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*A Partial Study of "The Early Saints"
English Legendary or Lives of
Saints*

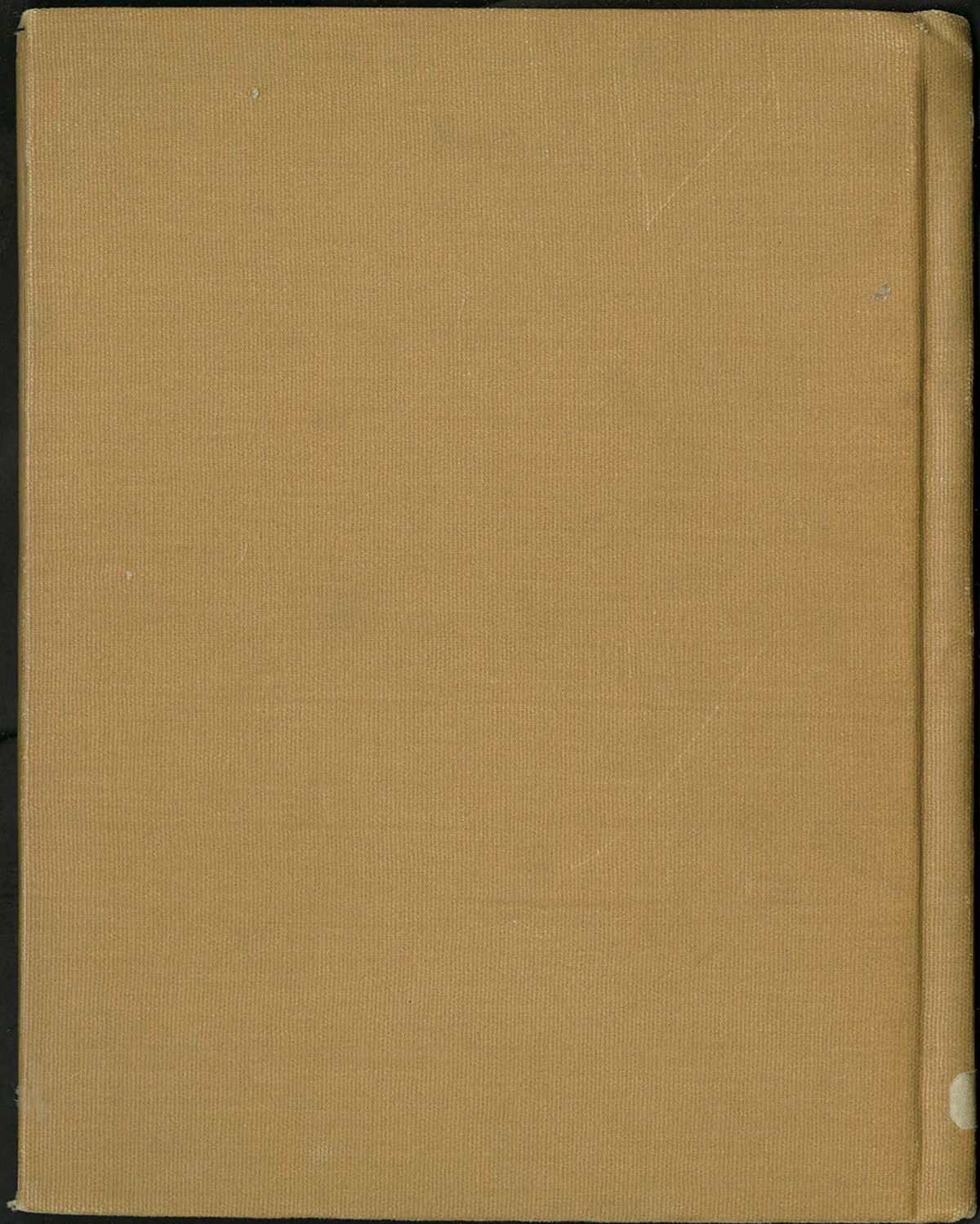
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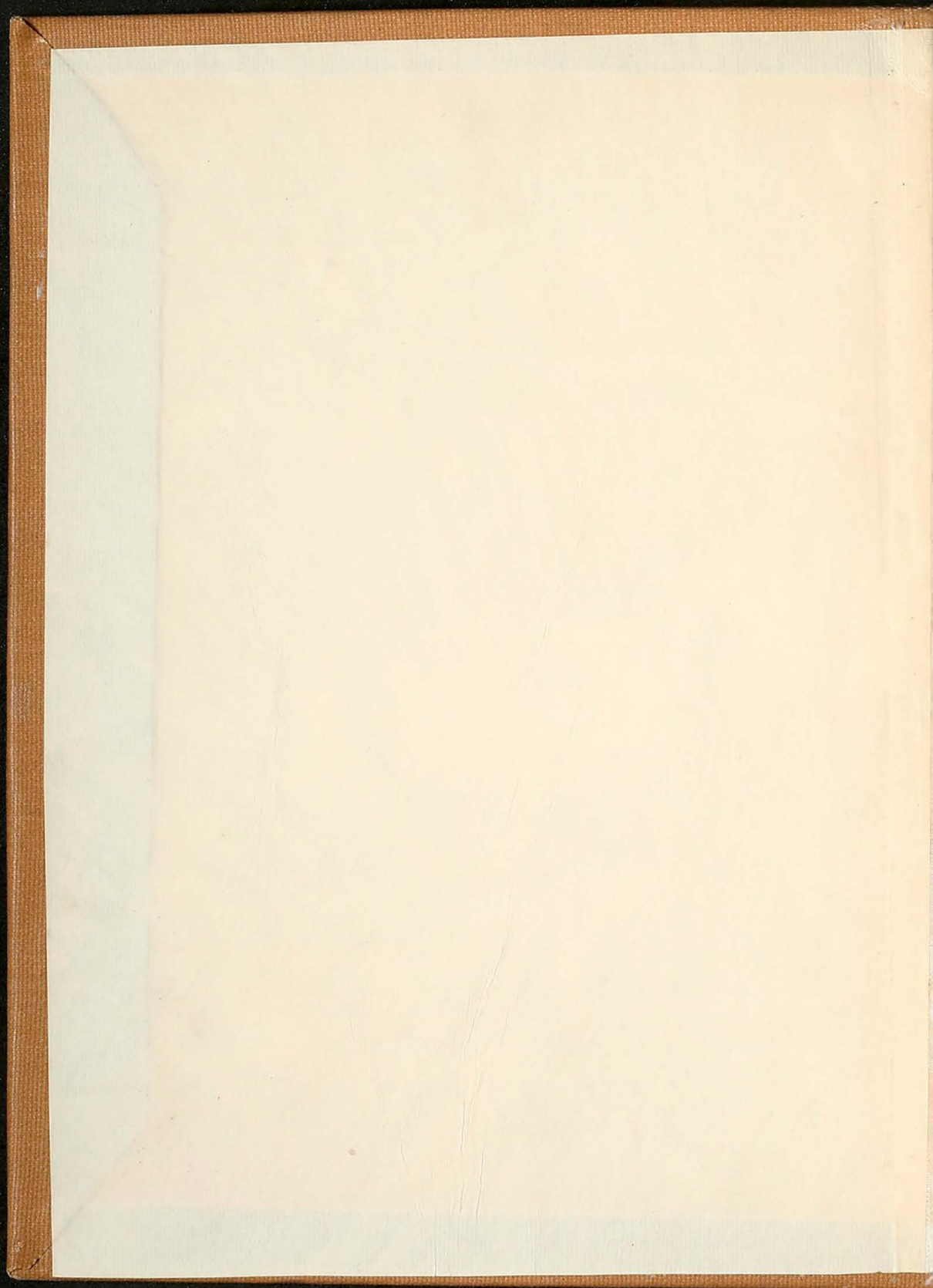
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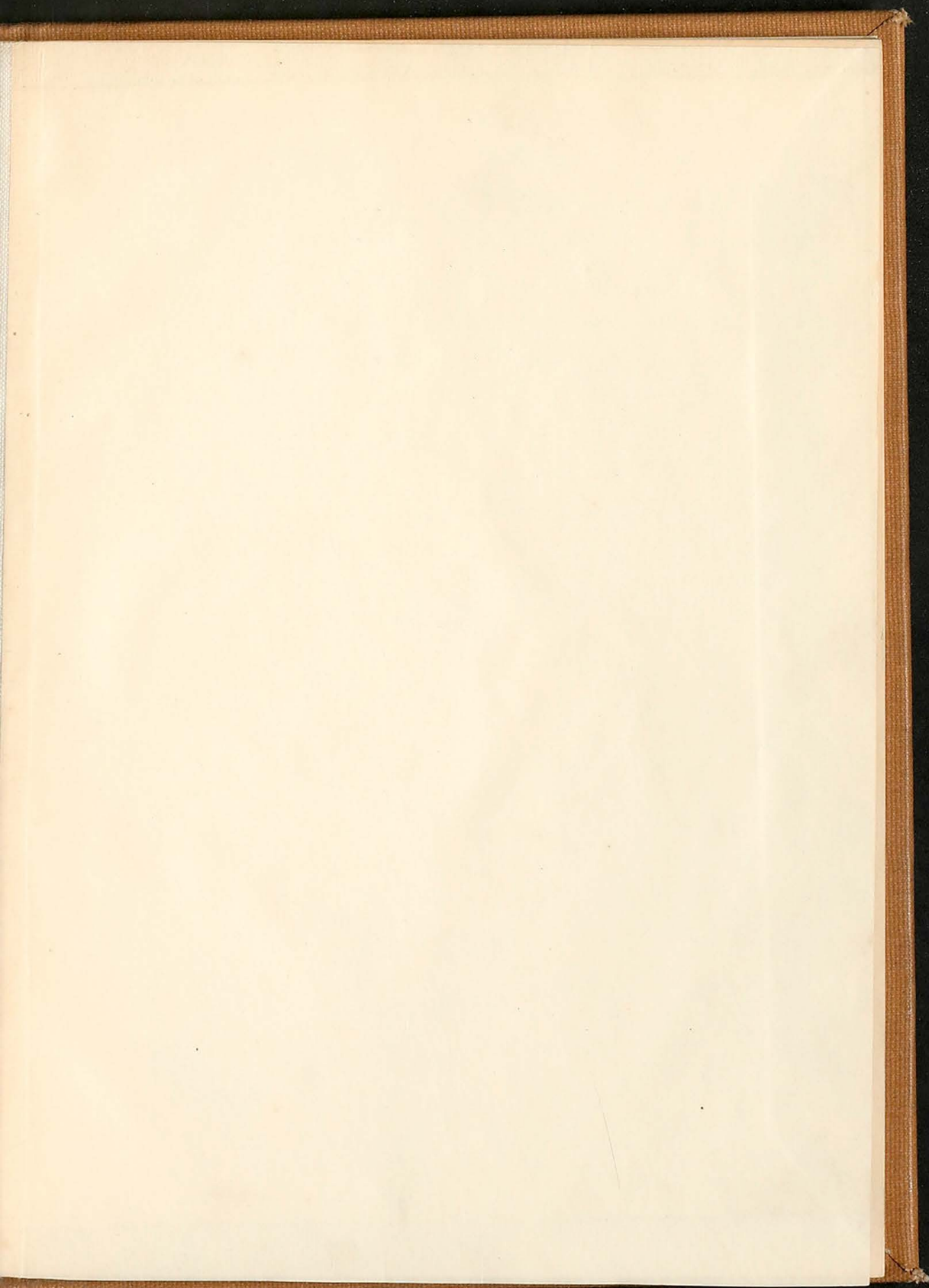
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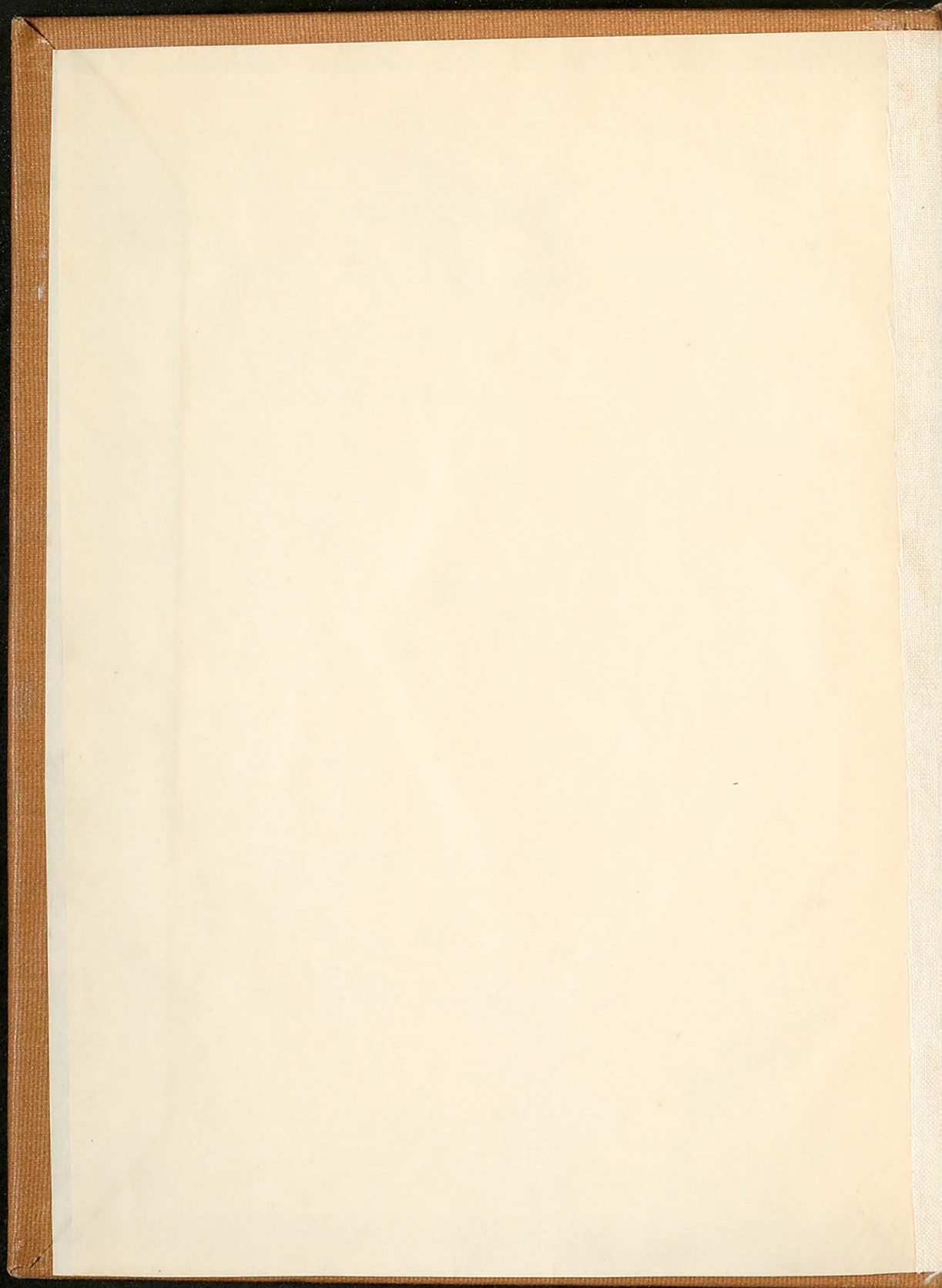


