THESIS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

A study of the **comprehensiveness** of the EDD to *Traditional* Cumbrian (1700–1898) and the **usefulness** of the EDD to *Contemporary* Cumbrian (1950–present), when compared against the OED, with the aim of determining the necessity for the EDD's revision.

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English Language – MA

Submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of

MPhil English Language and Linguistics

School of Critical Studies

College of Arts

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November 2018

For Susan

Word Count: 26,435

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ABSTRACT:

The dialects of English have been under constant critique since the 16th Century (*cf.* section 1.2.1.2), labelled as the unsophisticated bastardisations of Standard English. As a result, English dialects have been in a steady state of decline for the last four-hundred years and various authors have endeavoured to preserve as much of their lexis and grammar as possible before they are replaced by the Standard.

Currently, the most complete account of English dialect lexis is Wright's (1898–1905) *English Dialect Dictionary* (EDD). However, little research on the comprehensiveness and usefulness of this source has been conducted by the academic community, with the only researcher tackling the issue with intent being Beal (2010b) in her study of Wright's coverage of Yorkshire dialect lexis. Thus, the researcher saw a gap in the literature which he felt obliged to fill, using the groundwork laid by Beal (2010b) to investigate Wright's coverage of his own dialect of Cumbrian.

This study will explore *English Dialect Dictionary's* (1898–1905) treatment of the Cumbrian dialect in comparison to the *Oxford English Dictionary*. Two research questions and their complementary time-periods will be referenced throughout this study, focussing on the EDD's **comprehensiveness** for *Traditional* Cumbrian (dating 1700–1898) and the EDD's **usefulness** to *Contemporary* Cumbrian (dating 1950–present).

The methodology for this investigation is based on Beal's (2010b) study of the EDD's use of Hunter's (1829) *Hallamshire Glossary*. She considered the extent and nature of Wright's referencing, with the aim of determining the EDD's comprehensiveness for the *Traditional* dialect of Yorkshire. Her methodology, with revision, is suitable for this investigation's needs (*cf.* section 3).

As will be demonstrated, the EDD proves less comprehensive than the OED for *Traditional* Cumbrian and less useful than the OED for *Contemporary* Cumbrian. This contests Wright's self-proclaimed accolade of being the in-antiquate, "complete vocabulary of all English dialect words" (Wright 1898: v). The findings of this research, as illustrated by the conclusions to section 4.1 through 4.4, illustrate the necessity for the revision of the EDD to rectify the oversights Wright made for *Traditional* Cumbrian and to include the changes to *Contemporary* Cumbrian which have occurred since the publication of the EDD's final volume. These revisions, if conducted systematically for all dialects covered by the EDD, are suggested by the researcher to greatly increase the EDD's practicality as a tool for the study of all *Traditional* and *Contemporary* dialects.

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1.1 OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT RESEARCH

This thesis investigates the *English Dialect Dictionary's* (1898–1905) treatment of the Cumbrian dialect in comparison to the *Oxford English Dictionary*. Two research questions and their complementary time-periods will be referenced throughout this study, as they dictate its structure (*cf.* section 3.1). Firstly, this thesis will investigate the EDD's **comprehensiveness** for the *Traditional* Cumbrian dialect (dating 1700–1898). Then, this thesis will investigate the EDD's **usefulness** as a resource for the *Contemporary* Cumbrian dialect (dating 1950–present). For reasons of practicality, this study will only explore *written* sources of the Cumbrian dialect for both of its research questions.

The EDD's **comprehensiveness** and **usefulness** will be assessed by the means of four research parameters (*cf.* section 3.2). These parameters each analyse a portion of the EDD's entry structure, considering its *inclusion* of Cumbrian dialect lexis, its treatment of Cumbrian dialect *grammar*, its accuracy in Cumbrian *etymology* and its assessment of Cumbrian dialect *definition*. The OED will be used in each of these parameters as the authority against which the EDD is compared.

The EDD has remained unedited and unrevised since the publication of its final volume in 1905 (Penhallurick 2009: 312). Despite this, it remains a valuable resource for the study of English dialect lexis today. Ultimately, this research aims to investigate the EDD's practicality as a tool, offering suggestions for a revised edition which fills some of the gaps left by Joseph Wright which limit the EDD's **comprehensiveness** and **usefulness f**or *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian dialect study respectively.

This thesis opens with a history of Cumbrian dialect lexicography, followed by an overview of the EDD's structure and a review of its current academic literature Then, this investigation's methodology and data will be outlined. Finally, the results and analysis of this study's data will be provided, along with suggestions for EDD revisions.

1.2 A HISTORY OF CUMBRIAN DIALECT LEXICOGRAPHY

1.2.1 DICKINSON'S (1859) *GLOSSARY*

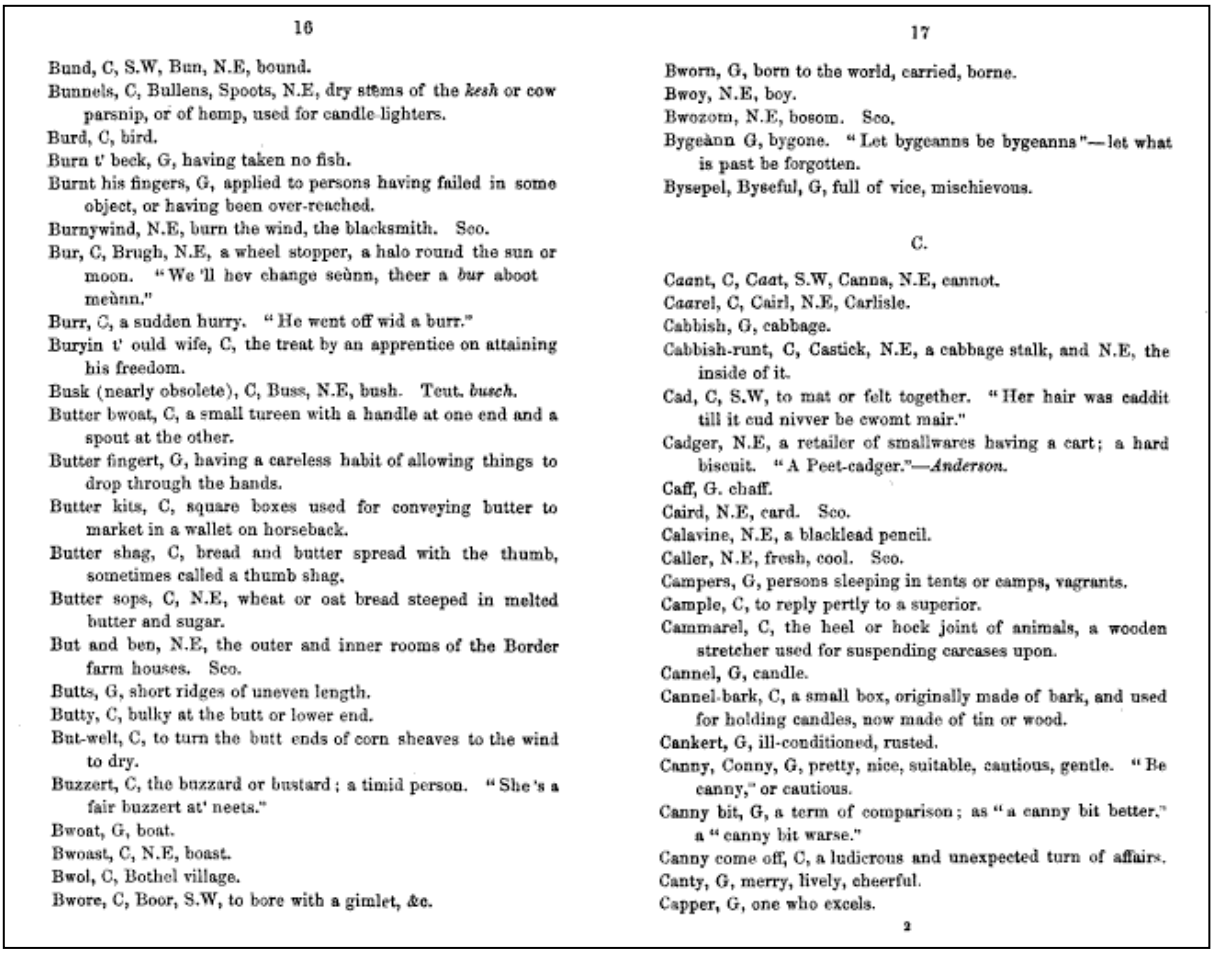
1.2.1.1 Overview and Limitations

Dickinson (1859) is recognised as the father of Cumbrian dialect lexicography, with authors such as Fergusson (1873: vi) and Prevost (1899: v) praising his work as the "most complete" and "most notable" collection of Cumbrian dialect words for the 19th Century. His *Glossary* is a collection of around 7,000 phonetically-spelled headwords (Byers 2005[1]), ordered alphabetically.

Each headword acts as its own pronunciation guide (Dickinson 1859: v) and is accompanied by usage labels which mark the area of Cumbria in which it is used. Definitions follow on, often consisting of short "translational" glosses into Standard English. Very infrequently, entries conclude with short etymologies which list the headword's language family and etymon (Dickinson 1859: 16, *cf. fig 1*: *busk*). Grammatical categories are not specified, and usage examples are sparse and often succinct.

[1] Figure from the rear cover of (Byers 2005).

[2] Searching through Eighteenth Century Collections Online (ECCO) for *boscus* reveals several examples of books using



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Bund, C, S.W, Bun, N.E, bound.
Bunnels, C, Bullens, Spoots, N.E, dry stems of the *kesh* or cow parsnip, or of hemp, used for candle lighters.
Burd, C, bird.
Burn t' beck, G, having taken no fish.
Burnt his fingers, G, applied to persons having failed in some object, or having been over-reached.
Burnywind, N.E, burn the wind, the blacksmith. Sco.
Bur, C, Brugh, N.E, a wheel stopper, a halo round the sun or moon. "We 'll hev change seùnn, theer a *bur* aboot meùnn."
Burr, C, a sudden hurry. "He went off wid a burr."
Buryin t' ould wife, C, the treat by an apprentice on attaining his freedom.
Busk (nearly obsolete), C, Buss, N.E, bush. Teut. *busch*.
Butter bwoat, C, a small tureen with a handle at one end and a spout at the other.
Butter fingert, G, having a careless habit of allowing things to drop through the hands.
Butter kits, C, square boxes used for conveying butter to market in a wallet on horseback.
Butter shag, C, bread and butter spread with the thumb, sometimes called a thumb shag.
Butter sops, C, N.E, wheat or oat bread steeped in melted butter and sugar.
But and ben, N.E, the outer and inner rooms of the Border farm houses. Sco.
Butts, G, short ridges of uneven length.
Butty, C, bulky at the butt or lower end.
But-welt, C, to turn the butt ends of corn sheaves to the wind to dry.
Buzzert, C, the buzzard or bustard; a timid person. "She 's a fair buzzert at' neets."
Bwoat, G, boat.
Bwoast, C, N.E, boast.
Bwol, C, Bothel village.
Bwore, C, Boor, S.W, to bore with a gimlet, &c.

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Bworn, G, born to the world, carried, borne.
Bwoy, N.E, boy.
Bwozom, N.E, bosom. Sco.
Bygeànn G, bygone. "Let bygeanns be bygeanns"—let what is past be forgotten.
Bysepel, Byseful, G, full of vice, mischievous.

C.

Caant, C, Caat, S.W, Canna, N.E, cannot.
Caarel, C, Cairl, N.E, Carlisle.
Cabbish, G, cabbage.
Cabbish-runt, C, Castick, N.E, a cabbage stalk, and N.E, the inside of it.
Cad, C, S.W, to mat or felt together. "Her hair was caddit till it cud nivver be cwomt mair."
Cadger, N.E, a retailer of smallwares having a cart; a hard biscuit. "A Peet-cadger."—*Anderson*.
Caff, G. chaff.
Caird, N.E, card. Sco.
Calavine, N.E, a blacklead pencil.
Caller, N.E, fresh, cool. Sco.
Campers, G, persons sleeping in tents or camps, vagrants.
Cample, C, to reply pertly to a superior.
Cammarel, C, the heel or hock joint of animals, a wooden stretcher used for suspending carcases upon.
Cannel, G, candle.
Cannel-bark, C, a small box, originally made of bark, and used for holding candles, now made of tin or wood.
Cankert, G, ill-conditioned, rusted.
Canny, Conny, G, pretty, nice, suitable, cautious, gentle. "Be canny," or cautious.
Canny bit, G, a term of comparison; as "a canny bit better," a "canny bit warse."
Canny come off, C, a ludicrous and unexpected turn of affairs.
Canty, G, merry, lively, cheerful.
Capper, G, one who excels.

2

Fig. 1: A sample from Dickinson's (1859: 16-17) Glossary.

Dickinson's major limitation is his inconsistency. Of the fifty entries listed in *fig. 1,* only six bear etymological information. Six headwords bear usage examples, only one of which is cited. Additionally, Dickinson's headword/pronunciation guides are based on his own "intimate acquaintance with the mother tongue of [his] county" (Dickinson 1859: xi) rather than an organised body of data (Upton 2016: 387), which ultimately questions the accuracy of his work.

Dickinson's etymologies are also questionable. His entry for *busk* is accompanied by the incomplete etymology "Teut. *busch.*" (Dickinson 1859: 16), which suggests the only language contributor to the word is German. Whilst the German *busch* is recognised as a cognate form of the word *busk*, the Latin *boscus* (meaning "wood") pre-dates its usage (OED Online: "bush, *n.*[1]"), invalidating Dickinson's assessment. This information would have been readily available to Dickinson in the mid-19th Century had he thought to reference it, being defined by Bailey's

(1753: 121) *Dictionary*[2]. Therefore, Dickinson's *Glossary* does little to show the likely historical development of its headwords, as is expected in modern lexicography (Durkin 2016b: 237).

1.2.1.2 Benefits: 16th–19th Century Attitudes on Regional Dialects

Despite its limitations, Dickinson (1859) plays a significant role in the preservation of the 19th Century Cumbrian dialect. His initiative was his most important contribution, with his work providing the foundations on which future dialectologists could build. Dialect lexicography was a stigmatised subject in Britain between the 16th and 19th Centuries, with academics and commentators evaluating the propriety of provincial Englishes. Most show a "distaste for and criticism of" dialect speech (Penhallurick 2009: 292), with dialect forms being disparaged as "barbarisms," "harmful" to the English language, as the following extracts demonstrate:

> 16th Century: The English vernacular (and the vernaculars of other nations) was commonly criticised for its rustic, homely nature. Classical languages such as Latin or Greek enjoyed elevated status as the languages of academia, with English and her dialects consigned to the speech of the lowly. Using English in academic pursuits was frowned upon.
>
> Moreover, thoſe Countries (ſome of which **neuer knew any better then their own natiue tung**) haue their seruice in the vulgar tungs by mere force and necessity, [...] whereas the Protestāts hauing once had the Latin seruice, **are fallen from Latin to English, that is to say, frō the better to the worse** [...].
>
> (Sander 1567: 19)
>
> In our ordinary text, I follow not altogether the vulgar English translation, **but the best learned in the Greek tong** [...].
>
> (Napier 1593: 12)
>
> There is another praise of this Adrian, and the same in maner eternall: The man was of profound learnyng, and knowlege, **not vulgare**, but straunge, newe, and difficile, and in especiall he was a man of a ripe iudgement, in electyng and **choosyng fine termes, and apt and eloquent words** [...].
>
> (Grafton 1569: 1101)
>
> 17th Century: "Hard word" dictionary writers continued the previous century's stigmatism of dialect lexis. Latin was the language of choice for the most esteemed subjects such as philosophy and physics (*cf.* Descartes (1664) and Newton (1687)), whilst English was gaining popularity amongst the humanities. For example, Hume's (1664) *History of the Houses of Douglas and Angus*, Cavendish's (1666) *Observations upon Experimental Philosophy* and Boyle's (1677) *Treatise of the Art of War* were all written in the vernacular.
>
> Despite its academic recognition, English still held a lower status than the continental languages. To increase its authority, "hard word" dictionary writers attempted to reform the English language by introducing lexis from established classical languages (Nagy 2012: 440, 443). This

[2] Searching through Eighteenth Century Collections Online (ECCO) for *boscus* reveals several examples of books using the word, the most notable of which being Nathan Bailey's (1753: 121) *Dictionary*. The copy of Bailey (1753: 1) listed on EEBO was signed and dated by a Mr Elliott I 1822, suggesting the dictionary was still in circulation around the time that Dickinson was producing his *Glossary*.

sparked a debate on the "correctness" of provincialisms that would persist until the modern day (Trudgill 1979: 19-22).

Extracts from "hard word" dictionaries reveal contemporary attitudes with most following the same pattern of belittling non-standard variants to elevate the reformed Latinised language of the elite.

> THE ENGLISH DICTIONARIE: OR, AN INTERPRETER of hard Engliſh Words. Enabling as well Ladies and Gentlewomen, young Schollers, Clarkes, Merchants, as alſo Strangers of any Nation, to the vnderſtanding of the more difficult Authors already printed in our Language, and the more **ſpeedy attaining of an elegant perfection** of the Engliſh tongue, both in reading, ſpeaking and writing.
>
> Being a Collection of the **Choiſeſt** words contained in the Table Alphabeticall and English Expoſitor and of ſome thoſands of words neuer publiſhed by any heretofore.
>
> (Cockeram 1623: 1)
>
> DICTIONARIE, CORRECTED AND AUGMENTED WITH THE ADDITION OF many hundred Words both out of the Law, and out of the Latine, French and other languages, ſuch as were and are with us in common uſe, but never printed till now, **to the perfecting of the works.**
>
> THE BARBAROVS WORDS WHICH WERE many hundreds are expunged, to the helpe of young Scholars, which before **they used inſtead of good Words.**
>
> (Rider 1649: 1)
>
> THE ENGLISH Schoole-Maſter: Teaching all his Schollers of what Age ſoever, the most eaſie, ſhort, and **perfect order** of diſtinct Reading, and **true writing** our Engliſh tongue, that hath ever yet been knowne or publiſhed by any.
>
> (Coote 1641: 1)

18th Century: Provincialisms of all varieties continue to be stigmatised to elevate the "cultured" or "choicest" language of the newly-emerging standard variety, as spoken by the social elite in the south-east[3] (Penhallurick 2009: 292).

> In the very metropolis two different modes of pronunciation prevail […]. One is current in the city, and is called the cockney; the other at the court-end, and is called the polite pronunciation. […] **All other dialects** are ſure marks, either of a provincial, ruſtic, pedantic, or mechanic education; and therefore **have ſome degree of diſgrace annexed to them**.
>
> (Sheridan 1762: 30, my bold)
>
> There is another Sett of Men who have contributed very much to the **ſpoiling** of the *English* Tongue; I mean the Poets […]. Theſe Gentlemen […] introduced that barbarous Cuſtom of abbreviating Words, to fit them to the Meaſure of their Verſes; and this they have frequently done, ſo very injudiciously, as to form ſuch **harſh unharmonious Sounds, that none but a *Northern* Ear could endure**.
>
> (Swift 1712: 21, my bold)

Fig. 2: Summary of 16th–18th Century attitudes towards non-Standard English.

By the time Dickinson (1859) began compiling his *Glossary*, the Cumbrian dialect was in an advanced state of decline Dickinson's attitude towards dialect study differed from that of his predecessors. He recognised the Cumbrian dialect was under the threat of extinction after

[3] Britain's centre of "good society" was aligned with its centre of political power in the 18th Century. The Union of the Parliaments in 1707 granted additional prestige to southern England (and therefore standardised Southern English) due to the additional political control now exercised by London's parliament (Dossena 2005: 56). The model for Standard English was based on the variety spoken by the politically powerful, socially successful capital.

Centuries of stigmatisation and sought to provide a record of its lexicon before it disappeared. As such, he presents his glossary as a "rescue mission." His attitudes are summarised by the following extracts.

> Our provincial dialects, instead of being the barbarous jargons represented by the lexicographers of the last century, are in truth **the real wells of "English undefiled"** […] –Chambers, 1858.
>
> (Dickinson 1859: ii, my bold)
>
> The main objective of the following work **is to form a record of the general idiom of the county of Cumberland**, as in use at the present day, and from the end of the last century; and, in doing so, to endeavour to convey the sense in which each word is provincially understood.
>
> (Dickinson 1859: v, my bold)
>
> "[Cumberland's] dialect should scarcely be subjected to the epithet of vulgar; for though partially unwritten by antiquity, **and apparently doomed as to the future**, it is far more ancient, though less harmonious, than the English of the present day."
>
> (Dickinson 1859: x, my bold)

1.2.2 FERGUSSON'S (1873) *DIALECT OF CUMBERLAND*

1.2.2.1 Overview and Limitations

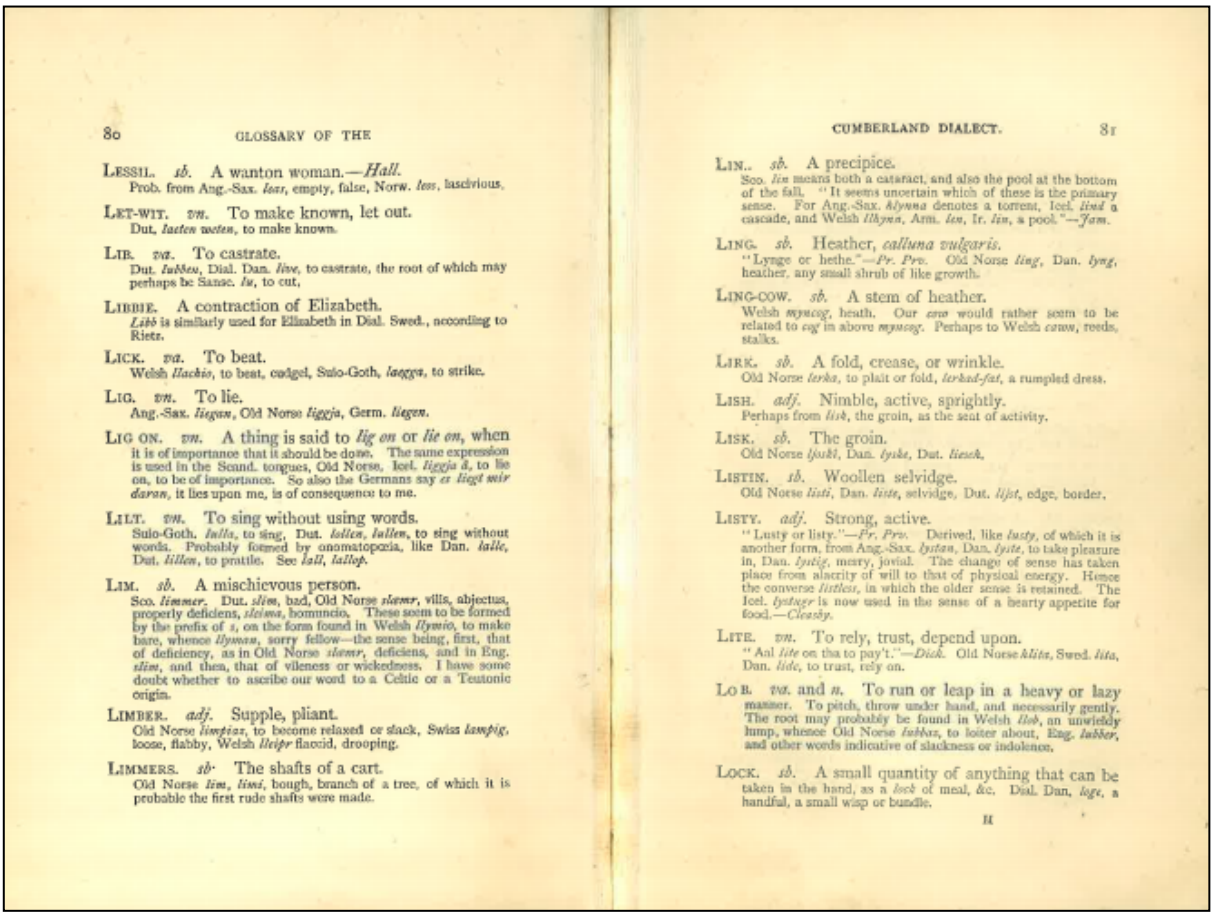
Fergusson (1873: v–vii) aimed to produce a more detailed analysis of the Cumbrian dialect based on a revised and abridged version of Dickinson (1859), which the researcher thinks he achieved. Whilst his effort contains fewer headwords than Dickinson (Fergusson 1873: vi), his *Dialect of Cumberland* represents a step forward in Cumbrian dialect lexicography in terms of content and scholarly practice.

Fergusson's revisions to Dickinson (1859) are extensive. Firstly, he engages with a wider range of material than his predecessor, gathering data from contemporary lexicographic authorities such as Jamieson's (1808) *Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language*, Wedgwood's (1859-65) *Dictionary of English Etymology* and Cleasby and Vigfusson's (1874) *Icelandic-English Dictionary*[4]. He also includes discussions on Cumbrian place-names and his general observations on the Cumbrian dialect.

Most importantly however, Fergusson improved Dickinson's entry structure by providing every entry with a grammatical category and an etymology. Fergusson's effort pushes dialect

[4] In the process of being published whist Fergusson was writing his glossary (Fergusson 1873: vii).

lexicography's methodology closer to that used by modern dictionaries of Standard English, in which each headword is assigned an unambiguous part-of-speech label (Weiner 2016: 222) and a historically accurate etymology (Durkin 2016b: 241). A sample of his glossary is shown below:



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LESSIL. *sb.* A wanton woman.—*Hall.*
Prob. from Ang.-Sax. *leas*, empty, false, Norw. *less*, lascivious.

LET-WIT. *vn.* To make known, let out.
Dut. *laeten weten*, to make known.

LIB. *va.* To castrate.
Dut. *lubben*, Dial. Dan. *live*, to castrate, the root of which may perhaps be Sanac. *lu*, to cut.

LIBBIE. A contraction of Elizabeth.
Libb is similarly used for Elizabeth in Dial. Swed., according to Rietz.

LICK. *va.* To beat.
Welsh *llachio*, to beat, cudgel, Sulo-Goth, *laggya*, to strike.

LIG. *vn.* To lie.
Ang.-Sax. *liegan*, Old Norse *liggja*, Germ. *liegen*.

LIG ON. *vn.* A thing is said to *lig on* or *lie on*, when it is of importance that it should be done. The same expression is used in the Scand. tongues, Old Norse, Icel. *liggja á*, to lie on, to be of importance. So also the Germans say *es liegt mir daran*, it lies upon me, is of consequence to me.

LILT. *vn.* To sing without using words.
Sulo-Goth. *lullis*, to sing, Dut. *lollen*, *lullen*, to sing without words. Probably formed by onomatopœia, like Dan. *lalle*, Dut. *lillen*, to prattle. See *lall*, *lallop*.

LIM. *sb.* A mischievous person.
Sco. *limmer*. Dut. *slim*, bad, Old Norse *slæmr*, vilis, abjectus, properly deficiens, *sleima*, homuncio. These seem to be formed by the prefix of *s*, on the form found in Welsh *llymio*, to make bare, whence *llymaw*, sorry fellow—the sense being, first, that of deficiency, as in Old Norse *slæmr*, deficiens, and in Eng. *slim*, and then, that of vileness or wickedness. I have some doubt whether to ascribe our word to a Celtic or a Teutonic origin.

LIMBER. *adj.* Supple, pliant.
Old Norse *limpiaz*, to become relaxed or slack, Swiss *lampig*, loose, flabby, Welsh *llelpr* flaccid, drooping.

LIMMERS. *sb.* The shafts of a cart.
Old Norse *lim*, *limi*, bough, branch of a tree, of which it is probable the first rude shafts were made.

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LIN. *sb.* A precipice.
Sco. *lin* means both a cataract, and also the pool at the bottom of the fall. "It seems uncertain which of these is the primary sense. For Ang.-Sax. *hlynna* denotes a torrent, Icel. *lind* a cascade, and Welsh *llynn*, Arm. *len*, Ir. *lin*, a pool."—*Jam.*

LING. *sb.* Heather, *calluna vulgaris.*
"Lynge or hethe."—*Pr. Prv.* Old Norse *ling*, Dan. *lyng*, heather, any small shrub of like growth.

LING-COW. *sb.* A stem of heather.
Welsh *mynegg*, heath. Our *cow* would rather seem to be related to *cag* in above *mynegg*. Perhaps to Welsh *canw*, reeds, stalks.

LIRK. *sb.* A fold, crease, or wrinkle.
Old Norse *larka*, to plait or fold, *lerkad-fat*, a rumpled dress.

LISH. *adj.* Nimble, active, sprightly.
Perhaps from *lisk*, the groin, as the seat of activity.

LISK. *sb.* The groin.
Old Norse *ljoskt*, Dan. *lyske*, Dut. *lieseh*.

LISTIN. *sb.* Woollen selvidge.
Old Norse *listi*, Dan. *liste*, selvidge, Dut. *lijst*, edge, border.

LISTY. *adj.* Strong, active.
"Lusty or listy."—*Pr. Prv.* Derived, like *lusty*, of which it is another form, from Ang.-Sax. *lystan*, Dan. *lyste*, to take pleasure in, Dan. *lystig*, merry, jovial. The change of sense has taken place from alacrity of will to that of physical energy. Hence the converse *listless*, in which the older sense is retained. The Icel. *lystugr* is now used in the sense of a hearty appetite for food.—*Cleasby.*

LITE. *vn.* To rely, trust, depend upon.
"Aal *lite* on tha to pay't."—*Dick.* Old Norse *hlita*, Swed. *lita*, Dan. *lide*, to trust, rely on.

LOB. *va.* and *n.* To run or leap in a heavy or lazy manner. To pitch, throw under hand, and necessarily gently. The root may probably be found in Welsh *llob*, an unwieldy lump, whence Old Norse *lubbaz*, to loiter about, Eng. *lubber*, and other words indicative of slackness or indolence.

LOCK. *sb.* A small quantity of anything that can be taken in the hand, as a *lock* of meal, &c. Dial. Dan. *lok*, a handful, a small wisp or bundle.

H

Fig. 3: A sample from Fergusson's (1873: 80-1) glossary.

However, despite his improvements, Fergusson's revisions are not perfect as his etymologies are sometimes incomplete or incorrect. For example, his etymology for the verb *lick,* meaning "to beat" (Fergusson 1873: 80), cites Owen's (1803: 211) *Dictionary of the Welsh Language* as its source, selecting the Welsh verb *llachio* as the etymon.

Fergusson's suggestion that Cumbrian *lick* is derived from Welsh *llachio* seems far-fetched. For a linguistic variant to be transferred from one speech community to another, regular contact between the two speech communities is necessary (Tagliamonte 2011: 36). Cumbrian and Welsh natives had little contact throughout the 18th and early 19th Centuries, as their agricultural economies restricted their peoples' movement around Britain, with locals staying

close to their homes due to the duties they owned to their land (Davies 2007: 310). This was especially common in Cumbria as agricultural practice was several years behind southern England, with farmers still practising labour-intensive farming (such as reaping with sickles rather than scythes) well into the 18th Century (Rollinson: 1967: 96, 121).

The Industrial Revolution brought changes to Cumbrian and Welsh life which did little to bring the two regions into definitive contact. During the 19th Century, developments in road and rail technology increased the British public's mobility. This resulted in a change to Cumbria's economy, with mining and tourism providing most of the county's income. Generally, its inhabitants remained within the county, gaining employment in heavy industry and hospitality (Rollinson 1967: 125–8).

By contrast, Welsh natives migrated away from their rural homes, with most travelling south to Cheshire and London in search of employment (Davies 2007: 371). Cumbria was not frequented by Welshmen during the 19th Century; most of her visitors were wealthy tourists from Scotland and south-east England (Collingwood 1925: 169-170), suggesting that borrowings from Scots and London English should be more common than those from Welsh. In addition, Winchester (1987), Rollinson (1967) and Collingwood (1925) make no mention of a Cumbrian-Welsh presence large enough to constitute language borrowing, raising suspicion about Fergusson's etymological accuracy.

The OED entry for *lick* confirms these suspicions, as it recognises Fergusson's definition, but disagrees with his etymology (OED Online: "lick, *v.*"). The OED states that *lick* (in its OE form *liccian*) shares a cognate form with the Germanic languages of Old German and Old Saxon rather than the Celtic language of Welsh (OED Online: "lick, *v.*"). It seems that Fergusson saw a similarity between Owen's (1803: 211) definition of *llachio* ("to shoot out smartly, to lick, to cudgel") and the Cumbrian definition of *lick*, assigning *llachio* as *lick*'s etymon based on little more than a similarity in form.

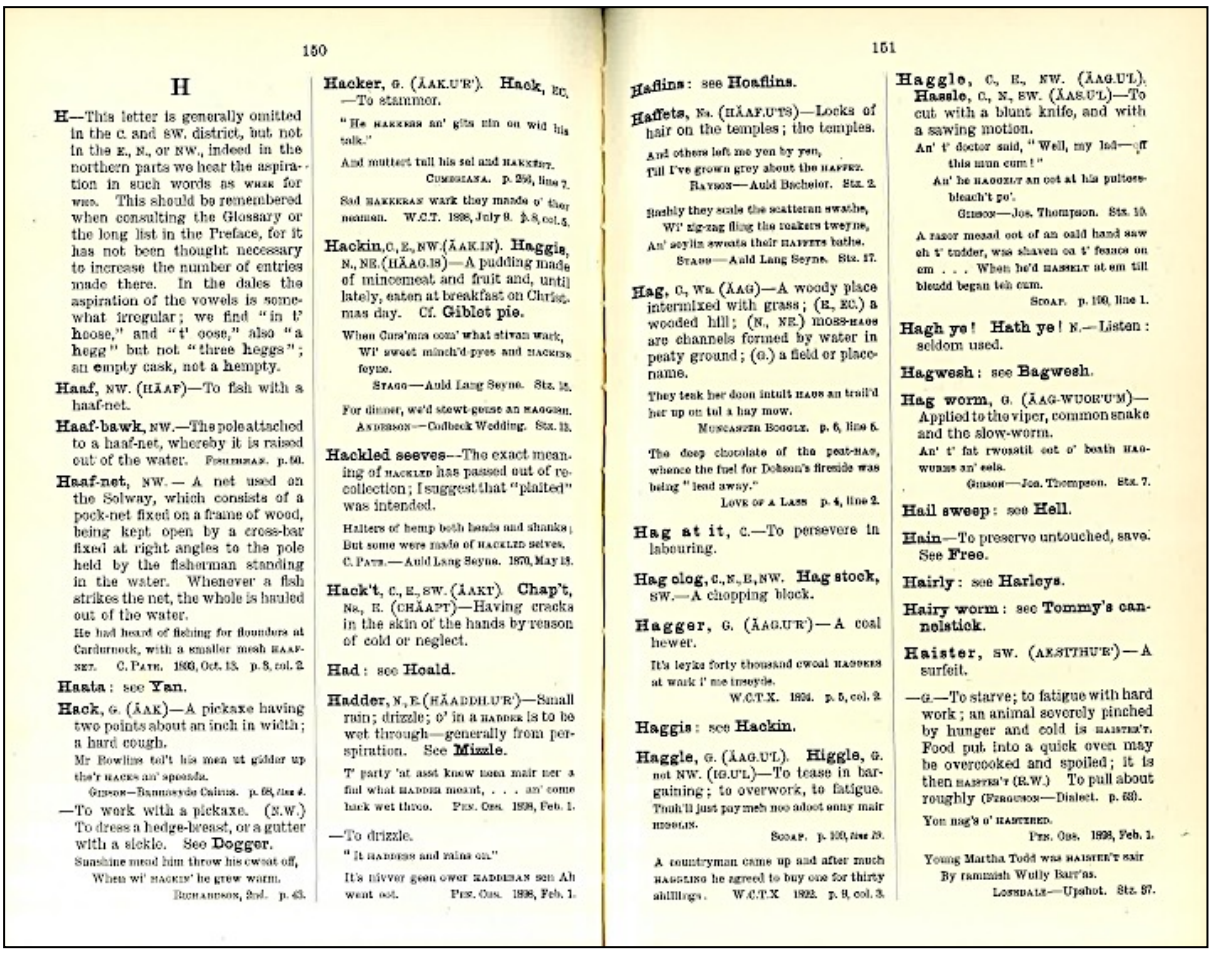
Fergusson's discussions are also fraught with inaccuracies. His observations on Cumbrian place-names seem to be based mostly on folk etymology. For example, he wrongly analyses the place-name *Ormathwaite*, stating how it retains the "distinctively Scandinavian name" *Orm* (Fergusson 1873: 192). Armstrong et al. (1950: 322) date the earliest recorded example of *Ormathwaite* to the 12th Century, where it appears as *Nordmanthait*. The place-name translates as "clearing of the north men," utilising the ON generic element *þveit*. The ON personal-name *Orm* is not used; its recognition by Fergusson is a result of his misinterpretation of the 16th Century variants *Ormatwhat* and *Ormaythhait* (Armstrong et al. 1950: 322). Fergusson's confident replication of such inaccurate information places the legitimacy of his research into doubt.

1.2.3 PREVOST'S (1899) *GLOSSARY*

1.2.3.1 Overview and Limitations

Prevost (1899) follows the same pattern as Fergusson (1873). He starts by presenting the issue of Cumbrian dialect attrition, offering his *Glossary* as a solution (Prevost 1899: v). He continues with a revised edition of Dickinson (1859), to which he attaches discussions detailing his observations on Cumbrian grammar, lexis and phonology (Prevost 1899: xiv–ci).

Prevost adheres to Dickinson's (1859) model more closely than Fergusson (1873), retaining Dickinson's regional usage notes and lack of grammatical categorisation. Despite this, Prevost's improvements are plentiful, the most important being his regimented treatment of usage examples. His approach mirrors that of Wright's (1898: v–vi), with data gathered from a variety of 18th and 19th Century sources and from transactions with correspondents (Prevost 1899: cii–cvi). His effort represents a step towards the inclusive and systematic method of evidence gathering used by the OED (Hawke 2016: 178), with his usage examples gathered from a diverse range of genres. As *fig. 4* demonstrates, Prevost's entry for *Hackin* cites Stagg's poem *Auld Lang Syne*; *Hassle* cites a piece of prose written by Sargisson and *Haaf-net* cites *the Carlisle Patriot*, a Cumbrian newspaper.



150

H

H—This letter is generally omitted in the C. and SW. district, but not in the E., N., or NW., indeed in the northern parts we hear the aspiration in such words as WHEK for WEEK. This should be remembered when consulting the Glossary or the long list in the Preface, for it has not been thought necessary to increase the number of entries made there. In the dales the aspiration of the vowels is somewhat irregular; we find "in t' hoose," and "t' oose," also "a hegg" but not "three heggs"; an empty cask, not a hempty.

Haaf, NW. (HÄAF)—To fish with a haaf-net.

Haaf-bawk, NW.—The pole attached to a haaf-net, whereby it is raised out of the water. FISHERMAN. p. 60.

Haaf-net, NW.—A net used on the Solway, which consists of a pock-net fixed on a frame of wood, being kept open by a cross-bar fixed at right angles to the pole held by the fisherman standing in the water. Whenever a fish strikes the net, the whole is hauled out of the water.

He had heard of fishing for flounders at Carlurnock, with a smaller mesh HAAF-NET. C. PATE. 1869, Oct. 15. p. 3, col. 2.

Haata: see **Yan.**

Hack, G. (ÄAK)—A pickaxe having two points about an inch in width; a hard cough.

Mr Rowlins tol't his men wt gölder up the'r HACKS an' spoonds.

GIBSON—Bannaside Calms. p. 68, line 4.

—To work with a pickaxe. (N.W.) To dress a hedge-breast, or a gutter with a sickle. See **Dogger.**

Sunshine mead him throw his cwoat off, When wi' HACKIN' he grew warm.

RICHARDSON, 2nd. p. 43.

Hacker, G. (ÄAK.U'R). **Hack,** EC. —To stammer.

"He HAKKERS an' gits nin on wid his talk."

And muttert tull his sel and HAKKERT.

CUMBRIANA. p. 256, line 2.

Sad HAKKERAN WARK they maade o' thor meanan. W.C.T. 1896, July 9. p. 8, col. 5.

Hackin, C., E., NW. (ÄAK.IN). **Haggis,** N., NE. (HÄAG.IS)—A pudding made of mincemeat and fruit and, until lately, eaten at breakfast on Christmas day. Cf. **Giblet pie.**

When Cuns'mas comz' what stivan wark, Wi' sweet minch'd pyes and HACKINS feyne.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 18.

For dinner, we'd stewt-geese an HAGGEN. ANDERSON—Codbeck Wedding. Stz. 13.

Hackled seeves—The exact meaning of HACKLED has passed out of recollection; I suggest that "plaited" was intended.

Halters of hemp both heads and shanks; But some were made of HACKLED selves.

C. PATE.—Auld Lang Seyne. 1870, May 13.

Hack't, C., E., SW. (ÄAKT). **Chap't,** NE., E. (CHÄAPT)—Having cracks in the skin of the hands by reason of cold or neglect.

Had: see **Hould.**

Hadder, N., E. (HÄADDH.U'R)—Small rain; drizzle; o' in a HADDER is to be wet through—generally from perspiration. See **Mizzle.**

T' party 'at asst know mem mair ner a fiul what HADDEN meant, . . . an' come back wet throo. PEN. OBS. 1898, Feb. 1.

—To drizzle.

"It HADDERS and rains on."

It's nivver geen owre HADDERAN sen Ah went out. PEN. OBS. 1898, Feb. 1.

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Haflins: see **Hoaflins.**

Haffets, NE. (HÄAF.U'TS)—Locks of hair on the temples; the temples.

And others left me yen by yen, Till I've grown grey about the HAFFETS.

RAYSON—Auld Bachelor. Stz. 2.

Hushly they scale the scatteran swashe, Wi' zig-zag fling the reakers tweyne, An' scylin sweats their HAFFETS bathe.

STAGG—Auld Lang Seyne. Stz. 17.

Hag, C., WS. (ÄAG)—A woody place intermixed with grass; (E., EC.) a wooded hill; (N., NE.) MOSS-HAGS are channels formed by water in peaty ground; (G.) a field or place-name.

They teak her doon intuit HAGS an trail'd her up on tul a hay mow.

MUSCARTH BOGGLE. p. 6, line 5.

The deep chocolate of the peat-HAG, whence the fuel for Dobson's fireside was being "lead awny."

LOVE OF A LASS p. 4, line 2.

Hag at it, C.—To persevere in labouring.

Hag clog, C., N., E., NW. **Hag stock,** SW.—A chopping block.

Hagger, G. (ÄAG.U'R)—A coal hewer.

It's leyks forty thousand cwoal HAGGERS at wark i' one trwoyle.

W.C.T.X. 1894. p. 5, col. 2.

Haggis: see **Hackin.**

Haggle, G. (ÄAG.U'L). **Higgle,** G. not NW. (IG.U'L)—To tease in bargaining; to overwork, to fatigue.

Think'll just pay meh noo adoot onny mair HIGGLIN.

SCOAP. p. 120, line 29.

A countryman came up and after much HAGGLING he agreed to buy one for thirty shillings. W.C.T.X. 1892. p. 9, col. 3.

Haggle, C., E., NW. (ÄAG.U'L). **Hassle,** C., N., SW. (ÄAS.U'L)—To cut with a blunt knife, and with a sawing motion.

An' t' doctor said, "Well, my lad—off this mun cum!"

An' he HAGGELT an cut at his pultess-bleach't po'.

GIBSON—Jos. Thompson. Stz. 10.

A razor meead oot of an eald hand saw eh t' tudder, was shaven on t' fesnes on em . . . When he'd HASSELT at em till bleudd began teh cum.

SCOAP. p. 100, line 1.

Hagh ye! Hath ye! N.—Listen: seldom used.

Hagwesh: see **Bagwesh.**

Hag worm, G. (ÄAG-WUOR'U'M)—Applied to the viper, common snake and the slow-worm.

An' t' fat rwostit oot o' beath HAG-WURMS an' eels.

GIBSON—Jos. Thompson. Stz. 7.

Hail sweep: see **Hell.**

Hain—To preserve untouched, save. See **Free.**

Hairly: see **Harleys.**

Hairy worm: see **Tommy's cannelstick.**

Haister, SW. (ÄE.STHU'R)—A surfeit.

—G.—To starve; to fatigue with hard work; an animal severely pinched by hunger and cold is HAISTER'T. Food put into a quick oven may be overcooked and spoiled; it is then HAISTA'T (R.W.) To pull about roughly (FERGUSON—Dialect. p. 60).

You nag's o' HAISTERED.

PEN. OBS. 1898, Feb. 1.

Young Martha Todd was HAISTER'T sair By rammish Wully Barr'as.

LONSDALE—Upshot. Stz. 37.

Fig. 4: An extract from Prevost's (1899: 150–151) *Glossary*.

