

GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN: PERSISTENCE AND REVIVAL IN THE HISTORY
OF ENGLISH WORD LOSS

by

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(Under the Direction of Jared S. Klein)

ABSTRACT

The English lexicon has undergone dramatic changes since the Old English period. In addition to the large numbers of words the language has both gained and lost, processes of word formation themselves have changed. A comparison of the Old English and Modern English lexicons reveals that apart from 1) those words that survive to the present day and 2) those that have been lost along the way, there is an important third group of words – those words that cover the middle ground between survival and obsolescence. This work surveys the different ways in which words from the Old English period maintain a less than robust existence in today's language, examining the roles played by compounding, derivation, blending, semantic change, dialectal variation, reanalysis, and (re)borrowing.

INDEX WORDS: English Lexicon, History of the English Language,
Onomasiological Change

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B.A., Texas A&M University, 2004

A Thesis Submitted to the Graduate Faculty of The University of Georgia in Partial

Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree

MASTER OF ARTS

ATHENS, GEORGIA

2009

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DEDICATION

To my dear husband, Mark, without whom I could never have taken so long to write this thesis, and without whom I could never have finished it so quickly.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to offer my sincere thanks to Dr. Jared Klein for his invaluable direction and feedback throughout the preparation of this thesis. I would like to thank Dr. Don McCreary and Dr. Jonathan Evans for also being available to answer questions and steer me to great resources while I was conducting my research.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This project began as a much larger enterprise with the aim of compiling a dictionary of core vocabulary words which had been lost between the Old English and Modern English periods. It has developed into a discussion not of those words which have been completely lost, but rather those words which in some fashion have kept a foot in the door. To explain this transition, I will need to give an explanation of my methodology along with the rather fascinating questions that it provoked—questions which came to be recurring themes throughout this work.

The foundation of my research is Carl Darling Buck's *A Dictionary of Selected Synonyms in the Principal Indo-European Languages: A Contribution to the History of Ideas*. This impressive compilation contains around 1200 subject headings and lists synonyms for each heading in thirty-one Indo-European languages. My first task in compiling the dictionary consisted of examining the Old English entry under each heading and determining whether that particular word had survived into Modern English. This task often proved to be far from straightforward and provoked some fundamental questions.

Among the most basic is how to define a word. By which of its elements is a word characterized? What weight should be given to its form versus its meaning? While the phonetic shape of a word might docilely follow historical English sound changes,

shifts in its meaning make it hard to claim that it is precisely the same word. For example, Old English *gielpan* ‘to boast’ yields Modern English *yelp*. A speaker of Old English might be just as confused at hearing a sentence such as “The watch-dog...wakes with a yelp of gladness to greet the caressing hand.” (Jerome 1889: 172 in OED *yelp*, n.) as a Modern English speaker would be at a command such as, “If you would yelp, yelp of God.”¹

This brings another factor into the determination of a word’s vibrancy in the modern language – the speaker. Should only those words analyzable to modern speakers be considered as living on in the modern tongue? What about those words that remain in common use, but whose meanings are no longer transparent to the very people who employ them? How many English speakers who use the word *mermaid* know what a *mere* is? Apparently there are some regions of England where bodies of water of one sort or another are still referred to as *meres* (*mere*, n. defs. 2 and 4, OED). In a language spoken as broadly as English, this begs consideration of *which* speakers’ usage should be relied upon. If the word *preen* ‘pin’ is still in common use in Scotland, is it really fair to classify it as lost from the English language despite its unfamiliarity to the majority of English speakers (*preen*, n., OED)?

Finally there are those words which faded from the vocabulary by the Modern English period, but still linger in the language in some manner, often through related terms. Thus, though we may no longer refer to something’s size as its *micelness*, (literally ‘muchness’) the word *much* certainly remains a fundamental term in the English language (*micelness*, Bosworth and Toller). I like to think of these words as echoing on

¹ 3if þu zilpan wille, zilp Godes. in *Ælfred Boethius De consolatione philosophiae* tr. c 888 (Sedgefield 1899)

in the language. This work is an examination of those Old English words which in a variety of ways echo on in the modern tongue.

Each of the following chapters highlights a different manner of this ‘echoing.’ The list of words at the beginning of each chapter is meant to be a comprehensive list of all the Old English words listed in Buck’s dictionary which fall into that category. Words highlighted in bold are discussed in the following text.

CHAPTER 2

COMPOUNDS THAT HAVE PARTED WAYS

Meaning	Old English Word	Modern English Rendering
CARPENTER	<i>trēow-wyrhta</i>	tree-wright
PUPIL	<i>leornung-cniht</i>	learning-knight
MERCHANT	<i>cēap-man</i>	cheap-man
MAN (vs. woman)	<i>wāpned-man</i>	weaponed-man
MARKET	<i>cēap-stow</i>	cheap-stow
FARMER	<i>æcer-man</i>	acre-man
	<i>eorð-tilia</i>	earth-tiller
GARDEN	<i>wyrt-tūn</i>	wort-town
BREAKFAST	<i>morgen-mete</i>	morn-meat
SUPPER	<i>æfen-mete</i>	even-meat
FRAGRANT	<i>welstincende</i>	(well)stinking
	<i>swotstincende</i>	(sweet)stinking
MASON	<i>stān-wyrhta</i>	stone-wright
POTTER	<i>croc-(lām-)wyrhta</i>	crock-(loam-)wright
COBBLER	<i>scōh-wyrhta</i>	shoe-wright
GRANDFATHER	<i>eald-fæder</i>	old-father
ANCESTORS	<i>eald-fæderas</i>	old-fathers
GRANDMOTHER	<i>eald-mōdor</i>	old-mother
ORPHAN	<i>stēop-barn</i>	step-bairn
LAMP	<i>lēoht-fæt</i>	light-vat
ONION	<i>ynne-lēac</i>	onion-leek
OLIVE	<i>ele-berge</i>	oil-berry
GRAPE	<i>wīn-ber(i)ge</i>	wine-berry
VINE	<i>wīn-trēow (-geard)</i>	wine-tree (-yard)
WEDDING	<i>brȳd-hlōp</i>	bride-lope
GULF, BAY	<i>sē-earn</i>	sea-arm
SKULL	<i>hēafod-panne (-bān)</i>	head-pan (-bone), cf. brain-pan
TOWEL	<i>hand-clāþ</i>	hand-cloth
WINDOW	<i>ēag-duru (-þyrel)</i>	eye-door (-thirl)
DAWN	<i>dæg-rima</i>	day-rim
THURSDAY	<i>þunres-dæg</i>	thunder's-day
PITY	<i>mild-heort-nyss</i>	mild-heart-ness
CITIZEN	<i>burhsitend</i>	burg-sitter
PROUD	<i>ofer-mōd(ig)</i>	over-moody
LAST	<i>læt(e)-mest</i>	late-most
	<i>æfte-mest</i>	aft-most

One of the most marked characteristics of the Old English language was its use of compounding as a means of building the lexicon. This was both an artistic and a practical device, relied upon by poets, translators and average speakers alike. Cultural

borrowings were frequently rendered into Old English as compounds, such as *tungol-cræft* ‘star-craft’ for *astronomy* or *þry-nes* ‘three-ness’ for the *trinity*. The rise of the Middle English period saw a decline in native renderings of foreign concepts (often as compounds) and an increase in direct borrowings of foreign words (Burnley 1992: 441). Many of the Old English compounds in the list above were replaced by simple French terms. Thus *sǣ-earm* ‘sea-arm’ is replaced with *bay*, *mild-heort-nyss* ‘mild-heart-ness’ with *pity*, and *ele-berge* ‘oil-berry’ with *olive*.

This process is particularly characteristic of occupational terms, where Old English occupational compounds are replaced by French occupational terms with agentive or participial endings, as in *trēow-wyrhta* ‘tree-wright’ giving way to *carpenter*, *lām-wyrhta* ‘loam-wright’ to *potter*, *æcer-man* ‘acre-man’ to *farmer*, and *cēap-man* ‘cheap-man’ to *merchant*.

As the examples above readily demonstrate, many of the individual components of Old English compounds are still alive and well in Modern English. The modern language has simply lost certain colligations. Your average English speaker would likely have little trouble ascertaining that a ‘wine-berry’ (*wīn-berige*) is a *grape*, or that ‘head-bone’ (*hēafod-bān*) means *skull*. Some combinations such as ‘day-rim’ (*dæg-rima*) for *dawn*, or ‘sea-arm’ *sǣ-earm* for *bay* might be slightly more opaque.

Other collocations which have been affected in part by semantic or cultural shifts would seem down-right nonsensical to the modern speaker. Exemplary of these are the Old English compounds *wel-stincende* ‘well-stinking’ and *swot-stincende* ‘sweet-stinking.’ Due to the process of pejoration undergone by English *stink* from having neutral connotations similar to Modern English *smell* to having the negative connotations

of smelling foully, these words are oxymorons in today's language (stink, v., OED). Without knowledge of the history of the adjective *cheap*, one could easily assume that a *cēap-man* 'cheap-man' is simply a rather stingy person. In fact, the Modern English adjective *cheap* is derived from an extinct noun *cheap*, which simply referred to a barter or exchange. A 'good cheap' was a profitable exchange—a good deal, a low price. As things that cost little are frequently of low quality, *cheap* as an adjective came to mean something inexpensive and poorly made (cheap, n. and adj., OED). However, a 'cheap-man' is merely one who barter goods—a merchant or trader (ceápman, Bosworth Toller). In fact *cēap-man* is still preserved in the common English surname 'Chapman' (just like *æcer-man* is preserved in the surname Ackerman) and is shortened in Modern English *chap* (chap, n.³, OED).

Semantic shifts are not the only historical processes that obscure the meanings of Old English compounds to modern speakers. One also needs to account for cultural changes as well. The term *brȳd-hlōp* 'bride-lope/bride-leap'² was the Old English term corresponding to modern English *wedding* (Wedding in its oldest sense referred to *marriage* or *marrying* rather than the marriage ceremony exclusively, as it does today (wedding, vbl. n., OED).) It described the process by which a bride was fetched from her old home to be conducted to her new one, a kind of bridal procession or 'run' (cf. German *Lauf*) (bridelope, OED) (Buck 1949: 101-102). Although many speakers of

² The *-hlōp* component of this word is most likely due to Norse influence, as seen in the cognate compound *brūð-hlaup*, containing Old Norse *hlaup* 'leap, run,' cognate with English *leap* (Old English *hlȳp*) (bridelope, OED) (lope, n., OED). In the Old Norse and Old English periods, both OE *hlȳp* and ON *hlaup* had the possibility of referring to either the action of running or springing (leap, n.¹, OED) (hlaup, Gordon) (hlaup, Cleasby Vigfusson). (Vigfusson claims that the 'run' meaning for *hlaup* was rare until the Modern Icelandic period, while E.V. Gordon lists 'run' as the primary definition of *hlaup* in his *An Introduction to Old Norse*.) In Modern English a semantic differentiation has occurred, with the native *leap* referring to springing, and *lope* of Norse origin referring to running.

Modern English might view marriage as a ‘leap’ in a metaphorical sense, the absence of a cross-town processional from a bride’s old home to her new one might leave today’s English speakers scratching their heads at the idea of a bridal ‘leap.’ This is compounded by the fact that the word *leap* has a strong springing component in Modern English, rarely being used in the sense of rushing or going hastily as was possible in earlier periods of the language (*leap*, v., OED). And while a ‘bride-lope’ might be slightly easier for a modern speaker to fathom than a ‘bride-leap,’ the kind of gait that a ‘lope’ has come to describe in today’s English would seem a highly unsuitable means of bridal locomotion to most.

Another compound whose analyzability has been affected by both semantic and cultural shift is the Old English word for *lamp*, *lēoht-fæt*, literally ‘light vat.’ Old English *fæt* (of which Modern English *vat* is a reflex of dialects from the south of England) could be used to refer to small vessels such as drinking goblets, as well as larger containers (*fat*, n.¹, OED) (*fæt*, Bosworth-Toller). Not only is it no longer commonplace to produce light by burning oil in small containers, the fact that *vat* has come to refer to containers of large girth makes the burning of what today’s speakers would understand to be a vat full of oil a conflagration rather than a lamp (*vat*, n.¹, OED). Thus Modern English speakers have neither the cultural preparedness nor the vocabulary to correctly interpret a term like ‘light vat.’

The above are just a brief sampling of numerous interesting compounds which have not survived in the modern tongue. The fact that their components are still used robustly by today’s English speakers, however, preserves them in a way that distinguishes them from words that have fallen from the language entirely.

CHAPTER 3

COMPOUNDS AS LIFE PRESERVERS

Meaning	Old English Word	Modern English Compound
HUT	<i>cot</i>	dove-cote
ISLAND	<i>īg</i>	is-land
LAKE	<i>mere</i>	mer-maid, mer-man
MAN (<i>human being</i>)	<i>guma</i>	bride-groom
MAN (<i>vs. woman</i>)	<i>wer</i>	were-wolf
WOMAN	<i>wīf</i>	mid-wife
MERCHANT	<i>mangere</i>	war-monger
FARMER	<i>gebūr</i>	neigh-bor
PLANT	<i>wyrt</i>	liver-wort
HOUR/TIME	<i>tīd</i>	even-tide
SPEAR	<i>gar</i>	gar-fish, au-gar
TRUE	<i>sōþ(lic)</i>	sooth-sayer
LOW	<i>nīþerlīc</i>	nether-world
VILLAGE	<i>wīc</i>	Warwick, Norwich
	<i>þorp</i>	Thorpeness, Cleethorpes
CITY	<i>burg</i>	Canterbury
	<i>ceaster</i>	Leicester, Worcester, Lancaster

While the previous chapter discussed colligations of words that no longer exist in Modern English, this chapter takes a slightly different direction to discuss words from Old English that *only* manifest themselves in Modern English in collocation with another word, a classic example being a word like Old English *wer* ‘man’ that now only survives in the Modern English compound *werewolf*. Often these words are no longer analyzable to today’s English speakers, who, although able to break the word into its different components, treat the word as a single semantic unit. Thus while one may be familiar with a particular type of plant such as *liverwort* or *St. John’s Wort*, they may not be aware that *wort* is simply the Old English word for ‘plant.’ Likewise, a fisherman may

speak of *garfish* without knowing that *gar*, meaning ‘spear’ in Old English is a description of the fish’s long, narrow shape (*garfish*, n., OED).

Cote, an Old English word describing a hut or shelter (frequently for people) now exists chiefly in compounds which denote the type of thing being sheltered in the hut. Thus a *dove-cote* is a small house for raising doves, and a *peat-cote* is a storage shed for peat (*cote*, n.¹, OED). Modern English also contains a variant of Old English *cote/cot* in the word *cottage*, which, interestingly enough, is a borrowing of the Old French form of Latin *cotagium*, a suffixed form of *cota*, borrowed from Germanic. Surprisingly, the Modern French word *cottage* is a borrowing of the English word, not a mere continuation of the Old French *cotage* (*cottage*, OED)!

Some words, while remaining in robust use in Modern English, only retain the Old English meaning in compound forms. Such is the case with words like *tide* and *wife*. The use of *tide* to describe a rising of the sea level on the shore was not employed until the 14th Century. The original meaning of Old English *tīd* (cognate with German *Zeit*) referred to *time* in various senses, included points in time and durations of time. Such uses of *tide* only occur in Modern English compounds such as *even-tide*, *noontide*, or *Yuletide*³ (*tide*, n., OED).

Although, the word *wife* is a basic enough term in the Modern English vocabulary, the broad Old English sense of *wife* corresponding to Modern English *woman* (an adult, female person, regardless of marital status) is retained in terms like *midwife*, which is still a common word in English. *Wife* also appears in this wider sense in less common Modern English terms such as *fishwife* or *alewife* (*wife*, n., OED).

³ This corresponds to Old Norse *jólatíð* (*Yule*, n., OED).

Another title for a person that contains a lost word is *soothsayer*, which preserves Old English *sōþ* meaning ‘true,’ or when substantivized ‘truth’ (sooth, n., OED). *Soothsayer* has lost one of its original meanings as simply a truthful person to mean someone who predicts the future (soothsayer, OED). This semantic relationship between the two meanings seems to follow naturally, especially in the light of Middle English phrases such as *to come to sooth* ‘to come true’ as in ‘Al to soþe it is icome þat sein dunston gan telle.’ (Robert of Gloucester, *Metrical chronicle* 1297) (sooth, n. OED). It is interesting to note, that the other component of the word *soothsayer* – *sayer* – is itself only preserved in Modern English in compound form, not only in the aforementioned *soothsayer* but *naysayer* as well.

Finally, perhaps one of the most frequent instantiations of the phenomenon we have been discussing – the preservation of words only as part of a compound – occurs in proper names, such as family names or place names. Thus, while Old English words such as the Latinate *ceaster* and *wīc*, or Germanic *þorp* and *burg*⁴, all referring to a ‘city’ or ‘village,’ generally are no longer used singly (unlike Modern German *Dorf* or *Burg*), they are nevertheless incredibly common in the names of towns such as **Warwick**, **Norwich**, **Thorpeness**, **Cleethorpes**, **Canterbury**, **Scarborough**, **Leicester**, **Worcester**, **Lancaster**, etc. The variety of words preserved in family names is so profuse that treatment of it is beyond the scope of the present work.

Through the varied examples seen above, we can see that compounds are often fertile ground for unearthing archaisms, preserving words and usages of words that would otherwise be entirely extinct.

⁴ Some notable exceptions include the five *boroughs* of New York City as well as administrative units of London. The term *borough* is also used in the state of Alaska to refer to what are called *counties* in most of the United States (borough, OED).