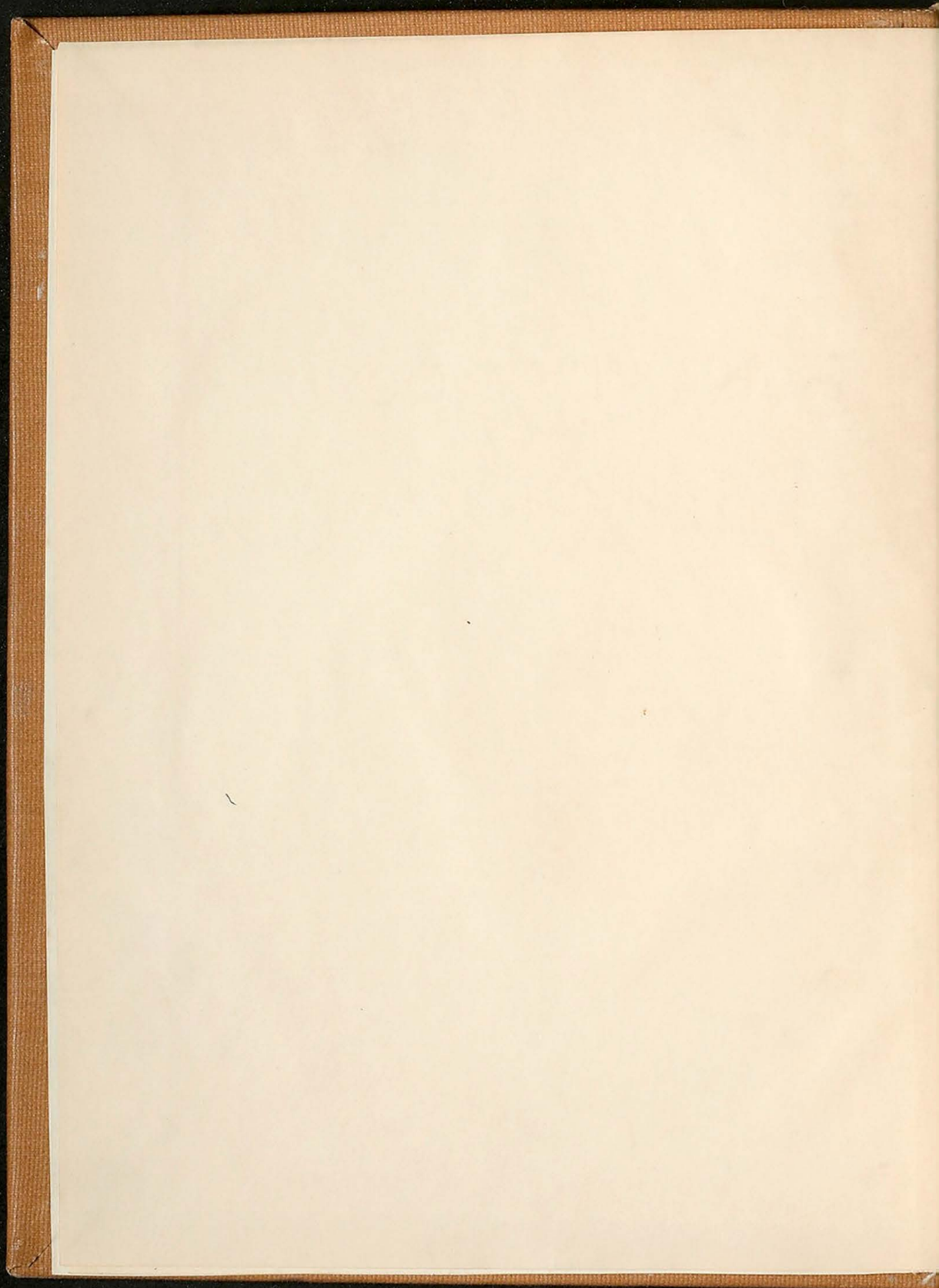
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A Partial Study of
"The Early South-English Legendary
or
Lives of Saints"

MS.Laud,108, In the Bodleian Library

Edited by Dr. Carl Horstmann.

By

EDWIN SETZLER

A Thesis presented to the Academic Faculty
of the University of Virginia in candidacy for
the degree of Master of Arts.

May 15, 1924.

U. Va. Masters
Thesis

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Preface

There is a great mass of literature which has been collected, relics of the Middle Ages, that yet remains to be studied, in order that we may have a better understanding of the history of our English Language. With the small number of scholars now engaged in this study, it will probably be many decades before even a part of this mass will have been clarified. There is a great need for additional help in this work and for an increased interest in this study by the English People.

"The Early South-English Legendary" is a collection of early Middle English manuscripts. This M.E. period lasted from 1150 until 1450, and contains many diverse specimens of the English Language. It is the earlier part of the period that presents so many difficulties, for here it is that we find the old Anglo Saxon breaking down, changing its form and developing towards our modern form of speech. Here too we find a vast influx of foreign material which adds to the bewilderment in which we find the language at this time. After the Norman Conquest in 1066, French words, pronunciation and grammar worked havoc with the English dialects.

The purpose of the present paper is to make clear the grammar and the dialect (vowel changes) of the "Early South-English Legendary", and to give a general idea of certain peculiarities of this manuscript. This present paper is not a complete study of all of the Lives in the manuscript

for these will be treated in a later paper, when the versification and the subject matter will be treated in detail. The present thesis, for the main part is based on an intensive study of every word in a selected passage of five hundred lines of the Manuscript covering the following stories:- "St. Mathew", "St. Leger", "St. Fey", "Endlevene thousand of Virgines", and eight lines of "St. Katherine".

Here we have attempted in the ^{first} division of the paper to show the vowel changes and reasons for classifying this dialect as belonging to the Southern part of England. In the second part we have worked out a grammar which shows the declensions, comparisons and conjugations of the dialect in which the manuscripts were written. This study shows us several unique forms not found in the writings which have already been thoroughly studied and edited.

Bibliography

The following texts have proved of great assistance
in the preparation of this paper:

"Historical Outlines of English Accidence" by
Dr. Richard Morris

"Middle English Reader" by Dr. Oliver F. Emerson

"History of English Sounds" by Dr. T. J. K. Olfphant

"First Middle English Primer" by Dr. Henry Sweet

"Grammar of Old English" by Dr. Edward Sievers

"Middle English Dictionary" by Dr. Francis H.
Stratman, from which I have obtained the quan-
tities and derivation of the Middle English
words

"On English Pronunciation" by Dr. Ellis

"Specimens of Early English" by Dr. Richard Morris

The grammar found in this last work has served as
a means of comparison of the dialect in the MS Laud, 108,
and other Middle English dialects.

The following table shows of most importance

in the preparation of this paper:

"Historical English of English Language" by
Dr. Richard Wright

"Early English Texts" by Dr. Oliver J. Johnson

"History of English Language" by Dr. J. E. B. B. Johnson

"Early Middle English Texts" by Dr. Henry Sweet

"Grammar of Old English" by Dr. Henry Sweet

"Middle English Dictionary" by Dr. Thomas A.
Bryant, from which I have obtained the quan-
tities and derivations of the Middle English
words

"On English Pronunciation" by Dr. Ellis

"Specimens of Early English" by Dr. Richard Wright

The present book is this last work as revised and

a mass of specimens of the dialect in the 15th, 16th,

and other Middle English dialects.

Contractions and Abbreviations

The ordinary grammatical abbreviations, since they are so well known, are not included below.

eME	Early Middle English
eSth	Early Southern
Goth	Gothic
Lat	Latin
lME	Late Middle English
LNth	Late Northern
LOE	Late Old English
Du	Dutch
ME	Middle English
N.E.D.	New English Dictionary
Nth	Northern
O.Dan.	Old Danish
OE	Old English
O.Fr.	Old French
Sth.	Southern
7	From or derived from
MS	Manuscript
Harl.	Harleian
Corpus Christi College Cambridge -Corp.Chr.Coll.CBr.	
Bodleian	Bodl.
Ashmole	Ashm.

The following is a list of the
 names of the persons who have been
 named in the report of the

1870	John W. Smith
1871	John W. Smith
1872	John W. Smith
1873	John W. Smith
1874	John W. Smith
1875	John W. Smith
1876	John W. Smith
1877	John W. Smith
1878	John W. Smith
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1880	John W. Smith
1881	John W. Smith
1882	John W. Smith
1883	John W. Smith
1884	John W. Smith
1885	John W. Smith
1886	John W. Smith
1887	John W. Smith
1888	John W. Smith
1889	John W. Smith
1890	John W. Smith
1891	John W. Smith
1892	John W. Smith
1893	John W. Smith
1894	John W. Smith
1895	John W. Smith
1896	John W. Smith
1897	John W. Smith
1898	John W. Smith
1899	John W. Smith
1900	John W. Smith

There exist today numerous manuscripts which give accounts of the lives of the early saints. These manuscripts differ greatly in their dialect, grammar and literary merit. Some of the manuscripts are only partially complete giving a limited number of lives. They differ also as to the dates in which they were written. Many of the earlier collections lack some of the accounts, while the later collections have additional stories which do not really belong to such a collection. For instance the MS Bodl., one of the later collections, contains one hundred and thirty five lives in contrast to the fifty-seven in the MS Laud, 108; which we discuss in this paper. The MS Laud, 108, has been classed as the oldest and also the best of these collections, by Dr. Horstmann, who has edited these MSS, though without notes for the E.E.TS. He also places the date of this MS as about 1280 or 1290. The MSS Harl., Corp., Ashm., Julius, Stowe and Egerton have been dated as being written between the years 1310 and 1340. The MSS Lambeth, 223, Vernon, and Trin. Coll., have been dated between 1380 and 1400. Like the MS Bodl. they were written at a later date than the MS Laud, 108, and thus have more foreign material and show more change than does the earlier and more accurate collection. The MS Laud, 108, should be of greater accuracy for it lacks some of the corruption, which would naturally occur in a later work. These later MSS. from necessity of their date would require more copying by a scribe who would necessarily know less of the original dialect of the source of the lives of the Saints.

The "South-English Legendary", MS Laud, 108", is a collection of the accounts of the adventures of the Saints and their customary martyrdom. These stories were probably collected by the various monasteries and gradually transcribed into the language or dialect of the period. Dr. Horstmann assigns the MS Laud, 108, to the work of the Abbey of Gloucester, which probably completed a collection that had already been commenced by some other monastery. Dr. Wells has called attention to the fact that other writings by Robert of Gloucester were written in this same rhyme. Anything connected with the Abbey of Gloucester is interesting to the modern student of literature for Tyndale was born there two hundred years later and probably had access to these same accounts. The "Lives of the Saints" were for use on festival occasions and Saint's Days.

Accounts of the following Lives are given in MS Laud, 108, :-

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Sancta Crux | 30. St. Marie Egyptiane |
| 2. St. Dunstan | 31. St. Cristofre |
| 3. St. Austyn | 32. St. Domenic |
| 4. St. Barnabe | 33. St. Teofle |
| 5. St. Johan Baptist | 34. St. George |
| 6. St. James The Great | 35. St. Eadmund |
| 7. St. Oswold | 36. St. Mizhel |
| 8. St. Edward 'The Elder' | 37. St. Mizhel de Rizte |
| 9. St. Fraunceys | 38. St. Clement |
| 10. St. Albon | 39. St. Laurence |
| 11. St. Wolston | 40. St. Kenel |
| 12. St. Matheu | 41. St. Gregeri |
| 13. St. Leger | 42. St. Cudbert |
| 14. St. Fey | 43. St. Marc |
| 15. Endlevene thousand of
Virgines | 44. St. Phelipe and St. Jacob |
| 16. St. Katerine | 45. St. Jacob |
| 17. St. Lucie | 46. St. Bartelmew |
| 18. St. Thomas of Cantebury | 47. St. Thomas |
| 19. St. Fabian and St. Sebastian | 48. St. Mathie |
| 20. St. Anneis | 49. St. Silvestie |
| 21. St. Vincent | 50. St. Eustas |
| 22. Conversion of St. Paul | 51. St. Johan de Evangelist |
| 23. St. Bride | 52. Alle Halevene Day |
| 24. St. Agace | 53. Alle Soulene Day |

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 25. St.Scholace | 54. St.Eadmund de |
| 26. Purgatorium Sancti Patricie | Confessor |
| Abbatis | 55. St.Martyn |
| 27. St.Brendan | 56. St.Leonard |
| 28. St.Nicholas | 57. Marie Mandeleyn |
| 29. St.Julian | |

When these legends were written, there was no special dialect which might be regarded as the language of the court or superior dialect, for the English Language had long since ceased to be that of the nobility. French had superseded the original tongue in many places, and English had become the speech of the lower classes. We owe much to the priests and monks, who were the scribes and men of education, for they have preserved for us the better dialect of the language and enabled us to note the change in orthography.

Have we thought why there is such a confusion of spelling and inflexions in the writings of this period? Dr. Sweet, in his "History of English Sounds" tells us: "In the Middle Ages, when the multiplicity of dialects and the fewness of books made a fixed and uniform orthography impossible, the spelling was periodically readjusted in accordance with the change of pronunciation". In addition to this changing pronunciation in English speech, there was during the M.E. period, a great influx of French influences - pronunciation and grammar -. Under such conditions the early scribes were therefore often in a quandary how to copy such a mixture of Latin, when in doubt; hence we have the word "debto" instead of "dette", the logical word, influenced by the Latin "debitum". Also due to this confusion of the scribe, we find many different forms of the same word on one page as the word "-cume,"

10. 11. 1914	11. 11. 1914	12. 11. 1914
13. 11. 1914	14. 11. 1914	15. 11. 1914
16. 11. 1914	17. 11. 1914	18. 11. 1914
19. 11. 1914	20. 11. 1914	21. 11. 1914
22. 11. 1914	23. 11. 1914	24. 11. 1914
25. 11. 1914	26. 11. 1914	27. 11. 1914
28. 11. 1914	29. 11. 1914	30. 11. 1914
31. 11. 1914	1. 12. 1914	2. 12. 1914
3. 12. 1914	4. 12. 1914	5. 12. 1914
6. 12. 1914	7. 12. 1914	8. 12. 1914
9. 12. 1914	10. 12. 1914	11. 12. 1914
12. 12. 1914	13. 12. 1914	14. 12. 1914
15. 12. 1914	16. 12. 1914	17. 12. 1914
18. 12. 1914	19. 12. 1914	20. 12. 1914
21. 12. 1914	22. 12. 1914	23. 12. 1914
24. 12. 1914	25. 12. 1914	26. 12. 1914
27. 12. 1914	28. 12. 1914	29. 12. 1914
30. 12. 1914	31. 12. 1914	1. 1. 1915
2. 1. 1915	3. 1. 1915	4. 1. 1915
5. 1. 1915	6. 1. 1915	7. 1. 1915
8. 1. 1915	9. 1. 1915	10. 1. 1915
11. 1. 1915	12. 1. 1915	13. 1. 1915
14. 1. 1915	15. 1. 1915	16. 1. 1915
17. 1. 1915	18. 1. 1915	19. 1. 1915
20. 1. 1915	21. 1. 1915	22. 1. 1915
23. 1. 1915	24. 1. 1915	25. 1. 1915
26. 1. 1915	27. 1. 1915	28. 1. 1915
29. 1. 1915	30. 1. 1915	31. 1. 1915

When these legends were written, there was no special dialect which might be regarded as the language of the court or superior dialect. For the English language had long since ceased to be that of the nobility. French had superseded the original tongue in many respects, and English had become the speech of the lower classes. It was much to the prestige and honour, who were the nobles and men of education, for they have preserved for us the better dialect of the language and enabled us to note the change in orthography. There are thoughts which were in such a position of leading and reflection in the writing of this period. It is to be seen in the "History of English Dialects" that in the 14th century, when the orthography of dialects had the same of books was a fixed and uniform orthography. The spelling was periodically represented in accordance with the change of pronunciation. In addition to this change of pronunciation in English speech, there was during the 14th century, a great influx of French influences - pronunciation and grammar. Under such conditions the early history was therefore often in a quantity not so much with a mixture of Latin, which is a fact; hence we have the word "dialekt" instead of "dialect", the English word, influenced by the Latin "dialectus". It is in this connection of the word, we find many different and forms of the word used for the word "dialect".

"Kume", "come". Or we find several occurrences of a word having one form on one page and another form on another page, as the word "day" - dai, da, dawe.

As we have mentioned, the "Lives of Saints" preserve for us the dialect of the better class and give us specimens of the Southern dialect of the thirteenth century. The compositions of this century all have a decidedly local character, but the phonetic meaning of the letters, which is all that we have to deal with, seems firmly established. Of this we will speak later. The orthography however is unsteady and it is difficult to feel certain that we, in any place, are not dealing with a scribal error, rather than some peculiarity of the text. This danger is especially noticable in connection with the rhyming words at the ends of the lines. The rhyming words in these five hundred lines are unusually perfect, showing extreme care of the author or scribe. Nearly all are perfect rhymes and there are very few makeshifts or assonances. There are only five cases in the entire five hundred lines where we found an imperfect rhyme. These were the lines ending - nadde - ladden; lode - dedes; ðe - beo; hadde - nadden, nizhte - nizhten. Example:- Pp.91-line 161-162:- "Þis" quath de abbod," is ore wreche: for we hire do nadde In a schrine of gold, ase we bi-heten: do we ire hidere laddon." Here, as in the above mentioned couplets, a letter has been added which was probably silent in the reading, which would make the rhyme perfect and not to be regarded as an assonance.

