

Blue = hyperlinks including to CE of etymologies believed to have been done.

A Linguistic Atlas of Early Middle English (LAEME)
Margaret Laing and Roger Lass

Key to the Lexels and to the Grammels that alone define lexemes (in progress)

Introduction

Lexels are of five basic kinds: (1) Modern English; (2) Old English; (3) Scandinavian; (4) Middle English; (5) composite. They are most often a Modern English identifier (1) — either a descendant or semantic equivalent of the Middle English form. Also labelled (1) are combinations of ModE identifiers that may not in fact be ModE words in those combinations but whose elements are all ModE (e.g. \$unkinness). Where there is no Modern English equivalent, or it is an ambiguous label in a Middle English context, we have used an Old English (2) or Old Scandinavian (3) identifying label. Except where otherwise indicated, the Old Scandinavian labels are taken from comparable Old Icelandic forms. If an Old English word is not recorded but reconstructed, the lexel is marked with following{*}. Unless the *ge-* form is the only one attested, Old English verbs with *ge-* prefix are normally combined with the equivalent verb without prefix under the prefixless form. Other prefixed verbs are listed under the prefixed form itself. If the word first appears in Middle English (i.e. there is no recorded earlier form) and there is no unambiguous Modern English descendant we have used a Middle English form (4), usually that cited in MED; this category includes loanwords from French, Middle Low German etc. Many of the identifiers in category (4) will in fact be French loan words, but choosing one particular French etymon is often problematic given the range of both Anglo-French and Middle English spellings. In most of these cases therefore the MED headword has been chosen as the lexel. Where the lexel does not itself provide a clear etymon, a basic etymology is given following the definition. For words of French origin these are wherever possible given from Anglo-French using the nearest equivalent spelling(s) found in the Anglo-Norman Dictionary. More detailed etymological information will be accessible in the [Corpus of Etymologies](#) (in progress). Sometimes a lexel will be a composite label (5), e.g. \$Ya:that/cj, which has an Old English, or Old Scandinavian, element and a modern element; this is to facilitate comparison of each element with its equivalent simplex lexel. Grammel-only words appearing in this key are marked (g); they will be found between the suffixes and the numerals (see below under *Ordering of Lexels*; cf. also the [Grammel Key](#)).

The system for indicating Old English characters in the lexels is the opposite of that used in the text forms, i.e. upper case D, Y, indicate *edh*, thorn where lower case indicates these letters in the texts. Long vowels are indicated by a following colon not by a macron on the vowel. Cross-references are given where possible to entries in MED (except in simple cases where the lexel is labelled (4) and matches the MED headword already) and in OED (except in simple cases where the lexel is labelled (1) and matches the OED headword already).

Where two lexels (or two lexeme-defining grammels) are in a co-ordinating construction they are labelled in the tagged texts by \geq and \leq respectively, e.g. \$neither/cj \geq and \$nor/cj \leq , \$so/av \geq and \$as/cj \leq . These co-ordinating tags may be given a combined tag in the [Text Dictionaries](#), e.g. \$neither..nor/cj..cj, \$so..as/av..cj. In the Lexel Key both kinds of tag are defined and cross-referenced.

Specifiers

Some lexels are followed by annotations in braces. These are specifiers indicating some semantic or functional distinction: e.g. \$about{p}/pr, \$about{re}/pr, \$about{t}/pr identify the prepositional lexel \$about when referring respectively to “place”, “concerning” and “time”; \$be:am{1}/n and \$be:am{t}/n refer respectively to usages of the reflexes of OE *bēam* meaning “beam of light” and “tree, timber”.

Key to Specifiers (ongoing)

- {*} reconstructed identifying form. This indicates that the lexel label is an unattested word but is assumed to have been the origin of the forms it identifies.
- {20} added to the lexel \$score to differentiate it as a numeral from \$score/n = “tally”.
- {a} also
- {ap} approximately (in number)
- {b} behoves, believe, both, be born
- {c} command, condition
- {i} illative
- {inv} invocation
- {k} kingdom. know
- {l} light, load
- {m} manner
- {n} name
- {p} pertains, place, promise
- {re} concerning
- {s} say, serf
- {t} time, tree

Selected definitions for lexel categories (2)–(5) — and where there are ambiguities also for category (1) — are given within “ ”. These do not seek to be exhaustive.

For detailed information about the etymologies of the forms identified by the lexels, see the matching entries in the Corpus of Etymologies (CE). For complex lexels cross-references are given to the relevant simplex entries from where the CE entry may be accessed. Note that these cross-references will be added to as the CE entries are compiled. Eventually they will be made by a hyperlink system.

Compound words are tagged as simplices with a separate entry only for the second element, \$archangel/n, \$angel/n-k, where k indicates the second element of a compound. The first element of a compound is only given a lexel entry if it is also attested in the corpus in its simplex form: cf. \$fish/n, \$net/n and \$fishnet/n \$net/n-k. Compound elements that do not have their own lexels are nonetheless given etymologies in the CE.

Ordering of Lexels

Note that this key is ordered alphanumerically as the text dictionaries are. The alphanumeric ordering is a function of the computer methodology employed. This computational ordering means that symbols are listed first: \$& is followed by \$- which means that derivational and degree suffixes are the second set of elements listed (e.g. \$-dom etc). Then come the grammel-only tags that define lexemes, e.g. \$/P13NM = “he”, \$/RTA = “who, that”. These are followed by the numerals (including numeral compounds), and then comes the alphabetical list of ‘normal’ lexels. Here too, however, the ordering is not entirely as in a standard dictionary. Initial capitals are automatically listed first, which means that capital Y used for Old English lexel-types beginning with thorn (e.g. \$Ya: etc) come before \$a-/ etc. Note that this precedence of capital over lower case letters applies also within a lexel —

capital D for edh, G for insular g, and Y for thorn — which can skew the expected ordering further. Within each letter’s listing the colon length symbol takes precedence over any letter, so e.g. \$a:gan etc comes before \$aback etc.

KEY

TAGS BEGINNING WITH &

\$&/cj (1) = “and” (< OE *and*, *ond*) whether realised by some spelling of the word or by a symbol. The latter is almost always a form of the Tironian sign; very rarely it is an ampersand. Both symbolic types are realised by & in the tagged texts, though appearances of ampersand are given an extra label (&2). MED s.v. *and* conj. (& adv.). OED s.v. *and* conj. Cf. \$ge/cj, \$if/cj, \$nor&/cj. [[CE \\$&/cj](#)]

\$&/cj<= (1) = “and” as the second part of a co-ordinating construction where the <= indicates reference back to a previous \$both/av>=, \$&{b}/av>=, \$either{b}/av>= q.v. Cf. \$&/cj, \$both.&/av..cj, \$&{b}..&/av..cj, \$either{b}..&/av..cj.

\$&/cj>= (1) = “and” as the first part of a co-ordinating construction where the >= indicates reference forward to a following coordinating \$both/av<=. Cf. \$&/cj, \$both/av, \$&..both/cj..av.

\$&..both/cj..av (1) = the coordinating construction “both..and” with the terms reversed. Cf. \$&/cj, \$both/av, \$both.&/av..cj.

\$&nor/cj (1) This indicates a form of “nor” linking positive clauses where a form of “and” would be expected. Cf. \$nor/cj.

\$&{a}/av (1) = “also”. MED s.v. *and* conj. (& adv.) sense 7. Cf. \$&/cj.

\$&{b}/av>= (1) = “and” with the sense “both” in a coordinated construction with following \$&/cj<=. Cf. \$&/cj, \$&{b}..&/av..cj.

\$&{b}..&/av..cj (1) = the coordinating construction “and..and” with the sense “both..and”. Cf. \$&/cj, \$both.&/av..cj.

TAGS OF DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES (BEGINNING WITH A HYPHEN)

\$-dom/xs (1) = derivational suffix “-dom” (< OE *-dōm*) denoting status or state, e.g. \$cynedom/n \$kingdom/n, \$wisdom/n. MED s.v. *-dōm* suff. OED s.v. *-dom* suffix. [[CE \\$doom/n](#)]

\$-domness/xs (1) = compound derivational suffix “-domness” (< OE *-dōm* + *-nes*) denoting the state of possessing a property. Cf. \$-dom/xs and \$-ness/xs.

\$-er/xs (1) = suffix “-er” (< OE *-ra*, *-re*) forming adjectival and adverbial comparative. MED s.v. *-er* (1) and (2). OED s.v. *-er*³. [[CE \\$-er/xs](#)]

\$-est/xs (1) = suffix “-est” (< OE *-ost-*, *-ust-*, *-ast-*, *-est-*, *-st-*) forming adjectival and adverbial superlative. MED s.v. *-est* (1). OED s.v. *-est* suffix [CE \$-est/xs]

\$-fold/xs (1) = derivational suffix “-fold” (< OE *-feald*, *-fald*) appended to cardinal numerals and adjectives, denoting quantity. MED s.v. *-fōld* suff. OED s.v. *-fold* suffix. [CE \$fold/v]

\$-fold/xs-v (1) = verbal suffix “-fold” (< OE *-fealdan*) attached to cardinal numbers and the adjective “many” denoting the action of increasing or folding to the force or number of X. Cf. \$-fold/xs.

\$-foldly/xs (1) = compound derivational suffix “-foldly” (< OE *-feald*, *-fald* + *lice*) adverbial of “fold”. Cf. \$-fold/xs and \$-ly/xs.

\$-ful/xs (1) = derivational suffix “-ful” (< OE *-full*) forming adjectives, denoting possession of the properties of the head, e.g. \$bealoful/aj, \$wrathful/aj and (once in LAEME) forming nouns of quantity, e.g. \$handful. MED s.v. *-ful* (1) and (2). OED s.v. *-ful* suffix. [CE \$full/aj]

\$-fulness/xs (1) = compound derivational suffix “-fulness” (< OE *-full* + “-head” for which see under \$-hood below). Cf. \$-ful/xs, \$-hood/xs.

\$-fulleikr/xs (5) = compound derivational suffix (< OE *-ful* + OScan *-leikr*) in abstract nouns, denoting a condition or state, e.g. \$scendfulleikr/n. Cf. \$-ful/xs, \$-leikr/xs.

\$-fully/xs (1) = compound derivational suffix, “-fully” (< OE *-ful* + *-lic(e)*), in adverbs and (rarely) adjectives. Cf. \$-ful/xs, \$-ly/xs.

\$-fulness/xs (1) = compound derivational suffix (< OE *-ful* + *-nes*) forming deadjectival nouns, denoting property of being Xful, e.g. \$carefulness/n, \$lawfulness/n. Cf. \$-ful/xs, \$-ness/xs.

\$-fulness/xs (1) = compound derivational suffix (< OE *-ful* + *-scipe*) forming deadjectival nouns, denoting property of being Xful, e.g. \$wilfulness/n. Cf. \$-ful/xs, \$-ship/xs.

\$-hood/xs (1) = derivational suffixes “-hood” and “-head” (< OE *-hād* and for “-head” see discussion in CE) in nouns denoting status or state, e.g. \$busyhood/n, \$childhood/n. MED s.v. *-hōd(e)* suf. and *-hēd(e)* suf. OED s.v. *-hood* suffix and *-head* suffix [CE \$ha:d/n]

\$-hoodly/xs (1) = compound derivational suffix “-head” + “-y” (< “-head” + OE *-ig*) only in the LAEME corpus occurring in *childhedi* “childish” in *Ayenbite of Inwyrt* (#291). Cf. \$-hood/xs.

\$-ingly/xs (1) = compound suffix (< present participle ending + OE *-lic(e)*) forming adjectives or adverbs, e.g. \$sunderingly/aj, \$burningly/av. Cf. \$-ly/xs and Grammel Key s.v. \$/vpsp. [CE \$/vpsp, \$-ly/xs]

\$-ish/xs (2) = derivational suffix (< OE *-isc*) forming adjectives and nouns denoting nations, languages etc or, with common nouns, of the nature of, e.g. \$english/n, \$outlandish/aj MED s.v. *-ish* suf. OED s.v. *-ish*¹. [CE \$-ish/xs]

\$-iscness/xs (2) = compound derivational suffix (< OE *-isc* + *-nes*) forming nouns of quality, e.g. \$mannishness/n. Cf. \$-ish/xs, \$-ness/xs.