CHAPTER 4

DERIVATIONAL RELATIVES

Meaning	Old English Word	Related Modern English Word
STRANGER	<i>cuma</i>	cf. come, (new)comer
JUDGE, <i>sb.</i>	<i>dēma</i>	cf. deem
	<i>dōmere</i>	cf. doom
BUTCHER	<i>cwellere</i>	cf. quell
TAILOR	<i>sēamere</i>	cf. seam, seamstress
SECURITY	wedd	cf. wedding
MEANING	<i>tācning</i>	cf. token
PEACE	<i>sib(b)</i>	cf. sibling
JOY	wynn	cf. winsome
MULTITUDE	<i>manigeo</i>	cf. many
SIZE	<i>micelness</i>	cf. much
LOVE	frēon	cf. friend
TRADE	<i>mangian</i>	cf. monger
	<i>cēapian</i>	cf. cheap
WORSHIP	weorþian	cf. worth, worthy, worship
MARRY	wīfian	cf. wife
RESTORE	<i>geednīwian</i>	cf. new
COMPEL	<i>nēadian, nīdan</i>	cf. need, (<i>n.</i>)
LOW	<i>nīþeric</i>	cf. beneath, netherworld
ROOF	þæc	cf. thatch (<i>n., v.</i>)
LEG (SHIN)	scēa	cf. shin
HARVEST, <i>sb.</i>	<i>rīp</i>	cf. ripe, reap
BASKET	<i>wilige</i>	cf. willow
DEFENSE	<i>waru</i>	cf. beware!, wary, aware
THEFT	<i>stalu</i>	cf. steal
DIG	<i>grafan</i>	cf. grave
DIE	<i>sweltan</i>	cf. swelter
DWELL	<i>būan</i>	cf. bower, neighbor

A defining characteristic of the Old English Language was its derivational productivity. Borrowings composed only three percent of the Old English vocabulary, unlike the modern language, which contains large numbers of borrowings. Thus rather than having the scenario where semantically related words are often drawn from several languages as seen in cases in the modern language such as *land* (native English), *region* (French), *territory* (Latin), and *area* (Latin); Old English contained large families of both

derivationally and semantically related words (Kastovsky 1992: 294). A glance through any Old English dictionary will provide ample verification of this phenomenon. To take an example from the list above, the verb *weorþian* ‘to esteem, honor’ is one among many derivatives of the base word *weorþ* ‘worth,’ including *weorþere* ‘worshipper,’ *weorþful* ‘worthy, honorable,’ *weorþfullic* ‘worthy, honorable,’ *weorþfulnes* ‘worth, honor,’ *weorþgeorn* ‘desirous of honor,’ *weorþleas* ‘worthless,’ *weorþlic* ‘important, valuable,’ *weorþlicnes* ‘worthiness, honor,’ *weorþmynd* ‘honor, dignity, glory,’ *weorþnes* ‘worth, estimation,’ *weorþscipe* ‘worth, respect, honor,’ *weorþbearfa* ‘poor man,’ *weorþung* ‘honoring, distinction, celebration, worship’ *weorþungdæg* ‘day of bestowal of honors/offices,’ *weorþungstōw* ‘place of worship,’ *rodwurþiend* ‘cross-worshipper,’ *unweorþ* ‘poor, worthless, contemptible,’ *unweorþian* ‘to treat with contempt, dishonor,’ *unweorþlic* ‘dishonorable, unimportant,’ *unweorþnes* ‘contempt, disgrace,’ *unweorþscipe* ‘disgrace, indignation,’ *unweorþung* ‘dishonoring, disgrace’... to give a list that is far from comprehensive (Clark Hall)! While the list above contains several words that remain in the modern language (i.e. *worthless*, *worship*, *worth*), it is instructive to note how many of the Modern English words given in translation for the words above are borrowings (i.e. *disgrace*, *indignation*, *contempt*, *unimportant*, *honor*, *distinction*, *celebration*, *estimation*...).

Sometimes the modern language retains the base word, while shedding some of its Old English derivatives, as is the case with the word *worth*. In other instances, Modern English retains derivatives, while losing the original derivational source. A classic case is the word *friend*, which is merely a substantivized participial form of the Old English verb *frēon* ‘to love.’ *Frēon* has since been supplanted by its synonym *lufian*

‘love,’ and thus the Modern English speaker can no longer recognize *friend* as being derivational at all. (Of course, this obscurity is also strongly aided by the loss of the *-end* participial suffix in the Middle English period. The completeness of the halt to that productive process is brought into sharp relief in the modern verb *befriend*, related to the now extinct verb *friend*, a denominative of the noun *friend*, participle of the verb *frēon*, as mentioned above! The replacement of the *-end* suffix by the *-ing* suffix to form participles is beautifully demonstrated by forms such as *friending*, as in ‘And what so poor a man as Hamlet is/May do, to express his love and *friending* to you/God willing, shall not lack’ (Shakespeare 1913: 39.) Interestingly enough, while Modern English retains *love*, it has lost its derivative participle *lufiend* ‘a lover,’ as in ‘Ond swá swíðe se cyning wæs geworden lufiend ðæs heofonlícán ríces, þæt he æt nyhstan forlet þæt eorðlice rice...’ (And the king became so ardent a lover of the heavenly kingdom, that at last he gave up his earthly kingdom...) (Bede/Miller 1891: 208-209; *lufiend*, Bosworth Toller).

Other examples of derivatives that have left their source behind include the Modern English word *winsome* derived from the Old English base *wynn* ‘joy’ (*winsome*, a., OED), or *wedding* derived from the Old English noun *wedd* ‘pledge’ (Buck 1949:102).

Whether pieces of derivationally related word families of Old English have been displaced by foreign borrowings or semantically equivalent native words, the fact that other members of their “family” still remain in the modern tongue prevents them from being wholly lost. Thus while *wynn* may have given way to French loans such as *joy* or *delight*, it lives on in a way through its derivative *winsome*. The process of derivation

then, by creating a multiplicity of words from a single word, increases the odds that some of these related words, be they bases or derivatives, will live on into the modern tongue. In turn, these survivors give us insight into the relatives they have left behind. On occasion the semantic space left empty by the demise of a derivative is never refilled by another word, be it native or foreign. Such is the case with the Old English verb *wīfian* ‘to marry a woman/take a wife. Modern English verbs such as *wed* or *marry* give no information about the gender of the person being married.

There are also cases in which several Old English words descended from a common root fill the same semantic space. Generally, this redundancy in meaning and similarity in form result in one of the words being dropped from the language. Such is the case with *scīa* and *scinu*, two Old English words that both meant ‘shin,’ *scinu* being the predecessor to Modern English ‘shin.’ It is quite probable that both of these words were formed from the same root, but with different stem extensions. OE *scinu* is a strong feminine \bar{a} -stem⁵ noun, and probably comes from a root in zero grade completed by the feminine form of the *-nos* suffix *-neH₂*, yielding something like **ski-neH₂*. OE *scīa*, a weak masculine n-stem noun, likely came from a full grade of the same root plus an ablauting *-on* suffix, **skej-on*.⁶ Considering the similarity of the words and the fact that they shared a redundant semantic space, it is not surprising that one of them was lost.

Similarities in form and meaning frequently lead to contamination as well. The Old English word *ðæc* came from the reconstructed proto-Germanic neuter a-stem **pakaⁿ*, whence the denominative proto-Germanic verb **pakjan* > OE *þeccan* (with i-umlaut and palatalization) arose. A later denominative verb which did not undergo these

⁵ \bar{a} -stem in Indo-European terms, \bar{o} -stems in Germanic terms.

⁶ Thanks to Mark Wenthe for PIE reconstructions.

changes, OE *ðacian*, also came from the same noun. Both OE *ðæc* and *ðacian* descend into certain Modern English dialects as *thack*. The now more widespread *thatch* (verb) is descended from OE *þeccan*, which yielded forms like *theche* into the 16th century at which point forms contaminated with the ‘a’ vowel of *thack* began to appear. The forms with ‘a’ eventually prevailed, yielding Modern English *thatch* (verb) (thack, n., OED)(thack, v., OED)(thatch, n. OED).

Old English was a derivationally productive language, which contained large clusters of words related to a single root. Sometimes the very number of variations produced by different derivational processes made it extremely likely that some of them would be shed. This could be due to confusion caused by similarity of forms as well as the leveling of different dialectal variants. As noted in the beginning of this chapter, as English borrowed more and more words from French and Latin, many native words were displaced. While some of these displaced words may have been absent from English for hundreds of years now, the presence of their derivational relatives would make most of them analyzable to English speakers of today.

CHAPTER 5

THE SHEDDING OF SENSES or SEMANTIC SHIFTS

Old English Meaning	Old English Word	New English Word
WOOD	<i>trēow</i>	tree
WOMAN	<i>cwene</i>	queen
SERVANT	<i>cniht</i>	knight
BOY	<i>cnafa</i>	knave
	<i>cniht</i>	knight
ORPHAN	<i>stēop-cild</i>	step-child
COBBLER	<i>scōhere</i>	shoer
ANIMAL	<i>dēor</i>	deer
SNAKE	<i>wyrm</i>	worm
BELLY	<i>wamb</i>	womb
BACK	<i>hrycg</i>	ridge
WING	<i>fīþere, feþera (pl.)</i>	feathers
PEN	<i>feþer</i>	feather
INK	<i>blǣc</i>	black
FOOD	<i>mete</i>	meat
CLOTHING	<i>gewēde</i>	weed
MOUNTAIN	<i>dūn</i>	down
FIELD	<i>æcer</i>	acre
BOUNDARY	<i>mearc</i>	mark
COIN	<i>mynet</i>	mint
PART	<i>dǣl</i>	deal
HOUR/TIME	<i>tīd</i>	tide
COURT	<i>þing</i>	thing
LAW	<i>dōm</i>	doom
JUDGMENT	<i>dōm</i>	doom
MIND	<i>mōd</i>	mood
	<i>gewit(t)</i>	wit
DRIVE	<i>wrecan</i>	wreak
COVER	<i>þeccan</i>	thatch
FIGHT	<i>winnan</i>	win
WAR	<i>gewin</i>	win
BOAST	<i>gielpa</i>	yelp
DESTROY	<i>spillan</i>	spill
SPOIL	<i>spillan</i>	spill
BOIL	<i>wiellan</i>	well
KNOW	<i>cunnan</i>	can
SOLVE	<i>rǣdan</i>	read
PRAY	<i>bid</i>	bid
TURN AROUND	<i>þrāwan</i>	throw
PASTURE, v.	<i>healdan</i>	hold
DIE	<i>cwelan</i>	quell
	<i>steorfan</i>	starve
BALD	<i>calu</i>	callow
EMPTY	<i>īdel</i>	idle

LAZY	<i>slāw</i>	slow
FOOLISH	<i>dysig</i>	dizzy
HAPPY(NESS)	<i>gesǣlig(nes)</i>	silly

While the forms of many words in Modern English follow directly from their Old English forbears, their meanings have undergone significant changes. In this sense, one could say a word has been lost, or more precisely, that the pairing of a certain form with a particular meaning has been lost. Perhaps the most common form of this change from the list above involves a process called *semantic narrowing*, by which a term's meaning becomes increasingly specialized. Such is the case of an Old English word like *gewǣde*, 'clothing, raiment, dress, apparel' which, deprived of the collective *ge-* prefix, yields Modern English *weed(s)*, referring specifically to mourning clothes, as in 'What a charming widow would she have made! How would she have adorned the weeds!' (Richardson 1747: 1202) *weed*, n.², OED). Likewise, Old English *scōhere* (Modern English *shoer*) which referred to shoemakers in general, is now usually restricted to farriers, or those who shoe horses.

Old English *steorfan* simply meant 'to die,' from any of numerous causes, as in 'Annianias and Saphiran...mid fǣrlicum deaðe ætforan ðam apostolum *steorfende* afeollon.' – 'Ananias and Sapphira...with sudden deaths fell *dying* before the apostles.' where the cause of death was divine punishment (Ælfric 1844: 398 in *starve*, v. OED). *Steorfan* was frequently modified by phrases identifying the cause of death. Just as Modern English has phrases such as 'dying of hunger,' English up until recent times has employed phrases like, 'In summer she is like to *starve* of cold, and in winter like to die of heat; so that she is contra all human kind.' (Calderwood 1884: 94 in *starve*, v. OED). The compound verb *hunger-starve* even had a run of a few hundred years, before the

restriction in meaning of the verb *starve* to indicate dying specifically as a result of hunger limited its usefulness (hunger-starve, v., OED).

In addition to simple restriction of meaning, the semantic realms to which a word belongs often shift between the concrete and the abstract. The Old English predecessor to *dizzy*, *dysig* was a character judgment, meaning ‘foolish,’ as in ‘...gelic bið were *dysze* se ðe zetimberde hus his ofer sonde.’ – ‘...like a *foolish* man who built his house upon sand.’ (Lindisfarne Gospels: Matthew vii. 26). In the modern tongue, *dizzy* has become much more concrete, generally referring to a genuine physical ailment, as in the following directions from a bottle of the motion sickness medicine Dramamine, ‘Indication: For the prevention and treatment of the nausea, vomiting or *dizziness* associated with motion sickness.’

Other words shift from the concrete to the abstract, as is the case of Modern English *callow*, Old English *calu*. In its earliest recorded sense, *calu* simply meant ‘bald.’ This general concept of bareness started to be applied to subjects beyond human heads over the years, both geographical (as in ‘callow meadow-land) and animal (a Middle English term for a bat was a ‘callow-mouse’). Perhaps most significantly for the later abstract meaning of the word, the aspect of bareness was applied to young, unfledged birds, and then to young, unbearded men. Eventually, rather than referring to a simple physical characteristic, *callow* came to describe the more abstract qualities of innocence and inexperience (callow, a. and n., OED). In fact, perhaps one of its most familiar instantiations to a speaker of Modern English is the stock phrase, ‘callow youth.’ Thus progressing over the years from ‘bald’ (a characteristic of age) to ‘inexperienced’ (hence ‘youthful’), *callow* has undergone a dramatic shift in meaning.

Some words which have thrived throughout the history of English have nevertheless been partially lost, in that they have been displaced by another word in connection with a particular meaning. Such is the case when Old English *feþer* was used to refer to a writing implement, as during the Old English period and beyond, feathers were commonly used for writing. Ironically the word that replaced *feþer*, French *penne* also meant ‘feather’ (feather, n., OED; pen, n.³, OED). The existence of both these words in the language was eventually resolved by a process called *semantic differentiation*, in which *penne* became restricted to writing implements, and *feather* became restricted to plumage. Hence *feather* as a writing tool has been lost from the language.

Quite naturally, historical treatments of words tend to be anchored by their form, with examination into the changes in meaning being centered upon that form. The fact that the forms of the words discussed above have evolved quite naturally from Old to Modern English might seem to make them out of place in a discussion of words lost (if only somewhat) from the English language. In form, they are alive and well! However, the fact that many of their early meanings have been lost does differentiate them from words of which both the form and meaning have survived intact throughout the centuries. One can no longer use ‘feather’ to refer to what is now called a ‘pen,’ or ‘womb’ to speak of the stomach, or ‘thing’ to refer to a court of law. These meanings have all been assumed by new forms, replacing an older colligation of form and meaning with a new one.

CHAPTER 6

POCKETS OF PRESERVATION

Concept	Old English Word	Modern English Word
LAKE	<i>mere</i>	mere, Engl. reg.
RIVER	<i>ēa</i>	ea, dial. Lanc.
WOODS	<i>wold</i>	wold, Engl. places and poetical use
AIR	<i>lyft</i>	lift, Sc. and poetic
CLOUD	<i>wolcen</i>	welkin, dial. Lanc. and literary
CATTLE	<i>nēat</i>	neat, arch. and reg.
PHYSICIAN	<i>lāce</i>	leech, arch. and poetic
SLAVE	<i>þræl</i>	thrall, arch. or hist.
LETTER	<i>(ge)writ</i>	writ, rare and legal
PIN	<i>prēon</i>	preen, Sc. and N. Engl.
PITCHER	<i>crūce</i>	cruce, arch.
BASKET	<i>windel</i>	windle, dial. Sc. and N. Engl.
	<i>wilige</i>	willy, dial.
TIME	<i>stund</i>	stound, obs.exc. dial.
DAWN	<i>dagung</i>	dawing, Sc.
SOFT	<i>hnesce</i>	nesh, reg. Engl. US and Can.
BEAUTIFUL	<i>scīene</i>	sheen, poetic
EASY	<i>ēaþe(lic)</i>	eath/eith, Sc.
DIFFICULT	<i>unēaþe</i>	
COLLECT	<i>lesan</i>	lease, dial.

While some words undergo a narrowing in meaning, the words in this chapter have undergone a narrowing in context. Used generally in Old English, their Modern English use is now restricted to certain speech communities, be they defined by geographic boundaries, fields of work, or even poetic or literary style. Their continued use among certain speech communities precludes them from being labeled as obsolete, yet their limited context still renders them obscure to most speakers of the English language.

Scottish English provides a home to many of the forms from the list above, such as *eith* ‘easy,’ which is found in many Scottish proverbs, such as ‘Eith learned, soon

forgotten' or 'Eith keeping the castle that's no besieged' (Henderson 1832: 76, 110).

Likewise, Scottish English preserved the form *dawing* even though throughout England it was replaced by *dawning* and then *dawn* (*dawing*, OED). The Old English word *hnesce* 'soft' has been preserved in dialects of Scotland and Northern England in a figurative sense to refer to people whose constitutions are not tough enough to handle the cold weather. Apparently in Yorkshire, the phrase is employed in mildly derogatory phrases, such as "nesh southerner!" (*nesh*, North Yorkshire Voices)

Aside from regional dialects, professional dialects or *jargons* keep some words in use, such as *writ*, which in the Old English period could refer to a letter or anything written, but is now used mainly in the legal context for orders or commands issued by a court of law. The varying types of these commands are specified by set phrases with precise legal meanings, such as *writ of habeas corpus*, *writ of injunction*, *writ of summons*, etc. (*writ*, n., OED).

Another interesting 'jargon' is poetic language, which frequently uses archaic language as a stylistic device. Such is the case of Old English *wolcen* 'cloud, firmament' and *scīene* 'beautiful,' which had long passed from everyday speech, when they were employed in the 19th century poems of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (*sheen*, a., OED; *welkin*, OED).