Below we have given a list of the rhyming words to show that the endings are extremely well chosen:

is -	is	brouzte	souzte
rede	lede	done	sone
cas	was	londe	atstonde
(falshede	seide)	drawe	liiff awe
code	neode	don	anon
do	go	adoun	toun
cristendom	bicom	(tweie	beine)
i - wend	i-send	bi-souzt	i - douzt
(zede	neode)	i-brouzt	nouzt
ðere	were	i-nome	overcome
ido	also	lore	more
go	wo	caste	faste
déd	red	zeode	mède
arere	lere	rede	lede
nouzt	brouzt	seide	quede
tolde	i-holde	bringue	prechingue
bone	sone	abrod	spoushod
manie	to crie	clene	mone
is	i-wis	beo	i-seo
golde	wolde	drouz	i-nouz
nouzt	i-brouzt	wive	live
iwicnde	ende	amis	i-wis
were	arere	liiff	wifj
to	also	also	no-do
sende	wicnde	onder-stod	wod
inov	drov	awreke	bi-speke
nome	overcome	faste	caste
wrouzte	souzte	gradde	ladde
nam	cristenedom	singue	kingue
lede	dede	wende	to rende
out	prout	echon	gon
anon	echon	ðere	nere
ech-one	alone	fere	were
brouzte	souzte	above	love
winné	inne	fast	agaste
were	ðere	doute	abouto
anon	echon	beo	iseo
live	wive	heved	bi-leved
bicam	nam	dede	seide
rende	wende	lede	rede
belivo	wive	drede	bede
bronde	londe	sone	done
winne	inne	were	here
	St. Liger	wende	rende
inouz	drouz	telle	aquelle
name	fame	fonde	stondo
bringue	kingue	also	do
inouz	drouz	dede	seide
bode	wrode	were	here
ido	also	grace	place
fon	gon	chere	were
siende	wrende	do	also
com	cristinedom	noude	coude
wide	side	nodur	odur
Dioclecian - Maximian		make	take
Dacian	man	bicome	dome
lond	fond	i-brouzt	douzt
wey	fey	nouzt	aboutt
wende	sende	breke	sneke

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100	100	100	100

finde	binde	ivite	iuite
non	gon	bere	were
inouz	aslouz	also	do
was	nas	wende	tende
wide	criede	leize	i seize
abide	wide	strongue	longue
nome	dome	stod	guod
come	ilome	douzt	nouzt
ðere	arere	telle	quelle
doute	aboute	mizhte	mizhten
capras	was	so	i-do
doute	aboute	XI Milia Virg:-	
also	i-do		here
iseiz	heiz	were	fare
brighte	alizhte	name	pointe
faste	i-laste	guoynte	wide
neizh	i-seizh	side	ner
was	nas	poer	nadden
dis	i-wis	hadde	bende
faste	agaste	siende	also
man	Dacian	i-do	red
sore	more	iseid	i-wis
Felician	Dacian	his	fighte
ech on	anon	mizhte	cam
take	forsake	nam	was
some	bone	cas	sede
ende	siende	rede	delaize
dawe	dawe	saye	boure
rede	dede	anoure	wende
also	ðer to	sende	arive
side	wide	blive	were
de	beo	ðere	atdenende
gere	ferre	wende	ech-on
lore	sore	anon	come
scholde	nolde	Rome	fayne
stille	wille	brutayne	wolde
iseid	red	scholde	lore
dis	blis	more	lore
payde	mside	were	man
kingue	bringue	gan	wende
cam	cristinedom	ende	bileve
were	ðere	reve	seide
ferrade	brede	rede	man
wolde	scholde	Affrican	one
lede	dede	one	ded
bringue	kingue	iseid	lore
doun	toun	sore	baptize
mayne	brutayne	wise	nonnerie
dede	rede	compaygnie	was
lere	were	cas	golde
hadde	ladde	scholde	tree
cam	cristinedom	beo	allone
Florentyne	pine	ech-one	stilledliche
lere	ferre	mildeliche	dere
beo	tree	were	ladden
wernde	turndo	nadde	i-gon
come	nome	anon	ðer
		er	

aslowe	to drowe	nas	was
Brutayne	fayne	everechon	anon
olive	wive	oftsone	done
take	fursako	nodur	brodur
atdenendo	wende	Sere	chere
also	i-do	winne	inne
on	i-gon (Katerine)	dawe	lawe
ferrede	drede	was	nas
zere	were	crie	alisaundrie
compaygnie	nonnerie	sacrifise	justise
lawo	drawe		

The following couplets, we see, have the same pronunciation although the letters are not the same:-

falshede - seide;

in which the diphthong - ei - receives the pronunciation as the "e" in ME. "hede" or MnE. "head" -

z. eode - mede - the "o" is probably slurred.
 seide - quede - as in "head".
 nam - cristinedom - "om" and "am" have the same pronunciation.
 wide - criede - "ie" pronounced as "i" in MnE. wide.
 paye - delaize - "z" is not pronounced.
 ferrade - brede - the unaccented "a" in ferrade is pronounced like "e" in MnE. "bell"
 i-seid - red - Same as (1) and (3)
 wise - baptize - z (z) - same as "s"

With the exception of the above couplets, the remainder of the lines end with the same letters. Where there has been such strict regard for rhyme, we fear that some of the changes in the orthography were due to the scribe instead of the natural forces of vowel and consonant change. For instance we find the word - "wende"- rhyming with "ende" which is all right, for "wende" is the correct form of the verb - to turn - in the third person, preterite, singular. But on the same page we find the letter "r" inserted in order to make the word rhyme with turnde, and we have-"wernde"- "turnde."

We have given these examples of rhyme in order to show the difficulty in obtaining an accurate knowledge of the real pronunciation, grammar and dialect of this period of Middle English.

Before turning to the main part of this thesis, we wish to give a few general observations as to the pronunciation; only surface observations, as it is not our purpose in this paper to attempt to state anything definite as to this characteristic of the dialect. We noted however that:- "ie" is pronounced as "ie" in bier:- erie - manie; ende - siende; Alisaundrie - erie

"ei" - pronounced as ē in mead:- seide - rede
seide - quede - seizh - hoizh - seiz - heiz.

In the last four words the "i" sound could probably be heard. L. 39 & 43, P. 78 - twei - tweie - same pronunciation.

"ai" - pronounced as ā in Mn.E. May :- maide - payde; - delaize - payo

"ou"-pronounced as "u" in Latin "rure"
bouzte - souzte - adown - town - souzt - douzt
honouri, couth L. 38, P.88

eo - probably pronounced as two syllables, with the accent on the first ē (long) - ēode - neode
nēode - mēde - A more thorough study will settle this point.

ue - pronounced like e in her:- strongue - longue.

ie - pronounced generally as e in Mn.E. meet. See the following line, where it must be a diphthong:-
P.81, L.126

"dat huy ne duden no such ding: ake lieten god
wurde al - one".

We have eight syllables in the first half line and if "ie" were not a diphthong there would be eleven instead of the customary ten in the other half.

Uo - sometimes pronounced as two syllables as in
L.113, P.80

"Dis guode man nas no-ting aferd - he prechede evere
faste."

The "uo" in "guode" must be pronounced as two syllables in order to give the required even number, ten, for the first half line (Also note the Elision in the last half line)

eo - sometimes pronounced as a diphthong, as "A" in Mn.E. hay. L.8. 00. 82 - "Ane ludere man he cleopede sone:
dat is eizene nouzt drouz"

Here "eo" is one syllable; necessary to the rhythm
L. 138.PP. 81. "And do he ne mizhte nouzt beo hol: gret
deol
to him hee nam"

The versification in this line shows us that "eo" in beo are two separate letters, while "eo" in deol" is a diphthong.

io - pronounced as in Mn.E. joy:- joio

ē pronounced as "a" in Fr. face:- grace, - face,
place - grace;

1. - pronounced as "one" in the first part of the
the following line, there is a slight pause.
2. - "one" is pronounced as "one" in the second part
"that day we were in the boat" and "one" is
pronounced as "one".

3. - have eight syllables in the first part of the
"the" were not a syllable there would be eleven syllables
of the sentence in the first part.
4. - sometimes pronounced as two syllables in the
first part.

5. - "one" can be pronounced as "one" or "one" with
"one".
6. - "one" or "one" may be pronounced as two syllables
also in other cases and sometimes even "one", "one"
and "one" are the same in the first part of the sentence.
7. - "one" is pronounced as "one" in the first part of the sentence.

8. - sometimes pronounced as a syllable, in the
in the first part of the sentence, "one" is pronounced as "one"
and is pronounced as "one".
9. - "one" is one syllable; sometimes in the first
part of the sentence, "one" is pronounced as "one" and
"one" is pronounced as "one".
10. - "one" is pronounced as "one" in the first part of the sentence.

11. - sometimes pronounced as two syllables in the first part of the sentence
the pronunciation in the first part of the sentence is "one"
in the first part of the sentence, "one" is pronounced as "one" in the first part of the sentence.
12. - pronounced as "one" in the first part of the sentence.
13. - pronounced as "one" in the first part of the sentence.

a - pronounced as "a" in "was": was - cas: nam- bica
 e - pronounced as "e" in "bed" - : lede - rede - red -
 drede - hode
 e - pronounced as "a" in "hay": Fey - way - breke - speke
 i - pronounced as "ie" in believe:- wive - believe; wijs -
 lijf
 i - pronounced as "e" in meet - wide - side
 i - pronounced as "i" in bit - write - wite
 o - pronounced as "o" in bone - some - bone; do - so
 gon - anon, - do-go
 u - pronounced, as "u" in burn - turne - wernde;
 "y" & "i" are interchangeable and receive the same pro-
 nunciation: -"mayden"- "maide"

The consonants received the same pronunciation,
 which we find in Mn.E. with a few exceptions, "C" has the
 pronunciation of "k" and "s" as in cristinedom" and justice.
 "ch" is pronounced as in Mn.E. each: M.E. ech, chirche,
 "g" has lost the old guttural pronunciation of O.E. and
 has also taken the place of the O.E. "eg" as rugge - O.E.
 hryeg Mn.E. "back".

Z - A new character (often voiceless) was used

(1) for the letter "g" (or gh) as in M.E. thouzt,

Mn.E. thought, or M.E. zeorne O.E. georne

(2) for Mn.E. "y" as M.E. ze, O.E. ge Mn.E. ye

or M.E. zong:- Mn.E.; young ; P.E. geong.

"J" Took the place of "i" in some words as wijs, lijf
 where there should be wiif, liif (the doubled 'I'
 denoting a long quantity)

k was used at the beginning of several words before vowels,
as, kyning; king, kiin (kin)

"sch", "sh" have the modern pronunciation "sh" as in should,
O.E. seal, M.E. schal . Mn.E. shall

d as in O.E. is found regularly and is pronounced "th" as in
"de" (Mn.E. "the")

"u" and "v" are found interchangeable as "lauerd" or "laverd"
or heuen, heven, from O.E. heofon

ȝ (found in another part of M S) is often used for "th", but
is not pronounced, as in habbez, takez - Page 75, L.145, 146.

"esch" has the pronunciation of ask in a few places P.75.L.147.

Before taking up the vowel change we might say a few words concerning the versification of the M S. We have already mentioned the skill shown in the rhyming words. We found that this rhyme was carried out in the great majority of cases even to the letters of the rhyme. Thus we found that not only did the vowels have the same sound but also the consonants rhymed. This perfection in rhyme shows a superior development in the M.E. poetry.

The lines of poetry are divided into two parts, similar to the line-division observed in Anglo Saxon Poetry, as in "Beowulf", but this line-division is not of the same metre, etc. In this MS. this division has been designated by a colon. A majority of the lines contains an even number of syllables, but the lines vary as to their respective lengths. A greater number of the lines contain sixteen syllables, but this is not a fixed number. There are lines of fourteen, eighteen, and twenty syllables. The lines are divided usually

into half lines containing ten syllables in the first half line and either six or eight syllables in the other half line. This too varies and we may find the ten syllable half line coming second, while the shorter half line is at the beginning. The poetry holds to one fixed rule, however, that the half lines must, in nearly every case, be made up of an even number of feet. Often elision is employed to render this true.

It will take a great deal of time to work out the scheme of syllables to the line and the recurrence of lines of similar lengths, for a much greater number of lines of the MS. will have to be studied. There seems to be a definite scheme, even to the recurrence of the twenty syllable lines, but what this scheme is, or whether it is carried out throughout the MS., we cannot say at the present time.

As example of the rhyme order of the MS., we cite the following lines ⁸¹ P. Lines 130-135, 436. P. 82. L. 3.

1. "hi wende forth and sette a-fuyre dat hous dat hee was inne 12 - 6
2. Unneðe he hemsulf and is sone: A scapoden with heore live 10 - 10
3. he mihte segge to wroðer hele: he wilnede aftur wive 10 - 8
4. With is swerd hemsulf be a stouȝ: and his bodi al to rende 8 - 8
5. A lude justise ðere was neizh: Ebrom was is name." 10 - 6

In the lines following this line on (P. 82) the number of vowels in the line are 16, 18, 16, 16, 18, 20, 16.. We next have two twenty syllable lines rhyming: - O. 82. L. 21-22

6. "huy bispeken to don him more schame: ake liny weren sundel
in doute
7. "huy stoden and biholden is heved: and do i siezen huy
ðare a boute".

We see an example of elision in each of these lines:

If we look at these lines mentioned above, we see that evidence of O.E. alliteration may be seen. Yet this alliteration does not serve as the binding feature as in Anglo-Saxon verse.

In sentence (1); "forth" and "fuyr" contain the alliterative letter "f" in the first half line. This is not found in the second half line.

In sentence (2); sone (1st half) scaped (2nd half) have the alliteration in the letter "s"

In sentence (3); he, wroder hele (1st), he(2nd) have the same "h". There is additional alliteration in the second half line in "wiledede, uive, tho" the "w" being the alliterative letter.

In sentence (4), "s" is noted in swerd, himself, a-slouz

In sentence (5), & is noted in ludur and ðere

In sentence (6), "S" is noted in bi-speken, schame(1st), sumdel(?)

In sentence (7), "h" is noted in bi-heolden, heved (1), huy(?)

In most cases the alliterative words take the accent in the rhythm. This poetry is similar in form to the septenarius line without rhyme, which appears in Gloucester's "Chronicle", (P.2051. This line consists usually of seven feet, iambic with many substituted trochae. In the "South-English Legendary" this same iambic foot, with irregular trochae, often truncated, seems to be the regular rhythm. Sweet tells us in his "History of English Sounds" that metrical involution went hand in hand with the decay of O.E. laws of alliteration and the gradual development of rhyme. We see the proof of this here - namely excellent rhyme and poor alliteration.

is not an example of a simple sentence. It is a complex sentence, as it contains a subordinate clause. The main clause is "The ship was not seen at the dining table as it had been before." The subordinate clause is "The ship was not seen at the dining table as it had been before."

In sentence (1), "The ship was not seen at the dining table as it had been before." The main clause is "The ship was not seen at the dining table as it had been before." The subordinate clause is "The ship was not seen at the dining table as it had been before."

In sentence (2), "The ship was not seen at the dining table as it had been before." The main clause is "The ship was not seen at the dining table as it had been before." The subordinate clause is "The ship was not seen at the dining table as it had been before."

In sentence (3), "The ship was not seen at the dining table as it had been before." The main clause is "The ship was not seen at the dining table as it had been before." The subordinate clause is "The ship was not seen at the dining table as it had been before."

In sentence (4), "The ship was not seen at the dining table as it had been before." The main clause is "The ship was not seen at the dining table as it had been before." The subordinate clause is "The ship was not seen at the dining table as it had been before."

In sentence (5), "The ship was not seen at the dining table as it had been before." The main clause is "The ship was not seen at the dining table as it had been before." The subordinate clause is "The ship was not seen at the dining table as it had been before."

In sentence (6), "The ship was not seen at the dining table as it had been before." The main clause is "The ship was not seen at the dining table as it had been before." The subordinate clause is "The ship was not seen at the dining table as it had been before."

In sentence (7), "The ship was not seen at the dining table as it had been before." The main clause is "The ship was not seen at the dining table as it had been before." The subordinate clause is "The ship was not seen at the dining table as it had been before."

In sentence (8), "The ship was not seen at the dining table as it had been before." The main clause is "The ship was not seen at the dining table as it had been before." The subordinate clause is "The ship was not seen at the dining table as it had been before."