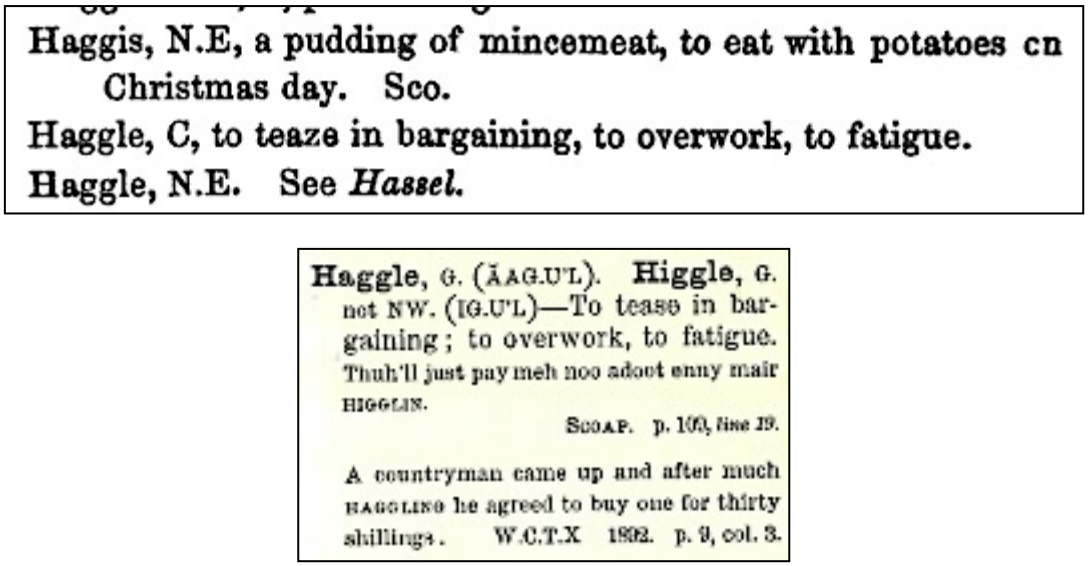
1.2.3.2 Innovation: Prevost's Pronunciation Guides

Another of Prevost's innovations, possibly motivated by the *English Dialect Dictionary*[5] (Wright 1898–1905), is his treatment of pronunciation. His pronunciation guides are like the EDD's, consisting of an annotated alphabet with each symbol ascribed to a sound and compared to a Standard English morpheme for ease of comprehension (Wright 1898: xvii, Prevost 1899: xiv-xxvi). Also, like the EDD, Prevost's pronunciation guides are listed in each entry in enclosed brackets.

Prevost's independent pronunciation guides remove the ambiguity of Dickinson's combined headword/pronunciation guides. Headword spellings are not corrupted by their need to accommodate pronunciation and pronunciation is more accurately recorded by a regimented

[5] Prevost is listed in Wright's (1898: x) "list of voluntary readers" and Wright's "list of unprinted collections of dialect words" (1898: xii), confirming his involvement with the EDD and therefore knowledge of its conventions.

phonetic representation system (Pointon 2016: 476-7). Compare *haggle* in the following extracts:



Haggis, N.E, a pudding of mincemeat, to eat with potatoes cn Christmas day. Sco.

Haggle, C, to teaze in bargaining, to overwork, to fatigue.

Haggle, N.E. See *Hassel*.

Haggle, G. (ĂAG.U'L). **Higgle**, G. not NW. (IG.U'L)—To tease in bargaining; to overwork, to fatigue. Thuh'll just pay meh noo adoot enny mair HIGGLIN.

SCOAP. p. 100, line 19.

A countryman came up and after much HAGGLING he agreed to buy one for thirty shillings. W.C.T.X 1892. p. 9, col. 3.

Fig. 5: Dickinson's (1859: 48) and Prevost's (1899: 150) entries for *Haggle* respectively.

As demonstrated by *fig. 5*, Prevost's representation of *haggle*'s pronunciation is far more detailed than Dickinson's. His systematised approach represents a further step towards the modern conventions of phonetic transcription (Pointon 2016: 483). His analysis is detailed, indicating the glottalization of the initial consonant, issuing the length and character of vowel sounds, marking the character of consonant sounds and providing stress markers to indicate syllable division. Prevost's phonetic transcription for *haggle* breaks down as the following[6]:

- ĂA: a shortened version of the vowel sound found in the onomatopoeia, *baa*. (Prevost 1899: xvi-xvii).
- G: the consonant found in the verb *get*, described by Prevost as "always hard" in character (Prevost 1899: xxiv).
- . : marking syllable division.
- U: an unaccented short vowel sound, found in the second syllable of words. Often indistinct in nature due to the lack of stress; commonly articulated as ĂA or A.

(Prevost 1899: xix)

1.2.3.3 Regional Awareness: The Growing Field of Dialectology

Like his forerunners, Prevost showed awareness of Cumbrian dialect attrition. His commentary situates itself within the growing field of British dialect lexicography, showing increased

[6] Prevost's phonetic transcription does not include an entry for the consonant "L," hence its omission from this breakdown.

historical and regional awareness in contrast to the regionally stigmatised commentaries of the 18th Century (Markus 2007: 266).

> **The interest which has of late been growing in favour of our fast disappearing dialects** leads me, as one who was born and who lived for many years in Cumberland, to think that an amalgamation of all the glossaries hitherto published of that dialect might be of value […].
>
> (Prevost 1899: v)

Regional dialects were still met with hostility during the 19th Century (Pointon 202: 475). One's mastery of Standard English was viewed as a key method of social evaluation (Hickey 2007: 94), with regional varieties dismissed as "inelegant" (Mugglestone 2003: 37). The Education Act of 1870 cultivated this attitude in students and schools discouraged the use of provincialisms, enforcing Standard English and Received Pronunciation (Beal 2010a: 3, Markus 2007: 266). School inspectors' reports of the late 19th Century often pass condescending comments on dialect speech, stressing the importance of "proper enunciation" (Honey 1988: 222). For example, one school inspector recommended the "kindly and judicious use of ridicule" in the removal of "inarticulate utterances" from the speech of Yorkshire schoolboys in 1886 (Honey 1988: 221).

Prevost's awareness of the damage the education system was dealing to the Cumbrian dialect is progressive, providing benefits for the Cumbrian dialect and the field of dialectology. His preservation of the dialect by systematic means provided a good platform for the Cumbrian dialect's survival whilst also bolstering the literature available for early dialectologists, issuing a useful methodology for other dialect scholars to emulate.

1.2.4 SUMMARY

The Cumbrian dialect glossaries listed here each have their strengths and weaknesses. Dickinson (1859) provided initiative, building the foundations for his successors to revise. His simple word-list included a broad range of Cumbrian vocabulary, but his approach was inconsistent and misleading with its combined headword/pronunciation guides, sparse usage examples and rudimentary etymologies. Fergusson (1873) improved Dickinson's practice,

providing a more rigorous format, including grammatical classifications and more detailed etymologies for most of Dickinson's entries. His etymologies were questionable however, seemingly being based on folk etymology. Prevost (1899) improved on Dickinson's combined headword/pronunciation guide system, creating a phonetic representation system to objectively encode the pronunciation of the Cumbrian dialect. He also improved on Dickinson's irregular usage examples, including at least one usage example from a spoken or written Cumbrian dialect source. However, his *Glossary* fails to acknowledge Fergusson's work and does not include grammatical categorisation or etymological information.

1.3 STRUCTURE OF THE EDD

Markus (2010) provides an overview of the EDD's structure[7]. He starts with the dictionary's microstructure, separating each entry into a "head" and "body" (Markus 2010: 77). The "head of each entry consists of a *headword*, followed by its *part-of-speech*, *usage label*, *dialect markers* (usually abbreviated county names, but sometimes regions or nations, such as *Wales*) and finally a *phonetic transcription* in brackets (Markus 2010: 77).

[7] For reasons of efficiency, only a brief summary of the EDD's entry structure is provided here. A more detailed analysis is offered by Markus (2010) and Markus and Heuberger (2007).

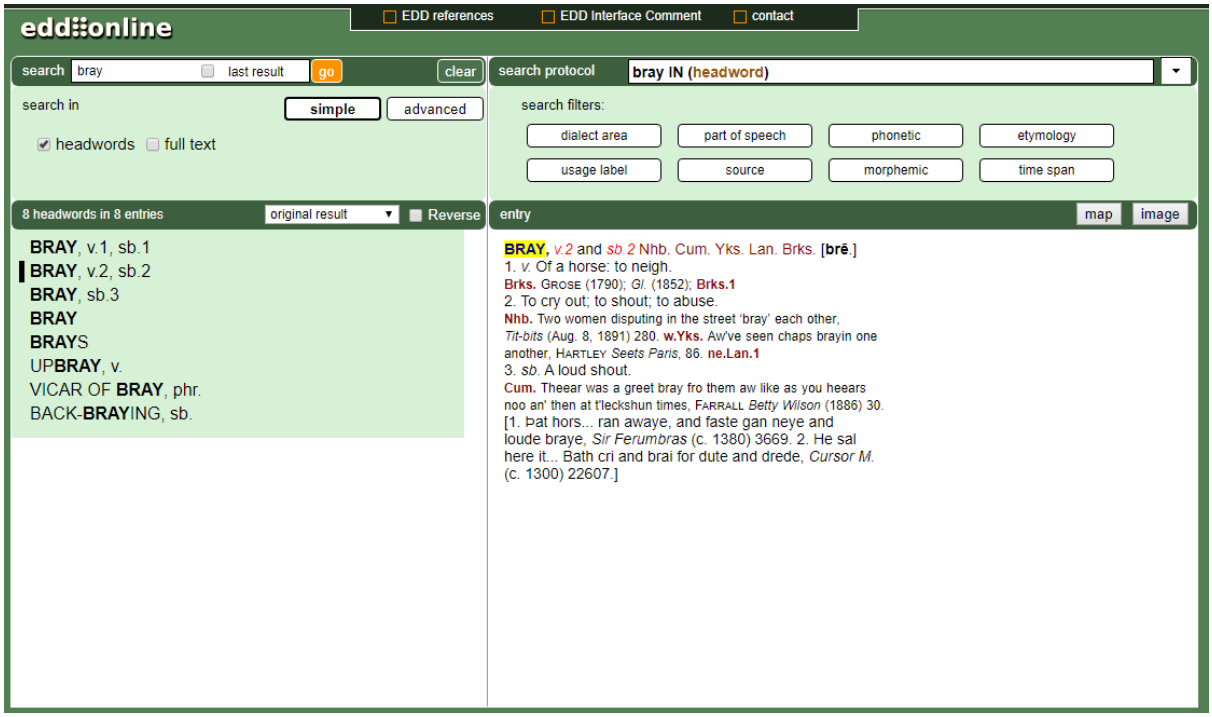


Fig. 6: EDD Online extract for "bray, *v.2* and *sb.2*," detailing the *meanings*, *citation* and *comment* paragraphs outlined by Markus (2010: 78).

The "body" of each entry consists of three paragraphs. The *meanings* paragraph usually contains the semantic explanation of the *headword*, organised numerically according to their sense division (Markus 2010: 77-8). The *citations* paragraph contains quotations from the sources used by Wright organised by *meaning* and county divisions (Markus 2010: 78). Each entry closes with a paragraph of editorial *comment*, containing etymological, historical or semantic "remarks" on the entry (Markus 2010: 78).

The EDD's microstructure lists the various dialectal features belonging to each *headword* (Markus 2010: 79). This includes information on pronunciation variants, grammar, phraseology, dialect markers and the sources and publication dates of Wright's usage examples (Markus 2010: 79). Most importantly, the microstructure reflects the "function" of the data rather than its "form," linking the *meanings* and *citations* paragraphs (Markus 2010: 79).

Word Count: 26,435

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 LACK OF CUMBRIAN DIALECT LITERATURE

During this investigation's preliminary stages, the researcher noticed a distinct sparsity of Cumbrian dialect literature. Cumbria appeared to produce far fewer texts of either an artistic or lexicographic nature than her neighbouring dialect regions. To test this observation, the researcher consulted the British Library Catalogue to compare the frequency of Cumbrian texts with that of Yorkshire and Scotland.

This section's inclusion in this paper's literature review is unorthodox, as it presents figures from the researcher's own investigation rather than assessing existing academic literature. Despite this, the data presented illustrates the reason why so little research has been conducted on the EDD's value to Cumbrian dialect study (*cf.* section 2.3). The researcher thought it useful to make the reader aware of these issues early to explain the limited nature of the sources that this literature review evaluates.

The three regions of *Cumbria* (or *Cumberland*), *Yorkshire* and *Scotland.* were searched for in the British Library Catalogue through an advanced search, detailed in *fig. 7*. *Cumbrian* and *Cumberland* are both used as search terms due to their interchangeability in the works of Cumbrian authors (i.e. "*Cumbrian Dialect*" and "*Dialect of Cumberland*")[8]. *Fig. 6* outlines this "trigger word" pattern.

KEY TO BRITISH LIBRARY CATALOGUE SEARCH TERMS AND TRIGGER WORDS

[DIALECT]**:** the three dialects investigated by the search.

1. *Cumbrian* (or *Cumberland*)
2. *Yorkshire*
3. *Scottish*

ADVANCED SEARCH: designed to search for each [dialect] in the main titles of British Library Catalogue texts *only*. The aim of this search is to indicate the number of texts each region has produced, which specifically cover the topic of dialect study.

- Main Title – contains: [dialect] + *Dialect*

[8] Hutchinson (1794: 152, 155), Anderson (1815: 1, 2), Dickinson (1859: v, viii), Gilpin (1866: 38, 39) and Richardson (1871: 5, 6) all follow this pattern, warranting the analysis of both structures, as both allude to the same referent.

- Main Title – contains: [dialect] + *Glossary*
- Main Title – contains: [dialect] + *Dictionary*

Fig. 7: Breakdown of the advanced search pattern used on the British Library Catalogue website when attaining the results of *fig. 8*.

CUMBRIA		
SEARCH TERM	**NUMBER OF RESULTS**	**DATE RANGE**
Cumbrian Dialect	20	1821 – 2018
Cumbrian Glossary	1	1869
Cumbrian Dictionary	3	1660 – 2014
Cumberland Dialect	69	1846 – 2006
Cumberland Glossary	28	1747 – 2005
Cumberland Dictionary	3	1796 – 2005
TOTAL:	**124**	

YORKSHIRE		
SEARCH TERM	**NUMBER OF RESULTS**	**DATE RANGE**
Yorkshire Dialect	234	1807 – 2017
Yorkshire Glossary	28	1781 – 2013
Yorkshire Dictionary	18	1812 – 2015
TOTAL:	**280**	

SCOTLAND		
SEARCH TERM	**NUMBER OF RESULTS**	**DATE RANGE**
Scottish Dialect	241	1759 – 2018
Scottish Glossary	63	1710 – 2014
Scottish Dictionary	217	1757 – 2014
TOTAL:	**521**	

Fig. 8: A comparison of the works of literature listed on the British Library Catalogue produced by the regions of *Cumbria*, *Yorkshire* and *Scotland*.

Fig. 8 shows that *Cumbria* (or *Cumberland*) is under-recorded in comparison to its neighbours. Fewer texts directly concerned with the Cumbrian dialect exist than for *Yorkshire* or *Scotland*, suggesting that *Cumbria* is less concerned about her local history and language than her

neighbours. This deficit of literature structured the way in which primary data was gathered for this investigation, as section 3.3.1 will demonstrate.

2.2 EARLY CRITIQUE OF THE EDD

Shortly after the EDD was published, there was a strong response of criticism from dialectologists who aimed to correct the shortfalls of Wright's work. Several glossaries and grammars of specific dialects were published between 1905 and 1920 which more closely analysed their chosen regions than Wright. For example, Schiling (1906) produced his *Grammar of Oldham*, Brilioth (1913) published his *Grammar of Lorton* and Blakeborough (1911) gave us the *Glossary of the North Riding of Yorkshire*, which deliberately ignores the existence of the *English Dialect Dictionary*, stating:

> So far as the compiler knows, **no popular work of this character has been published**. That a growing desire for such a glossary exists he fully believes.
>
> (Blakeborough 1911: v, my bold)

Another, less subtle, critic of Wright is Gepp (1920). His *Contribution to an Essex Dialect Dictionary* attacks Wright for his "dabbling," positioning itself as "serious" dialect lexicography by comparison (Gepp 1920: v). Despite this elitism, Gepp's project is highly relevant to the current research due to its similar approach. Gepp evaluates the usefulness of Wright to the study of the Essex dialect, providing the foundations for a revised dialect dictionary to be completed by future researchers (Gepp 1920: vii). His study deals with the same issues as the current by recognising the imperfection of Wright's EDD and offering a rudimentary methodology for its repair.

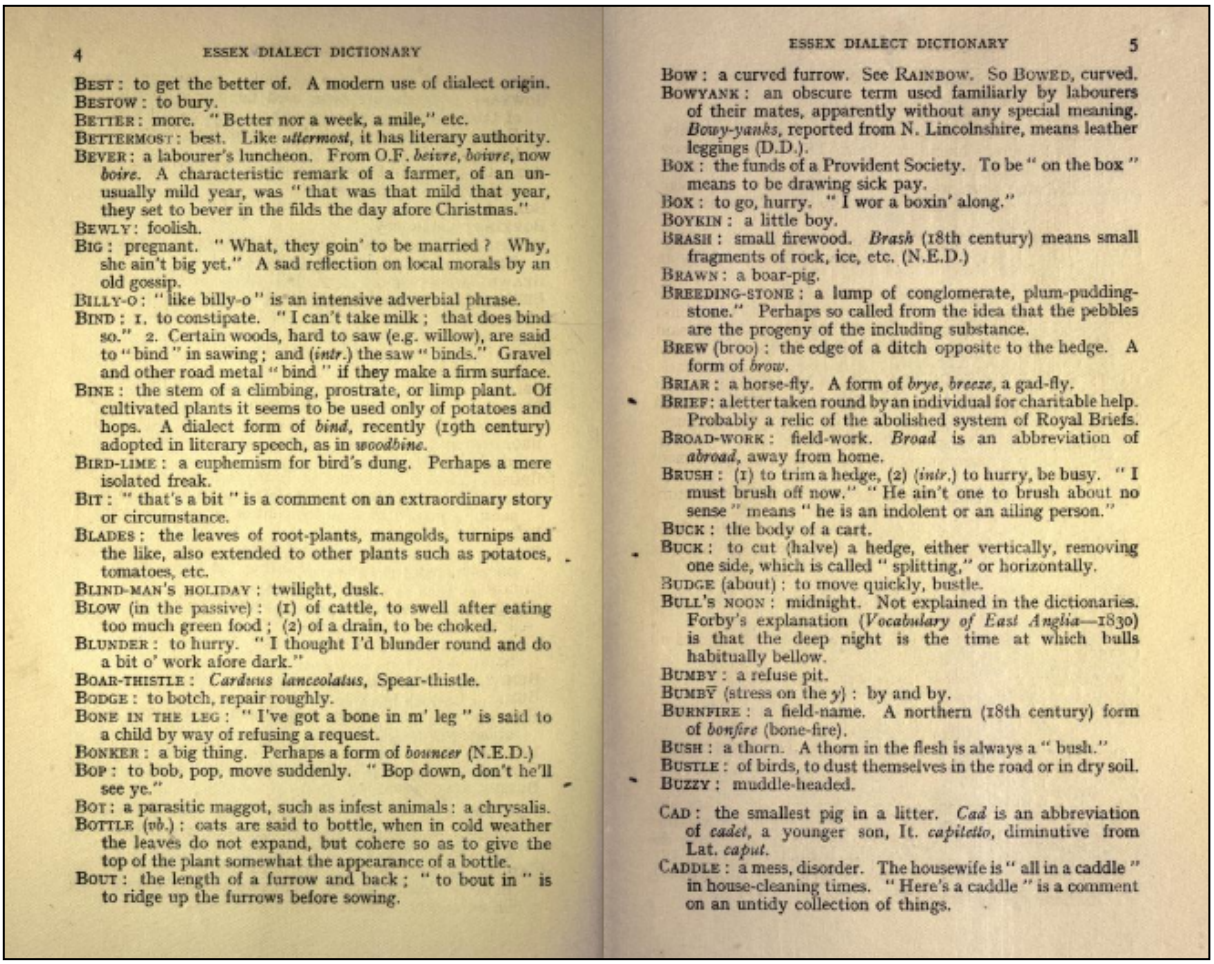
Gepp collected dialect vocabulary from the central-Essex parishes of High Ester, Felsted and Little Dunmow due to their isolation from road and rail links. Isolation is valued by Gepp as he sought the least "tainted" version of the Essex dialect, with the least amount of borrowings from the neighbouring dialects of the Midlands, East Anglia, Kent and London (Gepp 1920: v). This selective approach to data collection will not be used by the current research; all regions of the Cumbrian dialect will be considered.

Data collection methods are not mentioned; neither a survey nor a reading programme is specified, questioning the reliability of Gepp's data. Gepp's only requirement was that each word was verified by a native speaker as a productive lexeme of the dialect (Gepp 1920: vii). Again, this approach will not be used by the current research; a detailed breakdown of this study's reading programme can be found in section 3.3.1.

2.2.1 Gepp's Dictionary Structure

Gepp's dictionary is simple. Its entries are ordered alphabetically, with each headword capitalised. Grammatical categorisation is irregular, seeming only to be used when an entry's part-of-speech is neither immediately obvious nor signalled by its definition. For example, Gepp's entries for ANGLE (noun: "a direction, locality") and BALM (verb: "to smear with sticky stuff or dirt") do not have grammatical categories whereas ASKEW ("*(prep.)*: across") and ATHOUT ("*(prep.)*: without" and "*(conj.)*: unless") do (Gepp 1920: 2-3). This system, which implies the reader possesses prior knowledge of the grammar in question, is avoided by modern lexicographers. Now, the practice adheres to the principles of "discrete classification" in which each headword is assigned a distinct grammatical category regardless of its perceived clarity (Weiner 2016: 222).

Usage examples appear in most entries, but they are neither referenced nor dated making it difficult for the reader to distinguish between actual citations of Essex dialect speech/literature and the author's own inventions. Etymology is sporadic, as shown by *fig. 9*, below. Over the course of the two pages, only one entry (BEVER) is provided with an etymon:



4 ESSEX DIALECT DICTIONARY

BEST: to get the better of. A modern use of dialect origin.
BESTOW: to bury.
BETTER: more. "Better nor a week, a mile," etc.
BETTERMOST: best. Like *uttermost*, it has literary authority.
BEVER: a labourer's luncheon. From O.F. *beivre, boivre*, now *boire*. A characteristic remark of a farmer, of an unusually mild year, was "that was that mild that year, they set to bever in the filds the day afore Christmas."
BEWLY: foolish.
BIG: pregnant. "What, they goin' to be married? Why, she ain't big yet." A sad reflection on local morals by an old gossip.
BILLY-O: "like billy-o" is an intensive adverbial phrase.
BIND: 1. to constipate. "I can't take milk; that does bind so." 2. Certain woods, hard to saw (e.g. willow), are said to "bind" in sawing; and (*intr.*) the saw "binds." Gravel and other road metal "bind" if they make a firm surface.
BINE: the stem of a climbing, prostrate, or limp plant. Of cultivated plants it seems to be used only of potatoes and hops. A dialect form of *bind*, recently (19th century) adopted in literary speech, as in *woodbine*.
BIRD-LIME: a euphemism for bird's dung. Perhaps a mere isolated freak.
BIT: "that's a bit" is a comment on an extraordinary story or circumstance.
BLADES: the leaves of root-plants, mangolds, turnips and the like, also extended to other plants such as potatoes, tomatoes, etc.
BLIND-MAN'S HOLIDAY: twilight, dusk.
BLOW (in the passive): (1) of cattle, to swell after eating too much green food; (2) of a drain, to be choked.
BLUNDER: to hurry. "I thought I'd blunder round and do a bit o' work afore dark."
BOAR-THISTLE: *Carduus lanceolatus*, Spear-thistle.
BODGE: to botch, repair roughly.
BONE IN THE LEG: "I've got a bone in m' leg" is said to a child by way of refusing a request.
BONKER: a big thing. Perhaps a form of *bouncer* (N.E.D.)
BOP: to bob, pop, move suddenly. "Bop down, don't he'll see ye."
BOT: a parasitic maggot, such as infest animals: a chrysalis.
BOTTLE (*vb.*): oats are said to bottle, when in cold weather the leaves do not expand, but cohere so as to give the top of the plant somewhat the appearance of a bottle.
BOUT: the length of a furrow and back; "to bout in" is to ridge up the furrows before sowing.

ESSEX DIALECT DICTIONARY 5

BOW: a curved furrow. See RAINBOW. So BOWED, curved.
BOWYANK: an obscure term used familiarly by labourers of their mates, apparently without any special meaning. *Bowy-yanks*, reported from N. Lincolnshire, means leather leggings (D.D.).
BOX: the funds of a Provident Society. To be "on the box" means to be drawing sick pay.
BOX: to go, hurry. "I wor a boxin' along."
BOYKIN: a little boy.
BRASH: small firewood. *Brash* (18th century) means small fragments of rock, ice, etc. (N.E.D.)
BRAWN: a boar-pig.
BREEDING-STONE: a lump of conglomerate, plum-pudding-stone." Perhaps so called from the idea that the pebbles are the progeny of the including substance.
BREW (broo): the edge of a ditch opposite to the hedge. A form of *brow*.
BRIAR: a horse-fly. A form of *brye, breeze*, a gad-fly.
BRIEF: a letter taken round by an individual for charitable help. Probably a relic of the abolished system of Royal Briefs.
BROAD-WORK: field-work. *Broad* is an abbreviation of *abroad*, away from home.
BRUSH: (1) to trim a hedge, (2) (*intr.*) to hurry, be busy. "I must brush off now." "He ain't one to brush about no sense" means "he is an indolent or an ailing person."
BUCK: the body of a cart.
BUCK: to cut (halve) a hedge, either vertically, removing one side, which is called "splitting," or horizontally.
BUDGE (about): to move quickly, bustle.
BULL'S NOON: midnight. Not explained in the dictionaries. Forby's explanation (*Vocabulary of East Anglia*—1830) is that the deep night is the time at which bulls habitually bellow.
BUMBY: a refuse pit.
BUMBY (stress on the *y*): by and by.
BURNFIRE: a field-name. A northern (18th century) form of *bonfire* (bone-fire).
BUSH: a thorn. A thorn in the flesh is always a "bush."
BUSTLE: of birds, to dust themselves in the road or in dry soil.
BUZZY: muddle-headed.

CAD: the smallest pig in a litter. *Cad* is an abbreviation of *cadet*, a younger son, It. *capitello*, diminutive from Lat. *caput*.
CADDLE: a mess, disorder. The housewife is "all in a caddle" in house-cleaning times. "Here's a caddle" is a comment on an untidy collection of things.

Fig. 9: An extract from Gepp's (1920: 4-5) *Contribution to an Essex Dialect Dictionary*.

His irregular lexicographic approach aside, Gepp's sociolinguistic insights are valuable. Like Wright (1898: v) and several other authors cited here (Beal 2010a: 3, Honey 1988: 222, Trudgill 1979: 15) he blames dialect attrition on the growth of transportation technology and education, criticising the railways for their carriage of "alien" vocabulary into the county and schools for their stigmatisation of non-standard English (Gepp 1920: v-viii). His commentary aligns itself with a national concern for dialect attrition in the United Kingdom, with his attitudes neatly summarised by the following quotations:

> Railways and main road traffic, beyond a doubt, have made **deadly havoc** of the vernacular. It is high time that some qualified person took our Essex dialect in hand, seriously and completely; for **no dabbling is of any use**. The old speech, though it holds on tenaciously enough in corners, **is generally shrinking** under the influence of the **Elementary School** and **free intercommunication**.
>
> (Gepp 1920: v, my bold)

> The good old English speech, passed out of literary use, supplanted by **unworthy modern words**, unrecognised by modern **'education,'** but in its time the ordinary and literary speech of the country [...].
>
> (Gepp 1920: vii, my bold)

2.3 MODERN CRITIQUE OF THE EDD

Modern evaluation of Wright's (1898–1905) *English Dialect Dictionary* is limited. Texts concerned with the EDD tend to be descriptive commentaries, which either focus on the dictionary's merits or focus on its recent transformation into an online resource. Authors such as Wakelin (1977: 46–7), Penhallurick (2009: 301-6), Markus (2010) and Upton (2016: 382–4) *only* provide brief summaries of the EDD's structure and its position as a "seminal" work of lexicography, whilst tentatively hedging around the shortcomings in Wright's methodology. Markus (2007) and Markus and Heuberger (2007) *only* address the problems associated with constructing the EDD Online application, delicately avoiding any possible updates and improvements which could make the dictionary more useful to the study of English dialectology.

Ruano-García's (2014) study is marginally more critical, yet still tentative in its approach. His study was concerned with the contribution which Nicolson's (1677) *Glossarium Brigantinum* paid to Wright's coverage of Cumbrian lexis. Whilst he found Nicolson's contribution to the EDD to be substantial (Ruano-García 2014: 182), his approach again focussed mainly on the merits of the EDD, ignoring Wright's potential omissions from Nicolson (1677) and failing to comment on how investigating these omissions could help to improve the EDD's comprehensiveness and usefulness to Cumbrian dialect study.

2.3.1 BEAL'S (2010b) STUDY OF THE YORKSHIRE DIALECT

Beal (2010b) is the only researcher who tackles Wright's methodology with intent. Her study investigated the contribution Hunter's (1829) *Hallamshire Glossary* made to the EDD, based on the extent and nature of Wright's referencing (Beal 2010b: 43). The *Hallamshire Glossary* is a translational wordlist for the dialect of the West Riding of Yorkshire and was referenced heavily

by the EDD, providing 445 citations in total (Beal 2010b: 46). As a result, it features as a source in Wright's "select bibliography" with the abbreviation *w.Yks.*[4] (Wright 1898: xvi), proving its worth as a valuable resource[9].

Beal (2010b) compared letters *A–C* of Hunter with an early build of EDD Online, addressing the following four questions:

1. How many words in the EDD are attributed to *w.Yks.*[4]?
2. How many words from the *Hallamshire Glossary* are in the EDD but are not attributed to *w.Yks.*[4]?
3. How many of Hunter's words are not in the EDD at all?
4. Can we explain why Wright omitted these?

(Beal 2010b: 43)

The questions asked by Beal (2010b) set her study apart from her fellow researchers' as, instead of merely commenting on the EDD's merits or structure, she critically analyses the usefulness of Wright to the study of English dialectology, with the aim of providing explanations to the EDD's shortcomings.

Her results are displayed in *fig. 10.* She found that Wright (1898–1905) directly referenced 114 *A-C* words from Hunter (1829), labelling them with *w.Yks.*[4] (Beal 2010b: 44). A further 30 words were found to be common between Wright and Hunter, but with other Yorkshire dialect texts acting as the citation (i.e. without the *w.Yks.*[4] label). Most importantly, Beal (2010b: 44) found 10 words in her sample which were not cited by Wright, but which were included in Hunter.

[9] Hunter's work was held in high esteem by 19th Century lexicographers and dialectologists. The *Hallamshire Glossary* was advocated by S. O. Addy (1888–90), who cited Hunter extensively during the compilation of his own *Glossary* of the Sheffield dialect (Beal 2010b: 46). In turn, Addy is known to have worked with Wright on the EDD. His *Glossary* also features as one of Wright's "select" sources and his name appears in Wright's lists of "voluntary readers" and "correspondents," indicating a consistent line of contact between the two scholars (Wright 1898: viv, xiii). Beal (2010b: 45–6) suggests, due to their frequent correspondence, that Wright valued Addy's opinion and referenced Hunter (1829) his recommendation.

	Words in Hunter A–C	Cited as *w.Yks.*[4] in Wright	Cited in Wright (not *w.Yks.*[4])	Not in Wright
No.	154	114	30	10
%	100	74.03	19.48	6.49

Words found in Hunter (1829), but omitted from Wright (1898): *ajar; an-all; asky; book (="bulk"); chary; church-masters; clump; clutches; coblings; cou-rake*.

Fig. 10: Beal's (2010b: 44) comparison of entries in Hunter (1829) *A–C* with the EDD, along with the 10 words omitted from Wright (1898).

Wright's selective approach to referencing in questionable. Why, considering the extent with which he cited Hunter, should he choose to omit the 10 words listed in *fig. 10*? Beal provides three possible explanations. Firstly, she suggests that Wright omitted words which were not considered dialectal; words such as *ajar, chary, clump* and *clutches* are all listed in the OED without usage labels such as *obs.* or *dial.*, suggesting their use in Standard English (Beal 2010b: 44). Secondly, Beal suggests that Wright made a sharp distinction between dialect words and archaic words; the word *asky*, for example is listed as a 15th Century spelling variant of *ashy* rather than an independent variant of the Yorkshire dialect (Beal 2010b; 44). Finally, Beal states that Wright omitted words for "no satisfactory explanation," due either to oversight or to Wright's resistance to idiosyncratic diminutives (Beal 2010b: 45). For example, Hunter's *coblings* shares the same meaning as the EDD's *cob* ("a small piece of coal") but was omitted by Wright as he perhaps thought the former was a derivative form of the latter, used to express smallness in the same way as the suffix *-let* in Standard English (i.e. *-let* = small: *booklet* = an especially small book ∴ *-lings* = small: *coblings* = an especially small piece of coal).

Beal's (2010b: 46) investigation shows that Wright cited Hunter (1829) extensively, but that he was "selective in omitting words which might not be considered dialectal." Her methodology is thorough, providing clear results and convincing arguments for Wright's selective approach to headword inclusion. As a result, her research questions and methodology have been adapted to suit the needs of this investigation (*cf.* section 3). The following chapter will list the adaptations made to (Beal 2010b) to suit this study's analysis of Wright's comprehensiveness for *Traditional* Cumbrian and usefulness to *Contemporary* Cumbrian.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This study investigates the following two research questions, inspired by Beal's (2010b) study:

- Given its claims of being "the complete vocabulary of *all* English dialect words" (Wright 1898: v, my italics), how **comprehensive** was the EDD to the study of the Cumbrian dialect in its **own time-period**?
- Given that the EDD has not received an update since the publication of its final volume in 1905 (Penhallurick 2009: 312), how **useful** is the EDD to the study of the Cumbrian dialect **today**?

These research questions will be explored through the analysis of the Cumbrian dialect in two time-periods and through the comparison between related EDD and OED entries. The time-periods studied by this investigation are *Traditional* Cumbrian (1700–1898) and *Contemporary* Cumbrian (1950–present). The *Traditional* Cumbrian period was prescribed to coincide with the EDD's research period (Wright 1898: v), thereby providing accurate data for the first research question. The *Contemporary* Cumbrian period was prescribed due to the availability of reliable modern Cumbrian dialect literature, thereby providing accurate data for the second research question. OED *Online* acts as the authority against which the EDD can be assessed in both instances.

"Traditional Cumbrian," "*Contemporary* Cumbrian," "the EDD" and "the OED" are topics which are referred to regularly throughout the remainder of this paper. A primer indicating their importance to this study's research questions is provided here. For a more detailed description of these concepts' application in this investigation, see section 3.3.

3.2 RESEARCH PARAMETERS

The research questions outlined in section 3.1 will be studied by means of the following four research parameters. This chapter defines these research parameters and outlines their function. Any text enclosed within square brackets (e.g. [headword], [grammatical category: EDD], [usage example] etc.) refers to a field in this study's database, the functions of which are outlined in appendix *ii*.

1. **Inclusion**: does the EDD include the Cumbrian dialect lexis sourced from the researcher's primary data[10]? If so, does the EDD entry recognise the word as belonging to the Cumbrian dialect?
2. **Grammar**: which grammatical category does the EDD place the Cumbrian dialect word into? Does the EDD's grammatical classification match the same word's grammatical classification in the OED?
3. **Etymology**: what is the Cumbrian dialect word's etymology according to the EDD (if present)? Does the EDD's etymology match the same word's etymology in the OED?
4. **Definition**: what is the Cumbrian dialect word's definition according to the EDD (if present)? Does that definition match the same word's definition in the OED?

3.2.1 INCLUSION

This parameter considers the EDD's recognition of Cumbrian dialect lexis in comparison to the OED. The first research question will be addressed by testing the EDD's **comprehensiveness** against the OED for *Traditional* Cumbrian [headword]s. The second research question will be addressed by comparing the EDD's **usefulness** against the OED when used as a reference work for *Contemporary* Cumbrian. In addition, the accuracy of the EDD's dialect area classifications will be recorded to provide an indication of the EDD's sensitivity to Cumbrian dialect lexis.

3.2.1.1 EDD Online

3.2.1.1.1 EDD *Inclusion* Criteria

This investigation's *inclusion* parameter addresses similar issues to Beal's (2010b: 43) study of the extent and nature with which the EDD references Hunter (1829) (*cf.* section 2.3.1). As such, her research parameters have been modified to suit the needs of this investigation. These modifications consisted of; *a)* changing the type of primary data from a single dialect glossary to a corpus of Cumbrian dialect literature and *b)* changing the dialect studied from Yorkshire to Cumbrian. Her modified research parameters read as follows:

EDD INCLUSION CRITERIA

1. How many words from the **reading programme** are attributed to *Cum.* in the EDD?
2. How many words from the **reading programme** are in the EDD but not attributed to *Cum.?*
3. How many words from the **reading programme** are not in the EDD at all?
4. Can we explain why Wright omitted these?

[10] *Cf.* section 3.3.1

RELEVANT INCLUSION DATABASE FIELDS

1. [sense specific to Cumbrian?]
2. [headword present in EDD?]
3. [headword present in EDD?]
4. [notes on grammar], [notes on etymology], [notes on definition]

Fig. 11: Criteria for *inclusion* data gathering process for EDD Online and their relevant fields in the database.

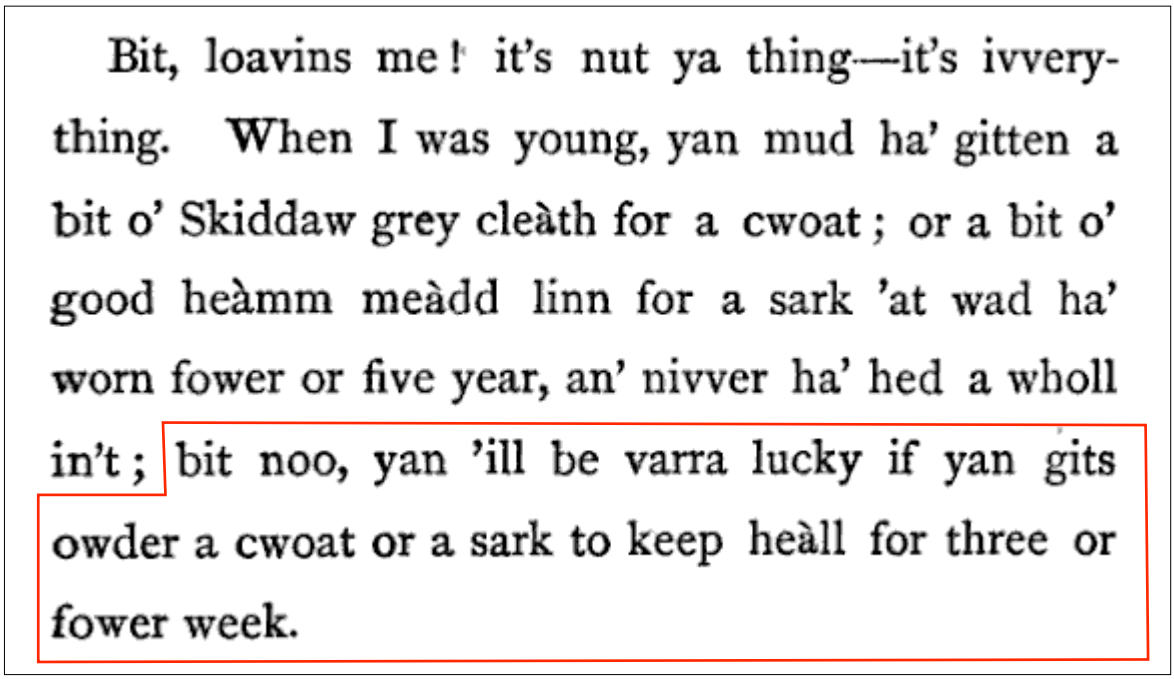
3.2.1.1.2 EDD *Inclusion*: Data Collection

Data was gathered using the following method. First, *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian dialect [headword]s were sourced from the researcher's reading programme. [Headword]s were only included as database entries if they appeared within transparent usage examples, which were recorded simultaneously in section 6 of the database (*cf.* appendix *ii*.). For the purposes of this investigation, compounded dialect words are ignored.

[Headword]s were then searched in EDD Online. The relevant EDD entry was checked against the list of criteria in *fig. 11*, and the findings were recorded in their relevant database fields. The following sequence of figures provides an example of the process. The processes covered here are identical for both the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian time-periods to comply with both of this investigation's research questions (*cf.* section 3.1).

3.2.1.1.3 EDD *Inclusion*: Data Collection Breakdown

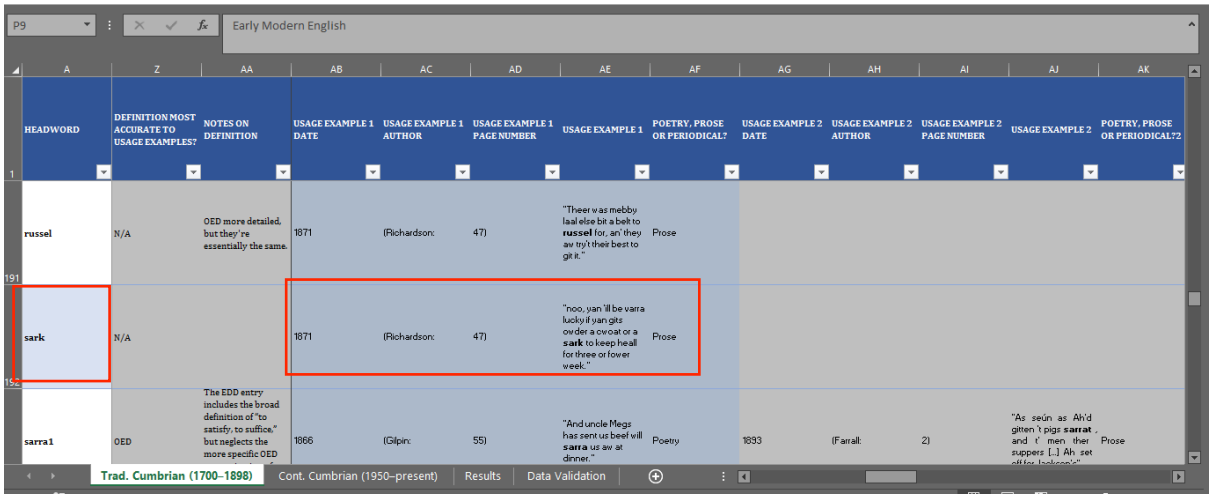
1. [Headword} sourced from the researcher's reading programme:



Bit, loavins me! it's nut ya thing—it's ivvery-thing. When I was young, yan mud ha' gitten a bit o' Skiddaw grey cleàth for a cwoat; or a bit o' good heàmm meàdd linn for a sark 'at wad ha' worn fower or five year, an' nivver ha' hed a wholl in't; bit noo, yan 'ill be varra lucky if yan gits owder a cwoat or a sark to keep heàll for three or fower week.

Fig. 12: Extract from Richardson (1871: 47) with the usage example for "sark, *n.*" (meaning "shirt, chemise") bordered in red.

2. [Headword] and [usage example] entered into their relevant fields in the database:



	HEADWORD	DEFINITION MOST ACCURATE TO USAGE EXAMPLES?	NOTES ON DEFINITION	USAGE EXAMPLE 1 DATE	USAGE EXAMPLE 1 AUTHOR	USAGE EXAMPLE 1 PAGE NUMBER	USAGE EXAMPLE 1	POETRY, PROSE OR PERIODICAL?	USAGE EXAMPLE 2 DATE	USAGE EXAMPLE 2 AUTHOR	USAGE EXAMPLE 2 PAGE NUMBER	USAGE EXAMPLE 2	POETRY, PROSE OR PERIODICAL?2
191	russel	N/A	OED more detailed, but they're essentially the same.	1871	(Richardson:	47)	"Theer was mebby laal else bit a belt to **russel** for, an' they aw try't their best to git it."	Prose					
192	sark	N/A		1871	(Richardson:	47)	"noo, yan 'ill be varra lucky if yan gits owder a cwoat or a **sark** to keep heall for three or fower week."	Prose					
	sarra1	OED	The EDD entry includes the broad definition of "to satisfy, to suffice," but neglects the more specific OED	1866	(Gilpin:	55)	"And uncle Megs has sent us beef will **sarra** us aw at dinner."	Poetry	1893	(Farrall:	2)	"As seún as Ah'd gitten 't pigs **sarrat**, and t' men ther suppers [..] Ah set	Prose

Fig. 13: "Sark," listed under its own entry in the database, with Richardson's (1871: 47) usage example recorded in section 6 of the database.