When I look up from my window at night,
And the *welkin* above is all white,
All throbbing and pounding with stars.
Among them majestic is standing,
Sandalphon the angel, expanding
His pinions in nebulous bars.
(Longfellow *Sandalphon* 1886-1891: 62)

Pleasant it was, when woods were green,
And winds were soft and low,
To lie amid some sylvan scene,
Where, the long drooping boughs between,
Shadows dark and sunlight *sheen*,
Alternate come and go.
(Longfellow *Prelude* 1886-1891: 15)

The examples discussed above illustrate the complexities encountered in determining the vocabulary of the 'English Language.' English comes in an immense

number of varieties, spoken by subgroups determined by a variety of factors, such as region, interests, profession, age, etc. Most people speak several varieties of English. Although the majority of the words listed in this chapter were completely foreign to the writer, it is quite possible that an elderly, well-read Scottish lawyer might not give any of them a second glance.

CHAPTER 7

REANALYSIS

Meaning	Old English Word	Modern English Word
ISLAND	<i>īgland, ēaland</i>	island
MAN (<i>human being</i>)	<i>guma</i>	(bride)groom
SNEEZE	<i>gefnēsan</i>	sneeze
SNAKE	<i>nædre</i>	adder
AUGER	<i>na(b)fo-gār</i>	auger

Often words are reanalyzed and converted into a form that makes the relationship between the modern counterpart and its precursor somewhat opaque. Sometimes this is done purposefully, as in the case of Old English *īgland*, which was falsely analogized by scholars to Latin *insula*, and henceforth has been spelled with an *s* (Anttila 1989: 42).

Usually, however, reanalysis takes place by means of everyday speakers simply trying to make sense of what they hear. As discussed in Chapter 3, compounds often serve to preserve words that have fallen out of common use. Such is the case of a compound like Middle English *bride-gome*, which preserves *guma*, an Old English term for ‘man.’ After the word *guma* became less common, *bride-gome*, made little sense to English speakers, and was reanalyzed as *groom*, yielding the modern term (bridegroom, OED). This substitution of an unclear term with a more common vocabulary term is called *folk etymology* (Anttila 1989: 92).

Sometimes when two words are often said in succession, the boundary of where one ends and the next begins becomes unclear and is shifted. Such is the case of Modern English *auger* and *adder*. The form of *auger* in Modern English has been so reduced,

that most people would be surprised to find that it is a compound word. Its Old English form *nafu-gár* (*nafu* ‘nave – the central part of a wheel, through which the axle is placed’ + *gár* ‘a pointed thing that pierces, also the Old English word for spear’) makes this clearer. Over time the *f* of *nafu*, pronounced [v] was lenited to a [w] and the word dropped from two syllables to one, as is reflected in forms such as *nauger*. Because a sandhi variation of English required that the indefinite article *a* become *an* before nouns beginning in a vowel, eventually ‘a nauger’ was reanalyzed as ‘an auger,’ yielding the modern term (auger, OED). *Adder* went through the same process during the Middle English period going from ‘a naddre’ to ‘an addre’ (*adder*², OED; Anttila 94).

Perhaps the most interesting word from the list above is Old English *gefnēsan* ‘to sneeze.’ Although the Old English and Modern English terms are clearly related, *f*’s becoming *s*’s is certainly not a common sound change in the history of English. The existence of a word-initial *fn* consonant cluster in Old English is a rarity in itself.

Neither Clark Hall nor Bosworth-Toller’s Anglo-Saxon dictionaries contain more than eight words beginning with these sounds, and all eight words are derived from only two roots. Aside from two words *fnāes* and *fnēd*, both meaning ‘fringe, hem,’ these are all concerned with breathing or some variation thereof. Furthermore, these correspond by Grimm’s Law to the *πν* (*pn*) cluster of Greek, which can be seen in Modern English borrowings from Greek like *pneumonia*, a derivative of Greek *πνεύμων* (*pneumōn*) ‘lungs,’ and related Greek words like *πνέω* (*pneō*) ‘I breathe, smell, blow...’ and *πνεῦμα* (*pneuma*) ‘wind, air, breath, life...’ This *pn* consonant cluster was also extremely rare word-initially in Greek, only to be found in a handful of words (see Liddell and Scott’s

Greek-English Lexicon). The paucity of these *pn* cluster in Greek has led some to theorize that these words are onomatopoeic (Buck 1949: 263).

The Old English *gefnēsan* survives into Middle English as *fnese*, which existed simultaneously with the form *nese* (This form is apparently still in use in Scottish and Northern English dialects of English as *neeze*) (*fnese*, v., OED; *neeze*, v., OED).

Whether our Modern English *sneeze* came from *nese* or *fnese* is uncertain, but both routes are possible.

It is natural that the *f* of *fnese* would drop off, not only because the *fn* consonant cluster is rather exceptional to English phonology to begin with, but also because of the nature of the sounds themselves, in which a weak [f] could easily be overpowered by a following nasal. Many *f*'s were lost from Old English, as in the example of *nafugar* above, along with other forms like *hafoc* 'hawk,' *wifman* 'woman,' *hlāford* 'lord,' and *hēafod* 'head' (Morris 1872: 64). Of course all of these losses occur in a medial position, but the loss of voiceless fricatives in word-initial consonant clusters is fairly typical in Old English as in the case of the loss of initial *h*'s before resonants and nasals as in *hring*, 'ring,' *hnecca* 'neck,' and *hlaford* from the list above (Morris 1872: 70). The progression from *nese* to *snese* would not be surprising result of analogy with other similar terms that are imitative, such as *snore*, *snort*, *sniff*, etc.

On the other hand, a direct *fn* to *sn* progression could also have occurred by means of a place assimilation of the labial *f* to the following alveolar nasal. This assimilation of place would only be reinforced by semantically related *sn*- words, such as those mentioned above⁷. The development of a word like *gefnēsan* to *sneeze* is an example of how the development of a single word often involves several linguistic

⁷ Thanks to Dr. Jared Klein for this helpful suggestion to account for *fn*>*sn*.

processes working in concert. For the example in question, we have a variety of phonological processes that may have taken place, which vary by geographic area. Furthermore, these phonological changes are also shaped by analogical and onomatopoeic processes.

A survey of the pairs of Old and Modern English words discussed in this chapter, *īgland/island*, *guma/groom*, *gefnēsan/sneeze*, *nædre/adder*, and *na(b)fo-gār/auger* reveals a variety of idiosyncratic histories, that have resulted in unusual alterations to the form of the words. It is this unpredictability which makes it difficult to say whether the Old English forms have been retained in the language. The viability of the Old English words in the list above could be arranged on a continuum, with a word such as *guma* (which has been reinterpreted as a completely different word) being the most dead, and a word like *īgland* (whose alteration has been confined solely to the realm of spelling, with no effect on actual pronunciation or meaning) being the most alive. Words such as *gefnēsan* and *nædre* (which have maintained the same meaning, but undergone unusual changes to the phonetic shape) would fall somewhere in the middle. Regardless of the extent of the difference between these Old English words and their Modern English counterparts, it is safe to say that all have taken the road less traveled to become the words that we use today.

CHAPTER 8

DOWN BUT NOT OUT or BACK WITH A VENGEANCE

<i>OE Meaning</i>	<i>OE Latin Borrowing</i>	<i>NE French Borrowing</i>
OIL	<i>ele</i>	oil
VINEGAR	<i>eced</i>	acid
ONION	<i>ynne-lēac</i>	onion
EMPEROR	<i>cāsere</i>	caesar
BATTLE	<i>camp</i>	camp
SOLDIER	<i>cempa</i>	champion
SERVANT	<i>ambeht</i>	ambassador
SAFE	<i>sicor</i>	sure (secure – Latin)

As mentioned earlier, Old English was a language of few borrowings. Many of these borrowings did not make it into Modern English. One group of these borrowings that survived in a somewhat roundabout way are Old English borrowings from Latin that faded from the vocabulary only to be revived (sometimes hundreds of years later) via French (Morris 1872: 256). Among these are the basic terms for *oil* and *vinegar*, OE *ele* and *eced*. While *ele* existed contemporaneously with various forms of Anglo-Norman *oile* in the 13th Century, *eced* had fallen out of use in English for a few hundred years before *acid* was borrowed into the language from Modern French in the 17th Century (*ele*, n., OED; *acid*, a. and n., OED; *oil* n.¹, OED). This is presumably due to the fact that another 13th Century French borrowing *vinegar* filled the semantic gap previously held by *eced* (*vinegar*, n., OED). In fact, *vinegar* still fills this role in Modern English, with *acid* having stronger associations with the realm of Chemistry than cuisine.

Another reborrowing which is nearly identical in form, if not in meaning is *camp*. In Old English *camp* usually referred to the battle itself, as in Modern German *Kampf*

(camp, Bosworth-Toller), while the *camp* borrowed from French in the 16th century provides the Modern English sense of a field of battle. The use of Old English *camp* to describe the battle rather than its location can be seen in Old English compounds such as *camp-stede* ‘the place of battle’ and the derivative verb *campian* ‘to fight’ (camp-stede, Bosworth-Toller; campian, Bosworth-Toller). Old English *cempa* ‘soldier, warrior’ was replaced by Old French *champion* (cempa, Bosworth-Toller; kemp, n.¹, OED). Over time, champion took on the positive connotations of one who not only battles, but battles successfully, hence ‘a winner’ (champion, n.¹, OED).

Another Old English word which was lost, but reborrowed (not once, but twice!) was *sicor*, an early Teutonic borrowing from Latin *sēcūrus*. Although the word still remains in Scottish, in most dialects of English it has been ousted by French *sure* since the 14th Century, and Latin *secure* since the 16th Century (sicker, a. and adv., OED; sure, a. and adv., OED; secure, a. and adv., OED).

Modern German retains the original borrowing for most of the words discussed above, often still with the original Old English meaning, e.g. OE *ele* – German *Öl*, OE *eced* – German *Essig*⁸, OE *camp* – German *Kampf*, OE *sicor* – German *sicher*.

⁸ German *Essig*, a latter spelling of *Essich*, seems to have undergone a metathesis of the place of articulation of the consonants. Compare Old High German *ezih* with Gothic *akeits* and Old English *eced* (Essich, n., Grimms’ Deutsches Wörterbuch)

CHAPTER 9

WHAT GOES AROUND COMES AROUND

<i>OE Meaning</i>	<i>OE Word</i>	<i>NE Word</i>
SERVANT	<i>scealc</i>	marshal
HORSE	<i>mearh</i>	marshal
PROPERTY	<i>feoh</i>	fee
BORDER	<i>mearc</i>	march
DIG	<i>grafan</i>	engrave

One of the more interesting classes of words for consideration are native Germanic words which were lost from English, only to be ‘returned’ via borrowings from French. Some continental Teutonic borrowings into French were then passed back into English.

Thus, while *grafan* ‘to dig, carve, chisel’ (*grafan*, Clark Hall) was lost from English, French had borrowed this Germanic verb as *graver*. Eventually its prefixed form, *engrave*, made its way back into English (*grave*, v.¹, OED)! Old English *feoh* ‘cattle, property, money, wealth’ also disappeared from the language. However, its German cognate was borrowed into the Romance Languages, and Old French *feeffie* specifically was borrowed into English (*fee*, n.³, OED).

The components of the Modern English term *marshal* are cognate with two words lost from the English language – *scealc* ‘servant’ and *mearh* ‘horse’ (which merged with the Old English precursor to Modern English *mare* ‘a female horse’). The fact that this compound appears in a variety of Germanic languages (Middle Dutch *marscalc*, Old Saxon *maraskalk*, Old Swedish *marskalk*, Old High German *marahscalc*) suggests that

these words were already compounded in Germanic when borrowed into Latin in the 6th century as *mariscalcus*. The word then made its way into Old French as *marescal/mareschal* and Anglo-Norman *marescal/ mareschal/marschal* and eventually into English (marshal, n., OED; mare, n.¹, OED).

The examples overviewed in this section illustrate that, although the influence of Norman French was the source of the displacement of much of the native English vocabulary, by an interesting twist of fate, it was also the vehicle by which some Germanic words were returned.

CHAPTER 10

THE NORSE CONNECTION

Meaning	Old English Word	Modern English Word
WEDDING	<i>gifta</i>	cf. gift
THURSDAY	<i>þunres-(dæg)</i>	cf. Thurs-(day)
SISTER	<i>sweoster</i>	cf. sister
EGG	<i>ǣg</i>	cf. egg

In the past two chapters we have seen the English language ‘recover’ words via borrowing (or reborrowing) sometimes hundreds of years after the initial loss. This chapter briefly highlights a very different process in which a close Norse cognate of an Old English word displaces it. Rather than reentering the language somewhat unexpectedly after an extended absence, these words existed side by side, and often in close competition, until eventually the Norse version won out. This competitive existence was, of course, due to the fact that after several Norse invasions and subsequent settlements of the British Isles, the two Germanic-speaking populations – Norse and Anglo-Saxon – lived in close proximity.

Thus the Old English *sweoster* was replaced by Old Norse *sister* (although it is interesting that the native English words like *brother*, *mother*, and *father* were not replaced). Likewise, the Old English *þunresdæg*, a compound of the genitive form of thunder + day, modeled after Latin *dies Iovis* ‘day of Jupiter,’ was partially replaced by the Norse forms of the word for thunder, which had lost the nasal preceding the resonant, as in Old Icelandic *þórsdagr*. The Old English word for ‘day’ with the palatalized *g* was

kept. However, *Thursday* was the only day of the week modeled after a Norse form (Thursday, n. and adv., OED).

Once again the same situation as with *sister* occurs, in which only one element of a common set of words was borrowed. This phenomenon can probably best be explained by the close and prolonged contact (and eventually complete integration) of the Norse and Anglo-Saxon speaking populations, as mentioned above. Such borrowings are called *intimate borrowings* (Bloomfield 1933: 461).

The process by which one of these intimate borrowings wins out over a native word, can be fairly contentious, as illustrated by the following anecdote of William Caxton from 1490 on the use of Scandinavian *egg* versus native English *ey*.

And certaynly our langage now used varyeth ferre from that whiche was used and spoken whan I was borne. For we englysshe men ben borne under the domynacyon of the mone, whiche is never stedfaste, but ever waverynge, wexyng one season, and waneth & dyscreaseth another season. And that comyn englysshe that is spoken in one shyre varyeth from a nother. In and so moche that in my dayes happened that certayn marchauntes were in a shippe in tamyse, for to have sayled over the see into zelande, and for lacke of wynde, thei taryed atte forlond, and wente to lande for to refreshe them. And one of theym named Sheffelde, a mercer, cam in-to an hows and axed for mete; and specyally he axyd after eggys. And the goode wyf answerde, that she coude speke no frenshe. And the marchaunt was angry, for he also coude speke no frenshe, but wolde have hadde egges, and she understode him not. And thenne at laste a nother sayd that he wolde have eyren. Then the good wyf sayd that she understod hym wel. Loo, what sholde a man in thyse dayes now wryte, egges or eyren? Certaynly it is harde to playse every man by cause of dyversite & chaunge of langage. (Caxton 1490: 2-3 in Baugh & Cable 2002: 196)

Of course, time has solved Caxton's dilemma, and the good wife of his story is perhaps turning in her grave at the thought that 'French' *eggs* is the Modern English term!

In the case of all the cognate terms discussed thus far, the meanings of both the Norse and Anglo-Saxon word has been the same. Modern English *gift* presents a different scenario, in that the Norse term and the Anglo-Saxon term had developed different primary meanings. Anglo-Saxon had two nouns derived from the verb *gifan* 'to give' – the noun *gift* referred specifically to a wedding gift (the bride's dowry, as well as

the wedding gift from the groom to bride. In the plural form *gifta* referred to the act of marrying itself); the noun *gifu* referred to anything given, without being restricted to the marriage context (*gifu*, *gifta*, Bosworth-Toller). Norse *gift* (or *gipt*), encompassed the meanings of both Old English *gifu* and *gifta*, with the primary meaning being the more general one (*gipt*, Cleasby-Vigfusson). The existence of the two related nouns in Old English perhaps allowed for the semantic differentiation of the *gifu* and *gift*, with *gift* having the more restricted sense. (It also is interesting to note that both Old Norse and Old English had denominative verbs derived from *gipt* and *gift*, *gipta* and *giftian* respectively. In both languages these verbs referred solely to the act of giving a woman in marriage (*giftian*, Bosworth-Toller; *gipta*, Cleasby-Vigfusson).)

As any speaker of Modern English could verify, it is *gift* with the more general meaning that has won out in the language. Thus, the closely cognate Norse term appears to have supplanted its Old English counterpart. This is further substantiated by the pronunciation of a hard *g* at the beginning of the word, which is characteristic of the Norse pronunciation, but would have been palatalized to a [j] in Old English. The disuse of *gift* in the purely marital sense would have also been helped along by the borrowing of *dowry* from Anglo-French in the 13th century (*dowry*, OED).

As the discussion of the Norse borrowings in this chapter illustrates, the effects of language contact situations upon the native vocabulary are often far from straightforward. Often multiple facets of language have to be taken into account to unravel the history of modern words – semantic, phonetic, cultural, political... Even the term *borrowing* itself can be misleading, as the actual scenario is frequently not the simple replacement of one word with another, but rather the *influence* of words upon each other, be it in

pronunciation, meaning, or spelling, to name just a few ways. This was evident in the case of *Thursday*, which blends both Norse and native English components, or in *gift*, in which the Norse word overlaps semantically with the Old English, and the spelling is often identical. The close relationship of the Norse and English languages in combination with the prolonged contact of their speakers, makes tracing the impact of Norse upon the English vocabulary more complex than that of more distantly related languages and speakers.

CHAPTER 11

WHEN A LANGUAGE BORROWS FROM ITSELF

Meaning	Old English Word	Modern English Word
RELATIVE	OE <i>sibling</i>	cf. NE sibling

The past three chapters have discussed borrowings of one form or another, emphasizing how the paths of different language communities often cross and recross over time. A rarer phenomenon is when a language apparently borrows a word from itself. This is entirely possible in a language like English, which has undergone drastic transformation over the years since it was first recorded, characterized by a substantial displacement of its native vocabulary.

