliegen, and Ger fliegen, to fly.

'Ther fleiz to me oon of the serafyn.' Wyclif, Bib., Isa. vi. 6.

'Flig, to fly.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 307.

'A creeak fligged ower t' wa': a crow flew over the wall. EY.

Flig [flig] sb. A fledgling. A young bird sufficiently feathered to be on the point of flying.

Da flyg, ready to fly, is an adj., which resembles the EY word in form, sense, and sound. The original source is ON fleygr, able to fly. Cf. MDu vlugge, MHG vlücke, OHG flucchi, and Ger flügge, a young bird, a fledgling.

'Flygnesse, maturitas.' Prom. Parv., 167.

'Fligs, fledglings in the nest, as preparing to fly.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Seear eneeaf, in 'at nest wur a robin wi fower fligs': sure enough, in that nest there was a robin with four fledglings. EY.

Flipe [flip] sb. The brim of a hat.

Perhaps the word is derived from Da flip, the tip or corner of a thing. Cf. SwD fläbb, the extremity of a garment, and ON flipi, the under-lip of a horse. NED suggests a connection of the word with² Du flep, a forehead-cloth worn by women.

'Flipe, the brim of a hat or cap.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 307.

'T' lad touched 'is flipe ti t' gaffer': the boy touched his cap to the master. EY.

² Murray, op. cit., flips, s.v.

Flire [flie] vb. To sneer. To manifest a look of contempt.

The connection may be with N flira, to titter, and with DaD flire, to laugh mockingly. Cf. SwD flira, to ridicule.

'All the people of the hall did fleer and laugh upon him.' Pepys, Diary, March 8, 1667.

'Fleer, to laugh, to grin, to sneer.' Hall., DAPW., 361.

'Flire, to show scornful ridicule without actually laughing out.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He fleered i mi feeace, bud ah leeaked reet at 'im': he sneered in my face, but I looked right at him. EY.

Flisk [flisk] sb. A slight blow. A tap.

NED suggests that the EY word represents the sound of a blade waved through the air, and indicates a connection with flick, flip, and similar words which are imitative of the sound of a light blow.³

Cf. SwD fliska, to bustle about, and ME flyschen, to slash.

'With flyschande speris.' Morte Art., 2141.

'Flisk, a flick, as with a whip.' Hall., DAPW., 363.

'Flisk, a fillip.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Sha gie ma a flisk on t' neb': she gave me a tap on the nose. EY.

Flit [flit] vb. To remove one's household furniture to a new home.

ME flitten < ON flytja, to remove from one place to another. Cf.

Sw flytta, and Da flytte, to remove.

³ Murray, op. cit., flisk, s.v.

'To flittenn men til heffness ærd Ut off þe defless walde.'
Orm., 15648.

'But, or thay flytt oght far us fro, We shall them bond twyse
as fast.' Town. Pl., 74/319.

'God ... that may not chaunge and flitte.' Chaucer, Pars. T., 295.

'Flit, to change house.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'When arta boun ti flit?': when will you be ready to move your
furniture? EY.

Flite [flait] vb. To scold. To quarrel.

OE flītan, to strive, contend, quarrel. Cf. OHG flizan, to strive.

'Hwylum flitende fealwe stræte mearum mæton.' Beowulf, 916.

'He þus bigan on him to flite.' Curs. Mun., 7556.

'Flite, to scold in a high key.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Theer's sik a flait gannin on atween 'em': there's such a quarrel
going on between them. EY. (Use of flite as sb. is rare.)

'They flait ivry neet': they quarrel every night. EY.

Flourish [fluriʃ] sb. The blossom on fruit-trees.

Probably derived from OF floriss, a blossom, a lengthened stem of

OF florir, to blossom. Cf. ON flúr, flower, F fleurir, and Ital

fiorire, to blossom; all from L florere, to blossom.

'The borial blastis ... hed chaissit the fragrant flureise of
euyrie frute tree far athourt the feildis.' Compl. Scot.,
vi. 38.

'Flourish, a blossom.' Hall., DAPW., 365.

'Flourish, blossoms, blooms.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'T' flourish wur nipped in t' mooanin efther th' ag': the fruit blossom was nipped in the morning after the frosty mist. EY.

Fluffy [flʌfi] adj. Covered with down or soft feathers.

Skeat suggests that E flue and fluff are variant forms of E flock, a lock of wool, which is derived from L floccus, a lock of wool.⁴

Cf. LG flug, feathers, down.

'Fluffy. This word is applied to any powdery substance that can be easily put in motion or blown away.' Jam., SD., s.v.

'Fluffy, applied to anything of a downy or filmy nature.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Yan o' t' cupboard neeaks is gettin desperit fluffy': one of the cupboard shelves is becoming covered with downy dust. EY.

Foist [fɔist] adj. Musty, damp, mouldy.

Perhaps from OF fust, a cask < L fustem, a cudgel. Another possibility is a derivation from Du vijs, flatus ventris. Cf. ON físa, to break wind.

'Foist, musty.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Oor lath needs a fettlin. It's as foist as an aud toon kirk': our barn needs setting in order. It's as musty as an old town church. EY.

Folk [fʌk] sb. People.

The EY breaking suggests a derivation from ON fólk, people. Cf.

OE folc, Da folk, Sw folk, OFris folk, OS folc, Du volk, OHG folc,

MHG volc, and Ger volk, people.

⁴ Walter William Skeat, An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. 3rd edition. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1898. flue, s.v.

'He ... sloh ... folces Denigea fyftyne men.' Beowulf, 1582.

'Romayns schulen come and schulen take our place and oure folk.'
Wyclif, Bib., John xi. 48.

'Folk, people, persons.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Sum fooaks says seea': some people say so. EY.

Fond [fɒnd] adj. Foolish, simple. Weak in intellect.

ME fanned, past part. of vb. fennen, to act foolishly. Cf. Sw fåne, a fool, Da fante, a fool, and Gael faoine, vain, foolish.

'Thou art wastid with a fanned trauel.' Wyclif, Bib., Ex. xviii. 18.

'Fonde, arepticius, astrosus.' Cath. Angl., 137.

'Fond, foolish.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ah nivver 'eeard tell o' sikan a fond thrick': I never heard tell of such a foolish trick. EY.

Fondy [fɒndɪ] sb. A fool, a simpleton.

Perhaps this word is associated with SwD fjantig, foolish.

'Certes, walkyd aboute lyke a fon.' Town. Pl., 96/353.

'Fondy, a simpleton, one half-witted.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 308.

'Deean't fash thissen wi yon pack o' fondies': don't trouble yourself with that group of fools. EY.

Footy [fɪəti] adj. Musty. Smelling of dampness.

The source seems to be Da fugtig or Sw fuktig, both terms signifying damp, decaying from dampness. Cf. OE fūht, and Ger feucht, damp;

ON fuki, and SwD fukt, a stench, and OHG fuhtjan, to emit a damp smell.

'Footy, damp, with a bad smell such as follows from being long damp.'
Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Efthur bein toom fur fahve muns, th' oose wur reet feeaty':
after being empty for five months, the house was very musty. EY.

Fooze [fiəz] vb. To clip the wool of a sheep so as to make it even.

The derivation is apparently from OF forcer, to shear wool < L forfices, clipping-shears. The OF source makes it impossible for the word to be associated with E feaze, to unravel. Note the F phrase: forcer de la laine, to force wool, i.e. to cut off the upper part of it.

'Forcyn, or clyppyn, tondeo.' Prom. Parv., 170.

'Fooze, to clip the projecting ends of wool on the fleece of a sheep.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'A good few o' them sheep'll a ti be feeazed': a considerable number of those sheep will have to be clipped. EY.

Forby [fɔrbi] prep. and adv. Besides, moreover.

Da forbi, besides, is used as both prep. and adv., and, therefore, is closer to the EY form than Sw förbi, in addition to, which is used only as a prep. Cf. Du voorbij, and Ger vorbei, past, besides.

'Hu soft it es her for to mend forbi þat pine wit-uten end.'
Curs. Mun., 27365.

'Þe fyrst fyue þat I finde þat þe frek vsed Watz fraunchyse and felazschyp for-bi al þyng.' Gaw. & Gr. K., 651.

'Forby, besides, over-and-above.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Thoo'll get addlins forby thi meeat': you'll receive wages besides your food. EY.

'Ah deean't want ti leeak at 'is 'oose, an', forby, ah've summat agen 'im': I don't want to look at his house, and, besides, I have something against him. EY.

Fore-end [fuer-ɛnd] sb. The beginning of a period, a year, month, or week.

Apparently this word is associated with Da forende, the foremost part of a thing.

'Fore-end, the early or fore part of anything.' Hall., DAPW., 370.

'Fore-end, beginning.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'It wur yah neet at fore-end o' t' year': it was one night in the spring. EY.

Forwoden [fɔrwɔdn] adj. In a state of disorder and waste caused by neglect, or by the ravages of vermin.

The source of this word seems to be OE forworden, past part. of OE forweorðan, to perish.

'Forwoden, infested or over-run.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'T' bawks is fair forwodden wi rattens an' meyce': the upper part of the house is completely over-run with rats and mice. EY.

Foss [fɒs] sb. A waterfall.

The word is taken without modification from the Scand. ON foss, a

waterfall. Cf. Da fos, N foss, SwD foss, and Sw fors, a waterfall. There seems to be no connection with F fosse < L fossa, a canal, a ditch.

'Foss, a waterfall, or 'force.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ah'll gan wi t' lads ti Dring's foss': I'll go with the lads to Dring's falls. EY.

Fout [favt] sb. A stupid lout.

Probably from ON fauti, a silly person. Cf. ON fautalegr, insipid. The ON word is probably from OF faute, a fault, which is taken over also in ME faute; but the ON form is given as the source rather than the ME, because the ON applies to a person, and not merely to a fault. Another explanation of the source of EY fout is that it may be a development of the root mentioned in the following entry.

'Fout, a fool. Mam's fout, the pet or spoiled child of the family.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Didsta ivver see sikan a fowt?': did you ever see such a fool? EY.

Fouty [favti] adj. Unseemly, misfitting, ill-made.

The suggestion is given in NED that this word may be a northern form of E faulty⁵. But EY fauty | foti |, not listed in this glossary because it does not differ from E faulty in meaning, is, nevertheless, current in the dialect, and differs in pronunciation from EY fouty | favti |. The EY fouty may be a development of the preceding EY fout,

5 Murray, op. cit., fouty, s.v.

or it may represent another root, which appears in Sw futtig, miserable, paltry. Cf. DaD fottig, miserable, ND fjott, a rag, SwD fjutta, a fool, and DaD fjotter, soiled.

'Fouty, misfitted, as a garment out of proportion.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah mud kest mi fowty coif awaay': I might throw my ill-fitting hat away. EY.

Fra [frə] prep. From. Before a word commencing with a vowel the form is frav.

Apparently associated with Da fra, from. Cf. ON frá, ODa fraa, SwD fra, OHG and MHG fra, from. The final v in EY frav is merely a glide consonant, which is added to prepositions ending in a vowel before an initial vowel in the following word.

'Fra piss daz̥z þu shallt ben dumb.' Orm., 211.

'Lucifer ... fell For his pride fra heuen to hell.' Curs. Mun., 478.

'Fra, from. Fra is generally used before a consonant, frav and frev before a vowel.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 310.

'Wa'll tak nowt frav 'im': we'll take nothing from him. EY.

Fraby [frəbi] prep. and adv. Beyond, above.

It may be that this word is derived from DaD frambi, beyond. NED defines the expression as a variant of EY forby, which seems logical enough in view of the fact that fraby is often used in lieu of forby by those who speak the dialect.

6 Murray, op. cit., fraby, s.v.

'To petre ... For-bi all his oþer feris, Mast priuelege he gaf.'
Curs. Mun., 13314.

'Fra by, beyond, compared with, in proportion to.' Morris,
Yks. Fk-Tk., 310.

'T' beck gans fraby t' thorp': the stream goes beyond the village. EY.

'Then ah seed t' bayn 'ed clauvered fraby': then I saw that the
 child had climbed above. EY.

Frack [fræk] adj. Impudent, bold.

OE fræc, bold; ODa frak, bold, valiant, active; Da fræk, vigorous,
 and Sw frack, daring. Cf. ON frekr, greedy, eager, OE frec, bold,
 OHG freh, covetous, MHG vrech, courageous, and Ger frech, bold.

'þe vox is ec a wrecche vrech best, and fret swude wel mid alle.'
Anc. Riw., 128.

'To bidd hast now es nan sa frek.' Curs. Mun., 5198.

'Frack, forward, eager.' Hall., DAPW., 377.

'Frack, forward, bold.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Gaffer gied 'im t' sack cos 'e wur sae frack': the master discharged
 him because he was so impudent. EY.

Frag [fræg] vb. To cram.

A possible origin may be Da fragte, to freight, or Ger frachten,
 to load. Cf. Sw frakt, MDu vracht, and OHG freht, freight, cargo.
 It is interesting to note that E fraught is used by Shakespeare
 in the same sense as EY frag.

'If after this command thou fraught the court with thy unworthiness,
 thou dyest.' Shaks., Cymb., I. i. 126.

'Frag, to stow closely so as to fill.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Let t' binthers gan back ti worrk gif their kites is weel fragged':
let the sheaf binders go back to work if their stomachs are well
filled. EY.

Frame [frɛam] vb. To set to work upon anything. To make an
attempt.

OE framian, to be helpful, to make progress; ON frama, to advance.

Cf. OSw frænja, to move forward, Da fremme, to forward, and SwD
främa, to accomplish.

'Inch þe mai suggen: þe soð wule uremmen.' Lay., 543.

'The two ... are pleas'd to see how well the fight did frame.'
Chapman, Iliad, iv. 13.

'Unto this he frames his song.' Wordsworth, Intimations, 7.

'Frame, to set about anything.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'T' lad nobbut cum yistherda, bud ah think 'e fraames middlin':
the boy only came yesterday, but I think he's applying himself
to the work rather well. EY.

Fratch [frætʃ] vb. To quarrel.

Onomatopœic in origin, according to ⁷NED. Stratmann gives ME fracchyn,
to creak, jerk, from which EY fratch might develop. The meaning
of quarrel may point back to the root which we have in the OE adj.
fræc, bold, eager.

'Cherkyn, or chorkyn, or fracchyn, as newe cartys or plowys,
strideo.' Prom. Parv., 76.

'Fratch, to be quarrelsome, especially as to trifles; a word commonly

⁷ Murray, op. cit., fratch, s.v.

said to children who are fretful and quarrelsome with one another.'
 Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 310.

'When neet cum wa eerd 'em fratchin': when evening came we heard
 them quarreling. EY.

Frem [frɛm] adj. Strange, unknown, unfamiliar.

OE fremde, strange, foreign. Cf. OS fremithi, Du vreemd, OHG
framadi, strange, wonderful, Go framaps, foreign. The word seems
 not to have occurred in ON in this sense, although it is very common
 in the modern Scand languages.

'Priuetis o fremyd and frende I haue discouerd.' Curs. Mun., 28292.

'A faukoun peregryn than semed sche Of fremde lond.' Chaucer,
Squire's T., 421.

'Frem, strange, foreign, unknown.' Hall., DAPW., 380.

'Frem, strange, foreign, unfamiliar.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Yon chap's a frem body i' this pleece': that man is a stranger
 in this locality. EY.

Fridge [frɪdʒ] vb. To rub, so as to cause irritation.

Skelton uses fryg, to rub, which is probably another form of the
 EY word. Morris also gives the word in this meaning. However, I have
 been unable to find any likely source in the several Germanic
 languages or dialects. L fricare, to rub, seems suggestive, but I
 have found nothing that would indicate the intermediate stage in
 the borrowing, unless it be OF frayer, to rub, which presumably
 represents L friare, a form of L fricare.

'His rumpe ... he frygges Agaynst the hye benche.' Skelton,
E. Rummyng, 178.

'Fridge, to rub against, so as to cause irritation; especially of the skin, as when the clothes rub against any place inclined to soreness; to wear away by rubbing; to fray out.' Morris,
Yks. Fk-Tk., 310.

'Fridge, to fray by attrition.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Fooaks could see 'at 'is collar wur fridgin 'im': people could see that his collar was chafing him. EY.

Frizzle [frɪzl] vb. To toast, rather than roast, meat over red-hot coals.

The form may have developed from an imitation of the hissing sound of cooking meat. SwD frässa, to cook in butter, is a word in this category, and may have had some influence on the EY expression.

E frizzle is derived from OF frizer, to crisp, curl, which comes from L frigere, to roast. EY frizzle has much more the meaning of the L original. Cf. ON fraes, a hissing sound.

'Frizzle, to cook meat over an open fire.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Set thi doon at fahr-steead an' frizzle thissen some mutton': sit down at the fire-place and toast yourself some mutton. EY.

Frowsy [fravzi] adj. Cross, ill-tempered.

NED suggests that this was earlier frizzed hair, which developed the meanings unkempt, cross, ill-tempered, and implies a connection with frowsty, damp, moist, musty.⁸ However, this leaves unexplained, in addition to a number of details, the ultimate source of frowsy.

⁸ Murray, op. cit., frowsy, s.v.

'Frowzy, sour or harsh-looking.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Wat arta leeakin sae frowsy aboot?': what are you looking so cross about? EY.

Fruggan [frugən] sb. An iron rake used for stirring ashes in a baker's oven.

The word seems to be a metathetic variant of F fourgon, a poker.

'Fruggan, a long iron rake for scraping ashes out of an oven of the old-fashioned kind.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 310.

'Tak t' fruggan an' pull them cinders oot': take the oven rake and pull those cinders out. EY.

Furr [fvr] sb. A furrow.

OE furh, a furrow. Cf. Du voor, OHG furuh, MHG vurch, Ger furche, a furrow; ON for, a trench; L porca, a ridge between furrows.

'Ne shulde he hauen of Engeland Onlepi forw in his hond.' Hav., 1094.

'Til they have with a plough to-broke A furch of lond.' Gower, Conf. Am., iii. 245.

'Fur, a furrow.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ah knooa ah can ploo a fairish furr': I know that I can plough a pretty good furrow. EY.

Furtherly [fʊðəli] adj. Forward. Early of its kind.

OE furðor, further. Cf. OS further, Du vooder, OHG furdir, and Go faurþis, further. The addition of ly forms the EY adj.

'þet oðer is, þet he furðerluker eched his pine.' Anc. Riw., 236.

'Furtherly, forward, or in good season.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'It's a fotherly taatie': it's an early potato. EY.

G

Gab [gæb] sb. Idle chatter.

Probably derived from DaD gabe, over-free or chattering talk.

Du gabberen, to talk volubly, is also close in form and meaning to the EY word. Cf. ON gabba, to mock, ODa gabbe, to make a jest of, OFris gabbia, to accuse, and ME gabben, to delude. OF gabber, to mock, deride, jest, and Ital gabbare, to mock, are loan words from the Teutonic.

'Gab, idle talk.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 311.

'Theer's ower mich gab about 'im': he has too much idle chatter. EY.

Gad [gæd] sb. A rod with a leather thong which serves as a whip in driving a team of horses.

ON gaddr, a spike, nail. Sw gadd, N gadd, and DaD gadd, all signify an object which is pointed, such as, a thorn, a nail, or the sting of an insect. These forms are cognate with OE gād, a goad, but the EY word undoubtedly derives from the ON.

'All Engeland was of him adrad So his þe beste fro þe gad.'
Hav., 279.

'Gad, a long whip, formerly used for driving horses and oxen.'
Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 311.

'A gad 'at's wuth onny a shillin is neea use ti ma': a whip that is worth only a shilling is no use to me. EY.

Gag [gæg] vb. To strain or wrench.

Skeat suggests that this word may possibly have a connection with ME gaggen, to suffocate, or with W cegio, to choke or strangle.⁹

The former seems to be more reasonable. The notion of straining is implied to some extent in ME gaggen, but it is almost obscured by the primary significance. The word in EY conveys no sense of choking or strangulation; its primary meaning is that of strain.

'Gag, to strain a limb. To apply a powerful bit in breaking horses.'
Hall., DAFW., 373.

'Gaggyn, to streyne by the throte, suffoco.' Prom. Parv., 184.

'Gag, to strain.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'He gagged 'is 'eead ti yah sahd': he wrenched his head to one side. EY.

Gain [gɪən] adj. Direct, handy, convenient.

ON gegn, straight, direct; OSw gen, and SwD gäjn, direct. Cf.

OHG gegin, Ger gegen, towards, opposite to; OE gegninga, directly, straightway.

'Gain, expert, handy. Also as applied to a road, equivalent to near, short.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'Gain, near at hand, and so, handy, convenient.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Yon's t' geean rooad': that's the direct road. EY.

Gainly [gɪənli] adj. Conveniently near.

This word is almost a duplication of ON gegniliga, suitably.

Cf. OSw genliker, short, direct.

9 Walter William Skeat, An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. 3rd edition. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1898. gag, s.v.

'Gainly, near and easy of access.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'It's a geeanly socart o' pleeace': it's a place which is conveniently near. EY.

Gairn [gearn] sb. Woollen thread, yarn.

OE gearn, yarn. Cf. ON garn, N gann, Sw garn, Da garn, Du garen, and Ger garn, spun thread.

'Garne, threde, filum.' Prom. Parv., 536.

'Garne, pensum. To wynd garne, jurgillare.' Cath. Angl., 150.

'There is garn on the reylle other, my dame.' Town. Pl., 32/298.

'Garn, yarn.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Sha wad mak ma 'od t' garn whilst sha wun it': she would make me hold the yarn while she wound it. EY.

Gait [giæt] sb. A street in a town. A road.

The spelling gait has been current for many years in Yorkshire, even though it might appear more logical to write gate. NED points out that the spelling gait first appeared in the 15th century, but was almost confined to Sc and northern writers until the beginning of the 17th. The word is unquestionably Scand, and is derived from ON gata, a street, path. Cf. Sw gata, Da gade, OHG gazza, MHG gazze, a road, Du gasse, Ger gasse, a street, and Go gatwô, a road.

'Gait, a course, street, or thoroughfare.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'When ah wur a lad ah lived i' Lairgait i' Bevly': when I was a lad I lived in Lair Street in Beverley. EY.

¹ Murray, op. cit., gait, s.v.

Gallac-handed [galek-anded] adj. Left-handed. Awkward.

The first element of this compound has been identified with Da gal, wrong, awkward. Morris, in the citation below, so identifies it, and Molbech records the full form galhandet, wrong-handed, for the DaD. This etymology, however, does not explain the final c of gallac. Could it be identified with F gauche, left, awkward, and could F gauche be of Germanic origin? F gauche is identified with Old Frankish *walki, weak, which appears in OF as waücher, left, weak. Old Frankish *walki appears in OHG as welh, soft, damp, and as welchen, to fade, decay, rot, in MHG as welk, withered, faded, and in ME as welken, to fade, decay, rot. The EY term might then have represented F g and the MHG survival of lk. The semantic change from weak to left-handed is paralleled in many other instances. It is interesting to note that the equivalent word in N is kjeivhendt, left-handed, in SwD kajhanded, left-handed, and in Da kjevhendt, left-handed.

'Gallic-handed, left-handed. In Danish gal would be applied as we apply it in such a phrase as 'the wrong hat.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 312.

'He's a guid binther, bud 'e's gallac-handed': he's a good sheaf binder, but he's left-handed. EY.

Gam [gaem] sb. Sportiveness, ridicule.

ON gaman, Da gammen, Sw gamman, and OE gamen, game, sport, amusement. Cf. OS gaman, OHG gaman, and MHG gamen, joy. It is interesting to note that Da gammen is frequently used with the sense

of ridicule. Note the Da expression: de jomfrwer giorde aff henne gammen, the girls then made sport of her.

'This gam and all this gle.' Town. Pl., 3/84.

'Gam, fun, sport, ridicule.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 312.

'They did nowt bud mak gam o' ma': they did nothing but make sport of me. EY.

Gamash [gæmæʃ] sb. A legging or gaiter, worn to protect the leg from mud and foul weather.

Undoubtedly associated with F gamache, legging, a name which originated in the 16th century. Perhaps the F word was derived from Bret garamucho, a legging, which in turn may have some association with W gar, the shank. Cf. Ital gamascia, and Prov garamacha, a kind of leather.

'Gamashes, gaiters or leggings of cloth or leather; called also spatterdashes.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Gif tha gans i' clooas tideea, put on thi gamashes': if you go in the field today, put on your leggings. EY.

Gammer [gæmə] vb. To idle, to trifle.

The word seems to be derived from ON gambra, to trifle, to gossip. Cf. ODa gammen, pleasure. The customary connection of this word has been with northern E gammer, a rustic title for an old woman.² Gammer has been in use in E since 1589, at which time the spelling was gandmer, showing that the word was then regarded as a corruption of

² Murray, op. cit., gammer, s.v.

grandmother.

'Gammer, to idle about, to be disinclined for work.' Morris,
Yks. Fk-Tk., 312.

'He gammers aboot all tahm widoot deein yan strooak o' worrk':
he idles about all the time without doing **one stroke** of work. EY.

Gan [gæn] vb. To go. To walk.

OE gān, to go. Cf. Du gaan, OHG gān, ON gá, Sw gå, and Da gaa, to go.

The OE and Scand forms gangan and ganga are not included here,
because gang, to go, is Sc, while the EY form is gan.

'þa cwom Wealhþeo forð gan under gyldnum beaze.' Beowulf, 1163.

'Gan, to go.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Cum, mi lad, be sharp, sneck t' yat, an' gan thi waays yam':
come, my lad, get busy, fasten the gate, and go along home. EY.

Gang [gæŋ] sb. A way or road.

ON gangr, or OE gang, a way, a means of going. Of particular interest
is DaD gaenge, a narrow road, a village lane, a meaning identical
with that of the EY word. Cf. Da gang, OFris gong, OS gang, Du gang,
OHG gang, Ger gang, and Go gaggs, a way.

'Gang, a term synonymous with road, often used with a specific or
descriptive prefix, as bygang.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Tak t' lahtle gang doon bi t' sahn-pooast': take the little road
down by the sign-post. EY.

Ganger [gæŋə] sb. A good riding horse.

The Scand etymology is clear. Da ganger never applies to a person,

but to a horse, and in a particular sense to a riding horse. NED seeks a connection with Du ganger and Ger gänger, one who travels on foot, but the EY expression is not derived from these words.

'Ganger, a goer (applied to a horse).' Hall., DAFW., 391.

'Ganger, a goer, usually, if not exclusively, applied to a horse.'
Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'As guid a ganger as ivver spanged on fower feeat': as good a riding horse as ever sped forward on four feet. EY.

Gant [gaent] adj. Small, thin, puny.

Skeat identifies the word as Scand, and cites as possible origins N gand, a thin pointed stick, and SwD gank, a lean horse.³ EY gant is a northern form of E gaunt, and perhaps it is well to note that all other words in -aunt are of F origin.

'Gawnt or lene, maciolentus.' Prom. Parv., 189.

'Gant, small, thin, poor.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Them as eeats nowt seean gets gant': those who eat nothing soon get thin. EY.

Gap [gæp] sb. An opening or pathway through the top of a bank.

ON gap, an opening; N gap, and SwD gap, an open place. Cf. Da gab, the open mouth. Probably this sb. is related to ON and Sw gapa, to gape.

'They stonde not in the gappes, nether make they an hedge for the house of Israel.' Coverdale, Bib., Ezek. xiii. 5.

'Gap, any kind of an opening.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

³ Skeat, op. cit., gaunt, s.v.

'He coonted t' sheep as ilk yan cum thruff t' gap': he counted the sheep as each one came through the gap. EY.

Gape [giɛp] vb. To shout loudly. To bawl.

This word finds its source in a secondary meaning of ON gapa, to open the mouth wide. It should be noted that both SwD gapa, and Da gabe mean to talk loudly as well as to gape. Cf. Du gapen, MHG gaffen, and Ger gaffen, to gape. No form of this word is found in Go. 'He gapede, he groned faste.' Morte Art., 1076.

'Gape, to gape. Also to bawl or shout loudly.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He geeaps laik a ploo-lad iv a clooas': he shouts like a ploughboy in a field. EY.

Gar [gɑ] vb. To cause. To make.

ON göra, to make; Sw göra, and Da gjöre, to make, to do. Cf. OE gierwan, to prepare, OHG garawan, MHG gärwen, and Ger gärben, to make, to put together.

'Bere we hym furthe unto the kyrke, To the tombe that I gard wyrk, Sen fulle many a yere.' Town. Pl., 278/659.

'Pharaon, þat all his will can gar be don.' Curs. Mun., 4870.

'The actis that 3our prudens garris daly be exsecut.' Compl. Scot., 2.

'Gar, to cause, or make.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'It gars ma despert queer': it makes me very ill. EY.

Garth [gɑθ] sb. An enclosure. Usually the enclosure round

a farm-house.

Derived from ON garðr, an enclosed space, a yard. Cf. Da gaard, a yard, Sw gard, a yard, a fence, OE geard, Du gaard, a yard, OHG garto, MHG garte, and Ger garten, a garden.

'þe kale þat he says not ere of garthis bot of gressis.' Hamp., P. T., Ps. xxxvi. 2.

'A garthe, sepes.' Cath. Angl., 151.

'Garth, an enclosure, generally of small dimensions, as round a church or farm-house.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 313.

'Wa wur flayd ti deead when t' bull cum brustin intiv garth': we were scared to death when the bull came bursting into the yard. EY.

Gauby [gɒbi] sb. A simpleton.

NED states that the etymology of this word is unknown.⁴ However, it is logical to assume that the word is connected with ON and Sw gapa, to stare with open mouth. SwD gapuger, undoubtedly derived from the vb., signifies a stupid lout. Da gabenar, a gaping person, may have assisted in the development of the EY word.

'Gauby, a lout, or clown.' Hall., DAPW., 394.

'Gauvy, a half-witted person.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 314.

'Hoss would nivver a takken off gif tha 'edn't been sik a gawby': the horse would never have run away if you hadn't been such a simpleton. EY.

Gaufer [gɒfə] sb. A square tea-cake made of batter.

The word is derived from F gaufre, a thin cake < OF goffre, waufre,

⁴ Murray, op. cit., gaby, s.v.

a wafer, from which ME wafre, a wafer, is apparently derived. The OF form is associated with MDu wafel, a wafer, supposedly allied to the root of OE wefan, to weave. The EY gaufer is made like an American waffle.

'Gofer, a species of tea-cake of an oblong form, made of flour, milk, eggs, and currants.' Hall., DAPW., 407.

'Gaufer, a description of tea-cake made of very light paste, with an abundance of currants added.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Theer's nowt neeaweea laik mi mut~~her~~'s gawfers': there's nothing anywhere like my mother's tea-cakes. EY.

Gauk [gɔk] sb. An awkward fool. The word also denotes a cuckoo, in the sense of a person attempting to impress others by his dress and conduct.

ON gaukr, a cuckoo, which is in turn probably derived from OF waücher < Old Frankish *walki, weak, left-handed, awkward. Cf.

Sw gäck, foolish, OE gēac, OHG gouh, MHG gouch, and Ger gauch, a fool, a cuckoo.

'A goke, cuculus.' Cath. Angl., 161.

'A lord may be a gowk, Wi' ribbon, star, and a' that.' Burns, A Man's a Man., 4.

'Gauk, an oaf, a stupid person.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Thoo mud a brass, bud it deean't cheeange tha frav a gawk': you might have money, but it doesn't change you from a fool. EY.

Gaum [gɔm] vb. To pay attention. To comprehend.

ON gaumr, care, heed. Cf. N gaum, attention, Da göme, heed, OS gōma, OHG gouma, and MHG goume, to take notice of. It might also be advisable to add Sw gomma, to take care of, to lay up, as a form which could have influenced the EY expression.

'Nu birrp þe nimenn mikell gom Off þiss þatt I þe shæwe.'
Orm., 5086.

'Gawm, sense, wit, tact.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Noo, gaum ti wat's gannin on': now, pay attention to what's going on. EY.

'Ah deean't gaum tha': I don't understand you. EY.

Gaup [gɔp] vb. To stare vacantly.

NED declares that the form agrees with OS galpôn, to boast, and that the cognates are OE gielpa, to boast, and ON gjálpa, to yelp.⁵ But it seems that this EY word is derived from ON gapa, to gape. The dialectal expression does not suggest utterance, but open-mouthed astonishment; hence, ON gapa appears to be the logical source.

'Gaup, to gape, or stare.' Hall., DAPW., 394.

'Gauve, to stare vacantly. This word is equivalent to gaup, which is used commonly, especially of women.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 314.

'T' fooaks fra toon gauped at ma agif ah wur a fuzzock': the people from town stared at me as if I were a donkey. EY.

Gavelock [gævlɔk] sb. A crow-bar.

OE gafeluc originally meant a barbed arrow. Later it came to signify

⁵ Murray, op. cit., gaup, s.v.

a forked crowbar. But the word may have come into the dialect from the ON, for ON gaflak, javelin, can also be construed as a bar or lever. Cf. W gaflach, a bearded arrow, and Ir gabhla, a lance.

'Gavelock, a crow-bar of any size; a bar of iron.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 314.

'Stop laakin aroon, an' get ti worrk wi thi gavelock': stop idling around, and get to work with your crow-bar. EY.

Gear [giə] sb. Equipment, property.

ME gere < OE gearwa, tackle, apparel. There was apparently in ME a disposition to reduce rw to r after a stressed palatal vowel.

Cf. ON görvi, OS garuwi, OHG garawi, and MHG garwe, gear, equipment.

'Pat we gon gay in oure gere.' E. E. Allit. P., B. 1811.

'On ich wulle mid mine gaere.' Lay., 13679.

'Now my gere wille I fang and thederward draw.' Town. Pl., 30/245.

'Gear, possessions, or belongings of any kind, as household goods, property, riches, or personal apparel.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Put t' gear in th' oose': put the furniture in the house. EY.

Gee [dʒi] vb. The word of command to a horse, signifying that it should turn to the right.

This word has probably developed from [dʒ] < E get up, provincial E git up, the [dʒ] representing the initial consonant, rather than an abbreviation of the first element. The EY word used to turn a horse left is hait.

'Gee, the word of command given to a horse to turn it to the right hand.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 314.

'Gif tha says 'gee,' hoss'll torm thruff t' yat': if you say 'gee,' the horse will turn through the gate. EY.

Geld [gɛld] adj. Barren. Applied to an animal which does not produce young at the usual or expected season.

ON geldr, barren, dry; OSw galder, barren; DaD gield, barren.

It should be noted that ME gelden is derived from ON gelda, to castrate. Cf. Da gold, OHG galt, and Ger gelt, barren, dry.

'Giff ha ne mei nawt teamen, ha is iclepet gealde.' Hal. Meid., 33.

'For i am geld þat es me wa.' Curs. Mun., 2600.

'Geld, barren. Applied to an animal.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ah gev a lot o' brass fur 'at coo, an' 'en ah fun it wur geld':
I gave a lot of money for that cow, and then I found that it was barren. EY.

Gen [gɛn] vb. To grin. To snarl.

ME grennen < OE grennian, to grin, to mutter. EY gen is formed by metathesis (gern, girn also occur) and assimilation. Cf. ON grenja, to howl, OHG grennan, to mutter, MHG grennan, to grin, Sw grina, to grimace, and Da grine, to simper.

'The catte ... grenned with his teth, and coveited the throte of the kyng.' Mer., 667.

'And ilk ane gryn on other and cry.' Pr. Cons., 7411.

'Gen, to grin, to show the teeth, to cry as a child. This word may

also be written girn, though always pronounced gen.' Morris,
Yks. Fk-Tk., 314.

'Cum, doggie, gen fur uz': come, doggie, show your teeth for us. EY.

Gep [gɛp] vb. To try to gain knowledge secretly by
 eavesdropping.

Possibly a form similar to E gape. A person listening intently is
 apt to do so with his lips parted, hence the connection. The
 derivation, then, would be from ON gapa, to open the mouth, or
 from the causative derivative of ON gapa, to cause the mouth to open.
 Cf. ND geipa, and Sw gepa, to cause the mouth to open.

'Gep, to seek intelligence by listening or eavesdropping.' Atk.,
Wh. Gl., s.v.

'They wur geppin ti get t' wod gif they could': they were
 eavesdropping to get the information if they could. EY.

Gerse [gɔrs] sb. Grass.

The word is pronounced like Sc gorse with a retroflex r. From OE
gaers, grass. Cf. OFris gers, grass.

'I past to the greene hoilsum feildis ... to resau the sueit
 fragrant smel of tender gyrssis.' Compl. Scot., vi. 37.

'Gers, grass.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'When ah wur a lad, ah laiked ti lig in t' gerse at fooar-end o'
 t' year': when I was a boy, I liked to lie in the grass in
 the spring. EY.

Get [gɛt] sb. Offspring.

ON geta, to obtain, to beget. Cf. Sw gitta, Da gide, to be able, and OE gietan, to get; ON getnaðr, offspring. It is interesting to note that Wyclif used the word as a verb.

'He shal serue to them that geeten hym.' Wyclif, Bib., Eccl. iii. 8.

'To Abraham I am in dett To safe hym and his gette.' Town. Pl., 87/42.

'Get, stock, breed, income.' Hall., DAPW., 398.

'Get, breed, offspring, species, kind.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Wa deean't want Tom an' all 'is get cumin doon 'ere': we don't want Tom and all his children to come down here. EY.

Gew-gow [gu-gau] sb. Most of the north E glossaries give the meaning of this word as Jew's-harp, but in EY the term applies to any home-made musical instrument, e.g. a fiddle, or a flute. The favorite gew-gow of EY rustics is a fiddle which has a sound-box made of thin ply wood.

ME giuegoue, a plaything < OE geafe, a gift. Skeat's support of the preceding etymology is to be respected; nevertheless, attention should be drawn to ON gigja, Sw giga, and Da gige, a fiddle.⁶ The meaning of these words corresponds exactly with EY gew-gow.

'Worldes weole, and wunne, and wurschipe, and oðer swuche giuegouen.' Anc. Riw., 196.

'Flowte, pype ... Pastor sub caula bene cantat cum calamaula, the scheperd andyr þe folde syngythe well wythe his gwgawe þe pype.' Prom. Parv., 168.

'Of the spiritual law They made but a gewgaw.' Skelton, Ware the Hauke, 157.

⁶ Skeat, op. cit., gewgaw, s.v.

'Gewgow, a Jew's-harp. In this glossary, the word has also the meaning of any nick-nack or trifle.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ah ommust Brust ma sahd's when eeam screeaped on 'is goo-gow':
I almost burst my sides with laughter when uncle scraped
on his home-made fiddle. EY.

Gib [gib] sb. A hook. Usually applied to the hook on a walking-stick.

Perhaps the derivation is from Du gijpen, to turn suddenly. Cf. OF regiber, to wince, to turn back, and Sw gipa, to twist the mouth. The EY word is not given in NED.

'Gib, a band or hook, as in a stick.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 315.

'Ah caught 'im roon th' owse wi t' gib': I caught him round the neck with the hook of the walking-stick. EY.

Gif [gif] conj. If.

ME gif < OE gif, if. OFris ief, OS ef, ON ef, OHG iba, if.

Concerning this word, NED states that gif has not been traced beyond the 15th century, and that it was probably due to the influence of give, in which a form with a stop took the place of an earlier form with a continuant.⁷

'Gif, if. A casual form, mostly heard in Nidderdale.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Tha'll get a leeacin gif t' gaffer sees tha': you'll get a reprimand if the master sees you. EY.

Giglet [giglet] sb. A frolicsome girl.

⁷ Murray, op. cit., gif, s.v.

The 14th century form gigelot seems to point to an old Celtic, or OF origin. Skeat suggests a connection with ON gikkr, a pert person,⁸ and identifies the ending as F. Other forms which may be noted are OF gigues, an active girl, and OF giguer, to run, leap.

'Here he praysis him of his wife þat is na gigelot.' Hamp., P. T., Ps. xlv. 7.

'Away with those giglets too.' Shaks., Meas. for Meas., V. i. 352.

'Giglet, a giddy, romping girl.' Hall., DAPW., 399.

'Giglet, a giddy, laughing girl.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Sen sha manded, sha's got ti be a regla giglet': since she got well, she has become quite a frolicsome girl. EY.

Gilder [gilðə] sb. A snare for catching small birds.

ON gildra, snare, trap. Cf. ODa gilder, and Sw giller, a snare.

'Falsehede or okyr, or oþer gelery.' Rel. Pieces, 12.

'Godis luf and godis word ... sal kepe him fra þe gildire of þe deuele.' Hamp., P. T., Ps. xxxvi. 33.

'Gilder, a snare for catching birds.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'When wa wur lads wa meead gilthers of 'oss'air': when we were boys, we made bird-traps of horse-hair. EY.

Gilevat [galfət] sb. The tub in which ale is put to ferment.

N gil, ale in a state of fermentation, + OE fæt, a cask. Cf.

Du ghijlen, to effervesce, W gil, fermentation, and SwD gel, brisk, excited.

'A gilefatte, acromellarium.' Cath. Angl., 155.

⁸ Skeat, op. cit., giglet, s.v.

'The gaile or guile-fat, the vat in which the beer is wrought up.'
Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 39.

'Gilefat, the tub in which ale is put in order to ferment.' Morris,
Yks. Fk-Tk., 315.

'Neeabody wanted onny mair ti sup, efther they seed a deead moose in
t' gahlfat': nobody wanted any more to drink after they saw a
dead mouse in the ale-tub. EY.

Gill [gil] sb. A narrow valley with rocky banks.

ON gil, a ravine. Cf. N gil, a deep glen, SwD gilja, a glen, MHG
giel, a mountain pass.

'I wandered where the huddling rill Brightens with water-breaks the
hollow ghyll.' Wordsworth, Evening Walk, 54.

'Gill, a ravine, a narrow valley.' Hall., DAPW., 400.

'Gill, a woody glen.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Yan o' t' lambs 'ed got doon intiv gill': one of the lambs had
got down into the ravine. EY.

Gilt [gilt] sb. A young female pig. When a mother, she becomes
a sow.

ON gylta, a young sow. Cf. SwD gyllta, DaD gylt, OE gilte, and OHG
galza, a young sow which has not yet borne pigs.

'A gilte, suella.' Cath. Angl., 156.

'Gilt, a young female pig.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 315.

'Get 'at gilt oot o' t' stee': get that young pig out of the sty. EY.

Gimmel [giml] sb. A narrow passage between two houses.

ON gima, an opening, gap. Cf. SwD gima, the mouth of an oven.

The NY word is gimma, which is even closer to the ON than the EY expression.

'Gimmel, an alley between buildings.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Gif tha leeaks sharp, tha'll get 'im in t' gimmel afooar 'e gets ti t' yat': if you are quick, you'll catch up with him in the alley before he reaches the gate. EY.

Gimmer [gimə] sb. A female lamb, from the time of its birth to that of its first bearing young.

ON gymbr, a ewe lamb. Cf. SwD gimber, a young sheep that has not had a lamb, N gimbr, and DaD gimmer, a ewe lamb.

'A gelt-gimmer, a barren ew.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 31.

'Gimmer, a female sheep from first clipping to bearing young.' Hall., DAPW., 400.

'Gimmer, a young ewe.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Theer's a vast o' gimmers amang 'em': there are a good many female lambs among them. EY.

Gin [gin] conj. If, in case, even if, although.

Probably associated with ON en, if, and Sw än, if. If ON ef appears in the EY dialect as gif, it seems reasonable that ON en should appear as EY gin. Skeat stamps as erroneous the notion that gif or gin is the imperative mood of OE gifan, to give, because such an idea fails to explain the Fris, ON, Ger, and Go forms.⁹

'Gin, gif: In the old Saxon is gif, from whence the word if is

⁹ Skeat, op. cit., if, s.v.

made.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 21.

'Gin, if, in case, even if, although.' Hall., DAPW., 400.

'Gin, though.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ah weean't pross wiv 'im gin ah sees 'im': I won't chat with him even if I see him. EY.

Glazzen [glazn] vb. To glaze. To put glass into windows.

ME glasen, to glaze, is presumably derived from an OE *glæsan, to glaze. Cf. MHG glasen, to glaze, Da glasere, to glaze, and OE glæs, glass.

'Glasyn wythe glasse, vitro, vel vitrio.' Prom. Parv., 198.

'Woldustow glase the gable and graue therinne the nome.' Langl., P. Plow., A. iii. 50.

'Glazzen, to glaze; hence glazzener, a glazier.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 316.

'Ax Tom ti cum an' get winda glazzened': ask Tom to come and put the glass into the window. EY.

Gleaze [gliəs] vb. To run rapidly. To flit swiftly from place to place.

NED states that this word is derived from OF glacer, to glide L glacicare, to slip, slide.¹

'Suche gladande glory con to me glace.' E. E. Allit. P., A. 171.

'Glacynge, or wronge glydyng of boltys or arowys, devolatus.' Prom. Parv., 197.

'Gleaze, to run rapidly in sport or frolic.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

¹ Murray, op. cit., gleaze, s.v.

'T' bayns wur gleeasin aboot efthur skeeal': the children were running swiftly about after school. EY.

Gleasing [gliəsin] sb. A sharp pursuit. Loss or damage, particularly that incurred by a suit at law.

Gleaze, vb., s.v.

'I have skapyd, Jelott, oft as hard a glase.' Town. Pl., 126/316.

'Gleasing, loss or damage.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He wur in a gleeasin o' t' lad': he was in a sharp pursuit of the boy. EY.

'They got a bonny gleeasin an all': they had to pay heavy damages in a lawsuit. EY.

Glent [glənt] sb. A glimpse.

SwD glänta, to slide, is a probable origin. The original sense is that of quick motion, but SwD glänta also conveys the idea of a flash of light, hence, to give a quick glance. Cf. W ysglentio, to slide, Da glente, a kite, and OHG glanz, bright, clear.

'So wern his glentez glorious glade.' E. E. Allit. P., A. 1143.

'Miche watz þe gyld gere þat glent þer alofte.' Gaw. & Gr. K., 569.

'Glent, a glimpse, a look in passing.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 316.

'He gives a glent intiv ivvry yan's neuk': he interferes in everybody's business. EY.

Glift [glift] sb. A hasty glance.

Probably connected with this word are Da glippe, to wink, and Du

glippen, to glance aside. Cf. N gleppa, to glance. Note the use of glift as a verb in Gaw. & Gr. K.

'Bot Gawayn on þat giserne glyfte hym bysyde.' Gaw. & Gr. K., 2265.

'Thy glyfftyng is so grymly þou gars my harte growe.' Yk. Pl.,
xxvi. 158.

'Glift, a slight look, or glance.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ah nobbut got a glift on it': I only caught a passing glance
of it. EY.

Glisk [glisk] vb. To glisten, to glitter.

Apparently derived from ON glitask < glita, to shimmer, glisten;
DaD glisk, to shine, glitter. Cf. OE glitenian, OHG glizinon, MHG
glitzen, LG glitan, ON glyssa, SwD glisa, and ND glisa, to glitter,
to shine.

'Glisk, to glitter.' Hall., DAPW., 404.

'Glisk, to glisten.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Yon's 'is leea gliskin in t' sun': that is his scythe glistening
in the sun. EY.

Gloaming [gluəmin] sb. Twilight.

OE glōmung, twilight, from glōm, gloom. NED has pointed out that
OE glōmung should develop phonetically into glooming, and it is
interesting to note that this suggested pronunciation is closer to
the EY sound than to Sc gloaming.² Cf. ON glóa, to glow, DaD glomme,
to glow, as coals beneath ashes, and SwD glo, to shine. There seems
to be some connection also with gloumbe in E. E. Allit. P.

² Murray, op. cit., gloaming, s.v.

'Oure syre syttes, he says, on sege so hyze In his glwande glory,
and gloumbes ful lyttel.' E. E. Allit. P., C. 94.

'An' darker gloaming brought the night.' Burns, Twa Dogs, 232.

'Gloaming, twilight.' Hall., DAPW., 404.

'Gloaming, twilight.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ah mun get yam whahl t' glooamin bahds': I must get home while the
twilight lasts. EY.

Gloor [gluə] vb. To stare. To gaze intently.

The original word is undoubtedly ON glóra, to gleam, glare, as the
eyes of a cat. But the meaning of EY gloor is approached more
closely by N glora, to stare, and SwD glora, to gaze intently. NED
gives the form as glore, and connects the word with ME gloren,
a possible derivative of Du gloren, to glow.