II. Dialect & Vowel Change

We turn now to the orthography as given in the "Early South-English Legendary", "MS. Laud, 108, which is the first main division of the thesis and which is one of the most important parts of this study. With every MS. that has been studied, something new has been discovered, which adds to the knowledge which we have of M.E., or some old law of change has been reinforced. In the study of this MS. the latter benefit results, for the vowel changes follow the regular rules of change from Old English into Middle English; or rather from the first M.E. period (1150-1290) to the second M.E. period, (1250-1350); ie. for this dialect.

We give the following reasons for classifying the dialect as being Southern:-

In the first place the manuscripts were collected by scribes in Gloucester Abbey, which is in the Southern Part of England. While this is not a test as to the dialect of the MS., it naturally influences our decision when in doubt. Grammatical differences between Northern and Southern Dialects have been determined by other scholars. We have employed the table worked out by Dr. Morris and Dr. Skeat to note the prominent Southern characteristics of this MS. In addition we have also compared the dialect with that of the "Moral Ode", a Southern writing which shows a mixture of early and late forms, with "Arthur's Last Battle" from Layamon's "Brut", which likewise shows a mixture of forms; and with "The Life of Saint Juliana", written about 1260. These three were studied in order to see the earlier forms of Southern English. Robert of Gloucester's "Chronicle" was studied in order to observe a MS.

III. The Southern Dialects

To turn now to the orthography as given in the "Early South-English Dictionary", MS. B. 1. 10, which is the first main division of the dialect and which is one of the most important parts of this study. With every MS. that has been studied, something new has been discovered, which adds to the knowledge which we have of E. S., or some MS. form of English has been retained. In the study of this MS. the latter results, for the vowel changes follow the regular rules of change from Old English into Middle English, or rather from the time of E. S. (1150-1250) to the time of E. S. (1250-1350); for this dialect.

I give the following reasons for classifying the

dialect as being Southern:-

In the first place the manuscripts were collected by printed in Gloucester 1565, which is in the Southern part of England. While this is not a test as to the dialect of the MS., it naturally influences our decision when it comes. Grammatical differences between Northern and Southern dialects have been determined by other scholars. We have employed the table worked out by Dr. Morris and Dr. Skeel to note the present Southern characteristics of this MS. In addition we have also compared the dialect with that of the "Early MS.", a Southern dialect which shows a mixture of certain and Latin forms, with "Early MS." from the "Early MS." which likewise shows a mixture of Latin and with "Early MS." These three were studied in order to see the earliest form of Southern English. Skeel of Gloucester's "Early MS." has been used in order to observe a MS.

written in Kent about 1303. The "Lives of the Saints" resembled this MS. very closely.

The following are the differences between the "Lives of the Saints" and the Northern Dialect:-

1. In the Northern the pl.pres.indic. ends in - es -, -en - in the Midland, and - eth - in the Southern
In MS.Laud, 108, the ending is "th" "oth" and "uth" in a few instances) Examples are:- beoth, L.112, P.86., beoth, L.36, P.78., habbuth, L.39, P.78. doth, L.3, P.77., These were the only plurals in the Present Tense in the MS.
2. In the Northern "-es" - in all persons of sing.pres. indic. is the regular ending. (See Morris' Grammar). In this MS., as in the other Southern MSS. of the period, there are various endings for the sing.pres. indic:- "e", "est", "ez", "eth" (th), "o", Ex:- seo, L.59, P.79 (1st per); woneth, L.146, P.81, (3rd per) ledeth. L.105, P.80 (3rd per); habbe, L.40. P.84 (1st per) hunceth. L.95. P.86 (3rd per). L.38. P.93, hinceth (3rd per)
3. In the Northern, there is no inflexion of "person" in the singular or plural of the pres.indic. of weak verbs. Ex. "ed" - 1st - loved; 2nd, loved; 3rd loved (sing. & pl.)

In the Southern and this MS. there is a retention of the inflexions. We have - ede - edest - ede - for the sing. and - en - for the plural forms: - Ex - Sing. bi-lefde, L.122, P.90, endede, L.111, P.90 - prechede, L. 88. P.89. Pl. brouzten, L. 8, P.83; huweden , L.13-, P. 90.

4.

In the Northern, infinitives drop the final -en-(e) as Mn.E.- to sing., -Nth.- sing.

In the Southern infinitives retain the final ending, "en" or "e" as "singen", "singo" - Mn.E. to sing.

In this MS. we find that the "e" is usually retained as the ending, but in most cases the "n" has been dropped. There are 63 infinitives which end in "e" (1) in our section of the text; 16 ending in "n" or "en" and nine having no regular suffix. In this latter case there were only two words "do" and "go" which occurred in nine different places. The following is a list of the infinitives, which end in "n" or "en":-

Mn.E.	M.E.	
to do	don	L.48. P.84, etc.
to let	laten	Occurs one time L.133.P.90
to be	beon	Occurs twice L.46, P.84, etc.
to behold	biholden	L. 70. P.84
to baptize	baptizen	L.54. P.88
to go	gon	places as L.3. P.77
to make	makien	Occurs one time L.62. P.84
to wander	wawien	L.34. P.78.
to drown	to-drownen	L.77. P.83

5. "At" is used for "to" as a sign of the infinitive in Northern Dialects. (See Dr. Morris' Specimens of Middle English)
- In this MS. "to" is generally found as the root of the infinitive. "At" is never found in this capacity. Ex. L.58, P.79, to crie; L.81, P.80, to lede; to quede L.90.P.80, L.27.P.82, to don;

6. In the Northern dialect, "sal", "auld", Mn.E. "shall" are found.*

*Morris's Specimens of Early English P. XXXIX.

In this MS. we find :- scholdez L.30, P.78; scholde;
L. 38, P.78. scholden, L.16, P.83; In L. 2. P.86. we find
the form "L" - "chulle" telle". Here "chulle" is probably given
in order to allow the rhythm to be regular. Then too ich shal,
through phonetic laws would probably be contracted.

L. 2. P.86. Telle i chulle of heore martyrdom: and ho heom
ðar to gan lere.

L. 27, P.87, scholde. L.40, P.88, schal; In line 48, P.88.
we again have "i chulle", where the "i" is joined on to the
main word, without the dash. We have several other similar
cases.

7. In the Northern dialect present or imperfect parti-
ciples end in - and - or - ande -.

In this MS. and in other Southern texts:- - inde -
is the regular ending for these participles. In one case we
have - ende - Ex.-

L. 46, P.88, mourninde - "he so mourainde z eode"
L.137, P.90. atdenende - "with aruwene
L. 14, P.85. burstinde - "and burstinde in grete urathðe
is bedeles a-boute he sende.

8. In the Northern dialect the - y - or - i -, which was
the O.E. - ge -, is omitted in past participles, as in Mn.E.
been, broken. Nth. beo, broken.

In this MS., while there are a few participles which have
omitted this - I - or - y -, as a general rule it is retained.
The 'i' is the usual rule while the - y - is found in only
one instance.

Ex:- L.160, P.91, I - leid - "heo was inne I - leid.

L.146, P.91 - i-martrode - "ðis maidenæs i - martrode wero".
L.148, P.91 - "weren i-buredi"; L.103, P.89 - "hadde i - seid"
L.108, P.80, "i-war"; In line 145, P.81, we find i-winne,

which is an infinitive, with the prefix of the participle:-

"Now Jesu crist us give is grace: (Quike Joyze i-winne"

Probably the "i" has been used to give the required number of feet to the line.

9. In the Northern dialect the final - en - of past participles is never dropped.

In this MS. the - en - is rarely ever retained, except in a few instances. The customary ending for the past participle is "e", which is the characteristic Southern ending.

Ex:- L.22,P.84. i-come, L.51, P.84,maked. L.53,P.85,
i-write; L.95, P.86; i-heo; l-do, L.112, P.86;
fursake, L.136.P.90

10. In the Northern dialect, there are no infinitives ending in - i -, - ie, - y-, or - ye.

In this MS. we find the Southern endings - ie-, -i-, and "e": with an occasional "n".

Ex:- L.166, P.91, ligge; L. 152, P.91 - don; L.138,P.91,
wiende; L.121, P.90, lere; L.112, P.90, rede;
L.65, P.88, lede; L.45, P.88 tello. L.53,P.85,
honouri; L. 151, P.91, graunti.

11. In the Northern dialect adjectives drop all inflexions of number and case except - aller - alther, alder, of the Mn.E. - all; "bother" of Mn.E. both.

In this MS. inflexions of adjectives for number and case are still retained in a limited degree.

N.S. (Strong) guod, luder N.Pl. guode, ludere.

12. In the Northern dialect the definite article, "the" is uninflected. ~~dat~~ is a demonstrative adjective.

In this MS. we see in the declension of "the", that there are several inflexions. The form - ~~dat~~ - was used as the neuter of the definite article, (sometimes the masculine or feminine) and also as a relative and demonstrative pronoun or conjunction. It is difficult to distinguish a difference.

Ex. Relative: L.109, P.86. - "Ake cristine men ~~dat~~ ~~hare~~ weren neigh".
 Demonstrative or article L.101, P.86 - "and donne ~~dat~~ maide take".
 Conjunction. L.37, P.87. - "And criede on him --- ~~dat~~ he him scholdo rede".
 Article. L.50, P.88 - "heo wolde habbe ~~dene~~ heize Man".

For detailed illustrations, see Declension of Adjectives III

13. In the Northern there are no genitive plurals ending in - ene.

In this MS. the plural of Mn.E. 'eye' is found in L.8. P.82. to be 'eizene'. The accusative and nominative plurals of this same word is "eizene." No other possessive plurals were found ending in "ene", so this lone case can hardly be taken as a definite argument for the genitive plural, ending in - ene.

14. In the Northern dialect we find the forms, "~~der~~", and "~~dir~~" for the Mn.E. "these", and "this"

In this MS. we have the form, "~~ausse~~" or "~~dis~~" - "~~daos~~"

Ex. L. 39.P.78. - "~~dis~~ twei ludere dragones"
 L. 43.P.78. "~~dis~~ twore dragones."
 L. 85.P.80. "do ~~dis~~ maide nolde is wille do".
 L. 92.P.80. "And ~~dis~~ maide cam also".
 L.116.P.81. "Evere ~~dis~~ guode man hire bi-~~gouzte~~."

L.13. P.82. "huy driven him - - - ope his scharpo stones."

L.54. P.83. "æt we aftur ðusse live --"

L.28.P.87-" and ðeos wordes to hire side."

15. In the Northern dialect the words, "Ic", "ik", "I" are found for the first personal pronoun.

In this MS. we find "Ich", "I"

L.93.P.86, "Ich". L.93.P.86, "I"; L.95.P.86, ich;

L.37.P.78, "I"; L.59, P.79, "ich i-seo"

16. In the Northern dialect the third personal pronoun, feminine, is "seo" or "scho".

For the plural of the personal pronouns:- thai, thair, thaim, thain = Mn.E. they, their, them.

For the possessive pronouns:- urs, zoures, hirs, thairs= Mn.E., curs, yours, hers, theirs.

In this manuscript we have for the above mentioned forms:- *

She - heo, L.118, P.80. "æt maide:do heo saigh him"

L.168, P.91, heo; L.138, P.91, heo;

they - huy L.24 . P.82; huy, L.22, P.82; huy L.105, P.86

hui L.46, P.79; L.78, P.79, here, "heore" is missing.

Their - heore, L.97, P.89; heore, L.104, P.86, heore, L.105, P.86.

them - heom, L.72, P.79; heom, L.125, P.81; heom, L.28, P.82

hem L.71, P.85.

ours - ore, L.4, 5, 8, 9, P.77; ore, L.14, 15, P.78; ore, L.111, P.86.

yours - eouwere, L.36, P.78.

her - hire, L.138, P.91. hire, L.59, P.88; hire, L.7, P.87

17. ** In the Northern dialect, O.E. "a" remained "a"

throughout the period and is thus a distinguishing

feature of that dialect. See vowel change of "a" in

following section.

Having seen the main grammatical differences in this manuscript which distinguished it as a purely Southern writing, we turn now to the orthographical differences, where we have the real value of a study of old manuscripts. We learn, with each MS. that has been studied, something new concerning that long process of change which has resulted in our modern speech. When

* See declension of pronouns Part III.

** Emerson's "Middle English Reader" XXXIX. Note 2.

we mentioned a few of the probable quantities and pronunciations of the words in this dialect, we could give only the briefest statements because the perfection of the rhyming letters prevented us from seeing what different letters had the same sound. But now in taking up the vowel change we are not hampered by such a phenomenon and have been enabled to present an outline of the vowel changes in this MS. which conform to the same changes which are seen to have occurred in the writings of other scribes of this period. In O.E. all of the vowels had a long and a short quantity, which we find continuing to some degree in this M.E.MS. So we have divided the vowel classification into two classes, long vowels and short vowels, as they possess this quantity in this MS.

Short Vowels and Diphthongs

Middle English	O.E.	Ex.	M.E.	O.E.
a	ea	L.86.F.80 L.129.P.90 L. 19,P.84	half schame banne	healf sceamu baun
a	a	L. 44 ,P.72 L.141,P.91 L. 39,P.78 L. 12,P.78 L.46.P.83 vt L.20.P.82 L.14,P.78	gan manic habbuth man bad agaste faste	gan manig habbath man bad agastan faeste
a	e	L.19 ,P.84	dare	care
a	ae	L.44 ,P.98 L.107.P.86 L.118.P.90 L.12 .P.82 L.132.P.90 L.115.P.80	fader dave glad bare fayne gradde	faeder daeg glæd baer faegn graedan
bras	braes		water	waeder
		L.3. F.83	ladde	lacdde (3 pret.Md)
a	o	L.130,P.90	lambren	lombra N.F.
e	e	L.131,P.81 L. 70,P.79 L. 11,P.83 L. 57,P.85 L. 93,P.89	help bede(n) wey bed ende	help bede weg bedd onde

L. 14, P.87
L. 11, P.83
L. 77, P.85

hende
telle
men

hendig
tellan
men

e ae
2 ae

L.106, P.86
L. 17, P.87
L. 44, P.84
L. 88, P.80
L. 2, P.86
L. 34, P.79
L. 30, P.84
L.102, P.89

bere
erinde
red
lede
lere
arere
nevere
everuch

baere
aerinde
raed
laedan
laeran
araeran
naefre
aefre aelc

On case of
y to e
e eo

L. 49, P.84
L. 50, P.83
L.154, P.91
L. 86, P.80
L. 95, P.80
L.141, P.81
L. 7, P.77
L.120, P.81
L.124, P.81
L.137, P.90
L.122, P.81
L. 31, P.87
L.131, P.81
L. 21, P.87
L. 26, P.87

embe
devel
selver
bede
treve
newe
werk
swerd
men
dede
schrewes
zer
ded
gret
redles

ymbe
deofol
seolfor
beodan
treowe
neowe
weorc
sweord
men
dead
screawa
gear
dead
great
radels

e ea

e a

e o

e ea

i eo

i ea

i i

L.131, P.90
L. 14, P.83
L. 81, P.85
L.106, P.80
L. 41, P.83
L. 21, P.78
L. 15, P.83
L.166, P.91
L.118, P.81
L. 42, P.88
L. 54, P.85
L.108, P.80

flechs
grote
bright
nime
knight
siknesse
mizhte
lid
kingue
&ridde
write
wite
ding

floce
great
beorht
nomen (vt)
enht or enaht
seocnesse
meht (3rd pret)
hlid
cyning
&ridda
writan
witan
ding

o a

o i or y

L.107, P.80
L. 21, P.84
L. 12, P.78
L. 28, P.78
L. 5, P.77
L. 27, P.78
L. 16, P.82
L. 47, P.84

strongue
sor
go
atstonde
loverd
londe
longue
worse

strang
sarig
gan
astandan
blaford
land (lond)
lang
wyr

o	eo	L.125,P.90 L. 89,P.89	zongue monde	geong mund
o =	u	L. 47,P.79 L.130,P.90 L. 83,P.80 L. 17,P.82 L.159,P.91 L. 11,P.79 L.146,P.81 L. 80,P.80 L. 28,P.87 L. 1,P.77 L. 5,P.77	some wolves love tongue menekus sunfole for of word(es) apostel over	sumu wulf(u) lufu tunge munec synnfull for of word apostol ofer
u	eo	L.135,P.81 L. 13,P.82 L.126,P.81 L.127,P.81	himsulf huy wurde urde	(him)seolf heo weorðan eorde
u = y or i		L. 12,P.78 L. 98,P.80 L. 8,P.82 L. 23,P.84 L. 13,P.78 L.133,P.81 L.121,P.81 (Dat) L. 71,P.85 L. 14,P.83	sunfole muche luder furst sunn fuyr rugge huyde burstinde	synnfull micel lyðer fyrst synn fyr hryge hydan () burstan
u =	u			
u =	e	L.108,P.86	stude	stede
ai	ae	L. 6,P.87 L. 34,P.87 L. 4,P.92 L. 132,P.90	fair maidenes maister fayne	faeger maegden maester or meator faegn
au	e	L.106,P.36	aunles	engles

The diphthong - ea - is missing in this MS.

eo	o	L. 21,P.84	seorwe	sorg or sorh
eo	ea	L. 22,P.80	(pret.3rd.pl) bi heolden	bi healdan

The diphthong - ae - is not found in this MS.