The primary word under consideration in this chapter is *sibling*, which during the Old English period referred simply to a relation, not necessarily to a brother or sister, as in the modern use of the term. The last recorded use in the Oxford English Dictionary in the relative sense is in 1425. There are no records at all of the word for the next 500 years, although its derivational base *sib* remained in use throughout those years.

It was in fact the term *sib* which, when employed specifically in the fields of anthropology and genetics, gave rise to the readoption of *sibling*. *Sibling*, in the narrower modern sense of describing the relationship between two people sharing a common parent, filled a semantic gap in the English lexicon, as there previously was no term to describe the fraternal relationship that did not specify gender.

It is clear from early uses of *sibling* in the 20th century that the writer did not expect the reader to be familiar with the word, as the translator's note from a German eugenics book, *Human Heredity* explains, 'The word "sib" or "sibling" is coming into use in genetics in the English-speaking world, as an equivalent of the convenient German term "Geschwister" and as a general name for all children born of the same parents, that is to say, to denote brothers and sisters without distinction of sex.' (Baur 1931: 508 in *sibling*, OED). Likewise, an article in the journal *Biometrika* from 1903 contains the clarification, "'siblings'=brothers or sisters,' when employing the term. Thus we observe an interesting phenomenon of a native English word being reintroduced to native English speakers, who clearly have no knowledge of it.

Although such reintroductions of archaic or obsolete words are perhaps more common than we realize, the reintroduction generally takes place in a very narrow context (for example the use of archaic words in literature or even modern computer/role-playing games as a creative/stylistic device). The case of *sibling* is interesting in that it emerged out of the narrow anthropological/genetic context across most of the English-speaking world, coming into use in everyday conversations. One can only speculate that this was probably facilitated by the term's use in pop psychology, where it turns up in common phrases such as 'sibling rivalry.' (*sibling*, OED; *sib*, n¹, OED).

Also, as previously mentioned, the term does fill a convenient niche in providing a general way to describe the fraternal relationship, which could only promote its adoption into general use. While the speakers of the 21st century use thousands of words which perhaps were unheard of by their great grandparents, very few of these happen to also be words employed by their ancestors of the first millennium! Today's average

speaker could easily guess that terms like *i-pod* or *tupperware* or *frequent flier miles* might be opaque to English speakers living at the beginning of the 20th century.

However, it is likely that far fewer would assume that those same English speakers would likely need an explanation of the word *sibling*.

CHAPTER 12

CONCLUSION: WORDS IN THE TWILIGHT ZONE

The present work has ranged over a broad section of the historical English vocabulary, putting the spotlight on words that only partially survived into the modern tongue. This survival has come about through a variety of processes, as summarized below.

- Chapter 2: An Old English compound disappears, although its components remain.
 - Example: The term *ēag-duru* (eye-door) ‘window’ has disappeared, although both *eye* and *door* are alive and well in Modern English.
- Chapter 3: A Modern English compound contains a component that is no longer used independently.
 - Example: *Werewolf* contains Old English *wer* ‘man,’ although the terms *wer* does not exist independently any longer.
- Chapter 4: An Old English word no longer survives, but either its derivative or derivational base does.
 - Example: Old English *wynn* ‘joy’ has faded from the language, although its derivative *winsome* remains.
- Chapter 5: An Old English word survives in form, but no longer in conjunction with a meaning it had during the Old English period.
 - Example: Modern English *thing* no longer refers to a court of law as Old English *þing* did.
- Chapter 6: An Old English word survives only in a limited speech community.
 - Example: Old English *writ* is now restricted to legal uses.
- Chapter 7: The process of reanalysis has brought an Old English word into modern English in an unpredictably altered form.
 - Example: Old English *nādre* is the precursor to Modern English *adder*.

- Chapter 8: An Old English Latin borrowing is lost only to be borrowed again through French.
 - Example: Old English *sicor* is lost only to be replaced by French *sure* (and Latin *secure*).
- Chapter 9: A native Germanic Old English word is lost only to be borrowed again through French.
 - Example: Old English *feoh* is lost, but later French *fief* is borrowed.
- Chapter 10: An Old English word is supplanted by its Norse cognate.
 - Old English *sweoster* is displaced by Norse *sister*.
- Chapter 11: An Old English word disappears only to experience an unexpected revival centuries later.
 - Old English *sibling* is repopularized beginning in the late 19th century after being out of use for hundreds of years.

Determining the categories of words eligible for inclusion in this work was a difficult process. The terms outlined in one chapter may seem to have a more robust existence in Modern English than those in another. For example, one could argue that Old English *feþer* and Modern English *feather* are more reasonably considered the same word (despite the fact that Modern English speakers no longer refer to pens as *feathers*) than Old English *ele* (borrowed directly from Latin) and Modern English *oil* (borrowed via French). Using different criteria for determining a word's vibrancy will give different sets of words as outcomes. This is complicated by the fact that many of the words listed fall into several categories at once. Thus, while OE *grafan* is appropriately placed in the chapter of Old English words which have derivational relatives surviving in Modern English (cf. Modern English *grave*, n.), it is also discussed in the chapter on Old English words which were lost, but whose Germanic cognates were later borrowed via French (engrave, v.)! In the end, the words included were chosen precisely for the lack of clarity in their status in Modern English. They were neither fully dead nor fully alive, but somewhere on a continuum in the middle. It is the hope of the author, that this work has

been instructive as to the usefulness of classification, while at the same time highlighting its complexities.

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APPENDIX A

DISPLACED OLD ENGLISH WORDS

This table lists select entries from Carl Darling Buck's *A Dictionary of Selected Synonyms in the Principal Indo-European Languages: A Contribution to the History of Ideas*. In the 'CONCEPT' column, the number in parentheses following each concept corresponds to the page number on which it is discussed in Buck's dictionary. In the 'OLD ENGLISH' column, words not present in Modern English are indicated in bold. Words listed in ***bold italics*** are listed in this thesis, with the following superscript number corresponding to the chapter in which they are listed.

CONCEPT	OLD ENGLISH	MIDDLE ENGLISH	MODERN ENGLISH
MOUNTAIN (23)	beorg , <i>dūn</i> (<i>NE down; OED</i>), <i>munt</i>	mount, mountain	mountain
PLAIN (26)	emnet	plaine	plain
ISLAND (29)	īg ³ , īg-land ⁷ , ēa ⁶ - land	iland, isle	island (isle)
SHORE (31)	strand, waroþ , ofer	strand, shore, coste; banke	shore, strand, beach, coast; bank
LAKE (37)	mere ³ , <i>sæ</i>	lac	lake
GULF, BAY (38)	sæ-earm ²	goulf, baye	gulf, bay
WAVE (40)	wæg	wawe	wave
RIVER, STREAM, BROOK (41)	ēa ⁶ ; stream; rīþ ; <i>brōc</i>	river; stream; broke	river; stream; brook
WOODS, FOREST (46)	weald ⁶ , <i>wudu</i>	wode, forest	woods, forest
WOOD (<i>substantive</i>) (49)	trēow ⁵ , <i>wudu</i>	tre, wode	wood
AIR (63)	lyft ⁶	lift, air	air
CLOUD (65)	wolcen ⁶ (<i>NE welkin; OED</i>)	sky, cloud	cloud
FLAME (<i>substantive</i>) (72)	līeg	leye, lowe, flamme	flame
LIGHT (<i>verb</i>); KINDLE (76)	(on)ælan , (on)tendan	lihte, kindle	light, kindle
MAN (<i>human being</i>) (79)	man(n), guma ³	man	man
MAN (<i>vs. woman</i>) (81)	wer ³ (wæpnedman ² , <i>ceorl</i> , man)	man (were)	man
WOMAN (82)	cwene ⁵ , wīf ³ , <i>wīfman</i>	quene, wife, woman	woman
BOY (87)	cnafa ⁵ , cniht ⁵	knave, lad, boy	boy (lad)
HUSBAND (95)	wer ³	husbonde	husband
MARRIAGE/WEDDING (101)	weddung, sinscipe ; gifta ¹⁰ , brȳdhlōp ²	weddyng, wedlock, mariage	marriage (wedlock); wedding
SISTER (107)	sweoster ¹⁰	sister, suster	sister
GRANDFATHER (109)	ealdfæder ²	grauntsire, grandfather	grandfather (grandsire)
GRANDMOTHER (109)	ealdmōdor ²	grandame, grandmother	grandmother

UNCLE (113)	fædera (<i>paternal</i>) ēam (<i>maternal</i>)	uncle, eme	uncle
AUNT (113)	faðu (<i>paternal</i>) mōdrige (<i>maternal</i>)	aunt	aunt
NEPHEW (115)	nefa; suhterga (<i>brother's son</i>)	neve, neveu	nephew
NIECE (115)	nift	nyfte, nece	niece
COUSIN (117)	fæderan sunu (<i>father's brother's son</i>) mōdrigan sunu (<i>mother's sister's son</i>) mōdrige (<i>mother's sister's daughter</i>)	cosyn	cousin
ANCESTORS (119)	ealdfæderas ²	eldren, forfadres, ancestres	ancestors, forefathers
FATHER-IN-LAW (122)	swēor	fadyr in lawe	father-in-law
MOTHER-IN-LAW (122)	sweger	modyr in lawe	mother-in-law
SON-IN-LAW (122)	āðum	sone in lawe	son-in-law
DAUGHTER-IN-LAW (122)	snoru	douzter in lawe	daughter-in-law
BROTHER-IN-LAW (123)	tācor (<i>husband's brother</i>) āðum (<i>sister's husband</i>)	brother in lawe	brother-in-law
SISTER-IN-LAW (123)	weres ³ swuster (<i>husband's sister</i>)	syster in lawe	sister-in-law
ORPHAN (131)	stēop-cild ⁵ , stēop-barn ²	orphan	orphan
RELATIVES (132)	māgas , cynn , siblingas ¹¹	kinnesmen, kin	relatives, relations, kin(smen)
FAMILY (132)	hīwan , hīrēd	familie	family
ANIMAL (137)	dēor ⁵	dere, beste, animal	animale, beast
MALE/FEMALE (<i>animal</i>) (139)	hē/hēo (<i>hēo is possibly the precursor to Modern English she, which in some dialects was pronounced [hjē] or [hjō]. The initial [hj] > [j] as in Shetland arising from Old Norse Hjaltland (J. Klein)(OED).</i>)	he-, male/she-, female	he-, male/she-, female
CASTRATE (140)	belistnian , (ā)fýran	gelde	castrate, geld, cut, alter
LIVESTOCK (143)	fēoh ⁹	fe, cattell	livestock (cattle)
PASTURE, GRAZE (146)	læs swian , healdan ⁵	leswe, pasture, grase	pasture, graze
PASTURE (<i>substantive</i>) (148)	læswe	pasture, leswe	pasture
CATTLE (<i>collective</i>) (152)	hrīðeru , nēat ⁶	nete, rotheren	cattle
BULL (152)	fearr	bule (bole)	bull

PIG (160)	fearh	pigge	pig
MALE GOAT (164)	bucca, hæfor	bucke	he-goat
KID (164)	ticcen, hēcen	kide	kid
HORSE (167)	hors, mea⁹h, eoh	hors	horse
GELDING (167)	hengest	geldyng	gelding
ASS, DONKEY (172)	assa, esol	asse	donkey, ass
DUCK (178)	ened (duce)	ducke, (h)ende	duck
HUNT (190)	huntian, wæþan	hunte	hunt
SNAKE (194)	wyr⁵m, nædre⁷ , snaca	worme, snake, serpent, (n)addre	snake, serpent
BODY (198)	lic-hama, lic (bodig)	body, cor(p)s, likam(e)	body
HAIR (203)	hær, feax	here, fax	hair
BACK (211)	hrycg⁵ , bæc	bak, rugge	back
SKULL (213)	hēafodpanne (-bān)²	skulle, pan	skull
FACE (216)	ansyn, andwlita	face	face
CHEEK (220)	wange , cēace	cheke, wonge	cheek
NECK (231)	heals, swēora	hals, swere, necke	neck
THROAT (233)	ceole, hrace , þrotu	thro ^{te} (rake)	throat
SHOULDER (235)	eaxl , sculdor	schuldor	shoulder
LEG (241)	sceanca, scīa⁴	leg	leg
WING (245)	fībere⁵, feþera⁵ (pl.)	wenge, winge	wing
BELLY; STOMACH (252)	wamb⁵ , innop; maga	wombe, beli; mawe, stomak	belly; stomach
WOMB (255)	hrif, innop	wombe	wombe
EGG (256)	æg	ey, egg	egg
BREATHE; BREATH (259)	orþian, ēþian; orop, æþm	brethe; bre(e)th	breathe; breath
COUGH (262)	hwōstan	coghe, host	cough
SNEEZE (263)	gefnēsan⁷	nese, fnese, snese	sneeze
SLEEP (vb.;sb.) (268)	slæpan, swefan ; slæp	slepe; slepe	sleep; sleep
DREAM (substantive) (269)	swefn, mæting	sweven, drem(e), meting	dream
URINATE; URINE (273)	mīgan; mīgoþa	pissee; pissee, urine	urinate, piss; urine, piss

HAVE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE (278)	hāeman	swive	sleep with, fuck
BEGET (<i>of father</i>) (280)	gestrȳnan, (ge)cennan	begete, gete	beget
PREGNANT (283)	geēacnod, bearn-ēacan, med cilde	with childe, with barne	pregnant, with child
DIE; DEATH (286)	sweltan⁴, steorfan⁵, cwelan⁵; dēap, swylt	deye, swelte, sterve, quele; death	die; death
CORPSE (290)	lic	cor(p)s, liche, body	corpse, body
PHYSICIAN (308)	læce⁶	leche, fisicien	physician, doctor
MEDICINE, DRUG (309)	lybb, lāce⁶ dōm	medicine, drogges (<i>pl.</i>)	medicine, drug
POISON (311)	ātor, lybb	venim, poison, atter	poison (venom)
TIRED, WEARY (312)	wērig, mēpe	weri, tired	tired, weary
LAZY (315)	slāw³, slāc	slouthful, slak	lazy (slothful)
BALD (317)	calu⁵	balled, calouh	bald
FOOD (328)	mete⁵, fōda, wist, feorm	mete, fode	food
COOK (336)	gegearwian	coke	cook
BOIL (336)	sēoþan, wiellan⁵	sethe, boile	boil
PITCHER, JUG (347)	crōg, crūce⁶	picher	pitcher, jug
BREAKFAST (353)	morgen-mete⁵	brekfast	breakfast
DINNER (353)	undern-mete⁵	diner	dinner
SUPPER (353)	āfen-mete⁵	soper	supper
CAKE (358)	cicel	cake	cake
BUTCHER (364)	hyldere, cwellere⁴	bo(u)cher, slaghterman	butcher
BEEF (365)	hrīðeren flāsc	boef	beef
VEGETABLES (369)	wyrte³	wortes	vegetables
ONION (372)	cīpe, ynne-lēac²	unyon	onion
CABBAGE (373)	cawel (<i>cognate with 'cole' of NE 'cole-slaw,' a Dutch borrowing</i>)	cole, caboche	cabbage
FRUIT (374)	ofet	frut	fruit

PEACH (377)	persoc	peche	peach
GRAPE (378)	wīn-ber(i)ge²	grape	grape
OLIVE (380)	ele-berge²	olive	olive
OIL (380)	ele⁸	oli, oile	oil
VINEGAR (383)	eced⁸	vinaigre	vinegar
CLOTHING (394)	clāþes, gewāde⁵, rēaf, scrūd, hrægl	clothes, iwede	clothes, clothing, dress
TAILOR (397)	sēamere⁴	taillour	tailor
CLOAK (416)	hacele, sciccels, wāfels, mentel, pæll	cloke, mantel, pall	cloak
COAT (419)	pād, rocc	cote	coat
SHOEMAKER, COBBLER (431)	scōhere⁵, scōh-wyrhta², sūtere	scomakere, cobelere	shoemaker, cobbler
PIN (439)	dalc, prēon⁶	preen, pynn	pin
BRACELET (444)	bēag	beg	bracelet
NECKLACE (445)	mene, heals-bēag, sig(e)le	coler	necklace
TOWEL (447)	hand-clāþ²	towaille	towel
RAZOR (451)	scear-seax	razor, rasour	razor
DWELL (455)	wunian, būan⁴, eardian, sittan	wone, dwelle (live)	live, dwell, reside
HUT (460)	cot³	cot, hutte	hut
TENT (461)	(ge)teld	tente, tend, pavilon	tent
ROOM (464)	cofa	chambre, roume	room (chamber)
WINDOW (469)	ēag-duru², ēag-pyrel²	windowe, fenestre, eythurl	window
ROOF (473)	þāc⁴, hrōf	rofe	roof
FURNITURE (478)	īdisc, in-orf	(houshold, mobles)	furniture
TABLE (482)	bord, bēod	borde, table	table
LAMP (483)	lēoht-fæt²	lampe	lamp
FARMER (486)	eorð-tīlia², æcer-man², gebūr³	husbond(man), acreman	farmer (husbandman)
FIELD (489)	æcer⁵	aker, feeld	field
GARDEN (490)	ortgeard, wyr-tūn²	garden, orchard	gardin