'Thane glopmede þe glotone and glorede un-faire.' Morte Art., 1074.

'Gloor, to stare hard.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 316.

'Noo, mi lad, wat's ta gloorin at?': now, my lad, what are you
staring at? EY.

Glop [glɒp] vb. To stare in astonishment.

It seems that this word is derived from ON glúpna, to become
downcast, for IED associates this ON form with north E gloppen, to
gape.³ Cf. OSw glupa, to gape, to swallow, and N glöype, to gape.

'De god man glyfte with þat glam and glosed for noyse.'
E. E. Allit. P., B. 849.

'My hart is rysand now in a glope.' Town. Pl., 174/264.

³ Richard Cleasby, and Gudbrand Vigfusson, An Icelandic-English Dictionary. Oxford:
The Clarendon Press, 1874. glúpna, s.v.

'Glop, to stare with the mouth open.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'He onny glopped, an' leeaked doon at fleear': he merely stared in astonishment, and looked down at the floor. EY.

Glor [glɔr] sb. Soft fat.

It may be fitting to associate this word with ON gollr, the accumulation of fat about the kidneys of a sheep. A metathetic change would produce the EY expression. Cf. ON gollurr, the pericardium.

'Glor, tremulous. Always used in relation to some fatty substance.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Sha's all glor frav 'eead ti feeat': she's all fat from head to foot. EY.

Glut [glut] sb. A wooden wedge for splitting timber.

A most difficult word to trace. There seems on the surface a suggestive association with ON glott, an opening, ON glotta, to show the teeth, ODa glut, an opening, N glott, glytt, a rift, as in the clouds, and N glytta, to make a peek-hole; but Torp associates these words with a Germanic root with a nasal (-tt representing assimilation from -nt)⁴. If the word is to be associated with OE clēat, clēot, E cleat, and further possibly with OE clēofan, clifian, there are difficulties with the initial and final consonants, and with the length of the vowel.

'Gluts, two wedges used in tempering the plough. The end of the beam

4 Alf Torp, Nynorsk Etymologisk Ordbok. Kristiania: H. Aschehoug, 1919. glytt, s.v.

being movable in the stilt into which it was inserted, these wedges were anciently employed in raising or depressing it.' Jam., SD., s.v.

'Glut, a large quarry-wedge for splitting stones.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Put in thi glut seea ah can get th' ak oot': put in your wedge so that I can get the pick-axe out. EY.

Gnag [gənæg] vb. To reproach, to chide.

E nag is current in a number of dialects, but EY gnag is recorded here because of its distinctive pronunciation, in which the initial g is clearly sounded. ON gnaga, to gnaw, Sw gnaga, and OE gnagan, to gnaw, are logical sources. Cf. Da nage, OHG nagan, and Du knagen, to gnaw, annoy.

'Gnag, to assail pertinaciously with reproaches or remarks tending to irritate, but all of a petty nature.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Aud deeam gnags 'im fra mooan ti neet': the old woman chides him from morning till night. EY.

Gnarl [ndl] vb. To gnaw, as a mouse does.

Probably connected with ON gnöllra, to make a noise. Cf. DaD gnalde, to nibble. The idea seems to be that in chewing, a mouse makes a noise.

'Gnarl, to gnaw.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Dusta 'eer 'at moose gnarlin in t' bawks': do you hear that mouse gnawing upstairs. EY.

Gnarr [nɑ] vb. To growl, to snarl.

The etymology given by Skeat cites the principal sources as Du knorren, to grumble, snarl, and Da knurre⁵, to growl, snarl. The kn- form occurs also in Sw knarra, to grumble, snarl, and in Ger knurren, to growl, snarl, but there were in most of the Germanic dialects parallel forms in gn-, as in N gnarra, to growl, MSw gnarra, SwD gnarra, to growl, Ger and EFris gnarren, to growl, snarl.

'For and this curre do gnar.' Skelton, Why Come Ye nat to Courte, 297.

'A thousand wants Gnarr at the heels of men.' Tennyson, In Mem., 98.

'Gnarr, to growl, as a dog.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Gie dog a bunch gif 'e gnarrs': give the dog a kick if he growls. EY.

Gob [gɒb] sb. The mouth.

Gael gob, the beak of a bird, ludicrously applied to the mouth.

Ir gob, mouth, beak, snout. Cf. W gwp, the head and neck of a bird, and Da gab, mouth.

'Gob, the mouth.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Hod thi gob thoo aud feeal': hold your tongue, you old fool. EY.

God-shild [gɒd-/ʃɪld] interj. God avert! God forbid!

OE god + scildan, to shield.

'Fra whilk payne and sorow God us shilde!' Pr. Cons., 9469.

'God schilde hise sowle fro helle bale.' Gen. & Ex., 72.

'God sheld the, son, from syn and shame.' Town. Pl., 51/68.

5 Skeat, Op. cit., gnarl, s.v.

'God-shild, God defend, or God protect!' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'God shahld 'at onny o' mi bayns sud cum tiv it': God forbid that any of my children should come to it. EY.

God's-penny [gbdz-peni] sb. Earnest money given to a servant at the conclusion of the hiring compact.

ODa gudspenning, earnest-money given on completion of a bargain.

Cf. Du godspenning, OSw gudspäning, and Ger gottespfennig, earnest-money.

'In both which places at the making of all contracts and bargains, they give so much, which they call God's penny.' Pepys, Diary, Sept., 23, 1662.

'Godspenny, earnest money, given at the statute-hirings.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Teeak thi godspenny, an' be glad thoo 'as worrk': take your earnest money, and be glad that you have work. EY.

Goodlike [gvdlaik] adj. Pretty, well-favored.

ON goðleikr, goodness; SwD godlik, goodly, excellent.

'Goodlike, handsome. Goodlike naught, handsome but worthless.' Hall., DAPW., 409.

'Goodlike, good-looking.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ah mun saay 'at sha's goodlaik': I must say that she's pretty. EY.

Goody [gvdɪ] sb. A sugar sweetmeat. Candy.

Perhaps this word is associated with SwD guttar, sweetmeats.

Cf. SwD göde, raisins. It is interesting to note that raisins, dates,

and figs are classed as goodies throughout Yorkshire.

'Goodies, sugar sweetmeats for children.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ivvybody 'eerd Tom cranchin goodies in t' kirk': everybody heard Tom crunching sweets in the church. EY.

Gotherly [gðøli] adj. Affable, warm-hearted.

Several likely forms may be compared with this EY expression. It possibly represents ON *gæðir-leikr, benevolent, generous, which, however, is unrecorded in IED. This form is derived from ON gæðir, an endower ON gæða, (from góða), to endow, to bestow a boon upon, + leikr. But we also have OE gædeling, a companion, Fris gadelik, suitable, MHG getelik, agreeable, and N gade, an equal, a mate. OE gedlynges, which should be understood as comrades, is probably related to the EY word as well as OE gædeling.

'Gedlynges I am a fulle grete wat.' Town. Pl., 10/14.

'Gotherly, kind-hearted.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 317.

'Neeabody sud saay owt agin a gotherly body laik Jim': nobody should say anything against an affable person like Jim. EY.

Goupen [gavpən] sb. The hollow of the hand. A handful.

ON gaupnir, the two hands placed together so as to form a bowl.

Cf. SwD gäpn, the hollow hand when the fingers are half closed,

and DaD göbn, the two hands laid together and partly closed,

OHG goufana, and MHG goufen, the single hand hollowed. To these

forms is allied OE gēap, open, wide.

'Gopingfull, as much as you can hold in your fist.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 32.

'Goupen, the hollow or 'ball' of the hand, a handful, especially when both hands are placed together.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 317.

'It ligged in 'is gowpen': it lay in the hollow of his hand. EY.

'He ga ma a gowpen o' cherries': he gave me a handful of cherries. EY.

Gowland. [gavlend] sb. The corn marigold.

The SwD name for the same flower is gulle-blommor. A connection may be found in ON gullinn, golden, or in Da gul, yellow.

'Goulans, or goldins, corn marigolds.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 32.

'Gowland, the corn-marigold, also applied to the yellow water-lily, called watergowland.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 317.

'When ah fun t' lahtle lass, sha 'ed 'er airms full o' gowlans': when I found the little girl, she had her arms full of marigolds. EY.

Graft [græft] sb. The depth of a spade in digging.

ON grafa, and OE grafan, to dig. ON gröftr, SwD gröft, and Da gröft, that which is dug. Cf. Du graven, Ger graben, and Go graban, to dig.

'Graft, the depth reached by one act of digging.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'It's nobbut about a graft doon': it's only about a spade-depth. EY.

Grain [grisen] sb. A branch of a tree.

ON grein, a branch of a tree; Sw gren, and Da green, a bough. There is a strong sense of bifurcation in the EY word, and this approaches the meaning of ON greina, to divide into parts. Note also that

SwD gren is the angle which two branches of a tree, springing from the same point, form with each other.

'Grain, the prong of a fork. The Scots call the branches of a tree the grains.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'Cansta see t' creeak's nest on t' greean?: can you see the crow's nest on the branch? EY.

Graith [grīəθ] vb. To furnish. To fit, to prepare.

ON greiða, to arrange, to get ready. Cf. N greida, and SwD greda, to prepare.

'He wollde shæwenn Whatt gate he wollde grezzþenn uss To winnenn eche blisse.' Orm., 11087.

'þe king lette ... græiden heore iweden.' Lay., 8058.

'I shall grayth thi gate, And fulle welle ordeyn thi state.'
Town. Pl., 55/103.

'Graithe, to prepare, to make ready.' Hall., DAPW., 413.

'Graithed, equipped, or furnished after any manner.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ah greeathed th' oose wi some good gear': I put some good furniture in the house. EY.

'He's an aud carl fur seear, bud 'e's fair greeathed fur t' job': he's an old rustic, to be sure, but he's perfectly fitted for the job. EY.

Graithing [grīəθɪn] sb. Equipment, furniture, clothing.

N greide, and SwD greja, goods, chattels. Cf. Da geraad, Du gereide, and Ger gerät, goods, equipment.

'þou grayth þe mete of þaim, for swa is þe graythyng of it.'
Hamp., P. T., Ps. lxiv. 10.

'Graithing, material belongings of any description.' Robinson,
Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Thoo maun't sell th' oose an' all t' greeathin': you mustn't sell
the house and all the furniture. EY.

Graithly [grɪəθli] adv. Decently, in order.

Graith, vb., s.v.

'Behalde,' he says, 'graythely and loke.' Pr. Cons., 644.

'Bi vche grome at his degre graypely watz serued.' Gaw. & Gr. K.,
1005.

'Graithly, decently, fitly.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Gif tha freeams ti dee it, dee it graithly': if you attempt to
do it, do it decently. EY.

Grane [grɛən] vb. To groan. To grumble.

OE grānian, to groan, lament, develops regularly into E groan, and,
by reason of the long vowel, becomes EY grane [grɛən]. It should
be noted that in current EY speech, the first element of the diphthong
has been lowered to the sound of e in E yet. Cf. ON grenja, to howl,
bellow, and SwD grāna, to emit a dull sound from within.

'Wit þis gaue Ysaac a grane.' Curs. Mun., 3731.

'He is ofte seke and ay granand.' Pr. Cons., 798.

'Grain, to groan, to grumble, to complain.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk.,
317.

'T' gaffer's awlus graanin aboot summat': the master is always
grumbling about something. EY.

Grave [grɪv] vb. To dig.

ME grauen < OE grafan, to dig, engrave; ON grafa, to dig. Cf. OSw grafa, Sw grafva, SwD grava, Da grave, Du graven, Ger graben, and Go graban, to dig.

'To grave, cespitare, fodere.' Cath. Angl., 163.

'And next the shryne a pit thann doth she grave.' Chaucer,
Leg. G. Wom., 678.

'Maye the springes off waters be grauen awaye.' Coverdale, Bib.,
Jer. xviii. 14.

'Grave, to dig with a spade.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ah'll get t' garth greeaved ower bi Thorrsda': I'll get the garden
dug over by Thursday. EY.

Greet [grɪt] vb. To weep.

It seems that this EY word has been taken from the pret. of ON gráta, or OE grætan, to weep. In both the ON and OE forms the pret. is grēt. Cf. OS gratan, Sw gråta, Da græde, and Go grêtan, to weep.

'Ðezne monezum se þe æfter sinc-gyfan on sefan greoteþ.'
Beowulf, 1342.

'So e gret ðæt alle hise wlite wurð teres wet.' Gen. & Ex., 2341.

'Greet, to weep.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Thoo munna greet, mi bayn': you mustn't cry, my child. EY.

Griff [grɪf] sb. A deep, narrow valley.

This word may have some connection with OSw gript > Sw grift, a grave,

an excavation in the earth. Cf. ON gróf, a pit, and Da gröft, a ditch. The word appears in several place-names in Yorkshire, e.g. Falsgriff, Nungriff.

'Griff, a deep narrow glen or valley, a ravine.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'One of the small tributary becks ... comes into the open air again in a wild little griff.' Atk., Moor. Parish, 344.

'Ah laay yan o' th' osses 'ez got intiv 'at griff': I believe that one of the horses has got into that ravine. EY.

Grime [gram] vb. To blacken. To daub with soot.

Skeat declares that the word is of Scand origin.⁶ The derivation is from ODa grime, to blacken. Cf. SwD grima, a smut on the face, ON grima, a mask or cowl, and ODu grijmsel, soot. NED associates the word with MFlem grijmen, and Fris griemjen, to blacken.⁷

'To grime, fuscare, fuliginare.' Cath. Angl., 165.

'My face I'll grime with filth.' Shaks., K. Lear, II. iii. 9.

'Grime, to blacken.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Leeak noo, thoo've grahmed thi 'ands': look, now, you've blackened your hands. EY.

Grip [grip] vb. To grasp. To seize quickly and strongly.

To grab.

ON grípa, to grasp; OE grīpan, to seize. The vowel was long in ON and OE. According to Skeat, OF took over this form and shortened

⁶ Walter William Skeat, An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. 3rd edition. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1898. grime, s.v.

⁷ James A. H. Murray, A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles. 10 vols. & suppl. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1901. grime, s.v.

the vowel, as in OF gripper, and this shortened vowel form was introduced into E to become E grip⁸. The EY form, as the current Scand forms, which incidentally preserved the long vowel, can be used to mean to make a grab for, as well as to seize or grasp.

Cf. N gripa, Sw gripa, and Da gribe, to seize, grasp, grab.

'Gauan gripped to his ax and gederes hit on hyzt.' Gaw. & Gr. K., 421.

'Grip, to grasp or clutch.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Grip thi bat 'ard, lad': grasp your bat firmly, lad. EY.

'He gripped it oot o' mi 'and': he snatched it out of my hand. EY.

Grip [grip] sb. A trench. A channel or small ditch to carry water off from a field.

NE grip < OE grypa, a ditch, drain. Cf. OSw grip, an excavation made by digging, SwD grip, a ditch, channel, Da grube, and MDu greppe, a ditch.

'Summe in gripes bi the her Drawen ware, and laten ther.' Hav., 1924.

'An 'e ligs on 'is back i' the grip, wi' noan to lend 'im a shuvv.' Tennyson, N. Farmer, ii. 8.

'Grip, a small trench or narrow ditch very common in clay districts, where, before the days of draining, narrow rig and furrow were in vogue, and when cross trenches or grips were cut at intervals to carry off the furrow water to the side ditches of a field.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 318.

'Theer's noan eneeaf grips in t' clooas fur threeanin': there are not enough ditches in the field for draining. EY.

⁸ Skeat, op. cit., grip, s.v.

Gripe [grɪp] sb. A three or four-pronged fork for digging purposes.

In form the EY word probably represents OE grīpan > E gripe [grɪp] to grasp, associated with EY grip, to grasp. But in meaning the word represents the following Scand forms: Sw grepe, SwD grep, and Da greb, a fork for digging. Cf. OHG greifa, a two-pronged fork.

'Gripe, a dung-fork.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Tak thi graip an' worrk in t' lathe': take your fork and work in the barn. EY.

Grob [grɒb] vb. To search for by feeling with the hands.

This word may ultimately be, as Skeat suggests, a variant of E grope from OE grāpian, to use the hands in feeling.⁹ The immediate origin seems to be ME grobben, grubben, to search in the earth with the hands. The ME word may have developed from OE grāpian. Cf. Sw grabba, to take with the hand > E grab.

'Grob, to grope, to feel for with the hand, where the situation is one impeding or confining search.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Stop grobbin about, an' strahk a leet': stop groping about and strike a light. EY.

Grob [grɒb] sb. A small and unimposing person.

Perhaps allied with Germanic *gruba, coarse, rough, uneven to the touch, heavy, unrefined. Torp gives N grov, Sw grof, and Da grov, all in this sense, and assumes a loan from MDu grof, large, plump,

⁹ Skeat, op. cit., grope, s.v.

strong.¹ EY grob has come to mean, however, a small, undersized, perhaps heavy-set person, and is invariably applied derisively.

'Grob, a derisive term for a puny, undersized, insignificant-looking person.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 318.

'Didsta ivver see sik a lahtle grob!': did you ever see such a little insignificant-looking person! EY.

Grossy [gruəsi] adj. Growing rapidly and vigorously.

Perhaps from Du groese, vigor, growth. Cf. OHG gras, Ger gras, and ON gras, grass, are all from the root of grow: OE growan, ON gróa; ON gróðr, and Da grøde, growth. E gross and Ger gros are borrowings from Low L grossus, thick.

'Grossy ... green and vigorous (applied to vegetation); stout (applied to persons).' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Tonnups is grossy bi noo': turnips are growing rapidly and vigorously just now. EY.

Grouty [gruti] adj. Soiled, begrimed.

There is a connection here with E grout, coarse meal, the plural form meaning grounds, dregs. ME grutten, grouty < OE grūt, coarse meal. Related forms are EY crowdy and E grits. Other forms which are worthy of attention are Du gruete, dregs, Du gruyten, to clean mud from canals, and N grut, dregs. The implication of mud or dirt through the idea of sediment is not difficult to recognize.

'Grouty, full of sediment.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Hoo did 'at cup get sae grooty?': how did that cup get so dirty? EY.

1 Alf Torp, Nynorsk Etymologisk Ordbok. Kristiania: H. Aschehoug, 1919. grov, s.v.

Grue [gru] adj. Grim, morose.

Perhaps associated with Da gru, horror, and Da grue, to shudder at.

Cf. OE gryre, horror, OE agrīsan, to quake, fear, N gruv, fear, N grufva, to fear, and ON grýla, an ogre. Note the use of the word as a verb in Gaw. & Gr. K.

'So agreued for greme he gryed with-inne.' Gaw. & Gr. K., 2370.

'Grue, grim, severe-looking, dark.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 318.

'He leeaked grue eneeaf settin theer on t' lang-settle': he looked grim enough sitting there on the long bench. EY.

Gruff [gruf] vb. To express discontent.

Perhaps this word is to be associated with SwD gröffa, to grunt.

'Gruff, to snore in a short, noisy manner; to grunt.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'T' fooaks gruffed agin deein owt o' t' sooart': the people expressed disagreement concerning doing anything of the kind. EY.

H

Hack [hæk] sb. A kind of pickaxe. A mattock.

Probably from Da hakke, a pickaxe, mattock. Cf. Sw hacka, a hoe, Du hak, Ger hacke, a hoe, mattock, OE haccian, and OE hæccan, to hack.

'He lened him þan a-pon his hak, Wit seth his sun þus-gat he spak.' Curs. Mun., 1241.

'A hacc, bidens.' Cath. Angl., 169.

'Hack, a strong pick-axe, or hoe; a mattock.' Hall., DAPW., 426.

'Hack, a kind of pickaxe or mattock, without the blade end.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Thoo 'ez ti 'ev a sthrang back ti worrk wi this 'ack': you have to have a strong back to work with this hack. EY.

Hackle [hækl] vb. To trim. To make neat.

The word is not recorded in OE, but ME hakell, an instrument for dressing flax, points to OE *hacule, a flax-comb. However, EY hackle has probably been derived from Sw håkla, or Du hekel, to dress, trim. Cf. Da hegle, to dress flax.

'Hackle, to dress, to trim up.' Hall., DAPW., 427.

'Hackle, to dress, to trim, to make neat or smart.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah'll cum when ah finish 'acklin th' oss': I'll come when I finish grooming the horse. EY.

Hackle [hækl] sb. A covering, clothes, feathers, wool, hair, etc.

OE hacele, a cloak, mantle. Cf. ON hökull, a priest's cope, OHG hachul, MHG hachel, and Go hakuls, a cloak.

'Vch hille hade a hatte, a mysthake! huge.' Gaw. & Gr. K., 2081.

'Hackle, the natural covering of any animal.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 319.

'T' chap 'ez a good 'ackle on 'is back': the fellow has a good coat on his back. EY.

Haffle [hæfl] vb. To stammer.

Two sources seem acceptable: Du haperen, to stammer, to hesitate, and Sw happla, to stammer.

'Haffle, to stammer, to prevaricate; to falter.' Hall., DAPW., 427.

'Haffle, to speak confusedly.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'He 'affled cos 'e wur fair capped': he stammered because he was greatly surprised. EY.

Hag [hæg] sb. A white mist which occurs at the time of frost.

This word is described in NED as a shortened form of OE hægtesse,² fury, witch, hag. NED gives one citation with hegge from the early 13th century, one with hagge from the 14th century, and then no more until the 16th century. Both hegge and hagge in these citations are used in the sense of a white mist. The OE form hægtesse, a witch, represents probably OE hecg, hæg, a hedge + OE ǣgys, a giant, demon, witch. A hægǣgys, then, meant a witch or supernatural being that lived in the hedge, reflecting an old belief. In the course

² James A. H. Murray, A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1901. hag, s.v.

of time, as indicated by NED, the compound came to be reduced to the first element, and the meaning witch came to be used for the mist that arose in the evening from hedges.

'Hag, a white mist; phosphoric light at night-time.' Hall., DAPW., 428.

'Hag, a mist or haze.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Wa mun gan thruff a caud 'ag tineet': we must go through a cold mist tonight. EY.

Hag [hæg] sb. A low, bushy wood. A woodland.

Probably from ON hagi, a pasture, a field for grazing. The vowel in ON was short, as is the EY vowel. The meaning of the root was originally to mark off, to fence in, to enclose, then a hedge, a fence, then something enclosed, as a grassy field, a woodland.

Note OE haga, which becomes E haw, a hedge, enclosure, brushwood, also OE hæg, hecg, which becomes E hedge, enclosure, woodland.

Cf. N hage, fenced-in garden, and Sw hage, grassy field.

'Hag, a coppice; any locality growing stout underwood.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Nae doot, t' lads 'ez gone ti th' ag': no doubt, the lads have gone to the woods. EY.

Hag-clog [hæg-klɔg] sb. A block of wood on which firewood is chopped.

Probably from ON höggva, to chop, hew + ME klogge, a block of wood.

Cf. Sw hugga, SwD hagga, N hogga, ND högge, and Da hugge, to hew;

Ger hack-clotz, a chopping-block. The earliest citation of the word in NED is for 1596.³

'Hag-clog, a chopping-block. A part of a tree-stem.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Wa's gannin ti th' 'ag-clog ti dee a vast o' choppin': we are going to the chopping-block to do a considerable amount of chopping. EY.

Haggle [hægl̩] vb. To hail.

ON hagla, to hail. There are two OE types, hagolan, and hægelan, to hail, the former developing into hawe, hawl, and the latter into hæil, hayl, in ME. According to NED, it is ON hagla, and not the OE types, which is responsible for EY haggle.⁴ Cf. Sw hagla, Da hagle, MHG haglen, Ger hageln, and Du hagelen, to hail.

'Hazel and ræin þer aræs.' Lay., 11975.

'It haggles: it hails.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 23.

'Haggle, to hail.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'It haggles sair t' mooan': it is hailing heavily this morning. EY.

Hagworm [hægwɔrm] sb. An adder.

Derived from ON höggva, to strike + OE wyrm, a snake. ON orm is cognate with E worm. Before an o or u the Scand drops an initial w, therefore the second element of EY hagworm represents OE wyrm. Cf. ON hoggormr, Sw huggorm, and Da hugorm, a viper.

'An hagworme, jaculus.' Cath. Angl., 169.

³ Murray, op. cit., hag-olog, s.v.

⁴ Ibid., haggle, s.v.

'I could account for the presence of the hag-worm three or four feet below the surface of the hone.' Atk., Moor. Parish, 313.

'Hag-worm, applied to all kinds of snakes, which are rarely found out of woods.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Mebbe 'at wur a 'agworm 'at slithered theer': perhaps that was an adder that slid there. EY.

Hait [hait] vb. The command to a horse to turn left. To turn left. SwD hāj̃t, hither, is exactly equivalent in sense, and almost equivalent in form to the EY word. Cf. N heta, to drive, or hurry on, from which one obtains the imperative heit, used as an interjection, to drive, or hurry people or cattle.

'The cartere smoot and cryde as he were wood, Hayt, Brok, hayt, Scot, what spare ye for the stones?' Chaucer, Friar's T., 245.

'Harrer, Morelle, io furthe, hyte, And let the ploghe stand.' Town. Pl., 11/55.

'Hait, the word of command to horses in a team to turn to the driver, or to the left.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Hait thi 'oss, cos wa ton 'ere': command your horse to turn left, because we turn here. EY.

Hake [hæk] sb. A greedy and persistent beggar.

No etymology for this word is found in Skeat or NED. Perhaps it has some connection with ON hákkr, a powerful, coarse fellow. Cf. ON haki, a sea-king, and SwD hake, an energetic man.

'Hake, a grasping, discontented person.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Can awaay wi tha! Thoo's a regla heeak': be off with you! You are really a greedy and persistent beggar. EY.

Hake [hiək] vb. To persecute with enquiries. To annoy.

NED suggests a connection with Du haken, to long, which presumably is related to ON hákr⁵, a powerful, coarse fellow.

'Hake, to follow with enquiries, to annoy, to pester; to hurry on.'
Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 319.

'Thoo 'eeaks ma wi thi worrds': you annoy me with your words. EY.

Hale [hiəl] vb. To empty out. To flow down.

This word should not be associated with E hale, to draw < ME halen < F haler, to haul a boat, but rather with Scand forms, which originally meant to tilt a vessel, to be tilted, to pour out, or to be poured out. The derivation is from ON halla, to incline, slope, or from OSw halla, to incline a vessel, as in pouring out liquid. Cf. Da helde, to pour out, identified in meaning with EY hale. The root also appears in the various Scand dialects as a noun meaning a slope, a hill, and as an adj. meaning sloping.

'Doun after a strem pat dryȝly haleȝ.' E. E. Allit. P., A. 125.

'I wept and I wayled. The tearys downe hayled.' Skelton,
P. Sparowe, 22.

'Hale, to pour.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Heeal ma a quaht o' yal': pour me a quart of ale. EY.

'Ah seed a bonny saik heealin doon t' beeacon': I saw a pretty little stream flowing down the hill. EY.

Hale [hiəl] sb. The handle of a plough.

⁵ Murray, op. cit., hake, s.v.

Apparently from ON hali, a tail. Cf. OSw hali, N, SwD, and Da hale, a tail. ON hæll, a derivative ON form, actually means a handle, and survives in Sw hāl, a wooden peg, and in N hæl, a peg for tethering animals. Celtic hoel, a peg, is a borrowing.

'Halle, a plough handle.' Hall., DAPW., 430.

'Hales, the handles of a plough; the left-hand one being called the Steer-tree: also used for the handles of a wheelbarrow.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 320.

'Ah wur atwixt th' eeals when ah wur nahn': I was ploughing when I was nine. EY.

Hallock [halək] vb. To idle. To wander about in desultory fashion.

Perhaps this word is ultimately from ON hal-leikr, slipperiness

ON háll, slippery + leikr, like. Cf. OE hælig, unstable, unreliable. The original meaning of the root was, apparently, frozen, and hence, slippery. Cf. Sw hal, ODa hal, and N hāl, slippery; N håla, to glide on something slippery, N håлка, to glide, SwD hala, to glide, and Sw halka, to glide.

'Hallock, to wander idly from place to place without any definite aim.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 320.

'He diz nowt bud 'allock all tahm': he does nothing but wander about idly all the time. EY.

Hames [hɛmz] sb. The curved pieces of metal fastened to the collar of a draught horse.

There is no record of this word before 1300⁶. It seems to be of LG

⁶ Murray, op. cit., hame, s.v.

origin, and apparently has association with Flemish haem, a horse-collar. Cf. MHG hame, and Du haam, a horse-collar. Wyld suggests that Du haam may be cognate with OE hama, and ON hamr, dress, appearance.⁷ The word appears in Town. Pl. as a verb, and probably means to force to labor.

'We are so hamyd, For-taxed and ramyd.' Town. Pl., 117/15.

'A hame of a horse, helcium.' Cath. Angl., 172.

'Hames, pieces of wood on the collar of the horse to which traces are fixed.' Hall., DAPW., 430.

'Hames, the fittings attached to a barfam or horse-collar, to which the traces are fixed by a hook.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 320.

'Fred's 'oss brak yan o' th' eeams wi chuckin 'er 'eead': Fred's horse broke one of the collar fittings with tossing her head. EY.

Hamp [hamp] sb. A man's under-vest.

Nothing appears in ASD to suggest a likely origin. DaD hempe, a farmer's jacket, or OSw hamber, a smock, may be the source of this EY expression. Cf. ON hamr, skin, and NFrisk ham, a covering. The word heme in Gaw. & Gr. K. may be a variant of an earlier form of EY hamp.

'Heme wel haled, hose of pat same grene.' Gaw. & Gr. K., 157.

'Hamp, an article of clothing which may have been worn next the skin.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah'd ginner weear a 'ardin 'amp': I'd rather wear a coarse, linen shirt. EY.

Hamper [hampə] vb. To hinder. To harass.

⁷ Henry Cecil Wyld, The Universal Dictionary of the English Language. London: H. Joseph, Ltd., 1936. hame, s.v.

The vb. hamper occurs about 1350 in northern writers. In assigning the source as ME hamperen, to impede, Skeat mentions that the p is probably excrescent, which suggests an older form hameren, equivalent to ME hamelen, to mutilate. This is derived from OE hamelian, to mutilate.⁸ However, NED indicates an etymology from ON hemja, to restrain.⁹ In giving my opinion, I would draw attention to Sc hamp, to limp in walking, which is conceivably a nasal pronunciation of Du haperen, to hesitate, to stick fast. It is probable that ME hamperen is a nasalized form of Du haperen.

'Wyth alle þe vrmmentes of þat hous he hampped togeder.'
E. E. Allit. P., B. 1284.

'That proude hertid Narcisus ... Might on a day ben hampped
so for love.' Chaucer, Rom. Rose, 1493.

'Hamper, to burden.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'They're sair hampered fur brass': they are very greatly hindered
for lack of money. EY.

'Ah feel 'ampered ti deead': I feel harassed to death. EY.

Handle [handl] vb. To deal with. To treat.

ME handlen < OE handlian, to treat. ON hōndla has the significance of dealing with a person severely, a not uncommon usage of the EY word. Cf. OHG hantalon, to take or feel with the hands, and Da handle, to treat, use.

'Quen þai to þeir breþer þare Had tald hu þai handeld war.'
Curs. Mun., 19206.

8 Walter William Skeat, An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. 3rd edition. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1898. hamper, s.v.

9 Murray, op. cit., hamper, s.v.

'I wil handle him euen as he hath dealte with me.' Coverdale,
Bib., Prov. xxiv. 29.

'Handle, to deal with.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ah can handle t' chap': I can deal with the fellow. EY.

Handsel [hansl] vb. To use for the first time.

According to Skeat, it is difficult to tell whether this word has come into the dialect from OE or ON¹. The primary meaning is that of a first instalment or earnest of a bargain. In making bargains, it was formerly usual to pay a small part of the price at once, to conclude the bargain, and as an earnest of the rest. The derivation of the EY word may be from ME hansele, a hand-gift <OE handselen, a delivery into the hand, or it may be from ON handsal, the transaction of a bargain by joining hands. Whether the OE or ON is responsible for the form of EY handsel, it is apparent that the meaning has been taken from the Scand. The significance of ON handsal is further extended in Da handsel, which may be understood as the first money taken by a salesman in the morning; hence the EY extension, the first use of anything.

'To hanselle, strenare, arrare.' Cath. Angl., 174.

'Hansel, the first use of anything; the first money received in the morning for the sale of goods.' Hall., DAPW., 433.

'Handsel, to use for the first time.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 320.

'Aw reet, tha can 'ansel thi new cleelas a Sunda': all right, you can wear your new clothes for the first time on Sunday. EY.

¹ Skeat, op. cit., handsel, s.v.

Handy [handɪ] adj. Dexterous, clever, convenient.

The word which approximates the EY expression in form and meaning is SwD handig, easy to use with the hand, suitable. Cf. ON hentugr, convenient, and Da behaendig, dexterous. An important consideration, which proves that EY handy is derived from the Scand, and not from the OE, lies in the fact that the EY word has the two meanings of SwD handig. In OE these two meanings are expressed by two different words, even though they are from the same source, OE hendig, dexterous, and OE gehende, convenient.

'Vpon men and vpon catell, yee and vpon all handy laboure.'
Coverdale, Bib., Haggai i. 11.

'Handy, dexterous, ingenious, clever with one's hands; suitable, well adapted, convenient.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He's a 'andy chap, an' 'andy ti 'ev aroon': he's a clever fellow, and it's convenient to have him close by. EY.

Hank [hæŋk] sb. A loop of a rope.

The word seems to be derived directly from ON hōnk, a loop, ring; the genitive form hankar indicates the original vowel, which corresponds to the æ sound in EY. ME hanken, to fether, is rare, and is derived from ON hanki, the clasp of a chest. Cf. Sw hank, string, rope.

'An hank, glomus.' Cath. Angl., 173.

'Hank, a skein of thread, or worsted; a rope or latch for fastening a gate.' Hall., DAPW., 432.

'Hank, a loop of any description.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Shut yat, an' thrap th' 'ank ower t' poost': shut the gate, and drop the rope loop over the post. EY.

Hank [hæŋk] vb. To fasten a horse by the loop of a rope, or by the bridle.

Probably from ON hanka, to coil a rope, to fasten with a rope.

'Dedely synnes gastely slaa ilke manes and womanes saule þat es haunkede in alle or in any of thayme.' Rel. Pieces, 11.

'Ful herd þai did him hanc, And bonden broght him forth as thef.' Curs. Mun., 16044.

'Hank, to loop.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Hank thi 'oss an' cum in': tie up your horse and come in. EY.

Hap [hæp] vb. To cover over.

There may be a connection between this word and ON hypja, to huddle the clothes on. Cf. N hypja, to dress.

'Lord what these wederes are cold, and I am ylle happyd.' Town. Pl., 116/1.

'He has nouþer on bac nor bedd clath to hap him.' Curs. Mun., 6802.

'To happe: to cover for warmth.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 23.

'Hap, to wrap.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Hap thissen wi yon blanket': cover yourself over with that blanket. EY.

Hap [hæp] sb. Chance, fortune, luck.

ME hap < ON happ, success, luck. Cf. OS happ, chance, and SwD happ, fortunate occurrence.

'His hap wes þa wurse.' Lay., 3857.

'þe whilk þer clerkes noght elles calles Bot happe or chaunce
þat sodanli fallles.' Pr. Cons., 1282.

'He sought them both, but wished his hap might find Eve separate.'
Milton, P. L., ix. 421.

'Hap, chance, fortune, luck.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He's flayd o' some ill 'ap': he's afraid of some bad luck. EY.

Harbour [hɑbə] sb. A shelter, a home.

ME herberwe < ON herbergi, an inn, a lodging-place. Cf. Sw härberge,
an inn. Cf. Da herberg, lodgings, a temporary home.

'If ȝhe miȝte taken herberȝe for hire frendes sake.' Gen. & Ex.,
1392.

'Go my ernde To þe heȝ lorde of þis hous herber to crave.'
Gaw. & Gr. K., 811.

'Harbour, shelter, lodging, a home.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Yon gurt carl 'ud eeat uz oot o' 'arbour': that great lout would
eat everything we have in the house. EY.

Hard [hɑd] adj. Sour, as applied to beer or ale.

Probably from SwD hård, sour. Cf. ON harðr, Da haard, Du hard, OE
heard, and Go hardus, strong, severe, firm.

'Hard, sour, said of ale.' Hall., DAPW., 434.

'Hard, sour.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Wat asta been deein ti mak t' yal si 'ard?': what have you been
doing to make the ale so sour? EY.

Hask [hæsk] adj. Dry, rough, harsh.

Apparently this word is a variant of harsk, a northern form of harsh. The connection is with Da harsk, and Sw härsk, rancid; Ger harsch, rough, austere.

'Harske, or haske, as sundry frutys, stipticus, poriticus.'
Prom. Parv., 228.

'Hask, over-dry.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'T' breead's despert 'ask': the bread is very dry. EY.

Haugoed [hɔgəd] adj. Tainted. The word applies to meat that has been kept too long.

There is undoubtedly a connection here with F haut-goût, high flavor.

'Nor is there ever left any unsavoury hautgout from the holt.'
Congreve, Juvenal, Sat., xi. 224.

'Haugoed, tainted, beginning to be offensive, as meat or game which has been too long kept.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'This mutton's sae 'awged, ah can't eeat it': this mutton is so tainted, I can't eat it. EY.

Haunt [hɔnt] sb. A habit, a custom.

From F hanter, to frequent. NED indicates that it is not clear in F and E whether the earliest sense was to practise an action habitually, or to frequent a place habitually.² Cf. Bret hent, a path.

'Of clothe-makyng she hadde such a haunt She passed hem of Ypres and of Gaunt.' Chaucer, Prol. to C. T., 447.

² Murray, op. cit., haunt, s.v.

'Haunt, a habit.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'He 'ez a sad 'awnt on it': he has a fixed habit of doing so. EY.

Hause [hɔs] sb. The throat or neck.

ON hals, and OE heals, hals, the neck. Cf. OSw, Da, and Du hals, the neck. The L cognate is collum < collus < colsus, the neck.

'Side and halls and hæfedd.' Orm., 4777.

'Hals, or halce, throte, guttur.' Prom. Parv., 224.

'Hause, the throat.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Lap up thi 'awse gif tha deean't want ti tak caud': wrap up your neck if you don't want to take cold. EY.

Hays [hæz] sb. Fences for enclosing land.

Associated with OE hæg, a fence. Cf. OE hecg, a hedge, ON hagi, a fence, an enclosed piece of ground, LG haga, a hedge, N and Da hage, a fence, or a garden; all from the Germanic *haga. The Old Frankish haga was taken over by Norman-French haia, a hedge, and appears in F as haie, a hedge.

'The vox kan crope bi the heie.' Owl & Night., 817.

'Haies, ridges of land as district boundaries.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'When tha can't ploo, tha can at best mend th' 'ays': when you can't plough, you can at least mend the fences. EY.

Hazel [hæzl] vb. To beat with a stick.

The word seems to be from ON hesli, hazel-wood, ON hasl, hazel.

ON hasla, as a sb. means a pole of hazel-wood, and as a vb. it means

to set up poles to mark out the lists for duels; hence to challenge to a duel. The EY meaning is an easy extension. The cognate OE form is hæsel, hazel shrub, but the notion of striking, definitely a part of the meaning in EY, is associated with the Scand.

'Hazel, to chastise with a stick.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 322.

'Gif ah get a 'od on tha, ah'll 'ezzle tha': if I catch you, I'll chastise you. EY.

Hazy [hæzi] sb. Abusive language. A scolding.

Wyld refers E haze to OF haser, to irritate, vex, and it is possible that EY hazy is a nominal extension.³ Reference might, however, be made to N kvaesa (from earlier hvæsa. Cf. OE hwesan, hwæsan > E wheeze: L queri), which may mean to talk angrily as well as wheeze.

'Hazy, a scolding imparted; a cloud of abuse.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Sha gied 'im a bonny 'eeazy': she gave him a real scolding. EY.

Head-stall [hiəd-stɔl] sb. The halter of a horse.

ON hofud, head + ON stallr, a pedestal; OE heafod, head + OE steall, a standing-place. The word was possibly applied first, as in finger-stall, to a closed place, or to a case made to contain a part. Thence it was extended to the open casing of a head-stall.

'The reins and headstalls were of crimson silk.' Evelyn, Diary, Dec., 17, 1684.

'And fixed their headstalls to his chariot side.' Pope, Iliad, viii. 676.

'Head-stall, a halter.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 322.

³ Wyld, op. cit., haze, s.v.

'Th' 'oss wants fettlin wiv another 'eead-stall': the horse needs equipping with another head-stall. EY.

Heap [hlep] sb. A quarter of a peck in measure.

ME heap < OE heap, a crowd, multitude. Cf. Du hoop, ON hópr, Da hob, and Sw hop, crowd. It should be noted that Da hob has a special meaning of a definite quantity: it is a collection of six sheaves set up together in the harvest field.

'Heap, a quarter of a peck measure. The term is not unusually applied to both half-peck and peck measures also.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Yon 'eeap's a bit short': that quarter of a peck measure is a bit short. EY.

Hebble [hɛbl] sb. A hand-rail.

DaD håndvol, hand-pole, is a combination of ON hand + ON völ, a staff for the hand. If the v in DaD håndvol is changed into its cognate b, the result is håndbol, which by assimilation becomes håmbol, håbble, and finally hebble with the fronting of the vowel.

'Hebble, the wooden hand-rail of a plank-bridge over a brook.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Tak 'od of 'ebble whan tha gans ower beck': take hold of the handrail when you go over the stream. EY.

Heck [hɛk] sb. An inner door which leads from an entry into living quarters. The upper half of a stable door.

Probably derived from Da hæk, a rack. The cognate in OE is hæcc,

a hatch. NED states that hatch or hetch is southern, and that heck is the northern development of the Scand.⁴ Cf. Du hek, fence, gate.

'Good wyff, open the hek. Seys thou not what I bryng?' Town. Pl., 126/305.

'Heck, hek, or hetch, or a dore.' Prom. Parv., 231.

'The heck, the door.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 36.

'Heck, a half-door or hatch-door.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Chap on th' 'eck ageean': knock on the inner door again. EY.

Heeze [hiəz] vb. To breathe with a wheezing sound.

There are two possible explanations of EY heeze. 1. It may represent a form without w: N hæsa, to breathe heavily, to be short of breath, also N hæs, haas, hoarse. Cf. ON háss, Da hæs, and Sw has, has, hoarse. This root without w does not occur in OE, but Torp traces it back to Indo-European.⁵ 2. It may represent a form with original w: ON hvæsa, to hiss, Sw hväsa, to breathe with difficulty, and N kvaesa < hvæsa, to wheeze. The Indo-European root appears in L queri.

'Heeze, to breathe thickly or hoarsely.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 323.

'Ah 'eeard 'im thruff t' neet 'eeazin despart 'ard': I heard him through the night wheezing a great deal. EY.

Heft [hæft] sb. A handle. An excuse or pretence.

Da hefte, the hilt of a sword, a handle; OE hæft, a handle.

4 Murray, op. cit., hack, s.v.

5 Alf Torp, Nynorsk Etymologisk Ordbok. Kristiania: H. Aschehoug, 1919. hæsa, s.v.

Cf. Ger heft, a handle, hilt, portion of a book, ON hepti, a haft, and Go hafts, joined together.

'An hefte, manubrium, manutentum.' Cath. Angl., 179.

'Heft, a handle, as of a ~~knife~~. A pretext or excuse: thence, pretence, dissimulation, deceit.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah'll put an 'eft on yon 'ammer': I'll put a handle on that hammer. EY.

'It's nowt bud a lot of 'eft': it's nothing but a lot of pretence. EY.

Hein [hin] adv. Hence, away. Be off!

Perhaps associated with OE heonan, hence, which Skeat considers to have been earlier hinan.⁶ ME records hen, hence, and NED gives hyne as a northern dialectal form of ME hen.⁷ Cf. Da hen, DaD henne, ON héfan, and Sw hädan, hence.

'Welle is me that I shalle dre Tylle I have sene hym with myn ee, And no longer hyne.' Town. Pl., 184/90.

'Naked we come hider, and bare And pure, swa sal we hethen fare.' Pr. Cons., 508.

'Lede we her heyne.' Yk. Pl., xxxvi. 272.

'Hine. Be off!' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Hin, afooar ah cloot tha': be off, before I strike you. EY.

Helder [heldr] adv. Rather, preferably.

This is an ON word which has been taken without change into the EY dialect. ON heldr, more, rather. Cf. Sw heller, and Da heller, rather.

⁶ Skeat, op. cit., hence, s.v.

⁷ Murray, op. cit., hence, s.v.

'And nawper faltered ne fel þe freke neuer þe helder.'
Gaw. & Gr. K., 430.

'Heldar, rather, before.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 25.

'Helder, rather.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Sha'd 'elder gan ti toon 'en stop aroon 'ere': she would rather
 go to town than stay around here. EY.

Helm [hɛlm] sb. A shed in the field built to shelter cattle.
 The word which approximates the EY expression in form and meaning
 is Da hjelm, a helmet, also a movable roof on posts to keep corn
 dry. SwD hjelm has a similar meaning. Cf. ON hjalmr, a helmet, a
 covering. OE helm, a protector, Du helm, Ger helm, and Go hilms,
 a helmet, a protector.

'An helm, a hovel.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 36.

'Helm, a shed, generally roughly built, in the fields or elsewhere
 for cattle; a hovel.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 323.

'They lowped intiv yan o' th' 'elms til raan gied ower': they
 leaped into one of the cattle sheds until the rain stopped. EY.

Heronsew [hɛrɛnsu] sb. The heron.

Concerning this word NED states that ME heronsew, a heron, is
 derived from OF heronceau, the earlier form of which was heroncel,
 diminutive of heron. The ending -sew for F -ceau has in some dialects
 come down as sue, sey, ser; but it also passed in the 16th century
 into ⁸shaw.

'I wol nat tellen ... of hir swannes nor of hir heronsewes.'
 Chaucer, Squire's T., 60.

⁸ Murray, op. cit., heronshaw, s.v.

'Heronsew, the heron.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'He leeaked as lanky as a 'eronsoo': he looked as lanky as a heron. EY.

Hesp [hɛsp] sb. A fastening for a gate, door, or window.

Apparently derived from OE hæsp, a bolt or lock. Cf. ON hespa, a fastening, Sw haspa, a latch, Da hasp, a bolt, MHG hespe, a reel, hinge, Ger haspe, clamp, hinge, hook, and MDu haspe, the fastening of a door.

'To the chambre dore he gan hyme dresse ... And by the haspe (Lansdowne MS, hespe) he haaf it of atones.' Chaucer, Miller's T., 284.

'Hesp, a latch. The term is also applied to that form of iron catch which secures by being dropped into a staple.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Didsta put 'esp in t' deear?': did you bolt the door? EY.

Hig [hɪg] sb. Petulance. Sulkiness.

Perhaps this word is derived from SwD higa, to strive to obtain.

Cf. N hika, Da hige, Du hijgen, and OE hīgian, to strive. An extended meaning is seen in DaD hēg, an insufferable person.

'Hig, a state of petulance, an offended state.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Next daay sha teeak th'ig': the next day she had a fit of sulkiness. EY.

Hing [hɪŋ] vb. To hang.

Probably connected with ON hengja, to suspend, a weak causative vb.

Cf. OHG hengan, Ger hangen, and Go hahan; all derived from the root of the strong verb, OE hōn, to hang.

'If yee giue dome, þan sal þai hing.' Curs. Mun., 4946.

'Of whilk þe rotes þat of it springes, Er þe hares þat on þe heved hynges.' Pr. Cons., 672.

'To hynge, pendere.' Cath. Angl., 186.

'Hing, to hang, to cling to, especially as an ailment.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 324.

'Hing up thi 'at, lad, an' set tha doon': hang up your hat, lad, and sit down. EY.

Hipe [hɪp] vb. To push with the horns as cattle do. To censure. There may be some association with SwD hupa, to strike, to inflict a blow. Cf. SwD hyp, a heavy blow. There seems to be no such word in ON or OE.

'And some gas hypand als a ka.' Pr. Cons., 1537.