Word Count: 26,435

3. Secondary data gathered for [headword] gathered from EDD Online:

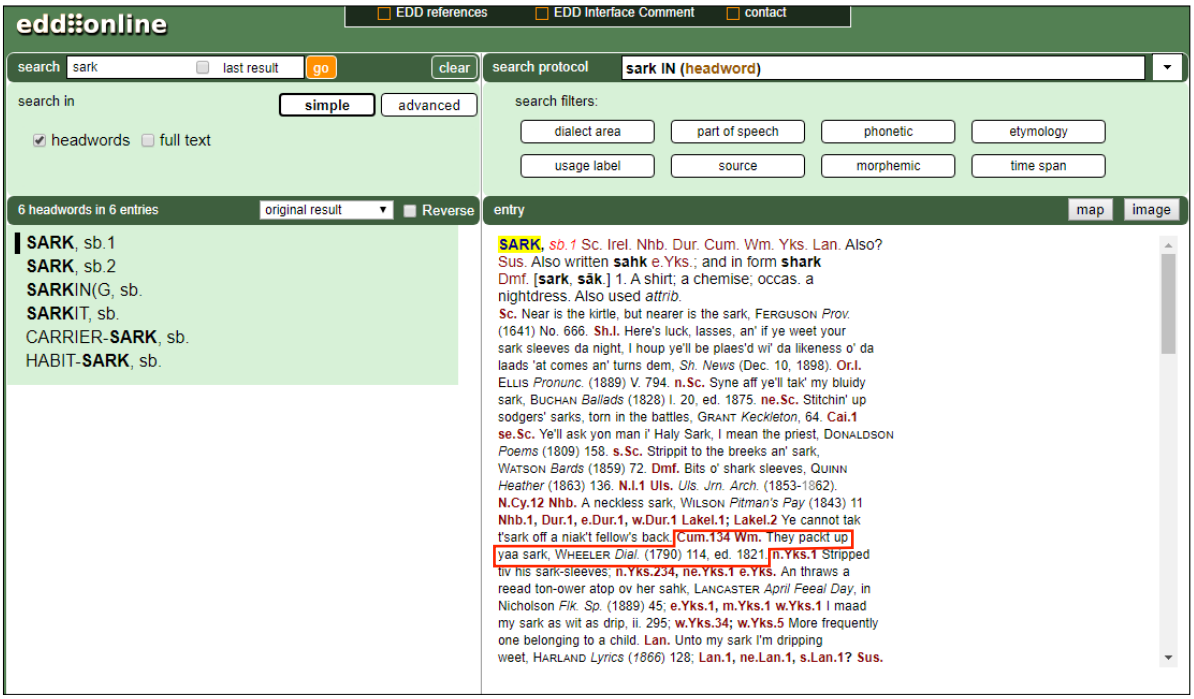


Fig. 14: The EDD Online entry for "sark, *sb.1*" (meaning "shirt, chemise"), listed in the EDD with a usage example bearing the *Cum.* dialect marker, as illustrated by the red annotation. The EDD sense for "sark, *sb.1*" (not "*sark, sb.2*") matches that of the usage example provided by Richardson (1871: 47), making it suitable for analysis.

4. Secondary data, sourced from the relevant EDD entry, entered into the database:

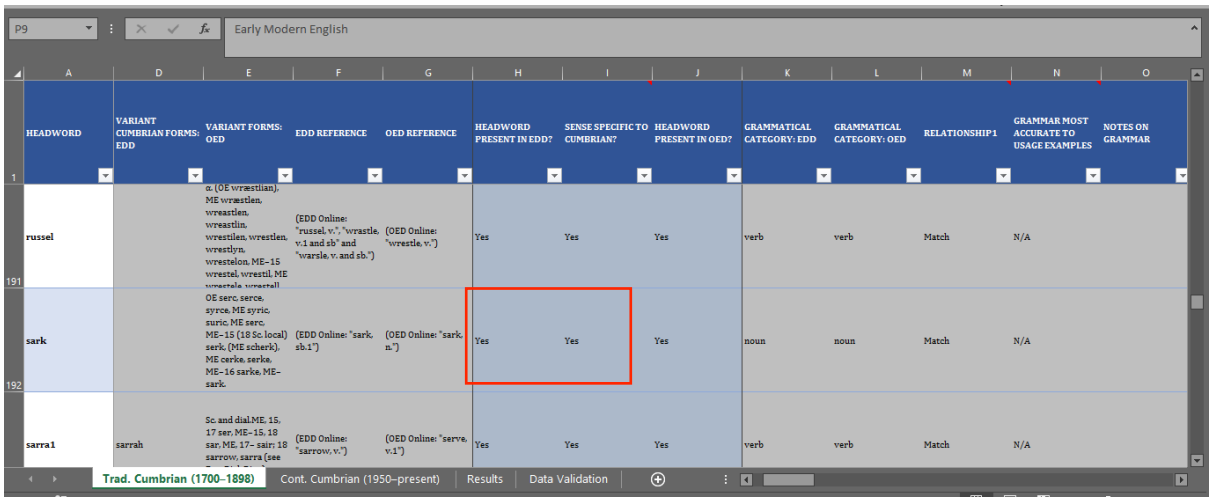


Fig. 15: The [headword present in EDD?] and [sense specific to Cumbrian?] fields marked as "Yes" in the database, marking their compliance with the first and second criteria of *fig. 11*. If the EDD does not recognise [headword], the [headword present in EDD?] field is marked as "No." If the relevant EDD entry does not bear a usage example with the *Cum.* dialect marker, the [sense specific to Cumbrian?] field is marked as "No." Wherever required, the [headword] spellings are identical between the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* sheets to aid searching.

Word Count: 26,435

3.2.1.2 OED Online

3.2.1.2.1 OED *Inclusion* Criteria

As stated in section 3.1, the OED is used by this investigation as the authority against which the EDD can be assessed. The OED's *inclusion* criteria are loosely based on Beal's (2010b: 43) study but, due to the OED's lack of distinct dialect area classification, its criteria are simplified to the following:

OED INCLUSION CRITERIA

1. How many words from the **reading programme** are in the OED?
2. How many words from the **reading programme** are not in the OED?

RELEVANT INCLUSION DATABASE FIELDS

1. [headword present in OED?]
2. [headword present in OED?]

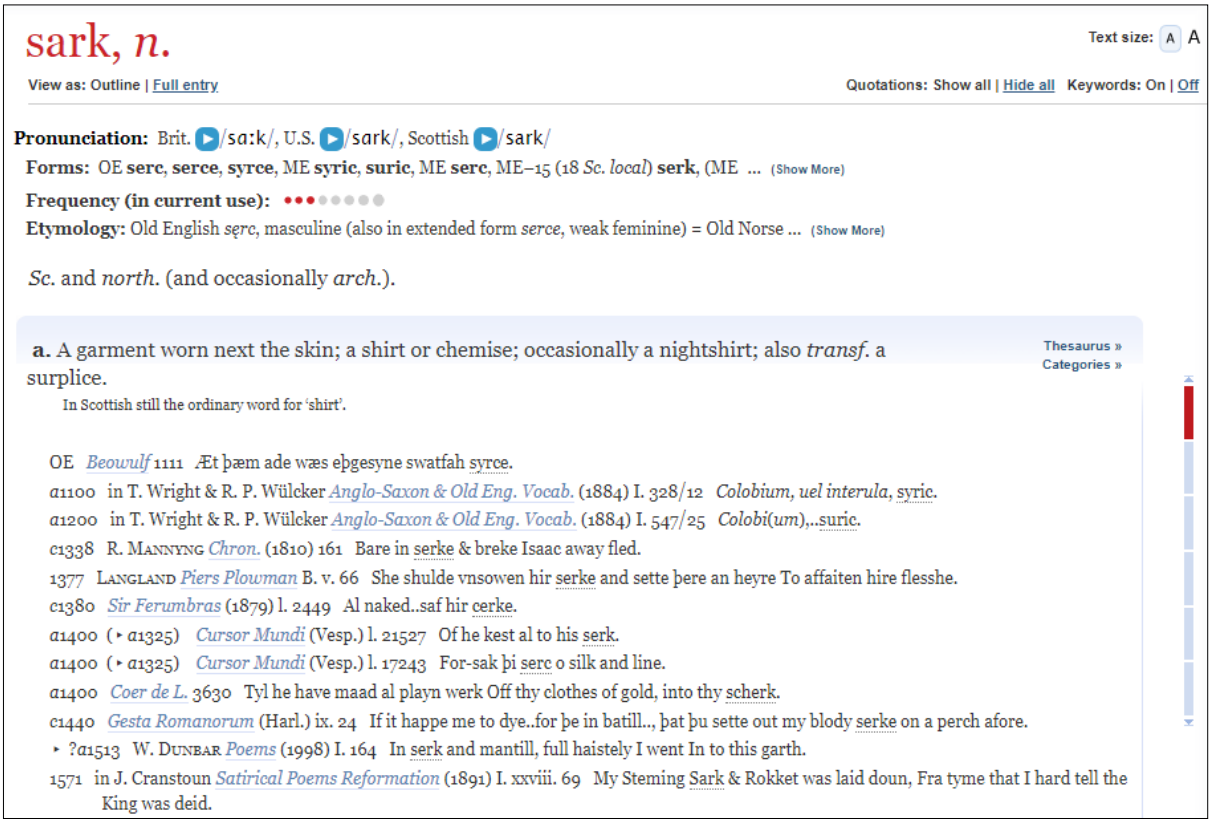
Fig. 16: Criteria for *inclusion* data gathering process for OED Online and their relevant fields in the database.

3.2.1.2.2 OED *Inclusion*: Data Collection

Traditional and *Contemporary* Cumbrian dialect [headword]s were sourced using the same method outlined in section 3.2.1.1.2. Once the secondary data from the EDD was collected, the relevant OED entry for [headword] was checked against the list of criteria in *fig. 16* and the findings were recorded in the relevant database field. The following sequence of figures provides an example of the process. The processes covered here are identical for both the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian time-periods to comply with both of this investigation's research questions (*cf.* section 3.1).

3.2.1.2.3 OED *Inclusion*: Data Collection Breakdown

1. Secondary data gathered for [headword] gathered from OED Online:



sark, *n.*

Text size: A A

View as: Outline | Full entry

Quotations: Show all | Hide all Keywords: On | Off

Pronunciation: Brit. /sɑːk/, U.S. /sɑrk/, Scottish /sark/

Forms: OE **serc**, **serce**, **syrce**, ME **syric**, **suric**, ME **serc**, ME–15 (18 *Sc. local*) **serk**, (ME ... (Show More)

Frequency (in current use): ●●●○○○○

Etymology: Old English *sęrc*, masculine (also in extended form *serce*, weak feminine) = Old Norse ... (Show More)

Sc. and *north.* (and occasionally *arch.*).

Thesaurus »
Categories »

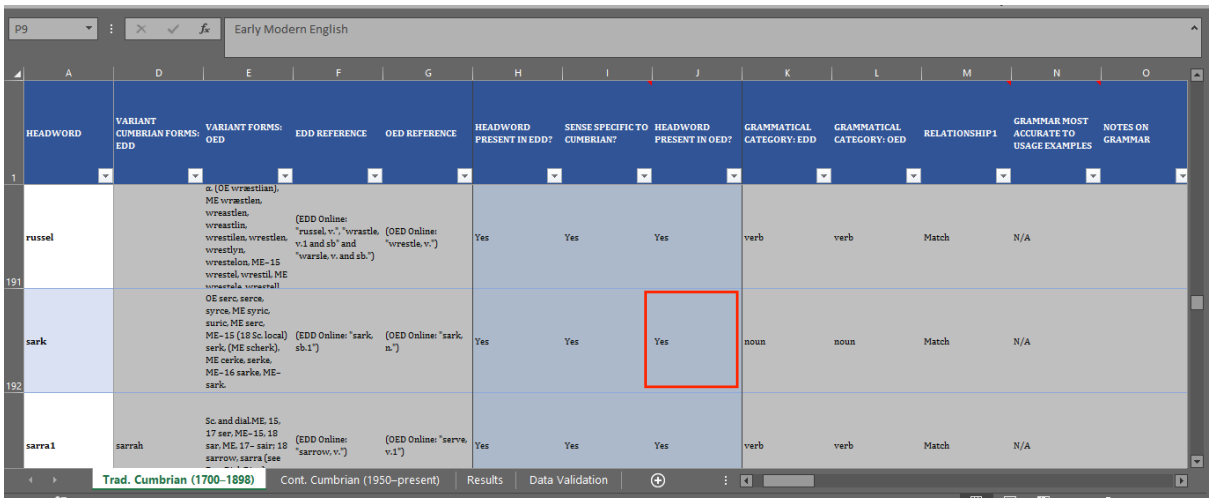
a. A garment worn next the skin; a shirt or chemise; occasionally a nightshirt; also *transf.* a surplice.

In Scottish still the ordinary word for 'shirt'.

OE *Beowulf* 1111 Æt þæm ade wæs eþgesyne swatfah syrce.
*a*1100 in T. Wright & R. P. Wülcker *Anglo-Saxon & Old Eng. Vocab.* (1884) I. 328/12 *Colobium, uel interula*, syric.
*a*1200 in T. Wright & R. P. Wülcker *Anglo-Saxon & Old Eng. Vocab.* (1884) I. 547/25 *Colobi(um)*,..suric.
c1338 R. Mannyng *Chron.* (1810) 161 Bare in serke & breke Isaac away fled.
1377 Langland *Piers Plowman* B. v. 66 She shulde vnsowen hir serke and sette þere an heyre To affaiten hire flesshe.
c1380 *Sir Ferumbras* (1879) l. 2449 Al naked..saf hir cerke.
*a*1400 (▸ *a*1325) *Cursor Mundi* (Vesp.) l. 21527 Of he kest al to his serk.
*a*1400 (▸ *a*1325) *Cursor Mundi* (Vesp.) l. 17243 For-sak þi serc o silk and line.
*a*1400 *Coer de L.* 3630 Tyl he have maad al playn werk Off thy clothes of gold, into thy scherk.
c1440 *Gesta Romanorum* (Harl.) ix. 24 If it happe me to dye..for þe in batill.., þat þu sette out my blody serke on a perch afore.
▸ ?*a*1513 W. Dunbar *Poems* (1998) I. 164 In serk and mantill, full haistely I went In to this garth.
1571 in J. Cranstoun *Satirical Poems Reformation* (1891) I. xxviii. 69 My Steming Sark & Rokket was laid doun, Fra tyme that I hard tell the King was deid.

Fig. 17: The OED Online entry for "sark, *n.*", meaning "shirt, chemise" (OED Online: "sark, *n.*").

2. Secondary data, sourced from the relevant OED entry, entered into the database:



P9 | Early Modern English

	A	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
1	HEADWORD	VARIANT CUMBRIAN FORMS: EDD	VARIANT FORMS: OED	EDD REFERENCE	OED REFERENCE	HEADWORD PRESENT IN EDD?	SENSE SPECIFIC TO CUMBRIAN?	HEADWORD PRESENT IN OED?	GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY: EDD	GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY: OED	RELATIONSHIP1	GRAMMAR MOST ACCURATE TO USAGE EXAMPLES	NOTES ON GRAMMAR
191	russel		α. (OE wræstlian), ME wrǽstlen, wreastlen, wreastlin, wrestlen, wrestlen, wrestlyn, wrestelon, ME–15 wrestel, wrestil, ME wræstele, wreastall	(EDD Online: "russel, v.", "wrastle, v.1 and sb" and "warsle, v. and sb.")	(OED Online: "wrestle, v.")	Yes	Yes	Yes	verb	verb	Match	N/A	
192	sark		OE serc, serce, syrce, ME syric, suric, ME serc, ME–15 (18 Sc. local) serk, (ME scherk), ME cerke, serke, ME–16 sarke, ME– sark.	(EDD Online: "sark, sb.1")	(OED Online: "sark, n.")	Yes	Yes	Yes	noun	noun	Match	N/A	
	sarra1	sarrah	Sc. and dial. ME. 15, 17 ser, ME–15, 18 sar, ME. 17– sair; 18 sarrow, sarra (see	(EDD Online: "sarrow, v.")	(OED Online: "serve, v.1")	Yes	Yes	Yes	verb	verb	Match	N/A	

Trad. Cumbrian (1700–1898) | Cont. Cumbrian (1950–present) | Results | Data Validation

Fig. 18: The noun "sark" is entered into the database with the [headword present in OED?] field marked "Yes." If the OED does not bear an entry with a sense matching that of the [headword]'s appearance in a usage example from the researcher's primary data, the field is marked "No."

Word Count: 26,435

3.2.1.3 *Inclusion*: Hypotheses

3.2.1.3.1 Research Question 1: EDD Comprehensiveness to *Traditional* Cumbrian

The researcher expects the EDD to prove more comprehensive than the OED for *Traditional* Cumbrian, as the *Traditional* time-period coincides with the EDD's research period (Wright 1898: v). In the *inclusion* parameter therefore, he expects to find most *Traditional* [headword]s with "Yes" in the [headword present in EDD?] field and "Yes" in the [sense specific to Cumbrian?] field. This would indicate that the EDD recognises most of this investigation's *Traditional* Cumbrian [headword]s and assigns them to their appropriate dialect marker, demonstrating the EDD's relative comprehensiveness for the *inclusion* of Cumbrian dialect words from its own period.

3.2.1.3.2 Research Question 2: EDD Usefulness to *Contemporary* Cumbrian

The researcher expects the EDD to perform worse or equal to the OED for its usefulness to *Contemporary* Cumbrian. As recognised by Mugglestone (2011: 90), a dictionary must "engage with current evidence" to remain authoritative for its language. Because the EDD is a synchronic dictionary (Penhallurick 2009: 312), and due to the speed with which the dialects of English can change[11], the researcher expects to find fewer *Contemporary* [headword]s with "Yes" in either the [headword present in EDD?] or the [sense specific to Cumbrian?] fields. This would indicate the EDD's limited benefit to the study of *Contemporary* Cumbrian.

[11] Smith et al. (2011: 220) recognised a noticeable change across a period no longer than a generation in the dialect of Lerwick, Shetland.

3.2.2 GRAMMAR

This parameter considers the EDD's treatment of *grammar* in comparison to the OED. The first research question will be addressed by testing the EDD's grammatical **comprehensiveness** against the OED for *Traditional* Cumbrian. The second research question will be addressed by comparing the EDD's grammatical **usefulness** against the OED for *Contemporary* Cumbrian. In addition, the accuracy of the EDD's grammatical classifications will be tested against this investigation's primary data.

3.2.2.1 EDD Online

3.2.2.1.1 EDD *Grammar* Criteria

The following criteria outline the secondary data collection process for the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian *grammar* parameter. These are again a modified version of Beal's (2010b: 43) criteria, edited to suit grammatical investigation. For the second *grammar* criterium listed in *fig. 19*, cross-reference with the OED's second *grammar* criterium is necessary (*cf.* section 3.2.2.2.1, *fig. 25*).

EDD GRAMMAR CRITERIA

1. What is [headword]s **grammatical category** in the EDD?
2. Does the EDD's **grammatical category** for [headword] match that of the OED (if present)?
3. Is the EDD's **grammatical category** for [headword] more accurate than the OED in [usage example 1–5]?
4. Can we explain why/why not?

RELEVANT GRAMMAR DATABASE FIELDS

1. [grammatical category: EDD]
2. [relationship1]
3. [grammar most accurate to usage examples]
4. [notes on grammar]

Fig. 19: Criteria for *grammar* data gathering process for EDD Online and their relevant fields in the database.

3.2.2.1.2 EDD *Grammar*: Data Collection

The *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian [headword]s gathered for the *inclusion* parameter (*cf.* section 3.2.1.1) were used to gather data for the *grammar* parameter. Once the *inclusion* data was collected, the relevant EDD grammatical categories for each [headword] were recorded in the [grammatical category: EDD] field (wherever possible). Once the relevant OED

grammatical categories were also recorded (*cf.* section 3.2.2.2), the coding in the [relationship1] field determined their similarity. The [grammar most accurate to usage examples] field marked the dictionary whose categorisation most accurately matched the appearance of [headword] in this study's primary data.

Finally, the [notes on grammar] field was used to explain peculiar grammatical relationships. Also, this field provided space to record relevant grammatical information should neither dictionary prove beneficial. The processes covered here are identical for both the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian time-periods to comply with both of this investigation's research questions (*cf.* section 3.1).

3.2.2.1.3EDD *Grammar*: Data Collection Breakdown

1. Grammatical category for [headword] sourced from the EDD:

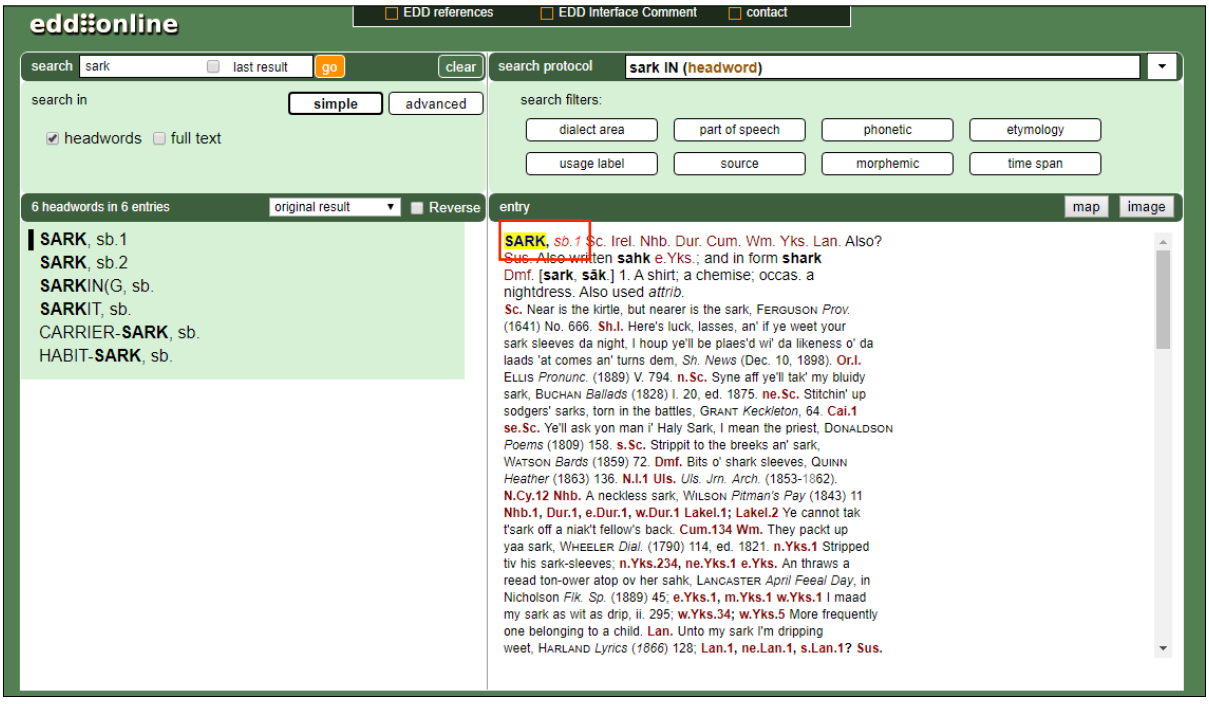


Fig. 20: The EDD Online classifies the [headword] "sark" as a *substantive* (meaning "noun" – OED Online: "substantive, *adj.* and *n.*", EDD Online: "sark, *sb.1*").

Word Count: 26,435

2. EDD grammatical category for [headword] entered into the database:

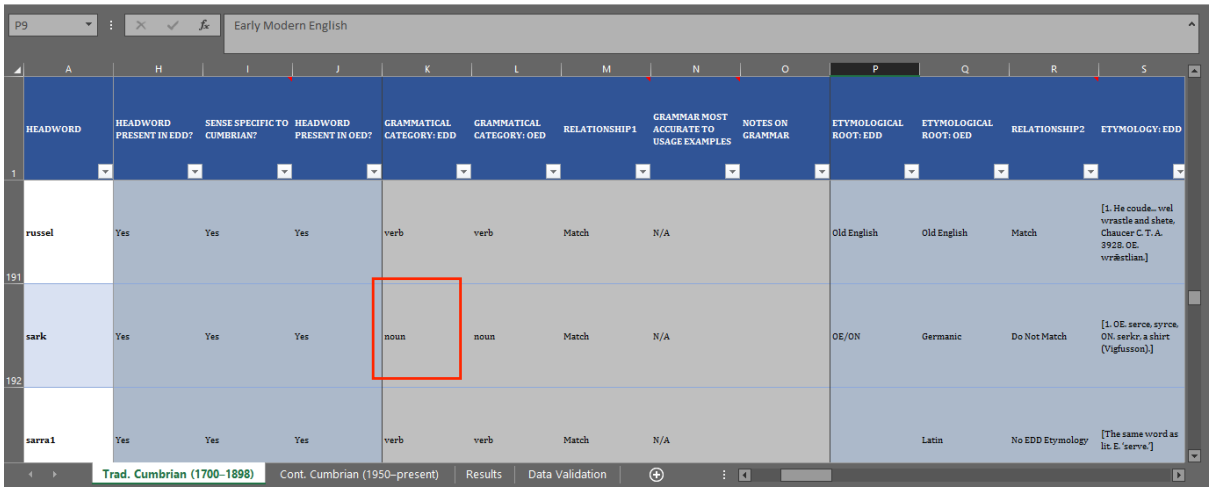


Fig. 21: "Noun" is selected from the drop-down-box in the [grammatical category: EDD] field.

3. The [relationship1] field determines the similarity between the EDD and OED grammars:

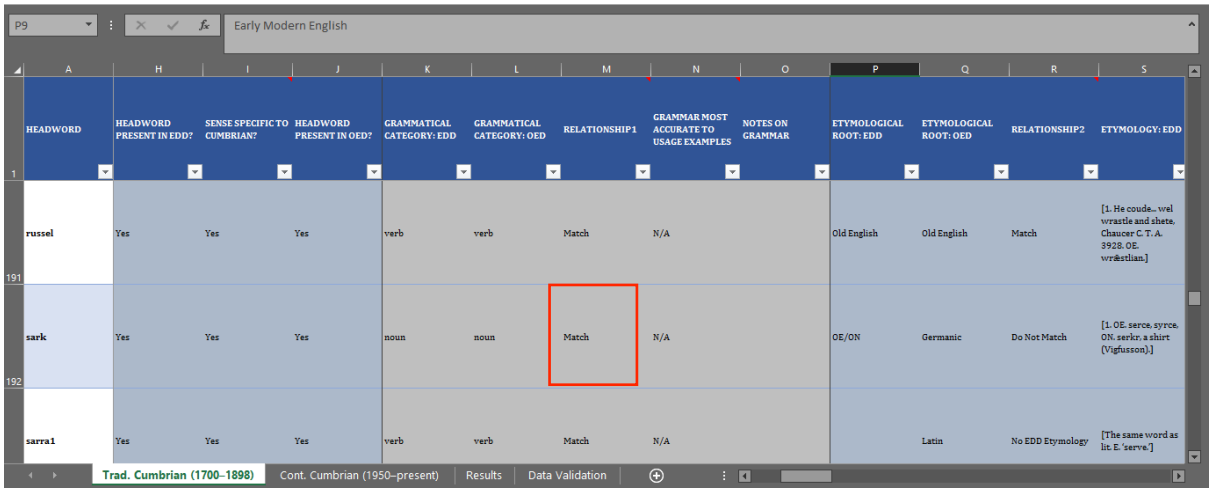
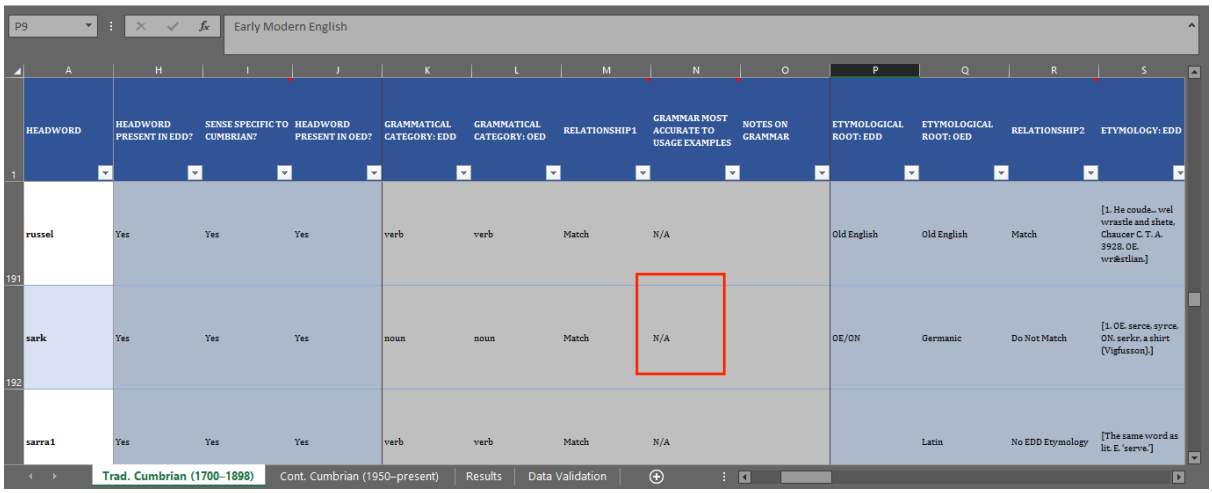


Fig. 22: The [relationship1] field contains an =IF function which determines the relationship between the [grammatical category: EDD] and [grammatical category: OED] fields (*cf.* appendix *ii.* and section 4.2.2.1). In this instance, both grammatical categories are the same, so the field reads "Match."

4. The [grammar most accurate to usage examples] field is completed:



Word Count: 26,435

Fig. 23: The [grammar most accurate to usage examples] field signals the dictionary which provides the most accurate grammatical classification for [headword]'s appearance in [usage example 1–5] (*cf.* appendix *ii.*). In this instance, both dictionaries are equally correct, so the field reads "N/A."

5. If necessary, explanations for mismatched grammatical categories are provided:

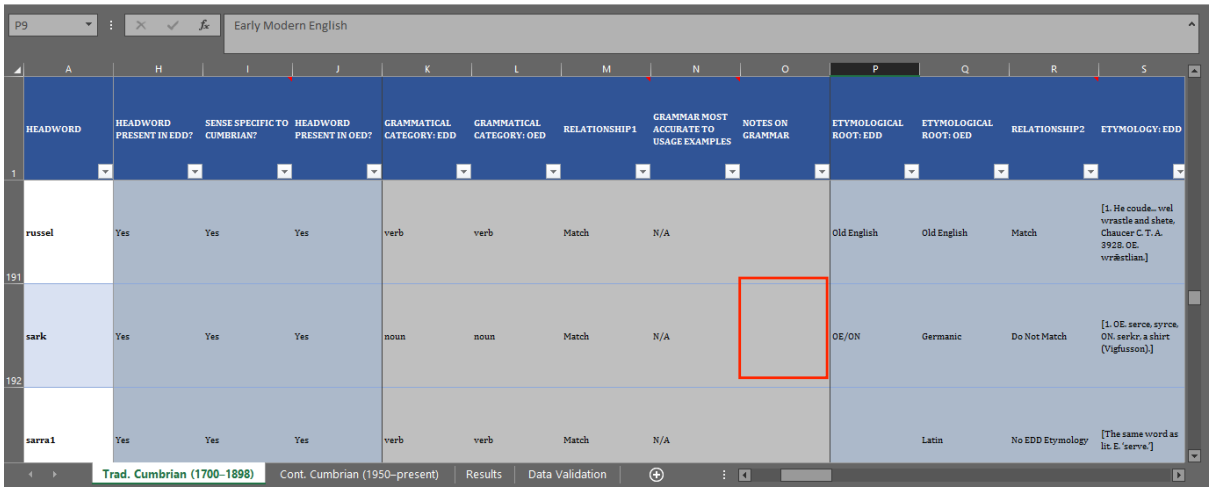


Fig. 24: Should [grammatical category: EDD] and [grammatical category: OED] not match, and the researcher can find a reasonable explanation why, the findings will be entered here.

3.2.2.2 OED Online

3.2.2.2.1 OED *Grammar* Criteria

As stated in section 3.1, the OED is used by this investigation as the authority against which the EDD can be assessed. The OED's *grammar* criteria are also modification of Beal's (2010b: 43) criteria, following the same pattern as the EDD's *grammar* criteria (*cf.* section 3.2.2.1.1). For the second *grammar* criterium listed in *fig. 25,* cross-reference with the OED's second *grammar* criterium is necessary (*cf.* section 3.2.2.1.1, *fig. 19*).

OED GRAMMAR CRITERIA

1. What is [headword]s **grammatical category** in the OED?
2. Does the OED's **grammatical category** for [headword] match that of the EDD (if present)?
3. Is the OED's **grammatical category** for [headword] more accurate than the EDD in [usage example 1–5]?
4. Can we explain why/why not?

RELEVANT GRAMMAR DATABASE FIELDS

1. [grammatical category: OED]
2. [relationship1]
3. [grammar most accurate to usage examples]
4. [notes on grammar]

Fig. 25: Criteria for *grammar* data gathering process for OED Online and their relevant fields in the database.

Word Count: 26,435

3.2.2.2.2 OED *Grammar*: Data Collection

The relevant OED grammatical categories for each [headword] were recorded in the [grammatical category: OED] field (wherever possible). Data collection methods for all other fields outlined in *fig. 25* are identical to those explained in section 3.2.2.1.2. The following sequence of figures provides an example of the *grammar* data collection process. The processes covered here are identical for both the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian time-periods to comply with both of this investigation's research questions (*cf.* section 3.1).

3.2.2.2.3 OED *Grammar*: Data Collection Breakdown

1. Grammatical category for [headword] sourced from the OED:

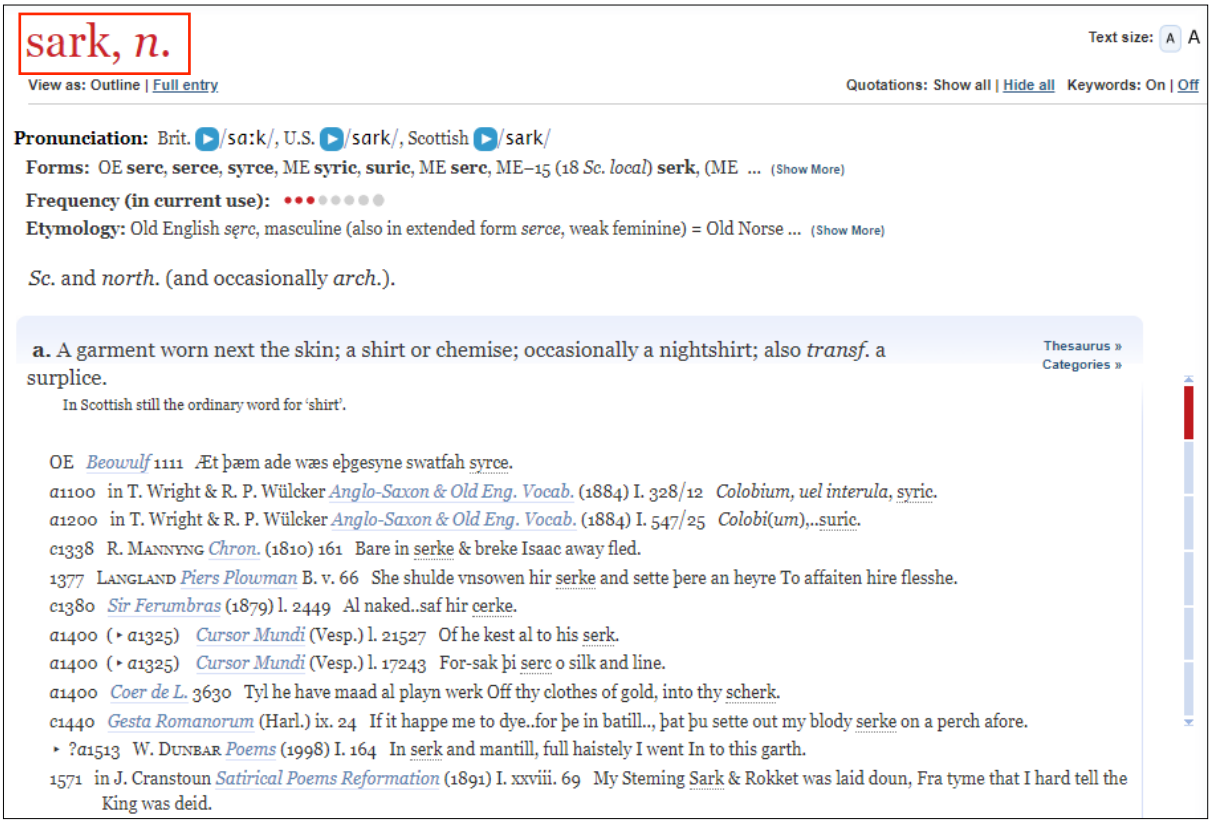


Fig. 26: The OED Online classifies "sark" as a *noun* (OED Online: "sark, *n.*")

Word Count: 26,435

2. OED grammatical category for [headword] entered into the database:

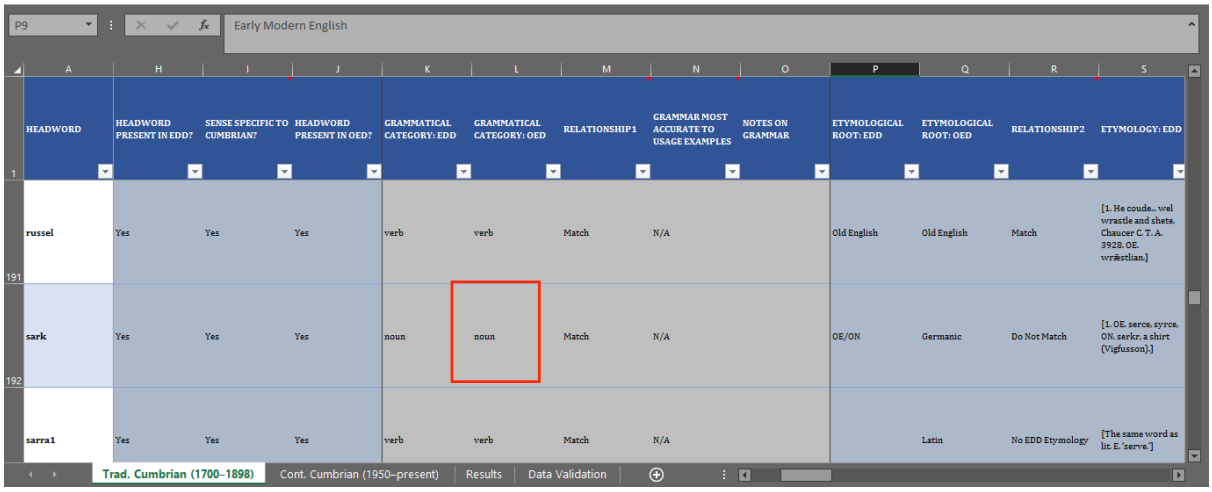


Fig. 27: "Noun" is selected from the drop-down-box in the [grammatical category: OED] field.

3. The [relationship1] field determines the similarity between the OED and EDD grammars (*cf.* section 3.2.2.1.3).

4. The [grammar most accurate to usage examples] field is completed (*cf.* section 3.2.2.1.3).

5. If necessary, explanations for mismatched grammatical categories are provided (*cf.* section 3.2.2.1.3).

3.2.2.3 *Grammar:* Hypotheses

3.2.2.3.1 Research Question 1: EDD Comprehensiveness to *Traditional* Cumbrian

The researcher expects the EDD's coverage of *Traditional* Cumbrian *grammar* to be more comprehensive than the OED. The EDD markets itself as "the complete vocabulary of English dialect words" (Wright 1898: v); as such, it should list and categorise both frequent and uncommon *Traditional* Cumbrian dialect words. The OED, which neither claims to be, nor acts as a "complete vocabulary" of English dialect words (Bailey 2009: 301), is likely to perform poorer.

Therefore, the researcher expects the [relationship1] field to return a high volume of "Match" values, demonstrating the EDD's grammatical accuracy for the [headword]s recognised by both dictionaries. He also expects that the [grammar most accurate to usage examples] field will provide mainly "EDD" or "N/A" values for *Traditional* [headword]s, indicating the EDD's increased comprehensiveness and grammatical accuracy in comparison to the OED.

3.2.2.3.2 Research Question 2: EDD Usefulness to *Contemporary* Cumbrian

The researcher expects the EDD to prove less useful than the OED for the study of *Contemporary* Cumbrian *grammar*, due to the issues mentioned in section 3.2.1.3.2. *Contemporary* Cumbrian dialect words are likely to have gained or lost grammatical categories since the *Traditional* time-period due to the influence of neighbouring dialects and of Standard English (Smith et al. 2011: 206–8). As the EDD is a synchronic dictionary, it could not possibly record these changes.

As a result, the researcher expects the [relationship1] filed to return more "No EDD Entry" values for *Contemporary* Cumbrian than it does for *Traditional* Cumbrian. He also expects the [grammar most accurate to usage examples] field to provide more "OED" values for *Contemporary* Cumbrian, demonstrating the EDD's difficulty to engage with *Contemporary* Cumbrian literature and its limitations for the study of *Contemporary* Cumbrian *grammar*.

3.2.3 ETYMOLOGY

This parameter considers the EDD's treatment of *etymology* in comparison to the OED. The first research question will be addressed by testing the EDD's etymological **comprehensiveness** against the OED for *Traditional* Cumbrian. The second research question will be addressed by comparing the EDD's etymological **usefulness** against the OED for *Contemporary* Cumbrian. In both instances, the EDD's key language contributor will be evaluated against the OED.

3.2.3.1 EDD Online

3.2.3.1.1 EDD *Etymology* Criteria

The following criteria outline the secondary data collection process for the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian EDD *etymology* parameter. For the third *etymology* criterium listed in *fig. 28*, cross-reference with the OED's third *etymology* criterium is necessary (*cf.* section 3.2.3.2.1, *fig. 34)*.

EDD ETYMOLOGY CRITERIA

1. What is [headword]s **key language contributor** in the EDD?
2. What is the EDD's complete etymology for [headword]?
3. Does the EDD's **key language contributor** match that of the OED?
4. If not, can we explain why?

RELEVANT ETYMOLOGY DATABASE FIELDS

1. [etymological root: EDD]
2. [etymology: EDD]
3. [relationship2]
4. [notes on etymology]

Fig. 28: Criteria for *etymology* data gathering process for EDD Online and their relevant fields in the database.

3.2.3.1.2 EDD *Etymology*: Data Collection

The *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian [headword]s gathered for the *inclusion* parameter (*cf.* section 3.2.1.1) were used to gather secondary data for the *etymology* parameter. Once the *inclusion* data was collected, the relevant EDD etymologies for each [headword] were recorded in the [etymological root: EDD] field. The complete EDD etymology for [headword] (wherever present) was recorded in the [etymology: EDD] field for ease of reference. Once the relevant OED etymology was also recorded (*cf.* section 3.2.3.2), the coding the [relationship2] field determined their similarity.

Finally, the [notes on etymology] field was used to explain peculiar etymological relationships. Also, this field provided space to recorded relevant etymological information should neither dictionary prove beneficial. The processes covered here are identical for both the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian time-periods to comply with both of this investigation's research questions (*cf.* section 3.1).

3.2.3.1.3 EDD *Etymology*: Data Collection Breakdown

1. Etymology for [headword] sourced from the EDD:

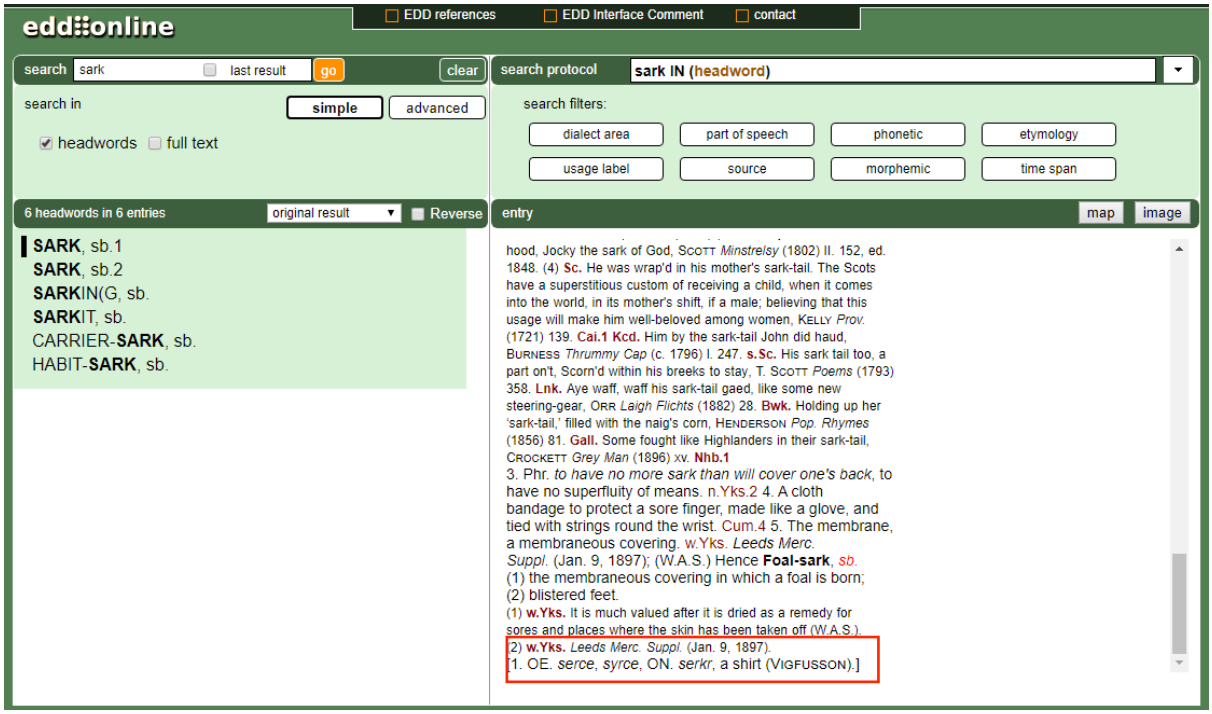


Fig. 29: The EDD Online etymology for "sark, *sb.1*" (EDD Online: "sark, *sb.1*").