CULTIVATE, TILL (493)	<i>būan</i> ⁴ , tilian	tille	cultivate, till
PLOW (<i>vb.;sb.</i>) (495)	erian; sulh	ere; plogh	plow; plow
DIG (497)	<i>grafan</i> ^{4,11} , delfan	grave, digge, delve	dig (delve)
FORK (502)	geafel , forca	forke	fork
HARROW (504)	egeþe, fealh	harwe	harrow
CROP, HARVEST (511)	wæstm, rīþ ⁴	frut(es), crop, ripe	crop, harvest
PLANT (521)	<i>wyrt</i> ³	wort, erbe	plant, herb
ROOT (522)	wyrt-truma, wyrt-wala	rote	root
BRANCH (523)	telga , bōg, twig	bow(e), braunche, twist	branch, bough
VINE (533)	<i>wīn-geard</i> ² , <i>wīn-trēow</i> ²	vyne, vynetree	vine
WORK, LABOR, TOIL (<i>sb.abstr.</i>); WORK (<i>sb.concr.</i>)	weorc, swinc ; weorc	worke, swinke, labour; worke	work, labor, toil; work
WORK, LABOR, TOIL	wyrca, swincan	worcke, swinke, laboure	work, labor, toil
CHAIN (547)	racente, racent-tēah	chayne, rakenteie, rakand	chain
ROPE, CORD (548)	rāpe, sāl , streng, sīma , līne	roop, cord, streng, line	rope, cord
STRIKE (552)	slēan, bēatan, drepan	sleye, smite, strike, hitte, bete	strike (smite), hit, beat
CUT (556)	sceran, ceorfan, snīþan , hēawan	schere, cerve, hewe, cutte	cut
KNIFE (558)	seax , cniþ	knife	knife
SKIN (<i>vb.</i>) (567)	hyldan	fle(n)	skin (flay)
PRESS (<i>vb.</i>) (575)	þryccan	presse	press
POUR (576)	gēotan (scencan)	gete, poure, skynke, shenche	pour
WASH (578)	þwēan (<i>body</i>) <i>wæscan</i> (<i>clothes</i>) swillan	wasche, swyle	wash
BROOM (581)	bes(e)ma	besum, brome	broom
ARTISAN, CRAFTSMAN (584)	wyrhta, cræftiga	wright, craftiman	artisan, craftsman
USE (<i>vb.</i>) (587)	brūcan, nyttian	brouke, use (nyttien)	use (employ)
CARPENTER (589)	<i>trēow-wyrhta</i>	carpenter	carpenter

BUILD (590)	tímbriān , bytlian	bylde	build
AUGER (594)	na(b)fogār¹ , bor	navegar, nauger	auger
SAW (595)	sagu, snid	sawe	saw
HAMMER (596)	hamor, býtl	hamer	hammer
MASON (601)	stān-wyrhta²	machun	mason
CAST (<i>metals</i>) (608)	gēotan	gete, caste	cast (found)
POTTER (615)	croc- , lām-wyrhta²	pottere	potter
MOLD (616)	hīwian	fourme	mo(u)ld
PLAIT (<i>vb.</i>) (621)	bregdan, fleohtan	breide	plait, braid
BASKET (622)	tænel , windel⁶ , wilige⁴	windle, basket	basket
CARVE (625)	ceorfan, grafan^{4,11}	kerve, grave	carve, sculpt
STATUE (627)	man-lica	licness, statue	statue
CHISEL (<i>sb.</i>) (628)	græf-sex	chisell	chisel
PAINT (<i>vb.</i>) (629)	mētan , ātīefran	peynte	paint
PAINTER (631)	mētere	peyntour	painter
PAINTING, PICTURE (631)	mēting , tīfrung	peyntyng, peynture, pycture	painting, picture
BECOME (636)	weorþan , becuman	worthe, become	become
NEED, NECESSITY (637)	þearf , nēad	nede, necessite	need, necessity
FITTING, SUITABLE (644)	gedafen , gerisene , gelimplīc	able, propre, sutely	suitable, fitting, proper
EASY (648)	ēape⁶ , ēape⁶lic , lēoht	ethe, light, aisy	easy
DIFFICULT (650)	earfeþe , un-ēape⁶	hard, difficile (unethe)	difficult, hard
TRY (<i>test</i>) (652)	fandian , costian	fonde, prove, assay, essay, trie	try
TRY (<i>attempt</i>) (654)	sēcan, onginnan	seke, endover, fonde	try (endeavor, attempt, seek, essay)
HAPPEN (658)	gebyrian , gelimpan , gescēon	happe, happene	happen
MOVE (661)	styrīan, hrēran	move, styre	move (stir)
TURN AROUND (664)	þrāwan⁵ , wrīþan, tyrnan	writhe	twist
ROLL (664)	wielwan , wieltan	walwe, rolle	roll
FALL (671)	feallan, drēosan	falle, droppe	fall, drop
THROW (673)	weorþan	thrawe	throw

SHAKE (675)	hrysiān , sceacan	schake, rese	shake
CREEP, CRAWL (684)	crēopan, snīcan, smūgan	crepe, craule	creep, crawl
DANCE (689)	sealtian	daunse	dance
RUN (691)	irnan, rinnan, prāegan	renne	run
GO AWAY, DEPART (696)	gewītan , ūt-gān	go away, depart	go away, depart, leave
FOLLOW (698)	folgian, lāestan	folwe	follow
PURSUE (700)	ēhtan , folgian	pursue, chace	pursue, chase
OVERTAKE (701)	of-faran	oftake, overtake	overtake
ARRIVE (703)	an-cuman	aryve, reche	arrive, reach
APPROACH (704)	nēah-lācan	aproche	approach
ENTER (706)	in-gān, in-faran	entre	enter
DRIVE (712)	drīfan, wrecan ⁵ (<i>NE wreak; OED</i>)	drive	drive
PATH (719)	stīg , pæþ	path, sti	path
OWN, POSSESS (741)	āgan, āgnian, stealdan	owe (ohne)	own, possess
TAKE (743)	nīman , picgan	take, nime	take
SEIZE, GRASP, TAKE HOLD OF (744)	grīpan, læccan, fōn	take, sese, gripe, lache	seize, grasp
GET, OBTAIN (747)	begietan	gete, obteine	get, obtain
GIVE BACK, RETURN (750)	a-giefan , ed-giefan	gife again, restore	give back, return
RESTORE (751)	ge-ed-nīwian ⁴ , ge-ed-stabelian	restore	restore
PRESERVE, KEEP SAFE, SAVE (752)	beorgan , healdan	kepe, berwe, save, preserve	preserve, save (keep)
SAVE, RESCUE (754)	nerian , hreddan	save, redde, reskowe	save, rescue
SAFE (<i>adj.</i>) (755)	sicor ⁸ , or-sorg , hāl	sauf, siker, sūre, hool, unharmed	safe, secure, unharmed
DESTROY (757)	spillan ⁵ , spildan	spille, destrui(e)	destroy
SPOIL (<i>vb. trans.</i>) (762)	spillan ⁵	spille, corrupte	spoil, ruin
PROPERTY (769)	ǣht , sceatt , feoh ⁹ , gōd	a(u)ght, godes, catel, possessiounes	property, possessions

WEALTH, RICHES (771)	wela, ēad	welthe, richesse, wele	wealth, riches
MONEY (773)	feoh ⁹ , sceatt	mone(ye), fe	money
COIN (775)	mynet ⁵ , sceatt	mynt, mone(ye), coyn	coin
PURSE (776)	sēod , pung	purs	purse
HEIR (779)	ierfe-numa	(h)eir	heir
RICH (780)	welig , ēad(ig) (rīce)	riche, welthy	rich, wealthy
POOR (782)	wædla , þearfende , earm	pou(e)re, arm	poor
BEGGAR (783)	wædla	begger(e)	beggar
AVARICIOUS, STINGY (785)	feoh-gīfre , -georn , hnēaw	avarous, nigard	avaricious, stingy
MISER (787)	gītsere	nigarde	miser, niggard
DEBT (795)	scyld	dette	debt
ACCOUNT, RECKONING (798)	gerād , riht	(a)count, re(c)k(i)ning	account, reckoning
SECURITY, SURETY (799)	wedd ⁴	plege, wed(de), surety	security, pledge, surety
INTEREST (800)	gestrēon , hȳr , gafol	usure, gavel	interest
TAX (<i>sb.</i>) (802)	gafol , sceatt , toll	taxe	tax
EXPENSE, COST (805)	and-fengas , dæg-wine	expence, cost	expense, cost, outlay
PROFIT (807)	(ge)strēon	profit	profit, gain
LOSS (809)	lȳre , lor	loss(e), lore	loss
WAGES, PAY (814)	mēd , meord , lēan	hire, wage(s), pay	wages, pay
TRADE (819)	mangian ⁴ , cēapian ⁴	mange, marchaunde	trade
MERCHANT (821)	mangere ³ , cēap-man ²	marchaund, chapman	merchant, tradesman, trade
MARKET (822)	cēap-stōw ² , marcet	market	market
CHEAP (827)	un-dēor	good chepe, undere	cheap
REMAIN, STAY, WAIT (836)	belifan , dwellan , (a)bidan	(a)bide, remayne, waite	remain, stay, wait
REMAIN (<i>be left over</i>) (838)	belifan , lāfan (<i>NE leave: OED</i>)	leve, remayne	be left, remain
QUIET (840)	rōw , stille	quyet(e), stille	quiet (still)
COLLECT, GATHER (841)	gaderian , samnian , lesan ⁶	gader(e), samne	collect, gather
JOIN, UNITE (843)	(ge)fēgan , gesamnian	ioigne, feien, unyte	join, unite

SEPARATE (<i>vb.</i>) (845)	sc(e)ādan, scylian	schede, schille, separate	separate
COVER (<i>vb.</i>) (849)	þeccan⁴, wrēon	couere	cover
HIDE, CONCEAL (850)	hȳdan, helan, (be)-dīglian	hide, hele	hide, conceal
LOW (853)	nīperlīc⁴	lah	low
POINT (858)	ord	point	point
EDGE (<i>of a knife, sword, etc.; of a table, forest, etc.</i>) (859)	ecg; rand, ōra (snāed)	egge	edge
RIGHT (864)	swīpra	riht, swither	right
LEFT (865)	wīnstra	lift, luft	left
FORM, SHAPE (874)	hīw, gesceap	hiewe, forme, shap	form, shape
SIZE (876)	micelness⁴	mikelnes, syse	size
NARROW (885)	nearu, enge, smæl	narowe, streit, smal	narrow
SHALLOW (892)	ceald	schold, schalowe	shallow (shoal)
CROOKED (897)	þweorh, wōh (crumb)	croked, woꝝe	crooked
CORNER (900)	hyrne, hwamm	corner, hirne	corner
CROSS (902)	rōd (cros)	cros(se), crois	cross
SQUARE (903)	fēower-scȳte (<i>adj.</i>)	square, fourhuyrned (<i>adj.</i>)	square
ROUND (<i>adj.</i>) (904)	sin-wealt, -trendel, -hwerfel	round	round
CIRCLE (905)	trendel, hring	cercle	circle
SPHERE (907)	cliwen	bal, spere, clewe	sphere, globe
CHANGE (912)	wrīxl(i)an	cha(u)nge	change
NUMBER (917)	getæl, rīm	no(u)mbre, tale, rime	number
EVERY (920)	ælc, gehwīc	everi(ch), elch, al	every
MUCH; MANY (922)	micel, fela ; monige, mīcele, fela	muchel, mickel; monie, fele	much; many
MULTITUDE; CROWD (929)	manigeo⁴ , geþrong	multitude, press, thrang	multitude, crowd, throng
EMPTY (932)	īdel⁵ , æmptig, tōm, (ge)lære	em(p)ti, toom, idel, lere	empty
PART (<i>sb.</i>) (933)	dāl⁵	deel, part	part
ALONE, ONLY (<i>adj.; adv.</i>) (937)	āna, ānga , ānlic; ān	alone, onely; onely, but	alone, only; only, but

FIRST (939)	fyrst, forma , fyrmest, ǣrest	first(e)	first
LAST (<i>adj.</i>) (940)	<i>læt(e)mest</i> ² , lætest, <i>ǣftemest</i> ²	last	last
THREE TIMES (941)	þriwa , þrim siðum	thryes, thre sithes (tiden, times)	three times, thrice
CONSISTING OF THREE TOGETHER (<i>adj.</i>) (942)	þrinna		
GROUP OF THREE (<i>sb.</i>) (942)	þrines	þrinness, thresum	triad, trio, threesome
BY THREES (942)	þrīm and þrim	by thres	by threes, three by three
TIME (953)	<i>tīd</i> ⁵ , tīma, hwīl, <i>stund</i> ⁶	time, tide, while, stounde	time (while)
AGE (955)	ield	age, eld(e)	age
OLD (958)	eald, gamol	old	old (ancient)
LATE (961)	sīþ , late	late	late
SOON (964)	sōna, hræd-lice	sone	soon
SWIFT, FAST, QUICK (966)	hræd , swift, snel(l)	swift, rad, snel, spede	fast, swift, quick, speedy
SLOW, LATE (970)	læt, sāne	slow, lat	slow
HASTEN, HURRY (971)	ef(e)stan , scyndan , snēowan	hye, hast	hurry, hasten
DELAY (974)	ildan	tarie	delay
BEGIN; BEGINNING (976)	on-ginnan ; an-gin , fruma , frymþ	(a-, be-)ginne, commence; beginnunge, commencement	begin, commence; beginning, commencement
FINISH (980)	ge-(full-)endian, full-fremman	(full)ende, fenys, fullfreme	finish, end
CEASE (981)	geswīcan , blinnan	cesse	cease, stop
READY (983)	gears	rædi(g), yare	ready
ALWAYS (984)	sym(b)le , ā , ǣfre , ealneweg	ever(e), alweye	always
SOMETIMES (987)	hwīlum, hwīle, stundum	while	sometimes
AGAIN (989)	eft	aʒen	again
DAWN (992)	dæg-rēd , <i>dæg-rima</i> ² (<i>NE rim</i>), <i>dagung</i> ⁶	dawing, dawning, dayrawe	dawn, daybreak
HOUR (1000)	<i>tīd</i> ⁵	(h)oure, tide	hour
CLOCK, WATCH (1002)	dæg-mæl	clocke, orloge	clock; watch
THURSDAY (1007)	<i>þunres-dæg</i> ¹⁰	thursday	thursday

PERCEIVE BY THE SENSES; SENSE <i>(sb.)</i> (1019)	on-gitan; and-git	fele, perceive; wit	perceive; sense
SMELL <i>(vb.subj.; vb.obj.; sb.)</i> (1022)	gestincan, gesweccan ; stincan; stenc, swæcc	smelle; smelle;smelle	smell; smell; smell, odor
GOOD SMELLING, FRAGRANT (1025)	wel-, swōt-stincende ²	wel, swote stinkinge	fragrant
TASTE <i>(vb.subj.;vb.obj.;sb.)</i> (1029)	bȳrgan; smæccan ⁴ ; smæc ⁴	smakke, taste; smakke, taste; smaak	taste; taste; taste
HEARING (1035)	hlyst	hering	hearing
SOUND (1035)	swēg, hlēopor, hlyn(n)	soun	sound
LOOK <i>(vb.)</i> (1040)	wlitan, lōcian, scēawian	loke	look
SIGHT <i>(subject – referring to the ability to see)</i> (1040)	gesiht, sȳn	sighte	sight, vision
SIGHT <i>(object – referring to the thing seen)</i> , LOOK <i>(object)</i> , APPEARANCE	wlite, gesiht	sight, lok(es)	appearance, look(s), sight
SHOW <i>(vb.)</i> (1045)	ēawan, æt-ēowan	shew	show
BRIGHT (1048)	beorht, lēoht, scīr	bright, lighte	bright
COLOR <i>(sb.)</i> (1050)	bleo(h), hiew	colour, ble, hew	color (hue)
BLUE (1057)	blāwen, hāwen	blew	blue
TOUCH <i>(vb.)</i> (1060)	hrīnan, hreppan	touch, rine, repe	touch
TOUCH <i>(sb.)</i> (1060)	hrepung, gefrēdnes	feling, touche	touch, feeling
SOFT (1065)	hnesce ⁶	softe, nesche	soft
SHARP (1069)	scearp, hwæs	scharp	sharp
BLUNT, DULL (1070)	āstynt	blunt, dul(l)	blunt, dull
HEAVY (1072)	swær, hefig	hevi	heavy
WET, DAMP (1074)	wæt, fūht	wet, moyste	wet, damp, moist
DRY (1075)	drȳge, ȳrre, sēar	drie, sere	dry
PASSION (1090)	ȳolung	passion	passion
FORTUNE (1096)	wyrd (unwyrd=misfortune)	fortune, hap	fortune, luck

PLEASE (1099)	(ge)līcian, (ge)cwēman	plaise, like (i)queme	please
JOY (1101)	gefēa, blīps, glædnes, <i>wynn</i> ⁴	blisse, ioie, gladnes, wunne	joy
HAPPY; HAPPINESS (1105)	<i>gesǣlig</i> ⁵ , ēadig; <i>gesǣlig</i> ⁵ nes, ēad	seli; selinesse	happy; happiness
PLAY (vb.) (1108)	plegian, <i>spilian</i> (gam(e)nian)	pleie, spile, leyke (gamen)	play
LOVE (sb.; vb.)	lufu, <i>frēod</i> ; lufian, <i>frēon</i> ⁴	love; lovie	love; love
DEAR (1112)	<i>leof</i> , dēore	leve, dēre	dear
PAIN, SUFFERING (1115)	sār, æce, <i>wærc</i> , <i>brōwung</i>	sor, peine, suffrynge, smerte	pain, suffering
GRIEF, SORROW (1118)	sār, sorh, hearm, <i>gyrn</i>	sorwe, gref, sor, harm	grief, sorrow
ANXIETY (1121)	<i>ang-nes</i> , <i>ang-sum-nes</i> , sorh	anxumness, sorwe	anxiety, worry
PITY (1124)	<i>mild-heort-nyss</i> ²	pite(e), mildhertness	pity
SAD (1127)	<i>un-rōt</i> , drēorig	sad, drery	sad
GROAN (vb.) (1131)	grānian, <i>stean</i>	grone	groan
ANGER (1134)	wrǣþþu, irre, <i>torn</i> , <i>grama</i>	agre, wraþe, ire	anger (wrath)
RAGE, FURY (1137)	<i>wōd-ness</i>	wodnes, rage, furie	rage, fury
ENVY, JEALOUSY (1139)	<i>nīþ</i> , <i>wōd-ness</i> , <i>anda</i>	envie, jalousie, nith(e), evest, onde	envy, jealousy
HONOR (1143)	<i>ār</i> , weorþ-scipe	(h)onor, worshipe	honor
GLORY (1144)	<i>wuldor</i> , <i>tīr</i> , <i>māgen-þrym</i>	glorie	glory
PROUD (1146)	<i>ofer-mōd(ig)</i> ² , <i>-mēde</i> , <i>-hygdig</i>	over-mod(i), prud	proud
BRAVE (1150)	beald, cēne, mōdig, <i>dyrstig</i>	bold, keene, modi, corageous	brave, courageous
FEAR, FRIGHT (1153)	<i>ege</i> , <i>egesa</i> , fyrhto	fere, eye, frigt	fear, fright, terror
DANGER (1155)	<i>pleoh</i> , pliht, <i>frēcen</i> , fār	peril, plygt	danger, peril
TIMID, COWARDLY	<i>forht</i> , <i>earg</i>	ferfull, argh, coward	timid, cowardly
HOPE (sb.) (1164)	tōhopa, <i>wēn</i>	hope, won, wene	hope
TRUE (1168)	<i>sōð</i> ³ , <i>sōð</i> ³ lic, <i>wār</i>	sooth, trewe	true
DECEIT (1171)	<i>fācen</i> , <i>swic-dōm</i> , <i>lot</i>	deseyte, swike(dom)	deceit
FAULT, GUILT (1183)	<i>scyld</i> , gylt	faute, gilt	fault, guilt
MISTAKE, ERROR (1185)	<i>gedwyld</i> , <i>gedwola</i>	errour, mistake	mistake, error