		L.115,P.80	georne	georne
		L.115,P.80	feol	feol (3rd.pret.R)
eo	eo	L. 9,P.77	feondes	feond

		L. 26, P.78 L. 9, P.77 L.104, P.80 L.114, P.80	feondes *weork heavone heorte	feond weorc heofon heort
eu	eo	L. 25, P.87	rouful	hreow (fol)
uo	o	L. 95, P.80	guod	god
ei	ea	L.104, P.80 L. 8, P.82 L.110, P.82 L.131, P.81 L. 76, P.79 L.108, P.81 L. 13, P.83	heize cizene neizh dei grounde foul tounce	heah eagena neah deah grund ful tun
ou	u	L.122, P.81 L. 46, P.88 L. 66, P.79 L. 93, P.86 L.130, P.81 L. 93, P.86 L.170, P.91 L. 65, P.88	prout mourniade with outen loude hous mouth ðousend sounquen	prud murninde wid utan hlud hus mud ðusend sungen(2dPret.Pl)
ou	o	L. 41, P.83 L.127, P.81 L. 48, P.84 L. 25, P.87	toumbe brouzte ðouzt ðouster	tombe broht doht dohter
ou	au	L. 26, P.82 L. 48, P.83	nougt soule	nawiht sawl
ie	ig	L. 24, P.92 L.171, P.91	verie holie	worig halig
ie	e	L. 10, P. 78	liet	let(3rdPret.R)
ei	ae	L.172, P.92	seide	sac(g)de(3rd.Pret)
ei	a	L.158, P.91	seizen	sēwon(3rdPret.Pl)
ei	e	L.117, P.81	greidede azein	gretede(" " sg) ongen(ongean)
oi	Seen only in French "joie"			
ie	e	L.109, P.90	wiende	wendede(3dPret.El)

*See short e

The diphthongs in French words have not been mentioned, for they generally have made no change from French.

Long Vowels

Mn.E.	O.E.		M.E.	O.E.
a	a	L. 41, P.84 L. 59, P.85 L. 42, P.88	nāme nāked lawe	nāma nācod lagu
a	ea	L. 11, P.82 L. 58, P.85	scharp hārd	scearp heard
a	ae	L. 23, P.87 L. 126, P.90 L. 117, P.81 (long or short) L. 57, P.85	nadeles clānnese masse bras	naefre (laesse) clāerness maesse braes
e	ae	L. 82, P.80 L. 4, P.77 L. 15, P.83 L. 80, P.80 L. 3, P.77	dēd lēde strōte wrēche clēne hēdēne rōde	dāed lāedan strāet wrāec claene hāedēn rūedan
e	ea		bilēve grēte lēve	bi leaf grēat leaf
e	e	L. 53, P.83 L. 67, P.88	kēne swete mēde fāt mete	cēne swete med(u) fāt mete
i	i	L. 48, P.83 L. 100, P.80	wise riht wif bliðe	wis riht wif bliðe
i	i	L. 23, P.84 L. 81, P.80 L. 107, P.80	wide limes lif pīne	wide limu lif pin
o	a	L. 1, P.83 L. 102, P.80 L. 121, P.81	hōli wroth hōl wōmb	haliz wrād hāl wāmb
o	ea	L. 72, P.85	ōlde	eald

o	o	L.123,P.81	fōlk	fōlc
			hōl	hōl
o	u	L. 46,P.83	bōne	bōn
			gōld	gōld
			ōver	ufan
		o.Fr.	compayznie	cumpaignie
		O.Fr.	folle	fūl

The "ou" diphthong has taken the place of the long "u" in this MS. Ordinarily, words like ground, M.E. grūnd and wound, M.E. wūnd show examples of the long ū. In this MS., we find the ou instead of "u" as grounde, L.76,P.79, hous, L.130, P.81., which in M.E. is usually "hūs"

Grammatical Inflexions.

We find in MS. Laud, 108, that great changes have gone on in the simplification of language, which have worked havoc with the inflexional endings. Especially in the nouns do we see the effect of this breaking down. Most nouns have one form for the plural and generally two for the singular. There are a few cases where we find three forms, which may be due to a scribal error. No foreign noun assumed grammatical gender in the MS., but had one form for the singular and one for the plural. The pronouns show more inflexional endings than any other part of speech unless it is the verb, which too shows a state of confusion. The adverbs and prepositions have changed very little from O.E. and very few additional prepositions are found. We found that the compound forms of the verb were taking the place of some of the old uses of the two tenses of the Indicative.

The Noun

There are two classes of nouns in M.E., strong and weak; but in this MS. there are very few examples of the latter class. It is distinguished here by the plural ending in -en. The strong nouns have been divided into three groups; namely, those which end in "e" in the Nominative Singular, with the nominative plural usually ending in "es"; those which have no ending for the nominative singular, and end usually in "es" or "e" in the plural; and the anomalous nouns, which have descended from the minor declensions in O.E. as "man" and "fōt". The French, Norse and other foreign words have generally been introduced with the ending of the nominative singular which they

The first is the Latin, 100, that is, the Latin have been on the attention of language, which have varied with the inflectional endings. Especially in the case to see the effect of this branching form. That seems have one form for the plural and generally two for the singular. There are a few cases where we find three forms, which are due to a verbal error. No foreign word without grammatical gender in the N. E., but not one form for the singular and one for the plural. The pronouns show more inflectional endings than any other part of speech unless it is the verb, which too shows a state of declension. The adverbs and prepositions have changed very little since O. E. and very few additional inflections are found. It seems that a compound form of the verb were taking the place of some of the old ones of the old forms of the inflection.

The Noun

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possessed in the language from which they came. These nouns have been merely listed in this paper. In addition to the divisions mentioned above, we have attempted to follow as closely as possible the declension of O.E. nouns in Dr. Bright's "Anglo-Saxon" Reader. In one or two cases words have been taken from lines outside of the selection designated, in order to make clearer the inflexions. In other places where a particular form of one noun is not used in this MS., in the five hundred lines, another word, that does occur, has been substituted.

I. a(Masc.) STRONG (1) Nouns belonging to a stem

Singular	O.E.	Plural	O.E.
N. louerd	L. 8, P.78. hlaford	aunglos, L.106, P.86	onglas
G. louerdes	L.37, P.78. hlaforde		
D. louerd	L.55, P.79. hlaforde		
A. louerd	L. 9, P.77. hlaford	stones L. 11, P.82	stonas

The word "stones" illustrates the case taken by the preposition "of". In L.11, P.82, we have "wei of stones", stones being the accusative not genitive; for in L.13, P.82, we have "ope ðis scharpe stones", where stones is clearly accusative.

b.(neuter) Singular	Plural
N. hoveð, hesford L.82, P.83	monekas, muneccas, L.155, P.91
D. rede, raede L.33, P.87	
A. ȝer, ȝear L.51, P.87	hevedes, hoafðu, L.100, P.86
N. god, god, L.53, P.83	wolves, wulf L.130, P.90
G. godes, godes, L. 2, P.81	godes goda, L. 7, P.92
D. watere, waetere, L.65, P.88	
A. lid, hlid, L.66, P.91	wordes, word, L. 28, P.87

...in the language from which they come. These words
have been already listed in the appendix. In addition to the 15-
thirty mentioned above, we have included in Table 10 a number
of possible the derivation of 15-30 words in the English "gloss"
...In one or two cases words have been taken from
...in the collection designated, in order to make
...In other places where a particular
...in the list is not good in this list, in the list
...that does occur, has been substituted.

1. English: 15-30 (1) Words belonging to a class

English	15-30	15-30
1. novel, headword 1.33, 1.33	1. novel, headword 1.33, 1.33	1. novel, headword 1.33, 1.33
2. verb, headword 1.33, 1.33	2. verb, headword 1.33, 1.33	2. verb, headword 1.33, 1.33
3. noun, headword 1.33, 1.33	3. noun, headword 1.33, 1.33	3. noun, headword 1.33, 1.33
4. adjective, headword 1.33, 1.33	4. adjective, headword 1.33, 1.33	4. adjective, headword 1.33, 1.33
5. adverb, headword 1.33, 1.33	5. adverb, headword 1.33, 1.33	5. adverb, headword 1.33, 1.33

The word "novel" illustrates the words taken by the
...in 1.11, 1.33, we have "red of novel", which
...being the accusative not genitive; for in 1.11, 1.33, we have "red
...in English "novel", where shown in clearly accusative.

English	15-30	15-30
1. novel, headword 1.33, 1.33	1. novel, headword 1.33, 1.33	1. novel, headword 1.33, 1.33
2. verb, headword 1.33, 1.33	2. verb, headword 1.33, 1.33	2. verb, headword 1.33, 1.33
3. noun, headword 1.33, 1.33	3. noun, headword 1.33, 1.33	3. noun, headword 1.33, 1.33
4. adjective, headword 1.33, 1.33	4. adjective, headword 1.33, 1.33	4. adjective, headword 1.33, 1.33
5. adverb, headword 1.33, 1.33	5. adverb, headword 1.33, 1.33	5. adverb, headword 1.33, 1.33
6. preposition, headword 1.33, 1.33	6. preposition, headword 1.33, 1.33	6. preposition, headword 1.33, 1.33
7. conjunction, headword 1.33, 1.33	7. conjunction, headword 1.33, 1.33	7. conjunction, headword 1.33, 1.33
8. interjection, headword 1.33, 1.33	8. interjection, headword 1.33, 1.33	8. interjection, headword 1.33, 1.33
9. particle, headword 1.33, 1.33	9. particle, headword 1.33, 1.33	9. particle, headword 1.33, 1.33
10. auxiliary, headword 1.33, 1.33	10. auxiliary, headword 1.33, 1.33	10. auxiliary, headword 1.33, 1.33

(2) Other nouns belonging to group one, which have not occurred often enough to allow us to trace them as descending from any special O.E. declension:-

A.S. werk	weorc,	L.8,P.77	
A.S. fuyr	fuyr,	L.27,P.78	
A.S. ðing	ðing,	L.29,P.78	
N.S. king	cyning	L.58,P.78	kinges, O.S., L.79, P.79
A.S. bed,	bedd	L.57,P.83	bedde, D.S. L. 8, P.85
A.S. wif,	wif	L.100,P.80.	wivo, D.S. L. 1, O.81
N.S. folk,	folc	L.23,P.80	
A.S. heved,	heated	L.22,P.82	hevedes, A.P. L.100, P.86
A.S. schip,	scip	L.62,P.88	schip D.S. L.67, P.88
A.S. wynd,	wind	L. 7,P.88	
A.S. gold,	gold,	L.162,P.90	

Words like "folk", "word", and "year", in Dr. Morris's M.E. Grammar have no ending at all for the nominative plural. In this text we find "zeres", L.68,P.88; and "wordes", L.28,P.87. This "es" ending for such words, which were neuter in Anglo-Saxon, with no ending in the plural, is quite surprising. In this group these were the only two nouns found in the N.Pl., so we are unable to offer further proof or to assert that the plural of wife, M.E. or wiff, would end in "es", but such would probably be the case, did such words occur in the five hundred lines of the MS.

The greater number of nouns in the MS. ended in "e" in the nominative singular, having "es" for the nominative plural ending. This class contains most of the feminine nouns in O.E. and what there ~~was~~ was classed as the "u" declension also. This second class was declined as follows:

Singular	Plural
N. deuele, L.48,P.83	deofol
G. deoveles, L.48,P.79	deofles
D. ðeovene, L.37,P.82,	heofone
A. heovens, L. 15,P.78,	heofon
	develewe L.36,P.82
	develes, L.20,P.78
	dedes, L.66,P.88
	dæd

N. wreche, wraec, L.161, P.91 Maydewes, L.150, P.91, maegden
 G. maydenes, maegdenes, L.152, P.91
 D. sunne, synne, L.179, P.91
 A. strete, straet, L.15, P.83

The following words represent this second class:-

A.S.	toune,	toun	L.13, P.83	
A.S.	dede,	dead	L.52, P.83	
A.S.	mede,	meðu	L.86, P.80	M.S. sone, sunn, L.46, P.80
A.S.	miȝte,	miht,	L.28, P.81	
A.S.	love,	lufu,	L.83, P.80	
A.S.	wille,	willa,	L.85, P.80	
A.S.	lore,	lar	L.43, P.79	
V.S.	lime,	lim(u)	L.167, P.91	N.P. Limes, L.48, P.79

There are several nouns which have two forms for the plural as Mn.E. month, O.E. monað., M.E. monðes, L.155, P.91; or monðe, L.153, P.91.

The word "land" O.E. lond or land, has two forms in this M.E. MS:- L.94, P.89, lond, A.S.; - L.9, P.83, lond, A.S. L.44, P.79, londe, A.S.

The noun "soul" which has no ending in Dr.Sweet's Grammar, has in these "Legends" the ending "e" as "soule", L.140, P.81, instead of M.E. sawl.

(3) The third class of Strong Nouns is the analogous group seen below:-

	Singular	Plural
N.	man, L.78, P.79	men, L. 3, P.77
G.		
D.		men, L. 1, P. 83
A.	man, L.12, P.78, man	men, L.21, P. 78

We have in L.16, P.83, the A.S. womman. In L.96, P.89, wummen, A.P. or D.P. after "with". We note the inflexion of "wom" to wum for the singular and plural.

Singular

Flural

N.

G.

D. fote, L.81, P.89, fet

A. fot, L.84, P.78 fot

fet, L. 83, P.78 fet

N. douzter, L.20, P.67 dohter

G.

D. douzter L.14, P.87 dohter

A. douzter L.61, P.88 dohter

N. fader, L.33, P.87 faeder

D. fader, L.45, P.88 faeder

A. fader, L.44, P.88, faeder

A.S. modor, L.108, P.90. O.E. modor; A.S. L. 14, P.90, moder

A.S. soster, L.108, P.90. O.E. soster; A.S. L.139, P.91, soster

The noun, mother, had either the "or" or "er" ending in the singular. Another noun of relationship, "kin" from the O.E. cynna, has several peculiar forms. We find "kun" in L.5, P.87, for the I.P., subject of the verb. In L.1, P.92, we have the form kunne for the accusative singular.

Another word of relationship is the noun, child, M.E.

M.S. child, L.103, P.89, O.E. cild; A.S. L.57, 78, child.

The word brother, O.E. broðor, M.E. L.42, P.78. brothur, M.S.

For the plural we find in L.97, P.86, bræðren.

Here the "o" unlauts to "e" as in O.E. plus the weak ending.

Class II.

To the second class of nouns belong the weak nouns which have "en" for the plural. There are very few of these in MS. Laud. These nouns ended in "a", "e", and "au" in the Nominative Singular in Anglo Saxon.

N. name L.84, P. 89. nama
G.
D. love, L.121, P.90, lufan (n.s. lufu)
A. tyme, L. 87, P.89, tima, beden, L.70, P.79, bedan

We have another Accusative Plural, winguen in L.83, P.85. No derivation for the word could be found in Dr. Scratford's Dictionary or in the New English Dictionary.

In L.130, P.90, we have lambron, A.P.O.E. lombru. Note that this noun was not weak in Anglo Saxon.

In L.159, P.91 sorien is a noun in the A.S. after the preposition "of".