\$-la:c/xs (2) = derivational suffix “-lock” (< OE *-lāc*) in abstract nouns denoting a state, condition or act, e.g. \$wedlock/n, \$fearla:c/n, \$fightla:c/n. MED s.v. *-lāc* suf. OED s.v. *-lock* suffix. Cf. \$-leikr/xs, \$-lae:ce{*}/xs, \$-la:chood/xs, \$la:c/n. [CE \$la:c/n]

\$-la:chood/xs (5) = compound derivational suffix (< OE *-lāc* + *-hād*) in abstract nouns denoting the state of being in a state, e.g. \$wedlockhood/n. Cf. \$-la:c/xs, \$-hood/xs.

\$-lae:can/xs (2) = derivational suffix in deadjectival verbs, denoting movement or change, e.g. \$nighlae:can/v, \$rightlae:can/v. MED s.v. *-lēchen* suf. Cf. \$-lae:ce{*}/xs. [CE \$la:c/n]

\$-lae:ce{*}/xs (2) = rare derivational suffix (< i-umlaut of OE *-lāc*) in nouns, e.g. \$woolae:ce{*}/n. MED *-lēch(e)* suf. Cf. \$-la:c/xs, \$-leikr/xs, \$-lae:can/xs. [CE \$la:c/n]

\$-le:ast/xs (2) = derivational suffix in nouns (< OE *-lēast*), with the sense “-lessness”, formed from adjectives in *-less* (OE *-lēas*), e.g. \$gy:mele:ast/n, \$mo:dle:ast/n, \$ny:tle:ast/n. Not separately defined in MED nor in OED but cf. OED s.v. *-less* suffix and *-t* suffix³. Cf. \$-less/xs. [CE \$-le:ast/xs]

\$-leikr/xs (3) = derivational suffix (Cf. OI *-leikr*) in abstract nouns, denoting a condition or state, e.g. \$fairleikr/n, \$sikerleikr/n. MED s.v. *-lāc* suf. OED s.v. *-laik* suffix. Cf. \$-la:c/xs, \$-lae:ce{*}, \$leikr/n. [CE \$leikr/n]

\$-less/xs (1) = derivational suffix (< OE *-lēas*) forming adjectives and occasionally adverbs (from adjectives), with the sense “devoid of”, “free from”. “without”, e.g. \$careless/aj, \$guiltless/aj, \$lifeless/aj. MED s.v. *-lēs* suf. OED s.v. *-less* suffix. Cf. \$-le:ast/xs, \$-lessly/xs, \$-lessness/xs.

\$-lessly/xs (1) = compound derivational suffix “-lessly” (< OE *-lēas* + *-lice*) forming adverbs, e.g. \$wyrhtlessly/av “undeservedly”. Cf. \$-less/xs and \$-ly/xs.

\$-lessness/xs (1) = compound derivational suffix “-lessness” (< OE *-lēas* + *-nes*) forming nouns of quality, e.g. \$lothlessness/n. Cf. \$-less/xs, \$-ness/xs.

\$-li:pes/xs (2) = derivational suffix (< OE *-hlīep-* + gen. sg. *-es*) forming adverbs and denoting quantity, e.g. \$se:rli:pes/av and \$sundorli:pes/av (and cf. \$a:nle:pig/aj). Not separately listed in MED or OED but cf. MED s.v. *sēr(e-lēpes* adv. and *sōnder-lēpes* adv. and OED s.v. *†serelepes*, adv. (a.) *†sunderlepes*, adv. (a.).

\$-ly/xs (1) = derivational suffix “-ly” (< OE *-līc* and *-lice* and cf. OI *-ligr* and *-liga*) forming adjectives (e.g. \$earthly/aj) and adverbs of manner (e.g. \$gladly/av). MED s.v. *-lī* suf. (1) and *-lī* suf. (2). OED s.v. *-ly* suffix¹ and *-ly* suffix².

\$-lyhood/xs (1) = compound derivational suffix “-lihood/-lihead” forming deadjectival nouns, denoting property of being Xly, e.g. \$manlihood/n, \$fae:ri:chood/n. Cf. \$-ly/xs, \$-hood/xs.

\$-lyness/xs (1) = compound derivational suffix “-liness” forming deadjectival nouns, denoting property of being Xly, e.g. \$deadliness/n. Cf. \$-ly/xs, \$-ness/xs.

\$-meal/xs (1) = derivational suffix “-meal” (as in “piecemeal”) (< OE *mālum*) forming adverbs denoting ‘X by X’, e.g. \$weekmeal/av. MED s.v. *-mēl(e)* suf. OED s.v. *-meal* suffix.

\$-most/xs (1) = derivational suffix “-most” (< OE *-mest*) on adjectives and adverbs denoting position in place, time, or serial order, forming superlative adjectives and in the case of \$1/qo (“first” in the form of “foremost”) also adverbs. MED s.v. *-most* suff. OED s.v. *-most* suffix. Cf. \$-est/xs, \$most/aj, \$most/av.

\$-ness/xs (1) = derivational suffix “-ness” (< OE *-nes*) forming deadjectival nouns, denoting a quality, condition or state, e.g. \$blindness/n, \$righteousness/n. Sometimes also suffixed to nouns, e.g. \$godness/n, \$witness/n. MED s.v. *-nes(se)* suf. OED s.v. *-ness* suffix.

\$-rae:den/xs (2) = derivational suffix (< OE *-rāden*) used as the second element in compounds, e.g. \$fe:rrae:den/n, \$kindred/n. MED s.v. *-rēde(n)* suf. OED s.v. *-red*.

\$-self/xs (1) = suffix label confined in the corpus to marking the second element of emphatic pronouns, e.g. “myself”, “himself”, “themselves” (< OE *self*, etc., adjective, still to a certain extent declined in Middle English). MED s.v. *self* adj., n. pron. OED s.v. *self* pron., a. and n. Cf. \$self/aj, \$self/pn.

\$-ship/xs (1) = derivational suffix (< OE *-scipe*, *-scype*) in nouns denoting a state, status, occupation or condition, e.g. \$Ye:odship/n, \$fellowship/n, \$gladship/n, \$lordship/n, \$reeveship/n. It also appears in the verb \$worship/v, based on the noun, where all the usual morphological suffixes may be appended to it. MED s.v. *-ship(e)* suf. OED s.v. *-ship* suffix.

\$-shipful/xs (1) = combination of the derivational suffixes “-ship” and “-ful” (< OE *-scipe*, *-scype* and *-full*) forming adjectives, denoting possession of the properties of the head, e.g. \$worshipful/aj. Cf. \$-ship/xs, \$-ful/xs.

\$-shiplly/xs (1) = combination of the derivational suffixes “-ship” and “-ly” (< OE *-scipe*, *-scype* and *-lice*) forming adverbs of manner, e.g. \$worshiplly/av. Cf. \$-ship/xs, \$-ly/xs.

\$-some/xs (1) = derivational suffix (< OE *-sum*) forming adjectives denoting a quality, condition or state, e.g. \$gladsome/aj, \$lovesome/aj. MED s.v. *-som* suf. (1). OED s.v. *-some* suffix¹. Note that in \$buxom/ and its derivatives where the suffix is in the process of becoming disguised, only those forms with *-SUM-* and *-SOM-* have been hived off. *-XUM-* and *-XOM-* forms and those in *-SAM-* are left undivided.

\$-somehood/xs (1) = combination of the derivational suffixes “-some” and “-hood/-head” (< OE *-sum* and *-hād*) and forming deadjectival nouns, denoting property of being Xsome, e.g. \$fulsomehood/n. Cf. \$-some/xs, \$-hood/xs.

$\$/somesely/xs$ (1) = combination of the derivational suffixes “-some” and “-ly” (< OE *-sum* and *-lice*) forming adverbs of manner, e.g. $\$/somesely/av$. Cf. $\$/some/xs$, $\$/ly/xs$.

$\$/someness/xs$ (1) = combination of the derivational suffixes “-some” and “-ness” (< OE *-sum* and *-nes*) forming nouns of quality, e.g. $\$/wholesomeness/n$. Cf. $\$/some/xs$, $\$/ness/xs$.

$\$/ward/xs$ (1) = derivational suffix “-ward/-wards” (< OE *-weard*, *-weardes*) forming adverbs (sometimes used as adjectives) and prepositions, indicating direction, e.g. $\$/awayward/av$, $\$/downward/av$, $\$/midward/pr$. MED s.v. *-ward* suf. OED s.v. *-ward* suffix. Note that in the corpus the “-ward” element has not always been hived off and labelled as a suffix. The criterion for hiving off the suffix is synchronic transparency. Obviously this is a matter of judgement, but the following have been tagged as simplexes: $\$/afterward$, $\$/forward$, $\$/fromward$, $\$/inward$ and $\$/toward$, q.v. Cf. the expression “to X-ward”, and where “toward” is split and the suffix is therefore attached to a noun, e.g. $\$/godward/n$, $\$/shellward/n$ q.v. This also occurs with personal pronouns, e.g. “to himward” tagged as $\$/P13<prM+ward$. Cf. $\$/to/pr>=$, $\$/ward/xs-n<pr<=$, $\$/ward/xs-pn<pr<=$, $\$/to..ward/pr..xs-<pr$.

$\$/ward/xs-n<pr<=$ (1) = the derivational suffix “-ward” (< OE *-weard*) attached to a noun within the scope of the preposition “to” in the expression “to X-ward” where the $<=$ refers back to the preceding “to”. Cf. $\$/to/pr>=$, $\$/ward/xs-pn<pr<=$, $\$/to..ward/pr..xs-<pr$.

$\$/ward/xs-pn<pr<=$ (1) = the derivational suffix “-ward” (< OE *-weard*) attached to a pronoun within the scope of the preposition “to” in the expression “to X-ward” where the $<=$ refers back to the preceding “to”. Cf. $\$/to/pr>=$, $\$/ward/xs-n<pr<=$, $\$/to..ward/pr..xs-<pr$.

$\$/wardly/xs$ (1) = combination of the derivational suffixes “-ward” and “-ly” (< OE *-weard* and *-lice*), e.g. $\$/againwardly/av$ and cf. $\$/ward/xs$ and $\$/ly/xs$ and $\$/inwardly$ where “-wardly” is not separately tagged.

$\$/wil/xs$ (2) = derivational suffix (< OE *-wil(le)*) on nouns and verbs forming adjectives and denoting desirous of the thing or act in question, e.g. $\$/fretewil/aj$, $\$/wrae:cwil/aj$. MED s.v. *-wil(e)* suf. Not listed as a separate suffix in OED but see under individual words. Cf. $\$/willing/aj$.

GRAMMEL-ONLY TAGS (MARKED (g)) — MAINLY PRONOUNS AND NEGATORS

$\$/A$ (g) = “a, an” (< OE *ān*). MED s.v. *a* indef. art. OED s.v. *a* a.² (indef. article). Cf. $\$/1/qc$.

$\$/D-cpv$ (g) = the determiner “the” in comparative constructions, e.g. “the better, the more” (< OE *þȳ*, *þē*, instrumental of *sē*) MED s.v. *thē* adv. (1). OED s.v. *the* adv. Cf. $\$/T$.

$\$/D-cpv..D-cpv$ (g) = “the..the” as a co-ordinating comparative construction, “the Xer the Xer”. Cf. $\$/D-cpv$, $\$/D-cpv>=$, $\$/D-cpv<=$.

$\$/D-cpv>=$ (g) = the determiner “the” as the first part of a co-ordinating comparative construction, “the Xer the Xer”. Cf. $\$/D-cpv$, $\$/D-cpv<=$, $\$/D-cpv..D-cpv$

$\$/D-cpv<=$ (g) = the determiner “the” as the second part of a co-ordinating comparative construction, “the Xer the Xer”. Cf. $\$/D-cpv$, $\$/D-cpv>=$, $\$/D-cpv..D-cpv$

\$/Dat etc. (g) = the demonstrative adjective “that” (< OE *þæt* and oblique cases). Further grammel specifications referring to grammatical function are not separately listed here. For plural see \$/Dos etc. MED s.v. *that* def. art. & adj., *thane* def. art. & adj., *thǎn* def. art. & adj. (1), *thǎre* def. art. & adj. (1), *thas* def. art. & adj. OED s.v. *that* dem. pron., a., and adv. II. Cf. \$/Datpn. Cf. also \$/T. Some examples of “that” tagged \$/T may arguably belong here and some tagged here may arguably belong under \$/T. See also \$/RTA, \$/RTI, \$that/cj, \$that/av including forms with further specifiers.