2. EDD key language contributor for [headword] entered into database:

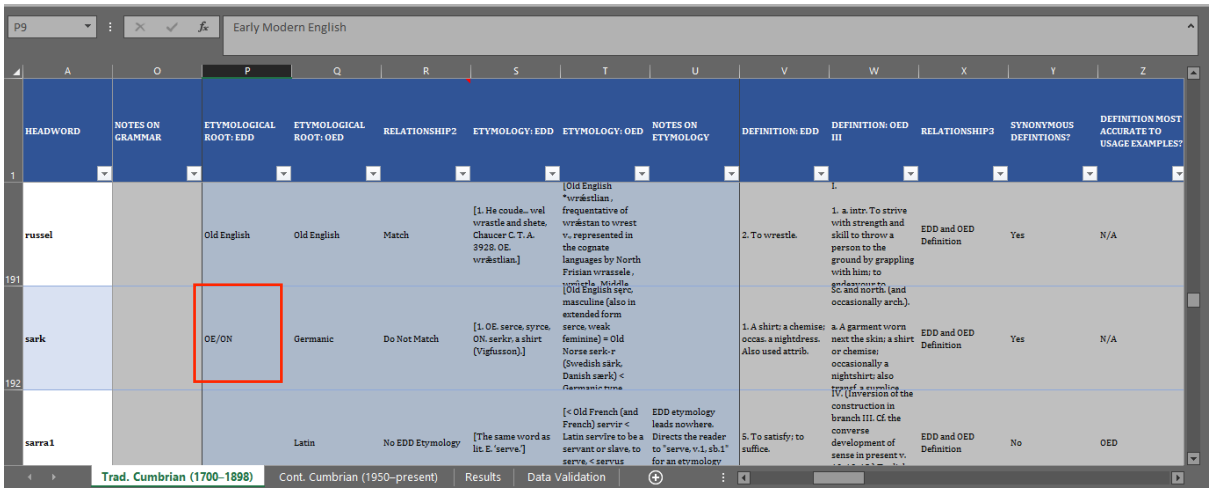


Fig. 30: The EDD Online etymology for "sark, *sb.1*" listed Old English and Old Norse as joint key language contributors. Therefore, "OE/ON" is entered in the [etymological root: EDD] field of the database.

Word Count: 26,435

3. Complete EDD etymology for [headword] entered into database:

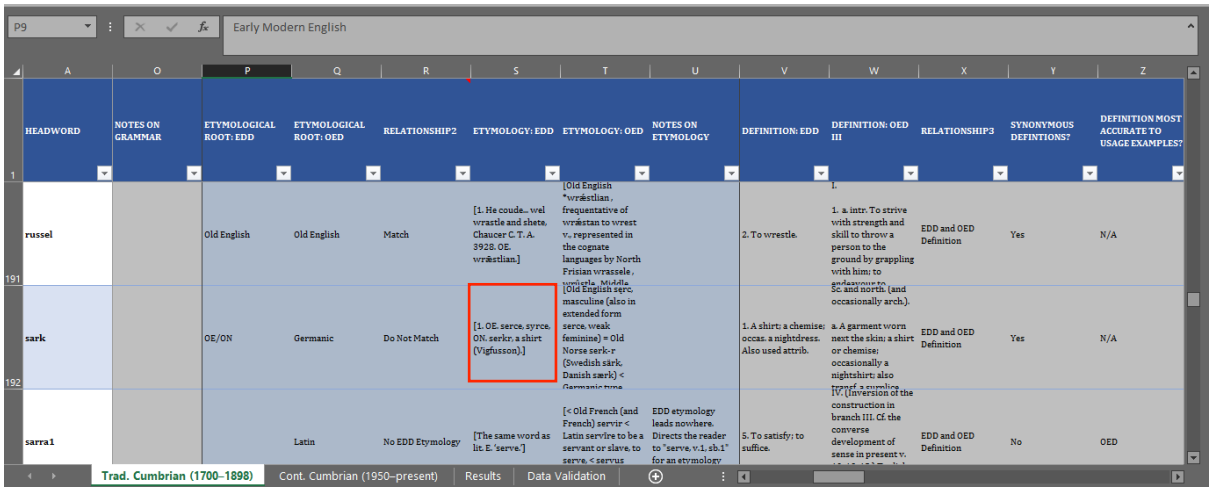


Fig. 31: The [etymology: EDD] field provides space for the full EDD entry to be pasted for ease of reference.

4. The [relationship2] field determines the similarity between the EDD and OED etymologies:

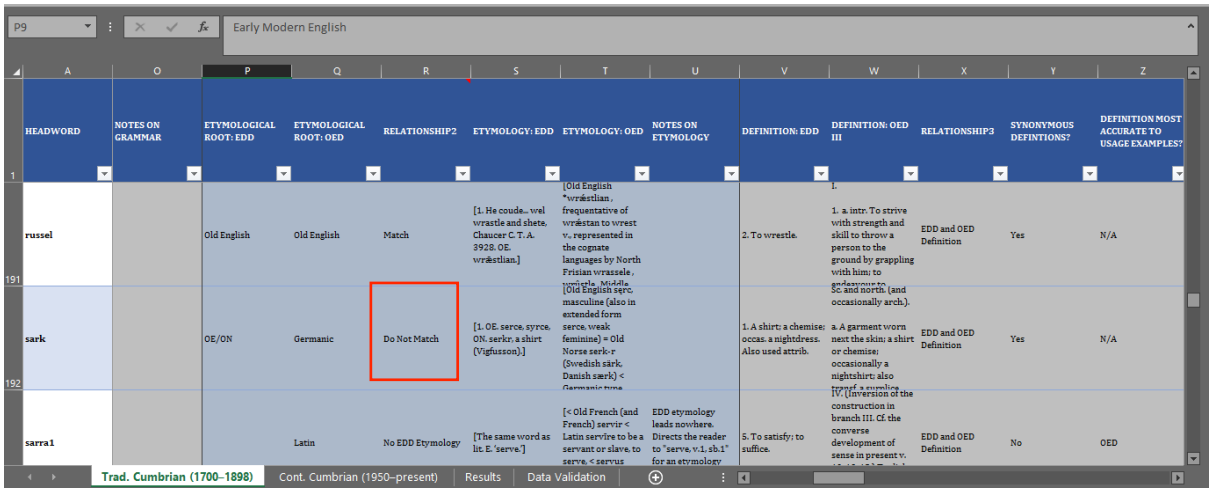
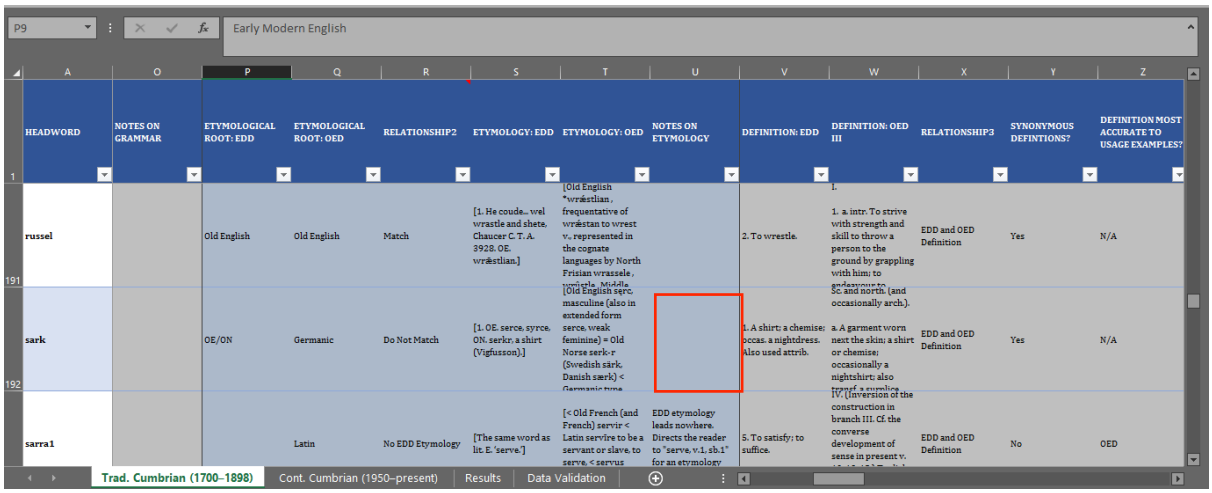


Fig. 32: The [relationship2] field contains an =IF function which determines the relationship between the [etymological root: EDD] and [etymological root: OED] fields (*cf.* appendix *ii.*). In this instance, the two key language contributors differ, so the field reads "Do Not Match."

5. If necessary (and reasonable), explanations for mismatched etymologies are provided:



Word Count: 26,435

Fig. 33: Should [etymological root: EDD] and [etymological root: OED] not match, and the researcher can find a reasonable explanation why, the findings will be entered here. Where neither dictionary provides an etymology, relevant etymological information will be offered here also.

3.2.3.2 OED Online

3.2.3.2.1 OED *Etymology* Criteria

As stated in section 3.1, the OED is used by this investigation as the authority against which the EDD can be assessed. The following criteria outline the secondary data collection process for the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian OED *etymology* parameter. For the third *etymology* criterium listed in *fig. 34*, cross-reference with the EDD's third *etymology* criterium is necessary (*cf.* section 3.2.3.1.1, *fig. 28*).

OED ETYMOLOGY CRITERIA

1. What is [headword]s **key language contributor** in the OED?
2. What is the OED's complete etymology for [headword]?
3. Does the OED's **key language contributor** match that of the EDD?
4. If not, can we explain why?

RELEVANT ETYMOLOGY DATABASE FIELDS

1. [etymological root: OED]
2. [etymology: OED]
3. [relationship2]
4. [notes on etymology]

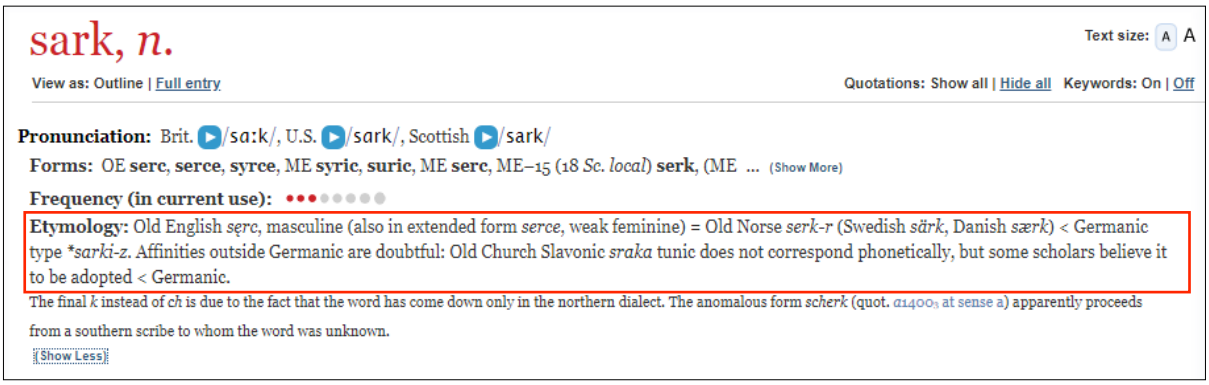
Fig. 34: Criteria for *etymology* data gathering process for OED Online and their relevant fields in the database.

3.2.3.2.2 OED *Etymology*: Data Collection

The relevant OED key language contributors for each [headword] were recorded in the [etymological root: OED] field. The complete OED etymology for [headword] is included in the etymology: OED] field for ease of reference. Data collection methods for all other fields outlined in *fig. 34* are identical to those explained in section 3.2.3.1.2. The following sequence of figures provides an example of the *etymology* data collection process. The processes covered here are identical for both the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian time-periods to comply with both of this investigation's research questions (*cf.* section 3.1).

3.2.3.2.3 OED *Etymology*: Data Collection Breakdown

1. Etymology for [headword] sourced from the OED:



sark, *n.*

Text size: A A

View as: Outline | Full entry

Quotations: Show all | Hide all Keywords: On | Off

Pronunciation: Brit. /sɑːk/, U.S. /sɑrk/, Scottish /sark/

Forms: OE **serc**, **serce**, **syrce**, ME **syric**, **suric**, ME **serc**, ME–15 (18 *Sc. local*) **serk**, (ME ... (Show More)

Frequency (in current use):

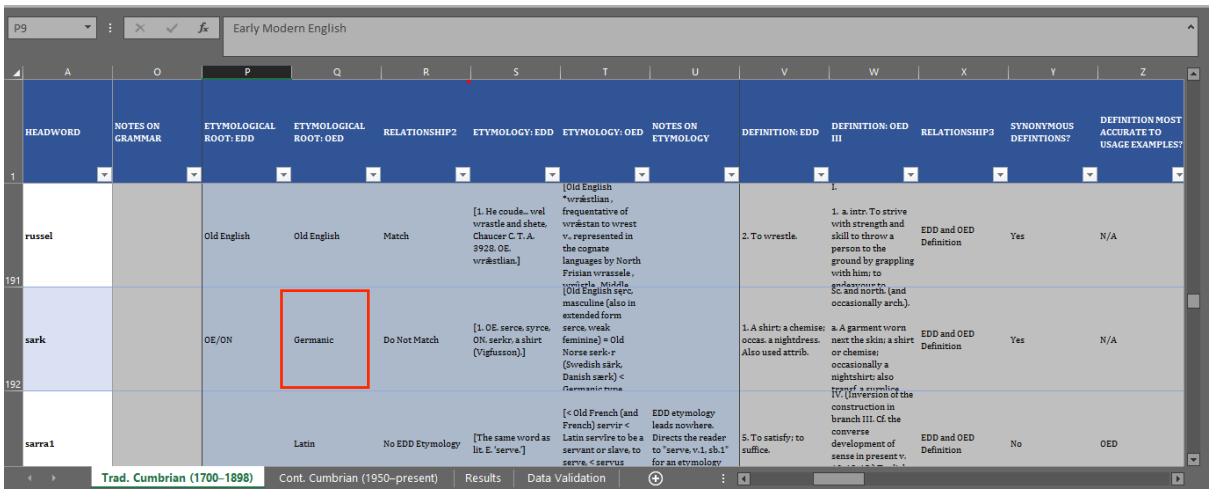
Etymology: Old English *sẹrc*, masculine (also in extended form *serce*, weak feminine) = Old Norse *serk-r* (Swedish *särk*, Danish *særk*) < Germanic type **sarki-z*. Affinities outside Germanic are doubtful: Old Church Slavonic *sraka* tunic does not correspond phonetically, but some scholars believe it to be adopted < Germanic.

The final *k* instead of *ch* is due to the fact that the word has come down only in the northern dialect. The anomalous form *scherk* (quot. a1400$_3$ at sense a) apparently proceeds from a southern scribe to whom the word was unknown.

Show Less

Fig. 35: The OED Online etymology for "sark, *n.*" (OED Online: "sark, *n.*").

2. OED key language contributor for [headword] entered into database:

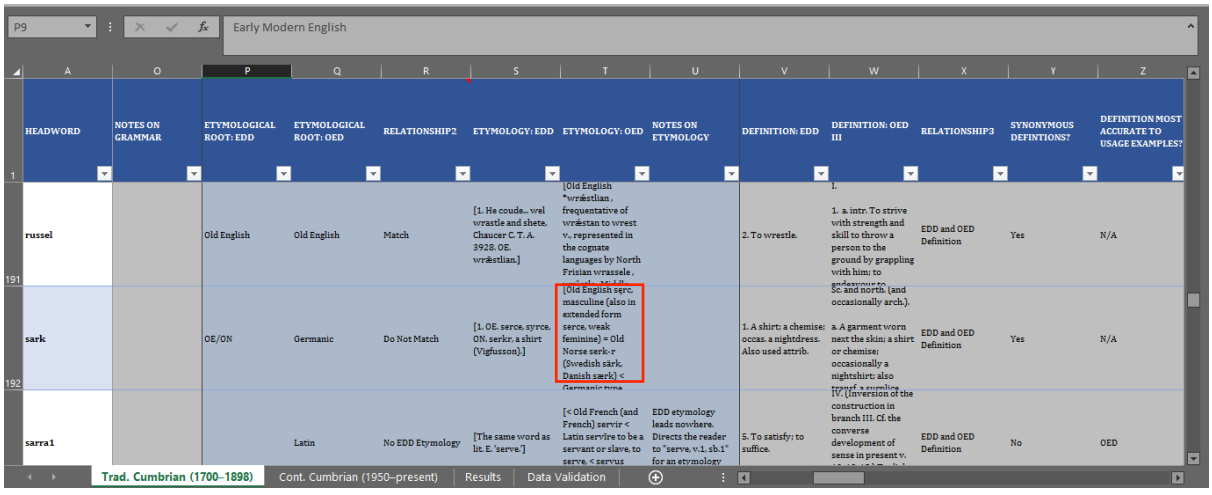


	HEADWORD	NOTES ON GRAMMAR	ETYMOLOGICAL ROOT: EDD	ETYMOLOGICAL ROOT: OED	RELATIONSHIP2	ETYMOLOGY: EDD	ETYMOLOGY: OED	NOTES ON ETYMOLOGY	DEFINITION: EDD	DEFINITION: OED III	RELATIONSHIP3	SYNONYMOUS DEFINTIONS?	DEFINITION MOST ACCURATE TO USAGE EXAMPLES?
191	russel		Old English	Old English	Match	[1. He coude... wel wrastle and shete, Chaucer C. T. A. 3928. OE. wræstlian.]	[Old English *wræstlian, frequentative of wrǽstan to wrest v., represented in the cognate languages by North Frisian wrassele,		2. To wrestle.	I. 1. a. intr. To strive with strength and skill to throw a person to the ground by grappling with him; to	EDD and OED Definition	Yes	N/A
192	sark		OE/ON	Germanic	Do Not Match	[1. OE. serce, syrce, ON. serkr, a shirt (Vigfusson).]	[Old English sẹrc, masculine (also in extended form serce, weak feminine) = Old Norse serk-r (Swedish särk, Danish særk) <		1. A shirt; a chemise; occas. a nightdress. Also used attrib.	Sc. and north. (and occasionally arch.). a. A garment worn next the skin; a shirt or chemise; occasionally a nightshirt; also	EDD and OED Definition	Yes	N/A
	sarra1			Latin	No EDD Etymology	[The same word as lit. E. 'serve.']	[< Old French (and French) servir < Latin servīre to be a servant or slave, to serve, < servus	EDD etymology leads nowhere. Directs the reader to "serve, v.1, sb.1" for an etymology	5. To satisfy; to suffice.	IV. (Inversion of the construction in branch III. Cf. the converse development of sense in present v.	EDD and OED Definition	No	OED

Trad. Cumbrian (1700–1898) | Cont. Cumbrian (1950–present) | Results | Data Validation

Fig. 36: The OED Online etymology for "sark, *n.*" listed the word as deriving from Germanic. Therefore, "Germanic" is entered in the [etymological root: OED] field of the database.

3. Complete OED etymology for [headword] entered into database:



	HEADWORD	NOTES ON GRAMMAR	ETYMOLOGICAL ROOT: EDD	ETYMOLOGICAL ROOT: OED	RELATIONSHIP2	ETYMOLOGY: EDD	ETYMOLOGY: OED	NOTES ON ETYMOLOGY	DEFINITION: EDD	DEFINITION: OED III	RELATIONSHIP3	SYNONYMOUS DEFINTIONS?	DEFINITION MOST ACCURATE TO USAGE EXAMPLES?
191	russel		Old English	Old English	Match	[1. He coude... wel wrastle and shete, Chaucer C. T. A. 3928. OE. wræstlian.]	[Old English *wræstlian, frequentative of wrǽstan to wrest v., represented in the cognate languages by North Frisian wrassele,		2. To wrestle.	I. 1. a. intr. To strive with strength and skill to throw a person to the ground by grappling with him; to	EDD and OED Definition	Yes	N/A
192	sark		OE/ON	Germanic	Do Not Match	[1. OE. serce, syrce, ON. serkr, a shirt (Vigfusson).]	[Old English sẹrc, masculine (also in extended form serce, weak feminine) = Old Norse serk-r (Swedish särk, Danish særk) <		1. A shirt; a chemise; occas. a nightdress. Also used attrib.	Sc. and north. (and occasionally arch.). a. A garment worn next the skin; a shirt or chemise; occasionally a nightshirt; also	EDD and OED Definition	Yes	N/A
	sarra1			Latin	No EDD Etymology	[The same word as lit. E. 'serve.']	[< Old French (and French) servir < Latin servīre to be a servant or slave, to serve, < servus	EDD etymology leads nowhere. Directs the reader to "serve, v.1, sb.1" for an etymology	5. To satisfy; to suffice.	IV. (Inversion of the construction in branch III. Cf. the converse development of sense in present v.	EDD and OED Definition	No	OED

Trad. Cumbrian (1700–1898) | Cont. Cumbrian (1950–present) | Results | Data Validation

Fig. 37: The [etymology: OED] field provides space for the full OED entry to be pasted for ease of reference.

4. The [relationship2] field determines the similarity between the OED and EDD etymologies (*cf.* section 3.2.3.1.2).

5. If necessary (and reasonable), explanations for mismatched etymologies are provided (*cf.* section 3.2.3.1.2).

3.2.3.3 *Etymology*: Hypotheses

3.2.3.3.1 Research Question 1 and Research Question 2: EDD Comprehensiveness to *Traditional* Cumbrian and EDD Usefulness to *Contemporary* Cumbrian

Due to the amount of overlap between *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian etymology, the researcher finds it clearer to assess both research questions for the *etymology* parameter under the same hypothesis. As recognised by Upton (2016: 382) Wright treated etymology with serious caution. His etymologies take two forms; Wright either chose to accept the work of renowned 19th Century etymologists as authoritative or, where no clear etymology could be found, he omitted the etymology completely rather than conducting his own research.

As such, the researcher expects to find gaps in Wright's account of Cumbrian dialect *etymology*. In his data, he expects the [relationship2] field to return more "Do Not Match" than "Match" values, demonstrating the EDD's poor comprehensiveness and poor usefulness to the study of *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian *etymology* in comparison to the OED.

3.2.4 DEFINITION

This parameter considers the EDD's treatment of *definition* in comparison to the OED. The first research question will be addressed by testing the **comprehensiveness** of the EDD's definitions against the OED for *Traditional* Cumbrian. The second research question will be address by comparing the **usefulness** of the EDD's definition against the OED for *Contemporary* Cumbrian. In addition, the accuracy of the EDD's definitions will be tested against this investigation's primary data.

3.2.4.1 EDD Online

3.2.4.1.1 EDD *Definition* Criteria

The following criteria outline the secondary data collection process for the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian EDD *definition* parameter. For the third and fourth *definition* criteria listed in *fig. 38*, cross-reference with the OED's second and third *definition* criteria is necessary (*cf.* section 3.2.4.2.1, *fig. 45*).

EDD DEFINITION CRITERIA

1. What is [headword]'s **definition** in the EDD?
2. Does the EDD provide a satisfactory **definition** for [headword]?
3. Is the EDD's **definition** more accurate than the OED's for [headword]'s appearance in [usage example 1–5]?
4. Does the EDD's **definition** match that of the OED?
5. Can we explain why/why not?

RELEVANT DEFINITION DATABASE FIELDS

1. [definition: EDD]
2. [relationship3]
3. [definition most accurate to usage examples]
4. [synonymous definitions?]
5. [notes on definition]

Fig. 38: Criteria for *definition* data gathering process for EDD Online and their relevant fields in the database.

3.2.4.1.2 EDD *Definition*: Data Collection

The *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian [headword]s gathered for the *inclusion* parameter (*cf.* section 3.2.1.1) were used to gather data for the *definition* parameter. Once the *inclusion* data was collected, the relevant EDD definitions for each [headword] were recorded in the [definition: EDD] field (wherever possible). Once the relevant OED data was also recorded (*cf.*

section 3.2.4.2), the coding in the [relationship3] field marked their affiliation[12]. The [definition most accurate to usage examples] field marked the dictionary whose definition best defined [headword]'s appearance in this study's primary data.

Coding could not be used in the [synonymous definitions?] field, as the software used could only recognise the similarity between text fields which are identical. As the EDD and OED definitions for this investigation's [headword]s are seldom perfectly matched, the [synonymous definitions?] field was completed manually.

Finally, the [notes on definition] field was used to explain unusual relationships between EDD and OED definitions. Also, this field provided space to recorded relevant defining information should neither dictionary prove beneficial. The processes covered here are identical for both the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian time-periods to comply with both of this investigation's research questions (*cf.* section 3.1).

[12] In this instance the [relationship3] field determines the *existence* of EDD and OED definitions rather than their *similarity*, as is the case for the [relationship1] and [relationship2] fields (*cf.* section 3.2.2.1.2 and 3.2.3.1.2 respectively). As such, the noun "affiliation" rather than "similarity" is used.

3.2.4.1.3 EDD *Definition*: Data Collection Breakdown

1. Definition for [headword] sourced from EDD Online:

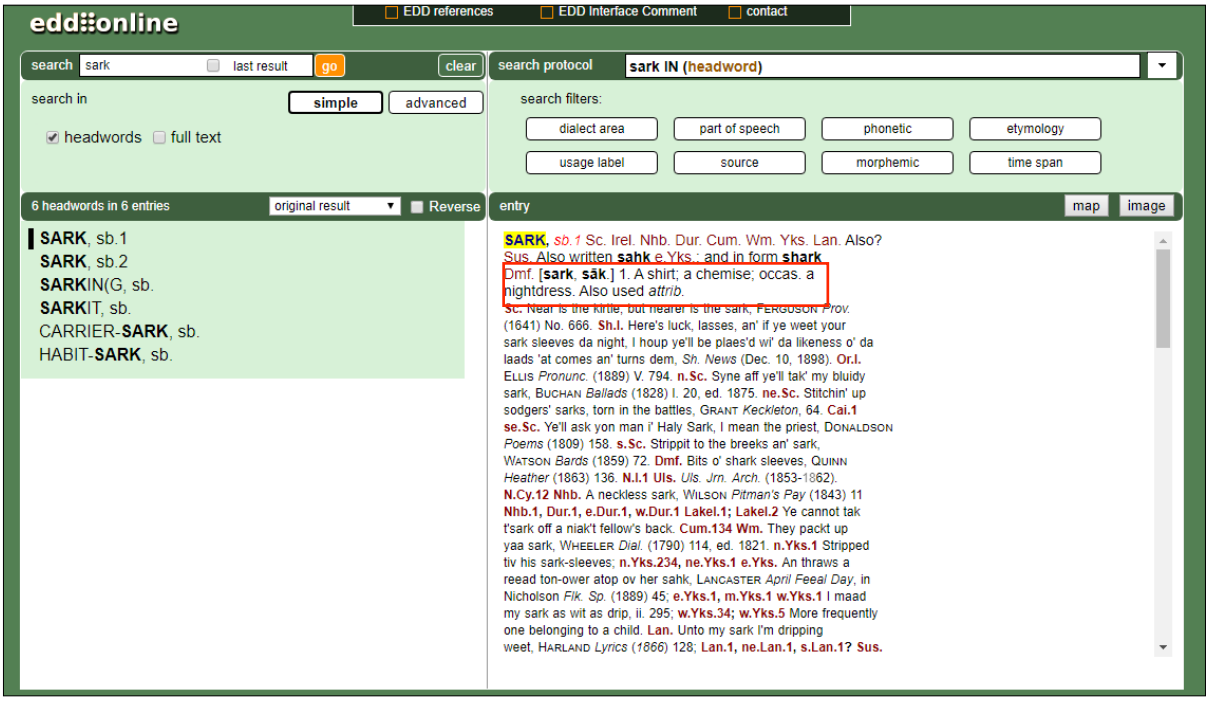


Fig. 39: The EDD Online definition for "sark, *sb.1*" (EDD Online: "sark, *sb.1*").

2. EDD definition for [headword] entered into the database:

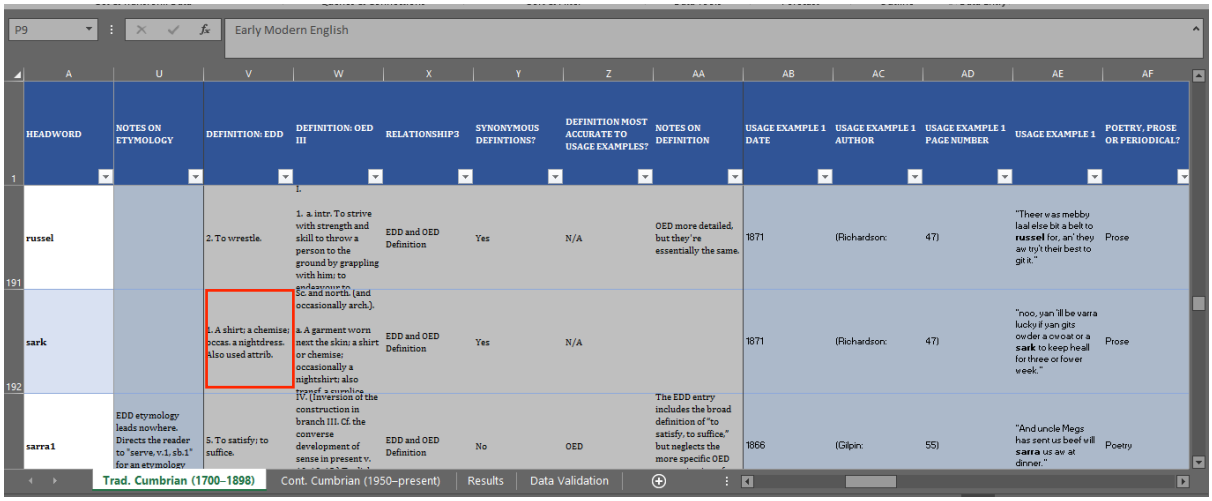
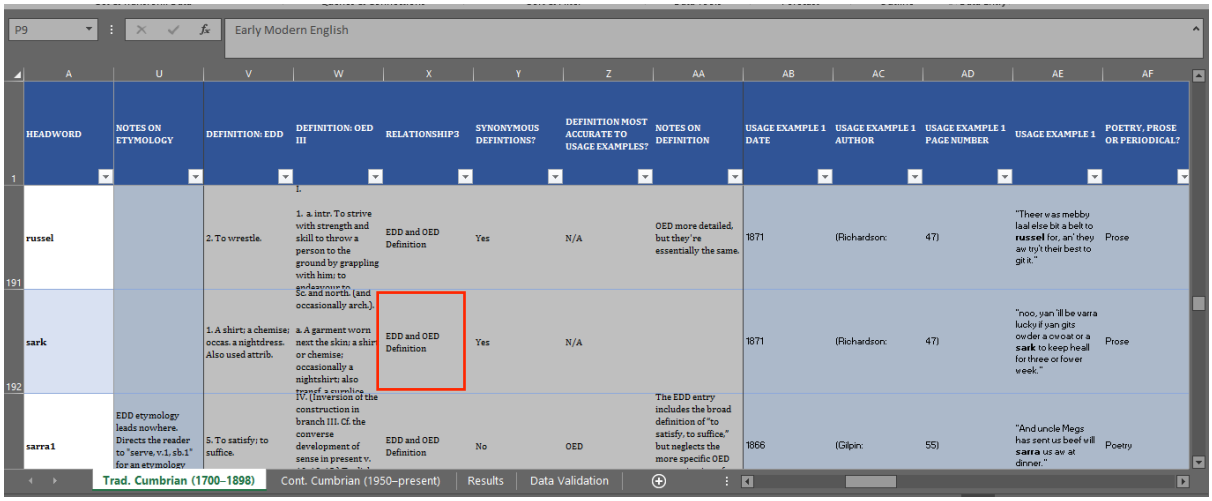


Fig. 40: The EDD Online definition for "sark, *sb.1*" entered into the database in the [definition: EDD] field.

Word Count: 26,435

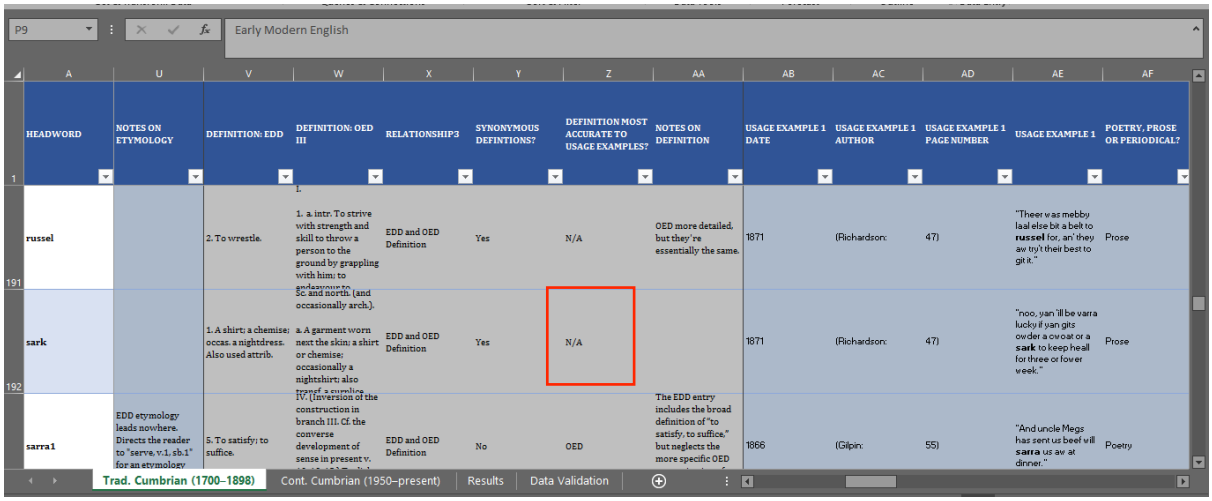
3. The [relationship3] field determines the affiliation between the EDD and OED definitions:



	HEADWORD	NOTES ON ETYMOLOGY	DEFINITION: EDD	DEFINITION: OED III	RELATIONSHIP3	SYNONYMOUS DEFINTIONS?	DEFINITION MOST ACCURATE TO USAGE EXAMPLES?	NOTES ON DEFINITION	USAGE EXAMPLE 1 DATE	USAGE EXAMPLE 1 AUTHOR	USAGE EXAMPLE 1 PAGE NUMBER	USAGE EXAMPLE 1	POETRY, PROSE OR PERIODICAL?
191	russel		2. To wrestle.	1. a. intr. To strive with strength and skill to throw a person to the ground by grappling with him; to	EDD and OED Definition	Yes	N/A	OED more detailed, but they're essentially the same.	1871	(Richardson:	47)	"Theer was mebby laal else bit a belt to **russel** for, an' they aw try't their best to git it."	Prose
192	sark		1. A shirt; a chemise; occas. a nightdress. Also used attrib.	Sc. and north. (and occasionally arch.). a. A garment worn next the skin; a shirt or chemise; occasionally a nightshirt; also transf. a cuirass.	EDD and OED Definition	Yes	N/A		1871	(Richardson:	47)	"noo, yan 'ill be varra lucky if yan gits ovder a ow oat or a **sark** to keep heall for three or fower week."	Prose
	sarra1	EDD etymology leads nowhere. Directs the reader to "serve, v.1, sb.1" for an etymology	5. To satisfy; to suffice.	IV. (Inversion of the construction in branch III. Cf. the converse development of sense in present v.	EDD and OED Definition	No	OED	The EDD entry includes the broad definition of "to satisfy, to suffice," but neglects the more specific OED	1866	(Gilpin:	55)	"And uncle Megs has sent us beef will **sarra** us aw at dinner."	Poetry

Fig. 41: Unlike the [relationship1] and [relationship2] fields, the [relationship3] field determines the *existence* of data in the EDD and OED. The field contains an =IF function which recognises the presence of data in the [definition: EDD] and [definition: OED] fields, returning one of five values based on their contents (*cf.* appendix *ii.*). In this instance, both dictionaries provide useful definitions, so the [relationship3] field reads "EDD and OED Definition."

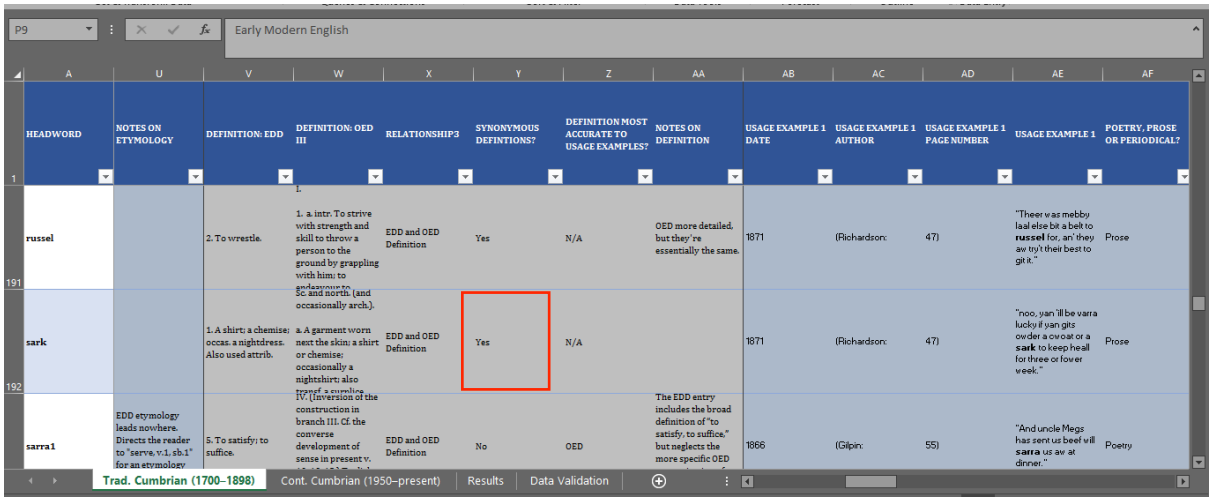
4. The [definition most accurate to usage examples] field is completed:



	HEADWORD	NOTES ON ETYMOLOGY	DEFINITION: EDD	DEFINITION: OED III	RELATIONSHIP3	SYNONYMOUS DEFINTIONS?	DEFINITION MOST ACCURATE TO USAGE EXAMPLES?	NOTES ON DEFINITION	USAGE EXAMPLE 1 DATE	USAGE EXAMPLE 1 AUTHOR	USAGE EXAMPLE 1 PAGE NUMBER	USAGE EXAMPLE 1	POETRY, PROSE OR PERIODICAL?
191	russel		2. To wrestle.	1. a. intr. To strive with strength and skill to throw a person to the ground by grappling with him; to	EDD and OED Definition	Yes	N/A	OED more detailed, but they're essentially the same.	1871	(Richardson:	47)	"Theer was mebby laal else bit a belt to **russel** for, an' they aw try't their best to git it."	Prose
192	sark		1. A shirt; a chemise; occas. a nightdress. Also used attrib.	Sc. and north. (and occasionally arch.). a. A garment worn next the skin; a shirt or chemise; occasionally a nightshirt; also transf. a cuirass.	EDD and OED Definition	Yes	N/A		1871	(Richardson:	47)	"noo, yan 'ill be varra lucky if yan gits ovder a ow oat or a **sark** to keep heall for three or fower week."	Prose
	sarra1	EDD etymology leads nowhere. Directs the reader to "serve, v.1, sb.1" for an etymology	5. To satisfy; to suffice.	IV. (Inversion of the construction in branch III. Cf. the converse development of sense in present v.	EDD and OED Definition	No	OED	The EDD entry includes the broad definition of "to satisfy, to suffice," but neglects the more specific OED	1866	(Gilpin:	55)	"And uncle Megs has sent us beef will **sarra** us aw at dinner."	Poetry

Fig. 42: As the field name suggests, the [definition most accurate to usage examples] field signals the dictionary which provides the most accurate definition for [headword]'s appearance in [usage example 1–5] (*cf.* appendix *ii.*). In this instance, both dictionaries from equally valid definitions, so the field reads "N/A." Should the EDD definition better describe [headword] appearance in [usage example 1–5], the field would read "EDD."

5. The [synonymous definitions?] field is completed:

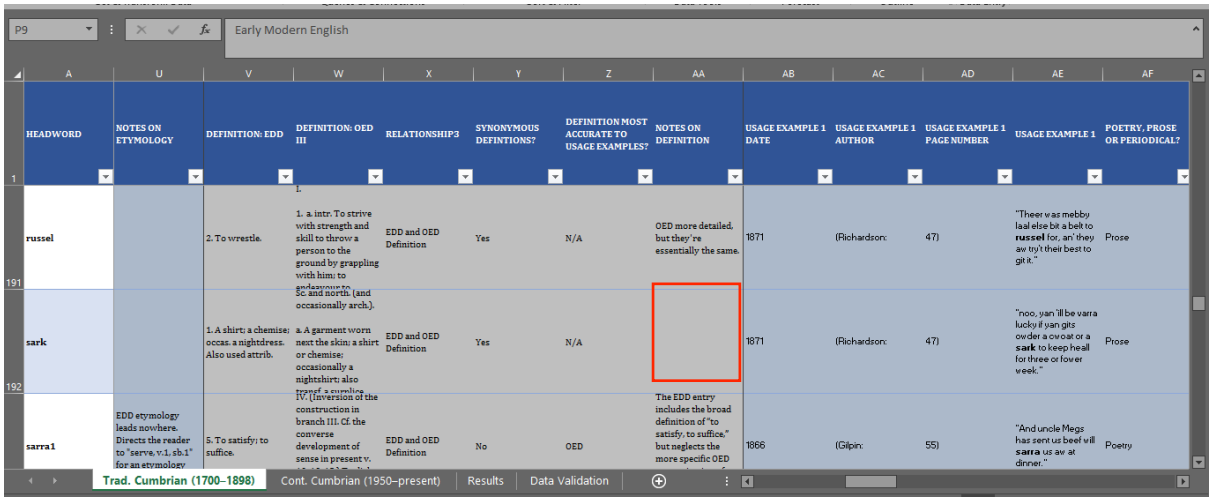


	HEADWORD	NOTES ON ETYMOLOGY	DEFINITION: EDD	DEFINITION: OED III	RELATIONSHIP3	SYNONYMOUS DEFINTIONS?	DEFINITION MOST ACCURATE TO USAGE EXAMPLES?	NOTES ON DEFINITION	USAGE EXAMPLE 1 DATE	USAGE EXAMPLE 1 AUTHOR	USAGE EXAMPLE 1 PAGE NUMBER	USAGE EXAMPLE 1	POETRY, PROSE OR PERIODICAL?
191	russel		2. To wrestle.	1. a. intr. To strive with strength and skill to throw a person to the ground by grappling with him; to	EDD and OED Definition	Yes	N/A	OED more detailed, but they're essentially the same.	1871	(Richardson:	47)	"Theer was mebby laal else bit a belt to **russel** for, an' they aw try't their best to git it."	Prose
192	sark		1. A shirt; a chemise; occas. a nightdress. Also used attrib.	Sc. and north. (and occasionally arch.). a. A garment worn next the skin; a shirt or chemise; occasionally a nightshirt; also transf. a cumbrie	EDD and OED Definition	Yes	N/A		1871	(Richardson:	47)	"noo, yan 'll be varra lucky if yan gits owder a cow oat or a **sark** to keep heall for three or fower week."	Prose
	sarra1	EDD etymology leads nowhere. Directs the reader to "serve, v.1, sb.1" for an etymology	5. To satisfy; to suffice.	IV. (Inversion of the construction in branch III. Cf. the converse development of sense in present v.	EDD and OED Definition	No	OED	The EDD entry includes the broad definition of "to satisfy, to suffice," but neglects the more specific OED	1866	(Gilpin:	55)	"And uncle Megs has sent us beef will **sarra** us aw at dinner."	Poetry

Trad. Cumbrian (1700–1898) | Cont. Cumbrian (1950–present) | Results | Data Validation

Fig. 43: The software used by this investigation is not powerful enough to determine the definition synonymy. As such, the [definition: EDD] and [definition: OED] fields are manually checked against each other by the researcher, with the findings recorded in the [synonymous definitions?] field. In this instance, the EDD and OED definitions are synonymous, so the [synonymous definitions?] field is marked "Yes."

6. Explanations for mismatched definitions are researched and recorded:



	HEADWORD	NOTES ON ETYMOLOGY	DEFINITION: EDD	DEFINITION: OED III	RELATIONSHIP3	SYNONYMOUS DEFINTIONS?	DEFINITION MOST ACCURATE TO USAGE EXAMPLES?	NOTES ON DEFINITION	USAGE EXAMPLE 1 DATE	USAGE EXAMPLE 1 AUTHOR	USAGE EXAMPLE 1 PAGE NUMBER	USAGE EXAMPLE 1	POETRY, PROSE OR PERIODICAL?
191	russel		2. To wrestle.	1. a. intr. To strive with strength and skill to throw a person to the ground by grappling with him; to	EDD and OED Definition	Yes	N/A	OED more detailed, but they're essentially the same.	1871	(Richardson:	47)	"Theer was mebby laal else bit a belt to **russel** for, an' they aw try't their best to git it."	Prose
192	sark		1. A shirt; a chemise; occas. a nightdress. Also used attrib.	Sc. and north. (and occasionally arch.). a. A garment worn next the skin; a shirt or chemise; occasionally a nightshirt; also transf. a cumbrie	EDD and OED Definition	Yes	N/A		1871	(Richardson:	47)	"noo, yan 'll be varra lucky if yan gits owder a cow oat or a **sark** to keep heall for three or fower week."	Prose
	sarra1	EDD etymology leads nowhere. Directs the reader to "serve, v.1, sb.1" for an etymology	5. To satisfy; to suffice.	IV. (Inversion of the construction in branch III. Cf. the converse development of sense in present v.	EDD and OED Definition	No	OED	The EDD entry includes the broad definition of "to satisfy, to suffice," but neglects the more specific OED	1866	(Gilpin:	55)	"And uncle Megs has sent us beef will **sarra** us aw at dinner."	Poetry

Trad. Cumbrian (1700–1898) | Cont. Cumbrian (1950–present) | Results | Data Validation

Fig. 44: Should the [definition: EDD] field bear an unsatisfactory definition or the [synonymous definitions?] field be marked as "No", and the researcher can find a reasonable explanation why, the findings will be entered here. Where neither dictionary provides a definition, relevant defining information will be offered here also.

3.2.4.2 OED Online

3.2.4.2.1 OED *Definition* Criteria

Again, the OED is used here as the authority against which the EDD can be assessed (*cf.* section 3.1). The following criteria outline the secondary data collection process for the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian OED *definition* parameter. For the third *definition* criterium listed in *fig. 45*, cross-reference with the EDD's fourth *definition* criterium is necessary (*cf.* section 3.2.4.1.1, *fig. 38*).