'Hipe, to push with the horns (said of cattle); also used metaphorically - to attack or assail with accusations as to character or conduct.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 324.

'It's nobbut twee coos haipin yan another': it's only two cows pushing one another with their horns. EY.

'They dee nowt bud char an' haip': they do nothing but scold and censure. EY.

Hipple [hɪpl] sb. A small heap of hay.

NED regards this word as a diminutive of E heap.⁹ It may be associated with OE hypel, a small heap, or with SwD hypla, to set clover in heaps. Cf. MHG hiufel, and Ger häufel, a little heap.

⁹ Murray, op. cit., hipple, s.v.

'Why the heepils schulden so lyen.' Wyclif, Bib., 2 Chron. xxxi. 9.

'Damasch shal ... be as an hypil.' Wyclif, Bib., Isa. xvii. 1.

'Hipple, a small hay-cock, or rather a small heap of half-made hay, the drying process being not as yet quite completed.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Unther th'ipples thoo'll fahnd a vast o' clocks': under the small heaps of hay, you'll find a good many beetles. EY.

Hirsle [hpsl] vb. To move about restlessly.

It is probable that this word is derived from an earlier hristle, and, if so, it could be associated with ON hrista, to shake. Another possible source may be OE hrīstle, a rattle, related to OE hrisian, hrissan, to shake. Jamieson's opinion is that the word is derived from Flemish aarzelen, to go backwards, and he defines the expression¹ as denoting sliding down a hill in a sitting position. This, however, becomes remote from the EY significance.

'Hirsel, to move restlessly.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 324.

'Be quiet, bayn, an' deean't 'ossle': be quiet, child, and don't move about restlessly. EY.

Hitch [hitʃ] vb. To hop. To move by jerks.

ME hicchen, to move by jerks, is equivalent in sense to northern hatch. No related word appears in OE, although Skeat suggests that ME hicchen can only be a weakened form from an older hikken, used² to denote convulsive movement. If Skeat is correct, it may be well

1 John Jamieson, A Dictionary of the Scottish Language. Paisley: A. Gardner. 1927.

hirsle, s.v.

2 Skeat, op. cit., hitch, s.v.

to cite Du hikken, to hiccough, as a possible connection. Cf. Bavarian hutschen, to move along in jerks, Du hutsen, to shake, and Swiss hotschen, to hiccough.

'Hytchyn, hychyn, hytchen, or remevyn, amoveo, moveo, removeo.'
Prom. Parv., 239.

'Hitch, to hop.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Let's 'itch ti yon yat': let's hop to that gate. EY.

Hoast [huəst] sb. A cough.

According to NED, OE hwōsta, a cough, is not known to have survived in ME. The extant northern word from the 14th century, ME host, was apparently derived from ON hósti, a cough.³ Cf. Da hoste, and Du hoeste, a cough.

'Hoose, or coughe; host, hoost, tussis.' Prom. Parv., 248.

'Als aand with host in brest is spred.' Curs. Mun., 534.

'Hoast, a cough.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He nivver 'ad sikkan a bad 'ooast afooar': he never had such a bad cough before. EY.

Hofe [hiəf] sb. A residence. A temporary home.

ON hof, a temple, dwelling; OE hof, a temple, dwelling, den. Either the ON or OE form could explain the EY expression. The ON form, however, seems to have acquired a wider use, and came, perhaps, to be applied more generally to an ordinary dwelling. Cf. Da, Sw, and Ger hof, a yard, house.

³ Murray, op. cit., hoast, s.v.

'Heeaf, an abode. Also an habitual haunt.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah weean't dee 'at tiv a chap in 'is own 'eeaf': I won't do that to a man in his own home. EY.

Hofe [hieaf] vb. To lodge or live.

Hofe, sb., s.v.

'Heeaf, to take shelter; to run into port. Also to lodge.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'John'll 'eeaf at 'is fayther's pleeace this backend': John will live at his father's place this winter. EY.

Hog [hog] sb. A one-year old sheep.

This word was first exemplified about 1340, but the derivative

hoggaster occurs about 1175. NED states that the origin is unknown.⁴

Skeat suggests a Celtic origin for OE hogg, a hog < W hwch, a sow,

cognate with OE sugu, a sow.⁵ If EY hog stems from OE hogg, there

has been a curious change in meaning, unless the older word signified

an animal in general. The form hoggaster, a young sheep, seems to

be a diminutive, surviving in hogget, a variant, according to Morris,

of EY hog, a young sheep.

'Zouis and lammis ... and mony herueist hog.' Compl. Scot., vi. 66.

'A hog, a sheep of a year old; also used in Northampton and Leicester shires, where they call it a hoggregel.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 38.

'Hog or hogget, a young sheep from the time of its being weaned to that of first shearing. Hogs are of two kinds, wether-hogs and gimmer-hogs, so called according to sex; after shearing

4 Murray, op. cit., hog, s.v.

5 Skeat, op. cit., hog, s.v.

they are all called shearlings.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 325.

'Cum a forrtnith ah'll 'ev fowerty bonny 'ogs fur clippin': in two weeks I'll have forty fine young sheep for shearing. EY.

Hoit [hoit] vb. To play the fool.

Sw hojta, to shout boisterously, seems to be the source of this word. SwD hójta, to shout to cattle in order to collect them, is also closely associated with the EY expression.

'Then would hoyting wanton to a tribe Of loues my body haue abandoned.' Carew, Tasso, 87.

'Hoit, to play the fool.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 325.

'He awlus 'oits when 'e sups 'is yal': he always plays the fool when he drinks his ale. EY.

Holl [hɔl] adj. Deep, in the sense of 'depth of winter.'

Apparently from OE hol, hollow. Cf. OFris, OS, OHG, MHG, and Du hol, Ger hohl, ON holr, Sw hol, and Da huul, hollow, concave.

The idea of depth may have been derived from SwD hå, concave, deep, e.g. hå-skog, a deep forest.

'Dere brother I wille fayre On feld ther our bestes ar, To look if thay be holgh or fulle.' Town. Pl., 18/310.

'Hol, as pypys or percyd thyngys, cavus.' From. Parv., 242.

'Hole, hollow, deep.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 37.

'Holl, hollow, deep.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He wur iv a 'oll sleep': he was in a deep sleep. EY.

Holl [hɔl] sb. A depression in the surface of land.

ME holl < OE hol, a hollow. Du hul has precisely the same meaning as the EY word. Cf. OSw hol, Sw hål, and ON hola, a hollow. In Sc holl has regularly become how.

'Þe fox i þan holle wendeð.' Lay., 20864.

'Holl, a hollow, or ravine.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Thoo'll see a fair 'oll reet in t' middle o' t' clooas': you'll see a considerable depression right in the middle of the field. EY.

Hollin [hplɪn] sb. Holly.

ME holin < OE holen, holly. Apparently the EY term is the ME word unchanged. Since OE h corresponds to Celtic c, it may be interesting to cite as cognates W celyn, Corn celin, Bret kelen, Gael cuillionn, and Ir cuileann, holly. Cf. OHG hulis, Ger and Du hulst, holly.

'In his hande he hade a holyn bobbe.' Gaw. & Gr. K., 206.

'An holyn bery, hussum.' Cath. Angl., 187.

'Hollin, the holly.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'Wa nivver fergit tiv 'ing up th'ollin at Kessmas': we never forget to hang up the holly at Christmas. EY.

Holm [huəm] sb. Low-lying land by the side of a river, which in time of flood may become more or less insular.

ON hólmr, island; Da holme, a small island. Cf. N holm, a spot distinguished from the surrounding land, Sw holme, a small island, and Ger holm, a hill, island, wharf. There is also ME holm < OE holm,

open sea, billow, mound, almost identical in meaning with the ON form, but the ON form seems a more likely etymon to me because of its long vowel, the vowel of the EY form presupposing an earlier long vowel.

'Holm, place besydene a water, hulmus.' Prom. Parv., 243.

'Holm, land which at times is, or has been, liable to be surrounded or partly surrounded by water.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 325.

'He wur doon at 'ooam anenst beck, seea gammer sent a lahtle lad ti laat 'im': he was down at the low-lying land beside the stream, so the mistress sent a little boy to fetch him. EY.

Hotter [hɒtɹ] vb. To shake up.

This word has an iterative ending, as in batter, stagger, and is perhaps related to MDu hotten, to shake up, or to Flemish hotteren, to shake up, to cluster together. There is also SwD huttra, to shake with cold, DaD huddre, to shiver, and ON hossa, to shake violently, but these are not as close to the EY word in form and meaning as the LG correlatives.

'To hotter, to crowd together, expressive of individual motion.' Jam., SD., s.v.

'Hotter, to jumble or jolt.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Th'aud carry 'ottered uz sair': the old cart shook us up greatly. EY.

Hou [hu] sb. A mound. A barrow.

ON haugr, a mound, a sepulchral mound. Cf. OSw haugr, N haug, Da höi, DaD hög, and Sw hög, a mound, a sepulchral mound. There is also

OE hōh, a projecting ridge of land, but this should develop into E hough [hav]. The EY word agrees with the Scand semantically in associating with the hou or haugr all sorts of supernatural beings.

'Houe, a sepulchral tumulus, or barrow.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah 'eerd 'at sum on them leeared chaps 'ev been greeavin in yon 'oo': I heard that some of those learned fellows have been digging in that mound. EY.

Housen [husn] sb. Houses. Property.

The EY word is a survival of OE hūs, a house. The OE long ū survives unchanged in the north, and EY has analogically formed the plural in n. Cf. ON hús, Da huus, and Sw hus, a dwelling-place.

'And after that com a water so sharply, that drof down the howsynge and a grete parte of the peple.' Mer., 153.

'Housen, houses.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Gaffer 'ez a vast o' brass an' 'oosen': the master has a lot of money and property. EY.

Hout [hut] interj. An expression of incredulity or dissent.

Certainly not! Impossible!

Perhaps connected with N hut, a cry of dissent requesting silence on the part of the other person. Cf. Sw hut, begone! The Celtic forms W hwt, off with it! away! and Ir ut, out! pshaw! are probably loan words from Germanic.

'Hoot, hout, howts ... equivalent to E fy. Hoot-toot of the same meaning, but stronger, and expressing greater dissatisfaction, contempt, or disbelief.' Jam., SD., s.v.

'Hout, an expression denoting incredulity on hearing some statement, and corresponding to 'nonsense,' 'surely not.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 326.

'Hout! Tha nivver put thi feeat in t' deearsteead': impossible!
You never put your foot in the door. EY.

Hover [hvvə] vb. To wait. To take time.

There is a question as to whether ME houen, to hang over, has developed from an OE form, or from W hofian, to suspend. OE *hofian does not appear in ASD, but OFris hovia, to receive into one's house, antedates the ME form; hence the latter might have been a development from OE hof, a house. If so, one could suppose that W hofian was borrowed from the E.

'De burne bode on bonk, þat on blonk houed.' Gaw. & Gr. K., 785.

'It may not help to hover ne hone.' Town. Pl., 75/763.

'Hover, to stay from motion, to desist.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Thoo mun 'uvver a bit fur a bite an' sup': you must wait for some refreshments. EY.

Howk [hayk] vb. To dig out. To scoop out.

The form given in NED is holk, which is identical with ME holken, to scoop out. Cf. OE holc, a hollow, N holc, a vessel of wood, Sw hålka, to excavate, and LG holken, to hollow.

'He holkked out his auen yʒen heterly boþe.' E. E. Allit. P., B. 1222.

'To holke, palare.' Cath. Angl., 187.

'Howk, to dig out, to scoop.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'He's wiv 'is fayther 'owkin teeaties': he's with his father digging up potatoes. EY.

Huff [huf] vb. To become swollen and **puffy**.

Probably related to N hovna, to puff up, and to Da hoven, swollen.

Cf. SwD hävna, to puff up, to become swollen. Less likely is the statement of NED that huff, which appeared late in the 16th century, is imitative of the sound of a blast of air through an orifice.⁶

'Huff, to become swollen and puffy, as the flesh where a blow has been received.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Her 'ee 'uffed up sharp eneeaf': her eye became swollen very quickly. EY.

Huffle [hvfɫ] sb. A finger-stall.

Probably associated with ON húfa, a hood. Cf. N huva, a head-covering, SwD huv, a covering, OE hūfe, a covering for the head, Sc how, a covering, and OS huver, a thatch, roof.

'Huffil, a finger-sheath. It is usually a leather article.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Get tha a 'uffle fur thi finger': get a finger-stall for your finger. EY.

Hug [hvg] vb. To carry.

Da huge, to sit with bowed back, has also an extension of meaning implying to walk with bowed back, as one does in carrying a burden.

While Ger hocken means to squat, Ger hockeln means to take upon one's back. Cf. ON húka, N hukje, and SwD huka, to squat, to sit with

⁶ Murray, op. cit., huff, s.v.

curved back and knees.

'Hug, to carry. This word is used to express every kind of carrying, whether e.g. carrying out for burial, or holding any light article, like a stick; it is never used in the ordinary sense, to embrace.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 327.

'Ah's brussen wiv 'uggin o' it': I'm out of breath with carrying it. EY.

Huke [hiək] sb. The hip.

This word is also related to ON húka, to squat, but other correlatives which may be cited are Da huk, a corner or projecting angle, SwD hukk, a projecting point of land, and Du hoek, a small promontory. Cf. Sw huka, Du hukēn, and Ger hocken, to crouch. NED first records the compound huck-bone as appearing in E literature in 1440.⁷

'Huke, the hip.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ah've nivver creeaked ma 'eeak tidaay': I haven't sat down today. EY.

Huker [hiəkə] vb. To trade. To huckster.

The etymology seems to be LG. Apparently there is a connection with Du hoecker, a small dealer in victuals; Ger höker, a hawker, and Bavarian hugker, a retailer. The form appears in all the Scand languages also, and goes back to the root in ON húka, to crouch or bend under a burden, seen in the two preceding entries.

'To merchaunt and huk, auccionor.' Prom. Parv., 252.

'Huker, to barter, huckster.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

⁷ Murray, op. cit., huck, s.v.

'He's a deeatal chap, an' 'e 'ukkers when 'e's leeas': he's a man who is hired by the day, and he peddles goods when he is not hired. EY.

Hutter [hʊtə] vb. To stammer.

Perhaps a relationship exists here with MDu hotten, and Flemish hotteren, to shake up. However, Du hoddebek, a stammerer, should also be cited, a word which combines houden, to hold, and bek, the mouth. Houden is applied to hesitancy of speech in Du, and may have developed into the EY word by the change of voiced d to voiceless t. Cf. N hutra, SwD huttra, and Da hudre, to shake.

'Hutter, to stammer.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Talk slow, an' tha weean't 'utter sae sair': speak slowly, and you won't stammer so badly. EY.

I

I [ɪ] prep. In.

ON, Sw, and Da i, in. This is not a weakened form of OE in, as NED suggests, but Scand i adopted by the dialect.⁸ Before a vowel y is generally added for euphony.

'I, in.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He's i th'oose': he's in the house. EY.

'Ah can't see owt iv it': I can't see anything in it. EY.

Ickle [ɪkl̩] sb. Icicle. Stalactite.

It seems that SwD ikkel, icicle, stalactite, most closely approximates the EY word. The k sound in the EY form points to an origin in the Scand where the consonant is still a stop. ASD records OE gicel as signifying an icicle without the prefix ises, but the OE form does not apply to a rock development by the action of water. Cf. DaD egel, ON jökull, and ND jukel, icicle.

'Ikyl, stiria.' Prom. Parv., 259.

'Ickles, icicles.' Hall., DAPW., 472.

'Ickle, an icicle.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'Thoo'll see a lot o' gurt watter ickles i yon ceeave': you'll see a lot of large stalactites in that cave. EY.

Ilk [ɪlk] adj. Each, every. This word is never used in EY as a pronoun.

⁸ Murray, op. cit., in, s.v.

OE ælc, elc, ylc, each. Ilk is a northern form, and prevails from Lincolnshire to the Lowlands of Scotland. It is occasionally interchangeable with ilka, though it should be noted that ilka is the customary expression in Sc, and ilk in EY.

'Ilk man that here lyves, mare and lesse.' Pr. Cons., 89.

'Iche or ylke, guilibet.' Prom. Parv., 258.

'Ilk, each, every.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'T' lad cums 'ere ilk moanin': the lad comes here every morning. EY.

Ill [il] adj. Bad, evil.

ME ill < ON illr, bad, evil. Apparently there is no relation between ON illr and OE yfel, evil. Cf. OSw ilder, Sw illa, Da ild, N ill, and OS ilde, bad, evil.

'Qui did þu þus, þu ille womman?' Curs. Mun., 886.

'Þe gude sal be sette on his right hand, And þe ille on his left
syde sal stand.' Pr. Cons., 6141.

'Thou art an ylle quelp for angres.' Town. Pl., 113/425.

'Ill, bad.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 328.

'Theer wur summat ill about 'im': there was something evil about him. EY.

Illify [ilɪfai] vb. To defame. To slander.

Perhaps this word is related to OSw illa, to slander. Cf. ON ill-yrða, to speak ill of a person.

'Illify, to reproach, to defame.' Hall., DAFW., 473.

'Illify, to speak evil of people behind their backs; to take away a person's character.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 328.

'Nowt's wrang wi chap, bud sha illified 'im all ower toon':
there's nothing wrong with the man, but she slandered him all
over the town. EY.

Imp [imp] sb. An added ring of straw or other material inserted at the base of a beehive to increase its size.
ME imp, a graft on a tree, the extended meaning of which is simply an insertion. NED connects this word with OE impian, to graft,⁹ a form which Skeat incorrectly declares unauthorised.¹ It is quite possible that L impotus, a graft, came into OE through the Celtic, since W imp, a twig, a graft, is derived from the L source. Other forms which are indebted to the L are Sw ympa, OHG imphon, Ger impfen, and Bret embouda, to graft.

'Imps, additions to a bee-hive by adding more straw rims to the bottom.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Tha'll 'ev ti put an imp or tweea on yon bee-skep': you'll have to put an imp or two on that bee-hive. EY.

Inear [inīə] sb. The kidney.

Associated with ON nýra, and OE nere, the kidney. Cf. Sw njure, and Da nyre, the kidney. These forms represent the second element in E kidney. The first element is seen in ON kviðr, and OE cwið, womb, but neither IED nor ASD gives the compound form. The initial i in the EY word is a puzzle, unless it represents the prefix ge-.

⁹ Murray, op. cit., imp, s.v.

¹ Walter William Skeat, An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. 3rd edition. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1898. imp, s.v.

'Innear, a kidney. In Mid-Yorks. near and nears are also common. Innear is a mere corruption. The real word is near, ME nere, Ger niere.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Summat's wrang wiv 'is ineea, seea 'e 'ed ti gan ti docther fur sum stuff ti dill t' paan': something is wrong with his kidney, so he had to go to the doctor for some medicine to ease the pain. EY.

Ing [ɪŋ] sb. Low-lying meadow land.

The original of this EY word is probably Da eng, which not only means a meadow, but also applies to low-lying land too moist for ordinary tillage. Cf. ON eng, Sw äng, OHG angar, and MHG anger, meadow, grass land. The word is not recorded in OE.

'Enge, ubi a medew.' Cath. Angl., 115.

'Ings, low pasture lands. The term is usually applied to land by a river-side, and rarely used but in the plural, though the reference be only to one field. With some people, however, it is compounded with pasture itself, and is then used in the singular. At these times, the word accommodates itself with a meaning, being a substitute for river-side.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ah laay Fred'll be doon th'ing wi t' sheeap': I believe that Fred will be down in the pasture with the sheep. EY.

Ingate [ɪŋɡɪt] sb. An entrance to a house or building.

The word is a combination of E in and gate, the latter element being derived from ON gata, an opening, path, way.

'The lady Drede is portere and so speres þe gatis ... þat none evylle hafe none ingate to þe herte.' Rel. Pieces, 53.

'Ingate, a way of entrance. If applied to a pathway, a short, more or less enclosed one, is indicated. Of the outlets of divergent

paths within a wood, it will be said, 'There is only one ingate; all the rest are outgates.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Beeath on 'em wur prossin at th'ingeeat': both of them were chatting at the entrance. EY.

Ingle [ɪŋɡl̩] sb. Fire. When used with the definite article, it becomes equivalent to fireside.

Gael aingeal, fire, light, is undoubtedly the etymon of the EY word. Cf. L ignis, and Skt agni, fire.

'Ingle, fire, a blaze or flame.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 26.

'His wee bit ingle, blinkin bonilie.' Burns, Cotter's Sat. Night, 23.

'Ingle, fire, flame.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Sen 'e got aud, 'e sets bi th'ingle all tahm': since he got old, he sits by the fire all the time. EY.

Inkle [ɪŋkl̩] sb. A kind of linen tape.

It seems that this word has developed from L linum, flax, through F lignol, linen thread, which by metathetic change became E lingel, shoe-maker's thread. The loss of the initial l would convert lingel into ingle or inkle. Cf. F linge, ON lín, and Ger lein, linen.

NED suggests that the EY word is associated with Du enkel, single,² which might be applied to narrow tape.

'Lynyolf or inniolf, threde to sow with schone or botys. Indula, licinium.' Prom. Parv., 306.

'Hee hath ribbons of all the colours i' th' rainebow; points ... incles, caddysses, cambrickes, lawnes.' Shaks., Winter's T., IV. iv. 208.

² Murray, op. cit., inkle, s.v.

'Inkle, a tape used for apron strings and shoe ties.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ah mun get some inkle fur t' lass's pinny': I must get some linen tape for the girl's pinafore. EY.

Inoo [inu] adv. Presently, just now.

Probably the derivation is from Da endnu, yet, even now. Note the Da expression: du maa ei komme endnu, you must not come at once.

'Inow, shortly, soon, presently.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 328.

'Ah'll get it fur tha inoo': I'll get it for you presently. EY.

Intak [intaek] sb. A piece of land taken from the common, and enclosed for the purposes of cultivation.

This word is derived from OSw intaka, common land which is enclosed for the purposes of cultivation. Cf. Sw intaga, and SwD intaka, with the same meaning.

'When horses in the sunburnt intake stood.' Wordsworth, Evening Walk, 49.

'Intak, a piece of ground taken in from the moor or waste for cultivation. A benty intak is one of those enclosures where the grass at first grows coarse or rush-like.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He's worrkin at 'is intak, an' deein reet champion wiv it': he's working at his plot of ground, and doing splendidly with it. EY.

Intiv [intiv] prep. Into.

Intiv is the EY form of the prep. into, and is used before a vowel or a silent h. Before a consonant EY inti is used, but the form with

excrecent y has been gaining ground even before consonants.

'Inti, intiv, into. Inti is used before a consonant, and intiv before a vowel.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 329.

'Pop tanner intiv 'is 'and': put the sixpence into his hand. EY.

Inwards [inədʒ] sb. The entrails. The bowels.

ME inward < OE inneweard, internal, an adj. form, which evidently developed into the plural sb. inwards.

'Suæ Jonas wæs in ðæs huales innað.' Anglo-Sax. Gosp., Matt. xii. 40.

'Then ... laid The inwards and their fat, with incense strewed, on the cleft wood.' Milton, P. L., xi. 439.

'Inwards, entrails, bowels.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He wur despert sair in 'is innads': he had great pain in his bowels. EY.

J

Jannock [dʒænək] adj. Even, level, fair, equitable.

Probably from N jannoka, equal. The nn assimilates to nn in EY.

Cf. ON jafnoki, an equal, Sw jänka, and SwD jänka, even, level.

'Jannak, fit, proper, good; fair and honourable; smart or fine.'
Hall., DAPW., 482.

'Jannock, fair, equitable.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'That weean't be jannock': that won't be fair. EY.

Jaup [dʒɔp] vb. To shake a liquid violently in a vessel.

This word appeared in the early 16th century, and its au spelling suggests an original jalp, as in the case of haud from hald.³ The only possible origin seems to be ON giálfra, to dash against, which by phonetic change could be modified to gialp, and then to the EY word.

'Auld Scotland wants nae skinking ware That jaups in luggies.'
Burns, To a Haggis, 8.

'Jaup, to splash; to make a splashing noise.' Hall., DAPW., 483.

'Jaup, to agitate water or other fluid sharply in a vessel, so as to cause it to dash against the sides.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Deean't jawp t' miolk i' t' skeeal': don't shake the milk in the pail. EY.

Javver [dʒævə] sb. Flippant talk.

EY javver is apparently a weakened form of E jabber, to chatter.

³ Murray, op. cit., jaup, s.v.

Cf. Du gabberen, to chatter. Note also DaD hiabre, to chatter without thought, which is not far removed in form from the EY word.

'Javver, idle, silly talk.' Hall., DAPW., 483.

'Javver, bold, assuming talk.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Sik javver as tha nivver 'eerd': such foolish talk as you never heard. EY.

Jealous [dʒɛləs] adj. Apprehensive.

ME jalous < OF jalous, suspicious of rivalry < Low L zelosus, full of zeal. In assigning a reason for the specific meaning of the EY word, it should be understood that there is a very short transition from suspicion to apprehension.

'Let not the iealous daie behold that face.' Shaks., Lucr., 800.

'Jealous, apprehensive, afraid lest.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 329.

'Ah's jealous 'e weean't cum': I'm afraid he won't come. EY.

Jim [dʒɪmp] adj. Neat, elegant.

This word has been known in the north since 1500.⁴ Its etymology is obscure, but it has probably some connection with ON skam, short, scanty.

'I see thee dancing o'er the green, Thy waist sae jimp, thy limbs sae clean.' Burns, O Were I on Parnassus' Hill, 2.

'Jimp, slight, small, scanty, elegant.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Sha's a jimp lahtle lass fur seear': she's certainly a neat little girl. EY.

⁴ Murray, op. cit., jimp, s.v.

Jobber [dʒbbə] sb. A small spade for digging up roots.

Probably connected with ME jobben, to peck, which in turn may have some association with Gael gob, the beak of a bird. There are no correlative forms in ON or OE. However, it may be interesting to note Polish dziobaí, to peck.

'Byllen or jobbyn as bryddys, jobbyn with the byl. Rostro.'
Prom. Parv., 36.

'Jobber, an iron implement between a probe and a spade, for the garden.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Get them thistles oot wi thi jobber': get those thistles out with your small spade. EY.

Jodder [dʒbdə] sb. A state of quivering.

It is probable that the word is a variant of E jog, to jolt. If so, there may be a connection with SwD jukka, to bounce up and down, and with DaD jykke, to bounce about, as on a horse. Cf. Sw jucka, to be in a state of shaking motion. Torp suggests that SwD (also N) jukka may possibly be a loan from Low Du, where, however, jukken means to itch.⁵ Cf. OE gyccan, to itch.

'Jodder, to be tremulous, like jelly when shaken.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'When ah got off t' bus, ah wur all iv a jother': when I got off the bus, I was definitely in a trembling condition. EY.

Jollment [dʒblmənt] sb. A pitcher-full.

It is difficult to tell whether this word is derived from F jalle, a bowl, or Du jolleken, a trough. Possibly the F form is the more

5 Alf Torp, Nynorsk Etymologisk Ordbok. Kristiania: H. Aschehoug, 1919. jukka, s.v.

likely origin, due to the -ment ending of the EY expression, a suffix which is clearly F and not Du. Cf. N jolla, a trough.

'Jolment, a large pitcher-full. But in Mid-Yorks. the word means a large quantity of anything.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Wa set roon teeable wi a jollment o' yal': we sat round the table with a pitcher of ale. EY.

Jollous [dʒbləs] adj. Hearty, jolly-looking.

In NED the form is given as jollux, fat, fleshy. It is possible that the word may have some connection with E jowl, the fleshy appendages of the jaw in a fat person, but it seems more probable that it is associated with E jolly < ME ioli < OF jolif, gay, fine, gallant.

'Jollus, fat.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Sha's a jollus sooart o' body': she's a hearty, cheerful sort of person. EY.

Jowl [dʒul] sb. The jaw.

OE ceaf1, the jaw. The OE word regularly gave ME chavel, whence chawl, chaul, chol, jōl, jole, jowl. Cf. Flemish kavel, jaw, Du kevel, gum, MHG kivel, ON kjaptr, and Sw käft, jaw.

'ðair chaulis cleue in twa.' Curs. Mun., 7510.

'A chawylle ubi a chafte.' Cath. Angl., 60.

'Jowl, the jaw.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Efthur ah get them teeath oot, ma jool weean't be sae sair':
after I get those teeth out, my jaw will not be so sore. EY.

Juntous [dzʏntəs] adj. Ill-tempered, sullen.

An association with E shunt, to turn aside, seems apparent.

ME shunten, to turn aside, possibly from OE scūnian, to refuse, to reject. Cf. ON skunda, to speed, flee, and Sw skynda, to hasten.

'And he schunt for pe scharp, and schulde haf arered.' Gaw. & Gr. K., 1900.

'Juntus, captious, or easily offended.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Sha's sae juntous, tha can't dee owt wi t' lass': she is so ill-tempered, you can't do anything with the girl. EY.

K

Kale [kiəl] sb. Porridge, broth.

This is a northern form of cole, formerly with the northern spelling, cale, or Sc kail. The derivation is from Gael cal, cabbage. Cf. Ir cal, Manx kail, Corn caul, W cawl, Bret kaol, and L caulis, cabbage. Other forms are Ital cavalo, Prov coul, Sp col, OF chol, F chou; ON kál, Sw kál, Da kaal, OHG chôl, MHG kol, and Ger kohl, cabbage. The primary meaning of all these words has been cabbage in general, but in Sw and Da the term included other sorts of garden herbs.

'He sent him to þe yerd ... for to gedir þam sum cale.' Curs. Mun., 12523.

'As kale of gressis soen sall þai fall.' Hamp., P. T., Ps. xxxvi. 2.

'Cale, olus.' Cath. Angl., 51.

'Kale, water-porridge.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ma mither gied uz keeal ivvry moan': my mother gave us porridge every morning. EY.

Kame [kiəm] sb. A comb.

Probably from OE camb, a comb. The breaking in the EY word is explained by the lengthening of OE short a before the mb combination. Cf. ON kambr, OS camb, MDu cam, Du kam, OHG chamb, MHG kam, Ger kamm, Sw and Da kam, a comb, crest, ridge.

'Wiþputenn cnif and shæpe and camb.' Orm., 6340.

'Craftely with a cambe cho kembede myne heuede.' Morte Art., 3351.

'Kame, a comb.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Wat dusta want wi a keeam onnyweeays?': what do you want with a comb anyway? EY.

Kave [kɪəv] vb. To rake. To paw the ground restlessly, as a horse does.

ON káfa, to turn over, from which is developed N kava, to use a rake, to turn over. SwD kava and DaD kaute both imply restless action of the hands or feet, and approach the secondary meaning of the EY word. The form given in NED is chave, with an accompanying statement that it is derived from E chaff in the same way that halve is obtained from half. However, there are phonetic difficulties in such an ascription.

'Keeave, to rake the short straws and ears from the wheat on the barn floor with the keeaving-rake.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Noo, t' next job is ti keeave all yon 'ay ower': now, the next job is to rake over all that hay. EY.

'Ah seed th'oss keeavin afooar 'e kicked': I saw the horse pawing the ground restlessly before he kicked. EY.

Keck [kɛk] vb. To make a sound something between coughing and choking. To decline with disgust.

The first meaning of the word is associated with Sw kikna, and N kikje, to gasp, pant, cough. Cf. Du kichen, and Ger keuchen with the same meaning. The secondary significance may have some connection

with ODa kiekken, squeamish.

'Till I made her olde wesene to answeere again, kecke.'
Gammer Gurton's Needle, iv. 2.

'Keck, to lift, to heave; hence to retch, to choke.' Hall.,
DAPW., 489.

'Keck, to make the effect produced by something between a cough
 and a choke.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 330.

'Bud when it cums ti that, ah keck': but when it comes to that,
 I decline with disgust. EY.

Keckle [kɛkl̩] vb. To laugh boisterously.

This is probably a variant of E cackle, hence is derived from
 ME cakelen, a word of LG origin. The source of the ME form may be
 Du kakelen, to chatter, to laugh loudly. Noteworthy is the fact that
ASD records the use of OE ceahhetan, to laugh loudly, by Bede.
 Cf. Sw kackla, Da kagle, to cackle, chatter, Ger kickern, to titter,
 and L cachinnari, to laugh immoderately.

'Zif hit nere icakeled.' Anc. Riw., 66.

'Quhilk gart the hennis kekkyll.' Compl. Scot., vi. 39.

'Keckle, to laugh violently.' Hall., DAPW., 489.

'Keckle, to laugh boisterously or loudly.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Tha cud 'eer 'im keckle oot intiv garth': you could hear him
 laugh boisterously outside in the yard. EY.

Kedge [kɛdʒ] vb. To stuff oneself with food.

The relationship here seems to be with ON kaggi, a cask, with the

implication that a cask has some resemblance to the human stomach. The filling of a cask, suggestive of filling the stomach with food, seems to be the notion responsible for the EY word. Cf. Sw kagge, and N kaggje, a keg, cask.

'Kedge, to fill; generally applied to eating and drinking.'
Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 330.

'T' bayns fair kedged their insahds wi pasty': the children really filled their stomachs with pasty. EY.

Keeans [kɛnz] sb. The white scum which forms in milk when it is turning sour.

This word in the dialect is possibly due to Gael cean, a head, which applies to the froth on liquor, and by extension to the thickening of milk.

'Keeans, the scum of ale.' Hall., DAPW., 489.

'Caned, acidus; canyng of ale, acor.' Cath. Angl., 53.

'Keeans, floating particles on the surface of a fermentation.'
Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah'm afeerd t' thunner'll fetch keeans i' t' miolk': I'm afraid the thunder will cause the milk to turn sour. EY.

Keek [kɪk] vb. To raise up. To prop up.

ON keikja has the meaning of to bend backwards, but when this applies to a person, it also denotes that his head is upraised. The EY word is frequently used with reference to the lifting of the head, or to the propping up of the head upon the elbow and hand. Cf. N kjeik, bent backwards, N kjeika, to bend back or to one side, Sw käck,

energetic, and Da kiæk, brave, resolute.

'Keek, to raise perpendicularly; to tilt up a cart, or partially so, in order that it may be the more readily loaded.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 330.

'He keeked up 'is 'eead iv a canty sooart o' waay': he threw back his head in a cheerful sort of way. EY.

Keen [kɪn] adj. Eager, energetic, active.

ME kene < OE cēne, eager, acute. Skeat holds that the ē in OE cēne comes from an older o, and that the original sense is knowing, wise, able.⁶ Cf. ON kænn, wise, Du koen, daring, OHG chuoni, MHG küene, and Ger kühn, bold.

'Godess bodeword ... to kipenn forþ, Biforenn kafe and kene.' Orm., 19962.

'þough he crye to cryst þanne with kene wille.' Langl., P. Plow., B. xii. 252.

'Kene kyng, kayser of vrþe.' E. E. Allit. P., B. 1593.

'Keen, eager, strongly desirous.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'T' lad's varry keen o' gannin ti skeeal': the lad is very eager to go to school. EY.

Keld [kɛld] sb. A spring of water. A fountain.

ON kelda, a spring, a well; OSw kælda, a spring. Cf. Sw källa, Da kilde, and DaD kel, a spring. The word is frequent in place-names in Yorkshire, e.g. Gunner-keld, Threlkeld.

'Keld, often used of a brook or spring.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'A very remarkable spring or fountain, or keld it was.' Atk., Moor. Parish, 203.

⁶ Walter William Skeat, An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. 3rd ed. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1898. keen, s.v.

'When wa get doon beeacon, wa can sup at t' keld': when we get down the hill, we can drink at the spring. EY.

Kelk [kɛlk] sb. A blow with the clenched fist.

This word is apparently from ON kjal̥ki, jaw-bone. Cf. N kjelke, and Sw kjalke, jaw-bone. The meaning was originally throat, and the original form was *kelu, as in MHG kehle, throat. This form was influenced by the Scand form kjake, cheek, and OE ceole, neck.

'Kelk, a punch with the fist.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He gev 'im sikan a kelk on th'eead': he gave him such a blow on the head. EY.

Kelp [kɛlp] sb. An iron pot-hook which hangs from an iron bar in the chimney.

Perhaps derived from ON kilpr, the handle of a vessel. Cf. SwD kjelp, the handle of a bucket, and Sc clip, an instrument for lifting a pot by its ears.

'A kylpe (a kelp) of a caldron, perpendiculum.' Cath. Angl., 203.

'Kilps, pot-hooks.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 40.

'Kelp, a crook for pot or kettle to hang it over a fire.' Hall., DAPW., 490.

'Kelps, chimney pothooks of iron.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Put kittle on t' kelp, mither, an' let's 'ev a cup o' teea': put the kettle on the pot-hook, mother, and let's have a cup of tea. EY.

Kelter [kɛltə] sb. Condition, state.

The derivation is from N kjeltra, to run fast, from earlier *tjeltra corresponding to OE tealtrian, to waver. The meaning apparently came to be to travel at a steady gait, of horses, to go at a steady trot, to be in fit condition.

'Kelter or kilter, frame, order.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 69.

'Kelter, condition, state, case, especially when applied to an animal. The word has also sometimes the meaning of money.'
Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 331.

'Fred's 'oss is i' fahn kelter': Fred's horse is in fine condition. EY.

Kemp [kɛmp] vb. To strive to surpass another person.

SwD kampa is used in exactly the same sense as the EY word. ME kempen, and MDu kempen signify to fight rather than to compete. Cf. Sw kampa, Da kæmpe, OE campian, OHG chemfan, MHG kempfen, Ger kampfen, and ON keppa, to fight.

'There is no kynge undire Criste may kempe with hym one.'
Morte Art., 2634.

'Kemp, to strive for superiority.' Hall., DAFW., 491.

'Kemp, to strive in order to outdo a competitor.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'It's nowt bud a few lads kempin at lowpin ower t' beck': it's nothing but a few boys contending with one another at jumping across the stream. EY.

Ken [kɛn] vb. To know. To recognize. To be acquainted with.

Skeat declares that this word is not E, but Scand.⁷ ME kennen, to know, is derived from ON kenna, to know. According to NED the form

7 Skeat, op. cit., ken, s.v.

is properly causative, to cause to know, and was restricted to this use in Go kannjan and OE cennan.⁸ The causative verb in all the Teutonic languages was derived from a strong verb, as, for example, OE cunnan. However, at an early period in Teutonic, the verb also acquired the sense to know. In E this may have been taken from Norse, in which both senses were in early use. Cf. Sw kanna, Da kjende, OE cennan, Fris kenna, OS kennian, Du kennen, Ger kennen, and Go kannjan, to cause to know, to know.

'Cen þec mid cræfte and þyssum cnyhtum wes lara liðe.'
Beowulf, 1219.

'Quils moyses heild vp his hend It was wel in þat bateil kend.'
Curs. Mun., 6418.

'Ken, to know, to perceive or understand, to see.' Robinson,
Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ah ken t' chap weel eneeaf': I know the man well enough. EY.

Ken [kɛn] vb. To churn.

ON kirna, a churn. Sw karna, Ger kernen, and Da kjerne, to churn;
OE ciern, a churn.

'Ken, to churn.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Thoo mun get thi kennin done, lass, afooar tha gans ti toon':
you must get your churning done, girl, before you go to town. EY.

Kenspack [kɛnzpɛk] adj. Easily recognizable, conspicuous.

This EY word is almost identical in form and meaning with ON kennispecki, power of recognition. Cf. N kjennespak, quick at

⁸ James A. H. Murray, A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1901. ken, s.v.

recognizing persons or things, Sw kānspak, and Da kjendespag, quick to recognize others.

'Kenspack, easy to be distinguished or recognized. This is no doubt the right form of this old word, though kensmak may be sometimes used.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 331.

'Gif tha weears them cleas i' t' kirk, tha'll be as kenspack as an aud creeak in a clan o' pluver': if you wear those clothes in church, you'll be as conspicuous as an old crow in a flock of plover. EY.

Kep [kɛp] vb. To catch anything that is thrown.

ON kippa, to snatch; SwD and N kippa, to snatch, to catch hastily.

Cf. Da kippe, to snatch; W cip, a sudden snatch. The opinion is offered in NED that EY kep is a differentiated form of E keep, the short vowel of the pret. kept having been carried into the present and infinitive.⁹ But E keep is derived from OE cēpan, to seek after, store up, retain, while EY kep has the significance of snatching at something that is thrown. It seems that the Scand etymology is valid in this case.

'Swyfte swaynes ful swythe swepen þer-tylle, Kyppe kowpes in honde, kyngez to serue.' E. E. Allit. P., B. 1509.

'To kep a ball is to catch it; to keep it from falling.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 40.

'Kep, to catch, or receive in falling.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'T' ball's cumin thi waay. Kep it!: the ball's coming your way. Catch it! EY.

Kest [kɛst] vb. To cast.

⁹ Murray, op. cit., kep, s.v.

ME casten < ON kasta, to cast, throw. This is one of the most characteristic of the Scand words in E. In ME it took the place of OE weorpan, but has now in turn been largely superseded in ordinary language by E throw. Cf. Sw kasta, and Da kaste, to cast.

'ðan kest behynd þi bake all my synnys.' Hamp., P. T., Isa. xxxviii. 17.

'Helise seyde, kast an arowe; and he kest.' Wyclif, Bib., 2 Kings xiii. 17.

'Kest, to cast, to throw off, the past part. being kess'n. This word is commonly applied to throwing off any ailment, e.g. a severe cold.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 331.

'It's ower caud ti kest wer gurt coits yit': it's too cold to lay aside our heavy coats yet. EY.

Ket [kɛt] sb. Tainted meat.

ON kjöt, meat, flesh. Cf. Sw kött, and Da kjöd, meat, flesh.

'Ket, kett, carrion, the flesh of animals, especially sheep, that have died of disease or from accident.' Jam., SD., s.v.

'Ket, said of carrion, and inferior or tainted meat, but also applied very generally to unsavoury messes, offal food, or anything not fit to be eaten.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Dusta think ah wad eeat sik ket?': do you think I would eat such tainted meat? EY.

Kevel [kɛvɫ] sb. A kind of hammer for rough-hewing stone.

The question to be determined here is whether the word is a variant of E gavel, or whether it is a development of ON kefli, a wooden cylinder, a strong pole. When one considers that the EY kevel is a large hammer like a sledge, it seems that ON kefli is the source

to be preferred, since it applies to a staff that is wielded by both hands. Probably the instrument has derived its name from its handle or staff. Cf. ODa kavle, the handle of a sword, and Sc kevil, a pole, a long staff.

'Kavel-mell, a sledge-hammer, a hammer of a large size used for breaking stones.' Jam., SD., s.v.

'Kevel, a large hammer used in quarrying.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Gie it another cloot wi t' kevel, Jim!': give it another blow with the large hammer, Jim! EY.

Kimlin [kɪmlɪn] sb. A large tub for the making of dough. The derivation seems to be from ME kimelin, a wooden vessel in which dough is made, apparently related to OE cumb, a vat. It is also possible that the word may have connection with SwD kimma, a tub, a wooden vessel in which meal or butter is kept. Cf. Low L cimiline, a basin for washing the hands.

'Anon go gete vs ... A knedyng trogh or ellis a kymelyn.'
Chaucer, Miller's T., 362.

'Kimmel, any kind of tub for household purposes.' Hall., DAPW., 494.

'Kimlin, a large tub, applied to bread-making among other purposes.'
Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Leeak in t' kimlin, an' see gif wa gat anither leeaf o' breead':
look in the large tub, and see if we have another loaf of bread. EY.

Kin [kɪn] vb. Kind, kindred.

ME kin < OE cynn, kin, kindred, tribe. Cf. OFris kin, OS kunni,
Da kunne, OHG chunni, MHG kunne, ON kyn, Sw and Da kön, and Go kuni,

kin, kindred, tribe.

'þis writte was gett fra kin to kin.' Curs. Mun., 11401.

'Some one perhaps of gentle kin.' Spenser, Teares Muses, 345.

'Kin, kind or sort.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Yon chap's an ill kin': that man is a bad sort. EY.

Kin [kin] vb. To chap or crack, as a person's hands do in cold weather.

SwD kina, to crack. Cf. LG kinan, to crack, OE cinan, to split or crack.

'Kin, to chap or crack, as one's hands do when ill-dried after washing in cold weather.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Thi 'ands'll kin in 'at caud watter': your hands will chap in that cold water. EY.

Kind [kaɪnd] adj. Friendly, intimate.

It does not seem that this word is derived from OE gecynde, nature, but from ODa kynd, acquainted, or from DaD kynne, to make acquainted. Cf. N kjend, well acquainted with a person or thing.

'þis moyses was dere and kynde to god.' Curs. Mun., 6509.

'Kind, on very friendly or intimate terms.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Gaffer an' me's varry kind': the master and I are on very friendly terms. EY.

Kink [kɪŋk] vb. To laugh so as to gasp for breath.

EY kink is probably a nasalized form of kik, hence it may be derived

from Sw kikna or N kikje, to gasp, pant. The Sw expression: kikna af skratt, to gasp with laughter, shows an equivalent use of EY kink. Cf. MHG kichen, and Ger keichen, to gasp.

'Peasse, I pray the, be stille, I laghe that I kinke.' Town. Pl., 372/152.

'To kink ... spoken of children when their breath is long stopped through eager crying or coughing.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 41.

'Kink, to laugh hysterically or convulsively. To labour for breath through such laughing.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He wur fair kinkin' fur about an 'oor': he was really gasping with laughing for about an hour. EY.

Kipper [kipə] adj. Nimble, lively.

Perhaps connected with ON kippa, to snatch, to draw quickly.

N kjapt, briskly, is closer in meaning to the EY word. Cf. Du kippen, to catch; W cipgar, rapacious.

'Kipper, lively, nimble, gay, light-footed.' Hall., DAPW., 495.

'Kipper, nimble.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Thoo leeaks as kipper as a young fuzzack': you look as lively as a young donkey. EY.

Kirk [kyrk] sb. A church.

ME kirke, a church, developed from ON kirkja or OE cirice, a church.

Cf. Sw kyrka, and Da kirke, a church.

'Hallzhedd inn hiss kirrke.' Orm., 3533.

'In kyrcgarth, chapell or kyrk.' Curs. Mun., 27198.

'Kirk, church.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Tha'll be gannin ti kirk a Sunda, nae doot': you'll be going to church ~~on~~ Sunday, no doubt. EY.

Kist [kɪst] sb. A chest. A coffin.

There seems to be Norse influence in the form of this word. ON kista is a likely etymon, since it signifies both a chest and a coffin.

Cf. Sw kista, Da kiste, Du kist, OE cyst, Ger kiste, and W cist, a chest, box, coffer. L cista, a chest, box, precedes all the above forms.

'Al pat he milhen fynde Of hise, in arke or in kiste.' Hav., 2018.

'Sipen was his bodi ... laid in kist o marbil stan.' Curs. Mun., 21018.

'Kist, a chest.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Theer's sum aud cleelas in t' kist': there are some old clothes in the chest. EY.

Kit [kɪt] sb. A small tub. A milking pail.

The word is evidently of LG origin. MDu kitte, a wooden vessel made of hooped staves; Du kit, a wooden tub. Cf. SwD kätte, a little space shut off by a partition, OSw kætta, to enclose, and OE cyte, a cell.

'A kit, or milking pail, with two ears and a cover.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 27.

'Kit, a small pail for milking, and having a perpendicular handle. Sometimes the kit was carried on the head. The word is also used for a small kind of tub of similar shape, e.g. a saut-kit, a kit for keeping salt in.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 332.

'Afooar ah could ton roon, t' moose 'ed lowped in t' kit o' watter': before I could turn round, the mouse had jumped into the pail of water. EY.

Kite [kairt] sb. The belly.

According to NED, the suggestion of Jamieson, repeated by later dictionaries, that northern E kyte represents OE cwið, ON kvið, the womb, is inadmissible.¹ Perhaps the source of the EY word is MDu cuyte, any fleshy part of the body. Cf. Du kuit, calf of the leg, and LG kūt, a fleshy part of the body, the entrails.

'A kite, a belly.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 27.

'Till a' their weel-swail'd kytes belyve Are bent like drums.'
Burns, To a Haggis, 24.

'Kite, stomach.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Thoo'll get thissen sahded, fillin' thi kite sae mickle': you'll
kill yourself by filling your stomach with so much. EY.