\$/Datpn etc. (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “that” (< OE *þæt* and oblique cases). Further grammel specifications referring to grammatical function are not separately listed here, except in coordinating constructions, q.v. For plural see \$/Dospn etc. MED s.v. *that* pron., *thane* pron., *thǎn* pron. (1), *thǎre* pron. (1), *thǎre* pron. (2), *thas* pron. OED s.v. *that* dem. pron., a., and adv. I. Cf. \$/DatpnRTA, \$/DatpnRTI. See also \$/RTA, \$/RTI, \$that/cj, \$that/av including forms with further specifiers.

\$/Datpn.RTA (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “that, the one, he, etc” acting as animate (usually human) subject and co-ordinating with a following relative also acting as subject “who”, with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *sě* def. art. & pron. (1) 2., *sě* def. art. & pron. (2) 2., *thě* pron. (1) 1b., 2a. 2b and *thě* rel. pron. 1 (a.), *that* pron. 1a. (b) and *that* rel. pron. OED s.v. *the* dem. a. (def. article) and pron. C, *that* dem. pron., a., and adv. B. I. 6. c. and *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. and 2. Cf. \$/Datpn>=, \$/RTA<=.

\$/Datpn.RTI (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “that, the one, etc” acting as inanimate or non-human subject and co-ordinating with a following relative also acting as subject, “that, which”, with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *that* pron. 1a. (b) and *that* rel. pron. OED s.v. *that* dem. pron., a., and adv. B. I. 6. a. and b. and *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. and 2. Cf. \$/Datpn>=, \$/RTI<=.

\$/Datpn.RTIOd (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “that, the one, etc” acting as inanimate or non-human subject and co-ordinating with a following relative acting as direct object, “that, which”, with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *that* pron. 1a. (b) and *that* rel. pron. OED s.v. *that* dem. pron., a., and adv. B. I. 6. a. and b. and *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. and 2. Cf. \$/Datpn>=, \$/RTIOd<=.

\$/Datpn<pr..RTA (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “that, the one, whom, etc”, animate (usually human), within the scope of a preposition and co-ordinating with a following relative acting as subject, “who”, with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *thě* pron. (1) 1b., 2a. 2b and *thě* rel. pron. 1 (a.), *that* pron. 1a. (b) and *that* rel. pron. OED s.v. *the* dem. a. (def. article) and pron. C, *that* dem. pron., a., and adv. B. I. 6. c. and *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. and 2. Cf. \$/Datpn<pr>=, \$/RTA<=. Cf. also \$/RTA<pr-N with ellipsis of the antecedent.

\$/Datpn<pr..RTAOd (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “that, the one, whom, etc”, animate (usually human), within the scope of a preposition and co-ordinating with a following relative acting as direct object, “whom”, with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-

ordinating elements. MED s.v. *thě* pron. (1) 1b., 2a. 2b and *thě* rel. pron. 1 (a), *that* pron. 1a. (b) and *that* rel. pron. OED s.v. *the* dem. a. (def. article) and pron. C, *that* dem. pron., a., and adv. B. I. 6. c. and *ƿthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. and 2. $\$/\text{Datpn}\langle\text{pr}\rangle=$, $\$/\text{RTAOd}\langle=$.

$\$/\text{Datpn}\langle\text{pr}\rangle.\text{RTI}$ (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “that, the one, etc”, inanimate or non-human, within the scope of a preposition and co-ordinating with a following relative acting as subject, “that, which”, with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *that* pron. 1a. (b) and *that* rel. pron. OED s.v. *that* dem. pron., a., and adv. B. I. 6. a. and b. and *ƿthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. and 2. $\$/\text{Datpn}\langle\text{pr}\rangle=$, $\$/\text{RTI}\langle=$.

$\$/\text{Datpn}\langle\text{pr}\rangle.\text{RTIOd}$ (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “that, the one, etc”, inanimate or non-human, within the scope of a preposition and co-ordinating with a following relative acting as direct object, “that, which”, with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *that* pron. 1a. (b) and *that* rel. pron. OED s.v. *that* dem. pron., a., and adv. B. I. 6. a. and b. and *ƿthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. and 2. $\$/\text{Datpn}\langle\text{pr}\rangle=$, $\$/\text{RTIOd}\langle=$.

$\$/\text{Datpn}\langle\text{pr}\rangle.\text{RTIOi}$ (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “that, the one, etc”, inanimate or non-human, within the scope of a preposition and co-ordinating with a following relative acting as indirect object, “to/for that, to/for which”, with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *that* pron. 1a. (b) and *that* rel. pron. OED s.v. *that* dem. pron., a., and adv. B. I. 6. a. and b. and *ƿthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. and 2. $\$/\text{Datpn}\langle\text{pr}\rangle=$, $\$/\text{RTIOi}\langle=$.

$\$/\text{Datpn}\langle\text{pr}\rangle=$ (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “that, the one, whom” within the scope of a preposition, co-ordinating with a following relative with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *thě* pron. (1) 1b., 2a. 2b, *that* pron. 1a. (b). OED s.v. *the* dem. a. (def. article) and pron. C, *that* dem. pron., a., and adv. B. I. 6. Cf. $\$/\text{RTA}\langle=$, $\$/\text{RTAOd}\langle=$, $\$/\text{RTI}\langle=$, $\$/\text{RTIOd}\langle=$, $\$/\text{RTIOi}\langle=$, $\$/\text{Datpn}\langle\text{pr}\rangle.\text{RT}$ etc.

$\$/\text{Datpn}\rangle=$ (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “that, the one, he, etc” acting as subject and co-ordinating with a following relative with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *sě* def. art. & pron. (1) 2., *sě* def. art. & pron. (2) 2., *thě* pron. (1) 1b., 2a. 2b, *that* pron. 1a. (b). OED s.v. *the* dem. a. (def. article) and pron. C, *that* dem. pron., a., and adv. B. I. 6. Cf. $\$/\text{RTA}\langle=$, $\$/\text{RTI}\langle=$, $\$/\text{RTIOd}\langle=$, $\$/\text{Datpn}\rangle.\text{RT}$ etc.

$\$/\text{DatpnOd}\rangle=$ (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “that, the one, he, etc” acting as direct object and co-ordinating with a following relative with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. See $\$/\text{Datpn}\rangle=$ and refs. Cf. $\$/\text{RTA}\langle=$, $\$/\text{RTI}\langle=$, $\$/\text{DatpnOd}\rangle.\text{RTA}$, $\$/\text{DatpnOd}\rangle.\text{RTI}$.

$\$/\text{DatpnOd}\rangle.\text{RTA}$ (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “that, the one, whom”, animate (usually human), acting as direct object and co-ordinating with a following relative acting as subject, “who”, with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *thě* pron. (1) 1b., 2a. 2b and *thě* rel. pron. 1 (a), *that* pron. 1a. (b) and *that* rel. pron. OED s.v. *that* dem. pron., a., and adv. B. I. 6. c. and *ƿthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. and 2. $\$/\text{DatpnOd}\rangle=$, $\$/\text{RTA}\langle=$.

\$/DatpnOd..RTI (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “that, the one, etc” acting as inanimate or non-human direct object and co-ordinating with a following relative acting as subject “that, which”, with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *that* pron. 1a. (b) and *that* rel. pron. OED s.v. *that* dem. pron., a., and adv. B. I. 6. a. and b. and *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. and 2. \$/DatpnOd>=, \$/RTI<=.

\$/DatpnOi..RTI (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “that, the one, etc” acting as inanimate or non-human indirect object and co-ordinating with a following relative acting as subject “that, which”, with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *that* pron. 1a. (b) and *that* rel. pron. OED s.v. *that* dem. pron., a., and adv. B. I. 6. a. and b. and *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. and 2. \$/DatpnOi>=, \$/RTI<=.

\$/DatpnOi>= (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “that, the one, he, etc” acting as indirect object and co-ordinating with a following relative with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. See \$/Datpn>= and refs. Cf. \$/RTI<=, \$/DatpnOi..RTI.

\$/Datpnpl..RTApl (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “that” acting as animate (usually human) plural subject and co-ordinating with a following relative, also acting as subject (“those who”) with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *that* pron. 1a. (b) and *thē* rel. pron. 1 (a). Cf. OED s.v. *that* dem. pron., a., and adv. B. I. 6. c. and *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. and 2. \$/Datpnpl>=, \$/RTApl<=.

\$/Datpnpl>= (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “that” acting as plural subject and co-ordinating with a following relative with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. See \$/Datpn and refs. Cf. \$/Datpnpl..RTApl

\$/DatpnRTA etc. (g) = “that who, the one that, he that, who” when both demonstrative and animate (usually human) relative are formally present with neither text nor punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements (< OE *sē-þe*, *sē-þæt*, *þē-þe*, *þē-þæt* and oblique cases). Further grammel specifications referring to grammatical function are not separately listed here, except in coordinating constructions, q.v. MED s.v. *sē* def. art. & pron. (1) 2., *sē* def. art. & pron. (2) 2., *thē* pron. (1) and *thē* rel. pron. (1), *that* rel. pron. OED s.v. *that* dem. pron., a., and adv. I and *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. See \$/Datpn, \$/RTA, and cf. \$/DatpnRTI. Cf. also \$/RTAetc.-N with ellipsis of the antecedent.

\$/DatpnRTA+P13OdI (g) = syncopated “he who” + “it” as direct object. Cf. \$/DatpnRTA, \$/P13OdI.

\$/DatpnRTI etc. (g) = “that which, the one which” when both demonstrative and inanimate or non-human relative are formally present with neither text nor punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements (< OE *þē-þe*, *þē-þæt*, *þæt-þe*, *þæt-þæt* and oblique cases). Further grammel specifications referring to grammatical function are not separately listed here, except in coordinating constructions, q.v. Cf. \$/DatpnRTA and refs.

\$/Des (g) = the demonstrative adjective “these” (< OE *þās, þāēs*; cf. OI *þeir*). Further grammel specifications referring to grammatical function are not separately listed here. MED s.v. *þēs(e)* adj. and *thīr(e)* adj. OED s.v. *these* dem. pron. and a. (pl.) II and *thir*, dem. pron. and a. B. Note that even forms in -os(e), -as(e) are tagged with this grammel because at this date none have the sense “those” as opposed to “these”. OED s.v. *those* dem. pron. and a. (pl.). II. †1. Cf. \$/Dos, \$/Dospn

\$/Despn (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “these” (< OE *þās, þāēs*; cf. OI *þeir*). Further grammel specifications referring to grammatical function are not separately listed here. MED s.v. *þēs(e)* pron. and *thīr(e)* pron. OED s.v. *these* dem. pron. and a. (pl.) I and *thir*, dem. pron. and a. A. Note that even forms in -os(e), -as(e) are tagged with this grammel when they have the sense “these” as opposed to “those”. OED s.v. *those* dem. pron. and a. (pl.). I. †1. Cf. \$/Dos, \$/Dospn

\$/Dis etc. (g) = the demonstrative adjective “this” (< OE *þes, þēos, þis*). Further grammel specifications referring to grammatical function are not separately listed here. MED s.v. *this* adj. OED s.v. *this* dem. pron. and a. II.

\$/Disp etc. (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “this” (< OE *þes, þēos, þis*). Further grammel specifications referring to grammatical function are not separately listed here. MED s.v. *this* pron. OED s.v. *this* dem. pron. and a. I.

\$/Disp+is (g) + (1) = syncopated “this” + “is”. Cf. \$/Disp, \$be/vps13.

\$/Dos etc. (g) = the demonstrative adjective “those” (< OE *þā*, plural of *sē, sēo, þæt* and later in the eME period also *þās*, plural of *þes, þēos, þis* and oblique cases). Further grammel specifications referring to grammatical function are not separately listed here. MED s.v. *þthō* def. art & adj. (2), *thōs(e)* adj., *thān* def. art. & adj. (2), *thāre* def. art. & adj. (3). OED s.v. *tho dem. pron. and a. (rel. pron.), pl. I. and those dem. pron. and a. (pl.). II. 2.*

\$/Dospn etc. (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “those” (< OE *þā*, plural of *sē, sēo, þæt* and later in the eME period also *þās*, plural of *þes, þēos, þis*). Further grammel specifications referring to grammatical function are not separately listed here, except in coordinating constructions, q.v. MED s.v. *thō* pron. (2) and *thōs(e)* pron., *thān* pron. (2), *thāre* pron. (3). OED s.v. *þtho* dem. pron. and a. (rel. pron.), pl. B. I. 1 and *those* dem. pron. and a. (pl.). I. 2.