OED DEFINITION CRITERIA

1. What is [headword]s **definition** in the OED (if present)?
2. Is the OED's **definition** more accurate than the EDD's for [headword]'s appearance in [usage example 1–5]?
3. Does the OED's **definition** match that of the EDD?
4. Can we explain why/why not?

RELEVANT DEFINITION DATABASE FIELDS

1. [definition: OED] and [relationship3]
2. [definition most accurate to usage examples]
3. [synonymous definitions?]
4. [notes on definition]

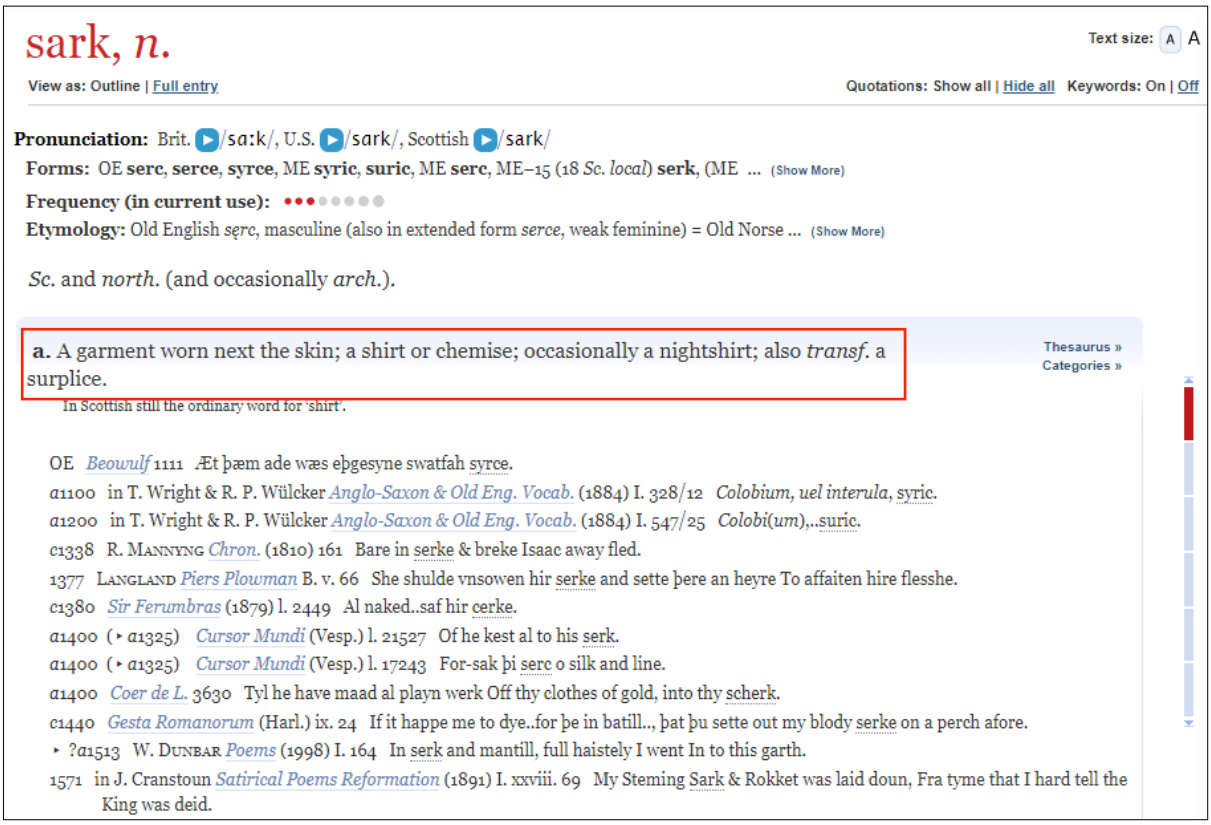
Fig. 45: Criteria for *definition* data gathering process for OED Online and their relevant fields in the database.

3.2.4.2.2 OED *Definition*: Data Collection

The relevant OED definitions for each [headword] were recorded in the [definition: OED] field (wherever possible). Data collection methods for all other fields outlined in *fig. 45* are identical to those explained in section 3.2.4.1.2. The following sequence of figures provides an example of the *definition* data collection process. The processes covered here are identical for both the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian time-periods to comply with both of this investigation's research questions (*cf.* section 3.1).

3.2.4.2.3 OED *Definition*: Data Collection Breakdown

1. Definition for [headword] sourced from OED Online:



sark, *n.*

Text size: A A

View as: Outline | Full entry

Quotations: Show all | Hide all Keywords: On | Off

Pronunciation: Brit. /sɑːk/, U.S. /sɑrk/, Scottish /sark/

Forms: OE **serc**, **serce**, **syrce**, ME **syric**, **suric**, ME **serc**, ME–15 (18 *Sc. local*) **serk**, (ME ... (Show More)

Frequency (in current use): ●●●○○○○

Etymology: Old English *sęrc*, masculine (also in extended form *serce*, weak feminine) = Old Norse ... (Show More)

Sc. and *north.* (and occasionally *arch.*).

a. A garment worn next the skin; a shirt or chemise; occasionally a nightshirt; also *transf.* a surplice.

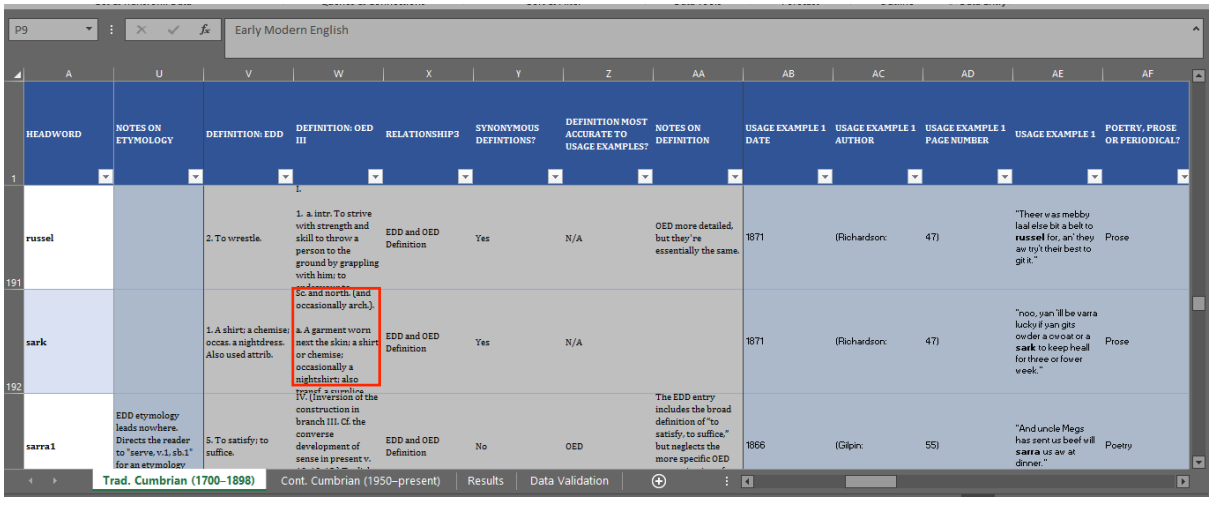
Thesaurus »
Categories »

In Scottish still the ordinary word for 'shirt'.

OE *Beowulf* 1111 Æt þæm ade wæs eþgesyne swatfah syrce.
*a*1100 in T. Wright & R. P. Wülcker *Anglo-Saxon & Old Eng. Vocab.* (1884) I. 328/12 *Colobium, uel interula,* syric.
*a*1200 in T. Wright & R. P. Wülcker *Anglo-Saxon & Old Eng. Vocab.* (1884) I. 547/25 *Colobi(um),..*suric.
c1338 R. Mannyng *Chron.* (1810) 161 Bare in serke & breke Isaac away fled.
1377 Langland *Piers Plowman* B. v. 66 She shulde vnsowen hir serke and sette þere an heyre To affaiten hire flesshe.
c1380 *Sir Ferumbras* (1879) l. 2449 Al naked..saf hir cerke.
*a*1400 (▸ *a*1325) *Cursor Mundi* (Vesp.) l. 21527 Of he kest al to his serk.
*a*1400 (▸ *a*1325) *Cursor Mundi* (Vesp.) l. 17243 For-sak þi serc o silk and line.
*a*1400 *Coer de L.* 3630 Tyl he have maad al playn werk Off thy clothes of gold, into thy scherk.
c1440 *Gesta Romanorum* (Harl.) ix. 24 If it happe me to dye..for þe in batill.., þat þu sette out my blody serke on a perch afore.
▸ ?*a*1513 W. Dunbar *Poems* (1998) I. 164 In serk and mantill, full haistely I went In to this garth.
1571 in J. Cranstoun *Satirical Poems Reformation* (1891) I. xxviii. 69 My Steming Sark & Rokket was laid doun, Fra tyme that I hard tell the King was deid.

Fig. 46: The OED Online definition for "sark, *n.*" (OED Online: "sark, *n.*")

2. OED definition for [headword] entered into the database:



	A	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF
1	HEADWORD	NOTES ON ETYMOLOGY	DEFINITION: EDD	DEFINITION: OED III	RELATIONSHIP3	SYNONYMOUS DEFINTIONS?	DEFINITION MOST ACCURATE TO USAGE EXAMPLES?	NOTES ON DEFINITION	USAGE EXAMPLE 1 DATE	USAGE EXAMPLE 1 AUTHOR	USAGE EXAMPLE 1 PAGE NUMBER	USAGE EXAMPLE 1	POETRY, PROSE OR PERIODICAL?
191	russel		2. To wrestle.	I. 1. a. intr. To strive with strength and skill to throw a person to the ground by grappling with him; to	EDD and OED Definition	Yes	N/A	OED more detailed, but they're essentially the same.	1871	(Richardson:	47)	"Theer w as mebby laal else bit a belt to **russel** for, an' they aw try't their best to git it."	Prose
192	sark		1. A shirt; a chemise; occas. a nightdress. Also used attrib.	Sc. and north. (and occasionally arch.). a. A garment worn next the skin; a shirt or chemise; occasionally a nightshirt; also transf. a surplice.	EDD and OED Definition	Yes	N/A		1871	(Richardson:	47)	"noo, yan 'ill be varra lucky if yan gits owder a ow oat or a **sark** to keep heall for three or fower week."	Prose
	sarra1	EDD etymology leads nowhere. Directs the reader to "serve, v.1, sb.1" for an etymology	5. To satisfy; to suffice.	IV. (Inversion of the construction in branch III. Cf. the converse development of sense in present v.	EDD and OED Definition	No	OED	The EDD entry includes the broad definition of "to satisfy, to suffice," but neglects the more specific OED	1866	(Gilpin:	55)	"And uncle Megs has sent us beef will **sarra** us aw at dinner."	Poetry

Trad. Cumbrian (1700–1898) | Cont. Cumbrian (1950–present) | Results | Data Validation

Fig. 47: The OED Online definition for "sark, *n.*" entered into the database.

3. The [relationship3] field determines the affiliation between the EDD and OED definitions (*cf.* section 4.4.1.3).

4. The [definition most accurate to usage examples] field is completed (*cf.* section 4.4.1.3).

5. The [synonymous definitions?] field is completed (*cf.* section 4.4.1.3).

Word Count: 26,435

6. Explanations for mismatched definitions are researched and recorded (*cf.* section 4.4.1.3).

3.2.4.3 *Definition:* Hypotheses

3.2.4.3.1 Research Question 1: EDD Comprehensiveness to *Traditional* Cumbrian

The researcher expects the EDD's coverage of *Traditional* Cumbrian *definition* to be more comprehensive than the OED, as the EDD places itself as the authority on English dialect lexis (Wright 1898: v). In addition, the EDD's research period coincides with that of this investigation's *Traditional* time-period.

Therefore, the researcher expects the [relationship3] field to return more "EDD Definition Only" than "OED Definition Only" values, demonstrating the EDD's comprehensiveness in *definition* and its ability to define more Cumbrian dialect lexis than the OED. Also, he expects to find more "EDD" than "OED" values in the [definition most accurate to usage examples] field, indicating the EDD's increased accuracy in *definition* than the OED in practical application.

3.2.4.3.2 Research Question 2: EDD Usefulness to *Contemporary* Cumbrian

The researcher expects the EDD to prove less useful than the OED for the study of *Contemporary* Cumbrian *definition*. As discussed in section 3.2.1.3.2, the Cumbrian dialect is likely to have changed between the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* time-periods, so the definitions listed by the EDD may now be either obsolete or unhelpful. In addition, new Cumbrian dialect lexis may have been coined after the publication of the EDD's final volume, which the EDD is unable to recognise and define.

Therefore, the researcher hypothesises that more "OED Definition Only" than "EDD Definition Only" values will be returned by the [relationship3] field, demonstrating the EDD's limit of usefulness to the study of *Contemporary* Cumbrian *definition*. Also, he expects to find more "OED" than "EDD" values in the [definition most accurate to usage examples] field, indicating the EDD's decreased accuracy in comparison to the OED and the necessity for the EDD's revision.

3.3 DATA
3.3.1 PRIMARY DATA

Primary data was sourced from the researcher's own reading programme of twelve Cumbrian dialect authors in ten texts[13]. The works of these authors were organised by **publication date** into the two time-periods of *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian to best represent the two research questions of this investigation (*cf.* section 3.1). *Traditional* Cumbrian dialect literature must have a publication date between 1700 and 1898, whilst *Contemporary* Cumbrian texts must be published between 1950 and the present day. These two categories were then subdivided according to **genre**, with each category providing an equal amount of *poetry* and *prose*. Four data sets in total were analysed. A simplified diagram of this study's primary data is provided by *fig. 48*. For a more detailed analysis, see sections 3.3.1.1 and 3.3.1.2.

BREAKDOWN OF PRIMARY DATA
SIMPLIFIED OUTLINE: Research Question 1: *Traditional* Cumbrian (1700–1898) • Poetry • Prose Research Question 2: *Contemporary* Cumbrian (1950–present) • Poetry • Prose

Fig. 48: Simplified summary of primary data and its relation to this study's research questions.

Each author provided twenty pages of material, from which the researcher drew a selection of Cumbrian dialect lemmas. Due to the limited amount of primary data and the limited research period of this investigation, a regimented approach to data collection, such as the systematic principles by which the OED gathers its usage data (Hawke 2016: 178), would be unsuitable. Instead, the researcher chose his sample randomly, with his only criteria being that the selected lemma was embedded in a transparent usage example.

[13] The small number of primary texts referenced is due to this study's limited research period. The researcher originally wished to include spoken Cumbrian and examples of Cumbrian in *Traditional* and *Contemporary* periodicals, but the task of sourcing and analysing the data proved too great for a twelve-month project.

Each lemma was then recorded in a dictionary-like database, with the lemma listed under the [headword] field and its relevant quotation evidence listed in the [usage example] field (*cf.* section 3.2.1 and appendix *ii.*). Complementary secondary data from the EDD and OED was also gathered to complete the entry (*cf.* section 3.2).

3.3.1.1 *Traditional* Cumbrian (1700–1898)

This time-period was selected to provide a sample of Cumbrian dialect literature like that which Wright used during the compilation of the EDD, thereby providing the best data to assess this study's first research question (*cf.* section 3.1). The sample was divided into two genres, with three authors providing examples of *Traditional* Cumbrian *poetry*, and three providing examples of *Traditional* Cumbrian *prose*.

3.3.1.1.1 Reading Programme: *Traditional* Cumbrian *Poetry*

Due to the scarcity of 18th and 19th Century Cumbrian dialect literature (*cf.* section *2.1*, *fig. 8*), all *Traditional* Cumbrian *poetry* was sourced from Gilpin's (1866) *Songs and Ballads of Cumberland*. His work is an anthology "exclusively concerned with Cumbrian dialect literature," which covers a wide range of authors from the early 18th century to the mid-19th century (Gilpin 1866: iii). Its usefulness is key, as it provides an easy route to older Cumbrian literature which conveniently side-steps the logistical issues of gathering data from Special Collections texts. Gilpin (1866) was also cited heavily by Wright during the compilation of the EDD, contributing usage examples to 266 headwords[14], indicating Wright's trust in his reliable transmission of Cumbrian poetry.

The works of the first three authors listed in Gilpin (1866) were chosen to represent the *Traditional* Cumbrian *poetry* sample. These authors and their respective works, with their relevant citations from Gilpin (1866), are listed as follows:

[14] Figure found by performing a wildcard search of EDD Online, with Gilpin (1866) selected as the only usage example source.

Author 1: Rev. Joseph Relph (1712–1743)	
POEM	**CITATION**
Bonny Smirkin' Sally	(Gilpin 1866: 6–7)
It's Wrang Indeed Now, Jenny	(Gilpin 1866: 7–8)
When Jockey First to Jenny Spoke	(Gilpin 1866: 8–9)
One Morn in Cheerful May	(Gilpin 1866: 9–10)
Come, Dear Nelly, Come Away	(Gilpin 1866: 10–12)
Tell Me, Fair One	(Gilpin 1866: 12)
See, How the Wine Blushes	(Gilpin 1866: 13)
To a Young Lady Who Took It Ill to Have Me Called Her Lover	(Gilpin 1866: 13)
All Female Charms, I Own My Fair	(Gilpin 1866: 14)
What Charms has Fair Chloe	(Gilpin 1866: 14)
Old Age Those Beauties Will Impair	(Gilpin 1866: 15)
False or True	(Gilpin 1866: 15)
Harvest; or the Bashful Shepherd	(Gilpin 1866: 16–19)
Hay-Time; or the Constant Lovers	(Gilpin 1866: 19–23)
St. Agnes Fast; or the Amorous Maiden	(Gilpin 1866: 23–25)
The Snaw Has Left the Fells	(Gilpin 1866: 25–26)

Author 2: Susanna Blamire (1747–1794)	
POEM	**CITATION**
The Toiling Day His Task Has Duin	(Gilpin 1866: 49–50)
Barley Broth	(Gilpin 1866: 50–51)
Wey, Ned, Man!	(Gilpin 1866: 51–53)

Auld Robin Forbes	(Gilpin 1866: 53–54)
The Meeting	(Gilpin 1866: 55–56)
We've Hed Sec a Durdum	(Gilpin 1866: 56–57)
The Traveller's Return	(Gilpin 1866: 66–68)
The Soldier's Return	(Gilpin 1866: 68–71)
And Ye Shall Walk in Silk Attire	(Gilpin 1866: 71–72)
O Jenny Dear, I've Courted Lang	(Gilpin 1866: 72–74)
The Waefu' Heart	(Gilpin 1866: 74–75)
I'm Tibby Fowler o' the Glen	(Gilpin 1866: 75–76)
What Ails This Heart o' Mine	(Gilpin 1866: 77–78)
I've Gotten a Rock, I've Gotten a Reel	(Gilpin 1866: 78)

Author 3: John Stagg (1770–1823)	
POEM	**CITATION**
The Bridewain	(Gilpin 1866: 192–207)
A New Year's Epistle	(Gilpin 1866: 207–212)

Fig. 49: The *Traditional* Cumbrian *poetry* sample.

3.3.1.1.2 Reading Programme: *Traditional* Cumbrian *Prose*

Traditional Cumbrian *prose* proved less troublesome to source. The works of several dialect authors such as Ritson (1849), Richardson (1871) and Greenup (1873) feature as free-use digital resources on Google Books ©. Gibson (1869) was sourced from the similar online platform, Internet Archive ©. From this selection, only Gibson (1869) and Richardson (1871) contained sufficient material for analysis, which necessitated the researcher to source the remainder of his data set from physical records at Carlisle Library. Graciously, the library's

Local Historian granted this study access to their archived dialect literature, from which Farrall [Wilson] (1929) was selected.

Gibson (1869), Richardson (1871) and Farrall [Wilson] (1929) were chosen to represent the *Traditional* Cumbrian *prose* sample. These authors and their respective works, with their relevant citations, are listed as follows:

Author 1: Alexander Craig Gibson (1869) – *The Folk-Speech of Cumberland*	
PROSE: (Short Story/Tale)	**CITATION**
Joe and the Geologist	(Gibson 1869: 1–6)
T' Reets On't	(Gibson 1869: 7–16)
Bobby Banks' Bodderment	(Gibson 1869: 17–20)

Author 2: John Richardson (1871) – *"Cummerland Talk"*	
PROSE: (Short Story/Tale)	**CITATION**
T' Barrin' Oot	(Richardson 1871: 20–25)
Willie Cooband an' His Lawsuit	(Richardson 1871: 34–37)
Auld Fwok an' Auld Times	(Richardson 1871: 45–50)
Jemmy Stubbs' Grunstane	(Richardson 1871: 60–64)
Auld Willie Boonass Fwok an' t' Hare	(Richardson 1871: 79–81)

Author 3: Betty Wilson (1892) [Farrall 1929] – *Betty Wilson's Cummerland Teàls*	
PROSE: (Short Story/Tale)	**CITATION**
Tea Cosy	(Farrall 1929: 1–4)
Black Pheasants	(Farrall 1929: 5–9)
An Evening Spent with an Old Friend	(Farrall 1929: 10–16)

Tom Henderson's Will	(Farrall 1929: 17–20)

Fig. 50: The *Traditional* Cumbrian *prose* sample.

3.3.1.2 *Contemporary* Cumbrian (1950–present day)

This time-period was selected due to the availability of reliable Cumbrian dialect literature. Originally, the time-period for the *Contemporary* sample was limited to texts produced within the last twenty years (i.e. no earlier than 1997). Unfortunately, the number of unmolested dialect texts were sparse; as recognised by Wright (1979: 74) the modern Cumbrian dialect is experiencing a process of "exaggeration" in which dialect forms are incorrectly applied in literature in a bid to "resurrect" the language.

This process of "revitalisation" also occurred in Scotland during the twentieth Century, with the invention of *synthetic* Scots, defined by Adams (2011: 266) as a "literary 'dialect' based on but not identical to the natural Lowland Scots dialect." The language's inventor, Hugh MacDiarmid, often "manipulated" the meanings of existing Scots words in poetry, sometimes contradicting the authoritative meaning provided by Jamieson's (1808) dictionary (Tulloch 1997: 411).

Canfield's (2009) Cumbrian poetry follows a similar pattern. Like MacDiarmid for Scots, her presentation of the Cumbrian dialect is "manipulated;" a fact she consciously admits in the preface to her *Few Laal Tyals*:

> "**Perhaps some people might disagree with my words and pronunciations** contained in this book, but this is how I remember it.
>
> All these stories are based on actual happenings in my life, or friends'. Some names have been changed to protect the innocent. Some facts and **words have been changed to make it easier to rhyme!**
>
> **I admit to poetic licence.**"
>
> (Canfield 2009: i, my bold)

Canfield's lexis and their implied pronunciations are unconventional, and she has manipulated the spellings of dialect words to alleviate her task as a poet, as *fig. 51* demonstrates. Her manipulation has led to inaccuracies, which alienates the experienced reader of Cumbrian dialect literature. Consult the following example:

"We aw got sticks an' med a line, an' pushed 'er oop tu t'**gyatt**.
She bellered an' she snorted, but she knew she'd met 'er fate.
So finally she waddled into t'**field**, an' seen sum grub
That t' farmer hed put oot fer 'er – aw smellin – in 'er tub."

(Canfield 2009: 14, my bold)

EDD ONLINE: COMPARISON OF *YAT*, N. AND *GYAT*, N.					
	EDD: CUMBRIAN FORM	**EDD: OTHER DIALECT FORMS**	**PRONUNCIATION(S)**	**DEFINITION**	**REFERENCES**
yat, n.	yat, yate, yeat	Isle of Wight: Gheeat Devon: geate Berkshire: geut	1. **jat**: with **a** like the *a* in Germ. *Mann*. 2. **jīt**: with **ī** like the *ee* in *feet*. 3. **jiət**: with **iə** like the *ea* in *fear*. 4. **jet**: with **e** like the *e* in *men*.	EDD Online: = *gate*, n. OED Online: 1. An opening in a wall, made for the purpose of entrance and exit, and capable of being closed by a movable barrier, the existence of which is usually implied.	(EDD Online: "gate, sb.1 and v.2," Wright 1898: xvii, OED Online: "gate, n.1")
gyat, n.	gyat, geat(e), gait	Northumberland: yate	1. **gēt**: with **ē** like the *e* Germ. *Reh.* 2. **geət**: with **eə** like the *a* in *care.* 3. **gīt**: with **ī** like the *ee* in *feet*. 4. **giət**: with **iə** like the *ea* in *fear*.	EDD Online: *sb.* a way, path, road. Also used *fig.* OED Online: I. A way. 1. a. A way, road, or path.	(EDD Online: "gate, sb.2 and v.2," Wright 1898: xvii, OED Online: "gate, n.2")

Fig. 51: Comparison of *yat*, n. and *gyat*, n. in Canfield (2009: 14)

As demonstrated by *fig. 51*, Canfield (2009: 14) confuses the form of the noun *gyat* with the sense of the noun *yat*; the quoted extract describes a farm animal being pushed **into a field through a gate** (and not up a path or road), so her use of *gyat* is incorrect in the Cumbrian dialect. Therefore, Canfield's application of *gyat* is *synthetic*, as the word-meaning she uses contradicts the authoritative meanings provided by the EDD and OED. As such, her representation of the Cumbrian dialect is unsuitable for this investigation.

To avoid further instances of *synthesised* Cumbrian, the researcher increased the time-period of the *Contemporary* sample to seventy years, thereby providing the best possible data for the analysis of this study's second research question (*cf.* section 3.1). This provided a broader range

of reliable dialect literature, such as the works of the great Ethel Fisher MBE (1928–2018, News & Star Online 2018) and Birkett's (1953) *Martha and Methoosaleh*.

3.3.1.2.1 Reading Programme: *Contemporary* Cumbrian *Poetry*

Contemporary Cumbrian *poetry* was sourced from Workington Library, Carlisle Library and through generous donations from members of the Lakeland dialect Society.

Author 1: Ian Cooper (1979) – *Pinning T' Téal On A Cuddy*[15]	
POEM	**CITATION**
T' Div'l's Brew	(Cooper 1979: 3–6)
A Burd in t' Hand	(Cooper 1979: 7–9)
Jack an' Jill	(Cooper 1979: 9)
Jack Spratt	(Cooper 1979: 9)
A Kurstmuss Teal	(Cooper 1979: 11–13)
Jake's Hull	(Cooper 1979: 14–17)
Five Pund Brag	(Cooper 1979: 19–20)
Cat an' Moose	(Cooper 1979: 21–23)
Man On t' Seat	(Cooper 1979: 23)
T' Farmer's Car	(Cooper 1979: 24)
Villidge Bodderment	(Cooper 1979: 25)

Author 2: Rene Roberts (1984) – *Summat Ah've Sed*[16]	
POEM	**CITATION**
Thoughts of a Small Boy – T'unwanted Gift	(Roberts 1984: 1–2)

[15] This source contains full-page illustrations to complement its poems. Missing pages contained images, which were of no use to this investigation, and were therefore ignored.
[16] This source contains full-page illustrations to complement its poems. Missing pages contained images, which were of no use to this investigation, and were therefore ignored.

Creashyn	(Roberts 1984: 3, 5–7)
T' B. M. W Cycle	(Roberts 1984: 8–10)
Summat for T' Gardin	(Roberts 1984: 11, 13–15)
Stamps – Dear Mary Ann	(Roberts 1984: 16–18)
Nobbut Noah	(Roberts 1984: 19–22)

Author 3: Ethel Fisher (1999) – *More Humorous Tales in Cumberland Dialect Rhyme*	
POEM	**CITATION**
Yaan Thut Got Away	(Fisher 1999: 6–9)
She's Nivver Lived	(Fisher 1999: 10–13)
Inflation	(Fisher 1999: 14–16)
Spare Parts Wanted	(Fisher 1999: 17–20)
Wealthy Wives	(Fisher 1999: 21–24)
Seaton's Little Bit of Heaven	(Fisher 1999: 25)
Lakun for Fun	(Fisher 1999: 26)

Fig. 52: The *Contemporary* Cumbrian *poetry* sample.

3.3.1.2.2 Reading Programme: *Contemporary* Cumbrian *Prose*

Contemporary Cumbrian *prose* was also sourced from Workington Library, Carlisle Library and through donations from members of the Lakeland Dialect Society.

Author 1: Elizabeth Birkett (1953) – *Martha and Methoosaleh*	
PROSE: (Short Story/Tale)	**CITATION**
Choosing the Delegate	(Birkett 1953: 5–9)
Methoosaleh Runs a Dog	(Birkett 1953: 9–11)
T' Institute Cleaning Day	(Birkett 1953: 11–13)
T' Institute Party	(Birkett 1953: 13–16)

"Country Cures"	(Birkett 1953: 16–17)
T' Institute Lectures	(Birkett 1953: 17–20)
Martha Visits the Cumbrian Literary Group	(Birkett 1953: 20–23)
Methoosaleh Attacks Officialdom	(Birkett 1953: 23–25)

Author 2: Harold Forsyth (2002) – *Hoo's Ta Gaan on?*	
PROSE: (Short Story/Tale)	**CITATION**
Matt & Jonty	(Forsyth 2002: 1–2)
A Plaane Teall	(Forsyth 2002: 2–3)
Whee Needs a Pwosst Cwode?	(Forsyth 2002: 4–5)
Streakers	(Forsyth 2002: 5–6)
Oor Village	(Forsyth 2002: 7–8)
The Boys I' Blew	(Forsyth 2002: 8–9)
Comics	(Forsyth 2002: 10–11)
Education	(Forsyth 2002: 11–12)
An Away Fixture	(Forsyth 2002: 13–14)
Cupties and Calamities	(Forsyth 2002: 15–16)
Jonty the Football Critic	(Forsyth 2002: 16–19)
And th' Seame ta Thee	(Forsyth 2002: 33)

Author 3: Irving Graham (2006) – *Reet Frae t' Hosses Mooth*	
PROSE: (Short Story/Tale)	**CITATION**
Reed Dial Crack wid Jobby n' Joe	(Graham 2006: 1)
A Duck in t' Middle	(Graham 2006: 1–2)

Cheap Clogs	(Graham 2006: 3)
Durdar Treacle Quarry	(Graham 2006: 4–5)
Mainly Aboot Hens	(Graham 2006: 6–8)
Arthur Peadick (Orthopaedic)	(Graham 2006: 8–9)
Yence a Eear	(Graham 2006: 9–10)
Fust Sundah in March	(Graham 2006: 11–12)
Fire Wurks	(Graham 2006: 12–14)
A Gentleman's Shave	(Graham 2006: 14–15)
Nowt Deun Yit	(Graham 2006: 16)
Ankle Socks	(Graham 2006: 16)
Barney Laffs Last	(Graham 2006: 16–20)
Bella Gits Hur Chimla Swept	(Graham 2006: 20)

Fig. 53: The *Contemporary* Cumbrian *prose* sample.

3.3.2 SECONDARY DATA

Secondary data was sourced from the *English Dialect Dictionary Online* (EDD Online 2018) and the *Oxford English Dictionary Online* (OED Online 2018). The data collected from these sources was dependant on this study's primary data, as only the secondary data related to the selected Cumbrian dialect [headword]s was gathered (*cf.* section 3.2.1). The following tables contain an overview of the types of secondary data used by this investigation. A more detailed description of these sources' application is provided by section 3.2.

3.3.2.1 Secondary Data One: The English Dialect Dictionary Online

DATA: EDD ONLINE (2018)	
DATA TYPE	**DESCRIPTION**
Inclusion of Cumbrian dialect lemma	Presence of Cumbria dialect lemma (sourced from primary data) in an entry in the EDD.
Specificity of lemma to Cumbrian dialect	If the Cumbrian dialect lemma (sourced from primary data) is present in an entry in the EDD, whether the EDD recognises it as specific to Cumbrian dialect by marking it with dialect marker *Cum.*
Grammatical category	If the Cumbrian dialect lemma (sourced from primary data) is present in an entry in the EDD, the grammatical category assigned to it.
Etymology	If the Cumbrian dialect lemma (sourced from primary data) is present in an entry in the EDD, the etymology assigned to it.
Definition	If the Cumbrian dialect lemma (sourced from primary data) is present in an entry in the EDD, the definition assigned to it.

Fig. 54: Brief description of the secondary data gathered from EDD Online.

3.3.2.2 Secondary Data Two: The Oxford English Dictionary Online

DATA: OED ONLINE (2018)	
DATA TYPE	**DESCRIPTION**
Inclusion of Cumbrian dialect lemma	Presence of Cumbria dialect lemma (sourced from primary data) in an entry in the OED.
Grammatical category	If the Cumbrian dialect lemma (sourced from primary data) is present in an entry in OED, the grammatical category assigned to it.
Etymology	If the Cumbrian dialect lemma (sourced from primary data) is present in an entry in the OED, the etymology assigned to it.
Definition	If the Cumbrian dialect lemma (sourced from primary data) is present in an entry in the OED, the definition assigned to it.

Fig. 55: Brief description of the secondary data gathered from OED Online.

3.5 DATA MINING

This investigation's results were mined using database filters. Each of the four parameters listed in section 3.2 bear their own key fields, which were searched using the database software's built-in filtering system. This section details the key fields of all research parameters and their respective filtering methods. All processes are identical for both the *Traditional* and

Contemporary time-periods to comply with both of this investigation's research questions (*cf.* section 3.1).

3.5.1 INCLUSION

The key fields of this parameter are:

- [headword present in EDD?]
- [sense specific to Cumbrian?]
- [headword present in OED?]

4.5.1.1 Filter: [headword present in EDD?]

This field displays the presence of [headword] in an entry in the EDD, ignoring [headword]'s specific use in the Cumbrian dialect. The purpose of this field is to check Wright's general coverage of dialect lexis. Results were filtered from this field in the following manner:

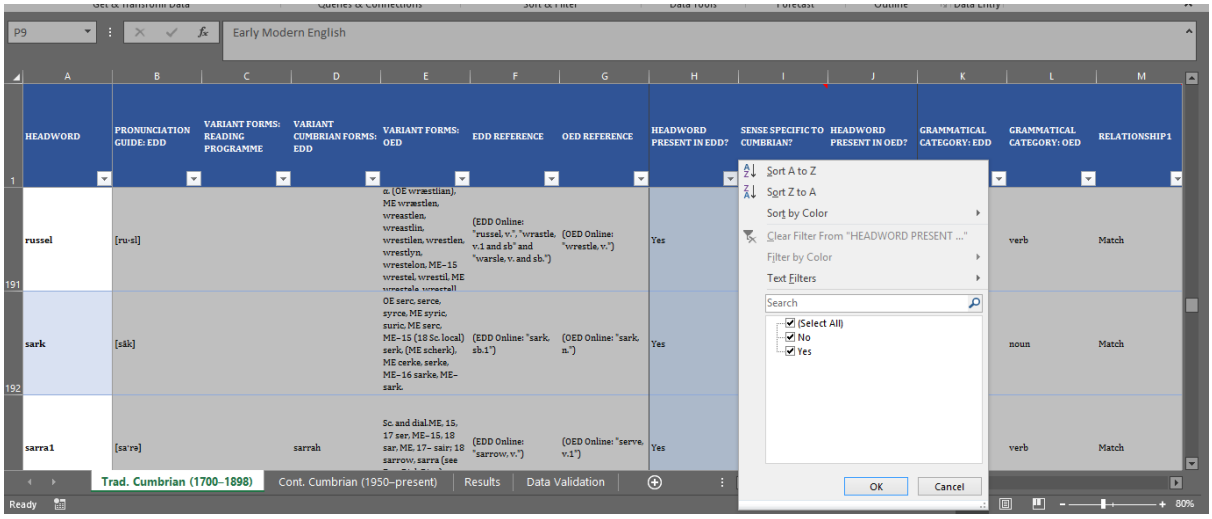


Fig. 56: Filtering options for [headword present in EDD?] field.

The "Yes" and "No" values shown in *fig. 56* were counted by the database software. The number of each value was then tabulated. Finally, each value's percentage ratio in relation to the total number of [headword]s was calculated. "Blank" values (due to of the lack of an EDD entry) are ignored.

4.5.1.2 Filter: [sense specific to Cumbrian?]

This field displays the presence of the *Cum.* dialect marker in [headword]'s entry in the EDD, marking its use in the Cumbrian dialect. The purpose of this field is to check Wright's specific coverage of Cumbrian dialect lexis. Results were filtered from this field in the following manner:

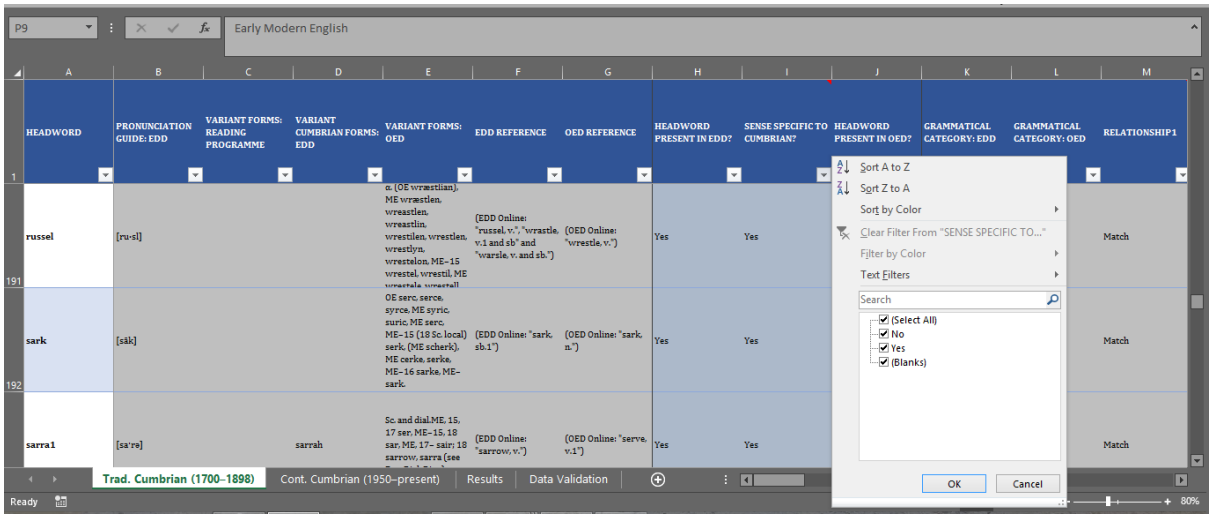


Fig. 57: Filtering options for [sense specific to Cumbrian?] field.

The "Yes" and "No" values shown in *fig. 57* were counted by the database software. The number of each value was then tabulated. Finally, each value's percentage ratio in relation to the total number of [headword]s was calculated. "Blank" values indicate that [headword] is not present in the EDD.

4.5.1.3 Filter: [headword present in OED?]

This field displays the presence of [headword] in an entry in the OED. This field's purpose is to act as an authority, against which the EDD's coverage of dialect lexis can be compared.

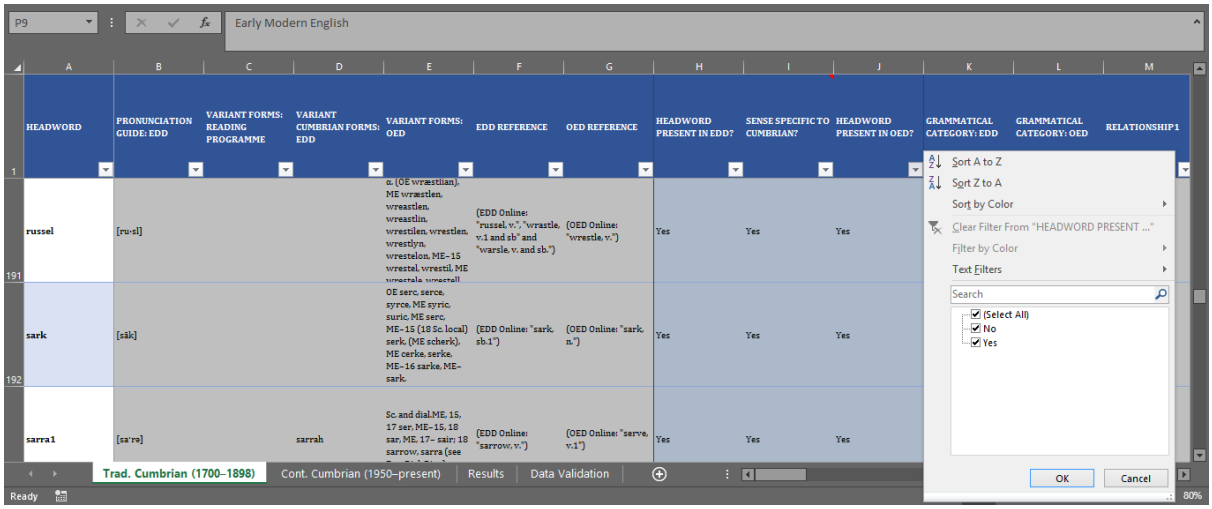


Fig. 58: Filtering options for [headword present in OED?] field.

The "Yes" and "No" values shown in *fig. 58* were counted by the database software. The number of each value was then tabulated. Finally, each value's percentage ratio in relation to the total

number of [headword]s was calculated. “Blank” values (due to of the lack of an OED entry) are ignored.

3.5.2 GRAMMAR

The key fields of this parameter are:

- [relationship1]
- [grammar most accurate to usage examples]

3.5.2.1 Filter: [relationship1]

This field displays the relationship between the [grammatical category: EDD] and [grammatical category: OED] fields. Its purpose is to indicate the EDD’s grammatical reliability against the authority of the OED.

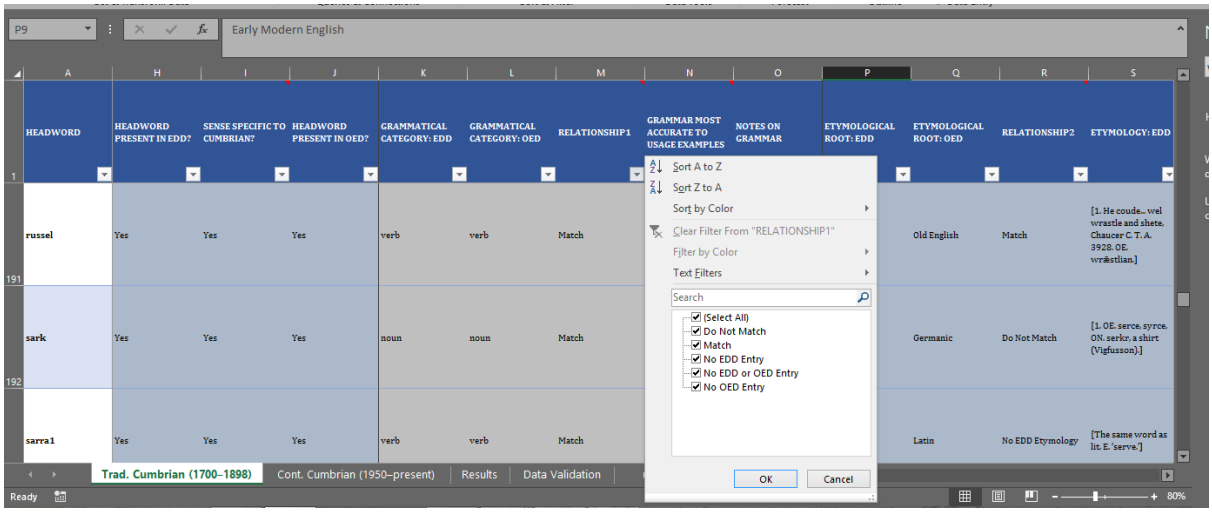


Fig. 59: Filtering options for [relationship1] field.

The five values shown in *fig. 59* were counted by the database software. The number of each value was then tabulated. Finally, each value’s percentage ratio in relation to the total number of [headword]s was calculated.

3.5.2.2 Filter: [grammar most accurate to usage examples]

This field displays the dictionary whose grammatical category most accurately represents [headword]’s appearance in this investigation’s primary data. This field’s purpose is to check the EDD’s grammatical accuracy in a practical scenario (i.e. when applied to functional dialect analysis).

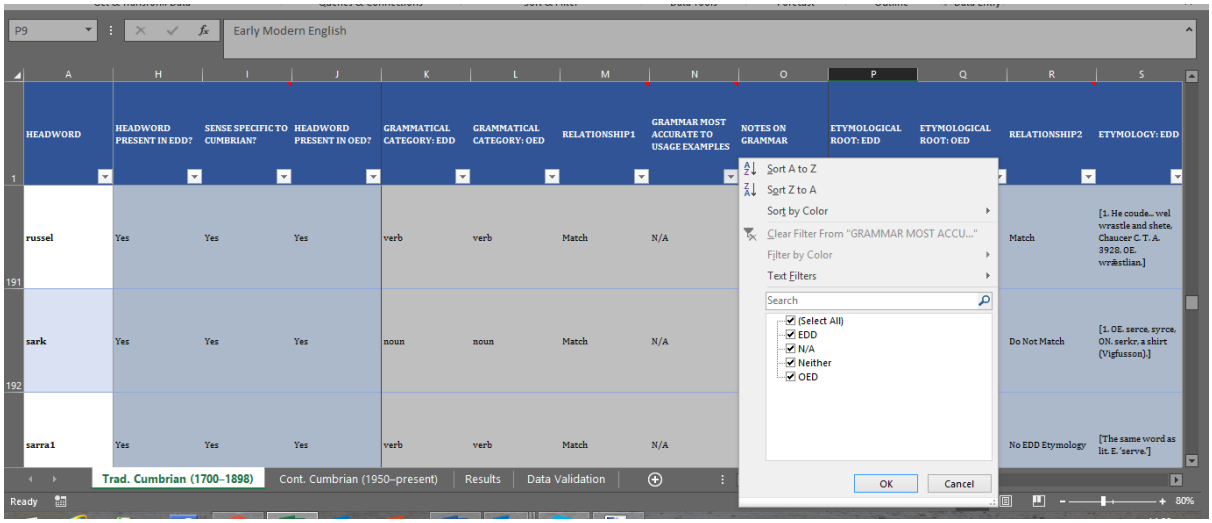


Fig. 60: Filtering options for [grammar most accurate to usage examples] field:

The four values shown in *fig. 60* were counted by the database software. The number of each value was then tabulated. Finally, each value's percentage ratio in relation to the total number of [headword]s was calculated.