Other weak nouns are seen below:

L. 68, P.79, church	cirican	A.S.
L. 5, P.87, kiin	cynna	N.P. (O.E. strong)
L. 51, P.83, fon		A.P.
L. 54, P.88, love	lufan	D.S.
L. 8, P.82, eizene	eagan	N.P.
L.142, P.90, hope	hopan	D.S.
L. 45, P.79, schrewene	schreawan	A.P.
L. 67, P.88, mete	metan	A.S.
L. 17, P.82, tongue	tungan	A.S.
L. 19, P.78, wichchene	wiccan	N.P.

The afore mentioned nouns include all of the weak nouns found in this M.S. The ending for the singular - all cases - is generally "e" with "en" for the plural, with the exception of kiin, which lacks the "e" for it descended from a strong noun in O.E.

In order to make clear the endings for the various cases; to reinforce the classification of nouns which we have given in the preceding pages, we give below a few representative nouns in regard only to case:

Nominative Singular			
L. 15, P.78,	louerd,	hlaforð	
L. 40, P.78,	art,	Fr.art	
L. 51, P.79,	child,	cild	
L. 63, P.79,	man,	mon	
L. 63, P.79,	god,	god	
L. 80, P.80,	ðing	ðing	
L. 83, P.80,	king	cynig	
L.115, P.80,	maide	maegden	
L.117, P.81,	masse	maesse	
L.145, P.81,	joyze	Fr. joie	
L. 11, P.82,	wei	weg	
L. 19, P.82,	tonguc	tunge	
L. 37, P.83,	soule	sawl	
L. 42, P.83,	kniȝt	eniht	
L. 50, P.83,	devele	deofol	
L. 78, P.85,	deðe	daed	

We see that most of the Nominatives either have no ending or have only the ending "e". We also notice the close resemblance to the O.E. word.

Genitive Singular

L. 20, P.78,	develes	deoffles	
L. 28, P.78,	mannes	monnes	
L. 37, P.78,	loverdes	hlaforðes	
L. 43, P.79,	Christes	Christes	
L. 79, P.80,	Kingues	cyninges	
L.112, P.80,	Matheus	_____	
L. 34, P.82,	mannes	monnes	
L. 20, P.84,	paeyns	Fr.paien	

The Genitive Singular ends in "s" or in "es" as noted above.

Dative Singular

L. 11, P.78,	men	men	
L. 56, P.79,	live	lifa	
L. 61, P.79,	golde	golde	
L. 64, P.79,	deðe	deaðe	
L. 93, P.80,	folk	folce	
L.101, P. 80,	wive	wife	
L.102, P.80,	live	lifa	
L.107, P.80,	deðe	deaðe	

Dative Singular - continued

L.107, P.80	pine	pine
L.121, P.81	rugge	hrycge
L.130, P.81	fuyre	fyre
L.143, P.81	hond	hand(e)
L. 2, P.81	lawe	laga
L. 37, P.82	heovene	heofone
L. 47, P.84	dome	dome
L. 28, P.84	dome	dome

The Dative Singular has the ending "e" in several incidences, where there is no "e" in the Nominative.

Accusative Singular

L. 4, P.77	urde	eorde
L. 5, P.77	lond	land
L. 22, P.78	feonde	feond
L. 27, P.78	londe	land
L. 52, P.79	kingue	cyning
L. 55, P.79	bone	bōn
L. 54, P.79	sone	sunu
L. 65, P.79	heovene	heofon
L. 86, P.79	pine	pin
L. 66, P.79	ende	ende
L. 86, P.80	mede	medu
L. 87, P.80	dai	daeg
L.100, P.80	wif	wif
L.114, P.80	heorte	heorte
L.107, P.80	belle	bell

The ending for the Accusative Singular, where there is one, is seen to be "e".

Nominative Plural

L. 3, P.77	men	men
L. 20, P.78	limes	limu
L. 46, P.79	wrechches	wraecca
L. 20, P.82	schrewes	screawa
L. 54, P.85	deovele	deoflas
L. 56, P.85	develene	deoflas
L.106, P.86	aungles	englas
L. 73, P.89	maydenes	maegdene (u,a)

Accusative Plural

L. 3, P.78	godspelles	godspell
L. 13, P.78	sunnes	synna
L. 26, P.78	dragones	(Derivation not found.M.E.word)
L. 28, P.78	bestes	O.Fr.Beste
L. 69, P.78	dawes	dagas

Accusative Plural - continued

L. 71, P.78 enchauntours O.Fr. enchanteor
L. 94, P.81 thingue dingas

The Nominative and Accusative Plural have several endings, the "s" being the more generally used.

We have mentioned that quite a number of Old French nouns occurred in this M.S. which helped to bring about the breaking down and simplification of endings and inflexions. There are seventy O.Fr. nouns in this one passage of five hundred lines. Some of the same words occurred a number of times. Of the total number of nouns in the selected passage - 1038 in number -, 880 descended from O.E., 7 from Old Norse, 13 from the Latin, 1 from the Dutch, and 147 from O.Fr. About 14% of the nouns then were of foreign origin, and of this number nearly 13.5 were O.Fr. Below we have tabulated these foreign nouns:-

O. Dutch	M.E.	Occurrence	
Tijding	tidingue	L.53	P.88
Old Norse	M.E.	Occurrence	
brenna -(star)	brumston	L.27,	P.78
kruna(or O.Fr.Cowing)	croune	L.23,	P.82
felagi	felawe	L.6 ,	P.83
Latin	M.E.	Occurrence	
Evangelista	Evangelist	L.1 ,	P.77
signum	signe	L.30,	P.84 A.S.
O.Fr.	M.E.	Occurrence	
Apostle(or O.E.apostol)	apostel	L. 1,	P.77
mester	mester	L. 6,	P.77
fals	fals	L. 7,	P.77
beste	bestes	L.28,	P.78
croiz	croiz	L.32,	P.78
grace	grace	L.37,	P.78
art	art	L.40,	P.78
enchautement	enchautement	L.50	P.79
prison	prisone	L.52,	P. 79 A.S.
forme	fourme	L.60,	P.79 A.S.
tresor	tresor	L.62,	P.79
servant	seviaunt	L.64,	P.79

enchanteor	enchauntours	L. 71, P.79,	A.P.
avoue	a-vouwe	L. 81, P.80,	A.S.
espons	spouse	L.84, P.80	D.S.
sermun	sarmun	L. 94, P.80	
fol	fol	L.101, P.80	
palais	paleis	L.124, P.81	
disciple	disciples	L.124, P.81	
maniere	manere	L.129, P.81	
doel	doel	L.139, P.81	
joie	joyze	L.145, P.81	
justice	justise	L. 3, P.82	
fame	fame	L. 4, P.82	
miracle	miracle	L. 19, P.82	
tourmenter	tormentores	L. 27, P.82	A.P.
tombe	toumbe	L. 41, P.83	
emperoor	aumperour	L. 5, P.83	
paeyns	paien	L. 20, P.84	G.S.
torment	tormenz	L. 33, P.84	
honour	onour	L. 34, P.84	
rlaise	rlace	L. 34, P.84	
chöre	cherc	L. 35, P.84	
dameiscle	dameisele	L. 37, P.84	
semblant	semblaunt	L. 43, P.84	
noblei	nobleie	L. 48, P.84	A.S.
von	von	L. 51, P.84	
psalterie	sautere	L. 53, P.85	
gresse	grece	L. 61, P.85	
change	chaunge	L. 67, P.85	A.S.
enchaisoun	enchosun	L. 68, P.85	
doute	doute	L. 70, P.85	A.S.
contrce	contreie	L. 72, P.85	A.S.
roche	roche	L. 74, P.85	
colour	coluere	L. 80, P.85	
tormenten vb	tormentingue	L. 92, P.86	Dat.
maistre	maistres	L.104, P.86	G.S.
virgine	virgines	L. 1, P.86	A.P.
point	pointe	L. 6, P.87	A.S.
povoir	poer	L. 9, P.87	
heir	heyre	L. 14, P.87	
messenger	messagers	L. 17, P.87	N.F.
cas	cas	L. 25, P.87	
cumpaignie	compaygnie	L. 57, P.88	
princte	privaite	L. 58, P.88	
precher (vb)	préchingua	L. 59, P.88	
tricher (vb)	triches	L. 65, P.88	
soustenance	sustenance	L. 68, P.88	
cite	cite	L. 74, P.89	
conseil	conseil	L. 91, P.89	
cardinal	cardinales	L. 92, P.89	N.F.
dignite	dignote	L. 93, P.89	
prince	princes	L. 99, P.89	N.P.
maisnee	maynē	L.109, P.90	A.S.
nonnerie	nonnerie	L. 48, P.91	
abbesse	abbesse	L.151, P.91	
matinee	matinos	L.156, P.91	A.P.
convent	convent	L.158, P.91	
estat	stat	L. 7, P.92	
sacrificio	sacrifise	L. 7, P.92	

It might be interesting to note that the M.E. word abbess, in L.151, P.91, comes from the French noun abbess; while the word about, in L.149, P.91, is derived from O.E. abhōd. We have two forms of the word art from O.Fr. art. In line L.40, P.78, the word is spelled art; while in L.4, P.92, 'ars' is the spelling, showing Latin influence. The important fact to note is that most of these nouns have added no ending when they were adopted by the English. A few words, as prisone or pointe, have added an -e- for the M.S. There seems to have been some confusion as to the -ie- ending of O.Fr. nouns for an extra "e" in most cases has been inserted in the MS., as:-

L.48, P.84, A.S. nobleic, O.Fr. nobloi

L.72, P.85, A.S. contreic, O.Fr. contree

Another peculiarity of the Ms. is the changing of O.Fr. "a" to the diphthong "au", as:-

L.68, P.88 sustenance, O.Fr. soustenance

L.67, P.85 chaunge, O.Fr. change

L.43, P.84 semblaunt, O.Fr. semblant

L.71, P.79 enchauntours, O.Fr. enchanteor

These diphthongs may have received the same pronunciation as the original Fr. single letter. If that is the case we have in the words of O.Fr. derivation the:-

M.E. "u" pronounced like the O.Fr. "ou"

M.E. "au" " " " " " "a"

M.E. "ou" " " " " " "eo"

Adjectives

The adjectives, in M.S. Land, 108, have a strong and weak form similar to that of O.E. When the adjective is preceded by the definite article or a possessive or demonstrative pronoun, that adjective belongs to the weak declension. In all other places it is a strong adjective. The adjectives in this M.S. do not rigidly follow a fixed rule as to the ending, but they do in enough cases for us to see that the scribes had some regard for the endings. The adjectives of this M.S. follow the general writings of the period and show no distinction of gender by their form.

The adjectives, which have no ending in the nominative singular - the others already end in "e" - add "e" for the nominative plural. The weak adjectives with a few exceptions end in "e" in the nominative singular. Below we have declined an adjective belonging to each class, after having tabulated a few adjectives to show the general ending:-

Strong I.

L. 16, P.78	gret	O.E. great	N.S.
L. 22, P.78	clene	claene	N.S.
L. 54, P.79	wis	wis	N.S.
L. 69, P.79	gret	great	N.S.
L. 80, P.80	clene	claene	N.S.
L. 89, P.80	glad	glæd	N.S.
L.102, P.80	wroth	wrath	N.S.
L.110, P.80	right	riht	N.S.
L. 48, P.83	right		N.S.
L. 2, P.83	zong	geong	N.S.
L. 5, P.83	luðer	lyðer	N.S.
L.104, P.89	ded	dead	N.S.
L. 21, P.78	grete	great	A.S.
L. 68, P.79	fair	fæger	A.S.
L. 86, P.80	grete	great	A.S.
L. 9, P.82	gute		A.S.
L. 23, P.82	clor	cler	A.S.
L. 3, P.83	holi	halig	A.S.
L. 7, P.83	luður	lyðer	A.S.
L. 35, P.84	sori	sarig	A.S.

L. 43, P.84	Fair	faeger	A.S.
L. 74, P.85	olde	eald	A.S.
L. 82, P.89	gret	great	A.S.
L. 98, P.89	gret	_____	A.S.
L. 72, P.85	olde	ealdum	D.Pl.
L. 22, P.78	manic,	maniga	N.Pl.
L. 25, P.78	soric	sarig	N.Pl.
L.127, P.90	heðene	haeden	N.Pl.
L. 19, P.78	luðere	lyðere	A.Pl.
L. 19, P.78	strongue	strangu	A.Pl.
L. 11, P.82	scharpe	scearp	A.Pl.

Weak II.

L. 63, P. 79	holie	halig	N.S.
L.104, P. 80	heize	heah	N.S.
L.113, P. 80	guode	god	N.S.
L.116, P. 80	guode	god	N.S.
L. 1, P. 83	holie	halig	N.S.
L. 34, P. 82	guode	godes	G.S.
L. 12, P. 78	sunfole	synfull	A.S.
L.114, P. 80	clene	claene	A.S.
L. 4, P. 83	holi	halig	A.S.
L. 91, P. 86	deope	deop	A.S.
L. 24, P. 87	reuful	hreow(fol)	A.S.
L.171, P. 91	holie	halig	A.S.
L. 23, P. 78	luðere	luðere	N.Pl.
L. 25, P. 78	luðere	_____	N.Pl.
L. 41, P. 78	wrechche	wrecche	N.Pl.
L. 42, P. 81	cherie	_____	N.Pl.
L. 16, P. 82	luðere	_____	N.Pl.
L. 35, P. 78	luðere	_____	D.Pl.
L. 53, P. 85	false	O.Tr. fals	A.Pl.

These are but a few of the adjectives which

occur in the five hundred lines, but they serve to show us the tendency of the scribes to note an inflexion for number and for the strong and weak classification. In the case of one adjective, "saint", there is an inflexion to show gender.

Line 1, P.83, seinte Fey, has the ending "e" modifying the feminine noun Fey. (Strong adj.)

L. 79, P.80, seint Matheu, "seint" has no ending, for Matheu is masculine. (Strong adj.)

This adjective "seint", observed the inflexion to show gender.

Declension of Adjectives

I. Strong

II. Weak

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
N. ded	manie	holie	clene
G. ———	———	guode	———
D. ———	olde ^{L.72, P.85}	faire ^(L.170. P.91)	Lusere
A. holi,	scharpe	holie	false

Note that in L.4, P.83, "holi" belongs to Class II, thus being irregular here. This holds true in many other cases. Thus we see that "e" is the ending for the plural for both strong and weak classes; that some adjectives like "clene" have the same form for strong and weak, singular and plural; that not a single weak, oblique case in "u" survives; and that there are many irregularities as to the endings. We note further that some of the adjectives have already obtained this modern form as sori, dreori, fair, riht, glad or wrath.

Sometimes the participle of the verb is used, in W.E., purely as an adjective:-

P.137, P.90, atdenende Aruwene; or L.59, P.85, naked, from the O.E. vb, nacodian, ppt.nacide.

Other Adjectives derived from Verbs:-

aferde	O.E. afaeran	L. 43, P.78
wurde	O.E. weortan	L. 57, P.81
i-bore	O.E. beran	L. 13, P.82
ablend	O.E. blendan	L. 13, P.82
agaste	O.E. agastan	L. 20, P. 82
schreve	O.E. schreawan	L. 6, P. 83

burstinde	O.Ger. bursten	L.14, P.83
on-bured	O.E. byrgan	L.108, P.86
wedded	O.E.. wæddian	L. 20, P.87
alosed	O.Fr. aloser	L. 39, P.88
espoused	O.Fr. espouser	L. 42, P.88
fursake	O.E. forsacan	L.136, P.90

Adjectives of Foreign Derivation

M.E.	O.Fr.	place
fals	fals	L. 7, P.77
fair	faeger	L. 11, P.78
round	roond (1335)	L. 23, P.82
joyful	joie (ful)	L. 24, P.84
hardie	hardi	L. 27, P.84
noble	noble	L. 45, P.84
folle	fol	L. 95, P.84
quoynte	coint	L. 5, P.87
alosed	vb. aloser	L. 39, P.88
spoused	espouser	L. 42, P.88
chaste	chaste	L.105, P.89

A few adjectives are nouns used in the manner of an adjective, as: "æc hevene kyng" - O.E. heofon, or "ðis martred maydenes" - O.E. noun martyr.