BLAME (<i>sb.</i>) (1186)	tǣl, tāl	blame	blame, reproach
PRAISE (1189)	lof, herung	praise, lofe, heriyng, laude	praise
BEAUTIFUL/PRETTY (1191)	wlitig , fæger, scīene ⁶ (<i>vs. unwlitig, unfæger</i>)	faire, shene	beautiful, pretty
MIND (1198)	mōd ⁵ , hyge, gewit(t) ⁵	mode, mynde, (i)wit	mind
INTELLIGENCE, REASON (1200)	and-git, gescēad	(i)wit, intellect, resun	intelligence, reason
THINK (<i>reflect</i>) (1202)	(ge)þencan, hycgan	thenke	think
THINK (<i>be of the opinion</i>) (1204)	wēnan, dēman, munan	wene, thenke, deme, beleve	think, believe
BELIEVE (1206)	geliefan	beleve, (i)leve, trowen	believe
UNDERSTAND (1207)	understandan, ongietan	understande, angete	understand
KNOW (1208)	witan , gecnāwen, cunnan ⁵	wite, (i)knowe, kunne, kenne	know
WISE (1213)	wīs, glēaw, frōd, snotor	wise	wise
FOOLISH, STUPID (1215)	dysig ⁵ , stunt , dol, dwæs , sot	fol, folish, dull, dysi, sott	foolish, silly, stupid, dull
INSANE, MAD, CRAZY (1219)	gewitlēas, wōd , gemæd(e)d	wode, madde	crazy, mad, insane
TEACH (1223)	lāran , (ge)tācan	teche, lere, lerne	teach
PUPIL (1224)	leornung-cniht ² , þegn	scoler(e)	pupil
TEACHER (1226)	lārēow , mægister	techer(e), lorthew, maister	teacher
REMEMBER (1228)	gemunan, gemynan , (ge)myndgian	mone, mynde, remembre	remember, recall, recollect
MEANING (1231)	tācning ⁴ , and-git	mening, tokening	meaning, sense
CLEAR, PLAIN (<i>to the mind</i>) (1233)	swutol	cler, pleyn, sutel	clear, plain
OBSCURE (1235)	for-sworcen , deorc(?)	derk, merke, obscur	obscure
SECRET (<i>adj.</i>) (1235)	dīegel (dēagol), dierne	secre(t), derne, dīgel	secret
SURE, CERTAIN (1237)	gewis	siker, certeyn	sure, certain
EXPLAIN (1238)	(ā) reccan	reche	explain
SOLVE (1239)	rædan ⁵	rede	solve
INTENTION (1240)	in-gehygd	entencion, porpos, mening	intention, purpose

CAUSE (1242)	in-tinga	cause	cause
DOUBT (<i>sb.</i>) (1244)	twēo, twēonung	doute	doubt
VOICE (1248)	stefn, reord	vois, steven	voice
SING (1249)	singan, galan	singe, gale	sing
SHOUT, CRY OUT (1250)	hrȳman, clipian, hrōpan	shoute, reme, clepe, rope	shout, cry
SPEAK, TALK (1253)	sprecan, mælan, mæplan	speke, mele, talk(i)e	speak, talk
SAY (1256)	cweþan, secgan	saye, quethe	say
BE SILENT (1258)	swīgan	swi(ȝ)e	be silent
LANGUAGE (1259)	spræc, reord, tunge	speche, tunge, langage	language (tongue); speech
ASK (1264)	fregnan, āscian, spyrian	aske, frayne	ask
ANSWER (<i>vb.</i>) (1266)	and-swarian, and-wyrðan	answere, andwurde	answer (respond, reply)
ADMIT, CONFESS (1267)	andettan, on-cnāwan	confesse, aknawe	admit, acknowledge, confess
DENY (1269)	wiþ-, æt-sacan, līgnian	denye, withsaye, withsake	deny
ASK, REQUEST (1271)	biddan, āscian, giwian	bidde, aske, demaud	ask, request
PROMISE (<i>vb.</i>) (1272)	(be)hātan	(be)hote	promise
REFUSE (1273)	wiþ-sacan	refuse, withsaye, denye	refuse (deny)
CALL (<i>summon</i>) (1276)	clipian, cīgean	clepe, calle	call
CALL (<i>name, (b) be called, named</i>) (1277)	hātan (also b), clipian, nemnan	hote, hight (<i>esp. b</i>) clepe, calle nemne	call, name
ANNOUNCE (1278)	cȳþan, mæran, bodian, bēodan	kythe, bode, bede	announce
THREATEN (1279)	hwōpan, bēotian, þrēatian	threte, boste, menasse	threaten, menace
BOAST (<i>vb.</i>) (1281)	gielpan⁵	yelpe, boste, bragge	boast, brag
LETTER (<i>of the alphabet</i>) (1285)	(bōc)stæf	lettre, bocstaf	letter
LETTER (<i>epistle</i>) (1286)	(ærend)gewrit⁶, stafas	lettre(s), writ	letter
TABLET (1288)	bred, writ-bred, wex-bred	table, tablette	tablet
PEN (1290)	feþer⁵	penne	pen
INK (1291)	blæc⁵	enke	ink
POET (1298)	scop	poet	poet

ONE'S NATIVE COUNTRY (1302)	ēpel (ēpel-land, fæder-ēpel), eard	contree	country, fatherland
REGION, TERRITORY (1305)	eard , land(scipe)	contree, regioun, erd	region, territory
CITY, TOWN (1307)	burg ³ , ceaster ³	citee, toun, burgh	city, town
VILLAGE (1310)	wīc ³ , tūn, þorp ³	village, toun, thorp	village
BOUNDARY (1311)	(ge)mære , mearc ⁵	mere, make, bonde, frounter	boundary, frontier (border)
PEOPLE (POPULACE) (1313)	folc, lēode	folk, lede, poeple	people
A PEOPLE, NATION (1315)	þēod , lēod , folc	nacioun, poeple, folk, thede, lede	nation, people
TRIBE, CLAN, FAMILY (1316)	cyn(n), mægþ , strýnd	kin, kinrede, tribu	tribe, clan, sept
RULE (1319)	wealdan, rīcsian , reccan	welde, reule, gouern(e)	rule, govern
KING (1321)	cyning, þēoden	kyng	king
EMPEROR (1323)	cāsere ⁸	emperere	emperor
PRINCE (1324)	ealdor	prince	prince
NOBLEMAN (1326)	æþeling	noble	noble, nobleman
CITIZEN (1327)	ceaster-ware , burh-sitend ²	burgeis, citesein	citizen
SUBJECT (1328)	under-þēod(ed)	suget	subject
MASTER (1329)	hlāford, drihten	louerd, drichte, maister	master (lord)
SLAVE (1332)	þēow , þræl , scealc ⁹ , wealh	sclave, thral(l)	slave
SERVANT (1334)	þegn , ambeht ⁸ , cnihht ⁵	servaunt, thain	servant
COMMAND, ORDER (1337)	hātan , (ge)bēoden	coma(u)nde, bede, hote, charge	command, order (bid, charge)
LET, PERMIT (1340)	lāetan, lȳfan , þafian	leve, lete	let, permit
COMPEL (1342)	nīdan ⁴ , nēadian ⁴ , bādan	nede, compelle, constreyne, force	compel, force, oblige, make
FRIEND (1343)	frēond, wine	frend	friend
COMPANION (1346)	gefēra , gesīþ , genēat	felawe, (y)fere, compainoun, partener	companion, comrade

STRANGER (1349)	<i>cuma</i> ⁴ , giest	strangere, gest	stranger
CUSTOM (1357)	þēaw, sidu, gewuna	custume, usage, thew	custom, usage
STRIFE, QUARREL (1360)	geflīt, sacu, cēas(t)	strif, chest, flit, sake	strife, quarrel
PLOT, CONSPIRACY (1363)	gecwidræden, gecwis	coniuracion, conspiracioun	plot, conspiracy
MEET <i>(vb.)</i> (1366)	mētan, ongēn	mete	meet
WHORE, PROSTITUTE (1367)	miltestre , hōre	hore, strumpet, putaine	whore, prostitute, harlot
FIGHT (1371)	feohtan, wīgan, winnan ⁵	fehte, kempe	fight
BATTLE <i>(sb.)</i> (1372)	gefeoht, wīg, camp ⁸ , <i>beadu, hild</i>	fihte, bataille, camp	battle
WAR (1374)	<i>gewin</i> ⁵ , gefeoht, wīg, orlege, gūþ	werre	war
PEACE (1376)	sib(b), friþ	pais, frith	peace
ARMY (1377)	here, fierd	(h)oste, here, ferd	army
FLEET (1379)	flota, scipfyrd, sciphere	flete, navie	fleet
SOLDIER (1380)	wīgend, cempa ⁸	soudiour, kempe	soldier
GENERAL (1381)	here-toga, lād-þēow	marscal, heretoge	general
CLUB (1384)	sāgol, cycgel	clubbe (kuggel)	club, cudgel
SLING (1387)	liþere	slinge	sling
ARROW (1389)	stræġ, flān , earh	ar(e)we, flone, strale	arrow
SPEAR (1390)	spere, <i>gār</i> ⁷	spere, launce	spear, lance
SWORD (1392)	sweord, mēce, heoru	swerd	sword
ARMOR (1397)	searu, here- wād ⁵	armure, harneis	armor
BREASTPLATE, CORSLET (1399)	byrne	brinie, hauberc, bristplate, curas	breastplate, cuirass, corslet
VICTORY (1406)	sige, sigor	victorie	victory
ATTACK <i>(sb.)</i> (1409)	ræs	rese, asaut, saut	attack
DEFENSE (1410)	<i>waru</i> ⁴	were, defens(e), defence	defense
SURRENDER <i>(vb.)</i> (1413)	āgifan	yelde	surrender
CAPTIVE, PRISONER (1414)	hæft, hæftling	captive, prisoner	captive, prisoner

BOOTY, SPOILS (1415)	rēaf, fang, (here-) huþ	botye, spoyle(s), preye	booty, spoil(s)
AMBUSH <i>(sb.)</i> (1417)	searu	embusshe	ambush, ambuscade
LAW <i>(special=L. lēx)</i> (1421)	ǣ(w), lagu, dōm⁵	lawe, dome	law
LAWSUIT (1422)	sacu	seute, process	(law)suit
LAWYER (1424)	ǣ-glēaw, lage-glēaw, riht-scrifend	lawyere, legist(er). avocat	lawyer, attorney
COURT <i>(the body of judicial magistrates)</i> (1426)	gemōt, þing⁵, riht, mæpel	court	court
JUDGMENT (1430)	dōm⁵	dom, iugement	judgment
JUDGE <i>(sb.)</i> (1431)	dēma⁴, dōmere⁴	demere, iuge	judge
PLAINTIFF (1432)	tēond	askere, pleintif	plaintiff
DEFENDANT (1434)	betigen	defendaunt	defendant
ACCUSE (1439)	(be)tēon, wrēgan, on-sprecan	a(c)cuse	accuse
CONDEMN (1440)	for-dēman	condem(p)ne, dam(p)ne	condemn, damn
CONVICT <i>(vb.)</i> (1442)	ofer-stælan	convict(e)	convict
ACQUIT (1444)	(for-lætan)	acwite, assoille	acquit
GUILTY (1445)	scyldig, gyltig <i>(vs. unscyldig)</i>	gylti	guilty
PENALTY, PUNISHMENT (1446)	wīte	peine, punishment	penalty, punishment
FINE (1449)	wīte, bōt	fin	fine
PRISON, JAIL (1451)	cweartern, carcern	prison, gay(h)ol(e)	prison, jail
CRIME (1452)	mān(dæd), firen	crime, misdede	crime
MURDER (1454)	morþor, morþ (mann-sliht)	mordre	murder
ADULTERY (1456)	ǣw-bryce	avoutrie	adultery
RAPE (1457)	nīed-hāmed	rape	rape
THEFT (1459)	þiefþ, stalu⁴	thefte, stale	theft
ARSON (1460)	bærnet	(arsoun)	arson
PERJURY (1461)	mānāþ, lēas gewitness	false witness, perjury	perjury
RELIGION (1462)	gelēafa	religion, feith	religion
GOD (1464)	god, ōs	god	god

TEMPLE (1465)	temp(e)l, hearh , ealh	temple	temple
ALTAR (1466)	wēobud (altar) (<i>also weobed, weofod</i>)	alter, auter, weved	altar
SACRIFICE, OFFERING (1467)	on-sæged-ness , offrung, tiber , blōt	offryng, sacrificise	sacrifice, offering
WORSHIP (<i>vb.</i>) (1469)	gebiddan ⁵ , geēapmēdan , weorþian ⁴	worschip	worship
PRAY (1470)	biddan ⁵	bidde, preye	pray
PRIEST (1472)	sacerd , prēost	preste	priest
PREACH (1478)	bodi(g)an (predician)	preche	preach
BLESS (1479)	blētsain, segnian	blesse	bless
CURSE (<i>vb.</i>) (1481)	wiergan (cursian)	curse	curse
BAPTIZE (1482)	fullian (dēpan, dyppan)	baptise, cristen (fulle)	baptize (christen)
DEMON (1488)	dēoful (unholda)	devil, demon	demon
PAGAN, HEATHEN (1489)	hæþen, þeoda (pl.)	hethen, paygane	pagan, heathen
IDOL (1491)	afgod , wēoh , hearh	ydele, ydol, idol	idol
SUPERSTITION (1492)	æf-gælp	supersticion	superstition
MAGIC, WITCHCRAFT, SORCERY (1494)	wiccecræft, wīglung , drȳ-cræft	magik, wichecraft, sorcery	magic, witchcraft, sorcery
WITCH, SORCERESS (1497)	wicce, hægtesse	wycche, hegge, sorceress	witch, sorceress
GHOST, SPECTER, PHANTOM (1501)	scīn , scīn-lāc , gāst	gost, fantome	ghost, spook, specter, phantom
OMEN (1503)	hæ̅l , tāc(e)n	token	omen

APPENDIX B

DISPLACED OLD ENGLISH WORDS WITH REPLACEMENT WORDS SORTED BY SOURCE LANGUAGE

This table lists select entries from Carl Darling Buck's *A Dictionary of Selected Synonyms in the Principal Indo-European Languages: A Contribution to the History of Ideas*. In the 'CONCEPT' column, the number in parentheses following each concept corresponds to the page number on which it is discussed in Buck's dictionary. In the 'OLD ENGLISH' column, words not present in Modern English are indicated in bold. Words listed in *bold italics* are listed in this thesis, with the following superscript number corresponding to the chapter in which they are listed. In the 'DISPLACEMENT LANGUAGE' columns, the Modern English equivalents of displaced Old English words are sorted by their source language. The 'Special' column includes words whose source language is unclear, as well as words that were coined after the Old English period.