\$/Dospn..RTApl (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “those” (< OE *þā*, plural of *sē, sēo, þæt*), animate (usually human), acting as subject and co-ordinating with a following relative, “who, that” also acting as subject, with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *thō* pron. (2), and *thē* rel. pron. 1 (a), *that* rel. pron. OED s.v. *þtho* dem. pron. and a. (rel. pron.), pl. B. I. 2. and *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. and 2. Cf. \$/Dospn>=, \$/RTApl.

\$/Dospn..RTAplOd (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “those” (< OE *þā*, plural of *sē, sēo, þæt*), animate (usually human), acting as subject and co-ordinating with a following relative, “whom, that” acting as direct object, with either text or punctuation intervening between the

co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *thō* pron. (2), and *thē* rel. pron. 1 (b), *that* rel. pron. OED s.v. *þtho* dem. pron. and a. (rel. pron.), pl. B. I. 2. and *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. and 2. Cf. $\$/\text{Dospn}\geq$, $\$/\text{RTAplOd}$.

$\$/\text{Dospn}\dots\text{RTAplOi}$ (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “those” (< OE *þā*, plural of *sē*, *sēo*, *þæt*), animate (usually human), acting as subject and co-ordinating with a following relative, “to/for whom, that” acting as indirect object, with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *thō* pron. (2), and *thē* rel. pron. 1 (b), *that* rel. pron. OED s.v. *þtho* dem. pron. and a. (rel. pron.), pl. B. I. 2. and *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. and 2. Cf. $\$/\text{Dospn}\geq$, $\$/\text{RTAplOd}$.

$\$/\text{Dospn}\langle\text{pr}\dots\text{RTApl}$ (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “those” (< OE *þā*, plural of *sē*, *sēo*, *þæt*), animate (usually human), within the scope of a preposition and co-ordinating with a following relative, “who, that” acting as subject, with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *thō* pron. (2), *thān* pron. (2) and *thē* rel. pron. 1 (a), *that* rel. pron. OED s.v. *þtho* dem. pron. and a. (rel. pron.), pl. B. I. 2. and *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. and 2. Cf. $\$/\text{Dospn}\langle\text{pr}\geq$, $\$/\text{RTApl}$.

$\$/\text{Dospn}\langle\text{pr}\dots\text{RTAplOd}$ (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “those” (< OE *þā*, plural of *sē*, *sēo*, *þæt*), animate (usually human), within the scope of a preposition and co-ordinating with a following relative, “whom, that” acting as direct object, with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *thō* pron. (2), *thān* pron. (2) and *thē* rel. pron. 1 (a), *that* rel. pron. OED s.v. *þtho* dem. pron. and a. (rel. pron.), pl. B. I. 2. and *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. and 2. Cf. $\$/\text{Dospn}\langle\text{pr}\geq$, $\$/\text{RTAplOd}$.

$\$/\text{Dospn}\langle\text{pr}\dots\text{RTIpl}$ (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “those” (< OE *þā*, plural of *sē*, *sēo*, *þæt*), inanimate or non-human, within the scope of a preposition and co-ordinating with a following relative, “which, that” acting as subject, with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *thō* pron. (2), *thān* pron. (2) and *that* rel. pron. OED s.v. *þtho* dem. pron. and a. (rel. pron.), pl. B. I. 2. and *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. and 2. Cf. $\$/\text{Dospn}\langle\text{pr}\geq$, $\$/\text{RTIpl}\leq$.

$\$/\text{Dospn}\langle\text{pr}\geq$ (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “those” (< OE *þā*, plural of *sē*, *sēo*, *þæt*), within the scope of a preposition, co-ordinating with a following relative with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *thō* pron. (2) and *thān* pron. (2). OED s.v. *þtho* dem. pron. and a. (rel. pron.), pl. B. I. 2. Cf. $\$/\text{RTApl}\leq$, $\$/\text{RTAplOd}\leq$, $\$/\text{RTIpl}\leq$, $\$/\text{Dospn}\langle\text{pr}\dots\text{RT}$ etc.

$\$/\text{Dospn}\langle\text{prRTApl}+\text{P13OdI}$ (g) = syncopated “[prep] those who” + “it” as direct object. Cf. $\$/\text{DospnRTApl}$, $\$/\text{P13OdI}$.

$\$/\text{Dospn}\geq$ (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “those” (< OE *þā*, plural of *sē*, *sēo*, *þæt*), acting as subject and co-ordinating with a following relative with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *thō* pron. (2). OED s.v. *þtho* dem. pron. and a. (rel. pron.), pl. B. I. 2. Cf. $\$/\text{RTApl}\leq$, $\$/\text{RTAplOd}\leq$, $\$/\text{RTAplOi}\leq$, $\$/\text{Dospn}\dots\text{RT}$ etc.

\$/DospnOd..RTApl (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “to/for those” (< OE *þā*, plural of *sē*, *sēo*, *þæt*), animate (usually human), acting as direct object and co-ordinating with a following relative, “who, that” acting as subject, with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *thō* pron. (2), *thǎn* pron. (2) and *thē* rel. pron. 1 (a). OED s.v. *þtho* dem. pron. and a. (rel. pron.), pl. B. I. 2. and *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. and 2. Cf. \$/DospnOd>=, \$/RTApl.

\$/DospnOi..RTApl (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “to/for those” (< OE *þā*, plural of *sē*, *sēo*, *þæt*), animate (usually human), acting as indirect object and co-ordinating with a following relative, “who, that” acting as subject, with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *thō* pron. (2), *thǎn* pron. (2) and *thē* rel. pron. 1 (a). OED s.v. *þtho* dem. pron. and a. (rel. pron.), pl. B. I. 2. and *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. and 2. Cf. \$/DospnOi>=, \$/RTApl.

\$/DospnOi..RTAplOd (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “to/for those” (< OE *þā*, plural of *sē*, *sēo*, *þæt*), animate (usually human), acting as indirect object and co-ordinating with a following relative, “whom, that” acting as direct object, with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *thō* pron. (2), *thǎn* pron. (2) and *thē* rel. pron. 1 (a). OED s.v. *þtho* dem. pron. and a. (rel. pron.), pl. B. I. 2. and *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. and 2. Cf. \$/DospnOi>=, \$/RTAplOd.

\$/DospnOd>= (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “those” (< OE *þā*, plural of *sē*, *sēo*, *þæt*), acting as direct object and co-ordinating with a following relative with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *thō* pron. (2). OED s.v. *þtho* dem. pron. and a. (rel. pron.), pl. B. I. 2. Cf. \$/RTApl<=, \$/DospnOd..RTApl.

\$/DospnOi>= (g) = the demonstrative pronoun “those” (< OE *þā*, plural of *sē*, *sēo*, *þæt*), acting as indirect object and co-ordinating with a following relative with either text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *thō* pron. (2) and *thǎn* pron. (2). OED s.v. *þtho* dem. pron. and a. (rel. pron.), pl. B. I. 2. Cf. \$/RTApl<=, \$/RTAplOd, \$/DospnOi..RTApl, \$/DospnOi..RTAplOd.

\$/DospnRTApl etc. (g) = “those who, those that, the ones that” when both demonstrative and animate (usually human) relative are formally present with neither text nor punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements (< OE *þā-þe*, *þā-þæt*). Further grammel specifications referring to grammatical function are not separately listed here, except in coordinating constructions, q.v. MED s.v. *thē* pron. (1) and see also refs. under \$/Dospn, \$/RTA and cf. \$/DospnRTI.

\$/DospnRTIpl etc. (g) = “those which, those that, the ones that” when both demonstrative and inanimate or non-human relative are formally present with neither text nor punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements (< OE *þā-þe*, *þā-þæt*). Further grammel specifications referring to grammatical function are not separately listed here, except in coordinating constructions, q.v. See \$/Dospn, \$/RTA and cf. \$/DospnRTI.

\$/P01<pr (g) = singular use of first plural “us” (by someone in authority) within the scope of a preposition (< OE *ūs*). MED s.v. *ūs* pron. 7. OED s.v. *us* pers. pron. II 8. a.

\$/P01G (g) = singular use of first plural “our” (by someone in authority) acting as possessive adjective (< OE *ūre*). MED s.v. *ūre* pron. 7. OED s.v. *our* pron. and a. 3.

\$/P01N (g) = singular use of first plural “we” (by someone in authority) (< OE *wē*). MED s.v. *wē* pron. 4. (b). OED s.v. *we* pron. 2. a.

\$/P01Oi (g) = singular use of first plural “us” (by someone in authority) as indirect object (< OE *ūs*). MED s.v. *ūs* pron. 7. OED s.v. *us* pers. pron. II 8. a.

\$/P01X (g) = singular use of first plural “us-self” (by someone in authority) as reflexive (< OE *ūs + self*). MED s.v. *ūs-self* pron. OED s.v. *us self* pron. Cf. \$-self/xs.

\$/P02<pr (g) = singular use of second plural “you” (polite plural) within the scope of a preposition (< OE *ēow*). MED s.v. *yōu* pron. 3. (c). OED s.v. *you* pers. pron., 2nd pers. obj. (nom.), pl. (sing.) II. 4. c.

\$/P02>pr (g) = same as \$/P02<pr but pronoun precedes the preposition.

\$/P02G (g) = singular use of second plural genitive/possessive pronoun “your” (polite plural) acting as an adjective (< OE *ēower*). MED s.v. *your* pron. 1a. (b), 1b., 2a. (b), 2b, 3a. (b), 3b., 4a. (a) (in part), 4b., 5a. (a) (in part), 5b., 6a. (c), 6b., 7. (b), 8a. (b) (in part), 9b. 10a. (b), 10b. OED s.v. *your* poss. pron. and a. 2. b.

\$/P02N (g) = singular use of second plural “ye” (polite plural) (< OE *ge, gē, gē*) MED s.v. *yē* pron. 1c. OED s.v. *ye* pers. pron. 2nd pers. nom. (obj), pl. (sing.) 2.

\$/P02Od (g) = singular use of second plural “you” (polite plural) as direct object (< OE *ēow*). MED s.v. *yōu* pron. 1. (c). OED s.v. *you* pers. pron., 2nd pers. obj. (nom.), pl. (sing.) II. 4. a.

\$/P02OdX (g) = singular use of second plural “you” (polite plural) as direct object with the reflexive sense “yourself” (< OE *ēow*). MED s.v. *yōu* pron. 4c. OED s.v. *you* pers. pron., 2nd pers. obj. (nom.), pl. (sing.) II. 4. d.

\$/P02Oi (g) = singular use of second plural “you” (polite plural) as indirect object (< OE *ēow*). MED s.v. *yōu* pron. 2c. OED s.v. *you* pers. pron., 2nd pers. obj. (nom.), pl. (sing.) II. 4. b.

\$/P11<pr (g) = first person singular pronoun “me” within the scope of a preposition (< OE *mē*). MED s.v. *mē* pron. (2) 1c. OED s.v. *me* pron.¹, n., and a. A. pron. 3.

\$/P11<pr+ward (g) = “me” + “ward” in the scope of a preposition, e.g. “to meward”. MED s.v. *mē* pron. (2) 1. (c). OED s.v. *-ward* 6. c. See \$P11<pr, \$-ward/xs.

\$/P11<prX (g) = first person singular reflexive pronoun “me(self), myself” within the scope of a preposition (< OE *mē* (+ *self*), *mī* + *self*). MED s.v. *mē* pron. (2) 2, and *mē-self* pron. 1. (c), 2 (c) and *mī-self* pron. 1 (c), 2 (b), 3 (c). OED s.v. *me* pron.¹, n., and a. 4 and *myself* pron. I. 2. and II. 5. Cf. \$-self/xs.

\$/P11>pr (g) = same as \$/P11<pr but pronoun precedes the preposition.

\$/P11G (g) = first person singular genitive/possessive pronoun “my, mine” acting as possessive adjective (< OE *mīn*). MED s.v. *mīn* pron. OED s.v. *mine* a. and pron., *my* a., int., and pron.