3.5.3 ETYMOLOGY

The key field of this parameter is:

- [relationship2]

3.5.3.1 Filter: [relationship2]

This field displays the relationship between the [etymology: EDD] and [etymology: OED] fields. Its purpose is to indicate the EDD's etymological reliability against the authority of the OED.

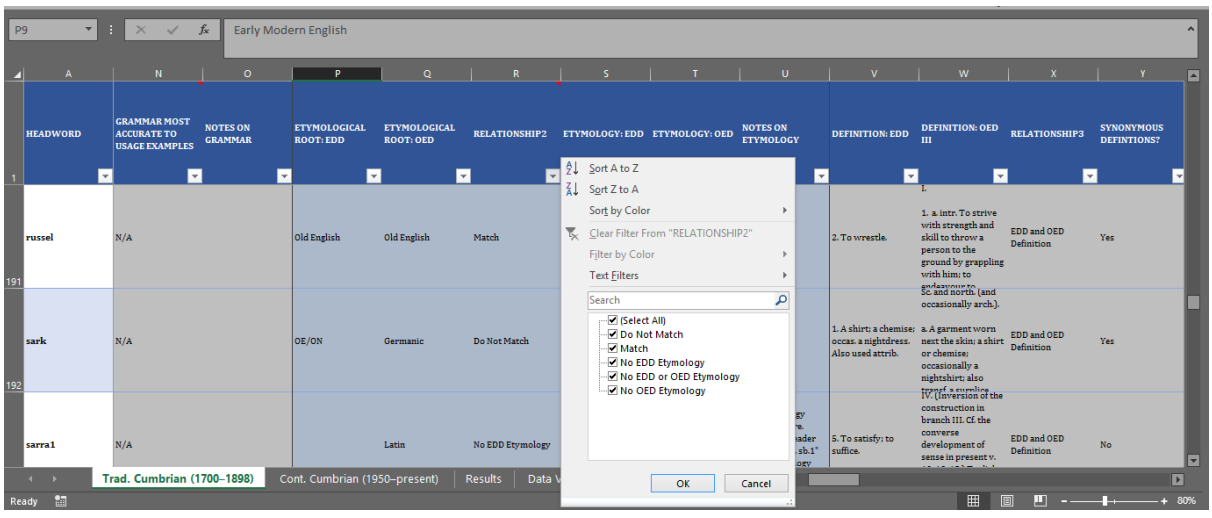


Fig. 61: Filtering options for [relationship2] field.

Word Count: 26,435

The six values shown in *fig. 61* were counted by the database software. The number of each value was then tabulated. Finally, each value's percentage ratio in relation to the total number of [headword]s was calculated.

3.5.4 DEFINITION

The key fields of this parameter are:

- [relationship3]
- [synonymous definitions?]
- [definition most accurate to usage examples?]

3.5.4.1 Filter: [relationship3]

This field displays the affiliation between the [definition: EDD] and [definition: OED] fields. Its purpose is to indicate the presence of EDD and OED definitions (*cf.* section 3.2.4.1.2).

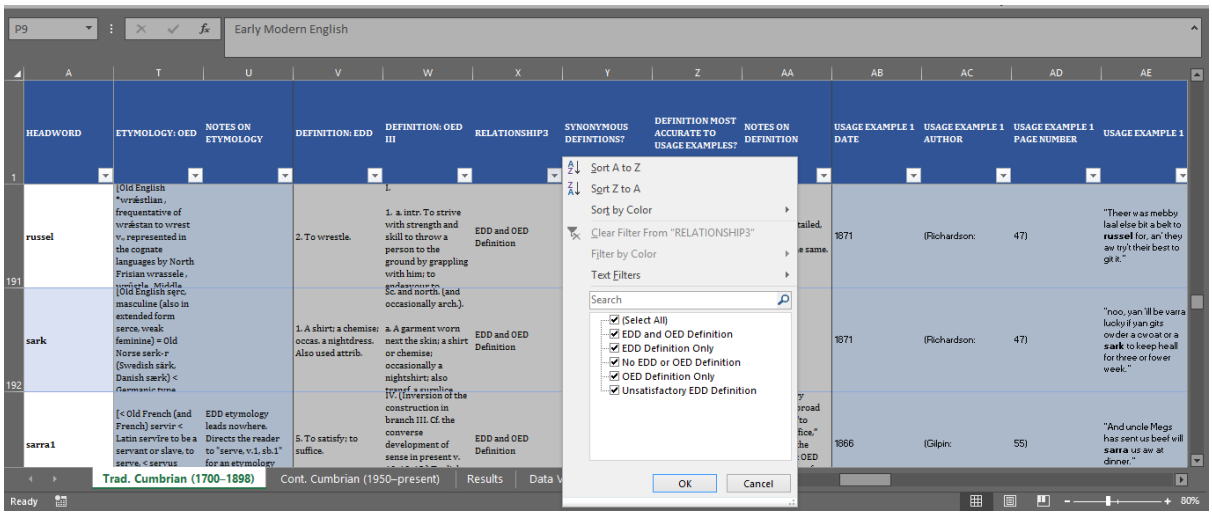


Fig. 62: Filtering options for [relationship3] field.

The five values shown in *fig. 62* were counted by the database software. The number of each value was then tabulated. Finally, each value's percentage ratio in relation to the total number of [headword]s was calculated.

3.5.4.2 Filter: [synonymous definitions?]

This field displays the similarity between the EDD and OED definitions for [headword]. The purpose of this field is to test the usefulness of Wright's definitions against an accepted lexicographic authority.

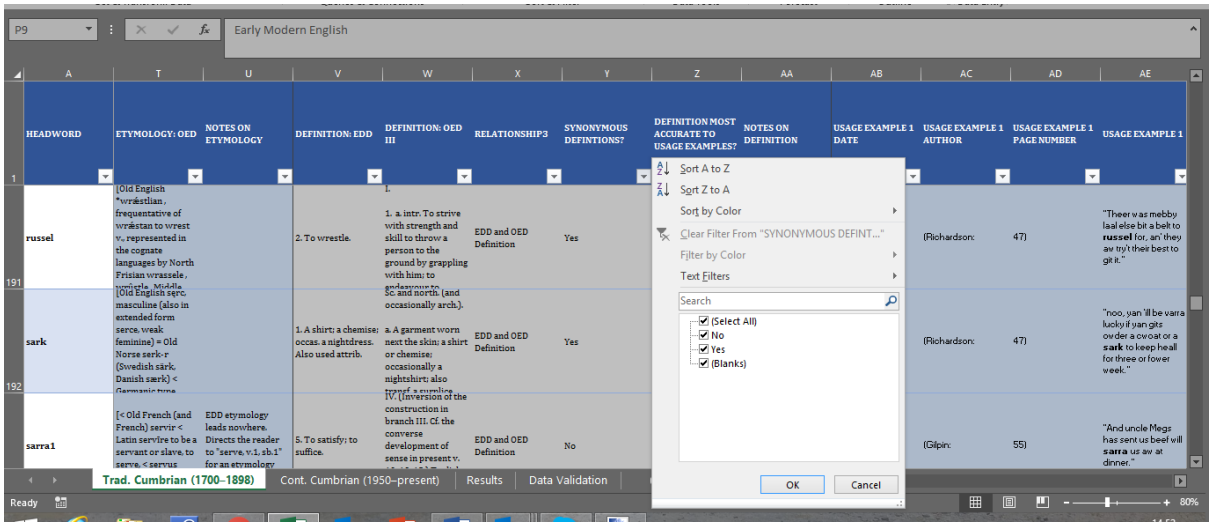


Fig. 63: Filtering options for [synonymous definitions?] field.

The "Yes" and "No" values shown in *fig. 63* were counted by the database software. The number of each value was then tabulated. Finally, each value's percentage ratio in relation to the total number of [headword]s was calculated. "Blank" values (due to of the lack of both an EDD and OED entry) are ignored.

3.5.4.3 Filter: [definition most accurate to usage examples?]

This field displays the dictionary whose definition most accurately represents [headword]'s appearance in this investigation's primary data. This field's purpose is to check the usefulness of the EDD's definition in a practical scenario (i.e. when applied to functional dialect analysis).

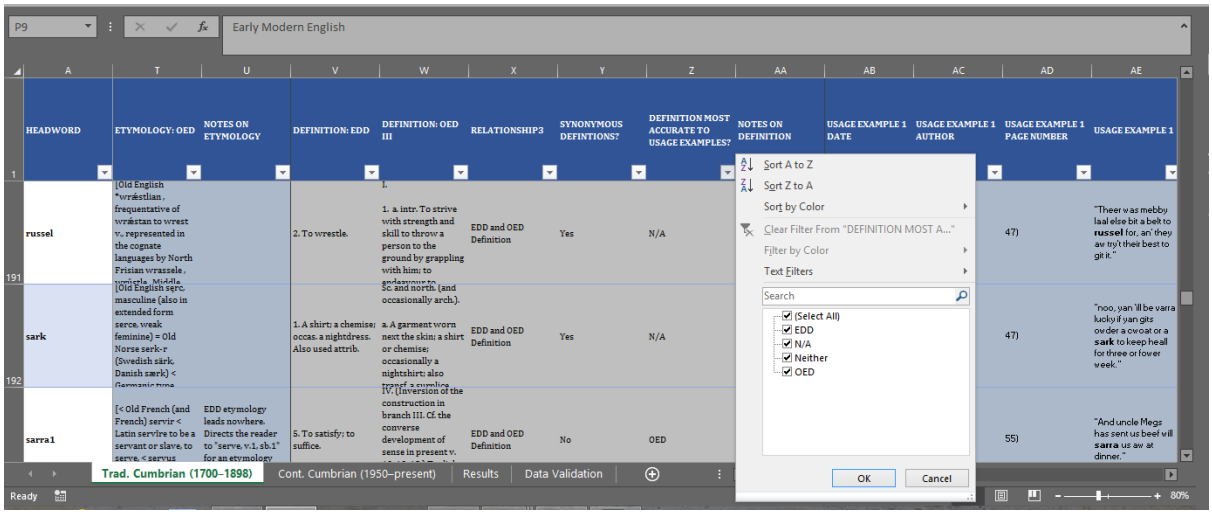


Fig. 64: Filtering option for [definition most accurate to usage examples?] field.

Word Count: 26,435

The four values shown in *fig. 64* were counted by the database software. The number of each value was then tabulated. Finally, each value's percentage ratio in relation to the total number of [headword]s was calculated. "Blank" values (due to of the lack of both an EDD and OED entry) are ignored.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 INCLUSION

4.1.1 RESEARCH QUESTION 1: EDD Comprehensiveness to *Traditional* Cumbrian (1700–1898)

INCLUSION: TRADITIONAL CUMBRIAN					
	[Headword]s	[Headword present in EDD?]: "Yes"	[Headword present in OED?]: "Yes"	[Sense specific to Cumbrian?]; "Yes"	[Headword]s not in EDD
No.	246	230	228	186	16
%	100	93.5	92.7	75.6	6.5

Words in Traditional Cumbrian sample which are omitted from the EDD: *aboot2, ameast, anudder, bowster, bworn, crony, fender, hiding, leet, marketer, publish, reyce, sharp, swol, temper, toitel*.

Fig. 65: "Yes" values for *Traditional* Cumbrian *inclusion* results from the [headword present in EDD?], [headword present in OED?] and [sense specific to Cumbrian?] fields respectively, along with the 16 *Traditional* [headword]s omitted from the EDD.

As hypothesised, the EDD proves to be more comprehensive than the OED for *Traditional* Cumbrian by a margin of 0.8% (*cf.* section 3.2.1.3.1). Also, most *Traditional* [headword]s are listed in the [headword present in EDD?] field with "Yes" values. These results indicate that the EDD recognises most of this investigation's [headword]s on a *general* level[17].

The EDD struggles with the *specifics.* The researcher's hypothesis was incorrect regarding the [sense specific to Cumbrian?] field. The EDD only recognises 75.6% of *Traditional* [headword]s as belonging specifically to the Cumbrian dialect. Also, despite the high number of "Yes" values for the [headword present in EDD?] field, the EDD still fails to recognise 16 *Traditional* Cumbrian [headword]s entirely. These results indicate a sizable hole in the EDD's comprehensiveness for the *inclusion* parameter and its limitations for the study of Cumbrian dialect-specific lexis from the *Traditional* time-period.

[17] Concerning the study of English dialects *generally*: the EDD recognises these [headword]s as non-standard English but cannot assign them reliably to their *specific* application in the *Traditional* Cumbrian dialect.

4.1.1.1 The EDD's Omitted Material

Of the 16 *Traditional* [headword]s omitted by the EDD, 14 are recognised by entries in the OED, with 13 featuring at least one usage example dating between 1700 and 1898. The remaining [headword], *temper*, is listed in the OED with three usage examples dating to the 17th Century. So, if 14 of the 16 [headword]s omitted by the EDD were productive during the EDD's research period (Wright 1898: v), why did Wright choose to ignore them?

Beal (2010b: 44) provides two possible explanations. First, she states that Wright omitted all words which he did not consider dialectal. Wright states in the preface to the EDD that only the words used by dialects which originated on the British Isles which bore "some local peculiarity of meaning" were included, with words differing from Standard English in their pronunciation *only* being ignored (Wright 1898: v). The [headword]s *aboot2, ameast, anudder, bowster, bworn, reyce* and *swol* were therefore likely ignored by Wright for being regional variants of *about, almost, another, bolster, bear, rice* and *sole* respectively[18].

Potentially, Wright chose to ignore the words *crony, fender, sharp* and *temper*[19] for a similar reason, as all four [headword]s are listed in the OED as Standard English, bearing no usage labels marking their dialectal application. By contrast, the words *hiding, marketer* and *publish*[20] are listed in the OED with usage labels. However, the OED marks these words' use in general British *slang* and the dialects of American English, explaining why Wright ignored them in his targeted dictionary of the dialects of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales (Wright 1898: v).

To complement these reasonably explainable omissions, Beal (2010b: 45) provides a second possibility. She states how Wright also omitted words for "no satisfactory explanation," due to either oversight or Wright's resistance to idiosyncratic diminutives. The two-remaining *Traditional* [headword]s, *leet* and *toitel,* fall respectively under these two scenarios. For example, the word *leet* (verb, meaning "to meet [with]"), which appears to have been omitted

[18] References for cited OED entries: (OED Online: "about, adv., prep.1, adj., and int.", "almost, adv., adj., and n.", "another, adj. and pron. (and adv.)", "bolster, n.1", "bear, v.1", "rice, n.2" and "sole, n.1").
[19] References for cited OED entries: (OED Online: "crony, n.", "fender, n.", "sharp, adj. and n.1" and "temper, n.").
[20] References for cited OED entries: (OED Online: "hiding, n.2", "marketer, n." and "publish, v.").

due to oversight, bears a nominalised sibling in the EDD (noun, meaning "a meeting-point of roads", EDD Online: "leet, sb.1").

Meanwhile, the word *toitel* (verb, meaning "to topple, to fall") appears to be evidence of Wright's resistance to idiosyncratic diminutives. It shares a similar form and meaning to the EDD-recognised verb *toit* (meaning to "to fall over, tumble, upset", EDD Online: "toit, v., sb.2 and adj.1"), but appears to have been omitted due to Wright's suspicion that the former was a derivative of the latter, through the addition of a variant *-le* suffix. The relationship of these two words can be likened to that of Standard English *crump* and *crumple*, in which the *-le* suffix operates as a verbal formative element with frequentative characteristics, expressing the intensity of the verb's action (OED Online: "-le, suffix"). Consult *fig. 66* for a comparison of this process between Standard English and the Cumbrian dialect.

	ROOT WORD	**ROOT WORD SUFFIXED WITH -LE**
STANDARD ENGLISH	*crump*, v. = "to draw itself into a curve" (OED Online: "† crump, v.1").	*crumple,* v. = "to contract and shrivel up" (OED Online: "crumple, v.").
CUMBRIAN DIALECT	*toit*, v. = "to fall over" (EDD Online, "toit, v., sb.2 and adj.1").	*toitle*, v. = "to tumble violently."

Fig. 66: Comparison between *crump*, v., *crumple*, v., *toit*, v. and *toitle*, v., expressing the frequentative characteristics of the suffix -le.

4.1.1.2 Conclusion: Research Question 1 – *Traditional* Cumbrian *Inclusion*

Overall, these results demonstrate Wright's reasonable comprehensiveness for the *Traditional* Cumbrian dialect. The EDD recognises the majority of [headword]s in this study as non-standard, performing similarly to the OED. However, the EDD shows a lack of saliency for the Cumbrian dialect, managing to only categorise 75.6% of [headword]s as Cumbrian dialect-specific lexis. This oversight limits the EDD's practicality, as it presents the Cumbrian dialect as having a less diverse lexicon than it uses in its literature.

This limitation is especially apparent when using the "dialect area" filters on EDD Online, which only return the headwords which feature the specific dialect marker for the user's chosen region, making the EDD appear less comprehensive than it could be. The EDD was not revised

before it was digitised (Penhallurick 2009: 312), so all of Wright's dialect area classifications remain identical to those set in the late 19th Century. As a result, Wright's oversights remain and, when searching by dialect region, the EDD's Cumbrian dialect filter produces results with a deficit of 17.9% for the primary data of this investigation, despite these results' appearance in other entries. To increase the EDD's comprehensiveness and user-friendliness for *Traditional* Cumbrian, all these issues will require revision.

4.1.2 RESEARCH QUESTION 2: EDD Usefulness to *Contemporary* Cumbrian (1950–present)

INCLUSION: CONTEMPORARY CUMBRIAN					
	[Headword]s	[Headword present in EDD?]: "Yes"	[Headword present in OED?]: "Yes"	[Sense specific to Cumbrian?]; "Yes"	[Headword]s not in EDD
No.	178	153	162	112	25
%	100	86.0	91.0	62.9	14.0

Words in Comtemporary Cumbrian sample which are omitted from the EDD: *aboot2, anudder, cart, chow, collar, digby, famish, famished, fisslement, fixiate, flay1, keen, leuk, mair, manish, mire, nowt2, oalas, ower4, paggered, sarra2, screape, skivvy, struck, varnar*

Fig. 67: Contemporary Cumbrian *inclusion* results from their indicated fields, along with the 26 [headword]s from the sample omitted from the EDD

As hypothesised, the EDD proved less useful than the OED for the study of *Contemporary* Cumbrian (*cf.* section 3.2.1.3.2). The number of "Yes" values in the [headword present in EDD?] field fell across the samples from 93.5% to 86.0%. The "Yes" values in the [sense specific to Cumbrian?] field plummeted to 62.9%. In addition, the number of [headword]s not present in the EDD more than doubled to 14.0%.

These results were expected, as the EDD is a synchronic dictionary focussed *only* on English dialect lexis of the 18th and 19th Centuries (Wright 1898: v). Wright could not foresee the processes of language change which would occur in Cumbrian between the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* time-periods as his dictionary was started and exclusively concerned with the *Traditional* period. Criticising his "omissions," therefore, would be exploitative. As such, this

section will discuss the EDD's possible oversights, the processes of language change which can be seen in *Contemporary* Cumbrian, and the necessary revisions the EDD requires to increase its usefulness to the modern Cumbrian dialect scholar.

4.1.2.1 Wright: Omission Through Oversight

25 [headword]s from the *Contemporary* data are missing from the EDD. Of these, 19 appear in the OED with at least two usage examples dating between 1700 and 1898 (*cf.* appendix *iii.*). So, considering these [headword]s were productive in English during the EDD's research period (Wright 1898: v), with many being productive since the Old and Middle English periods, why did Wright choose to ignore them for his dictionary?

As mentioned in section 4.1.1.1, the EDD ignored words which offered no "local peculiarity of meaning" (Wright 1898: v). If a word differed from Standard English in its form *only*, it was often disregarded by the EDD as an unimportant variant. The words *aboot2, anudder, chow, fixiate, leuk, mair, manish, ower4, sarra2* and *screape* fall into this category, being Cumbrian spelling variants of Standard English *about, another, chew, asphyxiate, look, more, manage, over, serve* and *scrape* respectively[21].

Wright's decision to ignore dialectal spelling variants has affected the EDD's usefulness to *Contemporary* Cumbrian (and comprehensiveness for *Traditional* Cumbrian). The Cumbrian spelling variants listed above are not all transparent representations of their Standard English counterparts. Wright's decision to *only* include words with non-Standard senses and ignore words with non-Standard spellings severely limits the EDD's usefulness by alienating one of the key methods by which dialects construct their lexicons.

4.1.2.2 *Contemporary* Cumbrian: Language Change – Diffusion

The Cumbrian dialect has experienced several processes of language change between the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* time-periods. The next two sections aim to address a few of these

[21] References for cited OED entries: (OED Online: "about, adv., prep.1, adj., and int.", "another, adj. and pron. (and adv.)", "chow, v.", "asphyxiate, v.", "look, n.", "more, adj., pron., adv., n.3, and prep.", "manage, v.", "over, adv. and int.", "serve, v.1" and "scrape, n.1").

processes, illustrated by examples from this investigation's primary data. The first process discussed will be **diffusion**, defined by Tagliamonte (2011: 60) as a process in which "linguistic features are imported from one speech community to the next."

Standard English appears to have this effect on the Cumbrian dialect. The *Contemporary* sample contains 27.6% fewer [headword]s than the *Traditional* sample, with noticeably-regional words such as *gation*, *neef* and *parlish* vanishing between the two time-periods, being replaced in *Contemporary* literature by Standard English equivalents (*cf.* appendix *i.*). For example, the Cumbrian dialect variant of Standard English "very" is commonly used in *Contemporary* literature in place of the *Traditional* intensifier *parlish* (*cf.* appendix *i,*: *varra*, Cooper 1973: 23). A similar process of Standard English-dominant diffusion was recognised by Smith et. al (2011: 206–8) in the dialect of Lerwick, Shetland. They found the local variants *peerie* (adjective, meaning "little") and *ken* (verb, meaning "to know") were gradually being replaced by their Standard English counterparts in the youngest speakers of the community.

Additionally, only 32.1% of *Traditional* [headword]s appear in the *Contemporary* sample, demonstrating the effect of institutionalised dialect suppression in education and broadcasting during the 19th and 20th Centuries (Beal 2010a: 3, Gepp 1920: v-viii, Honey 1988: 222, Markus 2007: 266). The EDD-omitted [headword]s *collar*, *famished, keen* and *mire* could be evidence of this institutionalised reticence in dialect use, as are all recognised by the OED as Standard[22], perhaps being transferred into Cumbrian during the mid-20th Century.

Diffusion can also occur through contact with neighbouring dialects. Wright (1979: 72–4) comments on the speech of Barrow residents, whom he believes show their linguistic connection with Lancashire through their use of extended vowel sounds in the words *took*, *look* and *book*. The EDD-omitted [headword]s *cart*, *famished*, *skivvy* and *struck* could be evidence of the Cumbrian dialect's contact with its neighbours, as all four words are listed in the OED with

[22] References for cited OED entries: (OED Online: "collar, v.", "famished, adj.", "keen, adj. and adv." and "mire, n.1"

the usage label *colloq.*[23]. This "catch-all" label indicates their affinity with several dialects and the possibility of their transfer into *Contemporary* Cumbrian via invasive means.

To test the influence of Standard English and of neighbouring dialects on *Contemporary* Cumbrian, the researcher searched the British National Corpus (BNC Online 2018) for these 8 [headword]s, with the aim of finding the frequency of each [headword]'s specific sense[24] on the first page of results. These results were the compared with 8 Standard English synonyms to provide an indication of these omitted words' frequency in modern English. The following tables present the findings.

FREQUENCY OF EIGHT CUMBRIAN [HEADWORD]S IN MODERN ENGLISH[25]

WORD	GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY	MEANING	TOTAL NUMBER OF BNC RESULTS	NUMBER OF BNC RESULTS ON FIRST PAGE	NUMBER OF MATCHING RESULTS
collar	verb	4. trans. To seize or take hold of (a person) by the collar; more loosely: To capture. (OED Online: "collar, v.")	1343	100	1
famished	adjective	In senses of the vb. < famish, v. = to starve (OED Online: "famished, adj." and "famish, v.")	36	36	22
keen	adjective	6. a. Of persons: Eager, ardent, fervid. (OED Online: "keen, adj. and adv.)	3655	100	94
mire	noun	2. a. Wet or soft mud; ooze; dirt. (OED Online: "mire, n.1")	111	100	2

[23] References for cited OED entries: (OED Online: "cart, v.", "famous, adj.", "skivvy, n.1" and "strike, v.").
[24] i.e. identical grammatical category and meaning to [headword]'s appearance in this investigation's data.
[25] Data sourced from BNC Online (2018).

cart	verb	1. e. to convey (something heavy or cumbersome). To carry or take. (OED Online: "cart, v.")	910	100	1
famish	adjective	5. Excellent, grand, magnificent, splendid, 'capital'. *colloq.* (OED Online: "famous, adj.")	No data	No data	No data
skivvy	noun	colloq. (usually derogatory). A female domestic servant. (OED Online: "skivvy, n.1")	36	36	36
struck	verb	66. e. To catch the admiration, fancy, or affection of. (OED Online: "strike, v.")	3975	100	0

FREQUENCY OF EIGHT STANDARD ENGLISH SYNONYMS FOR CUMBRIAN [HEADWORD]S IN MODERN ENGLISH[26]					
WORD	**GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY**	**MEANING**	**TOTAL NUMBER OF BNC RESULTS**	**NUMBER OF BNC RESULTS ON FIRST PAGE**	**NUMBER OF MATCHING RESULTS**
capture	verb	1. a. trans. To make a capture of; to take prisoner (OED Online: "capture, v.")	1337	100	77
starving	adjective	3. a. That is dying or wasting away for lack of food; characterized by starvation. Also fig. (OED Online: "starving, adj. and n.2")	619	100	94
eager	adjective	1. a. Of a person: full of keen desire or appetite; impatiently longing to do or obtain something.	1336	100	100

[26] Data sourced from BNC Online (2018).

		(OED Online: “eager, adj.”)			
mud	noun	1. a. Soft, moist, glutinous material resulting from the mixing of water with soil, sand, dust, or other earthy matter; mire, sludge. (OED Online: "mud, n.1")	1828	100	97
carry	verb	2. a. To bear from one place to another by bodily effort; (OED Online: “carry, v.”)	9823	100	16
excellent	adjective	3. a. Used as an emphatic expression of praise or approval, whether of persons, things, or actions: Extremely good. (OED Online: “excellent, adj. and adv.”)	6449	100	100
maid	noun	3. a. A female servant or attendant; a maidservant; (OED Online: “maid, n.1”)	882	100	84
taken	verb	8. a. trans. (in pass.). Chiefly with with: to be attracted, charmed, or captivated by a person or thing. (OED Online: “take, v.”)	34,146	100	4

Fig. 68: Comparison between 8 Cumbrian [headword]s which were not included in the EDD and their respective Standard English synonyms, demonstrating the frequency of each word in English according to the British National Corpus (BNC 2018).

These 8 [headword]s (excluding *keen* and its Standard English synonym *eager*) provide a case for the EDD’s revision. They are all words which have entered the Cumbrian dialect during the

last Century, which are not recognised by the EDD or OED as dialectal. The [headword]s are marginal in comparison to their Standard English synonyms and, as demonstrated by this investigation, are used productively in *Contemporary* Cumbrian dialect literature. Revision of the EDD to include these [headword]s (and other like them) would benefit its usefulness to the modern dialect scholar by providing a practical and easy reference for regional-specific dialect lexis which passes relatively undetected by larger lexicographic projects such as the OED.

4.1.2.3 *Contemporary* Cumbrian: Language Change – Other Processes

The six-remaining excluded headwords listed in *fig. 67* are not featured in the EDD or the OED. They represent a collection of language changes processes, which the researcher traced through various dialect dictionaries, glossaries and anthologies. The first process explored here will be **neologism**, defined by McMahon (1994: 190) as "new lexemes, or independent words with their own dictionary entries." As recognised by Gepp (1920: v-viii), neologism plays a crucial role in dialect change, with modern coinages supplanting traditional lexis. *Digby* appears to fall into this category, appearing for the first time in a Cumbrian dialect dictionary from the early 20th Century. It is defined by Prevost (1905: 60) as "a 'governess' pony carriage" and is listed alongside a usage note which labels the word as "local and of *modern introduction*," providing evidence of its early 20th Century coinage in Cumbrian[27].

Paggered also appears to be a *Contemporary* neologism. Its origins are later than *digby*'s, being coined between the late 20th and early 21st Centuries, with the only sources recognising its existence being 21st Century Cumbrian dialect glossaries and works of 21st Century Cumbrian dialect literature. Each appearance and its respective text type are presented below.

- Definition from a stand-alone Cumbrian dialect glossary: "*past tense and p.p. of vb. "pagger"* broken; rendered useless; done. (Seemingly not in E.D.D. and sundry other sources; but Rollinson gives *paggered* "exhausted, *jiggered*.") (Shorrocks 2011: 107).
- Definition from a popular Cumbrian glossary: "exhausted: *Aa's fair paggered*" (Barker 2007: 23, his italics).
- Definition from a "translational" glossary appended to an anthology of Cumbrian dialect literature: "paggered: exhausted" (Forsyth 2002: 114).

[27] Oddly, *digby* is not recognised by the EDD despite being used during the EDD's compilation. This could be due to the word's marginal-ness and its introduction close to the end of the EDD's research period.

The EDD's usefulness to *Contemporary* Cumbrian would be improved by including neologisms such as *digby* and *paggered*. No other nationally-important source recognises these words, which limits the knowledge available to Cumbrian dialect scholars of other dialect regions or nationalities. These words' lexicographic representation is patchy, spread across several sources and three Centuries. Their centralisation is required in a revised EDD to provide a more accessible route to their grammars, etymologies and definitions.

Other, less complicated examples of language change in *Contemporary* Cumbrian include *fisselment* which is formed through a process of **affixation**, defined by McMahon (1994: 194) as "the formation of new lexemes on the basis of simpler ones." The word is a nominalised variant of the verb *fissle*, created by attaching the *-ment* suffix (EDD Online: "fissle, v., sb. and adj.", OED Online: "fissle | fistle, v." and "-ment, suffix"). *Varnar* is formed through the process **blending**, defined by Marchland (1969: 451) as "compounding by means of curtailed words." The two words used are "varra, adv." and "nar1, adv." *(cf.* appendix *i.*).

Flay1 is a **conversion**, defined by McMahon (1994: 197) as the "simple transfer of a lexeme from one word class to another, with no overt morphological signal." In this instance, the adjective *flay1* was formed from the noun *flay* (OED Online: "fley | flay, n." and "afraid, adj. and n."). Finally, *oalas* is a Cumbrian spelling variant of the Standard English adverb *always*, recognised by neither the EDD nor OED.

4.1.2.4 Conclusion: Research Question 2 – *Contemporary* Cumbrian *Inclusion*

Overall, the omissions and the processes of language change discussed here demonstrate the necessity for the EDD's revision. Although the EDD remains a reasonably valuable resource for the study of *Contemporary* Cumbrian, it could be far more useful if it engaged with contemporary linguistics. The removal of Wright's arbitrary preference for sense-differing lexemes over form-differing lexemes and engagement with modern processes of language change would increase the EDD's usefulness to *Contemporary* study of the Cumbrian dialect by

providing an inclusive account of all Cumbrian dialect words, rather than a restrictive representation of only some.

4.2 GRAMMAR

4.2.1 RESEARCH QUESTION 1: EDD Comprehensiveness to *Traditional* Cumbrian (1700–1898)

TRADITIONAL CUMBRIAN: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EDD AND OED GRAMMARS FOR [HEADWORD]S						
	TOTAL	Match	Do Not Match	No EDD Entry	No OED Entry	No EDD or OED Entry
No.	246	204	12	14	14	2
%	100	82.9	4.9	5.7	5.7	0.8

Words without EDD grammatical categories: *aboot2*, *ameast, anudder, bowster, bworn, crony, fender, hiding, marketer, publish, reyce, sharp, swol, temper*.

Words without OED grammatical categories: *adoot, amakily, bit, gation, glim, nicked, peekle, slairy, slwote, smatter, sprafflin(g), stackery, steel, throp*.

Words with neither EDD nor OED grammatical categories: *leet, toitel*.

Fig. 69: Traditional Cumbrian *grammar* results from the [relationship1] field, comparing the EDD's coverage of grammar against the OED, along with the lists [headword]s with omitted grammatical material from the EDD and OED.

TRADITIONAL CUMBRIAN: DICTIONARY GRAMMAR MOST ACCURATE TO [HEADWORD] USAGE EXAMPLES					
	TOTAL	EDD	OED	N/A	Neither
No.	246	17	22	204	3
%	100	6.9	8.9	82.9	1.2

Fig. 70: Traditional Cumbrian *grammatical categorisation* results from the [grammar most accurate to usage examples] field, comparing both dictionaries' grammatical accuracy against [headword]'s appearance in the usage examples gathered from the reading programme.

The researcher's hypothesis was inaccurate for *Traditional* Cumbrian *grammar*. As demonstrated by *fig. 69*, the EDD's assessment of *Traditional* Cumbrian *grammar* was comparable to the OED; both dictionaries returned a reasonably high amount of "Match" values

in the [relationship1] field and both dictionaries failed to provide grammatical information for the same number of [headword]s.

The researcher also incorrectly hypothesised EDD's grammatical accuracy against his primary data. As demonstrated by *fig. 70*, the EDD proved less accurate than the OED in the [grammar most accurate to usage examples] field, with 2% more "OED" values than "EDD" values returned by the investigation. As such, the EDD cannot be considered more comprehensive than the OED for *Traditional* Cumbrian *grammar*.

4.2.1.1 The EDD Evens the Odds

Whilst a margin of 2% may seem insignificant, closer scrutiny reveals further holes in the EDD's comprehensiveness. The database is organised so grammatical information from both the EDD and OED can be included under the same [headword]. If no grammatical information exists for [headword] in either dictionary, the relevant field is left blank. As a result, the prize for "most accurate grammatical classification" in the [grammar most accurate to usage examples] field was uncontested for 28 of 39 [headword]s listed between the "EDD" and "OED" values in *fig. 70*.

So, of the 17 [headword]s which took the EDD as their grammatical authority in relation to this study's primary data, only 3 had contest from relevant OED entries (*cf.* appendix *i.*). The remaining 14 [headword]s were "most accurate" by default due to the lack of relevant EDD information. Conversely, of the 22 [headword]s which took the OED as their grammatical authority, 8 were contested by relevant EDD entries. These two sets of [headword]s are tabulated in *figs. 71* and *72* respectively. Thus, in the [grammar most accurate to usage examples] field, only 17.6% of EDD values were contested by the OED, whilst 36.4% of OED values were contested by the EDD, meaning it was statistically harder for the OED to be listed as "most accurate" in comparison to the EDD.

Statistically therefore, the OED provides a more accurate representation of *Traditional* Cumbrian dialect grammar than the EDD, with these misleading results propagated by a flaw in the researcher's methodology. This result was unexpected for the *Traditional* sample due to the

EDD's self-proclaimed position as the authority on all English dialect words and the tailoring of the *Traditional* time-period to Wright's research period (Wright 1898: v).

TRADITIONAL CUMBRIAN: THE EDD'S GRAMMATICAL ACCURACY IN 3 [HEADWORD]S, COMPARED TO THE OED				
HEADWORD	**EDD GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY[28]**	**OED GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY[29]**	**USAGE EXAMPLE**	**GRAMMAR MOST ACCURATE TO USAGE EXAMPLES**
aback	preposition	adverb	"Five pund sartinly was a tempter for Bob, 'at hed […] been hingin' up, as t' sayin' is **aback** o' t' bar dooar." (Farrall 1893: 7)	EDD
fuddled	adjective	verb	"Mull'd yell an' punch flew roun' leyke mad, the fiddlers a' gat **fuddled**." (Gilpin 1866: 205)	EDD
leane	noun	adjective	""O, when sweet lassie, ye're your **leane,** this heart o' mine wad joy to know."" (Gilpin 1866: 50)	EDD

Fig. 71: Table demonstrating the EDD's grammatical accuracy in comparison to the OED in the usage examples of 3 [headword]s.

TRADITIONAL CUMBRIAN: THE OED'S GRAMMATICAL ACCURACY IN 8 [HEADWORD]S, COMPARED TO THE EDD				
HEADWORD	**EDD GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY[30]**	**OED GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY[31]**	**USAGE EXAMPLE**	**GRAMMAR MOST ACCURATE TO USAGE EXAMPLES**
beàth	adjective	pronoun	"she niver miss't gitten t' best price gā'n **beàth** for butter an' eggs." (Gibson 1869: 17)	OED
meast	noun	pronoun	"She ken't hoo to bring t' ho'pennies heàm! Nūt like t' **meàst** o' fellows wives." (Gibson 1869: 17)	OED

[28] References for cited EDD entries: (EDD Online: "aback, prep. and adv.", "fuddle, sb., v." and "lone, adv., adj. and sb.2").
[29] References for cited OED entries: (OED Online: "aback, adv.", "fuddle, v." and "lone, adj.").
[30] References for cited EDD entries: (EDD Online: "both, adj.", "most, adj., adv. and sb.1", "nought, sb., adj., adv. and v.", "either, adj., pron. and conj.", "such, adj., pron. and adv.", "one, num. adj., indef. art., sb., pron. and v.").
[31] References for cited OED entries: (OED Online: "both, pron., adv., and adj.", "most, adj., pron., and n., and adv.", "nought, pron., n., adv., and adj.", "either, adj. (and pron.) and adv. (and conj.)", "such, adj. and pron.", "one, adj., n., and pron.").

nowt1	noun	pronoun	"he […] brong doon t' ledder bags […] an' geh mé them to carry just as if **nowte** hed happen't." (Gibson 1869: 15)	OED
owder	adjective	adverb	"I niver **owder** seed nor heard mair of t' oald jolly jist." (Gibson 1869: 5)	OED
sec1	unclear	pronoun	"Hout stop! And let **sec** feckless preachments drop." (Gilpin 1866: 210)	OED
sec2	unclear	pronoun	"He tell't them to bring in some mair coffee, an' eggs, an' ham, an' twoastit breid an' stuff, an' I gat **sec** a breakfast as I never seed in my time." (Gibson 1869: 5)	OED
yan1	unclear	pronoun	"Ten things for me, an' **yan** for thysel'!" (Gibson 1869: 19)	OED
yan2	unclear	pronoun	"what mak's **yan** madder nor o' t' rest." (Gibson 1869: 8)	OED

Fig. 72: Table demonstrating the OED's grammatical accuracy in comparison to the EDD in the usage examples of 8 [headword]s.

4.2.1.2 Examples from *Traditional* Data

The grammatical oversights tabulated in section 4.2.1 demonstrate the limit of the EDD's comprehensiveness for *Traditional* Cumbrian *grammar*. Accurate and complete grammatical categorisation plays a significant role in a dictionary's function, due to the mutual dependence of grammar and definition. This is especially apparent in dictionaries where grammatical categories cannot be easily inferred, and the user cannot draw on the knowledge of their own language to fill in missing information (such as in foreign language dictionaries or dialect dictionaries) (Jackson 1985: 56). The mutual dependence between a language's "Grammar" and its "Dictionary" is described by Jackson (1985: 53–4) in the following passage:

> "A **Grammar** describes the syntactic arrangements of classes of items […] in a language […]. A **Dictionary** aims to list the lexical items (words, idioms, other fixed expressions) in a language and to give **description** of their meanings and usage; within "**usage**" will be included the **part a lexical item plays in the grammatical system of a language**."
>
> (Jackson 1985: 53–4, my bold)

Often, this mutual dependence between "Grammar" and "Dictionary" is ignored by the EDD, at the expense of its own comprehensiveness. For example, this study found two grammatically-differing applications of the pronoun *yan* in the *Traditional* sample. They were both lumped under the same sense in the EDD, with no clear distinction made between the usage examples which specially belonged to either the "numerical pronoun" or "personal pronoun" senses (EDD Online: "one, num. adj., indef. art., sb., pron. and v.").

TRADITIONAL CUMBRIAN: TWO SENSES OF "*YAN*, PRON."			
HEADWORD	**GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY**	**OED DEFINTION**	**USAGE EXAMPLE**
yan1	Numerical pronoun	C. pron. I. As simple numeral. 1. One person or thing identified contextually. (OED Online: "one, adj., n., and pron.")	"Ten things for me, an' **yan** for thysel'!" (Gibson 1869: 19)
yan2	Personal pronoun	C. pron. VI. As an indefinite pronoun. 17. a. Any person of undefined identity, esp. one considered as representative of people in general; any person at all, including (esp. in later use) the speaker himself or herself; 'you, or I, or anyone'; a person in general. (OED Online: "one, adj., n., and pron.")	"things mun just be as they ur', an' nut egsactly as **yan** wants them." (Farrall 1893: 18)

Fig. 73: Two grammatically differing homonyms of the pronoun *yan*, with illustrative usage examples and OED definitions.

The EDD's blending of these two grammatically-differing words into the same sense provides an inaccurate description of the headword's usage in the grammatical system of the *Traditional* Cumbrian dialect (Jackson 1985: 54). Its comprehensiveness suffers in comparison to the OED, which instead lists each grammatical use of *yan* under its own sense. As a result, the EDD refuses its users access to relevant idiosyncratic information on each grammatical use of *yan* within the general patterns of the *Traditional* Cumbrian dialect (Jackson 1985: 56).

Similar instances of grammatical oversights occur throughout the EDD, including the blended grammatical categories of *sec1* and *sec2*, the omission of *owder's* use as an adverb and the failure to recognise *meast* as a pronoun (*cf.* appendix *i.*). Revision of these issues would benefit the EDD comprehensiveness by removing ambiguity from its grammatical categorisations. In addition, this would open the EDD's practicality to *Traditional* Cumbrian dialect scholars from differing language backgrounds, in place of its current function to students who understand Cumbrian dialect grammar *only*.

4.2.1.3 Conclusion: Research Question 1 – *Traditional* Cumbrian *Grammar*

The examples discussed here illustrate the limit of the EDD's comprehensiveness for *Traditional* Cumbrian *grammar*. Even though the results of *fig. 69* seem to indicate the EDD's grammatical reliability, issues with the EDD's comprehensiveness appear when its grammars are applied practically. Wright's poor lexicographic practice produced confusing depictions of his headwords' grammatical applications when compared to the OED, with grammatically-important sense divisions being ignored for the sake of simplicity. This is demonstrated by the lumped, yet grammatically-differing senses of *yan1* and *yan2* in *fig. 73*, above. To increase the EDD's comprehensiveness for *Traditional* Cumbrian *grammar*, instances of poor grammatical categorisation must be removed.

4.2.2 RESEARCH QUESTION 2: EDD Usefulness to *Contemporary* Cumbrian (1950–present)

CONTEMPORARY CUMBRIAN: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EDD AND OED GRAMMARS FOR [HEADWORD]S						
	TOTAL	Match	Do Not Match	No EDD Entry	No OED Entry	No EDD or OED Entry
No.	178	134	10	19	10	5
%	100	75.3	5.6	10.7	5.6	2.8

Words without EDD grammatical categories: *aboot2, anaw, anudder, cart, chow, collar, famish, famished, fixiate, keen, leuk, mair, manish, mire, nowt2, ower4, sarra2, screape, skivvy, struck.*

Words without OED grammatical categories: *behint, bit, clart, dummelheed, flaysome, kevel, lantered, scop1, scop2, scrow.*

Words with neither EDD nor OED grammatical categories: *digby, fisslement, flay1, oalas, paggered.*

Fig. 74: Contemporary Cumbrian *grammatical categorisation* results from the [relationship1] field, comparing the EDD's coverage of grammar against the OED, along with the lists [headword]s with omitted grammatical material from the EDD and OED.

CONTEMPORARY CUMBRIAN: DICTIONARY GRAMMAR MOST ACCURATE TO [HEADWORD] USAGE EXAMPLES					
	TOTAL	EDD	OED	N/A	Neither
No.	178	11	27	134	6
%	100	6.2	15.2	75.3	3.4

Fig. 75: Contemporary Cumbrian *grammatical categorisation* results from the [grammar most accurate to usage examples] field, comparing both dictionaries' grammatical accuracy against [headword]'s appearance in the usage examples gathered from the reading programme.

The researcher's hypothesis was correct for *Contemporary* Cumbrian *grammar*. As illustrated by *fig. 74*, twice as many "No EDD Entry" than "No OED Entry" values were returned by the [relationship1] field, indicating the OED's increased usefulness for *Contemporary* Cumbrian grammatical study. In addition, the [grammar most accurate to usage examples] field returned almost three times as many "OED" than "EDD" values (*cf. fig. 75*), demonstrating the limitations of the EDD's usefulness when applied practically to the study of *Contemporary* Cumbrian *grammar*.