Comparison of Adjectives

The Comparative and Superlative degrees of the adjective are regularly formed by adding - er-, or - ere-, or - ore- to the stem to form the comparative; and - este - or - est- to form the superlative. The only examples of the comparisons are:-

M.E. wroth L.102, P.80 _____ wroðest L.16, P.82

O.E. wrath _____ wraðest

M.E. _____ brightore, L.23, P.82 _____

M.E. gongue L.117, P.90 _____ zungueste L.108, P.90

O.E. sgong giengra giengest

Also in L.77, P.94 wisore , L.150, P.96 zwittere, fairere

There are irregularly compared words in this dialect, as seen in the comparison below:-

M.E. muche, L. 91, P. 80	more L. 63, P. 79	Mest, L. 71, P. 88
O.E. micel	mare	mest
M.E. _____	worse, L. 88, P. 86	_____
O.E. bad	wyrs	wyrst

Numerals and Ordinals

In order to show the peculiarities of the spelling of this dialect in a better manner, we have compared the numerals found in this text with those given in "Specimens of Middle English" (Sweet and Morris).

M.S. Laud	Morris & Sweet	Ordinals
1. an, on, one	on, oon, fornest, fyrst, funste	
2. tweie, tweize, two	twa, tweie	twoder
3. dreo	dreo, dri	dridde(a)
4. four(e)	foure, fower	_____
5. fif	fif, fife	_____
6. _____	saxe, sixe	_____
7. sevend	seve	_____
8. eizte	ehto, eihte	_____
9. nizen	nizen	nide
10. ten	ten, tene	_____
11. ondleofen	_____	
12. twelf	_____	twelfti
30. thritti		
100. hondred		
1000. thousand		

The adjective *-one-* was the only one of the adjectives to show any change for declension. It had the following declension which was varied at times:

N. a, an, one

D. an, ane

G. ani

A. a, an, ano, one, ani

The adjective "any" was hard to distinguish from the numeral "an", and these two seemed to be interchangeable.

Pronouns

The personal pronouns are declined as follows:-

Singular	First person	Plural
N. i, L.37, P.78; ich, L. 59, P.79		we, L.61, P.79
G. mine, L. 37, P.78		ore, L. 4, P.72
D. me, L. 42, P.84		us, L.145, P.81
A. me, L. 8, P.77		us, L. 96, P.86

Here we have the "ic" remaining from O.E., the "ich" which is the customary S.M.E. form; and the "I" which is the M.E. form. In the diversity of the pronouns can we realize the mixture and confusion during the period in which these "Legends" were written.

Sing.	Second Person	Plural
N. thou, L.42, P.84	ze, L. 35, P.78	
G. din, L.38, P.88; ^{L.29, P.87, dine} di, L.47, P.88	fine 53, P.85	eowere, L.36, P. 2
D. do, L.44, P.84	eou, L.37, P.78	
A. do, L.45, P.84	eou, L.35, P.87	

Singular	Third Person
N. he, L. 1, P.77; hit, L.47, P.79; heo, L.69, P.79; heu, L.67, P.95, it, L.164, P.91	
G. his, L. 6, P.77; is, L. 9, P.78	
D. him, L.61, P.79; hire, L.80, P.80; Hire, L.66, P.85; ire, L.45, P.88	
A. him, L. 4, P.77; it, L.18, P.78; hire, L.83, P.79; ire, L.84, P.80	
Plural	
N. huy, L. 22, P.78; hui, L.46, P.79	
G. heore, L. 49, P.79	
D. heom, L. 24, P. 78; hem, L. 71, P. 85	
A. heom, L. 74, P. 79	

The Possessive Pronouns are the same as the Genitive of the Personal Pronouns, seen above.

Demonstrative Pronouns and Adjectives

The following is the declension of the article "the" in the "Lives of the Saints". We notice that there was no distinction as to gender:-

Singular

N. ðe, L. 1, P.77
 G. ðe, L. 79, P.79
 D. ðe, L. 17, P.78; ðat, L. 82, P.80
 A. ðe, L. 32, P.78; ðane, L. 30, P.78
 ðat, L. 133, P.81; ðene, L. 73, P.79
 ðene, L. 75, P.79

Plural

ðe, L. 33, P.78
 ðe, L. 142, P.81
 ðe, L. 26, P.84
 ðe, L. 29, P.78

Demonstrative "dis"

N. ðis, L. 92, P.80; ðis, L. 25, P.78
 G. ðisse, L. 54, P.83; ðis, L. 15, P.82
 A. ðis, L. 109, P.80; ðat, L. 7, P.82; ðis, L. 13, P.82
 ðisse,

It has been impossible to classify the article or the demonstrative pronoun as to gender. We find "ðe" and "ðat" are the only forms for the Nominative Singular and there are others used indiscriminately. The feminine forms "ðes", "ða" "ðo", found in many M.E. dialects, have not occurred here.

Relative Pronouns

The Relative Pronouns in this M.S. are ðe, dat,, and ho. They are indeclinable, having only one form in this M.S.

The following Indefinite and Interrogative adjectives and adverbs were found in this text:-

L. 8, P. 82, boðe; L. 14, P. 82, no-ðing; L. 169, P. 91, everechon
 L. 23, P. 78, alle; L. 65, P. 79, ho-ðo; L. 124, P. 81, ech-on
 L. 18, P. 84, anoður; L. 42, P. 84, al; L. 54, P. 85, sunche; L. 87, P. 86, oðure
 L. 8, P. 87, elles-zwodes; L. 34, P. 87, eche; L. 77, P. 79,
 L. 78, P. 89, ðulke; zwhile, L. 31, P. 87; nouzt, L. 131, P. 81

The following is a list of the names of the persons

of the following names, and of the

names of the persons and of the

The following is the list of the names of the persons

of the following names, and of the

The following is the list of the names of the persons

The following is the list of the names of the persons

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The reflex compound pronouns had come into use to take the place of the Anglo Saxon simple pronouns. Hire-seolf now takes the place of the old "hire" for the reflexive meaning. Below we see these pronouns:-

L. 38, P.78, eov-sulf. D.S. governed by Prep."on." Here the personal pronoun in the D. case has the ending "sulf" to give it a reflexive meaning.

L. 135, P. 81, him-sulf. Here "himsulf" is Nominative Singular, in apposition with he. The pronoun has been formed by adding "sulf" to the De. L. 139, P.81, him-sulf. In this case "him-sulf" is in the A., object of the verb.

L. 90, P.86 him-sulf. Here we find the Dat. with the ending "seolf" added.

The other members of the committee have been asked to
take the place of the other members of the committee. This
will be the place of the other members of the committee.

Below are the names of the members of the committee:

1. Mr. J. B. Smith, Secretary of the Committee.
2. Mr. J. B. Smith, Secretary of the Committee.

It is a reflexive meaning.

1. Mr. J. B. Smith, Secretary of the Committee.

in opposition with the. The committee has been formed by the

"will" to the fact. 1. Mr. J. B. Smith, Secretary of the Committee.

"will" is in the object of the verb.

1. Mr. J. B. Smith, Secretary of the Committee.

"will" added.

Adverbs

In M.S. Laud, 108, the adverbs in general retain most of the Anglo Saxon forms. We have some adverbs, which have been formed, as in O.E., by adding "e" to the adjective not ending in "e", as "faste":- L.84, P.80

"And wolde ire habbe to his spouse: and wowede hire wel faste."
Here too we find the word used as a pronoun and an adverb or the pronominal adverb, as zuy, L.46, P.88, dader, L.106, P.86; L. 21, P.82, sumdael.

There are numerous compound adverbs which were greatly increased because of the French Influence, as L.110, P.86, nobleliche - Here we note the suffix, "liche" which later broke down into ly.

L.87, P.86, darefore; L.60, P.85, dare-onder; L.28, P.84, filliche; L.25, P.84, baldiliche; L.36, P.82, alquik; L.35, P.82, dare-aftur; L.70, P.79, al-so.

Prepositions

The prepositions show little change from O.E. and are similar to prepositions found in any other M.E. manuscript. With the exception of "to", "for", "of" and sometimes "with", they all took the accusative case. These generally were classed as taking the dative.

The following pronouns show the similarity of the M.E. pronoun to that of O.E.-

M.E. for O.E. for; on - on in; with - wid; over - ufan; bi - be or bi; to - to or at; into - in þ to; donu - durh
with-uten - wið-utan; oppon - on-uppan; after - aeft.

Conjunctions

Like the prepositions the conjunctions are of little interest in this paper, because of their similarity to conjunctions in other M.E. papers. There is a sprinkling of compound conjunctions, as, *bicas*; *for-ase* from the O.E. *eal swa*; and *ase-ðei*. The O.E. "*ðæt*" which introduced purpose clauses has been superseded by "*so-ðæt*." "*ðeah*" in O.E. has changed to "*ðei*", the conjunction "and" occurred many times more than any other word in the M.S.

Conjunctions

Like the prepositions the conjunctions are of 11-
the interest in this paper, however, seems to be their ability to
conjunctions in other U.S. papers. There is a considerable
compound conjunctions, as, "and"; for one from the U.S. and one
and one-del. The U.S. "and" which introduced various elements
has been introduced by "and-del." "and" in U.S. has often been
"and", the conjunction and converted into "and" more than any
other word in the U.S.

Verbs

The verbs in M.S.Laud, 108, are distinctly characteristic of the dialect. They readily show the vowel changes and other peculiarities of a Southern writing in great confusion, for there is more confusion as to the spelling and ending of the verbs than any other part of speech in the M.S. One particularly noticeable regular occurrence is the "e" ending of the infinitives, instead of the expected "en". A few verbs do have "en" or "n" for their infinitive ending but that is not the case with the majority. Most of the infinitives of verbs derived from the O.Fr. end in "e" or "i".

The past participles usually end in "e" and in most cases have the same spelling as the infinitive which causes further confusion in the classification of the verbs. The "ed", "d", and "t" endings of the perfect participle of O.E. and of most of the Southern M.E. manuscripts are not as predominant as this "e" ending.

The perfect participles often are preceded by "i" as "i-bouzte". This "i" takes the place of the O.E. "ge", and is sometimes omitted.

In this M.S. we find evidences of the perfect and pluperfect tenses coming into use. Yet the preterit still possessed those meanings in most cases. In

L. 21, P.78, we have: "Manic men hadden i-do"
 L. 22, P.78, "huy hadden helde manic men"
 L. 38, P.78, "asc ze hadden bi me i-douzt"
 L. 39, P.78, "dat ze habbuth hidere i-bouzt"

In the verbs in the sentences above we clearly have examples of the perfect and pluperfect tenses of the verb. These tenses occurred in only a few cases. The verb "will" and "shall" had not yet become an auxiliary of the Future Tense. In L.96, P.86

we find:- "dat schal bringue us to more"

Here "schal" used with a subject in the third person is clearly a notional verb, and "bringue" is a complementary infinitive.

The M.E. verbs fall into two classes, the Strong Verbs I. and the Weak Verbs II, as in O.E. This classification shows the same characteristics as that of O.E., namely vowel-gradation or an added suffix. In this paper we will not deal with the Perfect and pluperfect tenses of the verb of either the strong or weak class, but will determine only the inflexional endings.

Weak Verbs - Class II.

Infinitives

L. 8, P.77, bi-leve	L.79, P.85, bienne
L.16, P.78, prechie	L.10, P.82, Brechi
L.30, P.78, bringue	L.136, P.80, segge
L.34, P.78, wawien	L.74, P.89, arive
L.49, P.79, arere	L.94, P.89, wende
L.50, P.79, lere	L.39, P.83, telle
L. 58, P.79, to crie	L. 4, P.87, lede
L. 6, P.82, tuyane	
L.43, P.84, to make	L.62, P.88, makien

Imperatives

L. 8, P.77, siwe, 2, sing.
L. 40, P.78, a-rereth, (2) plur.
L. 30, P.87, graunte, sing.

Present Tense

L. 136, P.81, woneth, 3rd sing. Ind.	
L. 37, P.84, &encst, 2nd.sing.Ind	(L.45)
L. 38, P.84, bi-lievost, 2nd.sing.Ind.	
L. 95, P.85, for-dancketh, 3rd.sing.Ind.	
L. 103, P.80, ledeth	3rd.sing.Ind.

L. 61, P.79, anoure,	1st.pl.Subj.
L.114, P.80, caste,	3rd.sing.Subj.
L. 88, P.80, lede,	3rd.sing.Subj.
L.115, P.80, ladde,	3rd.sing.Subj. (For Rhyme)

Proterit Tense

(See p. 85 for criticism
that applies here
too)

- L. 7, P. 77, livede, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 9, P. 77, bilede, 3rd, sing. Ind.; L. 14, P. 82. bi-lefte, 3rd sing. Ind.
 L. 13, P. 78, bette, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 23, P. 78, brouzte, 3rd, plur. Ind.; L. 8, P. 83. brouzten, 3rd plur. Ind.
 L. 24, P. 78, souzte, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 26, P. 78, cloopedon, 3rd, Pl. Ind.
 L. 27, P. 78, casten, 3rd, plur. Subj.
 L. 31, P. 78, i-heorde, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 33, P. 78, wende, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 32, P. 79, sende, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 56, P. 79, a-rerde, 3rd, sing. Ind. was arerd, L. 69, P. 79
 L. 59, P. 79, horede, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 62, P. 79, offreden, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 70, P. 79, bede, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 73, P. 79, wenden, 3rd, plur. Ind.; L. 69, P. 88. Wonten, 3rd Pl. Ind.
 L. 74, P. 79, mis-bi-leved, 3rd sing. Ind.
 L. 77, P. 79, wrouzte, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 87, P. 80, wowede, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 93, P. 80, prechode, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 94, P. 80, presede, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 96, P. 80, hopede, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 98, P. 80, lovede, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 2, P. 77, made, 3rd, sing. Ind. (hadde imade) L. 103, P. 80
 L. 114, P. 80, confortede, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 115, P. 80, gradde, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 117, P. 80, greidede, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 60, P. 78, liet, 3rd, sing. Ind.; L. 126, P. 81, lieten, 3rd, pl. Subj.
 L. 127, P. 81, brouzte, 3rd, plur. Ind.
 L. 132, P. 81, elighte, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 133, P. 81, fur-brende, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 135, P. 81, a-scapedon, 3rd, plur. Ind.
 L. 136, P. 81, wilnede, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 6, P. 82, fondede, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 8, P. 82, cloopedo, 3rd, sing. Ind.; L. 73, P. 85, clopeden, 3rd, Pl. Ind.
 L. 12, P. 82, maden, 3rd, pl. Ind.
 L. 18, P. 82, schewede, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 22, P. 82, biheolden, 3rd, pl. Ind.
 L. 47, P. 83, astrangleden, 3rd, pl. Ind.
 L. 2, P. 83, tunwede, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 17, P. 84, sparede, 3rd Pl. Subj. (Note "e" ending)
 L. 26, P. 84, profrede, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 28, P. 84, harleden, 3rd, pl. Ind.
 L. 30, P. 84, blessedde, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 36, P. 84, grennede, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 36, P. 84, femdo, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 60, P. 85, streighten, 3rd, pl. Ind.
 L. 61, P. 85, casten, 3rd, pl. Ind.
 L. 64, P. 85, turnden, 3rd, pl. Ind.
 L. 75, P. 85, darede, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 77, P. 85, rostedon, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 81, P. 85, schinde, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 83, P. 85, sette, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 93, P. 85, gradde, 3rd, sing. Ind.

L.110, P.80, bureden, 3rd, pl. Ind.
L. 69, P.88, pleiden, 3rd, pl. Ind.
L. 80, P.89, a-riveden, 3rd, pl. Ind.
L.105, P.89, longuede, 3rd, sing. Ind.
L.112, P.90, endede, 3rd, sing. Ind.
L.129, P.90, huweden, 3rd, pl. Ind.
L.129, P.90, crieden, 3rd, pl. Ind.
L.106, P.91, heven, 3rd, pl. Ind.
L. 8, P.77, seide, 3rd, sing. Ind.
L. 4, P.82, tolden, 3rd, plur. Ind.
L. 3, P.83, ladde, 3rd sing. Ind; L.27, P.82, ladden, 3rd Pl. Ind.

*Any conclusions from this
list?*

Any participles?

Strong Verbs - Class I.

Infinitives

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| L. 3, P.77, rede, O.E. raedan | L. 51, P.86. breke |
| | L.100, P.86. smiten |
| L. 77, P.79, i-scs | L.133, P.90, laten |
| L. 90, P.80, to quede | |
| L. 92, P.80, to hure | |
| L.112, P.80, bi speke | |
| L. 5, P.82, nime O.E.niman | |
| | L.39, P.88, finde |
| L. 41, P.83, fonde, O.E.findan (For sake of rhyme with fonde) | |
| L. 22, P.84, i-come, | |

Imperatives

- L. 30, P.87, bide, sing.