\$/P11GX (g) = first person singular emphatic reflexive pronoun in the genitive “of myself” (< OE *mīnes* + *selfes*). Cf. \$/P11G, \$-self/xs.

\$/P11Gpn (g) = first person singular genitive/possessive pronoun “mine” used absolutely, often (though not always) following a copula (e.g. “it is mine”), where the extra marking, pn, indicates a perceived ‘nominality’ where the essentially adjectival genitive appears in predicate rather than attributive position (< OE *mīn*). MED s.v. *mīn* pron. 3. OED s.v. *mine* a. and pron. B. pron.

\$/P11MX (g) = first person singular pronoun “me” as a mental reflexive, e.g. “I me bethink”, “I me dread” (< OE *mē*). Cf. in part MED s.v. *mē* pron. (2) 2, though many of the examples there would be tagged \$/P11OdX, q.v.

\$/P11N (g) = first person singular pronoun “I” whether freestanding or cliticised to preceding or following verb (< OE *ic*). MED s.v. *ich* pron. OED s.v. *I* pers. pron. 1st sing.

\$/P11N+P13OdM (g) = syncopated “I” + “him” as direct object. See \$/P11N, \$/P13OdM.

\$/P11NX (g) = first person singular reflexive pronoun “myself” functioning alone as subject (< OE *ic* + *self*, *mē* (+ *self*), *mī* + *self*). MED s.v. *ich-self* pron., *mē-self* pron. 2. and *mī-self* pron. 3. Cf. OED s.v. *myself* pron. I. 3.

\$/P11Od (g) = first person singular pronoun “me” as direct object (< OE *mē*). MED s.v. *mē* pron. (2) 1. (a). OED s.v. *me* pron.¹, n., and a. A. pron. 1.

\$/P11OdX (g) = first person singular reflexive pronoun “me(self), myself” as direct object (< OE *mē* (+ *self*), *mī* + *self*). MED s.v. *mē* pron. (2) 2. and *mē-self* pron. 1. (b), 2 (b) and *mī-self* pron. 1 (c), 2 (a), 3 (b). OED s.v. *me* pron.¹, n., and a. 4 (a) and *myself* pron. I. 1 (c) and 2. and II. 5. Cf. \$-self/xs.

\$/P11Oi (g) = first person singular pronoun “me” as indirect object (< OE *mē*). MED s.v. *mē* pron. (2) 1 (b), 3 and 4. OED s.v. *me* pron.¹, n., and a. A. pron. 2.

\$/P11OiX (g) = first person singular reflexive pronoun “me(self)” as indirect object (< OE *mē* (+ *self*), *mī* + *self*). MED s.v. *mē* pron. (2) 2. and *mē-self* pron. 1. (d), 2 (d). OED s.v. *me* pron.¹, n., and a. 4 (a) and *myself* pron. I. 1 (c) and 2. and II. 5. Cf. \$-self/xs.

\$/P11X (g) = first person singular reflexive pronoun “me(self), myself” as appostive to the subject of the clause (< OE *mē* (+ *self*), *mī* + *self*). MED s.v. *mē* pron. (2) 2. and *mē-self* pron. 1. (a) and *mī-self* pron. 1 (a) and (b). OED s.v. *myself* pron. I. 1 (a) and (b). Cf. \$-self/xs.

\$/P12-av (g) = second person singular pronoun “thee” (< OE *þē*) in the adverbial absolute construction “thee speaking”.

\$/P12-voc (g) = second person singular pronoun “thou” in vocative constructions where “thou” is not the direct subject of a verb, e.g. “thou giddy hound” (< OE *þū*). MED s.v. *thōu* pron. 2. OED s.v. *thou* pers. pron., 2nd sing. 1. b. Cf. \$/P12N.

\$/P12<pr (g) = second person singular pronoun “thee” within the scope of a preposition (< OE *þē*). MED s.v. *thē* pron. (2) 3. OED s.v. *thee* pers. pron. 1 c.

\$/P12<pr+ward (g) = “thee” + “ward” within the scope of a preposition, e.g. “to theeward”. MED s.v. *thē* pron. (2) 3. OED s.v. *-ward* 6. c. See \$/P12<pr, \$-ward/xs.

\$/P12<prX (g) = second person singular reflexive pronoun “thee(self), thyself” within the scope of a preposition (< OE *þē* (+ *self*), *þī* + *self*). MED s.v. *thē* pron. (2) 4, and *thē-self* pron. 2 (b), 3 (c) and *thī-self* pron. 2 (b), 3 (c). OED s.v. *thee* pers. pron. 2. b. and *thyself* pron. I. 3. and II. 4. Cf. \$-self/xs.

\$/P12>pr (g) = same as \$/P12<pr but pronoun precedes the preposition.

\$/P12G (g) = second person singular genitive/possessive pronoun “thy, thine” acting as possessive adjective (< OE *þīn*). MED s.v. *thīn* pron. OED s.v. *thine* poss. pron., *thy* poss. a.

\$/P12Gpn (g) = second person singular genitive/possessive pronoun “thine” used absolutely, often (though not always) following a copula (e.g. “it is thine”), where the extra marking, pn, indicates a perceived ‘nominality’ where the essentially adjectival genitive appears in predicate rather than attributive position (< OE *þīn*). MED s.v. *thīn* pron. 4. OED s.v. *thine* poss. pron. 3.

\$/P12MX (g) = second person singular pronoun “thee” as a mental reflexive, e.g. “wit thee well”, “dread thee not” (< OE *þē*). Cf. in part MED s.v. *thē* pron. (2) 4, though many of the examples there would be tagged \$/P12OdX, q.v.

\$/P12N (g) = second person singular pronoun “thou” whether freestanding or cliticised to following verb (< OE *þū*). MED s.v. *thōu* pron. 1 and *thē* pron. (2) 6. OED s.v. *thou* pers. pron., 2nd sing. 1 and *thee* pers. pron. 3. Cf. \$/P12-voc.

\$/P12N+P13OdI (g) = syncopated “thou” + “it” as direct object. See \$/P12N, \$/P13OdI.

\$/P12NX (g) = second person singular reflexive pronoun “thyself” functioning alone as subject (< OE *þū* + *self*, *þē* + *self*, *þī* + *self*). MED s.v. *thōu-self* pron., *thē-self* pron. 3. and *thī-self* pron. 3. Cf. OED s.v. *thyself* pron. I. 2.

\$/P12Od (g) = second person singular pronoun “thee” as direct object (< OE þǣ). MED s.v. *thē* pron. (2) 1. OED s.v. *thee* pers. pron. 1. a.

\$/P12OdX (g) = second person singular reflexive pronoun “thee(self), thyself” as direct object (< OE þǣ (+ *self*), þī + *self*). MED s.v. *thē* pron. (2) 4 and *thē-self* pron. 2 (a), 3 (b) and *thī-self* pron. 2 (a), 3 (b). OED s.v. *thee* pers. pron. 2. a. and *thyself* pron. I. 3. and II. 4. Cf. \$-self/xs.

\$/P12Oi (g) = second person singular pronoun “thee” as indirect object (< OE þǣ). MED s.v. *thē* pron. (2) 2a, 2b and 5. OED s.v. *thee* pers. pron. 1. b.

\$/P12Oi+P13OdI (g) = syncopated “[dative] thee” + “it” as direct object. See \$/P12Oi, \$/P13OdI.

\$/P12Oi+is (g) = syncopated “[dative] thee” + “is”. See \$/P12Oi, \$be/vps13.

\$/P12OiX (g) = second person singular reflexive pronoun “thee(self), thyself” as indirect object (< OE þǣ (+ *self*), þī + *self*). MED s.v. *thē* pron. (2) 4 and *thē-self* pron. 2 (a), 3 (b) and *thī-self* pron. 2 (a), 3 (b). OED s.v. *thee* pers. pron. 2. b. and *thyself* pron. II. 4. Cf. \$-self/xs.

\$/P12OiX+ward (g) = second person singular reflexive pronoun “thee” with dative of reference + “-ward”, i.e. “with respect to thyself”. See \$/P12OiX, \$-ward/xs.

\$/P12X (g) = second person singular reflexive pronoun “thee(self), thyself” as appostive to the subject of the clause (< OE þǣ (+ *self*), þī + *self*). MED s.v. *thē* pron. (2) 4, *thē-self* pron. 1. and *thī-self* pron. 1. Cf. OED s.v. *thyself* pron. I. 1.

\$/P13<prF (g) = third person singular feminine pronoun “her” within the scope of a preposition — used with semantic female reference, including clear personifications (see Introduction, Chapter 4, §4.4.2.1 and n. 15) (< OE *hire*). MED s.v. *hir(e)* pron. (2) 1. (a) and (b). OED s.v. *her* pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem., dat.-acc. 1. b.

\$/P13<prI (g) = third person singular pronoun “it” within the scope of a preposition. Forms listed are those used with semantic inanimate or non-human reference whatever the historical gender or case governed by the preposition. This category therefore includes forms associated with “her” and “him” showing survival of grammatical gender (see Introduction, Chapter 4, §4.4.2.1 and n. 15) (< OE *hit*, *him*, *hire*). MED s.v. *hit* pron. 2., *him* pron. 1a (c), *hir(e)* pron. (2) 1. (c). and cf. MED s.v. *hē* pron. (2) 1c (b) and *hine* pron. 2. (though no post-prepositional examples recorded in MED for either form). OED s.v. *it* pron. B. II. 7., *her* pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem., dat.-acc. 2. and cf. OED s.v. †*theo* and †*hin*, *hine* pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc., acc. (though no post-prepositional examples recorded in OED for either form).

\$/P13<prM (g) = third person singular masculine pronoun “him” within the scope of a preposition — used with semantic male reference (see Introduction, Chapter 4, §4.4.2.1 and n. 15), whatever the historical case governed by the preposition (< OE *him* and *hine*). MED s.v. *him* pron. 1a. (a) and (b), *hine* pron. 1. (b). OED s.v. *him* pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc. (and

†neut.), dat.-acc. I. 1. b. and cf. OED s.v. *þhin, hine* pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc., acc. (though no post-prepositional examples recorded in OED).

\$/P13<prM..RTA<pr (g) = (g) = third person singular masculine pronoun “him” (< OE *him*) within the scope of a preceding preposition acting as antecedent to a relative pronoun “whom” also within the scope of the same preposition and with ellipsis of its second occurrence “against him [against] whom you have begun”, “of which man [of] whom Christ came”. Cf. \$/P13<prM, \$/RTA<pr, \$/P13<prM..RTA>pr.

\$/P13<prM..RTA>pr (g) = third person singular masculine pronoun “him” (< OE *him*) within the scope of a preceding preposition acting as antecedent to a relative pronoun “whom” also within the scope of a preposition later in the relative clause in the construction “to him that thou on trusteth”. Cf. \$/P13<prM, \$/RTA>pr, \$/P13<prM..RTA<pr.

\$/P13<prM+ward (g) = “him” + “ward” within the scope of a preposition, e.g. “from himward”. MED s.v. *him* pron. 7. (c). OED s.v. *-ward* 6. c. See \$/P13<prM, \$-ward/xs.

\$/P13<prM>= (g) = third person singular masculine pronoun “him” (< OE *him*) within the scope of a preposition acting as antecedent to a relative pronoun “whom” also within the scope of a preposition in the construction “to him that thou on trusteth” and with ellipsis of the second (identical) preposition “against him [against] whom you have begun”, “of which man [of] whom Christ came” Cf. \$/P13<prM, \$/RTA<pr<=, \$/RTA>pr<= \$/P13<prM..RTA<pr, \$/P13<prM..RTA>pr.

\$/P13<prXF (g) = third person singular feminine reflexive pronoun “her(self)” within the scope of a preposition — used with semantic female reference, including clear personifications (see Introduction, Chapter 4, §4.4.2.1 and n. 15) (< OE *hire* (+ *self*). MED s.v. *hir(e)* pron. (2) 2. (a) and (b) and *hire-self* pron. 1. (c) and 2. (c). OED s.v. *her* pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem., dat.-acc. 3. and *herself* pron. II. 4. Cf. \$-self/xs.