Kitling [kitlin] sb. A kitten.

ON ketlingr, a kitten. Cf. N kjetling, kitten, diminutive of kottr, a cat, SwD kittsla, and Da kattekillling, kitten.

'Dan, keetlyng of a lyon.' Wyclif, Bib., Deut. xxxiii. 22.

'Kitlings, kittens, or cat's whelps.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Missiz Broon'll gie tha yan o' t' kitlins': Mrs Brown will give you
one of the kittens. EY.

Kittle [kitl] vb. To tickle.

Due to the fact that this verb is not found before the date of the Cath. Angl. (1483), there is a strong probability that it is of Norse origin. The source may be ON kitla, to tickle. Cf. ME kytylle, probably derived from OE kitelian, to tickle, OS kitilôn, Du kittelen,

¹ Murray, op. cit., kyte, s.v.

OHG chizzilon, MHG kitzeln, and Ger kitzeln, to tickle.

'To kytylle, tutillare.' Cath. Angl., 204.

'Kittle, to tickle.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Mither, mak Tom gie ower. He's kittlin ma': mother, make Tom stop. He's tickling me. EY.

Kizzen [kɪzn̩] vb. To parch, to dry up.

This word is not recorded in NED, and is missing from most northern glossaries. It probably has some connection with SwD kysa, to suffocate, choke, and Da kyse, to dry linen before the fire. Cf.

N kjusna, to dry a little, from N tjusna, tusna, to dry, cognate of ON purr, OE pyrre, Go paurus, dry, Germanic stem *purzu-.

'Kizzen, to parch or half burn by drying.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah mun kizzen thi sark afooar tha dons it': I must dry the moisture out of your shirt before you put it on. EY.

Knack [næk] vb. To talk affectedly.

Evidently this word is a form of Sw knacka, and Da knække, to crack, to break with a sharp noise. Cf. Du knakken, MHG knacken, and N knekkja, to break, snap.

'Knack, to speak finely. And it is used of such as do speak in the Southern dialect.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 42.

'Knack, to talk affectedly.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Noo, thoo's knackin' aboot laik a parson': now, you are speaking finely like a clergyman. EY.

Knap [næp] vb. To knock, to strike, to break.

Skeat points out that this word is not found earlier than 1550, and has probably been borrowed from Du knappen, to crack, snap, catch.² However, Gael cnap means to knock, and SwD knäpp means to strike smartly with the fingers, both words apparently being closer to EY knap in meaning than the Du form suggested by Skeat. Cf. Dad kneþ, to break in pieces by striking, a significance which is often associated with the EY expression.

'He hath knapped the speare in sonder.' Coverdale, Bib.,
Ps. xlv. 9.

'Tis but silke that bindeth thee, Knap the thread and thou art free.'
Herrick, Bracelet to Julia, 10.

'Knap, to give a short but quick blow, especially with a stick; to knock, also to crack anything into pieces which is brittle, as a grain of corn between the teeth, a stone, etc.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 333.

'Aud John sets bi rooad-sahd knappin' steeans': old John sits
by the road-side breaking stones. EY.

Knap [næp] vb. To cheat.

Although it is tempting to associate the verb knap with ON knapi, a servant, rogue, or OE cnapa, a boy, servant, as well it may be ultimately, it seems more likely that it is connected with an adj. form, which appears in N and Da knapp, scant, short. Cf. ON hneppr, scant. It should further be stated that the most frequent use of EY knap conveys the idea of cheating by giving short **measure** in trade; hence an implication of stinginess is associated with the

² Skeat, op. cit., knap, s.v.

word. The fact is most interesting that this precise significance is present when the word is used in Town. Pl.

'Bot riche and ille-dedy, Gederand and gredy, Sor napand and needy
 Yourre godes forto spare.' Town. Pl., 385/575.

'Knap, to overreach in a bargain.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah got knapped i' yon steean o' teeaties': I was cheated in that stone of potatoes. EY.

Knar [nɔr] sb. A small ball of hard wood used in playing the Yorkshire game of Knar and Spell.

SwD knurr, a knot, knob, seems to be the etymon in this case.

Cf. ON knöttr, a ball, Da knort, N knurp, a knob, Du knor, MHG knorre, and Ger knorre, a knot, knob, swelling on the flesh.

'Knar, a knot or small piece of wood for playing the game of knar and spell, called more commonly in the North Riding dab and spell, dab being the short blow or knap requisite to raise the knar, and spell being properly not the trap, but the act of playing.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 333.

'Jim clooted t' knar twee yahds ayont t' mark': Jim struck the ball of wood two yards beyond the mark. EY.

Knarl [nɔrl] vb. To twist or entangle such materials as twine or thread.

This word may have been derived from Sw knorla, to curl, to twist up. Cf. DaD knöile, a knotty excrescence on the finger.

'Knarl, to knot or entangle.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Cat dossen't leeak at gammer sen it knarled 'er knittin': the cat durst not look at the house-wife since it tangled up her knitting. EY.

Knep [nɛp] vb. To crop grass, as a horse does.

The form is knip in NED, which probably indicates Da knibe, to pinch, as the etymon. But in addition to Da knibe, there is Du knippen, to clip, snip, another likely source of the EY word. Cf. Sw knappra, and SwD knappär, to bite in small quantities. 'Knep, to nibble, to bite off.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 333.

'Aud 'oss wurn't flaayd, bud kep' on kneppin': the old horse wasn't frightened, but kept on cropping the grass. EY.

Knoll [nɒl] vb. To toll a bell.

Skeat states that the verbs knell and knoll are derived from OE ³cnyllan, to beat noisily. Cf. Du knoll, a loud report, Sw knalla, to give a loud sound, N gnoll, a loud sound, and Da knalde, to reverberate.

'Knollyn, pulso.' Prom. Parv., 280.

'And so his knell is knoll'd.' Shaks., Macb. V. viii. 50.

'They knolled a vast fur aud gaffer when they got 'im sahded': they tolled the bell a great deal for the old master when they buried him. EY.

Knop [nɒp] sb. This term applies to anything that resembles a bump or a round projection, e.g. the bud of a plant, a door-knob, a button.

The word probably comes directly from ON knappr, a knob, button, pommel, or from N knopp, the bud of a tree, a button. Cf. Du knop, OFris knop, Da knop, Sw knopp, OHG chnoph, and Ger knopf, a knob,

³ Skeat, op. cit., knell, s.v.

knot, button. Celtic loanwords are Gael cnap, a knob, button, lump, stud, W cnap, a knob, button, and Ir cnap, a bunch, hillock.

'And knoppis fyne of gold enameled.' Chaucer, Rom. Rose, 1080.

'A knoppe of a scho, bulla.' Cath. Angl., 205.

'Knop, any spherical, or nearly spherical, termination of or projection from a thing, in the shape of an ornament.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah brast a knop off ma coit tideea': I burst a button off my coat today. EY.

Kye [kai] sb. Cows.

This is the OE plural of cú, a cow. ME ky < OE cý, cows. The double plural kine is never used in EY. Cf. ON kú, a cow, ON kýr, cows.

'Kye, cows. Whether this be an old plural of cow or not is uncertain; there is, however, a seeming analogy between the Yorkshire koo-kye and the Danish ko-køer.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 333.

'Tha can gan yam efthur tha puts kye intiv lath': you can go home after you put the cows into the barn. EY.

Kyle [kɔl] sb. A boil. A carbuncle.

ON kýli, a boil, abscess; Da kyle, a boil, swelling. Cf. N kjyle, a boil, carbuncle. Probably related to ON kúla, a ball, knob.

'Som for envy, sal haf in pair lyms, Als kyllles and felouns and apostyms.' Pr. Cons., 2995.

'A kyle, vlcus, vlcerosus.' Cath. Angl., 202.

'Kyles, boils on the flesh.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Yon's t' chap wi t' kahl on 'is neb': that's the man with the carbuncle on his nose. EY.

L

Laan [læ̃n] sb. A loan.

ON lán or OE læn, a loan. Cf. Da laan, Sw lån, Du leen, OHG léhan, MHG lehen, and Ger lehn, a loan. It seems that OE læn did not survive into ME, for ME lone would normally develop from OE *lān. Hence ME lanen, to loan, is apparently a development of ON lán, and it is probable that the ON word is the etymon of the EY form. The word appears in ME northern writings as a verb, but in the EY dialect it is used only as a substantive.

'Tua men ... asked him penis to lan.' Curs. Mun., 14036.

'If thou zyuest money to loone to my pore puple.' Wyclif, Bib., Ex. xxii. 25.

'Laan, a lending, loan.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Wilta gie ma a laan o' a quid ti Setherda?': will you give me a loan of a pound sterling until Saturday? EY.

Labber [læbr̥] vb. To dabble about in water.

The word seems to be connected with using the hand. Of the several feasible sources which may be found, perhaps SwD labba, to take with the hand, is the most significant. N labba, to walk with hasty steps, might have application to wading in water. Cf. ON lamr, a hand, Da lab, the paw of a beast; Gael lamb, Ir lam, and W llawf, the palm of the hand.

'Labber, to splash about in water or mud.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 333.

'T' bayns wur 'evvin a gurt tahm labberin' aboot in t' watter':
the children were having a great time dabbling about in the
water. EY.

Lae [læ] sb. A scythe.

ON ljár and OSw le, a scythe. Cf. Sw lie, Da le, N ljá, and NFris
lee, a scythe.

'Lae, a scythe. This word is most common in the East Riding at the
present time. Another form of the word was lye; this was used
in the Northallerton district, and may be so still.' Morris,
Yks. Fk-Tk., 334.

'Get anither leea, an' mow sum gerse wi thi fayther': get another
scythe and mow some grass with your father. EY.

Lafter [læftə] sb. The entire number of eggs laid by a bird
before she sits.

This word may be associated with OE lecgan, to lay. Cf. Sw ligg-tid,
the time during which a hen continues laying, N legde, young that
are born or hatched at the same time. The EY form shows an f which
frequently replaces an earlier voiceless guttural spirant, but there
is no such guttural spirant in any of the forms of OE lecgan, or
for that matter, in the forms of any of the Scand cognates.

'Lafter, a sitting of eggs, i.e. the whole number on which a hen
sits at one time. Sometimes also the word is applied jestingly
to a large family of children. When the hen has laid the last
egg before sitting, she is said to have laid her lafter; hence
some have called that egg only the lafter, but generally it is
applied to the entire number.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 334.

'Ah put fower 'ens on lafters, seea ah sud get summat frav 'em':
I put four hens on sittings of eggs, therefore I should get
something from them. EY.

Lait [læt] vb. To seek.

ON leita, to seek, search. Cf. OSw laita, Sw leta, SwD lait, N leita,
Da lede, to seek, search; OE wlatian, to stare.

'Omang þir puple sal þou latt A stalworth man þat saul haitt.'
Curs. Mun., 7323.

'Late, to seek for what is lost.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Gaffer wurn't theer, seea gammer sent a bayn ti laat 'im':
the master wasn't there, so the mistress sent a child to
search for him. EY.

Lake [læk] vb. To play.

ON leika, to play, to amuse oneself. The word seems in ME to have
been re-adopted in the Scand form. Its currency is almost entirely
northern. Cf. Sw leka, SwD laika, Da lege, OE lācan, Fris leechen,
MHG leichen, and Go laikan, to play. OE lācan should normally
develop into a form with o; hence ME laik must be derived from a
Scand form.

'The children ... with him leykeden here fille.' Hav., 950.

'Laykez wyth hem as yow lyst and letez my gestes one.'
E. E. Allit. P., B. 872.

'To lake, to play; a word common to all the North country.' Ray,
Nth. Cty. Wds., 28.

'Laik, to play.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'He laaked fur an 'oor afooar 'e storrted worrk': he idled for
an hour before he started work. EY.

Lalder [laldə] vb. To lounge or loiter about.

Probably there is a connection between this word and SwD lalla, to wander about idly. Halliwell gives lall, which is the WY form.

'Lall, to lounge or loiter.' Hall., DAPW., 502.

'Lalder, to lounge idly.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ilk neet tha'll see 'im lalderin' bi t' public-'oose': every night you'll see him loitering by the saloon. EY.

Lalling [laliŋ] sb. Loud and lively singing.

This may be a variant of E lull, and if so, it may have been derived from ME lullen, or from ON lalla, to sing low. But although these forms are similar to EY lalling, there is a considerable difference in the meanings. Consequently, it may be necessary to examine the characteristics of E lollard, the name given to a 13th century religious reformer. The Lollards were noted for their spirited singing, and it may be that lalling is a term descriptive of their method of worship.

'Under colour of suiche lollynge, To shape sudeyn surreccioun
Agaynst oure liege lord kynge.' Wright, Pol. Songs & P.,
ii. 247.

'Lyk a leperne pors lullede his chekes.' Langl., P. Plow., A. v. 110.

'Lalling, loud, lively or spirited singing.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Bud ah nivver 'eerd onny lallin' i' trenches': but I never heard any spirited singing in the trenches. EY.

Land [land] vb. To reach a destination.

OSw laenda, to bring a matter to a conclusion, seems to be a likely

source. Cf. SwD landa, to bring a venture to an end.

'The cost appliede or londide at the coostis of hem.' Wyclif, Bib., I Macc. iii. 42.

'Behold him landed, careless and asleep.' Pope, Odyss., xiii. 156.

'Land, to reach one's destination.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 334.

'T' lad landed yam fra toon last neet': the boy arrived home from town last night. EY.

Landlouper [landlavpe] sb. One who leaves home to escape his debtors.

There is a definite association here with ON land-hlaupari, a vagabond. Cf. Da landlöber, Du landlooper, MHG lantloufære, and Ger landläufer, a vagrant.

'My land-lowper-like stravaguin.' Burns, Letter to W. Nicol, June 1, 1787.

'Landlouper, an adventurer; one who gains the confidence of the community, and then elopes without paying his debts.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Neea landlowper laik 'im'll get a laan fra thi fayther': no evader of his debts like him will get a loan from your father. EY.

Langsome [lænsʊm] adj. Tedious, wearisome.

OE langsum, or ON lángsamr, wearisome. Cf. OSw langsamer, Sw långsam, Da langsom, OS langsam, Du langzaam, MHG lancsam, and Ger langsam, tedious, wearisome.

'Wæs þæt ȝewin to strang laḡ and longsum.' Beowulf, 134.

'I haue halden quen i was sett langsum setes at my mete.' Curs. Mun., 28471.

'Langsome, long and tedious.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 334.

'It wur langsome waatin' fur 'im ti cum': it was wearisome waiting for him to come. EY.

Lantered [læntəd] adj. Delayed, belated.

There is nothing resembling this word in OE or ON, for the n in the EY word causes difficulty in making comparisons. If, however, the n has been added to produce a nasalized pronunciation, it is quite possible that EY lantered is a nasalized form of E lated, or belated. The derivation would then be from OE læt, slow, late. Cf. OFris let, OS lat, and Du laat, slow. The uses of E lated in the following examples are exactly similar to EY uses of lantered.

'Now spurs the lated traveller apace.' Shaks., Macb., III. iii. 6.

'Ne vacant space for lated wight is found.' Byron, Childe Har., i. 72.

'Lantered, delayed, made late.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He mun a been lantered': he must have been delayed. EY.

Lap [læp] vb. To wrap.

Stratmann records ME lappen, to wrap, fold, but a corresponding vb. does not appear in OE. However, ASD records OE lappa, læppa, the flap of the ear. Cf. ON leppr, a piece of cloth, and SwD lappa, to patch with a piece of cloth.

'They bawmede paire honourliche kynges ... Lappede them in lede.' Morte Art., 2300.

'The body taken, Joseph lappede it in a clene sende.' Wyclif, Bib., Matt., xxvii. 59.

'Lap, to wrap.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'Lap up thi 'ause afooar tha gans oot': wrap up your throat before you go out. EY.

Lare [liə] sb. Learning.

OE lār, learning. Cf. Sw lara, Da lære, Fris lare, Du leer, and Ger lehre, learning.

'Yeitt þe folk soght eft as ar To sett iesu to werld lar.'
Curs. Mun., 12416.

'A! lorde of lyffe, lere me my layre.' Yk. Pl., xi. 181.

'Lare, lore, learning.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Hoo's t' lad gerrin' on wiv 'is leear?': how is the lad getting on with his education? EY.

Lared [liəd] adj. Learned, instructed, educated.

OE laeran, to teach. Cf. ON læra, Sw lära, and Da lære, to teach.

'Wharfor ilk man, bathe lered and lewed, Suld thynk on þat love
þat he man shewed.' Pr. Cons., 117.

'Lear'd, learned.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'They do saay 'at 'e's a leerd chap': they say that he's an educated man. EY.

Larock [larək] sb. The sky-lark.

OE lawerce, a lark, developed into Sc lavrock, which becomes EY larock by the elision of y, which has a tendency to disappear in such forms. Cf. ON lævirk, and Du leeuwrik, a lark.

'Ther mighte men see many flockes Of turtles and laverokkes.'
Chaucer, Rom. Rose, 662.

'Larock, the lavrock or sky-lark.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Whahl ah wur gannin ower t' clooas a larek lowped up afooar ma':
while I was going across the field, a lark leaped up before me. EY.

Lasty [laesti] adj. Durable.

The form of this word and its meaning suggest a derivation from OE læstan, to last, remain. Cf. OFris lasta, to fulfil, OS lêstian, Ger leisten, to yield, afford, and Go laistjan, to follow. OE læstan formerly signified to perform, but later took on the special sense of performing the duty for which a thing was made, and thus came to mean enduring.

'I loked among his meyny schene, How þay wyth lyf wern laste and lade.' E. E. Allit. P., A. 1144.

'Lasty, durable, especially of wearing apparel, or indeed of any fabric or material.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 335.

'It's a bit o' good lasty stuff': it's a bit of good durable material. EY.

Lathe [laθ] sb. A barn.

ON hlaða, a storehouse, barn. Cf. OSw laþa, Sw lada, N löde, and Da lade, a granary, barn.

'To maken laðes and gaderen coren.' Gen. & Ex., 2134.

'Wid win and corn, fless and mele, And þai fild þe lathes here and þar.' Curs. Mun., 4681.

'Lathe, a barn. An old word.' Hall., DAFW., 507.

'Lathe, a barn.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'He'll be cumin in fra t' lath inoo': he'll be coming in from the barn presently. EY.

Latt [læt] sb. A lath.

ME latte < OE lættu, 'a thin slip of wood. Skeat suspects that the OE word was borrowed from W llath, a rod.⁴ Whether this is so or not, it does seem that the substitution of þ for t in E lath may have been due to the influence of the W form. Cf. Du latte, Sw läckte, Ger latte, and F latte, a lath.

'A lath is also called a lat in the northern dialect.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 29.

'Lat, a lath.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'Wa wurn't able ti put up t' bed cos wa 'ed neea lats': we were not able to put the bed together because we had no laths. EY.

Lead [liəd] vb. To convey goods on a cart or waggon.

ME leden < OE lædan, to conduct, guide. ON leiða should also be considered as a possible source, because among its other senses it means to carry forth a dead body for burial, and, therefore, is close to the significance of the EY word. Cf. OFris lêda, OS lêdjan, Du leiden, Ger leiten, Sw leda, and Da lede, to conduct.

'To læden þis garisume to leuene mine fadre.' Lay., 3548.

'Silver and gold þai wit þam ledd.' Curs. Mun., 5129.

'Lead, to cart corn.' Hall., DAPW., 510.

'Lead, to cart, as to cart coals.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

⁴ William Walter Skeat, An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. 3rd ed. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1898. lath, s.v.

'Fred storrt's leeadin 'is tonnups ti mooan': Fred starts carting his turnips tomorrow. EY.

Leam [liəm] vb. To separate nuts from the husk.

There seem to be two possible sources for this word, namely, OE leoma, a ray of light, and OE lim, a branch of a tree, or a fragment from a tree. NED accepts OE lim as the probable origin by stating that it includes the husk of a nut as an extended meaning.⁵ Cf. ON lim, foliage, small branches.

'Leam, to separate or fall out, as ripe nuts from the husk.'
Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Yon nuts are sae rahp, they leeam thersels oot': those nuts are so ripe, they separate themselves from the husk. EY.

Lease [liəs] vb. To pick out. To glean.

OE lesan, to gather, glean, or ON lesa, to gather, glean. Cf. Sw lasa, Da læse, OS lesan, Du lezen, and Go lisan, to gather.

'Who so helpeth me to erie ... Shal haue leue to lese here in heruest.' Langl., P. Plow., B. vi. 68.

'Lese, to gather, to select.' Hall., DAFW., 514.

'Lease, to pick out, to gather by picking.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 336.

'In th'eftherneean wa leeased bits o' peeaper fra skeeal-garth': in the afternoon we picked up pieces of paper in the school-yard. EY.

Leathe [liəθ] vb. To soften.

⁵ James A. H. Murray, A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1901. leam, s.v.

Apparently derived from OE liðian, to soften, mitigate. Cf. OE liðe, lithe, tender, mild, N lindre, to ease pain, and ON lina, to ease. NED gives the form leath, and associates it with ME lep̃ien, to ease.

'Leoðe vre benden.' Lay., 21922.

'Suffraunce may aswagend hem and þe swelme lepe.' E. E. Allit. P., C. 13.

'Leathe, to ease or rest.' Hall., DAPW., 510.

'Leathe, to soften a rigid part of the body with a liniment.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Leeath t' bahl wiv 'ot watter, an' thoo'll get it oot': soften the boil with hot water, and you'll get it out. EY.

Leavelang [liəv læŋ] adj. Oblong.

This EY word seems to be a development of SwD avelang, oblong, simply by the insertion of an initial l. Cf. EY inkle, a development of E lingel, where the l is lost instead of assumed. Cf. ON afláŋgr, Sw aflång, and Da aflang, oblong.

'Auelonge, awelonge, avelonge, obliquus.' Prom. Parv., 18.

'Leavelang, oblong.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'It wurn't roon, bud sooart o' leeavlang': it wasn't round, but sort of oblong. EY.

Leck [lɛk] vb. To sprinkle.

ON leka, to fall in drops, to drip, from which ME leken, to leak, is obtained. The form occurs in northern E about 1420, and,

according to Skeat, is not indebted to OE leccan, to moisten.⁶ Cf. Sw laka, Da lække, to leak; OHG * lechen, MHG and Ger lechen, to run, trickle out, and MDu leken, to let water through.

'Leck on, poure on more.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 29.

'To lek, leck, to pour water over bark or other substance in order to obtain a decoction; to strain off.' Jam., SD., s.v.

'Leck, to leak; also to cause to drop or sprinkle.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 336.

'Ma missus wur leckin' t' cleelas afooar yarnin' 'em': my wife was sprinkling the clothes before ironing them. EY.

Leef [lif] adj. and adv. Willing. Willingly.

ME leef < OE leōf, dear, beloved, pleasing. Cf. ON ljúfr, ODa ljuf, Sw ljuf, OFris leef, OS liob, OHG liub, MHG lieb, Ger lieb, and Go liufs, dear, beloved, pleasing.

'þam war lever be depe in helle þan, þan com byfor þat domesman.' Pr. Cons., 5058.

'Alle wommen lievest wolde Be sovereign of mannes love.' Gower, Conf. Am., i. 96.

'Nay yit were I leyffer my child were dede.' Town. Pl., 42/84.

'Lief, soon, in the sense of willingly.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'When ah axed Tom 'e wur leef': when I asked Tom, he was willing. EY.

'Gif mi mither's theer, ah'll gan leef': if my mother is there, I'll go willingly. EY.

Leister [lɔɪstə] sb. A fish-spear.

There seems to be a definite connection here with ON ljóstr, a

⁶ Skeat, op. cit., leak, s.v.

salmon-spear. In Yorkshire the leister is used not only for catching fish in the rivers, but also for spearing fish in the sea at night by the aid of lights. Cf. N ljóstr, Sw ljuster, SwD lystre, and Da lyster, a salmon-spear.

'Leister, a kind of barbed trident used for striking salmon with.'
Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Yon chap worrked wi a leister thruff th'efthurneean, bud 'e cowl nowt': that man worked with a salmon-spear throughout the afternoon, but he caught nothing. EY.

Len [lɛn] sb. A loan. A share.

NED suggests that this word is derived from E lend < ME lenen < OE lǣnan, to let for hire.⁷ However, it seems that the EY expression coincides with the form and meaning of ON lén, a grant, a share of a person's possessions. A Yorkshire boy who asks his friend for a len of apples or candy, is not requesting a loan, but a share of the other's possessions.

'Len, a loan.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He gied ma a len of 'is dinner': he gave me a share of his dinner. EY.

Lib [lɪb] vb. To castrate animals.

According to NED this word represents an OE *lybban, to castrate.⁸ If this is the case, it can be asserted that the OE y stands for an earlier u, and further research reveals MDu lubben, to castrate. Cf. DaD live, to geld.

⁷ Murray, op. cit., len, s.v.

⁸ Ibid., lib, s.v.

'Lib, to castrate.' Hall., DAPW., 517.

'Lib, to castrate. Libber, a castrator.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Theer'll be thorty lambs ti lib iv a fortnith': there will be thirty lambs to castrate in two weeks. EY.

Liblab [liblæb] sb. Any jelly-like material.

The derivation of this word is obscure. It may have an association with ON hlöypa, to curdle, or with DaD lubber, a term for anything which has a jelly-like appearance. One should also note Gael laib, mud, which is a source as likely as the others.

'Lopyrde, as mylke; concretus.' Cath. Angl., 220.

'As mylk in þe kynd is fayre and clere, bot in lopirynge it waxis soure.' Hamp., P. T., Ps. cxviii. 70.

'Liblab, the result of much beating or whipping, in the case of cream, or trifle.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'T' stuff wur slaap an' thick laik liblab': the stuff was slippery and thick like jelly. EY.

Lich-gate [litʃ-jæt] sb. The gate which leads into the church-yard.

The word is a combination of OE lic, a body + OE geat, a gate, opening. Cf. ON lik, a living body or a corpse, Sw lik, Da lig, Du lijk, and Go leik, a body, a corpse.

'Yet to the lychgate, where his chariot stood.' Tennyson, Aylmer's F., 824.

'Lich-gate, the roofed gateway into the churchyard.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah wur in kirk-garth, an' seed 'em fetch aud Ben thruff t' litch-yat': I was in the church-yard, and saw them bring the body of old Ben through the gate of the church-yard. EY.

Licks [lɪks] sb. A beating.

Despite the final s, this word is a singular form. It may be associated with W llach, a slap. Cf. W llachio, to slap, beat, and W llachbren, a cudgel. There is, to be sure, another sense in which the word could be derived from OE liccian, to lick, but a considerable extension of meaning would be needed here.

'Licks, a beating. This formation of the substantive by the addition of s to the verb is a noticeable feature in most of the Yorkshire varieties.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'They do saay 'at 'e got t' licks of 'is lahf': they say that he got the beating of his life. EY.

Lig [lɪg] vb. To lie down. To be situate.

There is no difficulty in tracing the development from ON liggja, to lie down, because of the stop value of the last consonant in EY lig. OE lecgan, to lay, has been lost in EY, for EY lig is used for lie and also lay. It is the originally intransitive verb which has survived, and has taken over the function of the transitive verb. Cf. OFris liga, OS liggian, OHG and MHG liggen, Ger liegen, Sw ligga, Da ligge, and Go ligan, to lie down.

'Lete hyne licgean, þær he longe wæs.' Beowulf, 3082.

'þer he scal liggen.' Lay., 22836.

'Lig, to lie, to lie down in sleep, to be situate; also in a transitive

sense, to lay down, especially to half cut a hedge.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 337.

'Iig on thi rig fur awhahl': lie on your back for awhile. EY.

'It ligs fower mahl ower theer': it is situated four miles in that direction. EY.

Lile [lɔl] adj. Little.

The possibility of the disappearance of t in the pronunciation of E little, as in the southern United States, must not be discounted here. Nevertheless, it is more probable that this dialectal word has direct association with DaD lille, little. The development would be DaD lille > lail > lal. Cf. Sw lilla, little, and DaD lilling, childhood.

'Lile, little. I am inclined to think that lahl is the commoner pronunciation, although leel more nearly approaches the Danish lille from which this comes, the Danish sound of the word being as nearly as possible leela. Leel is a pronunciation seldom if ever heard in the East Riding. The usual equivalent is lahtle, which is heard all the district through more or less, though the form lailte is also used.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 337.

'T' lahl lass wur greetin': the little girl was sobbing. EY.

Lillilow [lɪlɪlɔv] sb. A small flame. The light of a match aptly illustrates the meaning of the word.

This is a combination of EY lile (with Da pronunciation), little, and Da lue, a flame. The Da lue [u] > EY [ɔv], which is a regular E development, e.g. OE hūs > E house. Morris suggests a combination of Da ild and lue, but this is simply a reduplication of the meaning

fire, and does not convey the idea of smallness, which is essential to the correct understanding of the EY word.

'A lilly-low ... a comfortable blaze.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 47.

'Lillilo, a bright flame.' Hall., DAPW., 520.

'Lillilow, a flame, a blaze, the light as from a candle. It is possible this word may be a combination of ild and lue.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 337.

'Iv all t' winthers at Kessmas fooaks 'ed lillilows': in all the windows at Christmas, the people had little lights. EY.

Limber [lɪmbə] adj. Flexible, pliant.

Skeat suggests that this word is connected with E limp, a form which does not occur in E literature before 1706.⁹ But it seems to me that EY limber should be associated with ON limr, a limb.

'Those waved their limber fans For wings.' Milton, P. L. vii. 476.

'A little child, a limber elf.' Coleridge, Christabel, ii. 1.

'Limber, flexible, pliant.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Yah stick's ower limber, an' t'uther's ower stunt': one stick is too flexible, and the other is too stiff. EY.

Limmer [lɪmə] sb. The shaft of a cart or carriage.

The word may have been derived from ON limi, a branch of a tree, from which DaD liem, a broom-handle, a shaft, is doubtless taken.

However, EY limmer could also be an easy development of F limonière, the shafts and connected framework of a vehicle, through a shift in accent.

⁹ Skeat, op. cit., limber, s.v.

'Limer, the shaft of a vehicle.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Hoss pulled sae strang sha brak t' limmers': the horse pulled so strongly that she broke the shafts. EY.

lin [lɪn] sb. Flax. Linen.

NE lin < OE lin < L linum, flax. The vowel in EY has been shortened as it has been in standard E. Cf. ON lín, Sw lin, Da liin, and Ger lein, flax.

'The bondes ... weren of ful strong line.' Hav., 539.

'He ... wered noþer wol ne line.' Curs. Mun., 11112.

'Little he was, and euer wore a breastplate made of linne.'
Chapman, Iliad, ii. 459.

'Lin, linen.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'It wur a coif 'at wur meeade o' lin': it was a cap that was made of linen. EY.

ling [lɪŋ] sb. The purple heather found on the Yorkshire moors.

ON lyng, heather. Cf. Da lyng, and Sw ljung, heather.

'Lynge of the hethe, bruera.' Prom. Parv., 305.

'Ling, heather: hence ling watter, i.e. water from off the moors, easily distinguished by its yellowish brown colour.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 337.

'It leeaked reet champion wi t' ling spreadin' all aroon uz':
it looked very wonderful with the heather spreading all around us. EY.

lisk [lɪsk] sb. The groin of the human body.

The origin is Scand according to NED, which cites MSw liuske, the groin, as the probable source.¹ Cf. Da lyske, SwD ljuske, and MDu liesche, the groin.

'Leske, or flank, inguen.' Prom. Parv., 298.

'A leske, ypocondria.' Cath. Angl., 214.

'Lende and lesske, and shulldre and bace.' Orm., 4776.

'Lisk, the flank, the groin.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ma limbs worrked reet fra mi lisk ti mi tees': my limbs ached right from my groin to my toes. EY.

Lite [laɪt] vb. To rely on.

This is definitely an ON word in the dialect. ON hlita, to rely on, to trust. The development of ON [i] into standard E [aɪ] is a regular one. Cf. DaD lide, to look for, to expect.

'Quen pai sagh loth be to litand pai tok him-self bi þe hand.' Curs. Mun., 2821.

'Lytn, or longe taryyn, moror.' Prom. Parv., 308.

'To lite on, to rely on.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 30.

'Lite, to rely upon, to wait for.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 338.

'Tha's barmed ma, an' ah thowt ah could lait on tha': you have deceived me, and I thought I could rely on you. EY.

Lith [liθ] sb. A human limb.

ON liofr or OE liþ, a joint of the body. Cf. OFris lith, OS lið, Du lid, OHG lid, Sw and Da led, and Go lipus, a joint, a member of the human body. The expression 'lith and lym' in Town. Pl. is a

¹ Murray, op. cit., lisk, s.v.

duplication of terms, as in the familiar phrase 'kith and kin.'

'And hele you lith and lym.' Town. Pl., 293/211.

'þus, lo þe articles, þet beoð, ase þaugh me seide, þe lides of ure bileave onont Godes monheade.' Anc. Riw., 262.

'Lith, a limb.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'When 'is liths gev oot 'e wur bedfast': when his legs gave out he was bedfast. EY.

Lithe [laɪð] vb. To thicken broth or gravy by adding flour or oatmeal.

In Jamieson's opinion the word is derived from OE līðian, to mitigate.²

One might also add OE liðewæscan, to become mellow, which has bearing on the thickened and smooth consistency of gravy treated with a flour paste. Cf. W llythw, to render soft.

'Lithe the pot, i.e. put oatmeal into it.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 30.

'Lithe, to thicken broth with oatmeal paste, called the lithing. The word is in general use, and is employed when any kind of liquid (milk, gruel, etc.) is, while simmering over the fire, made thick with meal of any description.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Mither's laithin' t' greeavy noo, an' iv a minnit wa'll 'ev a baht an' a sup': mother is thickening the gravy now, and in a minute we'll have something to eat. EY.

Lits [lɪts] sb. A spring. The source of a stream or river.

This is another example of a singular EY sb. ending in s. No light is thrown on the etymology of the word by any of the dictionaries which I have consulted. The association is probably with OE lipan,

² John Jamieson, A Dictionary of the Scottish Language. Paisley: A. Gardner, 1927.
lithe, s.v.

to flow. Cf. W llyd, an effusion, and W lli (pl. llit), a stream.

'Lits, a spring, or source of a stream.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'T' bayn went all t' waay bi 'issen ti lits o' th'Owse': the child went all the way by himself to the source of the Ouse. EY.

Logging [lbgin] sb. A bundle of straw weighing about fourteen pounds.

It seems that this word comes from DaD loge, a lock, a handful or bundle. Halliwell shows the true connection by interpreting the word as a bundle or lock.

'Loggin, a bundle or lock.' Hall., DAPW., 526.

'Loggin, a bundle of long straw.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Can up ti Gaffer Broon's, an' fetch ma fower loggins': go to Master Brown's, and bring me four bundles of straw. EY.

Lone [luən] sb. A lane. An alley.

ME lone < OE lone, a lane. Cf. OFris lona, Du laan, and DaD laane, a lane, alley; ON lón, a lagoon, inlet. The EY form with a high vowel can be explained on the basis of ON lón, with a long rounded vowel, or on the basis of the OE variant lone, with a lengthened vowel.

'Lygere ... Lurkede þorw lones.' Langl., P. Plow. A. ii. 192.

'De gates stoken watz neuer zet, Bot euer more vpen at vche a lone.'
E. E. Allit. P., A. 1064.

'Loan, lane or passage.' Hall., DAPW., 525.

'Lone, a lane.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'Sitha, dusta see yon looan?': look, do you see that lane? EY.

Loof [luəf] sb. The open hand.

Similar forms of this word are found in both Scand and Celtic. ON lofi, the hollow of the hand, the palm, and W llawf, the palm of the hand, are probable sources. The cognates, however, suggest that the word is Teutonic, hence the W may be a borrowed form. Cf. OHG laffa, the blade of an oar, LG lofa, a hand, SwD labb, an open hand, Da and N lab, a paw, and Go lōfa, a paw.

'Wyth lyzt louez vplyfte pay loued hym swybe.' E. E. Allit. P., B. 987.

'Auld baudrons by the ingle sits, An' wi' her loof her face a-washin.' Burns, Willie's Wife, 22.

'Loof, the open hand or palm.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Skeel-gaffer gied ma a licks on ma looaf wi t' wang': the school-master gave me a beating on my hand with the strap. EY.

Loosing [liəsɪn] pr. ppl. Moving idly about from place to place.

The EY pronunciation seems to presuppose a ME form lōs, loose, with an open rather than a close sound, either from OE leas, loose, with a rising diphthong, or from ON lauss, loose. The EY |iə| does not seem to develop regularly from OE long ēa, a falling diphthong.

Cf. Sw lōs, and Da lōs, unbound.

'Loosing, going about idly from place to place.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 338.

'He's awlus leeasin, an' nivver diz nowt': he is always wandering idly from place to place, and never does anything. EY.

Lopp [lɒp] sb. A flea.

DaD loppe, a flea, from ON hlaupa, to leap. ASD gives OE loppe, a silkworm. Cf. Sw loppa, a flea.

'Grete loppys over alle this land thay fly, And where thay byte thay make grete blowre.' Town. Pl., 74/306.

'Lops and lice, fleas and lice.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 31.

'Loppe, a flea.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'Ah be back i' t' crackin' o' a lopp': I'll be back immediately. EY.

Loppered [lɒpəd] adj. Coagulated, curdled.

The word seems to be connected with ND löper, Sw löpe, or Da löbe, rennet, a calf's stomach prepared to produce coagulation of milk. Perhaps ON hlaupa, to run together, to coagulate, should also be mentioned.

'He had na other fode Bot wlatson glet and loper blode.' Pr. Cons., 459.

'Lopyrde, as mylke, concretus. Lopyrde mylke, iunetata.' Cath. Angl., 220

'Lopper'd, curdled.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ah weean't eeat sik loppered stuff': I won't eat such curdled stuff. EY.

Lound [lund] adj. Still, calm.

ON logn, calm. Cf. Sw lugn, and Da luun, calm, quiet. A final d has been added to the EY word probably through the influence of the nasal. The form is given in NED as lown.

'Lound, used of the weather, when, with a touch of warmth, it is bright, and almost breezeless.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'It's varry loond this efthurneean': it's very calm this afternoon. EY.

Lounder [lundə] vb. To beat severely.

Probably the connection is with ON hlunnr, a roller for launching ships, also a staff. One should also note N lunn, and SwD luna, a staff. Cf. SwD lunnar, thick round pieces of wood used as rollers in launching a boat.

'To lend his loving wife a loundering lick.' Ramsay, Gentle Sheph., i. 2.

'Loun, to beat, to thrash.' Hall., DAFW., 531.

'Lounder, to beat.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Loonder 'is lugs': box his ears. EY.

Loup [lavp] vb. To leap, to jump.

Definitely from the Scand. ON hlaupa, to leap, jump. Cf. Sw löpa, Da löbe, OE hlēapan, OFris hlāpa, OS hlōpan, Du loopen, OHG lauffan, MHG loufen, and Ger laufen, to leap, jump.

'And it that wondir lawch wer ere, Mon lowp on loft in the contrere.' Barbour, Bruce, xiii. 652.

'Lope, to leap.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'Lots o' fish wur lowpin up oot o' t' beck': many fish were leaping out of the stream. EY.

Low [lav] sb. A flame.

ON log, or Da lue, a flame. Cf. OSw loga, Sw låga, and Ger lohe, a flame.

'Al-so heze ðe lowe sal gon, So ðe flod flet ðe dunes on.'
Gen. & Ex., 643.

'Him thoght brennand he sagh a tre Als it wit lou war al vm-laid.'
Curs. Mun., 5739.

'Low, a flame, blaze, glow.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 338.

'It brak intiv a low just as ah got theer': it burst into flame just as I got there. EY.

Lowse [laus] vb. To loose, to unfasten.

ON leysa, to loose, is the origin of Da løse, to loose, from which the EY word is apparently taken. Another possibility is that EY lowse may have come directly from ON lauss, loose. The sounds of the two words are identical. Cf. Sw lösa, Ger lösen, and OE liesan, to loose.

'Lazar in winding clath ... was wonden ... 'Louses him nu,' he said.'
Curs. Mun., 14356.

'They founde the foale tyed by the dore ... and lowsed it.'
Coverdale, Bib., Mark xi. 4.

'Lowse, to make loose, untie.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Noo, lowse thi end o' t' band': now, unfasten your end of the string. EY.

Lug [lwg] sb. The ear of a person or animal. The ear or handle of a pitcher, iron pot, or the like.

Perhaps the word is derived from Sw lugg, the forelock. The term

seems to have a general sense of something that can be pulled, or laid hold of. As a synonym of ear, it first appears early in the 16th century, and in colloquial Sc use has entirely superseded the older word. Cf. ON lōgg, a groove in the staves of a cask by which the cask may be lifted, and Sw lugga, to pull one by the hair.

'Kyng midas gat tua asse luggis on his hede be cause of his auereis.'
Compl. Scot., vi. 64.

'Lug, the ear. The loop-handle of a pitcher.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'It gans i' yan lug an' oot o' t'uther': it goes in one ear and out of the other. EY.

'He brak t' lug off t' pot': he broke the handle off the pot. EY.

M

Maddle [mædl] vb. To confuse, to bewilder.

Apparently a derivative from E mad, to be beside oneself. ME mad < OE ge-mæd, insane, foolish. Cf. Ger D maden, to chatter, OS ge-méd, foolish, OHG gi-meit, vain, and Go ga-maids, bruised, maimed. The added l in the EY word shows Scand influence, and denotes continuous action.

'To maddle, to be fond. She maddles of this fellow: she is fond of him.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 47.

'Maddle, to cause distraction of thought, confusion of mind, as by long continued and loud talking.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'Maddle, to be fond of to the extent of losing one's wits.'
Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'They wur fairly maddled wi sikan a clatter': they were badly confused by such a noise. EY.

Mafted [mæfted] adj. Stifled. Oppressed with heat, or for want of air.

Du maf, sultry, seems to be the only association for this word. A connection with E muffle is doubtful, since this would lead to an origin in OF mofle, a winter glove, or muff.

'Mafted, oppressed with heat, stifled.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 339.

'Ah wur that mafted, ah wur fit ti soond awaay': I was so stifled, I was ready to faint away. EY.

Mainswear [miənswiə] vb. To perjure oneself.

OE nān-swerian, to forswear. Cf. ON meinsvari, a perjurer, Sw svärja, to forswear, and Da meensvoren, forsworn.

'Ne mai neuere mon sware mon-scipe longe aȝen.' Lay., 4149.

'Either they ... prophecie lyes, or lyue vngodly, or els lightly mansweare them selues.' Coverdale, Bib., Wisd. xiv. 28.

'He meensweead 'issen at cooart, an' noo they're efthur 'im':
he perjured himself at court, and now they are after him. EY.

Mair [mæə] comp. adj. More.

ON meiri, or OE māra, more, greater. Cf. OFris māra, OS mêro, Sw mera, Da mere, OHG mêro, MHG mêre, Ger mehr, and Go maiza, more.

'Mani contre þar-in es And dughti cites mare and lesse.' Curs.
Mun., 2112.

'Mair, more. The superlative is maist or meeast.' Norris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 339.

'Mair heeast less speead': more haste less speed. EY.

Maist [miəst] sup. adj. Most.

OE mæst, mast, most, greatest. Cf. ON mestr, OFris mæst, OS mêst, Du meest, Ger meist, Sw and Da mest, and Go maist, most, greatest.

'Soðlice þanne hyt wexað hyt ys alre wyrte mæst.' Anglo-Sax. Gosp.,
Matt. xiii. 32.

'Scheome is þe meste del ... of ure penitence.' Anc. Riw., 330.

'Maist, most.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He wur meeast gotherly ti ma': he was most kind to me. EY.

Make [miək] sb. A companion.

ON maka, a female mate, or OE maca, an equal, are associated with the EY word. Both ON and OE vowels after the initial consonants develop into ME ā > E ei > EY lə. Cf. OS gimaco, and OHG gimahho, fellow, companion, MHG gemach, appertaining, belonging, Ger gemach, easy, comfortable, MDu gemac, agreeable, quiet, calm, and Da mage, an equal.

'O preching had he na mak.' Curs. Mun., 19656.

'Thi wife, that is thy make.' Town. Pl., 27/139.

'Make, a mate or companion.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'He wur cowl wi twee maeaks i' yon clooas': he was caught with two companions in that field. EY.

Mang [mæŋ] sb. A mixture of such ingredients as bran, corn, and potato peelings used to feed pigs.

This EY word is identical in meaning with DaD māng, a mixture of chaff, bran, corn, and water, used for feeding swine. Apparently there was a short ǣ vowel in the etymon, which was subsequently fronted in EY. Cf. OE mengan, ON menga, Sw mānga, and Ger mengen, to mix.

'Pis mong woreð so þe eien of þe heorte þet heo ne mei iknowen God.'
Anc. Riw., 384.

'Mung, a mixed food for horses.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'Storr up t' mang afooar tha teeams it inti t' trough': stir up the mixture before you pour it into the trough. EY.

Mar [ma] sb. A mere. A small lake.

ODa maer, a low-lying, water-logged place. Cf. ON mar, Da mar, the sea, OE mere, a lake, pool, marsh, OS meri, Du meer, OHG meri, Go mari;

Ir muir, W mor, and L mare, water in general, the sea.

'Nis þæt feor heonon milzemeaſces þæt se mere standeð.' Beowulf, 1362.

'Ga and þweah þe on sylloes mere.' Anglo-Sax. Gosp., John ix. 7.

'Mar, a small lake.' Hall., DAPW., 541.

'Mar, a mere or small lake.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Hornsea Mar leeaked champion in t' glooamin': Hornsea Lake looked wonderful in the twilight. EY.

Marrish [mariʃ] sb. A marsh.

OE merisc, a marsh, from which E marsh has developed as a contracted form. Cf. MDu mersch, and Ger marsch, a marsh.

'Wenestu that haveck bo the worse, Thoȝ crowe bi-grede him bi the mershe.' Owl & Night., 304.

'Seuen oxen ... the which in the pasture of mershe the grene lewis cheseden.' Wyclif, Bib., Gen. xli. 18.

'Marrish, a marsh.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Deean't tha see th'osses gannin intiv marrish?': don't you see the horses going into the marsh? EY.

Marrow [marə] sb. A fellow. A match to another person or thing.

The etymology of this word is difficult to trace. Jamieson suggests a relationship to Suio-Gothic mager, a kinsman, but the connection does not seem too promising.³ Other possible origins are ON margr, friendly, communicative, and F marié, a husband. For the moment it seems to me that ON margr is the most likely etymon of the three.

³ John Jamieson, A Dictionary of the Scottish Language. Paisley: A. Gardner, 1927.
marrow, s.v.

ON margr > marw > marrow. Cf. OE sorge > E sorrow; OE folgen > E follow.

'Marwe or felawe yn trauayle, socius.' Prom. Parv., 327.

'A pair of gloves or shooes are not marrows, i.e. fellows.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 31.

'Marrows, pairs to match; fellows or equals.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Tha thinks theer's neean laik it, bud tha'll cum across it marrer yan o' these daays': you think there's none like it, but you'll meet its duplicate one of these days. EY.

Mask [mæsk] vb. To infuse. To draw out the strength of tea by pouring hot water upon it.

The same sound, form, and meaning are found in Da mæske, to draw the strength out of malt, or corn, by pouring hot water upon it.

Cf. Sw mäska, OE maschyn, Ger meischen, and L miscere, to infuse.

'Maschyn yn brewynge, misceo.' Prom. Parv., 328.

'Mask, to infuse.' Hall., DAPW., 544.

'Mask, to mash or infuse.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Set tha doon, lad, an' Bess'll mask sum teea': sit down, lad, and Bess will brew some tea. EY.

Maugh [maɪf] sb. A near relative. A partner in business.

ON magr, son-in-law, brother-in-law, father-in-law; OE maeg, a relation by blood, a neighbor. The pronunciation of this EY word is another instance of the dialectal development of the guttural gh into f, e.g. E through > EY thruff. Cf. Sw måg, N maag, son-in-law, OFris mech, OS mag, Du maag, kinsman, OHG mag, and Go megs, son-in-law.

'Min moʒ, min neue and felaze.' Gen. & Ex., 1761.

'Loth went and til his maues spak.' Curs. Mun., 2811.