4.2.2.1 Wright's Grammatical Clarity

The EDD struggles to concisely categorise its headword's *grammars*. Often, its entries open with a list of grammatical categories, followed by a list of usage examples organised by neither sense nor grammar (*cf. fig. 76*). This system forces the user to infer the grammatical category of each headword appearance in the EDD's usage examples themselves, which is unsystematic and makes for a poor entry (Atkins and Rundell 2008: 248). Across the *Contemporary* sample, 5 EDD entries follow this pattern (*cf.* appendix *i.*).

SUCH, *adj.*, *pron.* and *adv.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [**sitʃ**; **sik**, **sek**, **saik**.] I. Dial. forms. *adj.* and *pron.* (1) **Sech,** (2) **Sec(k** or **Sek,** (3) **Seek,** (4) **Shut,** (5) **Sich(e** or **Sitch,** (6) **Sic(k,** (7) **Sik,** (8) **Sike** or **Syke,** (9) **Sish,** (10) **Sudge,** (11) **Swich,** (12) **Zich** or **Zitch,** (13) **Zuch.**

(1) **s.Oxf.** It's sech a fine life, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 112. **Nrf.** Sech a pace, MANN *Dulditch* (1902) 115. **[Amer.** I hain't had sech a turn in I dunno when, HARRIS *Tales*, 266.] (2) **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **Nhb.** Yes, yeh feul ye (wi' sec a glower), BEWICK *Tales* (1850) 15; **Nhb.1, Lakel.2 Cum.1; Cum.3** I dudn't ken what to mak o sec a customer as t'is, 3. **Wm.** Aa caan't abide sek wark, WARD *Robert Elsmere* (1888) bk. 1. ii. (3) **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). (4) **s.Stf.** I never seed shut a dirty hole, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (5) **Ir.** An' sorra the Queen wid her sceptre in sich an illigant han', TENNYSON *To-morrow* (1885) st. 4. **Nhb.** He said sich things, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 76. **n.Yks.4, w.Yks.123 Lan.** BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) iv; **Lan.1, e.Lan.1, s.Lan.1, Chs.123 s.Stf.** He was sich an ode tongue-waggin' elf, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895) 12. **nw.Der.1 Lin.** Wa boäth was i' sich a clat, TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885) st. 6. **n.Lin.1, Lei.1, War.2, se.Wor.1, Shr.1, Hrf.1 Glo.** LEWIS *Gl.* (1839). **e.An.1 Suf.1** Sich a sight on em! **Ess.1 Sur.1** It's sich a while agoo. **Dor.** Tellin' sich a pack o' lies, FRANCIS *Pastorals* (1901) 32. **w.Som.1** Very com. form, although 'jitch,' 'jis,' and 'jish' are the most usual, unless when used alone or at the end of a clause. The lit. 'such' is unknown. **Cor.** 'Tes sitch a cheeld, DANIEL *Mary Ann's Christening*, 4; **Cor.2** (6) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Sh.I.** Fir sic a yell, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 256. **e.Sc.** Did ye ever see sic inquisitiveness? SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 185. **Abd.** Sic a weary wardle, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ii. **Dmb.** I trow there's few sic folk, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 13. **Lnk.** I'll strive to seem like a' the rest, But sic I mayna be, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 7. **Bwk.** We've sic a store, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) *Dedic.* 8. **Gall.** Wi' sic a soun my lugs were stouned, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 65, ed. 1897. **N.I.1 Nhb.** Sic a thing! RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 315. **Dur.1, w.Dur.1, Cum.** (E.W.P.) **s.Wm.** We ha sick a plague with them, HUTTON *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) I. 22. **n.Yks.2, w.Yks.3, Lan.1 n.Lan.** Sic a thing! *Lonsdale Mag.* (July 1866) 7; **n.Lan.1** For t'time flang by at sic a reate. **ne.Lan.1** (7) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Bch.** For they had gi'en him sik a fleg, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 8. **n.Yks.1, w.Yks.1, ne.Lan.1** (8) **n.Cy.** (K.) **Nhb.** Put all the feasters in sike a fear, RITSON *Garl.* (1810); **Nhb.1, Dur.1 Cum.3** I set on an' geh them o' sike a blackin' as they willn't seun forgit, 87. **n.Yks.1234 ne.Yks.1** There nivver was sike deed afoor. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.1, m.Yks.1 w.Yks.1** I cud not thoal him at onny sike figure, ii. 289. **nw.Der.1** (9) **Hrf.1** (10) **Ken.** Sal and I was mighty glad To hear sudge news as dat, MASTERS *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 18. (11) **Glo.12** (12) **Wxf.1 Glo.** My dog has gotten zitch a trick, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 87. **I.W.1 Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.** I dunno why us be all in zich a tare, HARE *Vill. Street*

(1895) 203. **Som.** He do... holler hiszelf into zitch a tare,
you'd think the clouds must vall, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893)
vi. (13) **Dev.** WHITE *C'yman's Conductor* (1701) 128.

Fig. 76: An example of a grammatically "unclear" EDD entry, with a list of potential grammatical categories followed by a collection of unmarked usage examples (EDD Online: "such, adj., pron. and adv.").

These "unclear" values play an instrumental role in the OED's dominance over the EDD for *Contemporary* Cumbrian grammatical usefulness. 10 *Contemporary* [headword]s are listed in the [relationship1] field with "Do Not Match" values, 4 of which are listed with "unclear" EDD grammatical categories. These 4 "unclear" values again provide automatic dominance for the OED in the [grammar most accurate to usage examples] field for their respective [headword]s, as it provides transparent grammatical categorisation where the EDD fails to. Like in section 4.2.1.1 therefore, the OED enjoys uncontested ownership of the title of "most accurate grammatical authority" due to an oversight in the EDD's methodology.

CONTEMPORARY CUMBRIAN: "UNCLEAR" EDD GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES AND OED DOMINANCE				
HEADWORD	**GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY: EDD**	**GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY: OED**	**RELATIONSHIP1**	**GRAMMAR MOST ACCURATE TO USAGE EXAMPLES**
aback	preposition	adverb	Do Not Match	EDD
beàth	adjective	pronoun	Do Not Match	OED
fuddled	adjective	verb	Do Not Match	EDD
fust	unclear	adverb	Do Not Match	OED
meast	noun	pronoun	Do Not Match	OED
nowt1	noun	pronoun	Do Not Match	OED
owder	adjective	adverb	Do Not Match	OED
sec1	unclear	pronoun	Do Not Match	OED
yan1	unclear	pronoun	Do Not Match	OED

yan2	unclear	pronoun	Do Not Match	OED

Fig. 77: Extract from database's **grammar** section, listing the "Do Not Match" values for the [relationship1] field and all values for the [grammar most accurate to usage examples] field. Table illustrates how issues with the EDD's grammatical categorisation lead to the OED's dominance in the [grammar most accurate to usage examples] field.

In addition, the EDD sometimes provides contradictory grammars to its usage examples. For example, the EDD entry for *owder* does not recognise its use as an adverb (EDD Online: "either, adj., pron. and conj."). However, the EDD entry contains usage examples which use variants *owder* in the same adverbial manner recognised by the OED. Consult the following analysis:

RELEVANT OED DEFINITION

II. Adverbial uses of A. II. "One or other of the two."

3. Introducing the mention of alternatives.

(OED Online: "either, adj. (and pron.) and adv. (and conj.)")

EDD USAGE EXAMPLES

- (2) *Wm.* **Ader** he'll kill me, er I'll kill him, Robison Aald Taales (1882)
- (19) *Cum.* Tou's **owther** fuil or font, Anderson Ballads (1805)
- (20) *Lan.* He's allus at **uther** him or me, Burnett Lowrie's (1877)

(EDD Online: "either, adj., pron. and conj.")

OED USAGE EXAMPLES

- 1597 – BP. J. KING *Lect.* Ionas xlvi. 624: The mutable and transitorye **either** pleasures or profittes of this life.
- 1713 G. BERKELEY *Three Dialogues Hylas & Philonous* I. 52: **Either**, Hylas, you are jesting, or have a very bad Memory.
- 1875 B. JOWETT tr. Plato *Dialogues* (ed. 2) III. 266: A narration of events, **either** past, present, or to come.

(OED Online: "either, adj. (and pron.) and adv. (and conj.)")

Oversights such as these produce frustrating entries. Their revision would greatly benefit the EDD's usefulness and move the EDD a step closer to the expected conventions of modern grammatical classification in which the information on a headword's grammatical behaviour approximates closely to the norms of average use in that language's syntax (Atkins and Rundell 2008: 45).

4.2.2.2 Grammatical Change between *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian

The [headword]s *nowt2* and *ower4* appear to be products of the process of **conversion**. As mentioned in section 4.1.2.3, this process of language change involves a word's transfer from one grammatical category to another, with its form and elements of its meaning retained in the transfer (McMahon 1994: 197, Durkin 2009: 114). Neither *nowt2* nor *ower4* appears in the *Traditional* sample, yet both words are present in the *Contemporary* sample, suggesting their coinage between the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* time-periods. As demonstrated by *fig. 78*, they appear to be grammatically transferred variants of *nowt1* and *ower2* respectively.

CONVERSION IN TWO *CONTEMPORARY* [HEADWORD]S			
NEAREST TRADITIONAL [HEADWORD]	**ADDITIONAL CONTEMPORARY [HEADWORD]**	**OED: TRADITIONAL SAMPLE GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY AND SENSE**	**OED: CONTEMPORARY SAMPLE GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY AND SENSE**
nowt1	*nowt2*	Pronoun Eng. regional (chiefly north. and midl.), Sc. (south.), and Irish English (north.). A. Nothing, not anything; = naught pron. 1. (OED Online: "nought, pron., n., adv., and adj.")	adverb C. †1. To no extent; in no way; not at all. Obs. (OED Online: "nought, pron., n., adv., and adj.")
ower2	*ower4*	Preposition A. IV. Across (above, or on a surface). 16. a. From side to side of (a surface or space); across, to the other side of (a sea, river, boundary, etc.). (OED Online: "over, prep. and conj.")	adverb III. With reference to position: to, on the other side, across. 5. a. From one point to another across an intervening space. (OED Online: "over, adv. and int.")

Fig. 78: Table demonstrating a potential process of conversion in two *Contemporary* [headword]s.

The EDD does not provide grammatical information for *nowt2* nor *ower4*. However, it does list grammatical information for *nowt1* and *ower2* (EDD Online: "nought, sb., adj., adv. and v." and "over, prep., adv., adj. and v."). So, because the EDD is still considered a leading authority of English dialect lexis (Upton 2016: 383), the user may incorrectly assign the EDD information for

nowt1 and *ower2* to instances of *nowt2*'s and *ower4*'s use, which would result in an inaccurate representation of the grammatically-transferred words' application in *Contemporary* Cumbrian.

Despite the clarity of these findings, further investigation is necessary to confirm this process of grammatical change. It is important to consider the limited sample size of this study; for *nowt1* and *nowt2*, a total of 7 variants were gathered in the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* samples combined. For *ower2* and *ower4*, the total was only 3. In addition, the primary data consisted of only 240 pages of material from 12 authors, restricting the number of variants which could be gathered.

This study had neither the time nor resources to carry out a more extensive investigation of language change, and therefore may encounter criticism for its small sample size (Tagliamonte 2006: 33). However, this example bears relevance, not to conclusively report on grammatical change, but rather to draw attention to the types of language change which may render the EDD's information deficient.

4.2.2.3 Conclusion: Research Question 2 – *Contemporary* Cumbrian *Grammar*

These results demonstrate the limit of the EDD's usefulness to the study of *Contemporary* Cumbrian *grammar*. Despite Wright's claims[32], the EDD's grammatical categorisation is unhelpful to the modern scholar, with the OED providing a more detailed and more accurate account. Also, due to the EDD's synchronic construction (Penhallurick 2009: 312), instances of grammatical change which occurred between the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* time-periods are not documented and the EDD's application to such scenarios may result in user confusion.

[32] Wright (1898: v) stated in the *Preface* to the English Dialect Dictionary that his work "can never become antiquated" which, as this chapter proves, is not the case.

4.3 ETYMOLOGY

4.3.1 RESEARCH QUESTION 1 AND RESEARCH QUESTION 2: EDD Comprehensiveness to *Traditional* Cumbrian (1700–1898) and EDD Usefulness to *Contemporary* Cumbrian (1950–present)

TRADITIONAL CUMBRIAN: EDD ETYMOLOGY COMPARED AGAINST THE OED						
	[Headword]s	Match	Do Not Match	No EDD Etymology	No OED Etymology	No EDD or OED Etymology
No.	246	25	69	137	3	12
%	100	10.2	28.0	55.7	1.2	4.9

Fig. 79: *Traditional* Cumbrian *etymology* results from the [relationship2] field, comparing the EDD's assessment of etymology against the OED.

MODERN CUMBRIAN: EDD ETYMOLOGY COMPARED AGAINST THE OED						
	[Headword]s	Match	Do Not Match	No EDD Etymology	No OED Etymology	No EDD or OED Etymology
No.	178	8	46	108	2	14
%	100	4.5	25.8	60.7	1.1	7.9

Fig. 80: Contemporary Cumbrian *etymology* results from the [relationship2] field, comparing the EDD's assessment of etymology against the OED.

As mentioned in the *etymology* hypothesis, the researcher finds it clearer to assess both research questions for the *etymology* parameter simultaneously, due to the amount of overlap between *Traditional* and *Contemporary* data (*cf.* section 3.2.3.3.1). The researcher's hypothesis was correct; the [relationship2] field returned far more "Do Not Match" than "Match" values for both the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian samples, demonstrating the EDD's poor etymological comprehensiveness for *Traditional* Cumbrian and limited etymological usefulness for *Contemporary* Cumbrian.

The researcher did not expect the sheer volume of missing EDD information for *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian *etymology*. In both time-periods, more than 50% of [headword]s were returned "No EDD Etymology" values in the [relationship2] field, representing a huge gap in the EDD's comprehensiveness and its severely limited usefulness. When compared to the diminutive "No OED Etymology" values of around 1%, the EDD's authority is severely questionable.

4.3.1.1 The EDD's Tentative Etymologies

As recognised by Upton (2016: 382), the EDD's treatment of etymology is cautious, with Wright choosing to either accept the work of renowned 19th Century etymologists as authoritative or to ignore etymology altogether where no obvious information could be found. Wright's cautious approach to etymology is contextualised well by Liberman's (2009: 270) discussion of **dogmatic** and **analytic** etymological dictionaries, printed below.

> Two types of etymological dictionaries exist: dogmatic and analytic. The author of a **dogmatic** etymological dictionary will state what is **uncontroversial**, that is, give the date of the earliest occurrence in texts, list the secure cognates, point to the lending language when the source of borrowing has been ascertained, and repeat the solution that has the support of the most distinguished scholars. […] In the worst-case scenario, the word will be dismissed with the verdict "of unknown origin.
>
> By contrast, the author of an **analytic** etymological dictionary will represent the history of research […], summarise rather than allude to the existing hypotheses, refer to scholarly literature, and leave the reader with an informed opinion.
>
> (Liberman 2009: 270)

The EDD falls into Liberman's **dogmatic** category. To illustrate this discussion, consult the EDD and OED etymologies for the *Traditional* [headword] *among*, reprinted in *fig. 81* below. Wright provides two usage examples as evidence (EDD Online: "among, prep."); a 17th Century extract from Dampier's *Voyages* and a citation from *The House of Fame*, written by the celebrated Middle English poet, Geoffrey Chaucer (Skeat 1899: 50). Wright provides no further analysis, resulting in an etymology which presents *among* as a word of Middle English origin.

TRADITIONAL CUMBRIAN: AMANG, PREP.	
EDD ETYMOLOGY	**OED ETYMOLOGY**
[2. Vinello's... are much used among chocolate to perfume it, Dampier Voy. I. 235 (N.E.D.); Bawme helde Among a basket ful of roses, Chaucer Hous F. 1687.] (EDD Online: "among, prep.")	[originally a phrase, *on in* + *gemang* mingling, assemblage, crowd (< *gemengan* to mingle, combine: see ming v.1); hence, with a noun in the genitive, 'in the assemblage or company of,' then used prepositionally with dative or accusative. Before 1100, the full *on gemang*(*e* was reduced to *onmang*, whence by regular phonetic gradation *amang*, *among*. The simple *gemang* was also used prepositionally without *on*, giving later *ymong* prep., mong n.2 Between among and *imong*, thus used side by side, arose *emong*. Modern poets also abbreviate among to *'mong*. There was a parallel *bimong* prep.] (OED Online: "among, prep. and adv.")

Fig. 81: Comparison between EDD and OED etymologies for the *Traditional* [headword] *amang*.

The OED etymology for *amang* illustrates the extent of the EDD's inaccuracy. The OED recognises the word *amang* as a derivate of Old English *on gemong*, with the variants *onmang* and *amang* appearing before the Middle English period through reduction and phonetic gradation (OED Online: "among, prep. and adv."). Instead of engaging with this **analytic** approach to *amang*'s etymology, Wright adopted a **dogmatic** system in which he sourced the words earliest appearance in readily available literature and neglected further analysis. This produces an inaccurate representation of *amang*'s history in English, providing a poor starting point for further etymological study[33].

Another example which illustrates the EDD's dogmatism is Wright's analysis of the *Contemporary* [headword] *fell2* (EDD Online: "fell, sb.2"). His etymology is simple, pointing to Old Norse as the sole lending language, neglecting the closely-related cognate Scandinavian languages entirely. Consult *fig. 82* for a comparison of Wright's (EDD Online: "fell, sb.2), Skeat's (1882: 205) and the OED's (OED Online: "fell, n.3") etymologies of *fell*.

[33] Similar instances were found throughout the EDD, such as the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian *laal*, which ignores the connection to Old Norse *lītell*, listing Danish *lille* "little" as its sole etymon (EDD Online: "lile, adj." and OED Online: "lile, adj. and adv."). Also, the EDD ignores Old Norse *verja* "to invest (money)" in the etymology of the *Traditional* Cumbrian *ware*, listing a Middle English letter as its only usage example.

CONTEMPORARY CUMBRIAN: FELL2, N.		
WRIGHT (1898–1905)	**SKEAT (1882)**	**OED**
[1. In frith and fell Saul soght dauid for to quell, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 7697. ON. *fjall*, a mountain.] (EDD Online: "fell, sb.2")	**FELL** (4), a hill. (Scand.) M. E. *fel*, Sir Gawain and the Green Knight, 723. – Icel. *fjall*, *fel*, a mountain. + Dan. *field*. + Swed. *fjall*. β. Probably orig. applied to an open flat down; and the same word as E. *field*; this the mountain opposite Helvellyn is called *Fairfield* = sheep-fell (from Icel. *fær*, a sheep). See **Field**. (Skeat 1882: 205)	[< early Scandinavian (compare Old Icelandic *fjall*, Old Swedish *fiäl* (Swedish *fjäll*), Old Danish *feld* (Danish *fjæld*, *fjeld*), all in senses 'mountain' and 'elevated stretch of land', in Danish also in sense 'rock'), probably (with consonantal assimilation *-*lz*- > -*ll*-) < a different ablaut grade of the same Germanic base as Old High German *felis*, *fels* rock, cliff, large stone (Middle High German *vels*, German *Fels* rock) < a different ablaut grade (o-grade) of the same Indo-European base as (with zero-grade) Early Irish all *cliff*.] (OED Online: "fell, n.3")

Fig. 82: Comparison of *fell* etymologies from Wright, Skeat (1882) and the OED.

Skeat's (1882: 205) etymology proves *fell*'s connection to Danish and Swedish was known during the EDD's compilation; Wright's decision to ignore these cognate languages makes his etymology less useful to *Contemporary* Cumbrian as it assumes a simpler linguistic origin. *Fell* is derived from several early Scandinavian languages, and whilst it may have passed into the dialects of English through contact with Old Norse settlers from the 8th Century onwards (Blair 2001: 91–9, Wilkinson 2017), Wright's ignorance of *fell*'s pre-Viking conquest usage leaves his readers with a lesser "informed opinion" than his rivals' works (Liberman 2009: 270).

Similar instances of dogmatism appear throughout the EDD[34], with Wright often presenting the etymology which is supported by the most distinguished scholars (Liberman 2009: 270). Of the 148 [headword]s for which Wright attempted etymologies, 101 were assigned as derivatives of Old English, Old Norse, French or Danish (*cf. fig. 83*). These four languages are recognised by distinguished lexicographers and etymologists, such as Johnson and Skeat, as bearing the greatest influence over English (*cf.* appendix *iv.*), due to each language's valued position

[34] Wright often assigns a single language for his etymology's key contributor. Cognate languages from the same family are normally neglected. For example, the [headword]s *ail, bairn, caff, owder* and *yacker* are all listed in the EDD as derivatives of Old English. Their Germanic cognate forms (which the OED recognises) from Old Norse, Danish, Gothic, Dutch, German and Frisian are ignored (*cf.* appendix *i.*).

throughout the history of British politics (*cf.* appendix *v*.). So, perhaps to avoid the critique of his contemporaries, Wright's etymologies follow their tradition.

EDD *TRADITIONAL* AND *CONTEMPORARY* KEY LANGUAGE CONTRIBUTORS BY NUMBER					
	OLD ENGLISH	**OLD NORSE**	**FRENCH**	**OE/ON**	**DANISH**
Traditional Cumbrian	24	21	5	5	2
Contemporary Cumbrian	12	9	15	5	3

Fig. 83: Frequent key language contributors from the [etymological root: EDD] field of the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* samples.

4.3.1.2 Conclusion: Research Question 1 and Research Question 2 – *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian

Rather than attempt anything revolutionary, where etymology was concerned, Wright appears to have structured his entries around existing evidence, taking a **dogmatic** approach by selectively drawing on etymological information from distinguished scholars (Liberman 2009: 270). Upton (2016: 382) suggests that EDD etymologies were left intentionally vague to avoid inaccuracies but, in doing so, Wright decreased the EDD's etymological comprehensive for *Traditional* Cumbrian and limited the EDD's etymological usefulness for *Contemporary* Cumbrian by providing inaccurate or unhelpful starting points for further etymological study. The high number of unattempted etymologies, coupled with the incomplete examples mentioned here call for an update to the EDD, in which etymology is assessed on **analytic** terms, producing results which leave the reader with an "informed opinion" (Liberman 2009: 270).

4.4 DEFINITION

This chapter is unconventionally structured. First, the results for research question 1 and research question 2 will be presented independently, with the researcher's hypotheses evaluated. Then, for reasons of clarity, both research questions will be addressed in the same discussion on the EDD's defining practice. Finally, research question 1 and research question 2 will be analysed independently in two further discussions on the EDD's definition reliability against the OED and the EDD's definition accuracy against this study's primary data.

4.4.1 RESEARCH QUESTION 1: Results for EDD Comprehensiveness to *Traditional* Cumbrian (1700–1898)

TRADITIONAL CUMBRIAN: EDD DEFINITIONS COMPARED AGAINST THE OED						
	[Headword]s	EDD and OED Definition	EDD Definition Only	OED Definition Only	No EDD or OED Definition	Unsatisfactory EDD Definition
No.	246	177	14	16	2	37
%	100.0	72.0	5.7	6.5	0.8	15.0

Fig. 84: *Traditional* Cumbrian *definition* results from the [relationship3] field, comparing the EDD's coverage of [headword] definitions against the OED.

***TRADITIONAL* CUMBRIAN: DEFINITION MOST ACCURATE TO READING PROGRAMME**					
	[Headword]s	EDD	OED	N/A	Neither
No.	246	14	62	168	2
%	100	5.7	25.2	68.3	0.8

Fig. 85: *Traditional* Cumbrian *definition* results from the [definition most accurate to usage examples?] field, demonstrating the EDD and OED's usefulness as a tool for defining the [headword]s in this investigation's reading programme.

The researcher's hypothesis was incorrect. The EDD proved to be less comprehensive than the OED for *Traditional* Cumbrian *definition*, with the [relationship3] field returning fewer "EDD Definition Only" than "OED Definition Only" values (*cf. fig.84*). In addition, the EDD proved less

accurate than the OED to this study's primary data, with far more "OED" than "EDD" values being returned by the [definition most accurate to usage examples?] field (*cf. fig. 85*). These results indicate the EDD's lack of saliency for *Traditional* Cumbrian dialect *definitions*, and the superiority of the OED's comprehensiveness.

4.4.2 RESEARCH QUESTION 2: Results for EDD Usefulness to *Contemporary* Cumbrian (1950–present)

MODERN CUMBRIAN: EDD DEFINITIONS COMPARED AGAINST THE OED						
	[Headword]s	EDD and OED Definition	EDD Definition Only	OED Definition Only	No EDD or OED Definition	Unsatisfactory EDD Definition
No.	178	115	7	20	7	29
%	100.0	64.6	3.9	11.2	3.9	16.3

Fig. 86: *Contemporary* Cumbrian *definition* results from the [relationship3] field, comparing the EDD's coverage of [headword] definitions against the OED.

***CONTEMPORARY* CUMBRIAN: DEFINITION MOST ACCURATE TO READING PROGRAMME**					
	[Headword]s	EDD	OED	N/A	Neither
No.	178	6	58	106	8
%	100	3.4	32.6	59.6	4.5

Fig. 87: *Contemporary* Cumbrian *definition* results from the [definition most accurate to usage examples?] field, demonstrating the EDD and OED's usefulness as a tool for defining the [headword]s in this investigation's reading programme.

The researcher's hypothesis was correct. The EDD proved far less useful than the OED for the study of *Contemporary* Cumbrian *definition*, returning more "OED Definition Only" than "EDD Definition Only" values in the [relationship3] field. Also, the EDD's definition accuracy against this study's primary data proved insignificant in comparison to the OED, with more than 50 "OED" than "EDD" values being returned by the [definition most accurate to usage examples?]

field. These results indicate the outdated nature of the EDD's *definitions* for *Contemporary* Cumbrian, and its limited usefulness to the modern dialect scholar.

4.4.3 RESEARCH QUESTION 1 AND RESEARCH QUESTION 2: EDD Comprehensiveness to *Traditional* Cumbrian (1700–1898) and EDD Usefulness to *Contemporary* Cumbrian (1950–present)

4.4.3.1 EDD: Poor Defining Practice

As illustrated by section 4.4.1 and 4.4.2, the EDD struggles to accurately define its lexis. For the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* samples respectively, 15% and 16.3% of [headword]s returned the "unsatisfactory EDD definition" value in the [relationship3] field (*cf. figs. 84* and *86*), representing an EDD entry which includes grammatical categorie(s), usage example(s) and an etymology, but **no clear definition** (*cf.* section 3.2.4.1). In such instances, Wright chooses to either ignore the word's definition entirely, or provides one-word "translational" definitions from the dialect word into Standard English. This practice results in a confusing and disorderly entry, leaving the user ill-informed on the headword's meaning. Both scenarios will be analysed by this section, starting with Wright's ignorance in definition. Consult *fig. 88* for an example:

> **FOOL.** *sb.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.
> Also in forms **faal** n.Yks.2; **feeal** n.Yks.2 e.Yks.1; **feel** Sc. Cai.1 Bnff.1; **feul** Nhb.1 Cum.; **foo** Lan.1 s.Chs.1; **fule** Sc. (JAM.) Sh.I. [**fūl**, **fuil**, **fīl**, **fiəl**, **fœl**, **fūl**.]
> 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Fool-body**, an idiot; (2) **Fool's-cap**, the columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*; (3) **Fool's-coat**, the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*; (4) **Fool's fair**, an annual fair held at Lincoln; see below; (5) **Fool-farley**, foolish; (6) **Fool-gowk**, an April fool; (7) **Fool-gowk day**, the 1st of April; (8) **Fool-hard**, foolhardy; (9) **Fool's holiday**, see **Fool-gowk day**; (10) **Fool-like**, see **Fool-farley**; (11) **Fool-ment**, foolishness, nonsense; (12) **Fool's parsley**, the lesser hemlock, *Aethusa Cynapium*; (13) **Fool-scutter**, silly, boasting talk; (14) **Fool-side**, a weak side, the part most open to be fooled or gulled; (15) **Fool-talk**, nonsense; (16) **Fool-toad**, an epithet of abuse, implying stupidity; (17) **Fool-toy**, an insignificant fop.
>
> (1) **Sc.** Fat is the auld feel-body deeing that he canna gang away? SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxvii. **Cor.** 'Twas a reg'lar foolbody,

this hen, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xiii. (2) **w.Yks.** LEES *Flora* (1888) 125. (3) **Nrf.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 58. (4) **Lin.** There is an annual fair held in the Broad-gate at Lincoln on the 14th of September, called Fool's Fair, for the sale of cattle, so called, as follows: 'King William and his Queen having visited Lincoln,... made the citizens an offer to serve them in any manner they liked best. They asked for a fair, though it was harvest, when few people can attend it, and though the town had no trade nor any manufacture. The King smiled, and granted their request, observing that it was a humble one indeed,' BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) II. 324. (5) **e.Yks.1** Used in reference to both persons and things, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (6) **Nhb.** At Woolmer, those who thus resisted being made 'feul-gowks,' *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 85; **Nhb.1** (7) **Nhb.** Being made 'feul-gowks' on 'feul-gowk day,' *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 85. (8) **Lan.** He ails nought 'at aw know on, nobbut he talks to mich off at th' side, neaw an' then; an' he's foo-hard, WAUGH *Sneck-Bant* (1868) ii; **Lan.1** (9) **n.Yks.2** (10) **n.Yks.2** Acting faal-like. (11) **Cum.** He's awlas scrattlin an' writin' some feùlment, GWORDIE GREENUP *Yance a Year* (1873) 3. (12) **Chs.1 Rut.1** He's eaten a green head of fool's parsley or some other poisonable thing, you're sure! **w.Cy.** Towards the end of the month [May] the grand fool's parsley is decorating the damper hedges, *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1898) 540. (13) **Lan.** Thae desarves jollopin' for talkin' sich-like foo-scutter as that, WAUGH *Ben an' Bantam* (1866) v; **Lan.1** (14) **Lan.1** There isn't a wick soul i' th' world at hasn't a foo-side. (15) **n.Yks.2** (16) **w.Som.1** I have heard men, boys, horses, oxen, and dogs called by this name. (17) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 6, 1893).

(EDD Online: "fool, sb. and adj.")

Fig. 88: The EDD Online entry, "fool, sb. and adj." The entry does not explicitly define the noun, instead relying on the user to make inferences on its meaning based on the entry's compounded forms and usage examples. Also the simplex noun "fool" (i.e. non-compounded) is not defined.

Landau (2001: 163, my bold) is critical of Wright's disorderly approach to definition stating: "definers must put themselves in the place of someone who hasn't the vaguest idea what the word means and try to **anticipate the kinds of wrong assumptions** such a person might make." Wright's failure to include a definition in his entry for "fool, *sb.*" forces the user to *assume* the headword's meaning from the cited usage examples and compounds. In this instance, the inexperienced user could likely gain a general understanding of the headword's use in the dialects of English, with trigger-words such as *idiot* and *nonsense* offering clues. Despite this, the poor lexicographic practice demonstrated here has the potential to provide EDD users with inaccurate definitions, especially if the user is not native to the headword's dialect or the English language[35].

[35] As recognised by Lakoff (1973: 164), "the purpose of a dictionary [...] is to fill in what the speaker cannot be expected to know already." EDD users from other dialects or languages cannot be expected to know every intricacy of

The EDD demonstrates similarly poor defining practice in its use of "translational" one-word definitions. Between the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* samples, 16 [headword]s bear single-word EDD definition, which offer little more information than the imprecise definitions offered by Cawdrey in his *Table Alphabeticall* or Dickinson in his *Glossary* (Osselton 2009: 135, Cawdrey 1604, Dickinson 1859). These [headword]s, and their relevant EDD definitions, are listed in *fig. 89*.

***TRADITIONAL* AND *CONTEMPORARY* CUMBRIAN: ONE-WORD EDD DEFINITIONS**			
TRADITIONAL CUMBRIAN (1700–1898)		**CONTEMPORARY CUMBRIAN (1950–present)**	
[HEADWORD]	**EDD DEFINITION**	**[HEADWORD]**	**EDD DEFINITION**
adoot	2. *prep*. Without. (EDD Online: "athout, adv., prep. and conj.")	*bar*	*Slang*. Except. (EDD Online: "bar, prep.")
claes	1. Clothes. (EDD Online: "claes, sb.")	*cop*	2. To steal. (EDD Online: "cop, v.4 and sb.3")
lig	10. *trans*. To lay. (EDD Online: "lie, v.2 and sb.3")	*lig*	10. *trans*. To lay. (EDD Online: "lie, v.2 and sb.3")
lug	1. *sb*. The ear. (EDD Online: "lug, sb.2 and v.2")	*lug*	1. *sb*. The ear. (EDD Online: "lug, sb.2 and v.2")
mant	1. *v*. To stammer. (EDD Online: "mant, v. and sb.")	*mun*	1. Must (EDD Online: "mun, v.1")
mun	1. Must (EDD Online: "mun, v.1")	*nowt1*	1. *sb*. Nothing. (EDD Online: "nought, sb., adj., adv. and v.")
nowt1	1. *sb*. Nothing. (EDD Online: "nought, sb., adj., adv. and v.")	*summat*	Something (EDD Online: "somewhat, sb.")
russel	2. To wrestle. (EDD Online: "russel, v.", "wrastle, v.1 and sb" and "warsle, v. and sb.")		
skell	1. A shell.		

the dialect used by an EDD headword or the English language generally. It is the EDD's role to provide the user with such information.

	(EDD Online: "skell, sb.1")		

Fig. 89: One-word "translational" EDD definitions for *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian [headword]s.

Whilst many of these definitions may seem self-explanatory to the experienced dialectologist, these "translations" provide further opportunity for users to make "wrong assumptions" on these headwords' meanings (Landau 2001: 163). By using definitions which are *a)* comprised of only one word and *b)* not separated according to sense, the EDD ignores the issue of polysemy in English, lumping several semantically distinct uses of a headword under the same sense in one confusing entry.

An example is found in the relevant EDD entry for *nowt1*. The EDD lists the noun "nothing" as the word's definition, followed by a list of usage examples belonging to a myriad of polysemous senses relating to the noun "nothing" (EDD Online: "nought, *sb., adj., adv.* and *v.*"). A detailed analysis of these usage examples and their relevant senses is provided below, with the aim of illustrating the trouble with Wright's approach to "translational" definitions. The OED is used as the authority for sense division.

EDD ENTRY: "nought, *sb., adj., adv.* and *v.*"

1. *sb.* Nothing.
Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cai.1 Elg.** 'Tis nocht but richt, in summer nicht, A lassie watch her somebody, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 220. **Bnff.1, Abd.** (JAM.) **Kcd.** Nocht save fearsome tales o' 'Bonny' Ran the country roon, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 33. **Per.** HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (*1895*) 17. **Frf.** We hae noucht to gie, JOHNSTON *Poems* (1869) 100. **s.Sc.** WATSON *Bards* (1859) 105. **Rnf.** WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 214. **Ayr.** Nocht but dule and dolour pruve, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 91. **Lnk.** Ye've nocht in yer pouches but dirty green rags, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 46. **Lth.** *Lumsden Sheep-head* (*1892*) 85. **Edb.** MCDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 40. **Bwk.** CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 58. **Slk.** Saw you nocht? CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 89. **Rxb.** I'm seeking nowt but what I've rowt for, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 186. **Dmf.** Thou hast nae't frae thy mammie, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 30. **Gall.** IRVING *Lays* (1872) 63. **Wgt.** FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 209. **N.I.1** I got it for nout. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Nhb.** I want for nowt that she can gie me, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 13; **Nhb.1, Dur.1, e.Dur.1 Lakel.2** Ah'll hev nowt ta deea wi' 't. **Cum.** We had nout better to drink, RITSON *Borrowdale Lett.* (1866) 4; There's nowt sae queer as folk, *Old saying* (J.Ar.);

Cum.4 Wm. That 'ats nowt's nivver e mich danger, *Old saying* (B.K.). **n.Yks.12**; **n.Yks.3** Had ribbins for varra near nowt, 3; **n.Yks.4 ne.Yks.1** Ah knaw nowt aboot it. **e.Yks.1** What Ah diz is nowt tĭ neeabody bud mysen. **m.Yks.1 w.Yks.1 ii. 285; w.Yks.234**; **w.Yks.5** Tha'll take nowt an' gi'e nowt. **Lan.** Ey knoas neawt abowt him. AINSWORTH *Lan. Witches (ed.* 1849) i; Ah ne'er see nocht like it! (F.P.T.); **Lan.1**, **n.Lan.1**, **e.Lan.1**, **m.Lan.1**, **Chs.1 s.Chs.** I've got nout for thee (E.F.); **s.Chs.1 Midl.** I think nowt on it, *Bartram People of Clopton* (1897) 140. **s.Stf.** I had nowt to do wi' that job, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.1**; **Der.2** Now't but a tinker'd consarn (s.v. Tinkered). **nw.Der.1 Not.** He waent do it for note (J.H.B.); There's noat like laziness for comfort, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 248; **Not.1 Lin.** Thoort nowt o' a noorse, TENNYSON *N. Farmer*, *Old Style* (1864) st. 1; **Lin.1 n.Lin.1** She was sittin' by th' fire doin' noht. **sw.Lin.1** I can't do no't, to mean o't. **Rut.1** It's nowt o' the kind! **Lei.1 Nhp.1** It all means nout. **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.23**, **Shr.1 Glo.** I can ride whoam free and fur nowt, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vii. **Brks.1** All as I do's this year zims to come to nowt. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.Suf.** I don't know nort about it (F.H.). **Sur.** He could'na leave me nowt i' his will, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. xvi. **Sus.** It was nowt but a field, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 37. **Hmp.1 s.Hmp.** I thowt as it weren't for nowt as I heerd the old ash-tree a-groaning, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) III. 37. **Dor.1** To plây var nēat. **w.Som.1**, **Dev.2 n.Dev.** That's nort to nobody, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 621. **Cor.** I b'lieve I be nort but a dead man, *T. Towser* (1873) 10; **Cor.2** What's good for nort comes to no hort. Hence (1) **Noughtless**, *adj.* good-for-nothing, valueless; (2) **Noughtlike**, *adj.* of inferior quality, unsatisfactory; (3) **Noughtness**, *sb.* nothingness, wickedness; (4) **Nowter**, *sb.* 'a fool's errand.'

(EDD Online: "nought, sb., adj., adv. and v.")

EDD: UNREGULATED SENSE DIVISION

The senses of *nowt1* expressed by this entry's usage examples, listed under their relevant OED definitions. Note the complexity of sense division which the EDD entry ignores.

A. *pron.* and *n.*

In earliest use normally preceded or followed by another negative (generally equivalent to standard English *anything* in a negative context); this construction continues to occur frequently, but after the end of the Middle English period is chiefly *nonstandard*.

1. Not any (material or immaterial) thing; nought.

a. Unqualified or with qualifying phrase or adverb

Frf. We hae noucht to gie, JOHNSTON *Poems* (1869) 100.

Lnk. Ye've nocht in yer pouches but dirty green rags, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 46.

Slk. Saw you nocht? CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 89.

Dmf. Thou hast nae't frae thy mammie, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 30.

Nhb. I want for nowt that she can gie me, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 13

Word Count: 26,435

w.Yks.5 Tha'll take nowt an' gi'e nowt.

s.Chs. I've got nout for thee (E.F.)

Not.1 Lin. Thoort nowt o' a noorse, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 1

Lei.1 Nhp.1 It all means nout. **War.** (J.R.W.)

Sur. He could'na leave me nowt i' his will, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. Xvi

Cor.2 What's good for nort comes to no hort.

b. With postmodifying adjective.

Cum. We had nout better to drink, RITSON *Borrowdale Lett.* (1866) 4

2. a. No part, share, or quantity *of* a thing; no aspect, evidence, or quality *of* a thing or person.

n.Yks.4 ne.Yks.1 Ah knaw nowt aboot it.

Lan. Ey knoas neawt abowt him. AINSWORTH *Lan. Witches (ed.* 1849) i

s.Chs.1 Midl. I think nowt on it, *Bartram People of Clopton* (1897) 140.

Rut.1 It's nowt o' the kind!

e.Suf. I don't know nort about it (F.H.).

3. a. Not anything, or anybody, of importance, significance, value, or concern; something or somebody of no importance, etc. Frequently in ***it's nothing***: used as a polite response to an apology or an expression of thanks. Chiefly in predicative use.

Cum.4 Wm. That 'ats nowt's nivver e mich danger, *Old saying* (B.K.).

e.Yks.1 What Ah diz is nowt tĭ neeabody bud mysen.

w.Som.1, Dev.2 n.Dev. That's nort to nobody, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 621.

PHRASES

P1. Followed by a limiting particle.

a. *nothing but* (also ***besides, except, save***): only, merely. Cf. BESIDES *adv.* and *prep.*, BUT *conj.* 1a, EXCEPT *adj.* 1, SAVE *prep.* 2.

(a) With a noun phrase following the limiting particle.

Cai.1 Elg. 'Tis nocht but richt, in summer nicht, A lassie watch her somebody, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 220.

Kcd. Nocht save fearsome tales o' Bonny Ran the country roon GRANT *Lays* (1884) 33.

Ayr. Nocht but dule and dolour pruve, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 91.

Rxb. I'm seeking nowt but what I've rowt for, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 186.

Der.1; Der.2 Now't but a tinker'd consarn (s.v. Tinkered).

Sus. It was nowt but a field, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 37.

Cor. I b'lieve I be nort but a dead man, *T. Towser* (1873) 10

(b) After the verb *to do*. Formerly followed by a verb in the corresponding inflected form; now usually by the bare infinitive, or, after *doing*, the gerund.

Lin.1 n.Lin.1 She was sittin' by th' fire doin' noht.

sw.Lin.1 I can't do no't, to mean o't.

P2. *for nothing*.

b. In vain; to no effect; for no result. Also ***all for nothing*.**

Shr.1 Glo. I can ride whoam free and fur nowt, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vii.

Hmp.1 s.Hmp. I thowt as it weren't for nowt as I heerd the old ash-tree a-groaning, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) III. 37.

c. Without payment or cost; free, gratuitously. Also *fig.*

N.I.1 I got it for nout.

n.Yks.12; n.Yks.3 Had ribbins for varra near nowt, 3

nw.Der.1 He waent do it for note (J.H.B.)

P5. In adverb use.

a. *nothing like.* *(a)* With noun: not at all like, not resembling at all; also **†*nothing like to*** (*obsolete*)**;** *(b)* In other constructions: not by any means, not nearly. Cf. *anything like* at ANYTHING *pron., n.,* and *adv.* Phrases 2, *something like* at SOMETHING *adv.* 3.

Not. There's noat like laziness for comfort, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 248

Lan. Ah ne'er see nocht like it! (F.P.T.)

P8. *to come to nothing*: to have no significant or successful result or effect in the end; to fail, to amount to nothing.

Brks.1 All as I do's this year zims to come to nowt.

P10. *nothing to do with*: no connection or involvement with, (of) no relevance to. Usually in ***to have (got) nothing to do with***: to have no dealings or connection with; to be unrelated or irrelevant to. Cf. do *v.* Phrases 1b(a)(i).

Nhb.1, Dur.1, e.Dur.1 Lakel.2 Ah'll hev nowt ta deea wi' 't. .

s.Stf. I had nowt to do wi' that job, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

(OED Online: "nothing, pron., and n., adv., and int.", EDD Online: "nought, sb., adj., adv. and v.")

Fig. 90: The EDD entry "nought, *sb., adj., adv.* and *v.*", with its usage examples divided by sense according to the authority of the OED entry "nothing, pron., and n., adv., and int." demonstrating the EDD's hinderance as a tool for researching *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian dialect *definition*.

This approach to definition strangles the EDD's comprehensiveness for *Traditional* Cumbrian by restricting the user's access to polysemous sense. As recognised by Landau (2001: 170), "if a word used in a definition has more than one meaning [...], the particular sense in which it is **intended** must be made clear by the rest of the definition." The relevant EDD entry for *nowt1* ignores this maxim, blending eleven senses into the same definition, offering no indication of the

headword's intended use in any of the entry's usage examples. The EDD's usefulness to *Contemporary* Cumbrian is negatively affected for the same reason. Further examples of Wright's poor defining practice are available in appendix *vi.*

4.4.3.2 Conclusion: Research Question 1 and Research Question 2 – *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian

Atkins and Rundell (2008: 412) state "if a definition cannot be readily understood by its intended user, it has failed." By this maxim, the EDD has failed. Its ignorance in definition and use of confusing "translational" definitions restricts its comprehensiveness to *Traditional* Cumbrian and limits its usefulness to *Contemporary* Cumbrian by obscuring the polysemous senses of its headwords. To make the EDD a better tool for the study of *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian *definition*, its definitions must be made accessible to its users (Landau 2001: 157).

4.4.4 RESEARCH QUESTION 1: EDD Comprehensiveness to *Traditional* Cumbrian (1700–1898)

The aim of this section is to discuss the extent of the EDD's comprehensiveness for *Traditional* Cumbrian *definition* by expanding on the discussions of section 4.4.3. This section will consider issues such as the EDD's reliability in definition against the OED, and the EDD's accuracy in definition against this study's primary data for the *Traditional* sample specifically.

4.4.4.1 EDD Definition Reliability Against the OED

***TRADITIONAL* CUMBRIAN: EDD *DEFINITION* RELIABILITY AGAINST THE OED**			
	[Headword] definitions attempted by both the EDD and OED	"Yes:" Synonymous EDD and OED Definitions	"No:" Non-synonymous EDD and OED Definitions
No.	213	170	43
%	100	79.8	20.2

Fig. 91: Traditional Cumbrian *definition* results from the [synonymous definitions?] field, along with the 43 non-synonymous [headword]s marked with the "No" value, demonstrating the EDD's accuracy in definition against the authority of the OED.