Participles ?

Present Tense

- L. 59, P.79, seo, 1st.sing. Ind.
L. 39, P.84, hote, 1st.sing. Ind.
L. 44, P.84, rede, 1st.sing. Ind.
L. 52, P.84, speke, 2nd.sing. Subj.
L. 90, P.84, a-bide, 1st,sing.Ind.
L.144,P.81, give, 3rd,sing. Ind.
L. 35,P.87, finden,3rd,pl. Subj.
L. 88,P.80, heoide, 3rd,sing.Subj.
L. 31, P.84,zeve, 3rd,sing.Subj.
L. 52, P.84,speke,2nd,sing.Subj.

Preterit Tense

- L. 11, P.78, gaf 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 12, P.78, het 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 13, P.78, tok 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 19, P.78, founde, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 24, P.78, helde, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 27, P.78, slowe, 3rd, plur. Subj.
 L. 29, P.78, nomen, 3rd, plur. Ind.
 L. 33, P.78, i-seizen, 3rd, pl. Ind.
 L. 33, P.78, fullen, 3rd, pl. Ind.
 L. 35, P.78, cwath, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 41, P.78, stoden, 3rd, pl. Ind.
 L. 42, P.78, heolden, 3rd, pl. Ind.
 L. 44, P.79, drof, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 47, P.79, bifeol, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 51, P.29, lai, 3rd, sing. Ind.

*When you do a longer Thesis
 you must separate these
 into their classes according
 to the classes of the O.E.
 verbs they come from.*

- L. 1, P.83, com, 3rd, sing. Ind. (rhyme)
 L. 55, P.79, cam, 3rd, sing. Ind.; L. 28, P.82, comen, 3rd, pl. Ind.
 L. 57, P.79, ar 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 58, P.79, i-seiz, 3rd, sing. Ind.; L. 22, P.82, i-seizen, 3rd, pl. Ind.
 L. 75, P.79, nome, 3rd, sing. Ind.; L. 27, P.84, nome, 3rd, pl. Ind. (rhyme)
 L. 79, P.79, nam, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 28, P.87, sede, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 93, P.80, stod, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 99, P.80, drouz, 3rd, sing. Ind. (to carry)
 L. 101, P.80, leize, 3rd, sing. Subj.; L. 72, P.85, leizen, 3rd, pl. Ind.
 L. 101, P.80, come, 3rd, sing. Subj.
 L. 106, P.80, bi-neme, 3rd, sing. Subj.
 L. 111, P.80, swor, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 115, P.80, feol, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 119, P.80, smot, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 125, P.80, for-boden, 3rd, pl. Ind.
 L. 140, P.81, wot, 3rd, sing. Ind. (O.E. witan)
 L. 22, P.82, stoden, 3rd, pl. Ind.
 L. 36, P.82, bere, 3rd, pl. Ind. ("n" dropped for rhyme)
 L. 45, P.83, smot, 3rd, sing. Ind.; L. 103, P.86, smiten, 3rd, pl. Ind.
 L. 46, P.83, bad, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 3, P.83, sprong, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 8, P.83, founden, 3rd, pl. Ind.
 L. 10, P.83, fond, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 23, P.84, wusten, 3rd, pl. Ind.
 L. 61, P.85, drof, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 68, P.85, i-sein, 3rd, pl. Ind.; L. 75, P.85, i-seiz, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 68, P.85, nusten, 3rd, pl. Ind.
 L. 21, P.85, omen, 3rd, pl. Ind.; L. 91, P.85, om, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 75, P.85, hudde, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 91, P.85, sturte, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 107, P.86, leten, 3rd, pl. Ind.; L. 108, P.90, liete, 3rd, sing. Subj.
 L. 7, P.87, tolden, 3rd, pl. Ind.
 L. 18, P.87, cowte, 3rd, sing. Ind.
 L. 49, P.88, bigan, 3rd, sing. Ind.; L. 56, P.88, guonne, 3rd, pl. Ind.

- L. 62, P.88, liet, 3rd, sing. Ind; L.67, P.88, lieten, 3rd, Pl. Ind.
L. 65, P.88, soungen, 3rd, sing. Ind.
L. 65, P.88, goanne, 3rd, pl. Ind.
L. 70, P.88, stoden, 3rd, pl. Ind.
L. 93, P.89, tok, 3rd, sing. Ind.
L.102, P.89, a-slowe, 3rd, sing. Ind.
L.133, P.90, hiet, 3rd, sing. Ind; L.3, P.92, bet, 3rd, sing. Ind.
L.166, P.91, founden, 3rd, Pl. Ind.

L. 89, P.8C, seide, 3rd, sing. Subj.

Irregular Verbs - Class III.

Verb "to be", beo, L.102, P.80

Sing.		Present Indicative	Plural
1. (I) am	L.63, P.79	beoth	L.36, P.78
2. art	L.37, P.79		
3. is	L.1, P.77		

Present Subjunctive

- 1.
- 2.
3. beo, L.60, P.79; nse, L.32, P.84

Preterit Indicative

1. were, L.56, P.85
- 2.
3. was, L.1, P.77; nas, L.22, P.84 woren, L.16, P.78; were, L.20, P.78

Preterit Subjunctive

- 1.
- 2.
3. were, L.111, P.80 weren, L.26, P.28

Imperative

L. 48, P.86, have,

Verb "to do" L.6, P.77, don, O.E. don L.44, P.83, do
L.25, P.78, done
L.126, P.81, 3rd pl. Subj. Present
L. 3, P.77, doth, 3rd, pl. Pres.
L. 58, P.79, dude, 3rd, sing. Pret. Ind.
L.108, P.79, do, 3rd, sing. Pres. Subj. Sing.

Verb "to go" or "to begin" L.31, P.78, gon

L. 4, P.77, gan, 3rd sing. Pret; L.128, P.81, gyt, 3rd, sing. Ind.
L. 5, P.77, eode, 3rd, sing. Pret; L.101, P.86, gonne, 3rd, sing. Ind.
L. 17, P.78, zede, 3rd, sing. Pret; L.106, P.86, gan, 3rd, sing. Ind.
L. 85, P.80, zed, 3rd, sing. Pret; L.

Verb "May"

L. 31, P.87, Mowie, 3rd, sing. Subj.	L. 54, P.85, may, 3rd, sing. Subj.
L. 28, P.78, mighte, 3rd, sing. Pret.	L. 54, P.83, moten, 1st, pl. Subj.
L. 44, P.83, mowon, 3rd, Pres. Pl. Subj.	L. 78, P.79, mai, 3rd, sing. Ind.
L. 40, P.78, mowen, 2d, pl. Subj.	L. 42, P.84, might, 2d, sing. Ind.
L. 54, P.79, mighte, 3d, sing. Subj.	L. 24, P.82, mighten, 3rd, pl. Ind.
	L. 43, P.83, mote, 3rd, sing. Subj.

Arrange into 3 tenses: present, preterit, subjunctive

Two different verbs.

gan
is imperfect
of one
past tense

may, 3rd
other

Verb "to have" habbe, L.84, P.80

L. 10, P.78, hadde, 3rd,sing.Ind.(negative)
L. 21, P.78, hadden,3rd,plur,Ind.
L. 37,P. 78, nadde, 1st.sing.Subj.Pret.
L. 38,P. 78, hadden,1st,Plur,Subj.Pret.
L. 39,P.78 , habbuth,1st,pl. Subj.Pres.
L.100,P. 80, hadde, 3rd,sing.Pret,Subj.
L.105,P.80, hath, 3rd,sing. Subj.Pres.
L. 7,P. 83, hadden,3rd,pl.Ind.Pret.
L. 40,P. 84, habbe, 1st.sing.Ind.
L. 42,P. 88, have, 3rd,sing.Subj.

Verb "to wish or will"

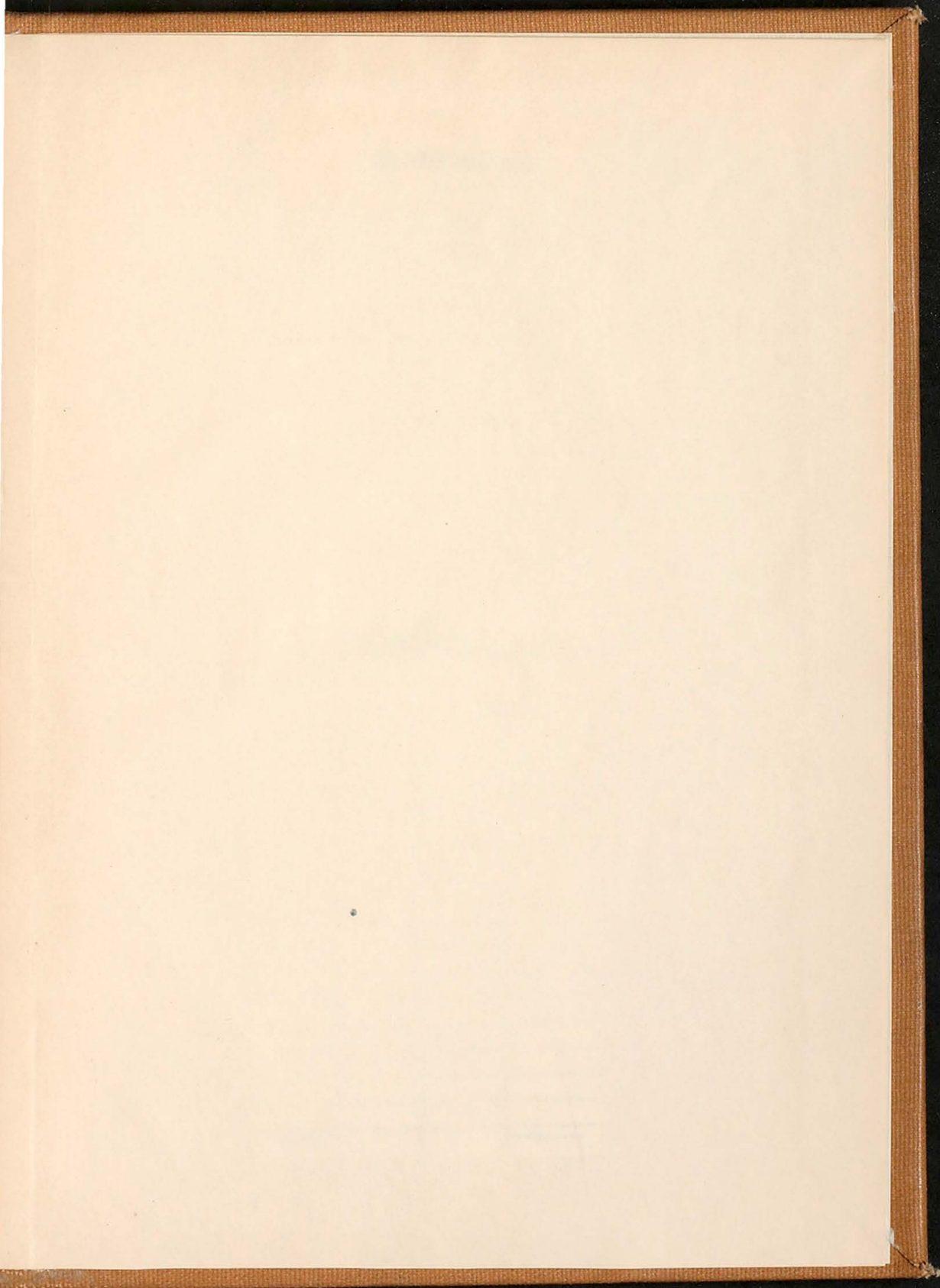
L. 62, P.79, wolde, 3rd,Sing.Pret.Ind; wolle,L.79,P.80,1st.S.Ind.
L. 21,P.78, wolden,3rd,pl.Subj.Pret; wolt,L.42,P.48,2d.Pres.Ind
L. 65, P.79, wole ,3rd,sing.Subj.Pres. L.40,P.88,wolle,3d,sg.Subj.
L.90,P.80, nolde, 3rd,sing.Pret,Ind(neg)nelle,L.41,P.85,1stPres.3g

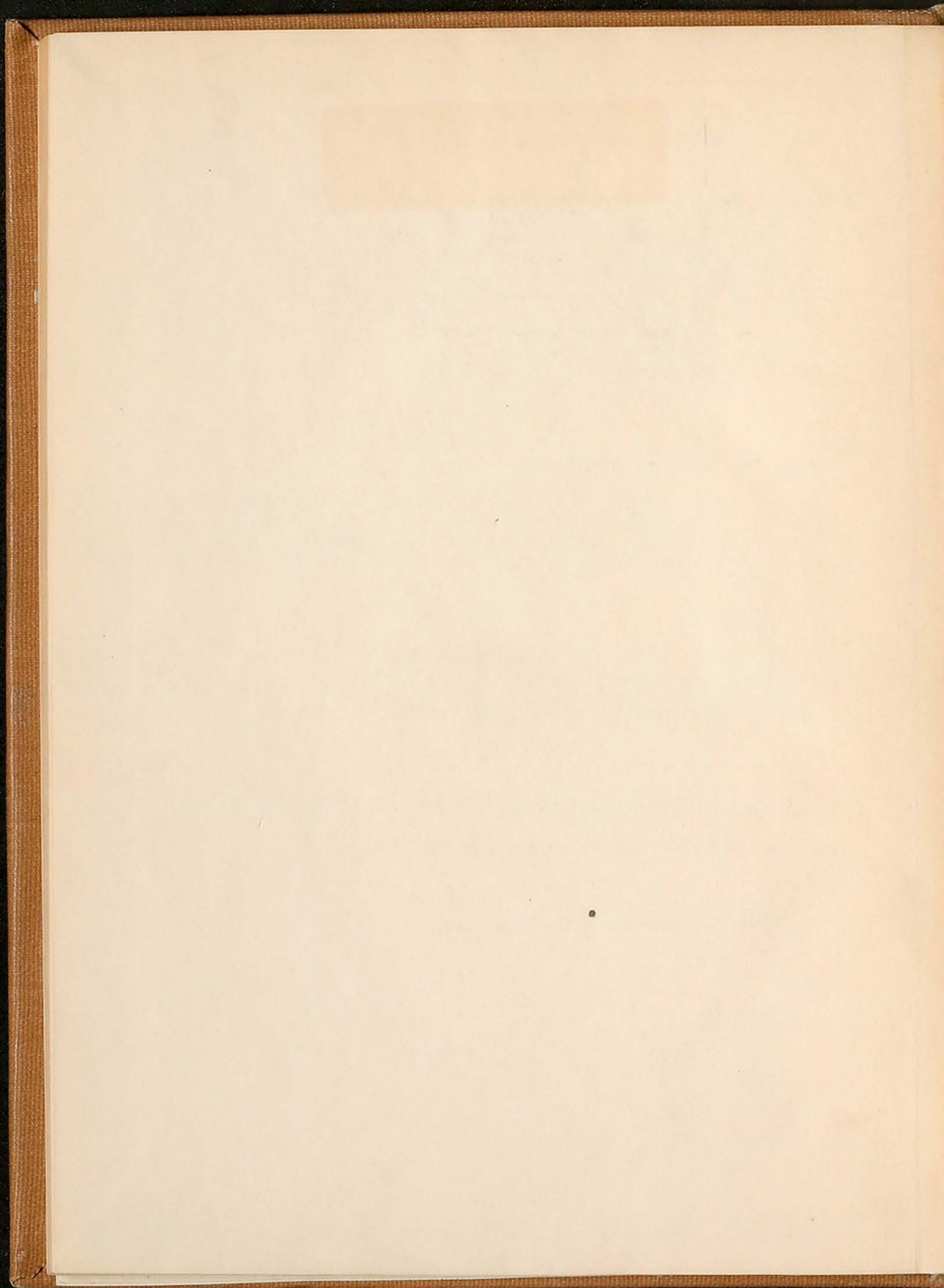
Verb "shall"

L. 28, P.78, scholden, 3rd,pl.Pret,Ind.
L. 38, P.78, scholde, 3rd,sing.Subj.Pret.
L. 65, P.79, schal, 3rd,sing.Ind.Pres; L.48,P.88,chulle,1st Sg.Ind
L. 30, P.82. scholden, 3rd,pl.Ind.Pret.

The remnant of the O.E. verb weorthian, to become is seen
in L. 66,P.79, worth, 3rd.sing.Ind.

L. 75,P.95, dorste, 3rd,sing.Ind.





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