'Mauf, the usual designation of a companion or an associate.'
Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'T' chap did saay 'at 'e wur a mawf o' Fred': the man said that he was one of Fred's relatives. EY.

'He's gannin ti be mi mawf': he's going to be my partner in business. EY.

Maund [mɔnd] sb. A large open basket.

Apparently from F mande, an open basket. Cf. NFris maujnn, Du mand, and Ger D mande, a chest, basket.

'Mawnd, skype, sportula.' Prom. Parv., 330.

'A thousand favours from a maund she drew Of amber, crystal, and of beaded jet.' Shaks., Lover's Compl., 36.

'Maund, a large open hand-basket.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Sha 'ed sae mich fish in t' mawnd, sha could 'ardlins get ti t' deear': she had so much fish in the basket, she could scarcely get to the door. EY.

Maunsell [mɔnsel] sb. A fat, slovenly woman.

It seems that the only possible explanation of the source of this word is that it is a dialectal development of F mademoiselle, a young lady. If this is the case, the expression would be ironical.

'Maunsel. A dirty or slatternly fat woman usually gets this name.'
Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Sha leeaks a maunsell i' them cleelas': she looks a sloven in those clothes. EY.

Mawk [mɔk] sb. A maggot.

M makk < ON maðkr, a worm, maggot. Another possibility is that the 15th century form, ME maked, may be a metathetic alteration of ME maðek, a maggot. Cf. Da madike, and Sw mask, a maggot.

'Make, mathe, wrym yn þe flesche.' Prom. Parv., 321.

'Mawk, a maggot.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'When ah went ti t' pantry ah seed t' mawks 'ed got ti t' meeat':
when I went to the pantry I saw that the maggots had got into
the meat. EY.

Mean [mian] adj. Of worthless character. Reprehensible in conduct.

OE mān, sinful, wicked. Cf. ON mein, injury, Da meen, a fault, Sw men, damage, pain, OS men, and OHG mein, hurt, harm.

'Þær abidan sceal maza mane fah miclan domes.' Beowulf, 978.

'Þatt tu þe loke wel fra man Inn aþen and i wittness.' Orm., 4478.

'Mean. This word is not only used in the ordinary sense, but also to express worthlessness of character or conduct.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 341.

'He cums yam as meean as muck': he comes home as worthless as dirt. EY.

Mell [mɛl] vb. To meddle.

OF mesler < L miscere, to mix. Cf. F mêler, Sp mezclar, Ital mischiare, and Port mesclar, to mix.

'When god melles sorow, anguys, and trauaile till his flescly lykyng.'
Hamp., P. T., Ps. ix. 9.

'He is coupable þat entremettith him or mellith him with such þing

as aperteyneþ not unto him.' Chaucer, Melib., 575.

'Mell, to meddle; always followed by on instead of with.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 341.

'Thoo maun't mell on 'em': you mustn't meddle with them. EY.

Mell [mɛl] sb. A wooden mallet.

This word is derived from OF mal < L malleum, a hammer. Cf. F mail, Sp mallo, and Ital maglio, a mallet, hammer.

'þaa dintes arful fers and fell, Herder þan es herc irinn mell.' Curs. Mun., 23240.

'þar for þe devels salle stryk þam þare, with hevy melles ay.' Fr. Cons., 7048.

'Mell, the wooden mallet used by masons; also, any wooden mallet or beetle.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Tak t' mell tiv it an' cloot it oot': take the mallet to it and knock it out. EY.

Melt [mɛlt] sb. The spawn of the male fish.

ON milti, or OE milte, spleen. OFris milte, MDu milte, Da milt, Sw mjelte, and N mjelte, spleen.

'Open the fysshe and take to the herte the galle and the mylte.' Caxton, Gold. Leg., 77. 1.

'You shall scarce or never take a male carp without a melt.' Walton, Compl. Angl., viii. 162.

'Melt, the roe of fish.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ah sent 'im fur skeeat, bud 'e cum yam wi melt': I sent him for skate, but he came home with fish roe. EY.

Mend [mɛnd] vb. To improve in health. To grow better.

Probably an aphetic form of E amend. The derivation is from OF amender, which is taken in turn from L emendare, to free from fault, improve.

'My long sicknesse Of health, and living, now begins to mend.'
Shaks., Timon of Ath., V. i. 190.

'Mend, to improve, to grow better, especially in health.' Morris,
Yks. Fk-Tk., 342.

'T' missus is mendin' fast, thenksta': my wife is recovering rapidly,
thank you. EY.

Mense [mɛns] sb. Good behavior. Propriety of conduct.

The connection is with ON mennskr, or with OE mennisc, human, or, in extended meaning, capable of the behavior which becomes a human being. The loss of the ON and OE final k is a regular dialectal development, as may be seen in ON aska > EY ass, ash. Cf. Sw menniska, Da menneske, and OHG menniski, human.

'A mayden of menske ful debonere.' E. E. Allit. P., A. 163.

'Denne þe lorde of þe lede loutez fro his chambre, For to mete wyth menske þe mon on þe flor.' Gaw. & Gr. K., 831.

'Mense, decency, becomingness, manners.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'He has nowther mense nor sense': he is neither well-behaved nor intelligent. EY.

Mere [miə] sb. A stone set up to mark a boundary.

ON mæri, or OE meare, a boundary. The ultimate source is probably L murus, a wall, in which case the Teutonic forms would be borrowings. Cf. OFris mare, and Du meere, a border, limit. Several mere-stones, which remain from the times of the Danish invasions, are still to be

seen in Yorkshire.

'Locrines maer eode suð and east forð.' Lay., 2133.

'Hi bædon þæt he of hyra zemaerum fore.' Anglo-Sax. Gosp.,
Mark v. 17.

'Here, a boundary mark or stone.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Gif tha wants ti laat t' bayn, thoo mun gan ti t' mere doon bi
t' daik': if you want to look for the child, you should go
to the boundary stone down by the ditch. EY.

Net [nɛt] sb. Measure. A quantity of two bushels.

Probably associated with ON meta, to estimate. Cf. Sw matt, and Da
maade, a bushel measure.

'And all þair schapp was turned new, Of man-kind had þai þe mett.'
Curs. Mun., 8123.

'She bad Elynour ... fyll in good met.' Skelton, E. Rummyng, 333.

'Net, two bushels measure, or five stone weight. Originally no
doubt this was a measure only, but now the word is applied to
things bought by weight, e.g. coals, as well as those by measure.
A met-poke was the name given to a narrow bag holding two bushels.'
Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 342.

'Thoo sud ax 'im wat sooart o' a met 'e calls it': you should ask
him what sort of a measure he calls it. EY.

Mich [mɪtʃ] adj. Much.

NE miche < OE micel, great in quantity.

'Fyrst a tule tapit tyzt ouer þe flet, And miche watz þe gyld gere
þat glent þer alofte.' Gaw. & Gr. K., 566.

'Manye synnes ben foroun to hire, for sche hath loued myche.'
Wyclif, Bib., Luke vii. 47.

'Mich, much.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'Nich fash aboot nowt': much ado about nothing. EY.

Mickle [mɪkəl] adj. Large.

ON mikill, or OE micel, great. It is interesting to note that Sc mickle means much, as an adj. or sb, but EY mickle has only the adjectival meaning of large. Cf. OS mikil, OHG mihhil, MHG Michel, Sw mycket, and Da meget, great.

'And sagh þar stand a mikel tre.' Curs. Mun., 1320.

'Set the meiklest peat-stack in a low.' Ramsay, Gentle Sheph., ii. 1.

'Mickle, large.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He 'ed a mickle carry': he had a large cart. EY.

Middin [mɪdɪn] sb. A manure heap. A place for garbage.

The word is of Scand origin. ME myddyng, a manure heap, given by Stratmann, is probably derived from ON *myki-dyngja, a manure heap, but ON dyngja in the sense of heap has not been found. But there are other Scand forms from which the EY word may have been taken. Cf.

Da modding, OSw mock-dynga, and N mokdyngje, a dunghill.

'A fouler myddyng saw thow never nane.' Pr. Cons., 628.

'Midden, a heap of manure or an ash-pit.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'It's onny fit ti be chucked oot on t' middin': it is only fit to be thrown out on the garbage heap. EY.

Midge [mɪdʒ] sb. A gnat.

ASD gives OE mycg, mygge, and micge, a small fly. Cf. Du mug, Sw

mygg, Da myg, ON mý, OS muggia, OHG mucca, MHG mucke, and Ger mücke, a gnat. Perhaps the word was originally derived from the buzzing sound made by the insect's wings, and, consequently, may have some connection with L mugire, to sound.

'He sayd and hundfle come and mydge in all þaire endis.' Hamp., P. T., Ps. civ. 29.

'Midge, anything very small. Also a small fly.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'T' midges'll be cumin oot aboot noo': the midges will be coming out about now. EY.

Mig [mig] sb. Liquid manure from a manure-heap, cow-house, or stable.

N mig, urine. Cf. ON míga, OE mīgan, and DaD mige, to make water.

All the preceding forms are cognate with L mingere, to make water.

'And tet ne mei noðing bute migge, and sond, and eisil, ase me seið acwenchen.' Anc. Riw., 402.

'Mig, the drainings of a manure-heap. Any kind of liquid manure.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 342.

'T' mig in t' coo manner is better fur t' land': the urine in the cow manure is better for the land. EY.

Mint [mint] vb. To intend. To pretend.

OE myntan, to propose, appoint. Cf. OE myne, thought.

'Mynte se manscaða manna cynnes sumne besyrwan in sele þam hean.' Beowulf, 712.

'Hir to haf had he nocht mint, If he mocht anigat it stint.' Curs. Mun., 10759.

'Nawber fyked I, ne flaze, freke, quen þou myntest.' Gaw. & Gr. K., 2274.

'Mint, to suggest obscurely, to intimate by gesture.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Sha mints ti gan ti mooan': she intends to go tomorrow. EY.

'They didn't dee it, bud they minted at it': they didn't do it, but they pretended to. EY.

Mirk [mɔrk] adj. Very dark.

Although ASD records OE mirce, it is clear that EY mirk comes from ON myrkr, dark, and not from the OE form. OE mirce would regularly develop into mirch. Cf. Sw mörk, Da mörk, and OS mirki, dark.

'On the mirke nith to shine.' Hav., 404.

'I did spaceir vp ande doune but sleipe, the maist part of the myrk nycht.' Compl. Scot., vi. 38.

'Mirk, very dark, or lightless.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Tak care, cos it's mork t' neet': take care, because it's very dark tonight. EY.

Misken [mɪskən] vb. To make a mistake in the recognition of a person.

ON miskenna, not to recognize a person. Cf. Sw miskänna, and Da miskjende, to misjudge, to have a mistaken idea about a person.

'Misken, to misunderstand, or misconceive; to mistake.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Thai vald haue clair myskend it, be rasone that it was sa mekil altrit.' Compl. Scot., vii. 70.

'Seea it's thoo. Ah mun a miskent tha': so it's you. I must have failed to recognize you. EY.

Mistall [mɪzl̩] sb. A cow-house.

There are two possible origins for this word. One is N mjöstöl, a resting-place near a farm; the other is a combination of OE meox, myx, dung + OE stæll, stall. Due to the pertinence of its meaning, the OE origin is to be preferred.

'Missel, a cow-house.' Hall., DAPW., 556.

'Mistal, a cow-house.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 343.

'Ah'll be ower iv a minnit when ah tak t' miolk oot o' t' mizzle':
I'll be over in a minute when I take the milk out of the cow-house. EY.

Mistetch [mɪstɛtʃ] sb. A bad habit acquired through injudicious training.

Evidently a combination of mis + teach. ME techen < OE tæcan, to teach, to show.

'But the tale ne of hym deviseth no more here saf only of a tecche that he hadde, that when he aroos he hadde the force and myght of the beste knyght.' Mer., 182.

'Mistecht: that hath got an ill habit, property, or custom.'
Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 49.

'Mistetch, a bad instruction, a mis-teaching.' Craven Gl., s.v.

'Gif 'e runs wi yon lot, 'e'll seean get a mistetch': if he goes in the company of that group, he'll soon acquire a bad habit. EY.

Moit [moɪt] sb. A particle. A very small piece.

The etymology of this word is problematical. Mite, an insect, is from OE myte, and mite, a coin, is from OF mite, something very small. There is also OE mot, which develops into E mote, a small particle.

Phonetically EY moit seems to be a development of a long [i] form. The forms given in Town. Pl. and Langland seem to support the development from an earlier long [i] than from long [o]. This EY development is parallel to the development in Irish and Cockney. 'Haylle, so as I can, haylle, praty mytyng! Town. Pl., 115/477.

'Surgerye ne fisyke May nouzte a myte auaille to medle azein elde.' Langl., P. Plow., B. xx. 178.

'Moit, a mote.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'Wilta gie ma a moit o' breead?': will you give me a bit of bread? EY.

Moither [moɪðə] vb. To distract. To bewilder.

NED suggests that this word is related to E muddle, and offers a connection with MDu moddelen, to dabble in mud.⁴ But it seems clear that the word is derived from ON mœða, to make weary, to exhaust. The word is also found in DaD in the form mōde, to be distracted.

'Welly moyder'd: almost distracted.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 33.

'Moider, to perplex. 'I am quite moidered,' is 'I am quite confused.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'Tha moithers ma wi thi row': you distract me with your noise. EY.

Moor [muə] sb. The uninclosed waste land of Yorkshire.

OE mōr, waste land, a heath; ON mór, peat, heath, barren land.

Cf. ODu moer, mire, Da and Sw mor, a tract of marshy land, DaD moor, land where turves may be cut, MHG muor, and Ger moor, waste land.

'Se þe moras heold, fen and faesten.' Beowulf, 103.

⁴ James A. H. Murray, A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1901. molder, s.v.

'He brake þe stane in þe more.' Hamp., P. T., Ps. lxxvii. 18.

'Moor, a heath, common or waste land.' Hall., DAPW., 560.

'Moors, uncultivated lands.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'It fair teeamed doon wi raan when ah wur crossin' t' moor': it really poured down with rain when I was crossing the moor. EY.

Mounge [mundʒ] vb. To work the jaws excessively in chewing.

The similarity of this word to OF mangier > F manger, to eat, is evident. The L etymon is manducare, to chew. The EY word has no phonetic connection with E munch.

'Þei han I-maunget ouur muche þat makeþ hem grone ofte.' Langl., P. Plow., A. ix. 245.

'Mounge, to munch, to chew.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He sets in th'ingle moongin on 'is bacca': he sits in the chimney corner chewing on his tobacco. EY.

Mout [mut] vb. To break into holes, as cloth that is worn thin.

ME mouten < OE bemutian, to change. Cf. MDu muten, Du muiten, to moult, change, N muta, to slip away, and L mutare, to change.

'His haire moutes, his eghen rynnes.' Pr. Cons., 781.

'Mowtyn, as fowlys, plumeo.' Prom. Parv., 347.

'Mout, to break into holes.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Tha'll want anither coit cos th'aud yan's mootin' oot': you'll need another coat because the old one is breaking into holes. EY.

Moy [mɔɪ] adj. Uncommunicative, unsocial.

Jamieson connects this EY word with F mou < L mollis, soft, gentle.⁵

It seems to me, however, that EY moy may be related to Da muggen, sullen, reserved, because the latter word becomes DaD mouen, sullen.

'Moy, demure, close, or unsocial.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Neeabody can get nowt oot o' yon moy chap': nobody can get any conversation out of that uncommunicative person. EY.

Muck [mʊk] sb. Dirt, filth, mud.

ME muck < ON myki, dung. The word is of Scand origin, and has no association with OE meox, dung. Cf. OSw mock, N mok, Da mōg, and Dad mog, dung.

'Summe he deden ... Muc and fen ut of burȝes beren ȝus bitterlike he gun hem deren.' Gen. & Ex., 2557.

'Muk, or duste, pulvis.' Prom. Parv., 348.

'Muck, dirt in its moist state.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'Ah mun tak a cloot ti t' muck i' this pleeace': I must take a duster to the dirt in this place. EY.

Muggy [mʊgi] adj. Thick, cloudy, damp, humid. Used of the weather.

ON mugga, drizzling mist. Cf. Da muggan, musty, moldy; L mucus, secretion, and W mwygl, tepid, sultry.

'Muggy. Muggy weather is misty, thick, foggy weather.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'A muggy daay as ivver ah seed': as cloudy a day as I ever saw. EY.

5 John Jamieson, A Dictionary of the Scottish Language. Paisley: A. Gardner, 1927.
moy, s.v.

Mump [mʊmp] vb. To strike a person on the face with the fist.
 ON mumpa, to take within the cheeks. Cf. ON mumpuskællur, the
 distortion of the face called wry-mouth, Swiss mumpfel'n, to eat
 with a full mouth, and Bavarian mumpfen, to chew.

'Mump, to strike the face with the closed fist. The nearer the
 blow is to the mouth, the more applicable the term.' Robinson,
Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'He gev 'im a mump': he struck him on the face with his fist. EY.

Mun [mʊn] Must. The term is used both simply and intensively.
 ON munu, must, a preterito-present verb used to denote what is
 probable or pretty certain. Cf. OSw muna, must. Jamieson remarks
 that Sc and EY mun is more forcible than ON munu. The latter appears
 to respect the certainty of something future; the former denotes
 not only its futurity, but its certainty.⁶

'I wene that we deye mone For hunger, þis dere is so strong.'
Hav., 840.

'An' if I mun doy, I mun doy.' Tennyson, North. Farmer, (Old Style)
 17.

'Mun, must.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'Gan thoo mun': go you must. EY.

Murl [mɔrl] vb. To crumble into small pieces.
 The L etymon marlare, to crumble, is not difficult to find. But it
 is not easy to determine the forms which directly precede the EY
 expression. MDu marlen, to crumble, Ger mergel, marl, and W mwrl,

⁶ Jamieson, op. cit., mun, s.v.

a crumbling stone, are probably associated with the L. But there can also be considered Sw mör, tender, friable, and DaD mulje, to crumble. Consequently, although the L origin is beyond question, it is not certain whether the EY word is indebted directly to LG, Scand, or Celtic.

'To murl, to crumble.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 50.

'Murl, to crumble, in a dry or decayed state.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Eat thi breead, an' deean't morl it in thi 'ands': eat your bread, and don't crumble it in your hands. EY.

Mush [mʊʃ] sb. The powdery residue of decayed wood.

N musk, powder, dust. There may also be some connection with DaD muske, to drizzle, if one considers the dust-like size of the raindrops.

'Mush, dusty refuse, anything decayed into small fragments, e.g. rotten wood.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 344.

'As seean as ah tetched it, it all fell awaay inti mush': as soon as I touched it, it all fell away into dust. EY.

N

Nab [næb] sb. A rocky headland, whether on the coast or inland.

ON nabbr, nabbi, a projecting peak. Cf. ND nabb, Sw nabb, SwD nabbe, promontory, Da naeb, a point, OE nebb, a beak.

'Soaring hill and deepening dale, abrupt nab-end and craggy wood.'
Atk., Moor. Parish, 42.

'Nab, a rocky projection from the land into the sea, as Saltwick Nab.'
Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'T' lad clavvered up t' nab, bud couldn't freeam hoo ti get doon':
the boy climbed up the rocky cliff, but didn't know how to get down. EY.

Naff [næf] sb. The nave, or central part of a wheel.

OE nafu, nafa, a navel; ON nafli, a navel. Apparently the OE vowel had not lengthened in the EY word, as it does in southern speech in open syllables. Cf. Sw naf, Da nav, Du naaf, OHG napa, and Ger nabe, a navel.

'The spokys and the felijs and the naue, alle ȝoten.' Wyclif,
Bib., I Kings vii. 33.

'A naffe of a qwele, meditulium, modiolus.' Cath. Angl., 248.

'Naff, the nave or central block of a wheel.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., s.v.

'Yan o' t' speeks 'ed brak oot o' t' naff': one of the spokes had broken out of the central part of the wheel. EY.

Naffle [næfl] vb. To idle away the time.

This seems to be another form of nifle, an obsolete E word given in

NED, and signifying a trifle. E nifle has been in dialectal use since 1775, and it is possible that the vowel has simply been lowered to form the EY word.⁷ The etymon may be Low L nichil, nothing.

'He served hem with nyfles and with fablis.' Chaucer, Sompn. T., 52.

'I am yet ... as full of tryfyls, Nil, nihilum, nihil, anglice nyfyls.' Skelton, Magnyf., 1157.

'Naffle, to idle under pretence of working; to 'potter' and get nothing done.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 345.

'He gens nafflin about': he goes about idling away his time. EY.

Nar [na] adj. Near.

ON ná (in compounds), near, ON nærri, near, and Da nær, near. It does not seem that OE nearra, comparative of neah, nigh, has influenced the EY word. An interesting fact is that ME nerror, nearer, and ME nerrest, nearest, have been formed on nerre as if it were a positive form. Cf. OSw nær, and Sw nära, near.

'For þatt tezz wærenn off hiss kinn and tærþurrrh nerre breþre.' Orm., 15691.

'For my son may be slayn no nar.' Town. Pl., 43/119.

'Narside, the near side, i.e. the left hand side of a horse, or that nearest to him who directs the animal.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 345.

'Nar, near.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'Deean't let 'at 'oss cum nar ma': don't let that horse come near me. EY.

Natter [nætə] vb. To complain about trifles.

⁷ Murray, op. cit., nifle, s.v.

Sw gnata, to grumble, or Da gnaddre, to grumble, seems to be the source of this word. Cf. DaD gnaddrig, fretful, and Sw gnatu, peevish.

'Natter, to scold, to speak in a querulous or peevish manner.'
Brockett, Nth. Cty. Wds., s.v.

'Gnatter, to grumble, to complain, to be peevish or querulous.'
Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'Watsa natterin' about noo?': what are you grumbling about now? EY.

Nattle [nætl̩] sb. A morsel.

Apparently associated with DaD gnat, gnatting, a morsel, a crumb.

Cf. SwD gneta, gnatta, a morsel. DaD en gnatting smór is equivalent to EY a nattle o' butter.

'Nattle, a gland or kernel in the fat of meat.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Nattle, a morsel.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Noo, watch yon creeak tak a nattle': now, watch that crow take a crumb. EY.

Naup [naʊp] vb. To inflict a blow on the head.

The derivation may be from ON nöp, the head, or from Gael cnap, to strike.

'Nap, a stroke, a blow.' Hall., DAFW., 570.

'Naup, to knock on the head with the end of a stick.' Atk.,
Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Mahnd thissen, or ah'll naup tha': watch your conduct, or I'll strike you on the head. EY.

Nazzy [næzi] adj. Drunk, intoxicated.

The only likely etymon for this word is Ger nass, wet, moist. There are several idioms in Ger in which nass is used to denote intoxicants, e.g. ein nasser bruder, a tippler, and sein geld an nasse waare legen, to lay out one's money on wet wares. Cf. OE hnesc, moist.

'Nazy, intoxicated.' Hall., DAFW., 572.

'Nazzy, stupefied through drink.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Mi aud man wur nivver nazzy iv 'is lahf': my husband was never intoxicated in his life. EY.

Neaf [niəf] sb. The clenched hand. A fist.

ME neve, nefe <ON hnefi, a clenched hand. Cf. ND neve, Sw näfve, and Da næve, a fist.

'So longe haueden he but and bet With neues under hernes set.' Hav., 1917.

'Dose noddil on hym with neffes That he noght nappe.' Yk. Pl., xxix. 369.

'Ther is noght in thi nefe, or els thi hart falys.' Town. Pl., 241/407.

'A neive or neiffe, a fist.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 35.

'Neaf, the fist.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 346.

'He up wiv 'is neeaf an' knocked 'im ower': he brought up his fist and knocked him over. EY.

Neaf-ful [niəfʊl] sb. A handful.

Da nævefuld, and Sw näfve-full, a handful.

'Their worthless nievefu' of a soul, May in some future carcase howl.' Burns, Second Epistle to J. Lapraik, 17.

'Neaf-ful, a handful of anything.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Sha rahved th'ear bi neeafuls frav 'is 'ead': she pulled the hair by handfuls from his head. EY.

Near [niə] sb. The kidney.

ME nere, the kidney, is probably taken from MDu niere, the kidney.

Cf. Du niere, OHG niero, Ger niere, ON nýra, N nyre, and Sw njure, the kidney.

'With the fatnesse of neeres of the wethers.' Coverdale, Bib., Isa. xxxiv. 6.

'Neere of a beest, ren.' Prom. Parv., 352.

'Neer, the kidney.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'Summat's wrang wi 'is neeas': something is wrong with his kidneys. EY.

Near [niə] adj. Parsimonious, stingy.

Da nærig, stingy, is used to designate a person who is greedily eager in seeking his food, and, in its extended meaning, it has application to one who is covetous for wealth. Cf. Sw närig, ON hnögg, and OE hneaw, niggardly. NED associates the EY word with ON nær, near.⁸

'I always thought he lived in a near manner.' Steele, Spect., No. 402, 1712, p. 4.

'Near, close-fisted, stingy, extra careful.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 346.

'He's sae near, tha'll get nowt': he is so stingy that you'll get nothing. EY.

⁸ Murray, op. cit., near, s.v.

Neavil [nɪəvəl] vb. To pummel with the fist.

NEED gives nevel, and suggests that the EY word is derived directly from N nevla, to knead. It seems more likely, however, that the etymon is DaD knövla, to overpower. Apparently both the N and DaD words are connected with ON hnefi, a fist, but the DaD form is closer to the EY expression in meaning.

'Neavill'd or nevilled, pummelled with the fist.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Fost they bunched yan anither, bud efthur a whahl they storrted ti neeavil': first they kicked at one another, but after a while they started to fight with their fists. EY.

Neb [nɛb] sb. The beak of a bird. The human nose.

OE nebb, a beak, bill of a bird, nose. Cf. ON nef, N nev, nebb, Sw näb, näbb, Da næb, and Du nebbe, beak, nose.

'She had broken of a leaf of an olyne tre, and bare it in hir nebb.' Coverdale, Bib., Gen. viii. 11.

'The nebbis of a lyon they make to trete and trembyll.' Skelton, Sp. Parrot, 418.

'Neb, a bill or beak. Applied also to the nose.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Deean't poak thi neb i' ma 'oose': don't come into my house. EY.

Needful [niədful] adj. Needy.

ME need < OE nȳd, need + ful.

'Sori and nedful men sulen is sen.' Gen. & Ex., 2130.

'Lady scho is of ledes all ... To nedefull neist on to call.' Curs. Mun., 103.

'Needful, needy, necessitous; of persons and things.' Atk.,
Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Th'aud carl's varry needful': the old country fellow is very
 needy. EY.

Neest [nist] adj. and adv. Next.

OE niehst > E next, but the hs has been lost in EY, hence neest
 instead of next. Cf. OFris neest, Du naast, OS nâhist, OHG nâhist,
 MHG nâhest, Ger nächst, ON næstr, Sw näst, and Da næst, nighest,
 next.

'Ne gisce ðu nog ðin nestes ðing.' Gen. & Ex., 3515.

'Þe neist men of his oxspring Did þai þan be-for þam bring.'
Curs. Mun., 13598.

'Neest, next.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 347.

'Neest chap 'ed nowt ti saay': the next man had nothing to say. EY.

'Tha nivver kens wat'll 'ap neest': you never know what will happen
 next. EY.

Neeze [niəz] vb. To sneeze.

ME nēsen < ON hnjósa, to sneeze. Cf. N njosa, Sw nysa, Da nyse, OHG
niosan, Ger niesen, and Du niezen, to sneeze.

'His nesing is shynyng of fyr, and his ezen as ezelidis of morutid.'
 Wyclif, Bib., Job xli. 9.

'Neese, to sneeze.' Hall., DAPW., 573.

'Neeze, to sneeze.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He neeazed till 'is feeace wur laik rud': he sneezed until his
 face was like red ochre. EY.

Nesh [nɛʃ] adj. Tender, soft, delicate.

OE hnesce, tender, soft. Cf. OE hnescian, to soften, to make effeminate, Du nesch, soft, sodden, and Go hnasgus, soft, tender.

'Mar filthe es nane, hard ne nesshe, þan es þat comes fra a man's flesshe.' Pr. Cons., 614.

'The blod ran of his fleys, þat tendre was, and swiþe neys.' Hav., 217.

'Nesh, tender, soft, delicate, weak, poor-spirited.' Hall., DAPW., 574.

'Nesh, tender, delicate, soft.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'Sha's seea nesh sha weean't wesh pots': she is so delicate that she won't wash the dishes. EY.

Ness [nɛs] sb. A cape. A projecting headland.

ON nes, and OE nes, naes, a headland. NED states that the normal representative of the OE form would be nass, and that ness may be due either to the unstressed position in place-names, to dialect variation, or to Scand influence.⁹

'Hie ȝeata clifu onȝitan meahton, cuþe næssas.' Beowulf, 1912.

'Ness, a headland of the coast.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'They deea saay 'at 'e wur drooned whahl 'e loistered doon bi t' ness': they say that he was drowned while he was spearing fish down by the cape. EY.

Neuk [niuk] sb. A nook. A corner of a field, room, box, etc.

The form may be either a development of ME nōk, a nook, or ND nōk, a hook, a bent figure. According to NED Gael niuc, a nook, is derived

⁹ Murray, op. cit., ness, s.v.

from northern E neuk.

'A mikel linnen clath four squar ... At nokes four, four listes lang.' Curs. Mun., 19845.

'Al þat he þer-fore tok, With-held he nouth a ferþinges nok.' Hav., 820.

'Neuk, a corner of anything.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 347.

'Wa leeaked in ivvry neuk': we looked in every corner. EY.

Nicker [nike] vb. To neigh.

Probably derived from DaD gnegge, to whinny. Cf. ON gneggja, N neggja, Sw gnägga, OE hnegan, MDu neyen, and MHG nyhen, to neigh.

'Nicker, to neigh.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'As seean as aud 'loss 'eeard ma cumin wi' t' proven, sha ups an' nickers': as soon as the old horse heard me coming with food, she began to neigh. EY.

Niffer [nɪfə] vb. To haggle. To bargain vehemently.

Perhaps from ON nirfill, a stingy man. ON nirfla has the sense of scraping small things together carefully. Another possibility is a connection with ON hnefi, a fist.

'Niffer, to haggle, to bargain in a tenacious or hard spirit.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Efthur 'e niffered a vast, 'e selt ma t' coo': after he haggled a great deal, he sold me the cow. EY.

Nim [nim] vb. To pick up quickly. To snatch, as a thief.

OE niman and ON nema, to take, to hold, to possess. Cf. OFris nima,

OE niman, OHG nemen, Ger nehmen, MDa nemme, MSw nima, and Go niman, to hold, to take, to possess. NED states that dialectal nim corresponds to various senses of the later Scand take, and remained in common use down to the 15th century. After 1600 it reappears as a colloquial word in the sense of to steal, and is very common in this use throughout the 17th century.¹

'They'll question Mars, and by his look Detect who 'twas that nimm'd a cloke.' Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 598.

'Nim, to take, also to steal.' Hall., DAPW., 577.

'Nim, to pick up hastily, or snatch; to steal with a quick movement.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Yon lad nimmed a ppear oot o' t' pooak': that boy snatched a pear out of the sack. EY.

Nip [nip] vb. To slip away. To remove oneself quickly.

ME nippen, to pinch, to pinch off, is probably the etymon of this EN word. The form is not found in OE, and seems to have come into E through MDu knijpen, to snap off, to entrap. Cf. Du knippen, Sw knipa, Da knibe, and Ger kneipen, to pinch, twitch.

'þa hit wes uppen non, þa sunne gon to nipen.' Lay., 276.

'If the flok be skard, yit shalle I nyp nere.' Town. Pl., 125/289.

'Nip, to run or walk quickly; generally used in such expressions as nip off, i.e. run away; nip across, i.e. step quickly across.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 347.

'He nipped awaay afooar ah could saay owt': he ran off before I could say anything. EY.

¹ Murray, op. cit., nim, s.v.

Nobbut [nɒbət] adv. Nothing but, only, simply.

This word is a combination of ME naught + bute, nothing + except. The unification of the words, together with the disappearance of the guttural spirant in ME naught, produces EY nobbut. Chaucer occasionally uses the complete form noght but.

'Ye, blessed be alwey a lewed man That noght but oonly his bileve kan!' Chaucer, C. T., I. A. 3456.

'No-bot wasch hir ... in wyn as ho askes.' E. E. Allit. P., B. 1127.

'He resceyuede not ony man to sue him, no but Petre and James.' Wyclif, Bib., Mark v. 37.

'Nobbut, only, nought but.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'It's nobbut a lahtle bayn': it's only a little child. EY.

Nodder [nɒdə] vb. To tremble.

It seems clear that this word does not come from OE. NED suggests a connection with MHG notten, and Ger D notteln, to shake, wag.²

Skeat believes that there may be some association with ON hnjóða, to hammer.³ There seems to be no connection between the EY word and L nuere, to nod. The word nod used by Pope has the same significance as EY nodder.

'Heaven's whole foundations to their centre nod.' Pope, Essay on Man, i. 255.

'Nodder, to be in a visible state of tremor, from the head downwards.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Seean wa storrted ti nodder wi' t' caud': soon we began to tremble with the cold. EY.

² Murray, op. cit., nodder, s.v.

³ Walter William Skeat, An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. 3rd ed. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1898. nod, s.v.

Noggin [nbgin] sb. A mug containing a quarter of a pint.

Gael noigean, a wooden cup; Ir noigin, a quarter of a pint.

'Noggin, a mug or pot of earth with a large belly and narrower mouth.' Hall., DAPW., 579.

'Noggin, a small vessel, which is also used as a quarter of a pint measure.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'He leeaked at ma, an' supped 'is noggin o' yal': he looked at me, and drank his mug of ale. EY.

Nor [nɔr] conj. Than.

OE nā, from OE ne + ā, not + ever, has developed into Sc na, nor, than. But EY nor, pronounced with the retroflex r, is a contraction of ME nother, neither.

'The lest party of thame twa, Wes starkar fer na he.' Barbour, Bruce, vi. 538.

'Nor, than.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'It was bigger nor that': it was bigger than that. EY.

Nowt [navt] sb. Cattle.

ON naut, neat, cattle. Cf. N naut, Sw nöt, Da nöd, and OE nēat, cattle.

'He fand i þe temmple þær Well fele menn þatt saldenn þærinne baþe nowwt and shep.' Orm., 15558.

'Nowt, cattle. The word is used in composition for an individual of the kind, as a nowt-beast.' Jam., SD., s.v.

'Nowt, cattle, especially horned cattle.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 348.

'Fetch nowt inti t' garth': bring the cattle into the enclosure. EY.

Nowther [naʊðə] conj. Neither.

OE nowðer, neither, a contracted form of OE nohwæðer, neither.

Cf. OFris nouder, neither.

'Auk toten vt wiðuten vuel ne mei nouðer of ou.' Anc. Riw., 52.

'Ther halp him nowther swerd ne scheld.' Gower, Conf. Am., i. 125.

'Nowther, neither.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'It's nowther yan o' twee': it's neither one of the two. EY.

Nuddle [nʊdl̩] vb. To huddle up. To squeeze together.

Perhaps from Ger nudeln, to press.

'Nuddle, to press wheat into the earth with a roller.' Addy,
Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'Nuddled, as a parcel carried in the hand is apt to be squeezed
out of shape.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Nuddle thegither an' ye'll not be sae caud': huddle up together
and you'll not be so cold. EY.

O

Offaldy [ɒfəldɪ] adj. Worthless, vile.

Undoubtedly connected with E offal. ME offal is apparently derived from MDu afval, refuse. Cf. Da affald, a decline, refuse, and Ger abfall, rubbish.

'Offaldy, refuse-like, worthless, vile; of both persons and things.'
Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah weean't 'ev owt ti deea wi' yon offaldy chap': I won't have anything to do with that worthless man. EY.

Ommust [ɒmʌst] adv. At all, altogether, almost.

Although this word has occasionally the significance of E almost, it should not be considered a dialectal form of the latter, but rather an EY variation of OE on + mǣst, at + most.

'Ommast, almost.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'Asta onny brass ommust wi' tha?': have you any money at all with you? EY.

'Theer wur fower on 'em ommust': there were four of them altogether. EY.

'He ommust brast': he almost burst. EY.

On [ɒn] adv. Present, here.

ME on < OE on, upon, at near. It is significant that ON á, on, is identical in meaning with EY on.

'On, here.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 349.

'He'll be on efthur a bit': he'll be here after a while. EY.

On [ɒn] prep. Of. Used before words beginning with a vowel.

Before words beginning with a consonant, o is used.

ME of < OE of, of. The development of the Ey form seems to have resulted from the loss of the labia-dental f, as in EY o' before a consonant, and the addition of a nasal n for the sake of euphonic convenience before a vowel.

'On, prep. of.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Yon's yan on 'em': that's one of them. EY.

Orf [ɔrf] sb. A descendant. A member of a family.

OE orf, possession, especially of cattle. In OE the word applies to a man's substance so far as cattle is concerned, but an extended meaning would probably include human belongings, members of the family also. It is well known that among the Romans and the Northmen there was recognition of the father's right of property in his children. Cf. ON arfa, an heiress.

'Ilk kinnes erf, and wrim, and der Was mad of er⁶e on werlde her.'
Gen. & Ex., 6.

'Heo nomen orf, heo nomen corn.' Lay., 15316.

'Thu bodest cualm of oreve.' Owl & Night., 1155.

'Orf, a descendant, one of the progeny, or, of the family.'
Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'It's yan o' Broon's orfs': it's one of Brown's children. EY.

Orf [ɔrf] sb. Scurf. Any rash of the skin.

OE hreof, a scab, and ON hrufa, a scab, scaliness. Cf. Swiss rufe,

Ger ruf, and Sc reif, the itch.

'Orf. We hear of a 'wet orf' on the animal skin, as sweat, or a lea-like exudation from other causes. Orf, however, is dry scurf generally.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'T' bayn's 'eead is full on orf': that child's head is full of scurf. EY.

Orling [orlɪŋ] sb. A stunted child or animal.

The northern dialect glossaries do not agree on this word. Ray gives urling, a dwarf, while the Leeds Gl. gives urpling, a starveling.

There may be some connection with ON verpa, to throw aside, in the sense of abandoning one's young. Cf. DaD vraegling, a dwarf, and DaD orrevrogel, a stunted person.

'Urling, a dwarfish child or person.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Eeat thi breead or tha'll be an orlin': eat your food or you'll be a dwarf. EY.

Othergates [iðəgiəts] adv. Otherwise. By other means.

The combination is that of E other + gait, other + manner. The elements are derived from OE ōðer, other, and ON gata, a way.

'Bot god had oþer-gates mint.' Curs. Mun., 1588.

'For had he my freynd beyn, Othergates it had beyn seyn.'
Town. Pl., 13/121.

'If he had not beene in drinke, hee would have tickel'd you other gates than he did.' Shaks., Twel. N., V. i. 198.

'Othergates, otherwise; by another way or process.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Gif it deean't ton oot reet, tha'll 'ev ti dee it ithergeeats':
if it doesn't turn out right, you'll have to do it by some other means. EY.

Ought [aut] sb. Anything.

OE ā, ō, ever + wiht, creature, wight, whit, thing; literally, ever a whit, anything whatever. Cf. OFris âwet, OS êowiht, OHG eowiht, MHG iewet, and Du iet, anything.

'If we may find here aught to sell.' Curs. Mun., 4836.

'Now, and bi oght that I can witt He semys fulle welle theron to sytt.' Town. Pl., 5/118.

'Ought, anything.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Gif iuver tha diz owt fur nowt, dee it fur thissen': if ever you do anything for nothing, do it for yourself. EY.

Ouse [auz] vb. To dip liquid out of a container with a ladle.

It is clear that the word is associated with ON ausa, to pour, to bale out water. There seems to be no connection with E ooze < ME wōsen < OE wesan. Cf. OSw ōsa, Da öse, and OS ösen, to dip out water, or to dip persons, i.e. to baptize.

'Ouse, to bale out water from a vessel or receptacle.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 327.

'Ah mun owse sum o' t' watter oot o' t' skeeal': I must dip some of the water out of the pail. EY.

Out [ut] adv. Fully, quite.

ON út has a special meaning of all through in statements dealing with the duration of time. This is very close to the usage of the EY word.

'So zong and so zepe, as ze ar at pis tyme, So cortayse, so kny3tyly, as ze are knowen oute.' Gaw. & Gr. K., 1510.

'Then thou was't not out three yeeres old.' Shaks., Temp., I. ii. 41.

'He wur fettled oot': he was quite prepared. EY.

Ouzel [vsl] sb. The blackbird.

OE osle, a blackbird. Cf. OHG amsala, MHG, and Ger amsel, a blackbird.

'Ousel, the blackbird.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'Deean't tha ken a creeak frav an ussel?': don't you know a crow from a blackbird? EY.

Owe [av] vb. To own. To possess.

OE āzan, to possess. Cf. OFris âga, OS égan, OHG eigan, ON eiga, and

Go aigan, to possess.

'The goode man that the beestes oweth.' Chaucer, Pard. T., 33.

'The horse the gods bred, and Adrastus ow'd.' Chapman, Iliad, xxiii. 325.

'Owe, to own, to have belonging to.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Wheea owes t' dog?': who owns the dog? EY.

Owse [avs] sb. An ox. The plural is owsen.

DaD ovse, an ox. In describing the development of DaD ovse, Molbech points out that k before s in Da often becomes j, v, or s in the Da dialects. Hence Da okse has become DaD ovse, and from the latter form EY owse has apparently been developed.

'Owsen frae the field come down.' Burns, My Ain Kind Dearie O, 11.

'Owse, an ox; pl. owsen.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 350.

4 Christian Molbech, Dansk Ordbog. Kiøbenhavn: Gyldendalske Boghandling, 1833. okse, s.v.

'It leeaks laik th'owse wur storved ti deead': it looks as though the ox was starved to death. EY.

Owther [avðə] conj. Either.

This is a contracted form of OE ā, ō, ever + ge + hwæper, whether. OE æghwæper, one of two.

'For owther I will all gete or all lese.' Mer., 366.

'And whene þou heres Haly Wryte owper in sermone or in priue collacyone.' Rel. Pieces, 22.

'Owther, either.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Tha mun owther tak it or leeave it': you must either take it or leave it. EY.

Oxler [ɒkslə] sb. The arm-pit.

Related to ON öxl, the shoulder. Cf. Da and Sw axel, OHG uohsana, MHG uohse, Ger achsel, Du oksel, the shoulder; Ir oxal, and L axilla, the shoulder.

'An oxler, an armpit, axilla.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 35.

'Oxler, the arm-pit.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'T' paan iv mi oxler fair tevs ma': the pain in my arm-pit really tires me out. EY.

P

Paddle [pædl̩] vb. To walk with short steps.

The origin may be F or Ger. The Ey word may have developed from OF patouiller, to dabble with the feet in mud, or from Ger paddeln, to go about with pattering steps. It is obvious that the OF vb. is a derivative of OF patte, the foot.

'He paidles out and he paidles in, An he paidles late and early.'
Burns, The Deuk's Dang o'er my Daddie, 6.

'Paddle, to walk, especially slowly or with some difficulty.'
Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 350.

'Ah seed th'aud chap paddlin doon t' rooad an 'oor sen': I saw
the old man walking with short steps down the road an hour ago. EY.

Pan [pæn] vb. To fit in or correspond with. To suit a place.

It is possible that this word may come from DaD pann, a patch, a piece of cloth inserted into another. Cf. DaD pannivaerk, patchwork, and DaD pönje, to work with the hands.

'Pan, to close, joyn together, agree.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 36.

'Jack and his wife didn't seem to pan together at fost, but noo they
get along pratty weel.' Hold. Gl., 97.

'Pan, to unite, fit, settle.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'He pans weel wi' t' new job': he fits in well with the new job. EY.

Parlous [pələs] adj. Perilous, dangerous.

NED states that this word is a syncopated form of E perilous.⁵

However, E perilous is derived from ME peril < OF peril < L periculum,

⁵ Murray, op. cit., parlous, s.v.

danger, and though the EY word has this meaning, it seems that another origin should be sought. DaD farlig, perilous, is a word extensively used by the Jutlanders to express greatness of size or a high degree of importance, as well as danger. Note DaD en farlig stor ko, an exceedingly large cow, and en farlig god mand, a surprisingly good man. EY parlous is used in exactly the same way, e.g. a parlus lot o' brass, a great deal of money. Consequently, one may say that though the form of the EY word is similar to ME peril, the dialectal meaning is undoubtedly that of DaD farlig.

'It will be a perlous tyme.' Coverdale, Bib., Micah ii. 3.

'Parlous, perilous, dangerous; also clever, acute, shrewd.' Hall., DAPW., 605.

'Parlous, perilous. This word is used in a variety of senses, but it generally carries with it the idea of some kind of badness, or danger, or difficulty. It is also frequently used adverbially as an intensive, and much in the same way as 'desperate,' 'fearful,' etc. The Danish word corresponding to this is farlig, which is used in almost identically the same sense and way as parlous.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 351.

'He wur awlus a parlus chap fur leear': he was always an outstanding person for learning. EY.

Pase [piez] vb. To force open.

Brockett gives F peser, to weigh, as the derivative.⁶ It seems more likely, however, that metathesis has operated on the EY word, and that it has developed from ON prisa, to press, first becoming pirs, then pis (since the r is not retroflex, and would be lost), and, finally, through the characteristic dialectal breaking, pies, or

⁶ John Trotter Brockett, A Glossary of North Country Words. 3rd ed. Newcastle: E. Charnley, 1846. pase, s.v.

piez. Cf. OSw persa, to press; F prise, to take, and Manx prise, a fulcrum.

'Paze, to force by leverage.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 352.

'Peeaz it wi' thi mell': force it open with your hammer. EY.

Pash [pæʃ] vb. To dash down. To smash.

Skeat declares that the origin of this word is Scand.⁷ ME paschen, to dash, is connected with Sw paska, to dabble in water. Cf. N baska, to fight one's way, Da baske, to slap, Swiss batschen, to strike with the hand, and Ger patschen, to clap.

'Deth cam dryuende after and al to doust passhed kynges and knyztis kayseres and popes.' Langl., P. Plow., B. xx. 99.

'Pei dussed hym, pei dasshed hym ... pei pusshed hym, pei passhed hym.' Yk. Pl., xlvi. 38.

'Pash, to break in pieces, to smash.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 351.

'They pashed it all i' bits': they smashed it all to pieces. EY.

Passmer [pæsmə] sb. The ant.

ME pissemire, the old name of the ant, thus named from the urinous smell of an ant-hill. Mire, the second element of the word is Scand, and has developed from ON maurr, through Sw myra or Da myre, an ant. Cf. Du miere, an ant; Ir moirbh, W mor-grugyn, and Bret merienen, an ant.

'Pysmere, formica.' Prom. Parv., 401.

'Passimere, the pismire, ant, or emmet.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

7 Walter William Skeat, An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. 3rd ed. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1898. pash, s.v.

'Wheea, tha's got passmers on thi jacket!': why, you've got ants on your coat! EY.

Patter [pæte] vb. To flatten or beat down with frequent footsteps.

Skeat states that this word is a frequentative of E pat, with the usual suffix -er, the second t being inserted to keep the vowel short.⁸ There may be a connection with F patte, paw, or with SwD padra, to tap against.

'Pattering over the boards, she comes and goes at her will.'
Tennyson, Grandmother, 20.

'Patter, to tread, to tread down.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Leeak at yon lads patterin' ower clooas 'at ah've just plood':
look at those boys treading upon the field that I've just
ploughed. EY.

Paut [puat] vb. To kick gently, or press with the foot.

There seems to be nothing analogous to the form and meaning of this EY word except DaD pote, to paw the ground, and OE potian, to thrust, to push. It should be noted, however, that EY paut is very frequently used to denote the pawing of a horse.

'Paut, to paw. 'To paut off t' happin,' to kick off the bedclothes.'
Craven Gl., s.v.

'All tahm ah wur theer, th'aud 'oss wur nickerin' an' pooatin':
all the time I was there, the horse was neighing and pawing
the ground. EY.

Pawky [pɔki] adj. Impudent, unabashed.

⁸ Skeat, op. cit., patter, s.v.