\$/P13<prXI (g) = third person singular reflexive pronoun “it(self)” within the scope of a preposition. Forms listed are those used with semantic inanimate or non-human reference whatever the historical gender or case governed by the preposition. This category therefore includes not only reflexes of the dative of OE *hit* but also reflexes of the dative of OE *hēo* showing survival of grammatical gender (see Introduction, Chapter 4, §4.4.2.1 and n. 15) (< OE *him* (+ *-self*), *hire* (+ *-self*)). MED s.v. *him* pron. 1. (c), 2. (c), *himself* pron. 1. (c), *hir(e)* pron. (2) 2. (b) and (c) (except personifications) and *hire-self* pron. 1. (c) and 2. (c) (inanimate and non-human only). OED s.v. *him* pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc. (and †neut.), dat.-acc. II. 4, *himself* pron. II. 4., *her* pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem., dat.-acc. 3. and *herself* pron. II. 4 (though no neuter examples given under any of the four headings). Cf. \$-self/xs.

\$/P13<prXM (g) = third person singular masculine reflexive pronoun “him(self)” within the scope of a preposition— used with semantic male reference (see Introduction, Chapter 4, §4.4.2.1 and n. 15), whatever the historical case governed by the preposition (< OE *him* (+ *self*) and *hine* + *self*). MED s.v. *him* pron. 2. (b), *himself* pron. 1. (c), 2. (c) and (d), 3., *hine-self* pron. (b). OED s.v. *him* pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc. (and †neut.), dat.-acc. II. 4, *himself* pron. II. 4. and *þhin, hine* pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc., acc. Cf. \$-self/xs.

\$/P13>prF (g) = same as \$/P13<prF but pronoun precedes the preposition.

\$/P13>prI (g) = same as \$/P13<prI but pronoun precedes the preposition.

\$/P13>prM (g) = same as \$/P13<prM but pronoun precedes the preposition.

\$/P13>prXF (g) = same as \$/P13<prXF but pronoun precedes the preposition.

\$/P13>prXM (g) = same as \$/P13<prXM but pronoun precedes the preposition.

\$/P13F-av (g) = third person singular feminine pronoun “her” in the adverbial absolute construction “her unwitting” (< OE *hire*).

\$/P13GF (g) = third person singular feminine genitive/possessive pronoun “her” (also rare “his”) used with semantic female reference, including clear personifications (see Introduction, Chapter 4, §4.4.2.1 and n. 15) (< OE *hire* (and *his*)). MED s.v. *hire* pron. (1) 1a. and 3., *his* pron. (1) 5. (c). OED s.v. *her* poss. pron., 3rd sing. fem. 1., 2. a. and cf. *his* poss. pron., 3rd sing. masc. and †neut. B. II. c. where examples of “his” for “her” are assumed to be errors.

\$/P13GF-Gn = third person singular genitive/possessive pronoun “his” as a substitute for the singular genitive ending “-(e)s” used with semantic female reference (< OE *his*). MED s.v. *his* pron. (1) 6. (c). OED s.v. *his* poss. pron., 3rd sing. masc. and †neut. B. 4. Cf. \$/P13GI-Gn, \$/P13GM-Gn

\$/P13GFpl (g) = same as \$/P13GMpl but with semantic female reference.

\$/P13GFpn (g) = third person singular feminine genitive/possessive pronoun “hers” used absolutely, often (though not always) following a copula (e.g. “it is hers”), where the extra marking, pn, indicates a perceived ‘nominality’ where the essentially adjectival genitive appears in predicate rather than attributive position (< OE *hire*). MED s.v. *hire* pron. (1) 2., *hiren* pron. and *hires* pron. OED s.v. *hern* poss. pron.¹ and *hers* poss. pron.¹

\$/P13GFpn<pr (g) = third person singular feminine genitive/possessive pronoun “hers” (also in form “his” with female semantic reference) having the sense “her property” and within the scope of a preposition (< OE *hire* and *his*). MED s.v. *hir(e)* pron. (1) 2. and cf. *his* pron. (2) 2. (a).

\$/P13GI (g) = third person singular genitive/possessive pronoun “its”. Forms listed are those used with semantic inanimate or non-human reference whatever the historical gender. This category therefore includes not only reflexes of the genitive of OE *he/hit* but also reflexes of the genitive of OE *hēo* showing survival of grammatical gender (see Introduction, Chapter 4, §4.4.2.1 and n. 15) (OE *his*, *hire*). MED s.v. *his* pron. 5. (a) and (b), *hir(e)* pron. (1) 1b. and 3. OED s.v. *his* poss. pron., 3rd sing. masc. and †neut. B. †1.b., 2. c. and 3.

\$/P13GI-Gn (g) = third person singular genitive/possessive pronoun “his” as a substitute for the singular genitive ending “-(e)s” used with semantic inanimate or non-human reference (< OE *his*). MED s.v. *his* pron. (1) 6. (b). OED s.v. *his* poss. pron., 3rd sing. masc. and †neut. B. 4.

\$/P13GI-Gpn (g) = same as \$/P13GI-Gn but following a pronoun rather than a noun.

\$/P13GIpl (g) = same as \$P13GMpl but with inanimate or non-human antecedent.

\$/P13GIpn (g) = third person singular genitive/possessive pronoun “its” used absolutely (e.g. “may take its”), where the extra marking, pn, indicates a perceived ‘nominality’. Cf. MED s.v. *his* pron. (2) and OED s.v. *his* absol. poss. pron. (though no inanimate uses are listed in either dictionary).

\$/P13GM (g) = third person singular masculine genitive/possessive pronoun “his” used with semantic male reference (< OE *his*). MED s.v. *his* pron. (1) 1., 2., 3. and 4. OED s.v. *his* poss. pron., 3rd sing. masc. and †neut. B. †1. and 2. a.

\$/P13GM-Gn (g) = third person singular genitive/possessive pronoun “his” as a substitute for the singular genitive ending “-(e)s” used with semantic male reference (< OE *his*). MED s.v. *his* pron. (1) 6. (a). OED s.v. *his* poss. pron., 3rd sing. masc. and †neut. B. 4.

\$/P13GMpl (g) = third person singular masculine genitive/possessive pronoun “his” used with semantic male reference (< OE *his*) and modifying a plural noun. The grammel is here given the extra pl marking because in these circumstances “his” often has a final “-e”, perhaps by analogy with “mine” and “thine” and adjectives in general. MED s.v. *his* pron. (1) 1., 2., 3. and 4 (see note under header). OED s.v. *his* poss. pron., 3rd sing. masc. and †neut. B. †1. and 2. a.

\$/P13GMplpn (g) = third person singular masculine genitive/possessive pronoun “his” used absolutely with semantic male reference (< OE *his*) and with a plural noun as antecedent or understood (e.g. this man’s property, something belonging to him), where the extra marking, pn, indicates a perceived ‘nominality’. Extra grammel specification after the pn marking indicates the pronoun’s function as direct object, indirect object or object of a preposition. MED s.v. *his* pron. (2) 1a. and 1b. OED s.v. *his* absol. poss. pron. a. Cf. \$/P13GMpn.

\$/P13GMpn (g) = third person singular masculine genitive/possessive pronoun “his” used absolutely with semantic male reference (< OE *his*) and with a singular noun as antecedent or understood (e.g. this man’s property, something belonging to him), where the extra marking, pn, indicates a perceived ‘nominality’. Extra grammel specification after the pn marking indicates the pronoun’s function as direct object, indirect object or object of a preposition. MED s.v. *his* pron. (2) 1a, 1b, and 2. OED s.v. *his* absol. poss. pron. a. Cf. \$/P13GMplpn.

\$/P13MXF (g) = third person singular feminine pronoun “her” (reflexes of both acc. and dat. forms) as a mental reflexive, e.g. “she bethought herself” (< OE *hī(e)*, *hire*). Cf. in part MED s.v. *hir(e)* pron. (2) 2. (though many of the examples there would be tagged \$/P13OdXF, q.v.), and cf. *hē* pron. (2) (no examples of this construction given).

\$/P13MXI (g) = third person singular masculine pronoun “him” with non-human reference used as a mental reflexive, e.g. “the peacock prides itself” (< OE *him*). Cf. in part MED s.v. *him* pron. 2. (b) (though the examples there would be tagged \$/P13OdXI, q.v.).

\$/P13MXM (g) = third person singular masculine pronoun “him” (reflexes of both acc. and dat. forms) as a mental reflexive, e.g. “he need not him dread” (i.e. be frightened for himself) (< OE *hine*, *him* (+ self)). MED s.v. *him* pron. 2. (a), *himself* pron. 1. (b), *hine* pron. 1. (c) (though many of the examples under these headings would be tagged \$/P13OdXM, q.v.). Cf.

OED s.v. *him* pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc. (and †neut.), dat.-acc. II. 4, *himself* pron. II. 5. and †*hin*, *hine* pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc., acc. Cf. \$-self/xs.

\$/P13NF (g) = third person singular feminine nominative pronoun “she” with semantic female reference (< OE *hēo*, *hī(e)* etc.). MED s.v. *hē* pron. (2) 1a. and 1b., *shē* pron. OED s.v. †*theo* and *she* pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem. nom. I. 1. a., and 2. b. personifications only.

\$/P13NF+P13OdI (g) = syncopated “she” + “it” as direct object. Cf. \$/P13NF, \$/P13OdI.

\$/P13NI (g) = third person singular nominative pronoun “it”. Forms listed are those used with semantic inanimate or non-human reference whatever the historical gender. This category therefore includes not only reflexes of the nominative of OE *hit* but also reflexes of the nominative of OE *hē* and *hēo/hī(e)* etc. showing survival of grammatical gender (see Introduction, Chapter 4, §4.4.2.1 and n. 15). MED s.v. *hit* pron. 1. (a), (b), (c), (d), 4a., 4b, 6. (a), 7, *hē* pron. (1) 1b., *hē* pron. (2) 1b., *shē* pron. 2. OED *it* pron. B. I. I. a., c., 2. a. †b., 3., 4., V. 13., *he* pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc. nom. B. I. 2., and cf. †*theo* and *she* pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem. nom. 1. c., 2. b and d.

\$/P13NM (g) = third person singular masculine nominative pronoun “he” (< OE *hē*) with semantic male reference. MED s.v. *hē* pron. (1) 1a. and 2 (a). OED s.v. *he* pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc. nom. B. I. 1. a., 3. a.

\$/P13NM..pnX (g) = third person singular masculine nominative pronoun “he” (< OE *hē*) with semantic male reference, co-ordinating with following reflexive pronoun “self” (< OE *self*) when there is intervening text between the “he” and the “self”. MED s.v. *hē* pron. (1) 1a. OED s.v. *he* pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc. nom. B. I. 1. a. Cf. \$/P13NM>=, \$self/pn<=.

\$/P13NM..RTA (g) = third person singular nominative pronoun “he” (< OE *hē*) as antecedent to a relative pronoun “who” acting as subject, with or without any text intervening between the two co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *hē* pron. (1) 2 (b) and *thē* rel. pron. 1 (a), *that* rel. pron. OED s.v. *he* pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc. nom. B. II. 4. a. and †*the* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. and 2. Cf. \$/P13NM>=, \$/RTA<=.

\$/P13NM>= (g) = third person singular nominative pronoun “he” (< OE *hē*) as antecedent to a relative pronoun “who” or co-ordinating with following reflexive pronoun “self” when there is intervening text between the “he” and the “self”. See \$/P13NM, and cf. \$/RTA<=, \$self/pn<=, \$/P13NM..RTA, \$/P13NM..pnX

\$/P13NM+P13OdI (g) = syncopated “he” + “it” as direct object. Cf. \$/P13NM, \$/P13OdI.

\$/P13NM+P13OdXM (g) = syncopated “he” + “him” as reflexive direct object. Cf. \$/P13NM, \$/P13OdXM

\$/P13NM+P13OiM (g) = syncopated “he” + “him” as indirect object. Cf. \$/P13NM, \$/P13OiM.

\$/P13NM+P23Od (g) = syncopated “he” + “them” as direct object. Cf. \$/P13NM, \$/P23Od.

\$/P13NM+is (g) = syncopated “he” + “is”. Cf. \$/P13NM, \$be/vps13.

\$/P13NXF (g) = third person singular feminine reflexive pronoun “herself” functioning alone as subject (< OE *hēo* + *self*). MED s.v. *heo-self* pron. 1 (b).

\$/P13NXM (g) = third person singular masculine reflexive pronoun “himself” functioning alone as subject (< OE *hē* + *self*, *him* (+ *self*) and *his* + *self*). MED s.v. *him* pron. 2. (a), *himself* pron. 2. (a), *hē-self* pron. (a), *his-self* pron. (a).