CONCEPT	OLD ENGLISH	DISPLACEMENT LANGUAGE				
		Old English	Norse	French	Latin	Special
MOUNTAIN (23)	beorg			mountain		
PLAIN (26)	emnet			plain		
SHORE (31)	waroþ	strand	bank	coast		shore, beach
RIVER, STREAM, BROOK (41)	ĕa⁶, riþ	stream, brook		river		
AIR (63)	lyft⁶			air		
CLOUD (65)	wolcen⁶ (<i>NE welkin; OED</i>)			cloud		
FLAME (<i>substantive</i>) (72)	līeg			flame		
LIGHT (<i>verb</i>); KINDLE (76)	(on)ǣlan, (on)tendan (<i>NE tend if from Fr; OED</i>)	light	kindle			
MAN (<i>human being</i>) (79)	guma³	man				
MAN (<i>vs. woman</i>) (81)	wer³	man				
HUSBAND (95)	wer³	husband	husband			
SISTER (107)	sweoster¹⁰		sister			
UNCLE (113)	fædera (<i>paternal</i>), ĕam (<i>maternal</i>)			uncle		
AUNT (113)	faðu (<i>paternal</i>), mōdrige (<i>maternal</i>)			aunt		
NEPHEW (115)	nefa, suhterga (<i>brother's son</i>)			nephew		
NIECE (115)	nift			niece		
COUSIN (117)	mōdrige (<i>mother's sister's daughter</i>)			cousin		
FATHER-IN-LAW (122)	swēor					father-in-law (<i>components all from OE, but not put tog. until 1300's</i>)
MOTHER-IN-LAW (122)	sweger					mother-in-law
SON-IN-LAW (122)	āðum					son-in-law

DAUGHTER-IN-LAW (122)	snoru					daughter-in-law
BROTHER-IN-LAW (123)	tācor (<i>husband's brother</i>), āðum (<i>sister's husband</i>)					brother-in-law
RELATIVES (132)	māgas, siblingas ¹⁰	kin		relative (relatif); relation	relative (relatīvus); relātiōn-em	
FAMILY (132)	hīwan, hīrēd			family		
CASTRATE (140)	belistnian, (ā)fýran		gelde		castrate	
LIVESTOCK (143)	fēoh ⁹	livestock (<i>but not used as a compound until the 1500's; OED</i>)		cattle		
PASTURE, GRAZE (146)	lāswian	graze (<i>1st used causatively in 16th cent; OED</i>)		pasture		
CATTLE (<i>collective</i>) (152)	hrīðeru			cattle		
BULL (152)	fearr		bull			
PIG (160)	fearh	pig?? hog?? (<i>both of uncertain origin, but seen in OE compounds like 'picbred' for 'acom'</i>)				
MALE GOAT (164)	hæfor	he-goat, billy-goat				
KID (164)	tīccen, hēcen		kid			
HORSE (167)	eoh	horse				
GELDING (167)	hengest		gelding			
ASS, DONKEY (172)	esol	ass				donkey (<i>late origin; OED gives 1785 as earliest date</i>)
DUCK (178)	ened	duck				

HUNT (190)	wæþan	hunt				
BODY (198)	līc	body				
HAIR (203)	feax	hair				
CHEEK (220)	wange	cheek				
NECK (231)	heals, swēora	neck				
SHOULDER (235)	eaxl	shoulder				
BELLY; STOMACH (252)	maga	belly		stomach		
LEG (241)	scīa ⁴	shank	leg			
WOMB (255)	hrif	womb (<i>often in the sense of 'stomach' in OE</i>)				
	innop	womb				
EGG (256)	æg		egg			
BREATHE (259)	orþian, ēþian	breathe (<i>the verb not formed until the ME period</i>)				
BREATH (259)	orop, æþm	breath (<i>primarily in the sense of odor/reek in OE period</i>)				
COUGH (262)	hwōstan	cough (<i>unattested in OE; the OE form presumed to be *cohian: OED</i>)				
SLEEP (vb.) (268)	swefan	sleep				
DREAM (substantive) (269)	swefn, mæting	dream (<i>unattested in OE, but presumably from OE, based on the ME form; OED</i>)				
URINATE (273)	mīgan			piss	urinate	
URINE (273)	mīgopa/mīgpa			piss, urine		
CORPSE (290)	līc			corpse		
HAVE SEXUAL	hæman	sleep with				fuck

INTERCOURSE (278)					
BEGET (<i>of father</i>) (280)	gestrȳnan, (ge)cennan	beget (<i>in OE period, the more semantically broad range of acquiring/attaining things in general; OED</i>)			father (<i>derived from noun; 1st used in 16th cent.</i>)
PREGNANT (283)	geēacnod			pregnant	
DIE (286)	sweltan⁴, cwelan⁵				die (<i>from OE or ON</i>)
DEATH (286)	swylt	death			
MEDICINE, DRUG (309)	lybb			drug, medicine	
POISON (311)	ātor, lybb			poison	
TIRED, WEARY (312)	mēpe	weary			tired
FOOD (328)	wist, feorm	food			
CAKE (358)	cicel		cake		
BUTCHER (364)	hyldere, cwellere⁴			butcher	
VEGETABLES (369)	wyrte³			vegetable	
ONION (372)	cīpe			onion	
CABBAGE (373)	cawel			cabbage	
FRUIT (374)	ofet			fruit	
PEACH (377)	persoc			peach	
CLOTHING (394)	gewāde⁵, rēaf, scrūd, hrægl	clothes			
TAILOR (397)	sēamere⁴			tailor	
CLOAK (416)	hacele, sciccels, wāfels	mantle		cloak	
COAT (419)	pād, rocc			coat	
PIN (439)	dalc, prēon⁶	pinn (<i>borrowed into OE from L; Bosworth-Toller</i>)			

BRACELET (444)	bēag			bracelet		
NECKLACE (445)	mene, sig(e)le					necklace
DWELL (455)	wunian, būan⁴, eardian	live, dwell		reside?	reside?	
HUT (460)	cot³					hut (1658; OED)
TENT (461)	(ge)teld			tent		
ROOM (464)	cofa	room		chamber		
FURNITURE (478)	īdisc			furniture		
TABLE (482)	bēod			table		
CULTIVATE, TILL (493)	būan⁴	till			cultivate	
PLOW (vb.) (495)	erian					plow (definitely Gmc. but exact etymology unclear in English; OED)
PLOW (sb.) (495)	sulh					plow (definitely Gmc. but exact etymology unclear in English; OED)
FORK (502)	geafel	fork				
HARROW (504)	egeþe, fealh					harrow
CROP, HARVEST (511)	wæstm	crop, harvest				
PLANT (521)	wyrt³	plant (borrowed into OE from L; OED)				
BRANCH (523)	telga	bough, twig		branch		
WORK, LABOR, TOIL (sb.abstr.);	swinc	work		toil, labor		
WORK, LABOR, TOIL (vb.)	swincan	work		toil, labor		
CHAIN (547)	racente			chain		
ROPE, CORD (548)	sāl, sīma	rope, line, string		cord		

STRIKE (552)	drepan	strike, hit, beat			
KNIFE (558)	seax	knife			
SKIN <i>(vb.)</i> (567)	hyldan (fléan)	(flay)	skin <i>(but verb not in use until 1547; OED)</i>		
PRESS <i>(vb.)</i> (575)	þryccan			press	
POUR (576)	gēotan				
WASH (578)	þwēan <i>(body)</i>	bathe, wash <i>(originally applied only to clothes)</i>			
BROOM (581)	bes(e)ma	broom <i>(originally just the plant; OED)</i>			
USE <i>(vb.)</i> (587)	nyttian			use	
BUILD (590)	timbrīan	build			
SAW (595)	snid	saw			
HAMMER (596)	býtl	hammer			
CAST <i>(metals)</i> (608)	gēotan		cast		
MOLD (616)	hīwian			form, mold	
PLAIT <i>(vb.)</i> (621)	flehtan	braid		plait	
BASKET (622)	tænel , <i>windel</i> ⁶ , <i>wilige</i> ⁴				basket
PAINT <i>(vb.)</i> (629)	mētan , ātīefran			paint	
BECOME (636)	weorþan	become			
NEED, NECESSITY (637)	þearf	need		necessity	
EASY (648)	<i>ēape</i> ⁶			easy	
TRY <i>(test)</i> (652)	costian , fandian			try, prove	
MOVE (661)	hrēran			move	
ROLL (664)	wielwan , wieltan			roll	
FALL (671)	drēosan	fall, drop			
THROW (673)	weorþan	throw			
SHAKE (675)	hrysan	shake			

CREEP, CRAWL (684)	smūgan	creep	crawl <i>(probably; OED)</i>			
DANCE (689)	sealtian			dance		
RUN (691)	læstan	run <i>(probably with ON influences; OED)</i>				
FOLLOW (698)	læstan	follow				
PATH (719)	tīg	path				
OWN, POSSESS (741)	stealdan	own		possess		
TAKE (743)	þicgan, niman		take			
SEIZE, GRASP, TAKE HOLD OF (744)	fōn	grip, grasp, latch	take	seize		
PRESERVE, KEEP SAFE, SAVE (752)	beorgan			preserve, save		keep safe
SAVE, RESCUE (754)	hreddan, nerian			rescue, save		
SAFE <i>(adj.)</i> (12)	sicor⁸			safe	secure <i>(OE sicor also from L., early Teutonic borrowing; OED)</i>	
PROPERTY (769)	ǣht, sceatt, feoh⁹			property, possessions		
WEALTH, RICHES (771)	ēad			riches <i>(reanalysis of richesse as a pl; OED)</i>		wealth <i>(weal/well + -th suffix; OED)</i>
COIN (775)	sceatt			coin		
PURSE (776)	pung, sēod				purse?	
POOR (782)	wǣdla, earm			poor		
BEGGAR (783)	wǣdla					beggar
AVARICIOUS, STINGY (785)	hnēaw			avaricious		stingy
DEBT (795)	scyld			debt		
SECURITY (799)	wedd⁴			pledge		
INTEREST (800)	gafol			interest?		

TAX <i>(sb.)</i> (802)	gafol, sceatt	toll		tax		
PROFIT (807)	gestrēon			profit		
LOSS (809)	lȳre, lor					loss
WAGES, PAY (814)	mēd, meord			wages, pay		
TRADE (819)	mangian⁴, cēapian⁴					trade <i>(from MLG – introduced in 14th c. by Hanseatic traders!; OED- v. derived from n.)</i>
QUIET (840)	rōw	still		quiet		
COLLECT, GATHER (841)	lesan⁶, samnian	gather		collect		
SEPARATE <i>(vb.)</i> (845)	scylian, sc(e)ādan				separate, divide	
COVER <i>(vb.)</i> (849)	wrēon			cover		
HIDE, CONCEAL (850)	(be)-dīglian, helan	hide		conceal		
POINT (858)	ord			point		
EDGE <i>(of a table, forest, etc.)</i> (859)	ōra	edge <i>(in OE period, referred to a knife's edge)</i>				
FORM, SHAPE (874)	hīw	shape		form		
NARROW (885)	enge	narrow, small				
CROOKED (897)	þweorh, wōh, (crumb)		crooked			
CORNER (900)	hwamm			corner		
CROSS (902)	rōd		CROSS <i>(from Norse from Old Irish from Latin; OED)</i>			
CIRCLE (905)	trendel			circle <i>(spelling later influenced by Latin; OED)</i>		
SPHERE (907)	cliwen			sphere, globe	sphere	
CHANGE (912)	wrixl(i)an			change		

NUMBER (917)	rīm			number		
EVERY (920)	ǣlc, gehwīlc					
MUCH (922)	fela	much				
MANY (922)	fela	many				
EMPTY (932)	īdel⁵, tōm, (ge)lære	empty				
ALONE, ONLY (<i>adj.</i>) (937)	ānga	only				alone (<i>combination of the phrase 'all one'; not developed until Middle English Period; OED</i>)
FIRST (939)	forma	first				
TIME (953)	stund⁶	time				
OLD (958)	gamol	old				
LATE (961)	sīþ	late				
SWIFT, FAST, QUICK (966)	hræd, snel(l)	swift, fast, quick				
SLOW, LATE (970)	sæne	slow				
HASTEN, HURRY (971)	ef(e)stan, snēowan, scyndan			haste (<i>now extended to hasten; OED</i>)		hurry
DELAY (974)	ildan			delay		tarry
BEGINNING (976)	fruma			commencement		beginning (<i>earliest form from OED 1200; from OE beginnan – rare during OE period</i>)
CEASE (981)	blinnan	stop		cease		
READY (983)	gears					ready (<i>early ME formation to OE ræde; OED</i>)
ALWAYS (984)	sym(b)le, ā	always, ever				forever
SOMETIMES (987)	stundum					sometimes
AGAIN (989)	eft	again				
HOUR (1000)	tīd⁵			hour		
SMELL (<i>sb.</i>) (1022)	swæcc	smell (<i>OE in</i>)		odor		

		<i>origin, but no attestations or cognates!; OED)</i>				
SOUND (1035)	swēg, hlyn(n), hlēoþor			sound		
LOOK (vb.) (1040)	wlitan	look				
SIGHT (subject = referring to ability to see) (1040)	sȳn	sight				
SIGHT (object – what is seen), LOOK (object), APPEARANCE	wlite	sight		appearance		look (derived from verb)
SHOW (vb.) (1045)	ēawan	show (orig. 'to look at;' dev'd causative sense ~1200; OED)				
BRIGHT (1048)	scīr	bright				
COLOR (sb.) (1050)	bleo(h)	hue		color		
BLUE (1057)	blæwen, hæwen			blue		
TOUCH (vb.) (1060)	hrīnan, hreppan			touch		
TASTE (vb.subj.) (1029)	bȳrgan			taste		
TASTE (vb.obj.) (1029)	smæccan ⁴			taste		
HEARING (1035)	hlyst					hearing
SHARP (1069)	hwæs	sharp				
WET, DAMP (1074)	fūht	wet		moist		damp (Gmc., but didn't appear in English until 1480; OED)
FORTUNE (1096)	wyrd (unwyrd=misfortune)			fortune		
PLEASE (1099)	(ge)cwēman			please		
JOY (1101)	wynn ⁴	bliss, gladness		joy		
HAPPINESS (1105)	ēad					ON happ + y + ness
PLAY (vb.) (1108)	spilian	play				

LOVE <i>(sb.)</i> (1109)	frēod	love				
LOVE <i>(vb.)</i> (1109)	frēon ⁴	love				
DEAR (1112)	lēof	dear				
PAIN, SUFFERING (1115)	wærc, þrōwung			pain		AF suffer + ing
GRIEF, SORROW (1118)	gryn	sorrow		grieve		
GROAN <i>(vb.)</i> (1131)	stenan	groan				
ANGER (1134)	torn, grama	wrath, ire	anger			
ENVY, JEALOUSY (1139)	nīþ, æfest, anda			envy, jealousy		
HONOR (1143)	ār	worship		honor		
GLORY (1144)	wuldor, tīr			glory		
FEAR, FRIGHT (1153)	ege, egesa	fright, fear (<i>in OE period more like 'peril'; OED</i>)		terror		
DANGER (1155)	pleoh, frēcen	plight		danger, peril		
TIMID, COWARDLY	forht, earg				timid	OF coward + ly
HOPE <i>(sb.)</i> (1164)	wēn	hope				
TRUE (1168)	sōð^{x3}, wær	true				
DECEIT (1171)	fācen, lot			deceit		
FAULT, GUILT (1183)	scyld	guilt		fault		
PRAISE (1189)	lof			praise		
MIND (1198)	hyge	mind				
THINK <i>(reflect)</i> (1202)	hycgan	think				
THINK <i>(be of the opinion)</i> (1204)	wēnan, munan	deem, think				believe (<i>formed in ME period, bi + leven; OED</i>)
KNOW (1208)	witan	know				
WISE (1213)	glēaw, snotor, frōd	wise				
FOOLISH, STUPID	dwæs, stunt				stupid	OF fol + ish

(1215)						
INSANE, MAD, CRAZY (1219)	wōd	mad			insane	crazy (<i>craze + y; either from OF or ON: OED</i>)
TEACH (1223)	læran	teach				
PUPIL (1224)	þegn	<i>scholar (OE scolere, scoliere occur rarely, L. borrowing; OED)</i>		<i>scholar (may be result of OF escoler, escolier; OED)</i> pupil	student	
SECRET (<i>adj.</i>) (1235)	dīegel (dēagol), dierne			secret		
SOLVE (1239)	rædan ⁵				solve	
DOUBT (<i>sb.</i>) (1244)	twēo			doubt		
VOICE (1248)	stefn, reord			voice		
SING (1249)	galan	sing				
SHOUT, CRY OUT (1250)	hrȳman, clipian, hrōpan		cry			shout (<i>1st appears in 14th cent; parallel to Norse forms; OED</i>)
SPEAK, TALK (1253)	mæplan, mælan	speak				talk (<i>from OE talu or tellan; OED</i>)
SAY (1256)	cweþan	say				
LANGUAGE (1259)	reord	speech, tongue				
ASK (1264)	fregnan, spyrian	ask				
DENY (1269)	lignian			deny		
ASK, REQUEST (1271)	giwian	ask		request		
PROMISE (<i>vb.</i>) (1272)	(be)hātan			promise?	promise?	
CALL (<i>summon</i>) (1276)	clipian, cīgean		call			
CALL (<i>name, (b) be called, named</i>) (1277)	hātan (<i>also b</i>), clipian	name	call			
ANNOUNCE (1278)	cȳþan, bēodan, mæran			announce		
THREATEN (1279)	hwōpan, bēotian	threaten		menace		

LETTER (<i>epistle</i>) (1286)	stafas			letter		
TABLET (1288)	bred			tablet		
POET (1298)	scop			poet		
ONE'S NATIVE COUNTRY (1302)	ēpel			country		
CITY, TOWN (1307)	burg³, ceaster³	town		city		
VILLAGE (1310)	wīc³, þorp³	town		village		
BOUNDARY (1311)	(ge)mære			border, frontier		bound + ary
PEOPLE (POPULACE) (1313)	lēod	folk		people		
TRIBE, CLAN, FAMILY (1316)	mægþ, strýnd	kin		tribe?	tribe?	clan (<i>from Gaelic; 1st appearing in 15th cent.; OED</i>)
RULE (1319)	rīcsian, reccan			rule, reign, govern		
KING (1321)	þēoden	king				
PRINCE (1324)	ealdor			prince		
MASTER (1329)	drihten	lord				master (<i>blend of OE and OF; Barnhart</i>)
SLAVE (1332)	þēow, þræl⁵, scealc⁹, wealh			slave		
SERVANT (1334)	þegn			servant		
COMMAND, ORDER (1337)	hātan			command, charge		order (<i>derived from noun; OED</i>)
LET, PERMIT (1340)	lyfan, þafian	let		permit?	permit?	
COMPEL (1342)	nīdan⁴, nēadian⁴, bādan	make		compel, force, oblige		
FRIEND (1343)	wine	friend				
STRANGER (1349)	cuma⁴			stranger		
CUSTOM (1357)	þēaw, sidu			custom		
STRIFE, QUARREL	sacu, cēas(t)			strife, quarrel		