Jamieson connects this word with OE pācan, to deceive.⁹ If this is correct, the word has deviated from its original sense, i.e. from lying to the brazen attitude which usually accompanies it.

'Dear Smith, the sleest, paukie thief That e'er attempted stealth or rief.' Burns, Epistle to James Smith, l.

'Pawky, impudent, uppish, impertinent.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 352.

'Aye, an' sha wur varry pawky an' all': yes, and she was very impudent too. EY.

Pech [pɛf] vb. To cough in a subdued way.

In Sc the word is pech, but the guttural spirant has been changed into f in the EY dialect. According to Jamieson, Sc pech is radically the same as Sw picka, to expel the breath with a faint sound.¹ Cognates for this form are Da pikke, and Ger pochen, to palpitate.

'For pechyng als pilgrymes that putte are to pees.' Yk. Pl., xl. 84.

'Peff ... to breathe with difficulty.' Craven Gl., s.v.

'Peff, to cough shortly and faintly, unable or unwilling to make a thorough effort.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'He nivver peffed laik 'at afooar 'e tuk ti bacca': he never coughed like that before he took to tobacco. EY.

Peen [piən] adj. Thin, fine.

Da peen, slender, slight. Molbech points out that Da peen does not occur in ON or ODa, and this is a very interesting fact.² It would appear to prove that some words which have been lost in parent languages may, nevertheless, be preserved in the spoken dialects

9 John Jamieson, A Dictionary of the Scottish Language. Paisley: A. Gardner, 1927. pawky, s.v.

1 Ibid, pech, s.v.

2 Molbech, op. cit., peen, s.v.

which have developed from them. Cf. SwD pen, and N pen, the small sharpened end of a hammer.

'Peen, the sharp point of a mason's hammer.' Jam., SD., s.v.

'Peen, thin, fine, attenuated.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Hod it bi t' peen end': hold it by the thin end. EY.

Pettle [pɛtl̩] vb. To nestle close to a person, as a child to its mother.

Apparently this word is a derivative of E pet, a favorite child.

'Pettle, to cling to the mother's bosom as a young child.'

Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Pettle, to cling in a gentle fondling manner, with a light embrace.

Of a lamb and a sheep together, it will be said of the former, that 'it pettles with its head against the old one,' plays with the head about the neck of the old one, or rubs head with it.'

Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Nivver seed sik a bayn fur pettlin' roon its yam': I never saw such a child for cuddling up to its uncle. EY.

Pick [pik] sb. Pitch.

Probably derived from DaD pik, pitch, a black sticky substance.

Cf. ON bik, Sw beck, Da beg, ODa pick, Ger pech, OE pic, pitch;

Gael pic, and W pyg, pitch; all from L pix, pitch.

'For it sal be fulle of brunstane and pyk.' Pr. Cons., 669l.

'Anoynt thi ship with pik and tar without and als within.'

Town. Pl., 26/127.

'Pick, pitch.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 352.

'Neet's as black as pick': the night is as black as pitch. EY.

Pick [pik] vb. To throw, to push, to shove.

According to Wedgwood the original idea in this word indicated a pointed thing, and thence the meaning was extended to that of throwing a pointed missile, hence, to pick a lance was to throw it.³ Therefore, the etymology of this EY word would call for such forms as ON pikka, to prick; F piqué, pointed, and W picell, a dart. 'As high as I could picke my lance.' Shaks., Coriol., I. i. 204. 'Pick, to push; as, 'He picked me down.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v. 'Widoot a wod 'e picked 'im in t' beck': without a word he pushed him into the stream. EY.

Piggin [pigin] sb. A small tub.

Gael pigeau, a jar, a potsherd. Cf. Sc pig, Ir pigin, and W picyn, a pitcher, jar, small tub.

'A piggin, a little pail or tub with an erect handle.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 37.

'Piggins, small wooden vessels made in the manner of half-barrels, and having one stave longer than the rest for a handle.' Hall., DAPW., 622.

'Piggin, a small tub or pail with a vertical handle which when empty was carried under the arm: 'it was used for milking into, the milk being poured from it into the larger tub or skeel.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 353.

'Theer's midges in yon piggin o' soor miolk': there are small flies in that small tub of sour milk. EY.

Pike [paik] sb. A small stack of corn.

Probably derived from Da pig or Sw pigg, both of which apply to

3 Hensleigh Wedgwood, A Dictionary of English Etymology. 2nd ed. London: Trubner and Co., 1872. pick, s.v.

objects with pointed tops. Cf. W piġ, a pointed object.

'Pike, a very large haycock, usually about as much as would make a good cartload. This is the universal application of the word throughout the East Riding and the southern part of the North Riding.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 353.

'T' paiks in Broon's clooas leeak fair bonny': the stacks of grain in Brown's field look very fine. EY.

Pine [pən] vb. To shrink, to become less in dimensions.

ON pína and OE pīnan, to torment, punish, both apparently connected with L poena, pain. Cf. OHG pīnôn, MHG pīnen, Ger peinen, Sw pina, and Da pine, to torment, punish.

'Pynyn, or languryn in sekenesse ... languago, elanguéo.' Prom. Parv., 400.

'He ten times pines, that pines beholding food.' Shaks., Lucr., 1115.

'Pine, to be reduced by hunger.' Hall., DAPW., 625.

'Pine, to starve.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'Gif tha deean't eeat tha'll pahn': if you don't eat you'll shrink. EY.

Pinfold [pɪnfɒld] sb. An enclosure for cattle.

This is probably a combination of OE pyndan, to confine, and OE fealdan, to fold, wrap up. Wedgwood suggests a derivation from Du pand and Ger pfand, a pledge, due to the fact that straying animals were impounded in the village pinfold until their owners redeemed them.⁴ However, NED states that from 1400 the first element of the word was associated with OE pyndan.⁵

⁴ Wedgwood, op. cit., pinfold, s.v.

⁵ Murray, op. cit., pinfold, s.v.

'Ase swin ipund ine sti uorte uetten.' Anc. Riw., 128.

'But to confine the bad and sinful like moral cattle in a pinfeld.'
Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 200.

'Pinfolds, pounds for cattle.' Hall., DAPW., 625.

'Pin-fold, the pound. The officer who has the care of it is called the Pinder.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'Fred's awaay takkin fower beos oot o' t' pinfod': Fred has gone to take four animals out of the cattle enclosure. EY.

Pippin [pɪpɪn] sb. A seed of an apple, or similar fruit.

The word comes from OF pepin, the seed of fruit. Skeat conjectures that the word was first applied to the pips of the melon, and, therefore, was derived from L pepo, a melon.⁶ Cf. Sp pepita, a pip, and Da pipling, a pip, also a variety of apple.

'Pepins þen he gave him thrin, þe quilk a þe appe tre he nam.'
Curs. Mun., 1366.

'Pypyne, of vyne, or grape. Acinus.' Prom. Parv., 401.

'Pippin, the pip or seed of the apple and like fruits.' Atk.,
Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Sum o' th'apples wur full o' pippins': some of the apples were full of pippins. EY.

Pisle [paɪl] vb. To walk about lazily or heavily.

Apparently the derivation is from SwD pisla, to walk heavily. Cf. SwD pislig, unwell, and OE pislic, heavy. The EY word has the significance of indolence rather than that of infirmity.

'Pisle, to walk about in a lazy manner.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 353.

⁶ Skeat, op. cit., pippin, s.v.

'Parzling, sauntering and prying about as an indolent person.'
Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Sha gans parzlin' about': she walks lazily about. EY.

Plain [pliən] vb. To complain.

ME playne < OF plaignre, to lament, complain < L plangere, to beat the breast, lament.

'þenne þe fyrst bygonne to pleny and sayden þat þay hade travayled sore.' E. E. Allit. P., A. 548.

'þai hadden no more nede to plene hem of þis ordenaunce þan hadden þe oþer two statis of his chirche.' Wyclif, Wks., 388.

'Go pleyne thee to Sir Cayphas, and byd hym do the right.' Town. Pl., 225/682.

'Plain, to complain.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 354.

'Let's gan ti gaffer an' pleean on t' chap': let's go to the master and complain about the fellow. EY.

Plash [plæʃ] vb. To splash.

This word develops either from OE plæsc, a pool, or from LG plassen, to splash. It is also possible that EY plash has been influenced by Da pladske, to splash, or by Sw plaska, to pour as rain.

'Far below him plashed the waters.' Longfellow, Hiawatha, xvi. 245.

'Plash, to splash.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Jim weeasted 'is tahm plashin' t'uthers': Jim wasted his time splashing the others. EY.

Please [pliez] vb. To pay for. To return the value of anything.

The word also has the conventional E meaning.

ME plesen, to satisfy, delight < OF plesir < L placere, to please.

The EY word retains the significance of to satisfy from the ME form; hence to please a person is to give a satisfactory return for a favor which he has shown. This, naturally, suggests a payment, and it is very interesting to note in ME literature that the usage of pay was often in the sense of please, as may be seen in the following extracts.

'þu seist þat mucche confort haueð wif of hire were þat beoð wel igedered and eider is alles weis paid of oðer.' Hal. Meid., 27.

'Ich am wel ipaid euerichon sigge ...' Anc. Riw., 44.

'A maal with outen wemme he shal offre ... to plese to hym the Lord.' Wyclif, Bib., Lev. i. 3.

'Please, to give an equivalent or make a return for a kindness received, or something of a like nature.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 354.

'Mi mither axed gif sha mud 'ev a cup o' sugar, an' sha'll pleease tha fur it': my mother asked if she might have a cup of sugar, and she'll pay you for it. EY.

Pload [pluəd] vb. To wade laboriously through mud. To exert oneself strenuously in a task.

It is probable that this EY word is derived from Gael plōd, a pool of standing water. The vowel in the Celtic form is long, and would develop into the EY diphthong. Cf. DaD plutte, to splash about in water, and Da pladdre, to walk with difficulty.

'Pload, to walk in the mire.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Daik wurn't thry, bud ah plooaded thruff it': the ditch wasn't dry, but I waded through it. EY.

Ploat [pluət] vb. To strip off.

The word seems phonetically to be derived from Du ploten, to pluck off, a loan word from Low L pilucare, to pluck, with the substitution of t for k. One also notes the loss of the L i with the consequent lengthening of u. Cf. ON pitla and pilka, to pick. However, it may be that EY ploat is merely a variant of E pluck from OE ploccian, to pluck.

'Plote, to pluck, to chide vehemently. 'See how she plotes him.'
Brockett, Nth. Cty. Wds., s.v.

'Ploot, to pluck the feathers from a bird. To plunder.' Atk.,
Wh. Gl., s.v.

'They ploated 'is cleelas an' left 'im ommust deead': they stripped off his clothes and left him almost dead. EY.

Plook [pliək] sb. A pimple, a scab.

Jamieson states that Gael pluc, plucan, a lump, pimple, tumour, is the origin of this word.⁷ But a connection with Sw plock, anything small and trifling, is conceivable. A third possibility is that the EY expression may be a loan word from L pilucare, to pluck. Cf. Da pletter, pimples.

'A plowke, pluscula, plusculetus.' Cath. Angl., 284.

'Pluke, a spot or pimple.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 355.

'T' chap 'ed a gurt pleek on 'is neb': the man had a great pimple on his nose. EY.

Plother [plɒðə] sb. Ground in a muddy condition.

The connection here is with Da pladder, mire, mud. Cf. DaD plutte,

⁷ Jamieson, op. cit., plook, s.v.

to splash about in water, and Ger pladdern, to dabble in mud.

'Pluther, sludge and dirt in a semi-liquid state.' Morris,
Yks. Fk-Tk., 355.

'Ah can't ploos sik pluther': I can't plough such muddy ground. EY.

Pluf [plʊf] sb. A plough.

The meaning is Scand, for the true OE word for plough is sulh, which, strangely enough, survives in EY sul-pluf, a double-bladed plough.

OE plōg, a plough. Cf. ON plógr, ODa ploug, Da plov, Sw plog, OFris plōch, Du ploeg, OHG pfluog, MHG pfluoc, and Ger pflug, a plough.

'His pilgrym atte plouz.' Langl., P. Plow., A. vii. 95.

'þatt all swa summ þe nowwt i ploh þe turmnenn erþe and tawwenn.'
Orm., 15902.

'Pluf, plough.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Tha's worrked despert 'ard wi' t' pluf tideea': you have worked very hard at the plough today. EY.

Plugger [plʊgə] sb. Anything large of its kind.

This word is phonetically connected with E plug, a stopper. Du plug simply denotes a wooden peg, but Gael ploc also signifies a block of wood, a stump of a tree, or a considerable lump of anything.

'Plugger, applied to anything very large.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'T' fish 'e cowl i' beck wur a plugger': the fish that he caught in the stream was a big one. EY.

Poat [puət] sb. A poker.

EY poat is probably a development of OE potian, to push, which appears

in E put. Wedgwood suggests that it is another form of E poke, and lists Sw påta in the sense to turn up the ground.⁸ But OE had both potian, to push, and pucian, to poke.

'Mi plouh-pote schal be my pyk, and posshen atte rootes.' Langl., P. Plow., A. vii. 96.

'Pout, poit, a poker.' Jam., SD., s.v.

'Poat, a poker.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Storr up fahr wi' t' pooat': stir up the fire with the poker. EY.

Podge [pbdʒ] sb. A short, fat person.

There may be a connection here with DaD pog, a log of wood, or with DaD prog, a buxom person. NED suggests that the word is a variant of E pudge, and points out that dialectal podge was unknown before the 19th century.⁹

'Podge, a fat dirty person. This is a common meaning, but, as an epithet, the term is as freely bestowed, in a good-natured manner, upon children of a fleshy appearance, as upon the particular object indicated. 'Come hither, thou old podge, and I'll be the kissing of thee to death!' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ah ken 'im fur a regla podge': I know him to be a typical short, fat person. EY.

Poke [puək] sb. A narrow sack.

Presumably phonetically developed from ON poki, MDu poki, or Flemish poki, a sack, related to OE pocca, a sack, which, however, had a short vowel; all presumably cognate with L bucca, an inflated cheek. There are p forms in Gael poca, a bag, Ir poc, OF poque, and F poche, a

⁸ Wedgwood, op. cit., poat, s.v.

⁹ Murray, op. cit., podge, s.v.

pocket, a sack. Are these p forms derived from the Germanic?

'Þan shulde pees be in þe chirche wiþ outen strif of doggis in a poke.' Wyclif, Wks., ii. 358.

'Pooke, or poket, or walette, sacculus.' Prom. Parv., 407.

'Poke, a bag.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'Did 'e onny gie tha a poke o' goodies fur a tanner?': did he only give you a sack of candy for a sixpence? EY.

Porringer [pbrindʒə] sb. A round-shaped metal pot used for heating food.

The word is derived from an earlier form pottanger with intrusive n for pottager <OF potager, a soup basin. Note the intrusive n in E messenger and passenger, which have been formed from E message and passage. E porridge is presumably from pottage, influenced by porree <OF porrée Low L porrata, broth made with leeks.

'Why, this was moulded on a porringer.' Shaks., Tam. Shr., IV. iii. 64.

'Porringer, a mug bellied like a pitcher, and made of coarse ware; formerly it was commonly used by children at meal times. No doubt this word is derived from porridge.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 355.

'Gif tha wants owt t'eeat, leeak in t' porringer': if you want something to eat, look in the pot. EY.

Poss [pbs] vb. To agitate anything vigorously in water.

ME possen, to thrust against <OF pousser <L pulsare, to thrust.

'A cat ... pleyde wiþ hem perilouslych and possed hem aboute.' Langl., P. Plow., B. Prol. 151.

'Posson, presson, or schowe togedur. Trudo.' Prom. Parv., 410.

'Poss, to dash about.' Hall., DAPW., 639.

'Poss, to mix; to agitate or dash about, as with a pestle, or staff.'
Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Sha's weshin' summat, cos ah 'eer 'er possin cleelas': she's washing something, because I hear her agitating clothes in water. EY.

Potsker [pɒtskə] sb. A broken piece of crockery or pottery.

This is a variant of E potsherd, a combination of pot + OE sceard, a fragment. Da potte-skaar, a potsherd, is almost identical in form and sound with the EY word, and may be its etymon. Cf. ON skerða, to destroy the entireness of a thing.

'Pot-skar, a potsherd.' Craven Gl., s.v.

'Cansta fettle mi bowl? Ah've got all t' potskers 'ere': can you repair my bowl? I've got all the broken pieces here. EY.

Potter [pɒtə] vb. To do anything in a fumbling, awkward way.

Wedgwood suggests that EY potter is derived from Sw påta, to poke¹ with a stick. Bret pouta, to push lightly, cited by Stratmann, may also be considered as a possible etymon.²

'Potter, to go about doing nothing, to saunter idly, to work badly, to do anything inefficiently.' Hall., DAPW., 640.

'Potter. A pottering person is one of exertion, but inefficient.'
Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'T' lad's done nowt bud potter all t' daay': the lad has done nothing but fumble around all the day. EY.

1 Wedgwood, op. cit., potter, s.v.

2 Henry Francis Stratmann, A Middle-English Dictionary. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1891.
putten, s.v.

Pow [paʊ] sb. The head of a human being.

Derived from OE poll, the head. The l has disappeared, as is often the case in northern developments, and the vowel has broken into a diphthong.

'Boils up their livers in a warlock's pow.' Ramsay, Gentle Sheph., II. ii. 21.

'Pow, the poll or head.' Hall., DAPW., 641.

'Pow, the head, familiarly.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Gaffer's pow is mootin' noo': the master's head is losing its hair now. EY.

Princod [prɪnkəd] sb. A pincushion.

OE prēon + codd, pin + sack; ON prjonn + koddi, pin + pillow.

'De vikelare ablent þene mon and put him preon in eien.' Anc. Riw., 84.

'Cod, a pillow; pin-cod, a pin cushion.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 21.

'Princod, a pincushion.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ah laffed fit ti brast ~~w~~hen 'e set doon on t' princod': I laughed almost to the bursting point when he sat down on the pin-cushion. EY.

Prod [prɒd] sb. A skewer.

Apparently derived from ON broddr, a spike. Cf. Sw brodd, a spike, and Da brod, the sting of an insect.

'Prod, a prick, a skewer.' Brockett, Nth. Cty. Wds., s.v.

'Prod, a pin of wood.' Jam., SD., s.v.

'Prod, an object with a sharp point; a skewer, a stick with an iron spike, a stick with one end sharpened.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Sha'll want tweea prods ti laay oot t' duck': she'll need two skewers in making the duck ready for the oven. EY.

Proffer [prɒfə] vb. To make offer.

ME profren, to offer <OF proferer, to produce <L proferre, to bring forward.

'Scho ... proferd him hir muth to kiss.' Curs. Mun., 4358.

'To hire he profreth his servise.' Gower, Conf. Am., iii. 74.

'Now wylle ye se what I profer.' Town. Pl., 124/249.

'Proffer, to make an offer. The word offer is seldom used in this sense.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 356.

'Ah proffered 'im a rahd, bud 'e wadn't cum in wi' ma': I offered him a ride, but he wouldn't come in with me. EY.

Pross [prɒs] sb. Friendly conversation. Gossip.

It seems that this word is derived from SwD pråssa, to jest, to speak flippantly. There may be a connection with DaD pros, haughty, but the SwD word is closer in meaning to the EY expression. Morris believes that EY pross is derived from DaD praase, to froth, as beer; to raise the dust.

'Pross, talk, conversation.' Hall., DAFW., 648.

'Pross, to gossip, to talk in a familiar manner; also used as a noun. Jutl. D. At praase (to froth, as beer; to raise the dust).

'Wa wur 'oddin a bit o' pross wi' yan anuther': we were having a little conversation with one another. EY.

Proven [prɒvən] sb. Provisions, food.

ME provende <OF provende, dry food for animals <L præbenda, an allowance, a payment.

'Prouender, for hors. Migma, avena.' Prom. Parv., 412.

'Provand, provender, provision.' Hall., DAPW., 649.

'Proven, food, provender, provisions.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Tha sud tak sum proven fur thi farin': you should take some food with you on your trip. EY.

Pule [pul] vb. To sleet.

DaD puls, a word which applies to dust or smoke in the air, may be the origin of this EY word. Cf. DaD pulse, to steam, to smoke. There is nothing in OE to serve as a likely etymon.

'Ah laay it'lll pule afooar neet': I believe it will sleet before night. EY.

Pulls [pulz] sb. The husks of beans, peas, and various seeds.

According to Wedgwood, the etymon is ODu peule, a shale, husk.³

Cf. Du peul, Flemish pole, DaD pol, husk, and SwD pel, hide, skin.

Probably the ultimate connection is with L pellis, a skin.

'Pulls, the husks of oats.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Pulls, most usually applied to the heads of corn dispersed on a barn floor after thrashing.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Get them peeas oot o' t' pulls as fast as tha can': get those peas out of the pods as quickly as you can. EY.

³ Wedgwood, op. cit., pull, s.v.

Q

Quart [kwɔt] vb. To go across. To thwart. To disagree.

It should be noted here that a dialectal k has been substituted for the voiceless spirant th. The EY word is associated with ON pvers, across, athwart. Cf. N tvaert, Sw tvärt, and Da tvaert, across.

'Quart, to cross transversely, especially in ploughing a field a second time, and in a different line to the first ploughing.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 357.

'Quart, to thwart.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'He quarted t' clooas reet fast': he went across the field very quickly. EY.

'Ah freeamed, bud 'e quarted ma': I tried, but he thwarted me. EY.

'Ah'll 'ev ti quart wiv 'im about it': I'll have to disagree with him about it. EY.

Queery [kwɪərt] sb. A strange circumstance.

It is possible that this word may have been derived from Ger quer, oblique, perverse. Cf. MHG twer, oblique, perverse. NED gives the form as queerity, and mentions that there are few examples of the word prior to 1700.

'No person ... shall be admitted without a visible quearity in his aspect, or peculiar cast of countenance.' Steele, Spect., No. 17, 1711. p. 3.

'Queery, a queer thing.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Neeabody knooas 'oo it storrted. It's a queery': nobody knows how it started. Its a strange circumstance. EY.

R

Rabble [ræbl] vb. To speak hastily and indistinctly.

Apparently from Du rabbelen, to speak indistinctly. Cf. Ger rabbeln, to speak hurriedly and thoughtlessly, Sw rabbla upp, to rattle over, Swiss räbeln, to clatter, and L rabulare, to bawl. The word signifies a noisy confusion of voices in Gaw. & Gr. K.

'Renaud com richchande þurȝ a roȝe greue And alle þe rabel in a res, ryȝt at his helez.' Gaw. & Gr. K., 1897.

'Wee miller ... orthodoxy raibles.' Burns, Holy Fair, 17.

'Rabble, to gabble in reading.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'He rabbled sae wa couldn't ken a wod': he spokē so hastily and indistinctly that we couldn't understand a word. EY.

Rack [ræk] sb. Thin vapoury clouds driven by the wind.

The connection appears to be with ON reka, to drive. Cf. ON rek, drift, motion, SwD rak, Sw vrak, and Da vrag, wreckage.

'What may gome trawe, Bot he þat rules þe rak may rwe on þose oþer.' E. E. Allit. P., C. 176.

'The rakke of þe rede skye fullē rappely I ridde.' Yk. Pl., xvi. 7.

'Rack, thin, light, vapoury clouds; the clouds generally.' Hall., DAPW., 661.

'Rack. 'As wet as rack' is a common proverbial expression, in allusion to the rack, or broken vapourous clouds of the sky.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'It'll teeam seen bi t' leeak o' t' rack': it will rain soon by the look of the thin, vapoury clouds. EY.

Raddle [rædl̩] vb. To beat with a stick.

Atkinson is of the opinion that this word is a derivative of OE wraeðian, to wreathe, which suggests that he associates EY raddle with E wattle, a flexible rod.⁴ But it seems more probable to me that the EY word finds its source in Norman F reidele or OF reddalle, a stick, pole, rail of a cart.

'Raddle, to beat soundly with a stick.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 357.

'Thi fayther'll raddle tha when tha gets yam': your father will beat you with a stick when you get home. EY.

Ragel [rægl̩] sb. A dissolute fellow. A good-for-nothing.

There are several possible origins for this word. NED suggests a connection with E rake-hell, a dissolute person.⁵ Another consideration is F racaille, a rascal, riff-raff. But a source which seems to me more feasible than the two preceding is OSw rækel, a worthless fellow. Cf. Sw räkel, a rascal, and Da rækel, an upstart.

'Amid their rakehell bands, They spide a lady.' Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 44.

'Raggel, a rascal, a blackguard.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 357.

'Deean't 'ev owt ti deea wi' yon aud ragel': don't have anything to do with that old rascal. EY.

Raitch [riətʃ] sb. A white line down a horse's face.

The etymology of this word is obscure. There may be some connection with OE ræcan, to reach, or with Sw räcka, a row. It is possible

4 John Christopher Atkinson, A Glossary of Words used in the Neighbourhood of Whitby. London: Trubner and Co., 1876. raddle, s.v.

5 Murray, op. cit., ragel, s.v.

that Du recken, to stretch, may have influenced the EY word. NED gives the form as rache.

'Raitch, a white line down a horse's face.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Raitch, a line or list of white down the face of a horse.' Hall., DAPW., 664.

'Yon 'oss 'ez a bonny raitch on its 'ead': that horse has a nice white line on its head. EY.

Raite [riət] vb. To injure by exposure to the weather.

Perhaps from N röyta, to decay, to become rotten. Cf. OE rotian, to rot, ON rotna, to decay, Sw röta, and Da röde, to rot through steeping. In connection with the OE and ON forms, it should be noted that they should leave some kind of high back diphthong in EY.

'Rettyn tymbyr, hempe, or oþer lyke, rigo, infundo.' Prom. Parv., 431.

'Rate; quicklime rates the sods in a compost heap.' Brockett, Nth. Cty. Wds., s.v.

'Rait, to dissipate the sap of vegetables by exposing them abroad to the weather. Hay is said to be raited when it has been much exposed to an alternacy of wet and dry weather.' Hall., DAPW., 664.

'Raited, influenced or damaged by exposure to the weather.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 357.

'Efthur a year ah fun th'ack, bud it wur reeated fair proper': after a year I found the mattock, but it was very badly injured by exposure to the weather. EY.

Ram [ram] adj. Fetid, offensive in smell.

ON rammr, bitter, is the logical etymon for this word. Cf. Da ram, offensive in smell, OE hramsa, Sw ramslök, and Gael creamh, wild garlic.

'Ram, acrid, fetid.' Hall., DAPW., 665.

'Ram, rancid, or rank.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'T' kippers 'e gev ma wur despert ram': the smoked herrings which he gave me were very offensive in smell. EY.

Randan [randən] sb. Riotous conduct.

The source seems to be OF randon, violence, from OF randir, to run fast.

'The dragon ... caste oute of his throte so grete raundon of fiere into the aire ... that it semed all reade.' Mer., 219.

'Randone, or long renge of wurdys, or other thyngys. Haringga.' Prom. Parv., 423.

'Randan, unsteady and riotous conduct persevered in for some continuance.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'All t' bayns wur 'evvin' sik a randan': all the children were engaging in such riotous conduct. EY.

Randle-balk [randl-bɔk] sb. A cross-beam in the chimney on which pot-hooks are hung.

NED gives rannel-tree, a term which is never used in any of the Ridings of Yorkshire. Consequently, the suggestion of N randa-tre, a beam under the roof, by NED is not as close to the EY word as DaD raan, raande, a space below the roof. Molbech declares that the latter word has two significations, the one of the space just below the roof of a house, and the other of a stake or perch in the upper part of a building. He also points out that in some parts of Denmark, raande is a pole hung in the chimney to facilitate the smoking of meat.⁶

6 Christian Molbech, Dansk Ordbog. Kiøbenhavn: Gyldendalske Boghandling, 1833. raan, s.v.

This significance is definitely associated with the EY word. A difficulty remains, however, in seeking an explanation for the l, which has somehow crept into the dialectal expression.

'Randle-balk, the cross piece of wood in a chimney, upon which the pot hooks are hung.' Hall., DAPW., 666.

'Randle-balk, a beam or bar across the upper part of a fire-place, from which are hung the reckons. The old randle-balks were always of wood, and so should they always be, as the name implies.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 358.

'Th'eeuk cum lowse fra randle-bawk, an' t' pot tummeld inti fahr:' the hook came loose from the cross-beam in the chimney, and the pot fell into the fire. EY.

Rands [riənz] sb. The unploughed borders around a field.

ON rōnd, a border, rim. Cf. OE rand, Sw and Da rand, rim, border, OFris rand, margin, OHG rant, a shield-boss, Ger and Du rand, bank, beach, field-border. This EY word is never heard in the singular. The vowel, originally short, has been lengthened to produce the current vowel in EY.

'Aras ða bi ronde rof oretta.' Beowulf, 2538.

'At þe last bi a littel dich he lepez ouer a spenne Stelez out ful stilly by a strothe rande.' Gaw. & Gr. K., 1710.

'Rands, the borders round fields left unploughed and producing rough grass.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Theer's a vast o' gerse on t' reeans o' t' clooas': there's a lot of grass on the borders of the field. EY.

Ranged [riəndʒd] past part. Striped.

Perhaps from OF ranger, to set in a row, a term which first occurs in

the 12th century. Another possible source exists in ON rǫng, the rib of a ship, concerning which it hardly needs to be mentioned that the ribs of a ship are ranged in parallel order. A similar idea is evident in the rungs of a ladder.

'Thai stude than rangit all on raw.' Barbour, Bruce, xi. 431.

'Ranged, striped, waled, as the flesh is after the infliction of sharp blows with a cane or stiff whip.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'They saay 'at reeanged beeas is a tahger': they say that striped animal is a tiger. EY.

Rank [ræŋk] adj. Close or thick together. The word applies to persons or plants.

OE ranc, strong, proud, forward. Cf. ON rakkr, erect, Sw rank, slender, Da rank, erect, upright, LG rank, and Du rank, tall and slender.

NED states that the root idea in E is that of growing up, but in LG and ON it is restricted to height or length without corresponding
7
breadth.

'On an busk rank and wel tidi.' Gen. & Ex., 2105.

'Blossumez bolne to blowe, Bi rawez ryck and ronk.' Gaw. & Gr. K., 513.

'Rank, close together.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'T' flees leeak despert rank on t' tonnups': the bugs look very thick on the turnips. EY.

Ranty [ræntɪ] adj. Excited, angry.

This word may be associated with Du ranten, to rave. Cf. Ger ranzen,

7 Murray, op. cit., rank, s.v.

to spring about, and Dad rante, a gay party.

'Which I ranted at him for when he came in.' Pepys, Diary, Feb. 5, 1664.

'Ranty, heated with passion, excited, angry.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 358.

'Ah nivver seed 'im sae ranty': I never saw him so angry. EY.

Rap [ræp] vb. To snatch. To take by force.

Skeat believes that this word is of Scand origin, and quotes ON hrapa, to hasten, as the etymon.⁸ The EY word, however, probably comes from Sw rappa, to seize, snatch. Cf. OE hrypan, to tear quickly, and Ger rappen, to snatch.

'Contributing all that we could rap and rend of men, or amunition.' Marvell, Growth of Popery, 23.

'Rap, to snatch, seize, take by force, rob or plunder.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He rapped it oot o' mi neeaf afooar ah could saay a wod': he snatched it out of my hand before I could say a word. EY.

Ratten [rætn] sb. A rat.

OF raton, a rat < Low L rato, ratonis, a rat.

'Wip þat ran þere a route of ratones ... And smale mys with hem.' Langl., P. Plow., B. Prol. 146.

'Ratun, or raton, rato, sorex.' Prom. Parv., 424.

'Ratton, a rat.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Theer mun be a vast o' rattons i' t' garth': there must be a great number of rats in the barn-yard. EY.

⁸ Walter William Skeat, An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. 3rd ed. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1898. rap, s.v.

Raum [r(æ)m] vb. To shout.

ON hreimr, a scream, cry, or OE hream, a clamour. Cf. OE hryman, to cry out, Sw råma, to bellow, OHG ruamen, and Du roemen, to shout.

'And romyes as a rad ryth þat rorez for drede.' E. E. Allit. P., B. 1543.

'Raum, to raise the voice unduly, to shout.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 359.

'Deean't tha reeam i' mi lug': don't shout in my ear. EY.

Rax [ræks] vb. To stretch, to strain.

NED gives OE raxan, to stretch, as the source of this word.⁹

'Bot quen I raxed vp ... I ne wist bot walaway.' Curs. Mun., 24351.

'He raxed and rored and rutte atte laste.' Langl., P. Plow., B. v. 398.

'Rax, to stretch or wrench.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'He raxed 'issen tiv 'is full 'eight': he stretched himself to his full height. EY.

Rear [riə] adj. Not sufficiently cooked. Underdone.

The word is a variant of E rare, and is derived from OE hrēr, underdone. Cf. ON hrár, raw.

'New laid eggs which Baucis busie care turned by a gentle fire, and roasted rear.' Dryden, Ovid's Met: Baucis & Phil., 98.

'Rear, half-cooked (of meat), underdone. It is noteworthy that this old word is commonly used in the same sense in the United States.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 359.

'Ah deean't laik mi meeat 'at reear': I don't like my meat so rare. EY.

⁹ Murray, op. cit., rax, s.v.

Reave [riev] vb. To tear away. To plunder.

OE rēafian, to rob. Cf. OFris râvia, Du rooven, OHG roubôn, MHG rouben, and Ger rauben, to rob, plunder. In the sense of robbing or plundering, the word is wanting in ON.

'þenden reafode rinc oðerne, nam on Ongenðio irenbyrnan.' Beowulf, 2986.

'Ge sulen cumen ... And reuen egipte ðat is nu prud.' Gen. & Ex., 2802.

'Reave, to carry off, to plunder.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'A lot o' ragels cum ti reeav 'is shop': a lot of rascals came to rob his shop. EY.

Red [rɛd] vb. To put in order.

Apparently the derivation is Scand. Da rede, to put in order, probably associated with ON ryðja, to clear (land), and with OE ryddan, to clear (land). Cf. Da rydde, and N rydja, to clear (land).

'Swa may we ay rekken and rede An hondreth syns agayne a gude dede.' Pr. Cons., 2484.

'Red, to put in order, to set right.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Sha seean red th'oose': she soon put the house in order. EY.

Reek [rik] vb. To smoke.

OE reocan, to smoke. Cf. ON reykja, to smoke, OFris reka, Du rieken, OHG riohhan, Ger riechen, Sw röka, and Da ryge, to emit smoke.

'To reke, fumare.' Cath. Angl., 302.

'Fewe chymneis reeking you shall espye.' Spenser, Sheph. Cal., Sept., 117.

'Reek, to smoke, to emit vapour.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ah'm seear 'e's at yam, cos ah see 'is chimney reekin': I'm sure he's at home, because I see his chimney smoking. EY.

Reesty [risti] adj. Rancid. Having a bad taste.

According to NED, this word is a form of E rest¹. If this is so, the derivation would be from F rester, to remain. But one may speculate whether or not Ger räsch, sharp-tasting, has any connection with the EY word. Note also Sw räs, over-salted, harsh in taste.

'Reestyn, as flesche, ranceo.' Prom. Parv., 431.

'Reezed or reazed, a term applied to rancid bacon.' Easter, Almondbury Gl., s.v.

'Reesty, rancid, especially of bacon.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 359.

'Arta fettlin' t'eeat 'at reesty stuff?': are you preparing to eat that rancid stuff? EY.

Reist [rist] vb. To be stubborn.

Apparently from F rester, to remain still < L restare, to stand still.

'Reist, to become restive.' Hall., DAPW., 676.

'Reist, to be restive, to display stubbornness or obstinacy.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Gif tha 'edn't reested, ah wouldn't a loondered tha': if you hadn't been stubborn, I wouldn't have punished you. EY.

Render [rëndə] vb. To cause to melt by the application of heat.

If it were not for the presence of the d in this word, there might be a logical connection with ON causative renna, to make run, to melt.

¹ Murray, op. cit., reesty, s.v.

But the d points to a derivation from OF rendre < L rendere, to give back. The tendency of the EY dialect is not to add d in the development of words, but to elide it.

'In hate brimstone and rendered lede þai salle be sette in þat prisoun.' Curs. Mun., 23314.

'Renderynge, reddicio.' From. Parv., 429.

'Render, to melt or dissolve; applied to fat which is rendered by heat.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'Wa mun render doon a bit o' beeacon ti get dip': we must melt down a piece of bacon to get grease. EY.

Renky [rɛnki] adj. Tall, manly, athletic.

It is clear that this word is associated with OE ranc, noble, grown, mature. Cf. ON rekr, a warrior, and Da rank, tall, well-grown.

'Then rapes hym þe renk, and ryses to þe masse.' Gaw. & Gr. K., 1558.

'Renty, handsome, well-shaped, spoken of horses, cows, etc.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 58.

'Renky, tall and somewhat thin.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 360.

'Oor Fred's gerrin' ti be a reet renky chap': our Fred is getting to be a fine manly fellow. EY.

Rick [rik] sb. A stack of hay.

It seems that the word has developed from OE hræac, a stack. EY rick exhibits a shortening of the original vowel, as may be noted in some northern dialects, e.g. Durham dialect ship for OE sceap, sheep. Cf. OFris reak, Du rook, ON hraukr, N rauk, Sw rök, and Da røg, a stack.

'If fyer ... cacche the rekes of corn, or the corn stondynge in feeldis.' Wyclif, Bib., Ex. xxii. 6.

'Reek, or golf, arconius, acervus.' Prom. Parv., 428.

'Rick, a stack of hay.' Hall., DAPW., 682.

'Rick, a stack.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'T' beos 'ev chavvelled awaay t' bottom o' t' rick': the cattle have eaten away the bottom of the hay-stack. EY.

Ridding [ridɪn] sb. A clearing. An open space in a wood.

Probably connected with ON ryðja, to fell trees, to make a clearing in a forest. Cf. N rydja, Sw rödja, and Da rydde, to clear land of trees.

'We have made rydyng thugh oute Jure.' Town. Pl., 178/417.

'I fell to the ridding away of a great deal of business.' Pepys, Diary, Aug. 16, 1666.

'Ridding, an open space in a wood, especially a road through a wood; properly a clearance in a wood made by felling trees. This word is very commonly applied, especially in the E. Riding, to a road through a wood, and it is probably riding rather than ridding, though the latter is more correct.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 360.

'Efthur tha gans a mahl, tha'll cum tiv a riddin': after you go a mile, you'll come to a clearing. EY.

Riddle [rɪdl̩] sb. A large sieve for sifting cinders.

OE hriddel, a sieve for winnowing corn. The word is established in Celtic also, and appears as W rhidyll, Gael rideal, and Bret ridel, a sieve. In ON the only connection seems to be through rida, to tremble, applicable perhaps to the shaking of the sieve.

'As whete is smyten in a rydil.' Wyclif, Bib., Amos ix. 9.

'Rydyl, of corn clensynge ... cribrum.' Prom. Parv., 433.

'Ridder, a large coarse sieve used for sifting wheat in a barn.'
Hall., DAPW., 682.

'Riddle, a wire-sieve.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'Put t' steeans thruff t' riddle, an' chuck t' big uns oot': put the stones through the sieve, and throw the big ones away. EY.

Rife [raif] adj. Ready, apt, quick to learn.

The word may be associated with ON rífr, good, acceptable. NED gives
OE ryfe, abundant,² but Skeat regards this form as very scarce, and
believes the etymology is Scand.³ Cf. OSw rif, N riv, OFris rjû, and
Ger reif, acceptable, abundant, ripe.

'For-þi he hight þam giftes rijf.' Curs. Mun., 7695.

'When round the ingle-edge young sprouts are rife.' Ramsay,
Gentle Sheph., I. ii. 17.

'Rife, ready, inclined for.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 360.

'He's a champion lad, an' varry raif': he's an excellent boy, and very quick to learn. EY.

Rift [rift] vb. To belch.

Apparently from ON rypta, to belch. Cf. MSw rapta, Sw rapa, and Da ræbe, to belch.

'As he that is ful of wickidnes riftis an ill word.' Hamp., P. T.,
Ps. xlv. 1.

'Rift, to belch.' Hall., DAPW., 684.

'Rift, to belch, to eructate.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

² Murray, op. cit., rife, s.v.

³ Skeat, op. cit., rife, s.v.

'Sudden laik a gurt low rifted oot o' chimney': suddenly a great flame belched out of the chimney. EY.

Rigg [rig] sb. A ridge. The back of a person or animal. The roof of a house.

This is the northern form of E ridge. The derivation is from ON hryggr, a ridge, a backbone. Cf. OE hrycg, a ridge, a backbone, OFris hreg, Du rug, OHG hrucchi, MHG rucke, Ger rucken, Da ryg, N and Sw rygg, a ridge.

'Sende ic ... ofer wæteres hrycg ealde madmas.' Beowulf, 471.

'Sholde no curiouse cloþe come on hus rygge.' Langl., P. Plow., C. xxi. 287.

'Rigg, the back of either man or beast; also the ridge of anything, as of a hill, the roof of a building, or the rows in which turnips grow.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 360.

'It's ower t' rigg o' yon beeacon': it's over the ridge of that hill. EY.

'Lig on thi rigg an' rest thissen': lie on your back and rest yourself. EY.

'Leeaks laik t' watter's cumin thruff t' rigg': it looks as though the water is coming through the roof. EY.

Ripple [ripl] vb. To scratch. To cut corn with a sickle.

In assigning a source for this word, NED gives N ripla, to scratch,
⁴ to cut. Cf. ON hrífa, to scratch, and Sw repa, to scratch, cut off.

'Ripple, to cut corn, especially beans, with a long-handled sickle. By this process the strokes were short and quick, and the sheaf was gathered into the left arm. In this way the work was more quickly done than by the ordinary process.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 361.

⁴ Murray, op. cit., ripple, s.v.

'Ripple, to scratch gently, as with a pin, or to gore slightly.'
Carr, Craven Gl., s.v.

'T' lahtle bod cum ripplin' at winder': the little bird came
scratching at the window. EY.

'Yon lad ripples champion in t' clooas': that fellow cuts grain
very well in the field. EY.

Rise [rɔz] vb. To raise. To cause to rise.

ON reisa, to raise, to stir up. This is a very interesting form,
and may serve to prove that E rise and raise are not used indiscriminately
in the EY dialect, as are lie and lay in other localities. It should
be pointed out that EY rise is almost invariably used transitively.
Other words are used to signify a person's assuming a standing
position. Cf. Sw resa, Da rejse, Go raisjan, and OE ræran, to cause
to rise.

'Ech man whos spirit God reiseide for to stie to bilde temple of
the Lord.' Wyclif, Bib., Ezra i. 5.

'I am wak'd with it when I sleepe, rais'd with it when I sit.'
Shaks., Com. Errors, IV. iv. 36.

'Rise, to raise, cause to rise, flush or cause to leave a state of
rest, and fly, as a bird.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Cansta rahse 'at mickle brass?': can you raise that much money? EY.

'Watch t' dog rahse yon bod': watch the dog make that bird rise. EY.

Rive [rɔv] vb. To tear asunder. To tug vehemently.

ON rifa, to tear asunder. Cf. N riva, OSw rifwa, Sw rifva, and Da
rive, to tear asunder. The pret. of this EY vb. is rave, and the
past part. is rovven.

'Thair mycht men se men rif thar hare.' Barbour, Bruce, xx. 255.

'Wormes sal ryve hym in sondre.' Pr. Cons., 888.

'Rive, to tear in two; to tear, to pull, to split, especially when considerable force is requisite.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 361.

'Leeak sharp, afooar t' band is rovven': hurry up, before the rope is torn asunder. EY.

'Ah seed 'im rahve at it': I saw him tug vehemently at it. EY.

Roil [rɔil] vb. To play boisterously.

NED suggests that this word is derived from OF roillier, to roll, and also draws attention to OF ruiler, to mix up mortar.⁵ Another possible source, however, may be ON ruglan, disturbance, which is certainly similar in form and meaning to the EY expression.

'Holde the in one place all styлле and walke not ne royлле not aboute in the contree.' Caxton, Gold. Leg., 115.

'Roil, to romp, disturb, trouble, vex, perplex, fatigue.' Hall., DAPW., 690.

'Roil, to romp or play boisterously, to make a petty disturbance by riotous play.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Tell t' bayns not ti roil at frunt deear': tell the children not to play boisterously at the front door. EY.

Roke [ruək] sb. Thick fog.

Apparently derived from DaD råk, a thick mist <ON rákr, damp, moist.

Cf. ON reykr, smoke, Sw rök, and Da rög, smoke, mist.

'To-ward sodome he saz, ðe roke, And ðe brinfires stinkin smoke.'
Gen. & Ex., 1163.

5 Murray, op. cit., roil, s.v.

'Spectacles are a bother in a thick mist or roke.' Atk., Moor.
Parish, 363.

'Roke, a fog, especially a mist or fog off the sea.' Morris,
Yks. Fk-Tk., 361.

'Theer's a sair rooak cumin ower t' moor': there's a bad fog coming
over the moor. EY.

Rook [riək] sb. A heap.

N ruka, to heap together, seems to be the etymon of this word. The
ON word is hrygja, to heap together. Cf. ON hraukr, a heap of fuel,
OSw råge, Sw rök, DaD roge, a heap, and OE hrēac, a rick, heap.
Halliwell and NED give the form as ruck.

'De ziscare ... fared abuten asken and bisiliche stured him uorte
rukelen muchele and monie ruken togedere and blowed perinne.'
Anc. Riw., 214.

'The spate may bear away Frae off the howms your dainty rucks of
hay.' Ramsay, Gentle Sheph., I. ii. 125.

'Rook, a bundle, as applied to clover.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'All them steeans gan on yan reeak': all those stones go on one
heap. EY.

Rook [riək] vb. To sit, as a bird upon eggs. To incubate.

NED gives ND ruka, to crouch, as the origin of the word. But the⁶
EY meaning is more definitely found in Da ruge, to sit as a hen,
to incubate. Cf. Sw ruga, and Du hurken, to crouch.

'Pai sal for threst þe hevedes souke Of þe nedders þat on þam sal
rouke.' Pr. Cons., 6764.

'Rukkun, or cowre down, incurvo.' Prom. Parv., 439.

⁶ Murray, op. cit., rook, s.v.

'Rook, to sit, as a bird upon her eggs, to incubate.' Atk.,
Wh. Gl., s.v.

'~~It~~ looks laik yon 'en's gannin ti reek': it looks as though that
hen is going to sit on eggs. EY.

Roundy [rundɪ] adj. Good-sized. This term seems to apply only
to coal.

There is no semantic connection between EY roundy and E round, although
the two forms are phonetically the same. The EY word appears to have
derived its meaning from Da rund, liberal, abundant. Cf. Sw rund,
liberal.

'Rownde gobet, of what so hyt be, largus.' Prom. Parv., 438.

'Roundy, of good size, free from small refuse coal: applied to the
coal of the district when obtained in masses instead of in an
almost pulverised state. Applied also to separate lumps or
pieces.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'T' last looad wur good roondy cooal': the last load was good coal
in fair-sized pieces. EY.

Roup [rup] sb. An auction. A public sale.

ON hróp, and OE hrōp, an outcry, are definitely associated with this
word. The sense seems to be that of a canting or outcry to call the
public to a sale of goods. Cf. MSw rōpa, to shout.

'Roup, rowp, rope, to cry, to shout; thence to expose to sale by
auction.' Jam., SD., s.v.

'Roup, public sale or auction.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ah expect ah'll gan ti t' roop at Smedley's farm': I suppose I'll
go to the auction at Smedley's farm. EY.

Rout [rut] vb. To bellow.

The derivation is probably from OE hrūtan, to snore. Cf. ON ryta, to grunt, to squeal as a pig, N rjota, Sw ryta, SwD rōta, and DaD ryde, to roar, to bellow.

'He is all in silence bifer god, þof he rowt and rare all day.'
Hamp., P. T., Ps. lxxvi. 1.

'To rote, to rowt, sicut bos, boare, mvgire.' Cath. Angl., 313.

'To rowt or rawt, to lowe like an ox.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 39.

'Rote, rowt, or rawt, to roar, to bellow.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'Dusta 'eer sum o' t' kye rootin?': do you hear some of the cows bellowing? EY.

Row [rau] vb. To work hard.