\$/P13OdF (g) = third person singular feminine pronoun “her” as direct object with semantic female reference (< OE *hie*, *hire*). Forms in “it” are examples of grammatical gender (< OE *hit*). Forms in “(h)is, (h)es” are of obscure origin. MED s.v. *hē* pron. (2) 1c. (a), *hir(e)* pron. (2) 1 (a), *his* pron. (3) (a) and (b). OED s.v. *þhi*, *hy* pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem. acc., *her* pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem., dat.-acc. 1. c. and 2. (personifications only), *þhis*, *hise* pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem. acc.

\$/P13OdI (g) = third person singular pronoun “it” as direct object. Forms listed are those used with semantic inanimate or non-human reference whatever the historical gender. This category therefore includes not only reflexes of the accusative of OE *hit* but also reflexes of oblique forms of OE *hē* and *hēo/hī(e)* etc. showing survival of grammatical gender (see Introduction, Chapter 4, §4.4.2.1 and n. 15). It also includes forms in “(h)is, (h)es”, of obscure origin, and reduced forms cliticised to the preceding verb. MED s.v. *hit* pron. 2., 5., 6. (b), 8., *him* pron. 1a. (c) and (d), *hine* pron. 2., *hē* pron. (2) 1c. (b), *hir(e)* pron. (2) 1 (b) and (c), *his* pron. (3) (c). OED s.v. *it* pron. B. II. 6. a., *him* pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc. (and †neut.), dat.-acc. I. 2. b. and cf. *þhin*, *hine* pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc., acc. (though no inanimate examples cited), *þhi*, *hy* pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem. acc., *her* pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem., dat.-acc. 2. (except personifications), *þhis*, *hise* pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem. acc.

\$/P13OdM (g) = third person singular masculine pronoun “him” as direct object with semantic male reference (< OE *hine* and *him*). MED s.v. *hine* pron. 1. (a), *him* pron. 1a. (a). 5. (b). OED s.v. *þhin*, *hine* pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc., acc., *him* pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc. (and †neut.), dat.-acc. I. 1. d.

\$/P13OdXF (g) = third person singular feminine reflexive pronoun “her(self)” as direct object with semantic female reference (< OE *hēo* + *self*, *hī(e)* (+ *self*), *hire* (+ *self*)). MED s.v. *hē* pron. (2) 1c. (c), *heo-self* pron. (1) (a), *hir(e)* pron. (2) 2. (a), *hire-self* pron. 1. (b) and 2. (b). OED s.v. *þhi*, *hy* pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem. acc., *her* pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem., dat.-acc. 3., *herself* pron. II. 5. Cf. \$-self/xs.

\$/P13OdXI (g) = third person singular reflexive pronoun “it(self)” as direct object. Forms listed are those used with semantic inanimate or non-human reference whatever the historical gender. This category therefore includes not only reflexes of OE *hit* (+ *self*) and *him* (+ *self*) but also reflexes of OE *hire* (+ *self*) showing survival of grammatical gender (see Introduction, Chapter 4, §4.4.2.1 and n. 15). MED s.v. *hit* pron. 2. (though no reflexive examples cited), *hit-self* pron. 1. (b), *him* pron. 2. (b), *him-self* pron. 1. (b), 2. (b), *hir(e)* pron. (2) 2. (b) and (c) (except for personifications), *hire-self* pron. 1. (b), 2. (b) (though no inanimate, non-human examples cited under either category). OED s.v. *it* pron. IV. 11., *itself* pron. II. 2. and cf. (inanimate and non-human only) *him* pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc. (and

†neut.), dat.-acc. II. 4. c., *himself* pron. II.5., *her* pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem., dat.-acc. 3., *herself* pron. II. 5. Cf. \$-self/xs.

\$/P13OdXM (g) = third person singular masculine reflexive pronoun “him(self)” as direct object with semantic male reference (< OE *hine* (+ *self*) and *him* (+ *self*)). MED s.v. *hine* pron. 1 (c), *hine-self* pron. (a) and (c), *him* pron. 2. (a), *him-self* pron. 1 (b), 2 (b). OED s.v. †*hin*, *hine* pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc., acc., *him* pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc. (and †neut.), dat.-acc. II. 4. c., *himself* pron. II. 5. Cf. \$-self/xs.

\$/P13OiF (g) = third person singular feminine pronoun “her” as indirect object with semantic female reference (< OE *hire*). Forms in “him” are examples of grammatical gender (< OE *him*). MED s.v. *hir(e)* pron. (2) 1. (a), 3a. (a), 3b. (a). OED s.v. *her* pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem., dat.-acc. 1. a.

\$/P13OiI (g) = third person singular pronoun “it” as indirect object. Forms listed are those used with semantic inanimate or non-human reference whatever the historical gender. This category therefore includes not only reflexes of OE *hit* and *him* but also reflexes of OE *hire* showing survival of grammatical gender (see Introduction, Chapter 4, §4.4.2.1 and n. 15). MED s.v. *hit* pron. , *him* pron. 1a. (b) and (c), 3a., 3b. (inanimate or non-human reference only), *hir(e)* pron. (2) 1. (b) and (c), 3a. (b) and (c), 3b. (b). OED s.v. *it* pron. B. II. 8., *him* pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc. (and †neut.), dat.-acc. 2. †a., *her* pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem., dat.-acc. 2.

\$/P13OiM (g) = third person singular masculine pronoun “him” as indirect object with semantic male reference (< OE *him* (and *hine*)). MED s.v. *him* pron. 1a. (a), 1b., 3a., 3b., *hine* pron. 1. (d). OED s.v. *him* pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc. (and †neut.), dat.-acc. I. 1. a., †*hin*, *hine* pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc., acc.

\$/P13OiM..RTAOi (g) = third person singular masculine pronoun “him” as indirect object with semantic male reference followed by relative pronoun as indirect object, e.g. “to him to whom it seems derision”. See \$/P13OiM, \$/RTA, and cf. \$P13OiM>= , \$/RTAOi<=

\$P13OiM>= (g) = third person singular masculine pronoun “him” as indirect object with semantic male reference as antecedent to a relative pronoun. MED s.v. *him* pron. 1a. (a), 1b., 3a., 3b.. OED s.v. *him* pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc. (and †neut.), dat.-acc. I. 1. a. Cf. \$/RTAOi<=, P13OiM..RTAOi

\$/P13OiXF (g) = third person singular feminine reflexive pronoun “her(self)” as indirect object with semantic female reference (< OE *hire* (+ *self*)). MED s.v. *hir(e)* pron. (2) 2. (a), *hire-self* pron. 1. (d) and 2. (b). OED s.v. *her* pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem., dat.-acc. 3., *herself* pron. II. 4. Cf. \$-self/xs.

\$/P13OiXM (g) = third person singular masculine reflexive pronoun “him(self)” as indirect object with semantic male reference (< OE *hine* (+ *self*) and *him* (+ *self*)). MED s.v. *hine* pron. 1 (d), *hine-self* pron. (d), *him* pron. 2. (a), *him-self* pron. 1 (d), 2 (b). OED s.v. †*hin*, *hine* pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc., acc., *him* pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc. (and †neut.), dat.-acc. II. 4. a., *himself* pron. II. 4. Cf. \$-self/xs.

\$/P13XF(g) = third person singular feminine reflexive pronoun “her(self)” with semantic female reference, standing in apposition to the nominative subject (< OE *hire* (+ *self*)). MED

s.v. *hir(e)* pron. (2) 2. (a) and (c) (personifications only), *hire-self* pron. 1. (a). OED s.v. *her* pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem., dat.-acc. 3., *herself* pron. I. 2. Cf. $\$/self/xs$.

$\$/P13XI$ (g) = third person singular reflexive pronoun “it(self)” standing in apposition to the nominative subject. Forms listed are those used with semantic inanimate or non-human reference whatever the historical gender. This category therefore includes not only reflexes of OE *hit* + *self* and *him* (+ *self*) but also reflexes of OE *hire* (+ *self*) showing survival of grammatical gender (see Introduction, Chapter 4, §4.4.2.1 and n. 15). MED s.v. *hit-self* pron. 1. (a) and 2., *him* pron. 2. (b), *him-self* pron. 1. (a), *hir(e)* pron. (2) 2. (b) and (c) (except for personifications), *hire-self* pron. 1. (a). OED s.v. *itself* pron. I. 1. and cf. (inanimate and non-human only) *him* pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc. (and †neut.), dat.-acc. II. 4. b., *himself* pron. I.2., *her* pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem., dat.-acc. 3., *herself* pron. I. 2. and II. 4. Cf. $\$/self/xs$.

$\$/P13XM$ (g) = third person singular masculine reflexive pronoun “him(self)” with semantic male reference, standing in apposition to the nominative subject. (< OE *hine* and *him* (+ *self*)). MED s.v. *hine* pron. 1 (c), *him* pron. 2. (a) and 5 (a), *him-self* pron. 1 (a). OED s.v. †*hin*, *hine* pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc., acc., *him* pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc. (and †neut.), dat.-acc. II. 4. b., *himself* pron. I. 2. and II. 4. Cf. $\$/self/xs$.

$\$/P21<pr$ (g) = first person plural pronoun “us” (< OE *ūs*) within the scope of a preposition. MED s.v. *ūs* pron. 3. OED s.v. *us* pers. pron. I. 1. c.

$\$/P21<pr>$ (g) = first person plural pronoun “us” (< OE *ūs*) within the scope of a preceding preposition and one or more following preposition(s). MED s.v. *ūs* pron. 3. OED s.v. *us* pers. pron. I. 1. c.

$\$/P21<prD$ (g) = first person dual pronoun “us two” (< OE *unc*) within the scope of a preposition. MED s.v. *unk* pron. (b). OED s.v. †*unk* pron.

$\$/P21<prX$ (g) = first person plural reflexive pronoun “ourselves” (< OE *ūs* (+ *self*)) within the scope of a preposition. MED s.v. *ūs* pron. 4a. OED s.v. *us* pers. pron. 2. b. Cf. $\$/self/xs$.

$\$/P21>pr$ (g) = same as $\$/P21<pr$ but pronoun precedes the preposition. Cf. $\$/P21<pr>$

$\$/P21>prD$ (g) = same as $\$/P21<prD$ but pronoun precedes the preposition.

$\$/P21G$ (g) = first person plural genitive/possessive pronoun “our” functioning as an adjective (< OE *ūre*). MED s.v. *ōur(e)* pron., all sections except 6. and 8. for which see $\$/P21Gpn$. OED s.v. *our* pron. and a. B. I. 1. and 2. a.

$\$/P21G-voc$ (g) = first person plural genitive/possessive pronoun “our” functioning as an adjective (< OE *ūre*) when used in vocative constructions. See $\$/P21G$.

$\$/P21GD$ (g) = first person dual pronoun “our” (when referring to two people) functioning as an adjective (< OE *uncer*). MED s.v. *unker* pron. (a). OED s.v. †*unker* poss. a.

$\$/P21GDpn$ (g) = first person dual pronoun “of us two” (< OE *uncer*). MED s.v. *unker* pron. (b). OED s.v. †*unker* pron.

\$/P21GG (g) = first person plural genitive/possessive pronoun “of our”, functioning as an adjective in the genitive (< OE *ūres*). MED s.v. *ōures* pron. 2. OED s.v. *ours* pron. and a. †B. adj.

\$/P21Gpn etc. (g) = first person plural genitive pronoun “of us” and genitive/possessive pronoun “ours” used absolutely, often (though not always) following a copula (e.g. “it is ours”), where the extra marking, pn, indicates a perceived ‘nominality’ where the essentially adjectival genitive appears in predicate rather than attributive position (< OE *ūre(s)*). Further grammel specifications referring to number and grammatical function are not separately listed here. MED s.v. *ōur(e)* pron. 6. and 8. and *ōures* pron. 1. (a) and (c). OED s.v. *our* pron. and a. †A and *ours* pron. and a. A. pron. 1. and 2.

\$/P21MX (g) = first person plural pronoun “ourselves” (< OE *ūs* (+ *self*), as a mental reflexive, e.g. “bethink we us/ourselves”. Cf. in part MED s.v. *ūs* pron. 4a. (a) and (b) (though many of the examples cited would be tagged \$/P21OdX or \$/P21OiX q.v.), and cf. MED s.v. *ūs-self* pron. Cf. \$-self/xs.