(1360)						
FIGHT (1371)	wīgan	fight				
BATTLE (<i>sb.</i>) (1372)	wīg, camp⁸, beadu, hild				battle	
WAR (1374)	wīg, gūþ				war (<i>but borrowed in late OE period; OED</i>)	
PEACE (1376)	sib(b), friþ				peace	
ARMY (1377)	here, fierd				army	
FLEET (1379)	flota	fleet			navy	
SOLDIER (1380)	wīgend, cempa⁸				soldier	
CLUB (1384)	sāgol	cudgel	club			
SLING (1387)	liþere					sling
ARROW (1389)	strǣl, flān	arrow				
SPEAR (1390)	gār⁷	spear				
SWORD (1392)	mēce, heoru	sword				
ARMOR (1397)	searu				armor	
BREASTPLATE, CORSLET (1399)	byrne				corslet	breastplate
VICTORY (1406)	sigē, sigor				victory	
ATTACK (<i>sb.</i>) (1409)	ræs				attack (<i>but not until the 16th century; OED</i>) assault	
DEFENSE (1410)	waru⁴				defense	
COURT (<i>the body of judicial magistrates</i>) (1426)	mæþel				court	
JUDGE (<i>sb.</i>) (1431)	dēma⁴, dōmere⁴				judge	
PLAINTIFF (1432)	tēond				plaintiff	
ACCUSE (1439)	(be)tēon, wrēgan				accuse	
PENALTY, PUNISHMENT (1446)	wīte				punishment	penalty

FINE (1449)	wīte, bōt			fine		
PRISON, JAIL (1451)	cweartern			jail, prison		
CRIME (1452)	firen			crime		
THEFT (1459)	stalu ⁴	theft				
ARSON (1460)	bærnet			arson		
PERJURY (1461)	mānāþ			perjury		
SACRIFICE, OFFERING (1467)	tiber, blōt	offering		sacrifice		
WORSHIP (vb.) (1469)	weorþian ⁴					worship (from OE noun, c1200;OED)
PRIEST (1472)	sacerd	priest (L. borrowing into OE)				
PREACH (1478)	bodi(g)an (predician)			preach		
BLESS (1479)	segnian	bless				
CURSE (vb.) (1481)	wiergan	curse				
BAPTIZE (1482)	fullian, dēpan	christen		baptize		
PAGAN, HEATHEN (1489)	þeoda (pl.)	heathen			pagan	
IDOL (1491)	wēoh, hearh			idol		
WITCH, SORCERESS (1497)	hægtesse	witch		sorceress		
GHOST, SPECTER, PHANTOM (1501)	scīn	ghost		phantom, specter		
OMEN (1503)	hæl				omen	
LIGHT (verb); KINDLE (76)	(on)ælan, (on)tendan	light	kindle			
MARRIAGE (101)	sinscipe	wedlock		marriage		
FACE (216)	ansȳn, andwlīta			face		
MEDICINE, DRUG (309)	læce ⁶ -dōm			medicine, drug		

SHOEMAKER, COBBLER (431)	<i>scōhere</i> ⁵ , <i>sūtere</i>					cobbler; shoemaker (1381; OED)
FURNITURE (478)	<i>in-orf</i>			furniture		
FARMER (486)	<i>eorð-tilia</i> ² , <i>æcer-</i> <i>man</i> ² , <i>gebūr</i> ³			farmer		
PAINTER (631)	<i>mētere</i>			painter (but original – or suffix remodelled to – er; OED)		
PAINTING, PICTURE (631)	<i>mēting</i> , <i>tīfrung</i>				picture	painting (from OF 'peinture' with –ing suffix substituted in; OED)
FITTING, SUITABLE (644)	<i>gedafen</i> , <i>gerisene</i> , <i>gelimptic</i>			proper		fitting, suitable
EASY (648)	<i>ēape</i> ⁶ -lic			easy		
DIFFICULT (650)	<i>earfeþe</i> , <i>un-ēape</i> ⁶	hard				difficult (Engl. formation perhaps from 'difficulty'; OED)
TRY (attempt) (654)	<i>onginnan</i>	seek		endeavor, attempt, try		
HAPPEN (658)	<i>gebyrian</i> , <i>gelimpan</i> , <i>gescēon</i>					happen (ON 'happ' + -en suffix; OED)
GO AWAY, DEPART (696)	<i>gewītan</i>	leave		depart		go away
OVERTAKE (701)	<i>of-faran</i>					overtake ('take' borrowed from ON during late OE period: OED)
ARRIVE (703)	<i>an-cuman</i>	reach		arrive		
APPROACH (704)	<i>nēah-lācan</i>			approach		
ENTER (706)	<i>in-faran</i>			enter		
GET, OBTAIN (747)	<i>begietan</i>		get	obtain		
GIVE BACK, RETURN	<i>a-giefan</i> , <i>ed-giefan</i>			return		give back

(750)						
RESTORE (751)	ge-ed-nīwian ⁴ , ge-ed-stapelian			restore		
SAFE (<i>adj.</i>) (755)	or-sorg			safe	secure (<i>OE sicor also from L., early Teutonic borrowing; OED</i>)	
RICH (780)	welig, ēad(ig)	rich				weal-th-y
POOR (782)	þearfende			poor		
MISER (787)	gītsere					miser (<i>ultimately from L, perhaps learned borrowing direct from L or from Fr. misère; OED</i>) niggard
ACCOUNT, RECKONING (798)	gerād			account		reckoning
INTEREST (800)	gestrēon			interest?		
EXPENSE, COST (805)	and-fengas			expense, cost		
MERCHANT (821)	mangere ³	monger		merchant		trad-er
CHEAP (827)	un-dēor					cheap (<i>existed during the Old English period as a noun; the adjectival form did not appear until the 16th century as a shortening of the phrase 'good cheap'; OED</i>)
JOIN, UNITE (843)	(ge)fēgan, gesamnian			join	unite	
LOW (853)	nīþerlīc ⁴		low			
RIGHT (864)	swīþra	right				
LEFT (865)	winestra	left				
SIZE (876)	micelness ⁴			size		
EVERY (920)	gēhwilc	every (<i>phrase œfre</i>				

		<i>ðelc/fylc compounded together; OED)</i>				
MULTITUDE; CROWD (929)	manigeo ⁴	throng				crowd (derived from native English verb; OED)
LAST (<i>adj.</i>) (940)	læt(e)mest ² , æftemest ²	last (OE <i>lætest</i>)				
SOON (964)	hræd-lice	soon				
BEGIN (976)	on-ginnan	begin		commence		
BEGINNING (976)	an-gin, frymp			commencement		beginning (earliest form from OED 1200; from OE <i>beginnan</i> – rare during OE period)
CEASE (981)	geswīcan	stop		cease		
PERCEIVE BY THE SENSES (1019)	on-gitan					sense (derived from noun)
SENSE (<i>sb.</i>) (1019)	and-git			sense?	sense?	
SMELL (<i>vb.subj.</i>) (1022)	gesweccan	smell				
SHOW (<i>vb.</i>) (1045)	æt-ēowan	show (orig. 'to look at;' dev'd causative sense ~1200; OED)				
TOUCH (<i>sb.</i>) (1060)	hrepung, gefrēdnes			touch		feeling
BLUNT, DULL (1070)	āstynt (<i>ptc. of ā-stintan; made dull; Bosworth-Toller</i>)	dull (OE form unattested)				blunt (origins uncertain)
HEAVY (1072)	swær	heavy				
PASSION (1090)	þolung				passion	
JOY (1101)	gefēa	bliss, gladness		joy		
HAPPY (1105)	ēadig					ON happ + y
PAIN, SUFFERING (1115)	þrōwung			pain		AF suffer + ing
ANXIETY (1121)	ang-nes, ang-sum-nes				anxiety	worry (not used as n. until 19 th cent.; v. is OE, orig. meant 'to strangle': OED)

SAD (1127)	un-rōt	sad (<i>meaning more like NHG satt in OE period</i>)				
RAGE, FURY (1137)	wōd-ness			rage, fury		
ENVY, JEALOUSY (1139)	wōd-ness			envy, jealousy		
PROUD (1146)	ofer-mōd(ig)², -mēde, -hygdig			proud		
BRAVE (1150)	dyrstig	bold, keen		brave, courageous		
TRUE (1168)	dyrstig	true				
DECEIT (1171)	swic-dōm			deceit		
MISTAKE, ERROR (1185)	gedwyld, gedwola		mistake	error		
BLAME (<i>sb.</i>) (1186)	tæl, tål			blame		
PRAISE (1189)	herung			praise		
BEAUTIFUL/PRETTY (1191)	wlitig	fair				OF beauty + ful, pretty
INTELLIGENCE, REASON (1200)	and-git, gescēad			reason, intelligence		
BELIEVE (1206)	geliefan					believe (<i>formed in ME period, bi + leven; OED</i>)
UNDERSTAND (1207)	ongietan	understand				
REMEMBER (1228)	gemunan, gemynan			remember		
MEANING (1231)	and-git					OE mean + ing
CLEAR, PLAIN (<i>to the mind</i>) (1233)	swutol			clear, plain		
OBSCURE (1235)	for-sworcen			obscure		
SURE, CERTAIN (1237)	gewis			sure, certain		
INTENTION (1240)	in-gehygd			intention, purpose		

CAUSE (1242)	in-tinga			cause		
DOUBT (<i>sb.</i>) (1244)	twēonung			doubt		
ANSWER (<i>vb.</i>) (1266)	and-wyrdan	answer				
ADMIT, CONFESS (1267)	andettan, on-cnāwan			admit (<i>French spelling influenced by Latin and thence the English as well; OED</i>) confess		acknowledge
DENY (1269)	wiþ-, æt-sacan			deny		
REFUSE (1273)	wiþ-sacan			refuse		
LETTER (<i>of the alphabet</i>) (1285)	(bōc)stæf			letter		
LETTER (<i>epistle</i>) (1286)	(ǣrend)gewrit^o			letter		
NOBLEMAN (1326)	ǣpeling			noble		nobleman
SERVANT (1334)	ambeht⁸			servant		
COMPANION (1346)	gefēra, gesiþ, genēat	fellow (<i>in OE period more like a business partner; OED</i>)		companion, comrade		
CUSTOM (1357)	gewuna			custom		
STRIFE, QUARREL (1360)	geflit			strife, quarrel		
PLOT, CONSPIRACY (1363)	gecwidræden, gecwis				conspiracy	plot
MEET (<i>vb.</i>) (1366)	ongēn	meet				
WHORE, PROSTITUTE (1367)	miltestre	whore			prostitute	
WAR (1374)	gewin⁵, orlege			war (<i>but borrowed in late OE period; OED</i>)		
SURRENDER (<i>vb.</i>) (1413)	āgifan			surrender		
CAPTIVE, PRISONER	hæftling			captive, prisoner		

(1414)						
BOOTY, SPOILS (1415)	rēaf, fang, (here-) huþ					booty
AMBUSH (<i>sb.</i>) (1417)	searu			ambush		
LAW (<i>special=L. lēx</i>) (1421)	ǣ(w)	law				
LAWSUIT (1422)	sacu			suit		lawsuit
COURT (<i>the body of judicial magistrates</i>) (1426)	gemōt			court		
DEFENDANT (1434)	betigen			defendant		
ACCUSE (1439)	on-sprecan			accuse		
CONDEMN (1440)	for-dēman			condemn		
CONVICT (<i>vb.</i>) (1442)	ofer-stælan				convict	
ACQUIT (1444)	(for-lætan)			acquit		
GUILTY (1445)	scyldig	guilty				
RELIGION (1462)	gelēafa			religion		
GOD (1464)	ōs	god				
TEMPLE (1465)	hearh, ealh	temple				
ALTAR (1466)	wēobud (<i>also weobed, weofod</i>)	altar				
SACRIFICE, OFFERING (1467)	on-sæged-ness	offering		sacrifice		
WORSHIP (<i>vb.</i>) (1469)	geēapmēdan					worship (<i>from OE noun, c1200;OED</i>)
DEMON (1488)	(unholda)	devil			demon	
IDOL (1491)	afgod			idol		
SUPERSTITION (1492)	ǣf-gælp			superstition		
MAGIC, WITCHCRAFT, SORCERY (1494)	wīglung	witchcraft		sorcery, magic		
MAN (<i>vs. woman</i>) (81)	w <i>ǣ</i>pnedman²	man				

WEDDING (101)	<i>brȳðhlōp</i> ²	wedding				
ANCESTORS (119)	<i>ealdfæderas</i> ²		forefather?	ancestor		
ORPHAN (131)	<i>stēop-cild</i> ⁵ , <i>stēop-barn</i> ²				orphan <i>(borrowed from Gk by Lat)</i>	
BODY (198)	<i>lic-hama</i>	body				
SKULL (213)	<i>hēafodpanne (-bān)</i> ²					skull
PREGNANT (283)	<i>bearn-ēacan</i>			pregnant		
DINNER (353)	<i>undern-mete</i> ⁵			dinner		
SUPPER (353)	<i>ǣfen-mete</i> ⁵			supper		
GRAPE (378)	<i>wīn-ber(i)ge</i> ²			grape		
OLIVE (380)	<i>ele-berge</i> ²			olive		
TOWEL (447)	<i>hand-clāp</i> ²			towel		
RAZOR (451)	<i>scear-seax</i>			razor		
LAMP (483)	<i>lēoht-fæt</i> ²			lamp		
FARMER (486)	<i>æcer-man</i> ²			farmer		
GARDEN (490)	<i>wyrt-tūn</i> ²			garden		
ROOT (522)	<i>wyrt-truma, wyrt-wala</i>		root			
VINE (533)	<i>wīn-geard</i> ² , <i>wīn-trēow</i> ²			vine		
CHAIN (547)	<i>racent-tēah</i>			chain		
CARPENTER (589)	<i>trēow-wyrhta</i>			carpenter		
MASON (601)	<i>stān-wyrhta</i> ²			mason		
POTTER (615)	<i>croc-, lām-wyrhta</i> ²					<i>pott-er</i> (not sure if simply OE 'pott' + 'er' or L or Fr)
STATUE (627)	<i>man-lica</i>			statue		
CHISEL <i>(sb.)</i> (628)	<i>græf-sex</i>			chisel		
HEIR (779)	<i>ierfe-numa</i>			heir		
AVARICIOUS,	<i>feoh</i> ⁹ -gīfre, -georn			avaricious		sting-y

STINGY (785)						
EXPENSE, COST (805)	dæg-wine			expense, cost		
MERCHANT (821)	cēap-man ²	monger		merchant		trad-er
MARKET (822)	cēap-stōw ²	market (<i>possibly borrowed into OE from another Germanic language, which had borrowed it from Latin; OED</i>)				
SQUARE (903)	fēower-scyte (<i>adj.</i>)			square		
ROUND (<i>adj.</i>) (904)	sin-wealt, -trendel, -hwerfel			round		
FINISH (980)	full-fremman	end		finish		
DAWN (992)	dæg-rēd					dawn, daybreak
DAWN (992)	dæg-rima ²					dawn, daybreak
CLOCK, WATCH (1002)	dæg-mæl					clock (<i>either after Middle Dutch or Old Norman French</i>) watch (<i>late derivation ultimately from OE verb.</i>)
GOOD SMELLING, FRAGRANT (1025)	wel-, swōt-stincende ²			fragrant?	fragrant?	
PITY (1124)	mild-heort-nyss ²			pity		
GLORY (1144)	mægen-þrym			glory		
PUPIL (1224)	leornung-cniht ²	scholar (<i>OE scolere, scoliere occur rarely, L. borrowing; OED</i>)		scholar (<i>may be result of OF escoler, escolier; OED</i>) pupil	student	
TABLET (1288)	writ-bred, wex-bred			tablet		
CRIME (1452)	mān(dæd)			crime		
MURDER (1454)	(mann-sliht)	murder				
ADULTERY (1456)	æw-bryce			adultery (<i>1. borrowed from French 2. French</i>)		

				<i>word remade after Latin 3. English remade after Fr. remade after L.; OED)</i>	
RAPE (1457)	nīed-hāmed			rape	
MAGIC, WITCHCRAFT, SORCERY (1494)	drȳ-cræft	witchcraft		sorcery, magic	
GHOST, SPECTER, PHANTOM (1501)	scīn-lāc	ghost		phantom, specter	
<i>Replaced w/ a compound</i>					
GRANDFATHER (109)	eald-fæder²				grandfather
GRANDMOTHER (109)	eald-mōdor²				grandmother
SHOEMAKER, COBBLER (431)	scōh-wyrhta²				cobbler; shoemaker (1381; OED)
WINDOW (469)	ēag-duru², ēag-þyrel²		window		
BREAKFAST (353)	morgen-mete⁵				breakfast (from Vb. phrase 'breken faste'; OE <i>brecan</i> , ON <i>fasta</i> , in use before 1400; Barnhart)
NECKLACE (445)	heals-bēag				necklace
THURSDAY (1007)	þunres-dæg¹⁰		Thurs(day)		
ONE'S NATIVE COUNTRY (1302)	ēþel-land, fæder-ēþel			country	
CITIZEN (1327)	ceaster-ware, burh-sitend²			citizen	
SUBJECT (1328)	under-þēod(ed)			subject	
FLEET (1379)	scipfyrd, sciphere	fleet		navy	
GENERAL (1381)	here-toga, lād-þēow			general	
ARMOR (1397)	here-wāð⁵			armor	

LAWYER (1424)	ǣ-glēaw, lage-glēaw, riht-scrifend			attorney		law + ier
COUSIN (117)	fæderan sunu (<i>father's brother's son</i>)			cousin		
COUSIN (117)	mōdrigan sunu (<i>mother's sister's son</i>)			cousin		
SISTER-IN-LAW (123)	weres³ swuster (<i>husband's sister</i>)					sister-in-law
BEEF (365)	hrīðeren flāsc			beef		
THREE TIMES (941)	þrim siðum					three times
BY THREES (942)	þrīm and þrīm					by threes
THREE TIMES (941)	þriwa					three times
CONSISTING OF THREE TOGETHER (<i>adj.</i>) (942)	þrinna					
GROUP OF THREE (<i>sb.</i>) (942)	þrines					triad (<i>Greek</i>)
BE SILENT (1258)	swīgan					be silent
PERJURY (1461)	lēas gewitnes			perjury		false witness