A difficult word to trace. It does not seem to come from OE rōwan, to row, because generally OE o appears in EY as [lə]. It might be the standard E row [rav], an uproar, with extended meaning, which probably represents an earlier rouse, with the loss of final s from ON rús, a drinking bout. Or it might be a northern form of E roll, to move round and round, with l vocalized, the standard E roll developing from the earlier OF form in ō (rol), the northern form a later OF form with ū (roule), which then breaks into the diphthong [av] in EY.

'Row, to work hard, especially if the work be of a rough nature.'
Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 362.

'Ah've been rowin' amang t' tonnups': I've been working hard among the turnips. EY.

Rownd [rʊnd] sb. The roe or spawn of fish.

Definitely a derivative from the Scand. ON hrogn, roe, spawn. The final d is excrescent in the EY form. The loss of the n in E roe is probably due to the misinterpretation of the form rown as a consonantal plural. Cf. N and Da rogn, Sw rom, OHG rogan, and Ger rogen, roe, spawn.

'Rowne of a fysche, liguamen.' Prom. Parv., 438.

'A rowne of a fysche, lactis.' Cath. Angl., 311.

'Rownd, the roe of a fish.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Jim laiks a dollop o' cod fur teeaa, bud 'e weean't eeat t' roond':
Jim likes a good helping of cod for tea, but he won't eat the
roe. EY.

Rowty [ruti] adj. Thick or luxuriant in growth.

NED lists E rowet, coarse grass, and implies that it represents row, a dialectal development of rough, plus the suffix -et, a parallel form of roughet, coarse grass; cf. rough, uncut grass on a golf course.⁷ The EY form, then, is rowet plus the adjectival suffix. It might possibly be that EY rowty derives from DaD rut, liberal, lavish.

'Rowty, over-rank and strong: spoken of corn or grass.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 39.

'Routy, rank and coarse, as applied to grass.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Tha mun fettle thi teeaties seean, cos t' weeds are gettin' rooty':
you must work with your potatoes soon, because the weeds are
getting thick. EY.

Rud [rʊd] sb. A red dye used in marking sheep.

7 Murray, op. cit., rowty, s.v.

OE rudu, redness, a word applied to the color of the human complexion.

Cf. ON roði, N rode, and W rhwd, redness.

'Þe rude of monnes nebbe þet seið ariht his sunnen.' Anc. Riw., 330.

'Rud, a sort of blood-stone used in marking sheep; from the red colour.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 136.

'Rud, red ochre, used for colouring floors, etc.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 362.

'Wheea's put a cloot o' rud on thi feeace?': who has put a streak of red dye on your face? EY.

Ruffle [rufl] vb. To raise the skin by abrasion.

The derivation may be from ON hruf-la, to scratch. For E ruffle, NED suggests an association with LG ruffelen, to crumple, and Du roffelen, to work roughly, but the ON form as well as the EY has the meaning of Du rijffeln, to scrape, rub.⁸

'Ruffle your brow like a new boot.' Jonson, Every Man out of Hum., I. ii. 36.

'Ruffle, to scratch up the skin.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'He ruffled 'is 'and on t' deear': he scraped his hand on the door. EY.

Rumbustical [rumbustikl] adj. Boisterous, noisy.

The etymology of this word is somewhat obscure. NED suggests that it is a form of E robustical, evidently derived from L robustus, strong.⁹ Shakespeare uses robustious in the sense of boisterous in Hamlet. Wyld suggests that the m is intrusive, in part suggested by Romany rom, fine, gallant.¹ Cf. E rum, indisposed.

⁸ Murray, op. cit., ruffle, s.v.

⁹ Ibid, rumbustical, s.v.

¹ Henry Cecil Wyld, The Universal Dictionary of the English Language. London: H. Joseph, Ltd., 1936. rumbustical, s.v.

Runty [runtɪ] adj. Short and thick-set.

Wedgwood associates this EY word with Sc runt, an old cow, an old withered woman, the dead stump of a tree (in E, an undersized animal).² NED refers E runt to MDu runt > Du rund, a small ox.³ But the ultimate source of these forms is not clear.

'Runt, person of a strong though low stature.' Carr, Craven Gl., s.v.

'Runty, short and thick-set; applied either to people or animals.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 362.

'Sha's a stoot runty lass, an' sha can deea ommust owt': she is a strong, thick-set girl, and she can do almost anything. EY.

Ruttle [rʊtl] vb. To breathe with a rattling noise, as a person does when suffering from asthma.

According to NED, the word is associated with LG rutelen, to rattle.⁴ But EY ruttle may be another form of Sc ruckle, to rattle in the throat, and if so, the etymon would seem to be Ger röckeln, to rattle in the throat. Cf. ON hrækja, to expectorate, N rukla, to rattle in the throat, OE hrāca, a cough; and OF racler, to rattle in the throat.

'Ruttle, a rattle in the throat. Persons are said to have the 'death rattle' or 'ruttle' in their dying moments.' Robinson, Leeds Gl., s.v.

'Ruttle, to rattle, usually applied to throat sounds, and particularly to the noise heard from a dying person, to weak to make the effort to breathe.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Efthur ah storrted ti mend, ah wur nobbut ruttlin' a bit': after I began to get well, I was only wheezing a little. EY.

2 Hensleigh Wedgwood, A Dictionary of English Etymology. 2nd ed. London: Trubner and Co., 1872. runt, s.v.

3 Murray, op. cit., runt, s.v.

4 Ibid, ruttle, s.v.

S

Sad [sæd] adj. Heavy. The word usually applies to dough which has not risen properly.

OE sæd, sated, weary, from which developed ME sad, serious, sober, heavy. Cf. ON saddr, OS sad, Du zat, OHG and MHG sat, Ger satt, and Go saps, sated.

'Forsothe thilke auter was not sad but holowe.' Wyclif, Bib., Ex. xxxviii. 7.

'Sad, or hard, solidus.' Prom. Parv., 440.

'Sad, heavy, as bread is when improperly leavened.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'Sha left oot t' barm, an' noo t' breead's sad': she left out the yeast, and now the bread is heavy. EY.

Sae [sə] adv. So.

ME so has sa as a northern form, both of which are from OE swā. Cf.

OFris sa, MDu soo, Du zoo, OS sô, OHG sô, MHG sô, Ger so, ON svá,

N and Da saa, Sw så, and Go swa, thus, in such a manner or degree.

'Swa he selfa bæd.' Beowulf, 29.

'Þou was getyne of sa vile matere and sa gret fylthe.' Rel. Pieces, 16.

'Sae, adv., so.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah'm sae queer, ah'll 'ev ti gan ti t' bawks': I am feeling so unwell, I'll have to go to bed. EY.

Saim [sæm] sb. Lard. Grease for cooking purposes.

Parallel forms are found in W saim, grease, and in OF saim, lard.

The L form is sagina, fatness. Cf. Prov sains, Catalan sagin, Sp sain, and Ital saime, grease. Due to the prevalence of the word in the Romance languages, it is apparent that W saim was derived from the L.

'Der in saym and in sorze pat savoured as helle, þer was bylded his bour.' E. E. Allit. P., C. 275.

'Shall the proud lord, That bastes his arrogance with his owne seame ... Shall he be worshipt!' Shaks., Tr. & Cr., II. iii. 195.

'Saim, lard, fat.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'He 'ed nowt bud a bit o' seeam tiv 'is breead': he had nothing but a little lard on his bread. EY.

Sair [sɛə] adv. Sorely, extremely.

This EY word represents the northern development of OE sār, painful. Cf. ON sárr, sore, aching, Da saar, sore, Sw sår, OHG sér, wounded, painful, and Ger sehr, sorely, extremely, very.

'Sair-tems, hard labour attended with discouraging circumstances.' Hall., DAPW., 702.

'Sair, sore.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 363.

'They wur putten aboot sair': they were sorely inconvenienced. EY.

Sam [sæm] vb. To cause to coagulate. To compress. To collect together.

This word seems to be derived from OE sammian, to collect, assemble. Cf. ON samna, to collect, gather; Da sam and Sw sam, together.

'Sam, to curdle milk.' Hall., DAPW., 704.

'Sam, to collect together. This word is used in a variety of ways, sometimes in gathering of corn or other farm produce, or in the house in tidying or 'siding' up things that are scattered about.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 363.

'T' miolk leeaks laik it mud sam': the milk looks as though it might curdle. EY.

'He sammed it atwixt 'is 'ands': he squeezed it between his hands. EY.

'Tha mun sam thi cleelas an' mak t' pleeece leeak reet': you must gather up your clothes and make the room look as it should. EY.

Sark [sqk] sb. A shirt.

ON serkr, a shirt. Cf. Sw särk, Da særk, and OE serce, sirce, a shirt.

'For-sak pi serc o silk and line.' Curs. Mun., 17243.

'She shulde vnsowen hir serke and sette þere an heyre To affaiten hire flesshe.' Langl., P. Plow., B. v. 66.

'Sark, a shirt, or shift.' Hall., DAPW., 705.

'Sark, a shirt.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'He 'edn't a sark tiv 'is rigg': he did not have a shirt to his back. EY.

Scar [ska] sb. The face of a precipitous rock.

Probably derived from ON skard, a mountain pass. Cf. Da skjær, and Sw skar, a reef; Gael sgeir, a rock in the sea.

'Scarris brokun bifore.' Wyclif, Bib., I Sam. xiv. 4.

'O sweet and far from cliff and scar The horns of Elfland faintly blowing.' Tennyson, Princess, iv.

'Scar, a bare and broken place on the side of a mountain, or in the high bank of a river.' Hall., DAPW., 709.

'Scar, the face of a rock bare of vegetation.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'T' bayn freeamed laik 'e wur gannin ti clavver up t' scar': the child made as though he was going to climb up the cliff. EY.

Sconce [skɒns] sb. A metal screen for the kitchen fire.

It seems that ON skans, a bulwark, cited in IED, is the etymon for this EY word. Cf. Sw skans, Da skandse, and Ger schantze, a rampart. All these forms are derived ultimately from OF esconcer, to hide.

'Sconce, a short partition near the fire, upon which all the bright utensils in a cottage are suspended.' Brockett, Nth. Cty. Wds., s.v.

'Sconce, a screen or partition.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Tha mun bunch t' sconce fra t' fahr gif tha's caud': you should push the screen away from the fire if you are cold. EY.

Scrat [skræt] vb. To scratch. To labor hard for small returns.

Skeat states that the word is rather Scand than E, and suggests association with Da skrade, to creak, Sw skratta, to laugh loudly, N skratla, to rattle, and SwD skrata, to frighten away animals; all such words being applicable to sharp, grating sounds.⁵ NED gives ME scratten, to scratch, and indicates that further etymological development is difficult.⁶

'And nis pet child folitowen pet scheped scratted azean and bit upon þe zerde?' Anc. Riw., 186.

'A peryllous thyng to cast a cat Vpon a naked man, and yf she scat.' Skelton, Magnyf., 1314.

'Scrat, to scratch; also to save money with difficulty and by hard toil.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 364.

5 Walter William Skeat, An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. 3rd ed. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1898. scratch, s.v.

6 Murray, op. cit., scratch, s.v.

'Ah scratted mi 'and wiv a neeal': I scratched my hand with a nail. EY.

'He scratted ti buy yon carry': he worked hard and saved from his small wages to buy that cart. EY.

Screed [skriəd] sb. An edge or border of any material.

Probably derived from OE screade, a piece, strip. The vb. is OE screadian, to shred, from which ME shredde, to shred, is derived.

Cf. ON skrjóðr, a shred, and Ger schrot, a piece.

'Screed, a long shred, or border, of paper, or any similar material.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Tak off a bit o' t' screead, an' it'll be lang eneeaf': take off a piece of the border, and it will be long enough. EY.

Scrike [skrik] vb. To shriek.

The probable sources of this word are N skrika and Da skrige, to shriek. Cf. ON skraekja, to screech. W ysgrech, to screech, is probably a borrowing from the Scand.

'þe devils ay omang on þam salle stryke, And þe synfulle þare-with ay cry and skryke.' Pr. Cons., 7347.

'The litle babe did loudly scribe and squall.' Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 18.

'Screik, to shriek, to scream.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'Sha gied a skreek an' tummel'd ower': she gave a shriek and fell down. EY.

Scrog [skrɒg] sb. A stunted bush.

According to Skeat, the word is connected with N skrokken, wrinkled,

uneven, and with SwD skraka, a dry tree.⁷ Cf. Da skrog, a shrivelled dried-up carcase, and DaD skrag, a stunted branch.

'A scroge, a buske.' Cath. Angl., 326.

'Scrogs, stunted shrubs; the hazel for instance.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 364.

'Ah's nowt pertikla gif tha cuts doon yon scrog': I don't mind if you cut down that stunted bush. EY.

Scry [skri] vb. To observe.

It seems that the word is a shortened form of E descry, and as such is derived from ME descryen, to espy < OF descrire, to describe < L describere, to describe.

'I red the not scry by son and by moyn.' Town. Pl., 177/380.

'Scry, to descry.' Hall., DAPW., 715.

'Scry, to descry.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ah screed it lang afooar ah cum tiv it': I perceived it long before I came to it. EY.

Scug [skug] vb. To hide.

Probably the etymon is ON skyggja, to overshadow, to screen against. Cf. Sw skygga, Da skygge, N skugge, to give shade, and Go skuggwa, a mirror. The OE word is scuwa, shade, which is close to OHG scuwo, shade. According to Torp, all these forms are borrowed from L obscurus,⁸ dark. The EY extension of meaning is readily understood. From the idea of shade or darkness to the concealment afforded by it is a

7 Skeat, op. cit., scraggy, s.v.

8 Alf Torp, Nynorsk Etymologisk Ordbok. Kristiania: H. Aschehoug, 1919. skugge, s.v.

short and logical step.

'Skug, to hide, to screen.' Brockett, Nth. Cty. Wds., s.v.

'Scug, to hide, to take shelter.' Hall., DAPW., 716. '

'Scug, to hide, to conceal oneself.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'When tha wants 'im, th'aud dog awlus scugs': when you want him, the dog always hides himself. EY.

Scuttle [skutl̩] sb. A circular basket with a wide mouth and small bottom, used in gathering potatoes.

OE scutel, a dish, bowl < L scutella, a dish, platter. Cf. ON skutill, a trencher, a small table, Du schottel, and Ger schüssel, a dish.

'Scuttle, a shallow basket or wicker bowl, much in use in barns and other departments of husbandry.' Hall., DAPW., 716.

'Scuttle, a circular basket with a wide mouth and small bottom.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Tom filled 'is scuttle a vast quicker nor t'uthers': Tom filled his basket much more quickly than the others. EY.

Seedlip [siədliɪp] sb. A basket from which seed is taken by the sower.

This form has undoubtedly been taken from OE sædlēap, a basket used in sowing seed. Cf. ON laupr, a basket, N så-laup, and DaD sædlöb, a basket for sowing seed.

'Seed lepe or hopyr, satorium.' Prom. Parv., 64.

'Seed-lip, a long-shaped basket suspended from the shoulder, from which seed-corn is taken by the sower.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 365.

'Ah'm fit ti drop wi' cartin' t' seeadlip all owered clooas':

I'm feeling very tired after carrying the sowing-basket all over the field. EY.

Sen [sɛn] adv. Since.

Skeat describes this EY word as a contracted form of ME sithen < OE siððan, after that, since.⁹ Cf. ON siðan, OSw sidan, and Da siden, since.

'For sen Crist, als I sayd befor, had dred Of the ded, thurgh kynd of his manhed.' Pr. Cons., 2212.

'Sen the king discumfyt was at Meffan, he heard neuir thing.' Barbour, Bruce, iii. 406.

'Sen, since.' Hall., DAPW., 721.

'Sen, since.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 365.

'Ah nivver seed 'im sen': I never saw him after that. EY.

Settle [sɛtl̩] sb. A long seat or bench with a high wooden back.

Evidently the etymon is OE setl, gesetl, a seat, bench, stool. Cf. Go sitl, a seat.

'þa sat Agag þe king inne his hæh sættele.' Lay., 16646.

'þair settles þat þai in can, sete He kest þam dun.' Curs. Mun., 14734.

'Settle. This is also sometimes used for a seat.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'Theer 'e wur settin' in t' lang-settle': there he was sitting in the high-backed chair. EY.

Shackle [ʃæk̩l̩] sb. The wrist.

⁹ Skeat, op. cit., since, s.v.

OE sceacul, a bond. Cf. ON skökull, the pole of a carriage, Sw skakel, the loose shaft of a carriage, and Da skagle, a trace for a carriage. The essential meaning in all these terms was apparently a link in a chain.

'Shackle, the wrist. The term shackle-end is applied to the thin end of any club-shaped article.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'He's liggin' i' bed wi' a brokken shackle': he's lying in bed with a broken wrist. EY.

Shear [ʃeə] vb. To cut grain with a sickle.

ME sheren < OE sceran, to cut, to clip. Cf. ON skéra, Sw skara, and Da skære, to cut. This EY word is never applied to removing wool from sheep; the word for this is clip.

'Of þe whilk he shal not fille his hand þat shal shere.' Hamp., P. T., Ps. cxxviii. 6.

'Shear, to cut corn with the sickle.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 366.

'A sad few o' lads wur shearin' i' Jack's clooas': a very small number of men were reaping in Jack's field. EY.

Shed [ʃed] vb. To divide. To comb the hair.

ME scheden < OE sceadan, to separate. Cf. Da skede, SwD skeda, and Ger scheiden, to divide.

'And the sonne to schede þe day fra þe nyght.' Rel. Pieces, 60.

'Sche schedide the heer of hir heed.' Wyclif, Bib., Judith x. 3.

'Shed, to part, divide; of the hair of one's head.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Thoo 'ezn't shed thi 'air street, bayn': you have not combed your hair properly, child. EY.

Shift [ʃɪft] vb. To change.

ME shiften < OE scyftan, to divide. Cf. ON skipta, to divide, Da skifte, to exchange, and Sw skifta, to exchange, to alternate. Molbech illustrates the use of Da skifte in the following sentence: du skal give mig din daatter, eller skifte dine lande med mig: you shall give me your daughter, or else divide your lands with me.¹

'Ten siðes ðus binnen vi 3er Shiftede iacob hirdenesse hir.'
Gen. & Ex., 1732.

'Shift, to change places, also to change clothes.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 367.

'Stop a bit whahl ah shift missen': wait a minute while I change my clothes. EY.

Shill [ʃɪl] adj. Shrill, whistling. A word descriptive of a cold, penetrating wind.

NED gives ME schille, piercing, as the etymon for the EY word, and suggests OE *scielle, piercing, as a probable source.² Cf. ON skjalla, shrill, N skjelle, to give a shrill sound, and Du schelle, sonorous. OE sciell, sonorous, is listed by Hall and Holthausen.

'Heo song so lude and so scharpe, Ryht so me grulde schille harpe.'
Owl & Night., 142.

'Certes, he ... ne made neuere shoutes half so shille.' Chaucer, Nun Pr. T., 575.

'Shill, shrill in sound.' Hall., DAFW., 732.

'Shill. This word is commonly applied to a high wind. Some think it merely another pronunciation of chill; its meaning, however, is clearly 'noisy,' 'shrill.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 367.

1 Christian Molbech, Dansk Ordbog. Kiøbenhavn: Gyldendalske Boghandling, 1833. 2 v. skifte, s.v.

2 Murray, op. cit., shill, s.v.

'T' wind wur shill all aroon beeacon when ah wur theer': the wind was whistling all around the hill when I was there. EY.

Shive [ʃdv] sb. A slice of anything, as a loaf or an apple.

It seems reasonable to refer ME schīve, a small piece, to ON skífa, a slice. Cf. Da skive, Sw skifva, MDu schīve, Du schijf, OHG scība, MHG schībe, and Ger scheibe, a slice. Skeat considers E shiver in the sense of a splinter, as a diminutive of ME schīve, and gives provincial E sheave, a pulley, as a variant.

'Gif heo mei sparien eni poure schivel, sende ham al dernelic he ut of hire woanes.' Anc. Riw., 416.

'Shive, a slice of anything edible, generally bread.' Hall., DAPW., 734.

'Shive, a slice.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'Sha seed ah'd 'ed nowt, seea sha sheead tweea shahves off t' leeaf fur ma': she saw that I had had nothing to eat, so she cut two slices from the loaf for me. EY.

Shog [ʃbg] vb. To shake with a jolting motion. To jog along.

In the 1898 edition of his Etymological Dictionary, Skeat describes this word as a derivative of W ysgogi, to shake, to stir, to which is also traceable E jog³. Subsequently, in the 1911 edition, he agrees essentially with the position of NED that ME schoggen, to jog, and ME schokken, to shock, jolt, are variants of a form related to OHG scoc, oscillation, EFris schokken, Du schokken, and LG schokken, to jolt.⁴ At first Skeat thought OE sceacan, to shake, was related to W ysgogi, but Torp regards this relationship as very obscure.⁵

3 Walter William Skeat, An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. 3rd ed. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1898. shog, s.v.

4 Walter William Skeat, A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1911. shog, s.v.

5 Torp, op. cit., skokla, s.v.

'The boot ... was schoggid with wawis.' Wyclif, Bib., Matt. xiv. 24.

'Shog hym welle and let us lyfte.' Town. Pl., 265/230.

'Will you shog off?' Shaks., Henry V. II. i. 47.

'Shog, to jog; to shake or jolt in motion; to proceed at a slow pace in driving, something between a walk and a fadge.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 367.

'Ah wur fair shogged ti bits afooar ah got theer': I was really jolted to pieces before I got there. EY.

'Ah'll just shog doon t' rooad': I'll just jog along down the road. EY.

Sie [sɪə] vb. To stain by the dropping of liquid. To fall in drops.

This word is derived from ON sía or OE sīgan, to filter, strain, sink, fall in drops. Cf. N sile, Ger sehen, to filter, and Da sie, to pass through a strainer.

'Sie, to fall in drops.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 368.

'T' sark wur sied all ower wi' yal': the shirt was stained all over with ale. EY.

'T' watter sied thruff th'oil in t' rigg': the water fell in drops through the hole in the roof. EY.

Siff [sɪf] vb. To sigh.

This is essentially the same word as E sigh, the gh having been replaced by EY ff, in the same way that E through becomes EY thruff. The connection seems to be with ME sighen, siken < OE sīcan, to sigh.

'Siff, to sigh, to draw breath, or inhale by suction, as when the teeth are closed.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Sha siffed an' said nowt': she sighed and said nothing. EY.

Sik [srk] adj. and adv. Such. Sik is used before words beginning with a consonant. Before words beginning with a vowel the usual form is sikan.

EY sik is apparently derived from ME swich or swilc OE swylc, such. However, the final consonant in the EY word probably shows influence of the Scand forms, ON slíkr, Da slig, Sw and N slik, such.

'Sike, such.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 368.

'Sik, sike, such.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Noo, t' carl 'ed gitten sikan a mooth as ah nivver seed': now, the country fellow had a mouth such as I had never seen. EY.

Sile [sdl] vb. To pass liquid through a strainer in order to eliminate impurities.

Sw sila, to strain liquid, coincides exactly with the meaning of the EY word. N sila, to strain liquid, to drip, is also a probable source of EY sile.

'To sile milk, to cleanse it.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 44.

'Sile, to strain, or separate by filtration.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Thoo'll sahl t' miolk, an' ah'll sahd t' childer': you strain the milk, and I'll take care of the children. EY.

Silly [silt] adj. In delicate or poor health.

This word has been subject to several changes of meaning. According to Skeat, it first signified timely, then lucky, happy, blessed, innocent, simple, foolish, and by a further dialectal extension of

meaning became applicable to an invalid.⁶ The derivation is from ME sely < OE sælig, gesælig, happy, prosperous, fortunate. Cf. ON sæla, happiness, Sw säll, OHG salik, Ger selig, and Go sels, blest, happy.

'Þu stondes seli stede up-on.' Gen. & Ex., 79.

'We sely shepardes that walkys on the moore.' Town. Pl., 116/10.

'Silly, in a poor state of health.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 369.

'Mi missus is silly, an' 'ez been of a good bit': my wife is ill, and has been for a long time. EY.

Skeel [skɪəl] sb. A milk-pail.

Jamieson refers this word to ON skál, a bowl, but undoubtedly a better association is with ON skjóla, a pail.⁷ Cf. SwD skjula, a milk-pail.

'Skeel, a large wooden pail into which the milk was put at milking time and carried home on the head. A piggin was used for milking into, and the milk was poured from the piggin into the skeel.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 370.

'Leeak sharp, an' get yon skeeal oot o' t' lath': hurry up, and get that pail out of the barn. EY.

Skeely [skiəlt] adj. Full of knowledge or experience.

This word seems to be connected with ON skilja, to separate. By extension the notion of separation has become difference, distinction, discernment, and ultimately intellectual ability. Cf. N skil, Sw skal, and Da skjel, distinction, difference.

'Skeely, experienced. The doctress of a country village is skeely.' Brockett, Nth. Cty. Wds., s.v.

6 Walter William Skeat, An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. 3rd ed. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1898. silly, s.v.

7 John Jamieson, A Dictionary of the Scottish Language. Paisley: A. Gardner, 1927. skeel, s.v.

'Skeely, skilful.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Neeabody i' Tibthrup wur as skeepy as aud John': nobody in Tibthorp was as sagacious as old John. EY.

Skelp [skɛlp] vb. To strike with the open palm.

Jamieson suggests that the word is associated with ON skelfa, to frighten, to deter.⁸ However, Gael sgeilp, a stroke, is closer to the EY word in form and meaning, and is probably the etymon.

'Skelpe hym with scourges and with skathes hym scorne.' Yk. Pl., xxxiii. 338.

'Skelp, to beat with the palm of the hand.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 370.

'He skelped t' bayn despert 'ard': he struck the child with force. EY.

Skep [skɛp] sb. A basket made of rushes.

The derivation is probably from ON skeppa, a measure of about a peck. Cf. N skjeppa, Sw skappa, and Da skjæppe, a basket measure. ASD records OE scep, sciop, a basket, tub, but the Scand is to be preferred as the source of the EY word.

'Len vs sumquat o pi sede ... Len vs sumquat wit pi scep.' Curs. Mun., 4741.

'Skeppe, corbio.' Prom. Parv., 457.

'A skepe, canistrum cofinus.' Cath. Angl., 341.

'Skep, a basket made of rushes of straw.' Hall., DAFW., 748.

'Skep, a basket made of willow. A small wicker basket in which horse-corn is carried to the manger.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

⁸ Jamieson, op. cit., skelp, s.v.

'Ah'd leefer 'a nowt 'an a full skep an' be silly': I would rather have nothing than wealth with ill health. EY.

Skew [skɪu] vb. To twist, to wrench.

Skeat believes that this word is of LG origin, and cites LG schouen, to avoid. He gives as other closely related forms OHG sciuhēn, MHG schiuhen, to get out of the way, and Ger scheuen, to shun.⁹ Scand forms which may have some association with the EY word are ON skeifr, oblique, Sw skef, Da skjev, askew, and Da skjeve, to twist.

'Skew, to throw violently.' Hall., DAPW., 748.

'Skew, to propel, or cast obliquely; to twist, or wrench.'
Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'He skewed t' coif reet oot of 'is 'and': he wrenched the cap right out of his hand. EY.

Skill [skɪl] vb. To discriminate. To comprehend.

ME skillen, to distinguish, is apparently derived from ON skilja, to separate. Cf. N skil, Sw skäl, and Da skjel, distinction. The use of DaD skjelle, to discriminate, is very similar to that of EY skill, as may be seen in the following illustration: de ere hinanden saa lige, at jeg kan ikke skjelle dem, they are so like one another, I can't skill them.

'Ziff þu fullzhesst skill and shaed and wittz; gode þæwess.'
Orm., 1210.

'Skyl, racio.' Prom. Parv., 457.

⁹ Skeat, op. cit., skew, s.v.

'Skill, to distinguish, to make out.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 370.

'T' lad's woth nowt cos 'e can't skill tonnups fra teeaties': the fellow isn't worth anything because he doesn't understand the difference between turnips and potatoes. EY.

Skime [skɪm] vb. To peer from underneath lowering brows.

ON skima, to look all around, is more probable as a likely source than OE scimian, to darken, due to the fact that the OE word would regularly develop into sh. Cf. ND skimla, to squint.

'To skime, to look asquint.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 63.

'Skime, to glance with distorted vision, as in frowning a person down, or displaying malignant feeling.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'He wur chuntherin' tiv 'issen an' skahmin at uz': he was muttering to himself and peering at us under lowered brows. EY.

Skirl [skɔrl] vb. To scream.

Skeat associates this word with N skryla, skræla, to cry shrilly, and SwD skråla, to cry loudly.¹ Cf. OE scralletan, to resound loudly.

'He screw'd the pipes and gart them skirl, Till roof and rafters a' did dirl.' Burns, Tam O' Shanter, 123.

'Skirl, to scream.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 371.

'He skirls laik a pig iv a yat': he screams like a pig in a gate. EY.

Slabber [slæbɐ] vb. To moisten thread with saliva in the process of sewing.

NED identifies the source of this word as a LG form.² The etymon seems

¹ Skeat, op. cit., skirl, s.v.

² Murray, op. cit., slabber, s.v.

to be LG slabbern, to let the saliva fall from the mouth. Cf. Du slabberen, and Ger schlabbern, to slaver. The Scand forms are N slabba, to dabble, to spill, Da slabre, and DaD slabber, to slaver. The word is not found in OE, but Stratmann records ME bislaberen, to slaver.

'Eating of sack posset, and slabbering themselves.' Pepys, Diary, March 26, 1668.

'Slabber, to wet thread with saliva.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Tha mun slabber t' threed afooar tha freeams ti put it thruff needle': you must moisten the thread before you try to put it through the needle. EY.

Slack [slæk] sb. A hollow. A place where the surface of the land is more depressed than the surrounding area.

IED records ON slakki, low ground, which seems to be the etymon of the EY word. Cf. N slakkje, a slack place in a tissue where the surface tends to sink down, Da slag, a hollow in a road, and DaD slaag, a hollow in a sandbank.

'Till the hill thai tuk the way. In a slak thame enbuschit thai.' Barbour, Bruce, xiv. 536.

'A series of short blankets, hillocks, mounds, and peaks with intertwining gullies, slacks, and hollows.' Atk., Moor. Parish, 186.

'Slack, the hollow part of an undulation in the ground. A slack scarcely amounts to what would be called a valley: a good specimen, among many, of a slack, is on the road from Driffild to Nafferton, which always goes by the name of The Slack.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 371.

'When 'oss cum ti t' slack it wadn't gan ni forthur': when the horse came to the hollow it wouldn't go any further. EY.

Slake [slɪək] vb. To lick.

Apparently derived from ON sleikja, to lick. Cf. MSw slekia, and Da slikke, to lick.

'Slake, to lick. Plates or dishes badly washed and not well dried are slaked over.' Hall., DAPW., 752.

'Slake, to lick with the tongue.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'I' yan niuk theer wur a cat sleeakin' up miolk': in one corner there was a cat licking up milk. EY.

Slope [slɛəp] adj. Slippery, smooth.

ON sleipr, slippery. Cf. N sleip, DaD slebber, slippery, and Da slibe, to polish anything so as to make it smooth.

'Slope, slippery.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 65.

'Slope, soft, slippery, smooth; hence metaphorically crafty.' Hall., DAPW., 753.

'Slope, slippery.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'T' rooads is varry slaap': the roads are very slippery. EY.

Sleck [slɛk] vb. To quench fire or thirst.

The etymon seems to be ME slekken, to quench, extinguish < ON slökva, to extinguish. Cf. Da slukke, and Sw slockna, to extinguish that which is burning. E slake is derived from OE sleacian, to slacken.

'þe water sleckede ðe childes list.' Gen. & Ex., 1230.

'All hiss hunngerr & hiss prisst Shall ben þurh Drihhtin sleckedd.' Orm., 5689.

'Sleck, to quench, to assuage, to extinguish.' Hall., DAPW., 754.

'Sleck, to abate the violence of fire by throwing water upon it; sometimes to extinguish a fire by water. To sleek one's thirst is to slake it.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'A pahnt o' yal awlus sleeks ma': a pint of ale always quenches my thirst. EY.

Slidder [slidə] vb. To slide. To walk in a listless way.

Probably from OE slidrian, to slip, slide, which apparently is closely related to Du slidderen, to wriggle along the ground. Cf. ON sloðra, to drag oneself along, and DaD sludre, to walk with a shuffling gait. It is possible that the ON and DaD forms are from the same root as OE slidrian, but it is also possible that they represent a different root.

'I mai it not trowe þat he ne schulde slideren þeron so was (it) þred bare.' Langl., P. Plow., A. v. 113.

'Slyderyn, labo vel labor.' Prom. Parv., 459.

'Slidder, to slide.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Tha leeaks laik a daft carl when tha slidders sae fond': you look like a silly rustic when you shuffle along so foolishly. EY.

Slight [slit] adj. Smooth, sleek, glossy.

In commenting on E slight, Skeat states that the word was once used in the sense of to make smooth, and in proof of this he cites ODu slichten, to make even or plain. He identifies the origin of EY slight as LG slicht, even, plain.³ Cf. MDu slecht, MLG slicht, OHG sleht, Du slecht, Ger schlecht, flat, even, smooth; ON slettr, Sw slat, and Da slet, flat, even, smooth. ASD indicates that OE *sliht

3 Skeat, op. cit., slight, s.v.

is found only in the compound eorðslihtes.

'Me thoght ... þat i com in a medu slight.' Curs. Mun., 4562.

'A sleght stone, lamina, licinitorium.' Cath. Angl., 344.

'Slight, **smooth**, glossy.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 372.

'Watter on t' mere wur bonny an' sleet': the water on the lake was beautiful and smooth. EY.

Slot [slɒt] sb. The bolt or fastening of a door.

NED states that this word is derived from LG slot, a flat, wooden bar which was used as the bolt of a door.⁴ Cf. Du sluiten, OHG sliozan, to bolt, Ger schliessen, Sw sluta, to shut, and DaD slud, a thick bar.

'He forgnod yhates ... And slottes irened brake he þare.' Hamp., P. T., Ps. cvi. 16.

'Slot, or schytyl of a dore, claustrum, pessulus.' Prom. Parv., 460.

'Slot, the clasp or fastening of a door.' Hall., DAPW., 759.

'Slot, a bolt.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'He bunched sae 'ard 'at 'e brak slot in t' deear': he kicked so hard that he broke the fastening of the door. EY.

Sly [slɪ] adj. Clever, ingenious. This EY word is never used in the sense of wily.

The etymon of this word is probably ON sloegr, sly, cunning, dexterous. Cf. Sw slug, N slög, and Da slug, slu, sly, cunning, dexterous.

'Als clerkes says, þat er wise and sleghe.' Pr. Cons., 7570.

⁴ Murray, op. cit., slot, s.v.

'ðarfor me þynk he es unsleghe þat mas hym noght redy to deghe.'
Pr. Cons., 1939.

'Sly, clever, ingenious.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He wur a despart sly chap wheea fost thowt o' them talkin picters':
 he was a very clever man who first thought of those talking
 pictures. EY.

Smally [smɔlt] adj. Thin, puny.

This word comes directly from OE smealic, slender, thin. Cf. NFris
smel, Sw and Da smal, narrow, thin, Ger schmal, slim, and Go smals,
 little.

'Smally, minutim.' Cath. Angl., 346.

'Smally, puny, slight, thin.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 372.

'Sha's been smally sin sha wur a bayn': she has been puny since
 she was a child. EY.

Smiddy [smɪdi] sb. A blacksmith's shop.

The source of the word is ON smiðja or OE smiððe, a forge. The Scand
 influence is seen in the change of the intra-dental ð to the point-
 alveolar d in the EY word. Cf. MSw smidhia, N smidja, and Da smedje,
 a smithy.

'Al þes world is Goddes smiððe, vorte smeoðien his icorene.'
Anc. Riw., 284.

'Als it war dintes of a stipi þat smiþis smitis in þair smiþi.'
Curs. Mun., 23238.

'Smythy, fabricia.' Prom. Parv., 461.

'Smiddy, a blacksmith's shop.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 372.

'Thoo sud laat 'im in t' smiddy': you should look for him in the blacksmith's shop. EY.

Smit [smit] sb. Infection.

The connection seems to be with OE smitte, a smear. Cf. OE smittian, Da smitte, Sw and N smitta, OHG smizzan, MHG smitzen, and Ger schmitzen, to besmear, infect. In referring almost exclusively to disease, EY smit seems closer to the Da smitte and N smitta in the sense of infection. The citation from Wyclif aptly illustrates the meaning of the OE word.

'He was not smyttid wiþ pryde ne wiþ coveityse.' Wyclif, Wks., I. 198.

'Smit, contagion or infection.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 373.

'Gif tha gans naih 'im thoo'll get t' smit an' all': if you go near him you'll get the infection too. EY.

Smock [smɒk] sb. A long coat of cotton material worn by workmen.

In Yorkshire this word no longer designates a woman's garment.

OE smoc, a smock, a shift. Cf. ON smokkr, a shirt without arms, OSw smog, a round hole for the head, OHG smoccho, and NFris smok, a woman's shift.

'Whit was hir smok, and browdid al byfore And eek byhynde on hir coler aboute.' Chaucer, Miller's T., 52.

'Smock, a chemise. The word is now commonly applied to the short fustian or other kind of jacket tied by a band with button round the waist and worn outside the other garments.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 373.

'Put on thi smock afooar tha gans ti t' lath': put on your smock before you go to the barn. EY.

Snape [sniəp] vb. To check. To restrain.

There may be an association between this word and ON sneyppa, to disgrace, N snóypa, to withdraw, to draw in, MSw and Sw snöpa, to castrate. Cf. Da snibbe, to check, to put down, and E snip, snap, snub.

'To snape, corripere.' Cath. Angl., 346.

'To snape, or sneap: to check.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 68.

'Snape, to check objectionable behaviour by retort.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Sha storrted on sum gab, bud ah seean sneeaped 'er': she started to engage in idle chatter, but I soon checked her. EY.

Snever [snevə] adj. Slender, slight.

Apparently derived from ON snæfr, tight, narrow. Cf. N snæv, MSw snäfr, Sw snäf, and Da snever, tight, narrow.

'A snever-spawt, a slender stripling.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 43.

'Snevver, slender.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Deean't mak use of owt sae snever, cos it'll brak': don't make use of anything so slender, because it will break. EY.

Snig [snɪg] vb. To drag slowly.

OE snīcan, to creep, to sneak along. Cf. ON sníkja, to hanker after, Da snige, to sneak, slink, N snikja, to sneak, and SwD sniga, to creep. The EY verb snig is apparently derived from the past part. of the OE verb snīcan; cf. from the same stem OE snegl, snægl, snail, ON snigill, snail, Sw snigel, Da snegl, snail. OE snaca, snake, is

derived from the pret. sing. stem of OE snīcan.

'Snig, to drag heavy substances along the ground without a sledge.'
Hall., DAPW., 766.

'Snig, as a farming term, is applied to the process of removing with rope and horses to higher ground a whole hay-pike as it stands in a low-lying harvest field, on occasions when the river rises suddenly, and leaves no time for piecemeal labour.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'He's ower in t' clooas sniggin' stumps wi' th'oss': he is over in the field dragging away tree stumps with the horse. EY.

Snite [snait] vb. To blow the nose.

ON snýta or OE snýtan, to blow the nose. Cf. N and Sw snýta, Da snyde, OHG snûzan, MHG snûtzen, Ger schneuzen, and Du snuiten, to blow the nose.

'Snite, to blow the nose; either with or without applying a handkerchief.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 374.

'Snait thi'neb, bayn': blow your nose, child. EY.

Snod [snɒd] adj. Smooth.

The connection may be with ON snodinn, bald, smooth. Cf. N snöydd, smooth, bare. NED derives EY snod from N snoden, bare.⁵

'Snod, neat, handsome, smooth.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 66.

'Snod, smooth, demure.' Hall., DAPW., 767.

'Snod, smooth, even, trim.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Theer wur nobbut a snod-feeaced lad at yam': there was only a smooth-faced boy at home. EY.

⁵ Murray, op. cit., snod, s.v.

Snoke [snuək] vb. To sniff with an audible inspiration of the breath.

NED suggests that the origin is probably Scand, and connects the word with ND snöka, to snuff, smell.⁶ Cf. ON snaka, to snuff about, DaD snökke, to smell out, and Du snicken, to sniff.

'Snokyn or smellyn, nicto.' Prom. Parv., 462.

'Wi' social nose (the dogs) whyles snuff'd an' snowket.' Burns, Twa Dogs, 39.

'Snork, to sniff noisily.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Efthur snooakin' a whahl 'e said t' breead wur bonnin': after sniffing a while he said that the bread was burning. EY.

Snub [snub] vb. To chide. To reprimand.

Snape, s.v. NED derives EY snub from ON snubba, to chide.⁷ Cf. Da snubbe, to curtail, SwD snubba, to clip, Fris snubbe, and DaD snyppe, to snub.

'They sal snube þaim and will not be converted.' Hamp., P. T., Ps. lviii. 17.

'To snubbe, chyden.' Cath. Angl., 347.

'Snub, to check; to rebuke; to treat with contempt.' Hall., DAFW., 767.

'Snub, to check or correct with impertinence and sauciness.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'He wur aboot ti chunter, bud 'is fayther snubbed 'im': he was about to complain, but his father reprimanded him. EY.

Sough [svf] vb. To sob. To sigh, as the wind.

⁶ Murray, op. cit., snoke, s.v.

⁷ Ibid, snub, s.v.

According to NED, the etymon is OE swōgan, to sound, roar, howl.⁸ Skeat, however, identifies the source as Scand, and derives the word from ON súgr, a rushing sound.⁹ Cf. OS swogan, to move with a rushing sound, and Go ufswogjan, to murmur, rustle.

'Pe see souzed ful sore gret selly to here.' E. E. Allit. P., C. 140.

'From dede to lyfe thou rasyd Lazare, Sen stalkyd styilly bi the see swoghe.' Town. Pl., 226/718.

'Sough, to sob or sigh out, as a dying wind.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ark at yon bayn suffin': listen to that child sobbing. EY.

Souter [sutə] sb. A cobbler.

OE sūtere, a shoemaker. Cf. ODa suder, NFrís sütter, OSw sutare, SwD sudare, OHG sūtari, and MHG süter, a shoemaker, ON sútari, a tanner. All the preceding forms are apparently from L sutor, a shoemaker.

'The devyl made ... of a sowter, schipman or a leche.' Chaucer, Reeve's Pro1., 50.

'And at his elbow, Souter Johnny.' Burns, Tam O' Shanter, 41.

'Souter, a shoemaker.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ah mahnd Fred when 'e wur onny a sooter': I remember Fred when he was only a cobbler. EY.

Spane [spien] vb. To wean.

OE spane, the teat of the breast. Cf. ON speni, Sw spene, the teat

8 Murray, op. cit., sough, s.v.

9 Walter William Skeat, An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. 3rd ed. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1898. sough, s.v.

of the breast, and Ger spänen, to wean.

'Quen he (Isaac) was spaned fra þe pap. His fader ... made a fest.'
Curs. Mun., 3018.

'To spane a child; to wean it.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 44.

'Spane, to wean, especially lambs.' Morris, Fk-Tk., 375.

'Sha wadn't gan ti toon till t' bayn wur speeaned': she wouldn't
go to town until the child was weaned. EY.

Speir [spie] vb. To enquire. To ask for information.

OE spyrian or ON spyrja, to enquire into, to investigate. Cf. OS
spurian, OHG spurien, MHG spüren, Ger spüren, Sw spörja, Da spörje,
and Du speuren, to follow, enquire, investigate.

'Sais,' he said, 'and spirs well gern.' Curs. Mun., 11475.

'And on sic maner spyryt he, That he knew that it wis the king.'
Barbour, Bruce, iii. 486.

'Speir, to ask, to enquire.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'They cum tiv oor pleeace speerin' about t' chap': They came to our
residence enquiring about the man. EY.

Spelk [spɛlk] sb. A splint, in the surgical sense.

OE spelc, a splint; ON spelkur, splints. Cf. ODu spalke, Du spalk,
N spjelk, and LG spalke, a splint.

'Spelke, fissula.' Prom. Parv., 468.

'A spelck, fascia.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 149.

'Spelk, a splint for a broken bone. It also means a thatch-peg.'
Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'He went aroon wi' spelks fur a forrtnith': he went around with
splints for two weeks. EY.

Spit [spit] sb. A narrow spade for digging post-holes.

The probable sources for this word are OE spittan, to dig in with a spud, and Du spitten, to dig. Cf. OE spitel, a small spade, ON spýta, a stick, Sw spjut, and Da spyd, a spear.

'Spit, the depth a spade goes in digging, about a foot.' Hall., DAPW., 785.

'Spit, a spade with a mouth almost semicircular.' Carr, Craven Gl., s.v.

'It wur sik 'ard grund 'at ah brak mi spit': it was such hard ground that I broke my spade. EY.

Staddle [staedl] sb. The structure of cross-beams upon which a hay-stack is placed.

This word is derived from OE staðol, a foundation, support. Cf. OFris stathul, foundation, OS staðal, place, OHG stadal, barn, ON steðja, to settle, and Da stade, station.

'Staddle, the supports for a stack of corn.' Hall., DAPW., 793.

'Staddle, a frame of posts and cross-beams on which a stack is built.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 377.

'Sikan a staddle wad nivver 'od up a stack': such a staddle would never support a stack. EY.

Staith [stiəθ] sb. A landing-place beside a body of water.

The derivation seems to be from OE staed, shore, river-bank. ASD associates the OE etymon with ON staddr, which implies something that is firmly situated in contrast to the water. Cf. OS stað, bank, shore, OHG stad, MHG stat, and Go stapa, a firm place, shore.

'He wonede at Ernleze ... vppen Seuarne stape.' Lay., 7.

'Stathe, waterys syde, stacio.' Prom. Parv., 473.

'Staith, a landing or loading place for river vessels.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'He lowped fur t' steeath, bud missed it an' tummel'd inti t' watter': he jumped for the landing-place, but missed it and fell into the water. EY.

Stang [stæŋ] sb. A pole.

Apparently derived from OE stæng, a stake, pole, bar. Cf. Sw stång, Da stang, ON stǫng, OS stanga, MDu stanghe, Du stang, OHG stanga, and Ger stange, a stake, pole.

'ðai draf him forth wit staf and stong.' Curs. Mun., 24029.

'Stang, a piece of wood on which the carcasses of beasts are suspended.' Hall., DAPW., 797.

'Stang, a pole.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'Ah sud 'ev a stang aboot ten foot lang': I ought to have a pole about ten feet long. EY.

Stark [stak] adj. Stiff, rigid.

OE stearc, stiff, rigid. Cf. ON sterkr, strong, NFris stark, firm, OS stark, OHG starach, MHG stark, Ger stark, and Da sterk, strong, sturdy, stout.

'Itt bakenn wass full harrd and starrc inn ofne.' Orm., 999.

'Strong mon wes Frolle and **sterc** mon on mode.' Lay., 23678.

'Stark, stiff, rigid. Used for the state of the body after excessive fatigue.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'Th'aud chap wur stark frav 'is lisk tiv 'is teeas': the old man was stiff from his waist to his toes. EY.

Staup [stɒp] vb. To walk heavily and awkwardly.

The connection may be with ON stappa, to stamp with the feet. Cf. N stappa, to stuff, stamp down, Da stoppe, to stamp. ASD lists OE steppan, to step, go, and describes OE stapan as a variant. Skeat mentions that the original meaning of the OE word was to set the foot down firmly; hence OE stapan (past p. stōp) may also be connected with EY staup.¹

'Staup, a long awkward step.' Jam., SD., s.v.

'Stawp, to stamp and stride widely in walking.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Wheea's yon cumin staupin thruff deear?': who is that coming with a heavy tread through the doorway? EY.

Stead [stiəd] sb. A fixed place. This word is mostly used in compounds, e.g. deear-steead, doorway.

NED states that the derivation is from OE stede, site, place.² Cf. ON staðr, a place, spot, Sw stad, a town, Da sted, a place, OFris stede, OS stad, MDu stede, Du stad, OHG stat, MHG stete, and Ger stadt, a place, town.

'Þe stede o dome quar all sal mete.' Curs. Mun., 22963.

'Great God it planted in that blessed sted With his almightie hand.' Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 46.