The results in *fig. 91* demonstrate the similarity between *Traditional* [headword] *definitions* in their relevant EDD and OED entries. For the [headword]s it defined (*cf.* section 4.4.3), the EDD offered synonymous definitions with the OED for almost 80% of this study's *Traditional* data, indicating the EDD's reasonable accuracy in definition against an accepted lexicographic authority.

Despite this, the high number of "No" values in the [synonymous definitions?] field demonstrate the limit of the EDD's comprehensiveness. The EDD defines 43 *Traditional* [headword]s to a poorer standard than that set by the OED. Five of these [headword]s are categorised as such due to the differing defining practices used by the EDD and OED. The [headword]s *mun*, *sarra1*, *slocken*, *spinnle* and *wind1* are listed in the EDD with underspecified definitions, much like the EDD entry for "nought*, sb., adj., adv. and v*." (*cf. fig. 90*).

As demonstrated above (*cf.* section 4.4.3), the EDD tends to lump semantically independent senses under the same definition, whereas the OED lists each sense under its own definition. This results in a differing purpose between the EDD and OED, neatly categorised by Atkins and Rundell (2008: 408) in **decoding dictionaries** and **encoding dictionaries**. Decoding dictionaries provide simple "translational" definitions for one-off comprehension, whereas encoding dictionaries list detailed definitions most suitable to aid the transition of a new vocabulary item from a *passive* to an *active* state in the user's lexicon (Atkins and Rundell 2008: 408).

The EDD is a decoding dictionary, best applied to gain a broad understanding of unfamiliar lexis. But, should a Cumbrian dialect user encounter a word they wish to understand completely (and perhaps incorporate into their lexicon), the EDD's limited definitions prove useless and its comprehensiveness to *Traditional* Cumbrian suffers. In such instances, an encoding dictionary, such as the OED, is necessary. The following analysis of *sarra1* and *slocken* illustrates this point.

TRADITIONAL* CUMBRIAN: COMPARISON BETWEEN EDD AND OED DEFINITIONS FOR *SARRA1* AND *SLOCKEN				
[HEADWORD]	**[DEFINITION: EDD]**	**[DEFINITION: OED]**	**[USAGE EXAMPLE 1]**	**[NOTES ON DEFINITION]**
sarra1	5. To satisfy; to suffice. (EDD Online: "sarrow, *v.*")	IV. (Inversion of the construction in branch III. Cf. the converse development of sense in present v. 12, 13, 15.) To dish up (food); to deal out, present (a commodity). 42. a. To set (meat or drink) on the table or before a person; to bring in or dish up (a meal). †Also const. to or into (the table). Also (is) serving = (is) being served. (OED Online: "serve, *v.1*")	"And uncle Megs has sent us beef will **sarra** us aw at dinner." (Gilpin 1866: 55)	The EDD entry includes the broad definition of "to satisfy, to suffice," but neglects the more specific OED categorisation of satisfying hunger, in the sense "to set out a meal."
slocken	1. To slake; to cool with water; to drench, quench, extinguish. *Cf.* slock, *v.1*. (EDD Online: "slocken, *v.*")	3. b. To slake the thirst of (a person, etc.). (OED Online: "slocken, *v.*)	"Some at the Abbey owre a quart, theirsells to **slocken** 'greed" (Gilpin 1866: 194)	The OED is more specific in its definition, including a sense which specifically relates to quenching thirst. The usage example from Gilpin (1866: 194) speaks of people agreeing to go to a local pub to quench their thirst with a quart of ale. The EDD definition lumps the "quenching objects (ablaze)" and "quenching thirst" senses under the same definition.

Fig. 92: Comparison between the EDD and OED definitions for *sarra1* and *slocken*, demonstrating the OED's use of "encoding definitions" and superior engagement with sense division.

4.4.4.2 *Pensy*: Contradictory Definitions

The [headword] *pensy* presents a troublesome analysis. Its sole usage example in this study's primary data, provided by Gilpin (1866: 67)[36], is cited by several sources under two competing definitions. The EDD cites his extract as a usage example for the definition "delicate, fastidious;

[36] It reads: "some pensy chiels, a new sprung race, wad next their welcome pay" (Gilpin 1866: 67).

having a poor appetite" (EDD Online: "pensy, *adj.*"). Prevost (1899: 241) also cites Gilpin under the similar definition "sickly; of weak appetite."

The OED recognises the same extract under an unrelated sense, creating doubt over its authoritativeness. Gilpin is cited as a usage example for the definition "of a child: fretful, peevish[37]" (OED Online: "pensy, *adj.*"). So, in this instance the dictionary most accurate to this study's usage examples cannot be ascertained.

To complicate matters further, both definitions could be valid for Gilpin's (1866: 67) extract. His poem is about a traveller returning to his home town and passing judgements on the changes which occurred in his absence. "Pensy, *adj.*", therefore, could easily describe either the traveller's sorrow for his town's impoverished children or his anger at their impudence.

This example demonstrates the problem with introspection in lexicography (Atkins and Rundell 2008: 47). Three editors have arrived at two distinctly different definitions for the same word's appearance in the same extract. As a result, the EDD's comprehensiveness for the *Traditional* [headword] *pensy* cannot be decided.

4.4.4.3 Conclusion: Research Question 1 – EDD Comprehensiveness to *Traditional* Cumbrian (1700–1898)

The EDD is not a perfect account of *Traditional* Cumbrian *definition*. Its comprehensiveness is limited by the fact that it does not offer encoding definitions; most of its definitions are "translational" and rely on the user's ability to distinguish between word-senses, instead of providing its own objective explanation. Also, discrepancies in word-meanings between the EDD and OED leaves the reliability of the EDD's definitions uncertain. Either way, the EDD's comprehensiveness to *Traditional* Cumbrian would greatly benefit from a systematic definition overhaul, in which decoding definitions are replaced by encoding definitions.

[37] OED entry for *pensy* bears a similar sense to "peevish, adj.", meaning "Irritable, querulous; childishly fretful; characterized by or exhibiting petty bad temper." (OED Online: "peevish, adj. and adv. 5.a.).

4.4.5 RESEARCH QUESTION 2: EDD Usefulness to *Contemporary* Cumbrian (1950–present)

4.4.5.1 EDD Definition Reliability Against the OED

***CONTEMPORARY* CUMBRIAN: EDD *DEFINITION* RELIABILITY AGAINST THE OED**			
	[Headword]s Defined by both the EDD and OED	Synonymous EDD and OED Definitions	Non-synonymous EDD and OED Definitions
No.	144	111	33
%	100	77.1	22.9

Fig. 93: Contemporary Cumbrian *definition* results from the [synonymous definitions?] field, demonstrating the EDD's accuracy in definition against the authority of the OED.

The results in *fig. 93* demonstrate the similarity between *Contemporary* [headword] *definitions* in their relevant EDD and OED entries. The EDD's accuracy in definition for the *Contemporary* sample is slightly poorer than that of the *Traditional* sample, with around 3% fewer [headword]s defined by both dictionaries sharing synonymous definitions. These results demonstrate the EDD's decreased efficacy for defining *Contemporary* Cumbrian in comparison to *Traditional* Cumbrian.

The EDD's decreased efficacy for defining *Contemporary* Cumbrian can be partly attributed to semantic change. The Cumbrian dialect appears to have evolved between the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* periods, hence the EDD's definitions have become outdated. The most noticeable process of semantic change for the *Contemporary* sample is **broadening**, defined by McMahon (1999: 179) as a process which expands the number of contexts in which a word is used, whilst simultaneously reducing the amount of information presented by said word. Overall, it involves a semantic shift from *specific* to *general* meaning. Four *Contemporary* Cumbrian [headword]s demonstrates this process with their EDD definitions providing more specialised explanations than their modern OED counterparts. See *fig. 94* for this comparison.

***CONTEMPORARY* CUMBRIAN: SEMANTICALLY BROADENED [HEADWORD]S**				
[HEADWORD]	**[DEFINITION: EDD]**	**[DEFINITION: OED]**	**[USAGE EXAMPLE 1]**	**[NOTES ON DEFINITION]**
ageànn2	II. With v. of motion. 1. Against, in violent contact with. (EDD Online: "again, *prep.*")	I. Expressing position or motion towards or facing something. 4. b. Towards and into contact with; into direct collision with; = against prep. 16. (OED Online: "again, *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.*")	"cum Setterda' efterneun thoo'll fin' sum on 'em still spittin' **agean** th' wind." (Forsyth 2002: 18)	The EDD specifies "violent" contact as part of *ageànn2's* meaning. However, Forsyth's (2002: 18) usage example more closely matches those under the cited OED entry for "again, *prep.*", in which the "violent" aspect of meaning is replaced with a general sense of "contact."
bray2	1. *v.* To beat; to bruise or grind to powder. (EDD Online: "bray, *v.1* and *sb.1*")	3. To beat, thrash. *dial.* (OED Online: "bray, *v.2*")	"If a offer t' beat carpets, ah's telt ah divvent **bray** them reet." (Graham 2006: 10)	The EDD specifies the type of "beating" issued; specifically, the crushing or pounding required to break up wheat or stones (EDD Online: "bray, *v.1* and *sb.1*"). Graham's (2006: 10) usage example demonstrates a semantically broadened form of the verb, applied to *any* beating. The OED features this relevant definition and was favoured due to its applicability to this investigation's primary data.
fuddled	3. v. To drink heavily, get drunk. Hence (1) Fuddled, ppl. adj. confused, stupefied with drink; drunk; also used fig. (EDD Online: "fuddle, *sb.* and *v.*")	2. a. trans. To confuse with or as with drink, intoxicate, render tipsy. (OED Online: "fuddle, *v.*")	"Yah want ta use thee brain a bit mair, its gitten a bit **fuddled**." (Graham 2006: 7)	Graham's (2006: 7) usage example does not refer to confusion caused by alcohol consumption, as the EDD suggests, but to the concept of "confusion" generally. Despite its definition referring to the wrong word class (*v.* instead of *adj.*), the OED engages with this semantically broadened sense of *fuddle*.

scop2	2. To throw stones, &c., so as to injure. (EDD Online: "scop, *v.* and *sb.3*")		"Ah can't afford tu **scop** thum oot." (Fisher 1999: 15) "A sheep skin rug n' anuther rug wah **scoppt** oot et winder." (Graham 2006: 10)	Although there is no relevant OED definition for comparison, the EDD entry for "scop, *v.*" appears as semantically broadened in both of this investigation's *Contemporary* usage examples. The object being thrown ("stones") is generalised and the "with the intent of injury" sense is lost.

Fig. 94: Four semantically broadened *Contemporary* [headword]s, listed with their relevant EDD and OED definitions, *Contemporary* usage examples and explanatory notes.

4.4.5.2 Conclusion: Research Question 2 – EDD Usefulness to *Contemporary* Cumbrian (1950–present)

The EDD's definitions require revision to increase their usefulness to *Contemporary* Cumbrian. For the *Contemporary* [headword]s discussed here, Wright's definitions are no longer relevant. The process of semantic broadening has invalidated the generalisations they make about these words' behaviour and his definitions no longer approximate closely to these words' application in real communicative acts (Atkins and Rundell 2008: 45). For example, the EDD definition for *bray2* implies the *carpets* in Graham's (2006: 10) extract are being either "bruised" or "ground to a powder" rather than being thrashed for cleaning. Bruising or grinding a carpet into powder is physically impossible, so the EDD's definition is inaccurate for this application of *bray2* in *Contemporary* Cumbrian. Archaic definitions such as these limit the EDD's usefulness to *Contemporary* Cumbrian and could result in user confusion if applied to their modern use in dialect literature (Saeed 2009: 35–6).

5. CONCLUSION

The results of this investigation demonstrate the EDD's poor **comprehensiveness** for *Traditional* Cumbrian (1700–1898) and limited **usefulness** for *Contemporary* Cumbrian (1950–present). In the *inclusion* parameter, the EDD showed poor comprehensiveness by failing to assign the majority this study's *Traditional* [headword]s to their correct dialect area. Due to EDD Online's reliance on these dialect areas when filtering dialect-specific lexis, the EDD appears less comprehensive than it could be (*cf.* section 4.1.1).

The EDD showed limited usefulness for *Contemporary* Cumbrian in the *inclusion* parameter due to its inability to engage with modern evidence. The Cumbrian dialect has changed since the 19th Century, with processes such as diffusion and neologism bringing new words into the dialect. Since the EDD has not received an update since the publication of its final volume (Penhallurick 2009: 312), its usefulness to the modern dialect in such instances is severely curbed (*cf.* section 4.1.2).

In the *grammar* parameter, the EDD demonstrated poor comprehensiveness through its out-dated lexicographic practice. For some of this study's *Traditional* [headword]s, the EDD lumped grammatically-differing homonyms under the same entry, providing confusing depictions of their use in comparison to the OED (*cf.* section 4.2.1). The EDD demonstrated limited usefulness for *Contemporary* Cumbrian for the same reason (*cf.* section 4.2.2), as well as being unable to recognise instances of grammatical change which occurred between the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* time-periods, due to the EDD's lack of updates (Penhallurick 2009: 312).

For the *etymology* parameter, the EDD showed poor comprehensiveness for *Traditional* Cumbrian and limited usefulness for *Contemporary* Cumbrian through its use of dogmatic etymologies. The researcher found the EDD's etymologies to be either vague or non-existent for all [headword]s of this study, with Wright either adopting the least controversial word-history from his most distinguished contemporaries or ignoring etymology where no simple answer

could be found. In comparison to the OED, the EDD's etymologies seem rudimentary and unrefined.

In the *definition* parameter the EDD showed poor comprehensiveness for *Traditional* Cumbrian and limited usefulness for *Contemporary* Cumbrian through its ignorance in definition and its use of "translational" definitions (*cf.* section 4.4.1). The EDD often ignores definition completely, leaving the user to assume a headword's sense through engagement with that entry's usage examples. Also, the EDD's "translational" definitions do not provide adequate information for the user to clearly understand the intended sense of the entry (Landau 2001: 170), obscuring a headword's polysemous senses.

Overall, the EDD performed poorly in comparison to the OED. This study illustrates the necessity for the EDD's revision. Not only is the EDD's usefulness limited for *Contemporary* Cumbrian (which frankly, should be expected), its comprehensiveness is lacking for its own research period, with the oversights such as poor dialect area classification and inaccurate grammatical categorisation restricting its practicality to the *Traditional* Cumbrian dialect scholar. To make the EDD a practical tool for *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian dialect study, intense revision of its *inclusion*, *grammar*, *etymology* and *definition* is required, to rectify the issues detailed throughout this paper.

6. APPENDICES

6.1 Appendix *i*: Database

Included on the CD attached to the rear cover.

6.2 Appendix *ii*: Database Structure and Function

Due to the complexity of this investigation's database, this appendix provides a key to all the database fields and their respective functions which the reader will encounter throughout this study's analysis. Each field's relationship to each of the four research parameters of this study's methodology (*cf.* section 3.2) is specified by their respective subheadings. Consult the following table:

DATABASE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION		
The following key defines and describes the fields for the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* database sheets, with all formulas and data validation methods being specified.		
SECTION 1: PRELIMINARY MATERIAL		
FIELD	**DATA TYPE**	**FUNCTION**
[headword]	Text	Headwords under investigation, sourced from the researcher's own reading programme and checked against the EDD Online. [Headword] spellings are identical between the *Traditional* and *Contemporary* Cumbrian sheets to aid data mining. [Headword]s ordered alphabetically.
[pronunciation guide: EDD]	Text	Pronunciation guide for [headword] sourced from the EDD. If no pronunciation guide is provided for [headword] by the EDD, the field is left blank
[variant forms: reading programme]	Text	Any particularly common variant spellings of [headword] the researcher notices in his reading programme.
[variant Cumbrian forms: EDD]	Text	Variant spellings of [headword] listed by the relevant entry in EDD, marked with the dialect marker "Cum."
[variant forms: OED]	Text	Variant spellings of [headword] listed by the relevant entry in OED.
[EDD reference]	Text	Reference to the relevant EDD entry(s) in the compilation of [headword]'s entry in EDCD. If no relevant EDD entries exists for [headword], this field is left blank.

[OED reference]	Text	Reference to the relevant OED entry(s) in the compilation of [headword]'s entry in EDCD. If no relevant OED entries exists for [headword], this field is left blank.

SECTION 2: INCLUSION OF CUMBRIAN DIALECT WORDS

FIELD	DATA TYPE	FUNCTION
[headword present in EDD?]	Drop-down-box: • *Yes* • *No*	Indicates whether [headword] has an equivalent entry in the EDD. • Yes = [headword] is found in Wright (1898–1905) • No = [headword] is not found in Wright (1898–1905)
[sense specific to Cumbrian?]	Drop-down-box: • *Yes* • *No*	Indicates whether [headword]'s definition in the EDD features a usage example with the dialect marker "*Cum*." If [headword present in EDD?] field = "No", the field is left blank. • Yes = [headword] is found in Wright (1898–1905) with at least one usage example bearing the dialect marker "*Cum*." • No = [headword] is found in Wright (1898–1905) with no usage examples bearing the dialect marker "*Cum*."
[headword present in OED?)	Drop-down-box: • *Yes* • *No*	Indicates whether [headword] has an equivalent entry in the OED III (Online Editon). • Yes = [headword] is found in OED III • No = [headword] is not found in OED III

SECTION 3: GRAMMAR

FIELD	DATA TYPE	FUNCTION
[grammatical category: EDD]	Drop-down-box: • *noun* • *verb* • *adjective* • *adverb* • *preposition* • *pronoun* • *conjunction* • *unclear* • *phrase* • *determiner*	[Headword]'s grammatical classification according to [headword]'s equivalent entry in EDD. If EDD does not list [headword], the field is left blank.
[grammatical category: OED]	Drop-down-box: *Cf.* [grammatical category: EDD].	[Headword]'s grammatical classification according to [headword]'s equivalent entry in OED III. If OED III does not list [headword], the field is left blank.

[relationship1]	=IF function	Formula which automatically displays one of the following keywords depending on the relationship between *a)* [grammatical category: EDD] and *b)* [grammatical category: OED]: • Match: *a)* and *b)* are the same. • Do Not Match: *a)* and *b)* differ. • No EDD Entry: *a)* is blank, but *b)* is not. Indicates lack of grammatical classification for [headword] in EDD, but not in OED. • No OED Entry: *b)* is blank, but *a)* is not. Indicates lack of grammatical classification for [headword] in OED, but not in EDD. • No EDD or OED Entry: *a)* and *b)* are blank. Indicates lack of grammatical classification in both EDD and OED.
[grammar most accurate to usage examples]	Drop-down-box: • *EDD* • *OED* • *N/A* • *Neither*	Illustrates the dictionary whose grammatical classification most closely matches [headword]'s use in [usage example 1] – [usage example 5]. • EDD: EDD is most accurate. • OED: OED is most accurate. • N/A: EDD and OED grammatical classifications are equally accurate. • Neither: neither EDD nor OED grammatical classifications are accurate.
[notes on grammar]	Text	Additional information relevant to grammar section (i.e. references mentioning [headword]'s grammatical classification in other dictionaries, researcher's own grammatical classification where neither EDD nor OED provides one)

SECTION 4: ETYMOLOGY

FIELD	DATA TYPE	FUNCTION
[etymological root: EDD]	Drop-down-box: • *Old English* • *Old Norse* • *Norwegian* • *OE/ON* • *Middle English* • *Early Modern English* • *English* • *English by Compounding* • *English by Conversion* • *English by Derivation* • *English by Variation*	Displays root language of EDD etymologies. If no etymology exists, the field is left blank.

	• *Old Saxon* • *Low German* • *Old Germanic* • *Common Germanic* • *Germanic* • *Early Scandinavian* • *Scandinavian* • *Gothic* • *Early Frisian* • *Frisian* • *Danish* • *Dutch* • *Old Frisian* • *Anglo-Norman* • *Old French* • *French* • *Latin* • *Greek* • *Old Irish* • *Celtic* • *Scottish Gaelic* • *Gaelic* • *Irish* • *Cumbrian* • *Scots* • *Natural* • *Multiple Origins* • *Unknown* • *Uncertain*	
[etymological root: OED]	Drop-down-box: *Cf.* [etymological root: EDD]	Displays root language of OED etymologies. If no etymology exists, the field is left blank.
[relationship2]	=IF function	Formula which automatically displays one of the following key words depending on the relationship between *c)* [etymological root: EDD] and *d)* [etymological root: OED]: • Match: *c)* and *d)* are the same. • Do Not Match: *c)* and *d)* differ. • No EDD Etymology: *c)* is blank, but [present in EDD] = *Yes*, indicating an oversight in etymology by Wright. • No OED Etymology: *d)* is blank. • No EDD or OED Etymology: *c)* and *d)* are blank.

[etymology: EDD]	Text	Etymology from EDD corresponding to [headword]. Included for ease of reference. If EDD does not provide an etymology, the field is left blank.
[etymology: OED]	Text	Etymology from OED corresponding to [headword]. Included for ease of reference. If OED does not provide an etymology, the field is left blank.
[notes on etymology]	Text	Additional information relevant to etymology section (i.e. sources mentioning [headword]'s etymology, possible etymologies where neither EDD nor OED provides one).

SECTION 5: DEFINITION

FIELD	DATA TYPE	FUNCTION
[definition: EDD]	Text	EDD definition of [headword]. If no EDD definition exists, the field is left blank. If EDD definition is opaque or if EDD bears an undefined entry for [headword], field will read "unclear, see notes." [Notes on definition] field will provide explanation for EDD's lack of clarity.
[definition: OED]	Text	OED definition of [headword]. If no OED definition exists, the field is left blank
[relationship3]	=IF function	Formula which automatically displays one of the following key words depending on the relationship between *e)* [definition: EDD] and *f)* [definition: OED]: • EDD and OED Definition: *e)* and *f)* both bear values. • OED Definition Only: *e)* is blank. • EDD Definition Only: *f)* is blank. • No EDD or OED Definition: *e)* and *f)* are blank. • Unsatisfactory EDD Definition: *e)* = "unclear, see notes" and [headword present in EDD] = "Yes."
[synonymous definitions?]	Drop-down-box: • *Yes* • *No*	Field indicating the similarity[38] between EDD and OED definitions for [headword]. • Yes = definitions are synonymous. • No = definitions are dissimilar.
[definition most accurate to usage examples?]	Drop-down-box: • *EDD* • *OED*	Illustrates the dictionary whose definition most closely matches [headword]'s use in [usage example 1] – [usage example 5]. Accuracy determined through examination of EDD and OED usage examples and consultation of

[38] Synonymous definitions are permitted as EDD and OED definitions are unlikely to be perfectly identical.

	• *N/A* • *Neither*	additional dictionaries such as Prevost (1899, 1905) and Dickinson (1859). Any inaccuracies found and extra sources consulted will be included in [notes on definition field]. • EDD: EDD is most accurate. • OED: OED is most accurate. • N/A: EDD and OED grammatical classifications are equally accurate. • Neither: neither EDD nor OED grammatical classifications are accurate.
[notes on definition]	Text	Additional information relevant to definition section (i.e. sources which define [headword], commentaries on the relationship between [definition: EDD] and [definition: OED] and possible definitions where neither EDD nor OED provides one).

SECTION 6: CITATIONS/USAGE EXAMPLES

FIELD	DATA TYPE	FUNCTION
[usage example 1 date] – [usage example 5 date]	Text	Year of publication of [usage example 1] – [usage example 5]. Ordered chronologically. Provides reference for quotes used in [usage example 1] – [usage example 5].
[usage example 1 author] – [usage example 5 author]	Text	Author of [usage example 1] – [usage example 5]. Provides reference for quotes used in [usage example 1] – [usage example 5].
[usage example 1 page number] – [usage example 5 page number]	Text	Page number of [usage example 1] – [usage example 5]. Provides reference for quotes used in [usage example 1] – [usage example 5].
[usage example 1] – [usage example 5]	Text	Quote from reading programme which uses [headword]. [Headword] must be embossed.
[usage example count]	=COUNTA function	Formula which automatically records the number of usage examples cited for [headword].

6.3 Appendix *iii*: Analysis of 19 *Contemporary* Cumbrian [Headword]s

19 *Contemporary* Cumbrian [headword]s featured in OED entries with usage examples which date to the *Traditional* period. Table displays the number of relevant OED usage examples listed, their date-range and their relevant usage labels (if present).

[HEADWORD]	NO. OF OED USAGE EXAMPLES DATING BETWEEN 1700 AND 1898	DATE RANGE	EARLIEST OED USAGE EXAMPLE	OED USAGE LABELS	REASON WHY [HEADWORD] IS INCLUDED IN STUDY	NOTES AND REFERENCES
aboot2	5	1711–1877	OE	N/A: Standard English	Cumbrian spelling variant.	Sense not included in EDD due to lack of "local peculiarity of meaning" (Wright 1898: v). *Aboot2* is a Cumbrian variant of Standard English *about*, prep1. Because it shares the same meaning as the Standard word, Wright omitted it (OED Online: "about, adv., prep.1, adj., and int.").
anudder	4	1711–1884	*c*1374	N/A: Standard English	Cumbrian spelling variant.	Not included in EDD due to lack of "local peculiarity of meaning" (Wright 1898: v). *Anudder* is a Cumbrian variant of Standard English *another*, pron. Because it shares the same meaning as the Standard word, Wright omitted it (OED Online: "another, adj. and pron. (and adv.)").
cart	5	1864–1898	1864	*colloq.*	Recognised by OED as Non-Standard.	Featured in humorous sources such as the magazine *Punch* and Jerome's (1889) novel *Three Men in a Boat* (OED Online: "cart, v."). Fairly recent coinage during EDD's compilation, possibly disregarded by Wright as a passing craze rather than a productive dialect word. However, word remains productive in English to present day (OED Online: "cart, v." and "cart, n.").
chow	5	1773–1889	1382	*Eng. regional (north.* and *midl.)* and *Sc.*	Recognised by OED as a northern regional variant.	Not included in EDD due to lack of "local peculiarity of meaning" (Wright 1898: v). *Chow* is a Cumbrian variant of Standard English *chew*, v. Because it shares the same

						meaning as the Standard word, Wright omitted it (OED Online: "chow, v.”).
collar	3	1713–1834	*c*1535	N/A: Standard English	Diffused into Cumbrian (*cf.* section 5.1.2.2).	Ignored by Wright due to its productivity in Standard English (Wright 1898: v). *Collar* seems to have diffused into Cumbrian during the 20th Century (OED Online: "collar, v." and "collar, n.").
famish2	4	1798–1890	1695	*colloq.*	Recognised by OED as Non-Standard.	Odd the EDD ignored *famous,* as it was productive during the time of the EDD's production. The geographical spread of the sources listed by the OED suggests that Wright ignored the word due to its popular use in several English dialects, which he perceived as Standard usage (OED Online: "famous, adj.").
famished	4	1781–1866	*a*1450	N/A: Standard English	Diffused into Cumbrian (*cf.* section 5.1.2.2).	Ignored by Wright due to its productivity in Standard English (Wright 1898: v). *Famished* seems to have diffused into Cumbrian during the 20th Century (OED Online: "famished, adj." and "famish, v.").
fixiate	2	1835 and 1886	1835	N/A: Standard English	Clipped Cumbrian variant.	A clipped Cumbrian variant of Standard English verb *asphyxiate* (McMahon 1994: 197). Ignored by Wright due to lack of “local peculiarity of meaning” (Wright 1898: v). (OED Online: "asphyxiate, v.").
keen	6	1720–1871	*a*1375	N/A: Standard English	Diffused into Cumbrian (*cf.* section 5.1.2.2).	Ignored by Wright due to its productivity in Standard English (Wright 1898: v). *Keen* seems to have diffused into Cumbrian during the 20th Century (OED Online: "keen, adj. and adv.").
leuk	7	1753–1887	*a*1225	N/A: Standard English	Cumbrian spelling variant.	Sense not included in EDD due to lack of “local peculiarity of meaning” (Wright 1898: v). *Leuk* is a Cumbrian variant of Standard English *look*, n. Because it shares the same meaning as the Standard word, Wright omitted it (OED Online: "look, n.”).
mair	3	1758–1861	*c*1300	N/A: Standard English	Cumbrian spelling variant.	Sense not included in EDD due to lack of “local peculiarity of meaning” (Wright 1898:

						v). *Mair* is a Cumbrian variant of Standard English *more*, adj. Because it shares the same meaning as the Standard word, Wright omitted it (OED Online: "more, adj., pron., adv., n.3, and prep.").
manish	6	1762–1895	1762	N/A: Standard English	Cumbrian spelling variant.	Not included in EDD due to lack of "local peculiarity of meaning" (Wright 1898: v). *Manish* is a Cumbrian variant of Standard English *manage*, v. Because it shares the same meaning as the Standard word, Wright omitted it (OED Online: "manage, v.").
mire	4	1755–1871	*c*1390	N/A: Standard English	Diffused into Cumbrian (*cf.* section 5.1.2.2).	Ignored by Wright due to its productivity in Standard English (Wright 1898: v). *Mire* seems to have diffused into Cumbrian during the 20th Century (OED Online: "mire, n.1").
nowt2	2	1870 and 1887	OE	*Obs.*	Recognised by OED as Non-Standard.	Unsure why *nowt2* was ignored by the EDD. Perhaps during the EDD's investigative period, the "to no extent" sense of *nowt2* was not productive. Or Wright saw no "local peculiarity of meaning" and ignored it (Wright 1898: v, OED Online: "nought, pron., n., adv., and adj." and "nowt, pron., adj., adv., and n.2").
ower2	6	1705–1894	OE	N/A: Standard English	Cumbrian spelling variant.	Sense ot included in EDD due to lack of "local peculiarity of meaning" (Wright 1898: v). *Ower2* is a Cumbrian variant of Standard English *over*, adv. Because it shares the same meaning as the Standard word, Wright omitted it (OED Online: "over, adv. and int.").
sarra2	7	1705–1889	1587	N/A: Standard English	Cumbrian spelling variant.	Not included in EDD due to lack of "local peculiarity of meaning" (Wright 1898: v). *Sarra2* is a Cumbrian variant of Standard English *serve*, v1. Because it shares the same meaning as the Standard word, Wright omitted it (OED Online: "serve, v.1").
screape	10	1709–1873	1709	N/A: Standard	Cumbrian spelling	Not included in EDD due to lack of "local

				English	variant.	peculiarity of meaning" (Wright 1898: v). *Screape* is a Cumbrian variant of Standard English *scrape*, n1. Because it shares the same meaning as the Standard word, Wright omitted it (OED Online: "scrape, n.1").
skivvy	0	N/A	1902	*colloq.*	Recognised by OED as Non-Standard.	Understandable that the EDD ignored *skivvy*. The word seems to have been coined in 1902, falling outside of the EDD's investigative period (Wright 1898: v, OED Online: "skivvy, n.1").
struck	4	1813–1893	1602	*colloq.*	Recognised by OED as Non-Standard.	Unsure as to why EDD ignored *struck*. Could be that during the late 19th Century/early 20th Century, *struck* was considered Standard English. The OED entry states the "to be favourably impressed" sense of *struck* is "now *colloq.,*" suggesting it was once in Standard use (OED Online: "strike, v.").

6.4 Appendix *iv*: Commentaries on Continental Influence

Extracts from 18th and 19th Century commentaries which discuss the influence of Norse, Danish and French on English.

- "The two languages from which our primitives have been derived are the ***Roman* and *Teutonick***: under the *Roman* I comprehend the ***French*** and provincial tongues; and under the *Teutonick* range the ***Saxon***, ***German*** and **all their kindred dialects**. Moſt of our polyſyllables are *Roman*, and our words of one ſyllable are very often *Teutonick*." (Johnson 1799: iii)
- "Many Scandinavian words were introduced at an early date, chiefly before the Norman Conquest in 1066." (Skeat 1887: 9)
- "There has been an **almost continual**, but not constant **influx of French words into English** for more than eight centuries." (Skeat 1891: 3)
- "The influence of French upon English is too well known to require comment." (Skeat 1882: xvii)
- "It is not too much to say that the Norman Conquest entailed the **dissolution** of the old cultivated language of the Saxon, the literary Englisc" (Earle 1892: 41)
- "Nor was this the only effect of the introduction of a new language into the country. A vast change was made in the vocabulary. The Normans had learnt by the sojourn in France to speak **French**, and this foreign language they brought with them to England" (Earle 1892: 41–2).
- "Now English is certainly one language, yet the vocabulary is separable; and anyone who knows the languages akin to those out of which it is formed, can without much difficulty point out its component parts. Some of the evidence of this we have already seen in our sketch of the English dialect; but much more can be found by a close observer. He will see how the **Scandinavian** settlements in the east and north-west of England are shown by the grammatical forms *till* for "to" ("gang till him" = go to him) *at* for "to" ("what hasta at do" = what hast thou to do); by the plural form *are* instead of *beoth,* now common over the whole language; perhaps by the northern conjugation *I is*, *thou is, he is*, which remind us of the **Danish** *jeg er*, *du er*, *han er* (in which *r* stands for *s*) ; perhaps though this is disputed) by the north country article *t*, "t house," "t ky," which looks very like the **Norse** *et*, a very different form of the article from the English *the*" (Peile 1877: 63–4).
- "The **Scandinavian** pirates who settled in Cumberland were mainly **Norse**, he knows it by the "thwaites" in which they settled, the "garths" which they built, the "gills" and the "forces" to which they gave their names; for *thwaite* is the Icelandic "thveit" (a piece of land); *garth* is the same in meaning as the English "yard" but different in form; *gil* is frequent as a local name in Iceland, as in **Norway**" (Peile 1877: 64).

6.5 Appendix *v*: Key Language Influencers for English

Summary of the power dynamics and introductory dates of the four languages of Old English, Old Norse, Danish and French across British history.

- **Old English**: the variety of English spoken in Britain from the arrival of the Anglo-Saxons in the 5th Century to the Norman conquest of 1066 (Smith 1996: 26, Blair 2001: 61).
- **Old Norse and Danish**: brought to Britain by Norwegian and Danish raiders in the 8th Century and propagated by their settlement of the Danelaw, Scotland and North-West England (Blair 2001: 91–9, Wilkinson 2017).
- **French**: brought to Britain by the William the Conqueror and his court after the British defeat at the Battle of Hastings in 1066 (Blair 2001: 119). The French language and culture were propagated throughout Britain with French occupying a vital role in law, commerce and art by the 12th Century (Gillingham 2001: 122–3).

6.6 Appendix *vi*: "Translational" EDD Definitions – More Examples

As mentioned in section 4.4.3.1, the EDD uses "translational" one-word definitions in many of its entries. Single words make poor definitions due to the issue of polysemy; words often hold more than one sense in English, meaning one-word definitions are more open to user

interpretation than several-word descriptions (Landau 2001: 163). The following analysis considers the potential for incorrect user interpretation in three of the one-word "translational" definitions listed in *fig. 89*, demonstrating the EDD's tendency to blend multiple senses of the "translational" defining words into the same entry. The senses listed by each entry's usage examples are, wherever possible, itemised under their relevant OED entries.

- *adoot*

EDD definition and usage examples:

2. *prep.* Without.
Cum. Fwok 'at can't keep fra't adoot signin' t'pledge, GWORDIE GREENUP *Yance a Year* (1873) 18; **Cum.3** He tok off his specks, an he glower't at me adoot them, 13. **Wm.** It's true, adoot a doot (M.P.). **Yks.** He can't guide his own bairn athoot shutting him up, MACQUOID *Doris Barugh* (1877) xlv; I hevn't watched thee... athoot seein' 'at thee never thinks for thysel', LINSKILL *Exchange Soul* (1888) liv. **n.Yks.12, m.Yks.1 w.Yks.** Nivver a year adoot a summer, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1874) Ye'll knaw adoot me telling you, *NIDDERDILL Olm.* (1878) He did it adoot a grummal, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 229; **w.Yks.5** Am barn athout him! Shoo's athout owt tul her fortun'. **ne.Lan.1** I'se goan athout it. **s.Wor.1, Shr.1 Hrf.** Im'z a week fool az tawks aathout reazon, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **Glo.1 Oxf.** An tel ē străyt ăwf too, athowt much to-doo, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **s.Oxf.** Athout spilin' th' old un, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 77. **Nrf.** Athowt luking either to the right or left, SPILLING *Molly Miggs* (1873) i. **Sus.** Maidens adout number, LOWER *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 8. **Hmp.1 I.W.** Vorced to zet wi' clane hands from morning to night athout zo much as a bit of vittles to hready, MAXWELL GRAY *Annesley* (1889) I. 159. **Wil.1** He's gone athout his dinner. **Som.** Noa man es wise athout a wife, 'AGRIKLER' *Rhymes* (1872) I.

(EDD Online: "athout, adv., prep. and conj.")

Senses of *adoot* expressed by this entry's usage examples, with their relevant OED definitions:

III. Expressing absence, privation, or negation: With or involving the absence or want of; in a state of not having, or so as not to have; so, or such, that there is no... Opposed to WITH *prep.* II. ***. (The ordinary current use.)

> **7. a.** (a) (with object a thing, material or immaterial) With absence of; not with the presence or addition of; not having with it or with one; not accompanied by; not combined or associated with; not having in one's charge; not carrying or wearing.
>
> > **Cum.3** He tok off his specks, an he glower't at me adoot them, 13.
> >
> > **Wm.** It's true, adoot a doot (M.P.).
> >
> > **n.Yks.12** Nivver a year adoot a summer, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1874)
> >
> > **w.Yks.** (1878) He did it adoot a grummal, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 229
> >
> > **Hmp.1 I.W.** Vorced to zet wi' clane hands from morning to night athout zo much as a bit of vittles to hready, MAXWELL GRAY *Annesley* (1889) I. 159.
>
> **7. b.** (with object a person) In the absence of; in a state of absence from; not with the companionship or attendance of.

w.Yks.5 Am barn athout him!

Som. Noa man es wise athout a wife, 'AGRIKLER' *Rhymes* (1872) I.

8. a. In a state of not possessing; not having (as a possession of any kind, a part, an advantage, etc.); in want of, destitute of, lacking.

ne.Lan.1 I'se goan athout it.

Wil.1 He's gone athout his dinner.

10. (with object an abstract thing, as a quality, attribute, action, condition, etc.):

a. (depending on or referring to a verb) With absence or lack of, or freedom from; so that there is no...; often forming phrases equivalent to negative adverbs, e.g. *without end* = endlessly, *without fail* = unfailingly, *without fear* = fearlessly, *without success* = unsuccessfully, etc.

Hrf. Im'z a week fool az tawks aathout reazon, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.).

Glo.1 Oxf. An tel ē străyt ăwf too, athowt much to-doo, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.).

b. (depending on or referring to a noun.) Characterized by absence of, lacking or free from, not having: often forming phrases equivalent to negative adjs. e.g. *without end* = endless, *without fear* = fearless, *without number* (†*tale*) = innumerable, etc.

Sus. Maidens adout number, LOWER *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 8.

11. a. Followed by a gerund or verbal noun in *-ing*: equivalent to 'so as not to' or 'and not' with the corresponding vb., or 'not' with the present participle; e.g. *to pass by without seeing* = 'to pass by so as not to see', 'to pass by and not see', 'to pass by, not seeing'.

Cum. Fwok 'at can't keep fra't adoot signin' t'pledge, GWORDIE GREENUP *Yance a Year* (1873) 18

Yks. He can't guide his own bairn athoot shutting him up, MACQUOID *Doris Barugh* (1877) xlv

m.Yks.1 Ye'll knaw adoot me telling you, *NIDDERDILL Olm.* (1878)

s.Oxf. Athout spilin' th' old un, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 77.

Nrf. Athowt luking either to the right or left, SPILLING *Molly Miggs* (1873) i.

(OED Online: "without, adv., prep., conj., and n.", EDD Online: "athout, adv., prep. and conj.")

- *lig*

EDD definition and usage examples:

10. *trans.* To lay.
Lth. Should e'er blind Fortune's chancy wheel Ligg us thegither, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 63. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Nhb.** Lie the' doon, ROBSON *Bk. Ruth* (1860) iii. 4. **Lakel.2** Gah an' lig ye doon a bit. **Cum.** An' mudder was reet; Ah'll lig doon a wager, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 15. **n.Yks.1** He ligg'd it doon as gin't 'd brunt 'im; **n.Yks.4, ne.Yks.1, e.Yks.1 m.Yks.1** I have liggen 't down on one side. **w.Yks.1; w.Yks.3** She... ligged it over him i' bed; **w.Yks.5 n.Lan.** I s' try ut lig thy share tull mine, *Lonsdale Mag.* (July 1866) 19. **n.Lin.** This here crutch will be a

rare thing to lig her on, PEACOCK *J. Markenfield* (1872) I. 134, ed. 1874. **n.Dev.** Na tha wut lee a rope up-reert, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) I. 150.

(EDD Online: "lie, v.2 and sb.3")

Senses of *lig* expressed by this entry's usage examples, with their relevant OED definitions:

II. To deposit.

7. a. To place in a position of rest *on* the ground or any other supporting surface; to deposit in some situation specified by means of an adverb or phrase. †*to lay lake*: to offer sacrifice (quot. *a*1225).

w.Yks.3 She... ligged it over him i' bed

8. With mixture of sense 1. **a.** To place (a person, one's limbs, oneself) in a recumbent posture in a specified place. ***to be laid***: to lie down, recline (†formerly sometimes without a specifying adv. or phrase).

Nhb. Lie the' doon, ROBSON *Bk. Ruth* (1860) iii. 4.

Lakel.2 Gah an' lig yedoon a bit.

n.Lin. This here crutch will be a rare thing to lig her on, PEACOCK *J. Markenfield* (1872) I. 134,ed. 1874.

12. a. To put down or deposit as a wager; to stake, bet, or wager (a sum, one's head, life, etc.). Also ***to lay a wager***.

Cum. An' mudder was reet; Ah'll lig doon a wager, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 15

VI. To dispose or arrange in proper relative position over a surface.

37. *Rope-making*. **a.** To twist yarn to form (a strand), or strands to form (a rope).

n.Dev. Na tha wut lee a rope up-reert, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) I. 150.

PHRASAL VERBS

to lay down

3. *trans.* To place in a recumbent or prostrate position. Often *refl.* (†in early use conjugated with *to be*). †Also, to bring to bed *of* a child (cf. 2 above).

n.Yks.1 He ligg'd it doon as gin't 'd brunt 'im

n.Yks.4 I have liggen 't down on one side.

to lay together

1. *trans.* To place in juxtaposition; to add together; †to compare; †to put together, construct; †*pass.* to be composed *of*.

Lth. Should e'er blind Fortune's chancy wheel Ligg us thegither, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 63.

; **w.Yks.5 n.Lan.** I s' try ut lig thy share tull mine, *Lonsdale Mag.* (July 1866) 19.

(OED Online: "lay, v.1", EDD Online: "lie, v.2 and sb.3")

- *summat*

EDD definition and usage examples:

Something.
Dmf. Sae the minister's gaen, heart disease or summat o' that sort, PONDER *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 3. **Nhb.** Thor's summat uncanny in that one, RHYS *Fiddler of Carne* (1896) 41. **Cum.** FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1876) 12; (J.P.), **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.4**, **e.Yks.1** **w.Yks.** Gi mə ə suəp ə sumət tə sup (J.W.); **w.Yks.1** 'Summat's summat, and nought's nought,' a common phr. signifying that a person had better take or gain a little, than lose the whole; **w.Yks.25 Lan.** Aw thought there were summat up, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) i; **Lan.1**, **e.Lan.1**, **m.Lan.1**, **s.Lan.1**, **Chs.123**, **s.Chs.1** **s.Stf.** PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.12**, **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.12**, **Lin.1** **n.Lin.1** Gie me sum'ats to drink. **sw.Lin.1** It wants summas doing at it. **Lei.1**, **Nhp.12**, **War.234** **s.War.1**, **se.Wor.1**, **Shr.1** **Shr.**, **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.2**, **Glo.1**, **Oxf.1**, **Brks.1**, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.** Will win summat gude wan day, HARRIS *East-Ho* (1902) 99. **w.Nrf.** ORTON *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 8. **Suf.1** **Ess.** HEYGATE *Poems* (1870) 186. **Ken.1**, **Sur.1**, **Hmp.1** **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Dor.** BARNES *Poems (ed.* 1869-1870) 50. **w.Som.1** Zaum·ut. **Dev.1**, **nw.Dev.1** **Cor.** 'Pears to me you'm hidin' summat from me, PHILLPOTTS *Prophets* (1897) 120.

(EDD Online: "somewhat, *sb.*")

Senses of *somewhat* expressed by this entry's usage examples, with their relevant OED definitions:

A. *n.* (and *adj.*)

1. a. Some unspecified or indeterminate thing (material or immaterial).

w.Yks.1 'Summat's summat, and nought's nought,' a common phr. signifying that a person had better take or gain a little, than lose the whole

w.Yks.25 Lan. Aw thought there were summat up, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) i

sw.Lin.1 It wants summas doing at it.

nw.Dev.1 Cor. 'Pears to me you'm hidin' summat from me, PHILLPOTTS *Prophets* (1897) 120.

1. c. Some liquor, drink, or food; esp. in phr. ***to take something***.

n.Yks.4, **e.Yks.1** **w.Yks.** Gi mə ə suəp ə sumət tə sup (J.W.)

Not.12, **Lin.1** **n.Lin.1** Gie me sum'ats to drink.

1. f. ***or something*** (colloq.), used to express an indistinct or unknown alternative.

Dmf. Sae the minister's gaen, heart disease or summat o' that sort, PONDER *Kirkcum doon* (1875) 3.

3. a. Followed by an adjective.

e.An. Will win summat gude wan day, HARRIS *East-Ho* (1902) 99

4. a. In more emphatic use: A thing, fact, person, etc., of some value, consideration, or regard.

Nhb. Thor's summat uncanny in that one, RHYS *Fiddler of Carne* (1896) 41.

Word Count: 26,435

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