'Stead, a place, a spot, a farmhouse.' Hall., DAPW., 800.

1 Skeat, op. cit., step, s.v.

2 Murray, op. cit., stead, s.v.

'Stead, a set place; the true or peculiar place for a thing.'
Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'As ah wur passin thruff deear-steead ah seed a deead moose liggin
aback o' t' deear': as I was passing through the doorway I saw
a dead mouse lying behind the door. EY.

Steck [stɛk] vb. To shut, to close, as a door.

It seems clear that the word is associated with ME steken, to pierce,
fix, as listed by Stratmann. The form in OE was probably *stecan,
concerning which Skeat states that it is a strong verb, and must
once have existed to produce ME steken³. The EY word cannot be derived
from OE stician, to stick, which is a weak verb. In view of the
second and fourth citations below, it is reasonable to suppose that
the earlier meaning of EY steck was to bar, to put a bar into place,
and thus secure a door or gate. Note particularly the EY idiom below:

'Steck wood i' th'ooil.'

'Louerd Crist, ase men wolden steken veste everich þurl.' Anc. Riw.,
62.

'Summe ... vndurstonden bodily keyzes, by whiche heven gates
shulden be openid and stokune.' Wyclif, Wks., 341.

'Steck, to close. 'Steck the door and come in.' Carr, Craven Gl., s.v.

'Steck wood i' th'ooil': shut the door. Literally, close the wood
in the hole. EY

Stee [sti] sb. A ladder. A stile.

OE stīgan, to rise, mount, scale. E stile goes back to OE stigel.

Cf. ON stig, the step of a ladder, Da stige, a ladder, DaD sti,

³ Skeat, op. cit., stick, s.v.

stairs, Sw steg, steps, OFris steghe, OHG stega, MHG stege, and Ger steige, a step.

'In slepe he sagh stand vp a sti, Fra his heved right to þe ski.'
Curs. Mun., 3779.

'A stee: a ladder.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 153.

'Stee, a ladder, a stile.' Hall., DAPW., 801.

'Stee or sty, a stile.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'Yon aud stee weean't deea fur t' worrk': that old ladder won't do for the work. EY.

Steg [stɛg] sb. A gander. A stupid person.

Definitely from ON steggi, a male bird. Cf. N stegg, a male bird, and OE stagga, a hart.

'A stegge, ancer.' Cath. Angl., 361.

'A steg; a gander.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 153.

'Steg, a **gander**. Applied also to one who is clownish in gait, and of a staring manner.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Thoo gurt steg! Wat arta prossin aboot?': you big gander! What are you chattering about? EY.

Stevven [stɛvɪn] vb. To shout at the top of one's voice.

ON stefna, to call together; OE stefnian, to summon. Cf. Da stævne, to call, cite.

'To stein or steven; to bespeak a thing.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 154.

'Stevven, to shout, to roar.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 379.

'Hod up, lad. Tha maun't stevven at sik a tahm o' neet': hush, lad. You mustn't shout at such a time of night. EY.

Stithy [stɪðɪ] sb. An anvil.

The etymon is probably ON steði, an anvil. ASD lists OE stið, hard, but this cannot be the source of the EY word due to its long vowel, which would have remained long, or submitted to breaking in the dialect. ME stithe, an anvil, is from the ON form. Cf. N sted, OSw stádha, Sw städ, and Du stiete, an anvil.

'Als it war dintes on a stepi þat smythes smittes in a smeþey.'
Curs. Mun., 23237.

'The smyth, That forgeth sharpe swerdes on his styth.' Chaucer,
Knight's T., A. 2026.

'Stithy, a smith's anvil.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Theer wur a regla clan o' fooaks at t' stithy leeakin at Tom
dingin doon wi' 'is mell': there was quite a number of people
at the anvil watching Tom beating with his hammer. EY.

Stock [stɒk] sb. A post, a beam.

OE stoc, a stump, stake; ON stokkr, a trunk, block, log. OFris stok, stump, OS stok, stick, pole, Du stok, OHG stoc, stick, trunk, Ger stock, stick, Sw stock, and Da stok, stick.

'Mid stocken and mid stanen stal fiht heo makeden.' Lay., 626.

'Ne how the fyr was couched first with stree, And thanne with drye
stokkes cloven a thre.' Chaucer, Knight's T., A. 2076.

'Stock, a post, especially the post or framework of a bedstead.'
Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 380.

'It wur good ti see fower 'ams 'angin fra t' stock': it was good
to see four hams hanging from the beam. EY.

Stot [stɒt] sb. A young bull.

According to Skeat, ME stot means a stoat, a horse, or a bullock, and he gives the reason as being that the word is a general name for a male animal, and is not confined to any one kind. The source from which ME stot is derived is apparently OE stot, a stallion, but it seems that ON stutr, a bull, has influenced the EY word. Cf. Sw stut, N stut, and Da stud, a bull.

'To godd þe lambes he gaf to lottes. And to þe pouer þe but stottes.'
Curs. Mun., 10386.

'Stot, a bullock of more than a year old.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 380.

'Gif tha gans thruff yon clooas stot'll be efthur tha': if you go through that field the bull will be after you. EY.

Stovven [stɒvən] sb. The stump of a tree that has been cut down.

ON stofn, the stump of a cut tree; OE stofn, the trunk of a tree.

Cf. DaD stoun, the stump of a tree.

'Quen all was closed a-boute þat tre, A silver cerole son naild he, þat was þe stoven for to stringth.' Curs. Mun., 8243.

'Stoven, the stump of a tree.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Tak yon aud stovven oot o' t' grund': take that old stump out of the ground. EY.

Strand [strand] sb. The sea-shore.

OE strand, sea-shore; ON strönd, coast, shore. Cf. NFrisk strönd, LG strant, Du strand, Sw and Da strand, border, edge, coast.

'And moyses druz him to ðe strond. And stalle he dalf him ðe sond.'
Gen. & Ex., 2717.

'þer heo nomen hauene ... scipen eoden a þat strond, cnihtes eoden a þat lond.' Lay., 17586.

'Strand, the sea-coast, the beach.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 381.

'Ah seed a lad wi' a skep on t' strand': I saw a boy with a basket on the sea-shore. EY.

Strek [strɛk] vb. To stretch.

The word is derived from N strekka, to stretch. The OE form is streccan, which develops into E stretch. Cf. Du strekken, Da strække, Sw sträcka, and Ger strecken, to stretch.

'Caim ...Grusnede and strekede and starf wið-ðan.' Gen. & Ex., 481.

'May I be ... strekkit out to bleach In winter snaw.' Burns,
To William Creech, 11.

'Streck, to stretch, to lay out.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Strek thi band aquart t' bawk': stretch your string across the beam. EY.

Stunt [stʊnt] adj. Obstinate.

OE stunt, stupid, foolish. Cf. ON stuttr, short, the form of stuntr by assimilation, MHG stunz, OSw stunt, and DaD stutt, short.

'Stunt, stubborn, fierce, angry.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 157.

'Do'ant be stunt: taake time; I knaws what maakes tha sa mad.'
Tennyson, N. Farmer, New Style, 5.

'Stunt, unyielding, obstinate.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Tha'll nivver dee nowt wiv 'im when 'e's stunt': you'll never do anything with him when he's obstinate. EY.

Sup [sʊp] vb. To drink.

NED states that there were three types of formation on the Germanic root sup-. 1. OE sūpan, a strong verb, 2. OE *suppan, a form occurring

in Northumbrian, and 3. OE *supian, a weak verb occurring in Northumbrian.⁴ EY sup has a short vowel, and goes back immediately to the second of these forms, though ultimately to OE sūpan. Corresponding short cognates are OHG supphan, and MHG supfen, to drink.

'And þanne to sitten and soupen til slepe hem assaille.' Langl., P. Plow., B. ii. 96.

'A bouzing can, Of which he supt sooft, that on his seat His dronken corse he scarce upholden can.' Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 22.

'Sup, to drink.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'Theer wur nowt ti sup': there was nothing to drink. EY.

Swart [swat] adj. Dirty.

ON svartr and OE sweart, black. Cf. N svart, black, dirty, Sw svart, Da sort, OFris swart, MDu swart, Du zwart, OHG and MHG swarz, and Ger schwarz, black.

'Swurken vnder sunnen sweorte weolchem.' Lay., 11974.

'To be swolzed swyftly wyth þe swart erþe.' E. E. Allit. P., C. 363.

'Swart, black, dark, swarthy.' Hall., DAFW., 834.

'Swart, dusky-looking, black.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Thoo's gotten thissen despert swart': you have made yourself very dirty. EY.

Swelt [swelt] vb. To faint. To collapse from heat.

ME swelten < OE sweltan, to die, perish; ON svelta, to starve, to cause to starve, hence to put to death. Cf. OS sweltan, to die, MDu swelten,

⁴ Murray, op. cit., sup, s.v.

to faint, die, OHG sweltzan, MHG swelzan, to burn away, languish, Sw svalta, and Da sulte, to die of hunger.

'His olde wo, þat made his herte to swelte.' Chaucer, Troylus, iii. 347.

'Her deare hart nigh swelt.' Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 9.

'Swelt, to broil with heat.' Hall., DAPW., 837.

'Swelt, to over-heat.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'Sither, t' lass is aboot ti swelt': look, the girl is about to faint. EY.

Swither [swɪðə] vb. To tingle or smart, as from a wound or burn.

The connection seems to be with ON svidā, a burning. Cf. ON svidna, to be singed, MSw swidha, to singe, Sw svida, to smart, and Da svide, to singe.

'Swither, to burn or smart, in a quickly pulsating manner.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Thi fayther'll cloot tha an' mak tha swither': your father will punish you and make you smart. EY.

Syke [saɪk] sb. A small stream.

ON sík, a ditch, trench, is to be preferred as an etymon over OE sīc, a small stream, because the OE form regularly becomes sitch. Cf.

N sik, a small, slowly trickling stream, a rill, OSw sike, a ditch,

OHG gesich, a bog, and DaD sige, a low place where water collects.

'Syke, a rill or thread of water in a boggy situation.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Efthur t' raan theer wur twee saiks in t' clooas': after the rain
there were two small streams in the field. EY.

T

Tang [tæŋ] sb. The tongue of a buckle. The prong of a knife, i.e. the part which is fixed in the handle.

NED states that this word has been known in literature from the 14th century, but that it was in much earlier use in northern E.⁵ The derivation seems to be from ON tangi, the part of a knife which is fixed in the handle. Cf. N and Da tange, the part of a knife which is fixed in the handle, Sw tång, a spit or tongue of land, OE tong, tongs, and OE tingan, to press against.

'Tongge of a knyfe, pirasmus.' Prom. Parv., 496.

'Tang, teng, the prong of a fork.' Craven Gl., s.v.

'Tang, the tongue of a buckle.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 386.

'Ah seed a tang wur brokken off th'eeames': I saw that the prong of a buckle was broken off the harness. EY.

'He raived it sae mich 'at tang cum oot o' th'eft': he wrenched it so much that the prong came out of the handle. EY.

Tarn [tɑn] sb. A large pond.

Skeat identifies the word as coming from a Scand source.⁶ ME terne <ON tjörn, a small lake. Cf. SwD tjärn, a pool without inlet or outlet, N tjörn, and Da tjern, a pool.

'Per ar tres by þat terne of traytours.' E. E. Allit. P., B. 1041.

'A tarn, a lake or meer-pool, a usual word in the north.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 160.

'A silent tarn below.' Wordsworth, Fidelity, 20.

⁵ Murray, op. cit., tang, s.v.

⁶ Walter William Skeat, An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. 3rd ed. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1898. tarn, s.v.

'Tarn, a largish sheet of water, a lake; properly an upland lake or large pond.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Yan o' t' lads fell in t' tarn': one of the boys fell in the pond. EY.

Team [tiəm] vb. To empty out. To rain heavily.

Apparently from ON toema, to empty. Sw tömma, and Da tömme, to empty.

'Team, to pour, to empty.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ah teeamed t' yal inti t' mug': I poured the ale into the mug. EY.

'It fair teeamed doon wi' raan': it rained very heavily. EY.

Tell [tɛl] vb. To count.

ME tellen < OE tellan, to count, narrate. Cf. ON telja, Sw tälja,

Da tælle, Du tellen, and Ger zählen, to count.

'Ic wile riȝt tellen if ic can, Adam, Seth, Enos.' Gen. & Ex., 497.

'And herbes koude I telle eek many oon.' Chaucer, Can. Yeo. Prol. and T., 246.

'Tell, to sum up.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Tell t' coos i' yon clooas fur ma': count the cows in that field for me. EY.

Temse [tɛms] sb. A flour sieve.

Probably from OE temesian, to sift < Low L tamisium, a sieve. Cf.

F tamis, MDu tems, Du teems, NFris tems, SwD tamms, and DaD tems, a sieve.

'Temze, sive, setarium.' Prom. Parv., 488.

'A tempse, a taratantorium.' Cath. Angl., 379.

'Temse, a coarse hair-sieve used in dressing flour.' Robinson,
Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Sha wad mak breead wioot a temse': she would make bread without
a flour sieve. EY.

Tent [tent] vb. To watch over cattle in a field.

This word seems to be a shortened form of E attend, to wait upon, to
heed. The derivation is from OF atendre, to wait L attendere, to
think upon, to give heed to. To judge from the first two citations
below, the unvoicing of the final consonant must have occurred
early in the medieval period.

'þis ilke wyȝ þat wendeȝ with oure lorde, For to tent hym with tale
and teche hym þe gate.' E. E. Allit. P., B. 676.

'I lof the alle alon, That vouches safe that I be oone To tent that
chyld so ying.' Town. Pl., 96/340.

'Tent, to tend, or look after.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'Tha mun tent t' coo t' mooan': you must watch over the cow
tomorrow. EY.

Tew [tju] vb. To overtax one's strength. To wear out, **harass**.

ME tewen, to prepare leather < OE tāwian, to prepare, cultivate,
harass, afflict. Cf. Du touwen, to curry leather, ON týja, to avail,
help, OHG zawjan, to make, prepare, and Go taujan, to do, to bring
about.

'Seo deoful eow tawode.' O. E. Hom., ii. 486.

'Tewyn leather, frunio, corrodio.' Prom. Parv., 490.

'Tue, to fatigue. 'He tues himself.' Brockett, Nth, Cty. Wds., s.v.

'Tew, to harass, to fatigue, to oppress with over-work of a profitless kind.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'Tha maun't tew thissen wi' t' job': you mustn't overtax your strength with the job. EY.

'Thoo tews ma wi' thi gab': you wear me out with your idle talk. EY.

Tharf [θɑf] adj. Reluctant.

This word is derived either from OE ðearf or ON þörf, necessity, want. The meaning has apparently been extended to include the cautious attitude which is attendant upon a condition of privation. Cf. OSw tharfwa, SwD tarva, Da tarve, OE þurfan, OHG durfan, and Ger darben, to need.

'Tharf, stark, stiff; metaphorically, backward, unwilling.' Carr, Craven Gl., s.v.

'Tharf, diffident, unwilling, reluctant, tardy.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'He wur tharf an' all': he was very reluctant. EY.

Thill [θɪl] sb. The shaft of a cart.

NED states that ME pille, the draught-tree of a cart, appeared in the 14th century, and is derived from OE ðille, a thin board, plank.⁷

Cf. ON pilja, a plank, OHG dillá, and MHG dille, a board.

'Thylle of a cart, temo.' Prom. Parv., 491.

'Thills, shafts of a cart.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 387.

'Ah'll get th'oss oot o' thills enoo': I'll get the horse out of the shafts presently. EY.

⁷ Murray, op. cit., thill, s.v.

Thof [θɒf] conj. and adv. Though, however.

Wyld gives ME thogh < ON þó, even if, though.⁸ The development of such forms into f terminations is regular in EY, as in ME þurgh to EY thruff, through. Cf. OS thoh, MDa þo, and Go thauh, even if, though. The OE cognate þeah would produce *they or *thy in E, and survives as thei in ME.

'And þof a smitt moght he not se.' Curs. Mun., 19648.

'Thoffe I be a wrech and vnworthi.' Hamp., P. T., 21.

'Thoff, though.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 387.

'Sit doon, thof ah knooa tha'll be gannin seean': sit down, even though I know you'll be going soon. EY.

'Ah mahnd, thof, wat 'e said last neet': I remember, though, what he said last night. EY.

Thole [θuəl] vb. To endure, to suffer.

ME polien < OE polian, to endure, suffer. Cf. ON þola, OS tholian, Da taale, Sw tala, OHG tholen, MHG dolen, and Go thulan, to endure. The L etymon is tolerare, to bear.

'Ded he aght to thole.' Curs. Mun., 9636.

'Feill anoyis thoill zhe sall.' Barbour, Bruce, iv. 659.

'Thole, to bear, suffer.' Hall., DAPW., 865.

'Thole, to bear, endure, undergo.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Sha's 'ed a vast ti thooal': she has had to suffer greatly. EY.

Thorp [θɔrp] sb. A village.

⁸ Henry Cecil Wyld, The Universal Dictionary of the English Language. London: Herbert Joseph Ltd., 1936. though, s.v.

ON þorp or OE ðorp, a village. Cf. OFris thorp, OS thorp, Du dorp, OHG, MHG, Ger dorf, a village, N torp, Sw torp, a cottage, little farm, Da torp, farmstead, hamlet, and Go þaurp, a field.

'He wast wyth werre þe wones of þorpes.' E. E. Allit. P., B. 1178.

'Thorpe, thrope, lytylle towne.' Prom. Parv., 492.

'Thorp, a hamlet.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'He lived in t' thorrp forrty year': he lived in the village for forty years. EY.

Threap [θriəp] vb. To insist pertinaciously.

Apparently derived from OE ðreapian, to reprove, correct.

'Sol gold is and luna silver we threpe.' Chaucer, Can. Yeom. Prol. and T., 273.

'Threap, to insist or maintain obstinately, to force down by argument.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 388.

'He threaped 'at 'e wadn't dee it': he stubbornly insisted that he wouldn't do it. EY.

Throstle [θrɒsl̩] sb. The thrush.

ME þrostel < OE ðrostyle, a thrush. Cf. ON þröstr, OHG throscela,

MHG trostel, Ger and Da drossel, a thrush.

'A throstelle, mavisus.' Cath. Angl., 386.

'Throstel, the thrush.' Hall., DAPW., 870.

'Throstle, the thrush.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'Ah seed a throssel flig thruff winda': I saw a thrush fly through the window. EY.

Tike [taik] sb. A dog. A churlish person.

Skeat identifies the word as Scand.⁹ ME tike < ON tík, a bitch. Cf. OSw tik, a bitch, SwD tik, a hound, a senseless lout, N tik, and DaD tiig, a female hound.

'Now ar þei lowe cherlis. As wyde as þe worlde is, wonyeth þere none But vnder tribut and taillage as tykes and cherlis.' Langl., P. Plow., B. xix. 37.

'Tike, a common sort of dog.' Hall., DAPW., 874.

'Tyke, a low character, a mean fellow; commonly used as a term of disdain.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 391.

'His bunchin' an' chuntherin' 'ev meeade 'im a regla taik': his kicking and complaining have made him a really churlish person. EY.

Tite [tairt] adv. Soon, willingly.

ON titt, frequently, quickly. Cf. OSw tid, SwD tidt, N tidt, quickly.

There may also be an association between EY tite and OE tīd, time.

'And whene þou heres Haly Wryte ... take kepe als tyte if þou here oghte þat may availe þe till edyfycacyone.' Rel. Pieces, 22.

'Tite, soon.' Hall., DAPW., 877.

'Tite, soon.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Ah wad as tait gan as stop': I would as soon go as stay. EY.

Titter [titeə] comp. adv. Sooner, more willingly.

Tite, s.v.

'Titer sal tai rin on grund þan firs lauht dos quen it es stund.' Curs. Mun., 22481.

'He watz no tytter out tulde þat tempest ne sessed.' E. E. Allit. P., C. 231.

⁹ Skeat, op. cit., tike, s.v.

'Titter, sooner, earlier.' Hall., DAPW., 877.

'Titter, sooner, rather, more willingly.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'T' peas cum titter'n t' tonnups': the peas come earlier than the turnips. EY.

Titterest [titrist] sup. adj. Quickest, nearest.

Tite, s.v.

'Titterest, soonest.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Yon is t' titrist rooad': that is the **quickest road**. EY.

Tiv [tiv] prep. To. Tiv is used before words beginning with h or a vowel. Ti is used before consonants.

EY ti and tiv are dialectal forms of ME to < OE tō, to.

'Tiv, prep., to.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah's gannin tiv Hull t' mooan': I'm going to Hull tomorrow. EY.

Toom [tum] adj. Empty.

According to Skeat, this word is derived from ME toom < ON tómr,¹ empty. Cf. OS tomber, Sw and Da tom, and OHG zómi, empty. Although OE tōm, free from, is recorded in ASD, Skeat states that the form is rare, and is apparently borrowed from the Scand.

'Toom, empty.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Lots o' bayns an' a toom panthry': lots of children and an empty pantry. EY.

1 Skeat, op. cit., toom, s.v.

Trade [trɪəd] sb. Traffic. The passing backwards and forwards of men and animals.

Skeat indicates that this word is connected with the notion of the path which is trodden in the recurring habit and manner of human life and occupation.² Consequently, the etymon is ME tred, a footmark, <OE tredan, to tread. Cf. ON troða, to tread, ON track, a trodden spot, OS trada, OHG trata, MHG trate, a track, Ger treten, Du treden, to tread, Da træde, Sw tråda, and Go trudan, to step, tread.

'Ile be burved in the King's high-way. Some way of sommon Trade, where Subjects feet may howrely trample on their Soueraignes Head.' Shaks., Rich. II., III. iii. 156.

'Trade, traffic.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Theer's a vast o' rabbits i' this pleece, as onybody can see bi t' treead': there are many rabbits in this place, as anybody can see by their passing backwards and forwards. EY.

Trallops [trɒləps] sb. An untidy, indolent person.

ME trollen, to roll <OF troller, to run hither and thither <LG drulen, to roll. A final -op has been added to ME troll to form EY trallops.

A similar combination may be noted in E gallop, wallop.

'To troll, trollup; to walk, work, or dress in a slovenly manner.' Jam., SD., s.v.

'Trallops, a dirty slattern.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Sha leeaks laik a trollups': she looks like a lazy, untidy person. EY.

Trash [træʃ] vb. To trudge wearily.

This word is probably derived from N traske, Sw traska, or Da traske,

² Skeat, op. cit., trade, s.v.

to trudge, to walk heavily. Cf. Swiss trätschen, to walk heavily.

'Trash, to tramp about with fatigue.' Brockett, Nth. Cty. Wds., s.v.

'Trash, to trample.' Addy, Sheffield Gl., s.v.

'Thoo's fit ti drop efthur trashin' aboot t' moor': you are exhausted after trudging about the moor. EY.

Trig [trig] vb. To fill with food, to stuff.

Skeat and NED suggest no etymology for this word. It is possible, however, that it may be connected with ON tryggja, to make firm, and with extended meaning, to make comfortable by feeding, or to keep or make fit by feeding. Cf. ON tryggr, Da tryg, and Sw trygg, safe, secure.

'Trig, to fill, to stuff.' Brockett, Nth. Cty. Wds., s.v.

'Trig, to feed plentifully, to cram.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Cum tiv oor 'oose, an' wa'll trig tha': come to our house, and we'll feed you well. EY.

Trod [trɒd] sb. A foot-path.

OE trod, a track, or ON trod, a lane leading to a homestead. Cf.

Da traad, marks left by treading, and SwD trad, a pathway.

'þe dunes underuoð þe trodes of him suluen.' Anc. Riw., 380.

'He chaunst to come, far from all peoples troad.' Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 5.

'Trod, a footpath through a field.' Brockett, Nth. Cty. Wds., s.v.

'Trod, a footpath.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'T' lads wur laakin wi' yan anuther on t' trod': the boys were playing with one another on the foot-path. EY.

Troll [trɒl] vb. To roll, to trundle.

The root of this word is obviously to be associated with Sw trilla, Da trille, and N trilla, and probably also with Swiss trällen, to turn, roll. Cf. ON trítla, to turn, roll. The vowel of the EY word may derive from a doublet form seen in N trulla, to roll.

'And þus hath he trolled forth þis two and thretty wynter.' Langl., P. Plow., B. xviii. 296.

'Tryllyn or trollyn, volvo.' From. Parv., 502.

'Troll, to roll, especially down a slope.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 391.

'Wa couldn't lift t' barl, seea wa trolled it': we couldn't lift the barrel, so we rolled it. EY.

Truss [trʌs] sb. A large bundle.

NED derives the word from OF trusser, to pack, bind.³ The earlier OF torser answers to Low L *tortiare, to twist together, formed from L tortus, past p. of torquere, to twist. Cf. Prov trossa, Sp troxa, and Port trouxa, a bundle.

'Noble men and gentile ... ne vareð nout itrussed mid trusses, ne mid purses.' Anc. Riw., 168.

'Truss, baggage.' Hall., DAPW., 893.

'Truss, a large bundle.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Gie ma t' pooak, an' tha can 'ev truss': give me the small sack, and you can have the large bundle. EY.

Twisty [twɪstɪ] adj. Quarrelsome.

The EY word is identical with Da tvistig, quarrelsome. Cf. ON tvistra,

³ Murray, op. cit., truss, s.v.

to separate, scatter, Da tviste, to strive, Sw tvista, and Du twisten, to quarrel. The original meaning of the root twi- was of two minds, doubtful. Cf. OE twā, two, ON tvíl, doubt, E twilight.

'Twisty, ill-natured.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Neeabody can get on wi' yon twisty chap': nobody can get along with that quarrelsome man. EY.

U

Umbethink [ʊmbiθɪŋk] vb. To recollect.

Derived from OE ymbōencan, ymbeōencan, to consider, remember. Cf.

ON umþenkia, to reflect, OS bithenkjan, OHG bidenchan, Ger bedenken, and Go biþagkjan, to call to mind.

'For I me vm-bithoght Yee war men þat godd duted noght.' Curs. Mun., 2999.

'Unbethynke þe nowe how þou has done gret synns and many.'
Rel. Pieces, 16.

'To umbethynke, recogitare.' Cath. Angl., 403.

'Unbethink, to think over again and find out a mistake. To call to mind, to recollect.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 392.

'Umbethink wat tha 'eerd gif tha can': call to mind what you heard if you can. EY.

Unheppen [ʊnɛpɪn] adj. Clumsy, awkward.

Un, negative prefix + ON heppinn, lucky, fortunate, may serve to explain the EY word. There seems to be a close connection with SwD vanhappen, unfortunate. Cf. N heppin, lucky.

'An' Lucy wur laame o' one leg ... Straange an' unheppen Miss Lucy!' Tennyson, Village Wife, 16.

'Unheppen, unbecoming, uncomfortable, indecent, untidy.' Craven Gl., s.v.

'Didsta ivver see sik uneppin carls!': did you ever see such clumsy country fellows! EY.

Unkud [ʊnkʊd] adj. Strange, unknown.

Apparently from OE uncūð, unknown, strange, unusual. Skeat states that

OE uncūð is the same word as Prov E unked or unkid, strange, unusual, odd.⁴ In the EY word the stress has been shifted from the second to the first syllable, and the second vowel has been shortened.

'Unkard, uncouth or awkward, in the sense of not yet being accustomed to a pursuit.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Yon fooaks is unkud tiv uz': those people are unknown to us. EY.

Up [vp] vb. To break into words suddenly.

I do not think that this word represents merely an abnormal use of the E prep. up. Molbech records öbe in DaD, and states that it is used in the same sense in the South Jutland dialect. To illustrate the usage he gives e kok öber, the cock breaks into sound (crows).⁵

DaD öbe undoubtedly goes back to ON œpa, to shout out. Cf. OE wēpan, Go wopjan, to cry aloud, ON óp, a shout, a shouting, and OE wōp, a shouting, with w lost in ON before a back vowel. The EY verb could likewise be a development of ON œpa, with a shortened vowel, in the sense of to break into speech. That such a verb existed in ME seems attested by the form iupped, disclosed, past part. of ME uppen, to declare, in Anc. Riw. (to be sure, a southern text). Wyld gives the meaning of ME uppen as to bring up, to disclose, and traces this ME form to OE yppan, which could mean among other things, to utter, from earlier *uppjan.⁶ In provincial language generally, the word can be used to mean the beginning of an action, as in he ups and leaves, but in EY it is used only in reference to speaking, and seems to be a synonym of the verb to speak.

4 Skeat, op. cit., uncouth, s.v.

5 Christian Molbech, Dansk Ordbog. Kiøbenhavn: Gyldendalske Boghandling, 1833. op, s.v.

6 Wyld, op. cit., up, s.v.

'Zare hit is þet ich wuste herof; auh þauh, þurh me ne schulde hit neuer more beon iupped.' Anc. Riw., 88.

'Up, to exclaim.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Then 'e ups an' saays': then he suddenly breaks into words and says. EY.

Uvver. [uvə] adj. Upper, higher.

Probably derived from Sw öfver, upper. Cf. ON öfri, upper.

'Uvver, upper. Uvver lip, the top lip.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Sneck th'uvver deear o' t' lath': fasten the upper door of the barn. EY.

V

Vast [vast] sb. A great quantity or number.

Apparently derived from OF vaste < L uastum, of large extent.

'Vast, a large number; commonly used as a noun of multitude.'
Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 392.

'Vast, a great quantity.' Hall., DAPW., 907.

'Theer wur a gurt vast o' fooak at Jim's sahadin': there was an exceptionally large number of people at Jim's burial. EY.

Viewly [viuli] adj. Handsome.

The source of this word seems to be ME veue, a glance < OF veoir, to see < L uidere, to see.

'Viewly, pleasant to the sight, striking to the eye, handsome.'
Brockett, Nth. Cty. Wds., s.v.

'Viewly, comely or good-looking. Applied to persons and things.'
Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'It's as viewly a pig as onnybody could see': it's as handsome a pig as anybody could see. EY.

W

Waffle [wæfl̩] vb. To waver. To be undecided.

The etymon seems to be OE wafian, to wave, fluctuate. ASD collates EY waffle with this word, and also records wafol, a doubting. The cognate in ON is veifa, to wave, swing.

'Waffle, to wave, fluctuate.' Hall., DAPW., 912.

'Waffle, to waver with the wind. To hesitate.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He waffled a lang tahm afooar 'e storrted': he was undecided a long time before he started. EY.

Wain [wɛən] sb. A waggon.

ME wain < OE wægn, a waggon, cart. Cf. ON and Sw vagn, OSw wagn,

Da vogn, OHG wagan, Ger wagen, and Du wagen, a waggon, cart.

'Four ar þai tald þe wange listes þat draues þe wain þat es cristes.'
Curs. Mun., 21264.

'See now þe secunde wheel in þis develis wayn.' Wyclif, Wks., 258.

'Wain, waggon.' Hall., DAPW., 913.

'Wain, a waggon.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'He lowped off t' waan when 'e seed ma': he jumped off the waggon when he saw me. EY.

Walsh [walʃ] adj. Insipid, watery.

NED states that the word is a contraction of Prov E wallowish, tasteless, insipid.⁷ Hence the source must be identified as OE wealwian, to roll round. Cf. Go walwjan, and L uoluere, to roll.

7 Murray, op. cit., walsh, s.v.

'Walsh, insipid, waterish.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 78.

'Welsh, insipid ... Broth and water, pottage without salt are wallow or welsh.' Brockett, Nth. Cty. Wds., s.v.

'Walsh, lacking in flavour, watery; also sour.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 394.

'It teeasts varry walsh': it tastes very watery. EY.

Wang-tooth [wæŋ-tuəθ] sb. A molar tooth or grinder.

OE wangtōð, a molar. Associated with the first element of the compound are ON vangi, the upper part of the cheek, OSw wang, Du wang, OHG uuanga, and Ger wange, the cheek.

'Swa werkes ay the wanges in his head.' Chaucer, Reeve's T., 110.

'Wang-tooath, a molar tooth or grinder.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'When ah got t' wang-tooath oot, ah storrted ti mend': when I got the molar out, I began to get well. EY.

Wankle [wæŋkl̩] adj. Unstable, unsettled, changeable.

OE wancol, unstable, unsteady. Cf. OS wankol, MDu wankel, OHG wanchal, MHG wankel, unstable, Ger wanken, to waver, and ON vakka, to stray, hover.

'Wankle, limber, flaccid, ticklish, fickle, wavering.' Ray, Nth. Cty. Wds., 79.

'Wankle, unsteady, wavering, unsettled; especially of weather, e.g. showery.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 394.

'Wa mun leeak fur wankle weather at fooar-end o' t' year': we must expect unsettled weather at the beginning of the year. EY.

Ware [wɔr] vb. To expend or spend.

The connection is probably with ON verja, to lay out, expend. The corresponding word in OE is werian, to clothe, wear, but ON verja has a meaning which is closer to the EY word. Cf. ON vara, wares, Sw vara, Da vare, and Ger ware, article of commerce.

'Ne'er grudge ilk year to ware some stanes of cheese, To gain these silent friends that ever please.' Ramsay, Gent. Sheph., iv. 2.

'I grabb'd the munny she maade, and I wear'd it o' liquor, I did.' Tennyson, Northern Cobbler, 5.

'Ware, to spend, to bestow.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'He wur worrin' Jim's brass all t' tahm': he was spending Jim's money all the time. EY.

Wark [wɔrk] vb. To ache.

OE wærcan, to be in pain. Cf. ON verkja, to feel pain, Sw værka, and Da verke, to ache.

'Leste hor heaved warche.' Anc. Riw., 368.

'Werkyn and akyn, as a soore lymme, doleo, indoleo.' Prom. Parv., 523.

'Wark, to ache.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Mi beeans worrked reet fra mi lisk ti mi teeas': my bones ached right from my waist to my toes. EY.

Warp [wɔrp] sb. Deposit or sediment left by flowing water.

It seems that OE wearp, pret. of weorpan, to throw, is a likely source of this word, but ON verpa (pret. varp) is equally feasible, with its extended meaning of to throw together so as to form an

accumulation. Note Zoega's illustration of the ON word: þeir urpu haug eptir Gunnar, they raised a mound over Gunnar.⁸ Cf. OHG warphen, and Ger werfen, to throw.

'Warpynge of the see, or oþer water, alluvium.' Prom. Parv., 520.

'Warp, the deposit left by a river.' Hall., DAPW., 917.

'Warp, an accumulation of sand or other matter, obstructing the flow of water.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Efthur t' watter 'ed gone doon, theer wur a vast o' warp': after the water had gone down, there was a lot of sediment. EY.

Wath [wæθ] sb. The name given to a number of stepping-stones placed in a stream to make a crossing possible.

OE wæð or ON vað, a ford. Cf. Sw vad, ODa wath, Da vad, OHG wat, and Du wad, a ford; all the preceding forms having been borrowed from L uadum, a ford.

'A wathe, vadum flustrum.' Cath. Angl., 410.

'Wath, warth, a water ford.' Brockett, Nth. Cty. Wds., s.v.

'Wath, a ford across a stream.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 395.

'Gan ower t' wath, an' tha weean't get thi feeat wet': go over the stepping-stones, and you won't get your feet wet. EY.

Wauf [wɔf] adj. Weak, tasteless.

NED derives this word from OE wealg, nauseous.⁹ Cf. MDu walghe, N valg, tasteless, DaD vaag, weak, and Modern Icelandic velgia, to nauseate. The l of OE wealg vocalized, and the g, voiceless because of its position, was replaced in EY by f; e.g. E through > EY thruff.

⁸ Geir T. Zoega, A Concise Dictionary of Old Icelandic. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1926. verpa, s.v.

⁹ Murray, op. cit., wauf, s.v.

'Walhwe, nether bytter nor swete.' Prom. Parv., 515.

'Wauf, faint. Also anything faint or feeble to the taste.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ah feels a bit wauf': I feel a bit weak. EY.

Wax [wæks] vb. To increase in size.

OE weaxan and ON vaxa, to grow. Cf. OFris waxa, OS wahsan, MDu wassan, OHG wahsan, MHG and Ger wachsen, Sw vaxa, Da vokse, and Go wahsjan, to grow.

'Pa children wuxen and wel idozen.' Lay., 30073.

'Als seo wex on hir licame, Sua wex hir loueword and his fame.' Curs. Mun., 10613.

'Wax, to thrive, increase.' Hall., DAPW., 919.

'Wax, to grow, often used redundantly.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 395.

'T' lad's waxed a vast sen last year': the boy has grown a good deal since last year. EY.

Weasand [wiəzənd] sb. The gullet, windpipe.

Undoubtedly derived from OE wāsend, the gullet, windpipe, which is obviously associated with OE hwāesan, to breathe with difficulty. Cf. OS wasend, OFris wasande, OHG weisant, MHG weisen, throat, windpipe, ON hvæsa, and SwD hwäsa, to hiss, wheeze. Skeat mentions that the form is evidently that of a present participle.¹ Perhaps an initial h has been lost, so that EY weasand is literally the wheezing thing.

¹ Skeat, op. cit., weasand, s.v.

'Þay gryped to þe gargulum and graypely departed þe wesaunt fro þe wynt-hole.' Gaw. & Gr. K., 1336.

'Wesaunnt, of a beestys throte, ysofagus.' Prom. Parv., 523.

'Weasand, the throat.' Hall., DAPW., 920.

'Mi weazand warks': I have a sore throat. EY.

Weean [wiæn] sb. A woman.

It would be simple to suggest that this EY word is derived from OE cwēn, a woman. Although the long OE vowel would explain the EY breaking, there is difficulty in accounting for the loss of the OE initial consonant. Since an initial k tends to remain in the dialect, it is probable that the initial consonant of the etymon was w. Could EY weean represent the earlier OE wifman, a woman, with the loss of the medial consonants through stress on the first vowel?

'Weean, wench, woman.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'A weean cum ti t' deear': a woman came to the door. EY.

Welt [wɛlt] vb. To tumble, to roll over.

Probably derived from ON velta, to roll, to tumble over. Cf. OSw wälta, Sw välta, N velta, Da vælte, Ger wälzen, and OE wealtan, to roll round.

'Hit was a wenying vn-war þat welt in his mynde.' E. E. Allit. P., C. 115.

'To welt or wolt, overturn cart or wain.' Hunter, Hallamshire Gl., s.v.

'Doon 'e went an' welted in t' geeat': down he went and rolled over in the street. EY.

Wer [wɜ] poss. adj. Our.

It is very likely that EY wer is derived from ON vár, our. Cf. OSw war, Sw var, and Da vor, our.

'Wer, poss. pron., our. ON várr as distinct from the OE form ūre.'
Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Yon's wer Mary': that's our Mary. EY.

Whang [wæŋ] sb. A strap.

NED describes this word as a variant of OE ðwang, a thong, strap.² Cf. ON þvengr, and OS twānge, a thong, strap.

'Whang, a long strip of leather. The word is now generally used for the tough white leather made of horse-hide, commonly employed for uniting the ends of machine straps, or for the end of a lash.'
Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 397.

'Gin tha deean't mahnd, ah'll tak wang ti tha': if you don't pay attention, I'll take the strap to you. EY.

Wheea [miə] and [wiə] interr. pro. Who.

OE hwā, who, regularly becomes hweea [hwíə] in EY, but the spirant has been voiced. The form with a voiceless spirant is used at the beginning of a sentence, but if the word occurs subsequently it is voiced.

'Wheea, who.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Wheea owes t' dog?': who owns the dog? EY.

Wheea [wiə] interj. Why, well!

Skeat states that E why is the instrumental case of OE hwā, who.³

2 Murray, op. cit., whang, s.v.

3 Skeat, op. cit., why, s.v.

Consequently this EY word may be a survival of OE hwī, the instrumental form of hwā.

'Whya, well! at the beginning of a remark; also very well, in assenting to anything.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 397.

'Wheea, ah deean't ken t' chap': why, I don't know the man. EY.

Whidder [widə] vb. To move with force, as a strong wind.

According to NED, this word is to be associated with ON *hvidra, and N kvidra, to go to and fro with short, quick movements.⁴ Cf. ON hviða, a squall of wind, and OE hwīða, air, breeze.

'The stane ... flaw out quhedirand.' Barbour, Bruce, xvii. 684.

'Whither, to whirl rapidly with a booming sound.' Jam., SD., s.v.

'Whidder, to move with impetus sufficient to make solidly-fixed things shake.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'It whiddered thruff th'oose, an' brak a vast o' pots': it moved with force through the house, and broke a good many dishes. EY.

Whisk [wisk] vb. To move quickly and lightly.

The -sk in this word points to a Scand origin, which appears to be Da viske, to wipe, or Sw viska, to wipe, rub, sponge. Cf. ON visk, a wisp, N viska, to bundle up straw, OHG wisken, MHG and Ger wischen, to wipe briskly, Fris wisken, to go fast, and OE wiscian, to wipe.

'You ... whiske about by sea and by lande to get pelfe.' Coverdale, Bib., Jas. iv. 13.

'Whisk, to whirl past.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'T' lass whisked doon t' geeat laik an awf': the girl flitted down the street like a fairy. EY.

4 Murray, op. cit., whidder, s.v.

Whittle [wɪtl̩] sb. A large butcher's knife.

Apparently the source is ME thwitel, a knife <OE þwītan, to cut.

Since the ME period the form has lost an initial consonant, and the w in E unvoiced (in America and northern E), as in the derived verb whittle. Cf. ON þveitr > E thwaite, a clearing, ON þveita, to hurl, fling, Da doit, a farthing (a small piece cut off).

'Whittle, any kind of knife from a carver to a pocket-knife gets this name.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'He cut a bit off t' flick wi' t' wittle': he cut a bit off the flitch of bacon with the butcher knife. EY.

Wike [waɪk] sb. A small inlet or bay.

Skeat identifies this word as Scand, and gives ON vík, inlet, bay, as the etymon⁵. Cf. OE wīc, dwelling-place, bay, creek, OSw wik, Sw vik, Da vig, cove, creek, Fris wik, and MDu wijck, bay.

'Wik, wyck, or wyke, a crook or corner, as in a river or sea shore.' Brockett, Nth. Cty. Wds., s.v.

'Wyke, a bay, a recess of the coast, as Runswick.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah seed 'is booat cum intiv waik an 'oor sen': I saw his boat come into the bay an hour ago. EY.

Winch [wɪnʃ] vb. To threaten to kick.

Skeat derives this word from ME winchen <OF *winchir, an older form of OF guinchir, to writhe.⁶ Cf. OHG wankon, and MHG wenchen, to wince, to start aside.

'Wyncyn, calcitro, recalcitro; smytyn with the fote as hors.' Prom. Parv., 528.

⁵ Skeat, op. cit., wick, s.v.

⁶ Ibid., wince, s.v.

'To wynche, calcitrare.' Cath. Angl., 420.

'Let se who that dare Sho the mockysshe mare: They make her wynche and keke.' Skelton, Col. Cloute, 182.

'Winge, to threaten or begin to kick, to show signs of kicking, especially of a horse.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 398.

'Sither, th'oss is winchin': look out, the horse is threatening to kick! EY.

Wite [wait] vb. To reproach. To blame.

OE wītan, to accuse, reproach, blame; OE æt-wītan, to censure, taunt >E twit. Cf. ON víta, to impose a penalty, OS wītan, MDu wīten, Du wijten, OHG wīzan, MHG wīzen, Ger verweissen, to reproach, Go weitan in fraweitan, to avenge, OSw wita, to lay to one's charge, and Sw förvita, to reproach.

'Wharefore I am mare þan Judas to wyte.' Rel. Pieces, 67.

'Schal he his mishap wite me?' Owl & Night., 1249.

'Allas Fortune ... Thy false wheel my wo al may I wyte.' Chaucer, Monk's T., 456.

'Wite, to reproach or cast up to, to blame or impute culpability.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Tha maun't wait ma wi' that': you mustn't reproach me with that. EY.

Wi [wi] prep. With. Before a vowel or h mute the form is wiv.

ME with < OE wið, by, near, among.

'Wheea's wi' t' lad?': who is with the boy? EY.

'Wiv, with, by. Only used before a vowel or h.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 398.

'He's stannin' wiv 'issen': he's standing all alone. EY.

Wode [wied] adj. Furious, mad.

Undoubtedly derived from OE wōd, raging, mad, senseless. Cf. ON óðr, OHG wuot, MHG and Ger wuot, and Go wōd, rage, fury.

'When the kynge Rion saugh the damage that thei hadde hym don
he was nygh wode for ire.' Mer., 324.

'When neebors anger at a plea, An' just as wud can be.' Burns,
Sc. Drink, 13.

'Wode, furious, outrageous, mad.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Deean't gan tiv 'im gin 'e's weead': don't go to him if he's
furious. EY.

Won [wun] vb. To dwell, to abide.

Apparently from OE wunian, to inhabit, dwell, abide. Cf. ON una,
to dwell, to be content in a place, OFris wunia, OS wunôn, MDu
wonen, OHG womēn, MHG women, Ger wohnen, to remain, dwell.

'Dou and pi childer it sal bigin And pat wons pi house wit in.'
Curs. Mun., 2678.

'Wun, to abide.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Wa wun at th'aud pleeace yit': we live at the old place still. EY.

Wringe [rinz] vb. To twist.

OE wringan, to wring, twist. Cf. ME wringen, to twist, Da vrænge,
Sw vranga, and NFris wrenge, to twist. The final consonant in the
EY pronunciation represents a development from that in standard E sing
and wing on the one hand, and from that in standard E singe
and hinge on the other.

'Some gase wrynychand to and fra And some gas hypand als a ka.'
Pr. Cons., 1536.

'Wringe, to twist or compress.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'He set theer wringin' 'is coif iv 'is 'ands': he sat there twisting
his cap in his hands. EY.

Y

Yam [jæm] sb. Home.

Da hjem, home, is very close to EY yam in form and meaning. It is apparent that this EY word is of Scand origin. Cf. ON heimr, an abode, Sw hem, Ger heim, OE hām, home, dwelling, and Go haims, a village. The NY form is yem [jɛm], also a development of the Scand, and the WY is ooam [uām], a development of OE hām, home.

'Yam, home.' Hall., DAPW., 943.

'Yam, home.' Morris, Yks. Fk-Tk., 399.

'Ah wur at yam all tahm': I was at home all the time. EY.

Yare [ja] adj. Ready, prepared.

The word is apparently derived from OE gearo, prepared, equipped, ready. Cf. OS garu, Du gaar, OHG garo, MHG gara, ready, prepared, complete, and ON görr, set in order.

'Weoren alle þa cnihtes ȝærewē to þon fihte.' Lay., 9457.

'On athir syd thus war thai yhar. And till ensemble all redy war.'
Barbour, Bruce, ii. 346.

'Yare, ready.' Hall., DAPW., 943.

'Yare, ready, disposed to.' Atk., Wh. Gl., s.v.

'Ah's yare fur summat t'eeat': I am ready for something to eat. EY.

Yat [jæt] sb. A gate.

Derived from OE geat, a gate. Cf. OFris gat, a hole, opening, OS gat,

the eye of a needle, ON gat and Du gat, a gap, hole. NED states that the word is wanting in OHG and Go.⁷

'Gate, or zate, porta.' Prom. Parv., 188.

'For when þe dede is at þe yhate Than is he warned over late.'
Pr. Cons., 2001.

'Yat, a gate.' Hold. Gl., s.v.

'Sneck t'yat': fasten the gate. EY.

Yowden [jauðen] vb. To submit. To render obedience.

This word may be associated with OE gielðan, to yield, serve. NED indicates that the Anglian form of OE gielðan was gelden, with golden as the past participle.⁸ However, there are, to be sure, some problems in obtaining EY yowden from the latter. Cf. OFris gelda, OS geldan, Du gelden, OHG geltan, MHG and Ger gelten, and ON gjalda, to give back, render, submit.

'De Iuus was þann þair vnder-lute, Sampson bunden þai yald for dute.'
Curs. Mun., 7164.

'And suretee wol I han, er that thou pace, Thy body for to yelden in this place.' Chaucer, Wife of Bath's T., 56.

'Yowden, to yield.' Robinson, Mid-Yks. Gl., s.v.

'Ah'll mak tha yowden afooar ah'm thruff wi' tha': I'll make you obey me before I'm through with you. EY.

7 Murray, op. cit., gate, s.v.

8 Ibid, yowden, s.v.

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