\$/P21N.pnplX (g) = first person plural nominative pronoun “we” (< OE *wē*) co-ordinating with following reflexive pronoun “self” (< OE *self*) when there is intervening text between the “we” and the “self”. MED s.v. *wē* pron. and *self* adj., n., & pron. 1a. (a). OED s.v. *we* pron. and *self* pron., a., and n. †2. Cf. \$/P21N>=, \$self/pnpl<=

\$/P21N..RTApl (g) = first person plural nominative pronoun “we” (< OE *wē*) as antecedent to a relative pronoun “who, that” (<OE *þæt, þe*) acting as subject, with or without any text intervening between the two co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *wē* pron. 1a. 1b. 2. 3. and *thē* rel. pron. 1 (a), *that* rel. pron. OED s.v. *we* pron. 1. a., b., c. and †*the* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. and 2. Cf. \$/P21N>=, \$/RTApl<=.

\$/P21N (g) = first person plural nominative pronoun “we” (< OE *wē*). MED s.v. *wē* pron. 1a. 1b. 2. 3. OED s.v. *we* pron. 1. a., b., c.

\$/P21N+P13OdI (g) = syncopated “we” + “it” as direct object. Cf. \$/P21N, \$/P13OdI.

\$/P21N+P23Od (g) = syncopated “we” + “them” as direct object. Cf. \$/P21N, \$/P23Od.

\$/P21N>= (g) = first person plural nominative pronoun “we” (< OE *wē*) as antecedent to a relative pronoun “who, that” or co-ordinating with following reflexive pronoun “self” when there is intervening text between the “we” and the “self”. See \$/P21N, and cf. \$/RTApl<=, \$self/pnpl<=, \$/P21N..RTApl, \$/P21N.pnplX

\$/P21ND (g) = first person dual pronoun “we two” (< OE *wit*). MED s.v. *wit* pron. (a) and (b). OED s.v. †*wit* pron.

\$/P21NX (g) = first person plural reflexive pronoun “ourselves” functioning alone as subject (< OE *wē* + *self*, *ūs* + *self*). MED s.v. *wē-self* pron. (a), and cf. *ūs-self* pron. Cf. OED s.v. *us self* pron. Cf. \$-self/xs.

\$/P21Od (g) = first person plural pronoun “us” as direct object (< OE *ūs*). MED s.v. *ūs* pron. 1. OED s.v. *us* pers. pron. I. 1. a.

\$/P21OdD (g) = first person dual pronoun “us two” as direct object (< OE *unc*). MED s.v. *unk* pron. (a). OED s.v. *ʃunk* pron.

\$/P21OdX (g) = first person plural reflexive pronoun “ourselves” as direct object (< OE *ūs* (+ *self*)). MED s.v. *ūs* pron. 4a. (a) and *ūs-self* pron. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (b). OED s.v. *us* pers. pron. 2. †a. and *us self* pron. †I. 1., II. 3. Cf. \$-self/xs.

\$/P21Oi (g) = first person plural pronoun “to/for us” as indirect object (< OE *ūs*). MED s.v. *ūs* pron. 2., 5. OED s.v. *us* pers. pron. I. 1.b.

\$/P21OiD (g) = first person dual pronoun “to/for us two” as indirect object (< OE *unc*). MED s.v. *unk* pron. (a) and (d). OED s.v. *ʃunk* pron.

\$/P21OiX (g) = first person plural reflexive pronoun “to/for ourselves” as indirect object (< OE *ūs* (+ *self*)). MED s.v. *ūs* pron. 4a. (b) and *ūs-self* pron. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (c). OED s.v. *us* pers. pron. 2. b. and *us self* pron. †I. 1., II. 3. Cf. \$-self/xs.

\$/P21X (g) = first person plural reflexive pronoun “ourselves” standing in apposition to the nominative subject (< OE *ūs* (+ *self*)). MED s.v. *ūs-self* pron. 1. (a) and cf. MED s.v. *ūs* pron. 4a (though no examples of use in apposition to the subject are cited). OED s.v. *us self* pron. †I. 2. and cf. OED s.v. *us* pers. pron. 2.

\$/P22-voc (g) = second person plural pronoun “ye” in vocative constructions where “ye” is not the direct subject of a verb, e.g. “ye wretched fools” (< OE *ge*, *gē*, *gīe*). MED s.v. *yē* pron. 2. (a) and (b). OED s.v. *ye* pers. pron. 2nd pers. nom. (obj.), pl. (sing.) B. 1. a. and c.

\$/P22<pr (g) = second person plural pronoun “you” within the scope of a preposition (< OE *ēow*). MED s.v. *yōu* pron. 3a. (a) and (b), 3b. OED s.v. *you* pers. pron., 2nd pers. obj. (nom.), pl. (sing.) I. 1. c.

\$/P22<prD (g) = second person dual pronoun “you two” (< OE *inc*) within the scope of a preposition. MED s.v. *ink* pron. dual. 1. OED s.v. *inc* pron.

\$/P22<prX (g) = second person plural reflexive pronoun “yourselves” (< OE *ēow* (+ *self*) within the scope of a preposition. MED s.v. *yōu* pron. 4a., 4b. and *yōu-self* pron. 2. (b). “yourself” not listed in OED but cf. OED s.v. *you* pers. pron., 2nd pers. obj. (nom.), pl. (sing.) I. 1. d. though no examples within the scope of a preposition are cited. Cf. \$-self/xs.

\$/P22>pr (g) = same as \$/P22<pr but pronoun precedes the preposition.

\$/P22>prD (g) = same as \$/P22<prD but pronoun precedes the preposition.

\$/P22>prX (g) = same as \$/P22<prX but pronoun precedes the preposition.

\$/P22G (g) = second person plural genitive/possessive pronoun “your” functioning as an adjective (< OE *ēower*). MED s.v. *yōur* pron. 1a. (a) and (c), 2a. (a) and (c), 3a. (a) and (c), 4a., 5a., 6a (a), (b) and (d), 7. (a), 8a. (a), 9a., 10a. (a) and (c). OED s.v. *your* poss. pron. and a. 2. a., 4., 5. a.

\$/P22G-k (g) = second person plural genitive/possessive pronoun “your” as part of a compound. Cf. \$yourlandish/aj.

\$/P22GD (g) = second person dual pronoun “your” (when referring to two people) functioning as an adjective (< OE *incer*). MED s.v. *inker* pron. poss. dual (a). OED s.v. *†inker* pron. 2.

\$/P22GDpn (g) = second person dual pronoun “of you two” (< OE *incer*). MED s.v. *inker* pron. (b). OED s.v. *†inker* pron. 1.

\$/P22Gpn etc. (g) = second person plural genitive pronoun “of you” and genitive/possessive pronoun “yours” used absolutely, often (though not always) following a copula (e.g. “it is yours”), where the extra marking, pn, indicates a perceived ‘nominality’ where the essentially adjectival genitive appears in predicate rather than attributive position (< OE *ēower* + s). Further grammel specifications referring to number and grammatical function are not separately listed here. MED s.v. *yōur* pron. 11a. (b), 11b, 12. (a) and *yōures* pron. 1a. OED s.v. *your* poss. pron. and a. 1. †a., †3. and *yours* poss. pron. 1. a., 2. a., b., and c., 4.

\$/P22Gpn-av (g) = second person plural genitive pronoun “of you” (< OE *ēower*) in the adverbial absolute construction “your unwitting”. MED s.v. *yōur* pron. 11a. (b). OED s.v. *your* poss. pron. and a. 1. b.

\$/P22MX (g) = second person plural pronoun “yourselves” (< OE *ēow* (+ *self*), as a mental reflexive, e.g. “repent you/yourselves”. Cf. in part MED s.v. *yōu* pron 4a. (a) and 4b. (though many of the examples cited would be tagged \$/P22OdX or \$/P22OiX q.v.), and cf. MED s.v. *yōu-self* pron. OED s.v. *you* pers. pron., 2nd pers. obj. (nom.), pl. (sing.) II. 4. d. Cf. \$-self/xs.

\$/P22N (g) = second person plural nominative pronoun “ye” (< OE *ge*, *gē*, *gīe*). MED s.v. *yē* pron. 1a. 1b. OED s.v. *ye* pers. pron. 2nd pers. nom. (obj.), pl. (sing.) B. 1. a.

\$/P22ND (g) = second person dual pronoun “ye two” (< OE *git*). MED s.v. *yit* pron. OED s.v. *†yit* pron.

\$/P22NX (g) = second person plural reflexive pronoun “yourselves” functioning alone as subject (< OE *ge*, *gē*, *gīe* + *self*). MED s.v. *yē-self* pron. (b). Cf. OED s.v. *ye* pers. pron. 2nd pers. nom. (obj.), pl. (sing.) B. 1. †b. Cf. \$-self/xs.

\$/P22Od (g) = second person plural pronoun “you” as direct object (< OE *ēow*). MED s.v. *yōu* pron. 1a., 1b. OED s.v. *you* pers. pron., 2nd pers. obj. (nom.), pl. (sing.) I. 1. a., 3.

\$/P22OdD (g) = second person dual pronoun “you two” as direct object (< OE *inc*). MED s.v. *ink* pron. 1. OED s.v. *†inc* pron. a.

\$/P22OdDX (g) = second person dual pronoun “your (two) selves” as reflexive object of a verb (< OE *inc* + *self*). MED s.v. *ink-self* pron. dual. Cf. OED s.v. *ƿinc* pron.

\$/P22OdX (g) = second person plural reflexive pronoun “yourselves” as direct object (< OE *ēow* (+ *self*). MED s.v. *yōu* pron. 4a. and 4b. and *yōu-self* pron. 2. (a). OED s.v. *you* pers. pron., 2nd pers. obj. (nom.), pl. (sing.) I. 1. d. Cf. \$-self/xs.

\$/P22Oi (g) = second person plural pronoun “to/for you” as indirect object (< OE *ēow*). MED s.v. *yōu* pron. 2a., 2b., 5a. (a), 5b. OED s.v. *you* pers. pron., 2nd pers. obj. (nom.), pl. (sing.) I. 1. b., 3.

\$/P22OiD (g) = second person dual pronoun “to/for you two” as indirect object (< OE *inc*). MED s.v. *ink* pron. 1., 3. OED s.v. *ƿinc* pron.

\$/P22OiX (g) = second person plural reflexive pronoun “to/for yourselves” as indirect object (< OE *ēow* (+ *self*). MED s.v. *yōu* pron. 4a. and 4b. and *yōu-self* pron. 2. (a). OED s.v. *you* pers. pron., 2nd pers. obj. (nom.), pl. (sing.) I. 1. d. Cf. \$-self/xs.

\$/P22X (g) = second person plural reflexive pronoun “yourselves” standing in apposition to the nominative subject (< OE *ēow* (+ *self*). MED s.v. *yōu* pron. 4a. and 4b (though no examples of use in apposition to the subject are cited). and *yōu-self* pron. 1. OED s.v. *you* pers. pron., 2nd pers. obj. (nom.), pl. (sing.) I. 1. d. Cf. \$-self/xs.

\$/P23<pr (g) = third person plural “them” within the scope of a preposition (< OE *heom*, *him* and OScan (cf. OI) *þeim*). MED s.v. *hem* pron. pl. 1. and *theim* pron. 3. OED s.v. *ƿhem* 'em pers. pron., 3rd pl. B. 1. b., and *them* pers. pron. B. I. 1. c.

\$/P23<pr..RTApl (g) = third person plural “them” (< OE *heom*, *him* and OScan (cf. OI) *þeim*) within the scope of a preposition, co-ordinating with a following relative, “who, that” (<OE *þæt*) acting as subject, with or without text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *hem* pron. pl. 4. (a), *theim* pron. 6. and *that* rel. pron. Cf. OED s.v. *ƿhem* 'em pers. pron., 3rd pl. B. 1. b., *them* pers. pron. B. I. 1. c. and *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. and 2. Cf. \$/P23<pr>=, \$/RTApl<=

\$/P23<pr..RTAplOd (g) = third person plural “them” (< OE *heom*, *him* and OScan (cf. OI) *þeim*) within the scope of a preposition, co-ordinating with a following relative, “whom, that” (<OE *þæt*) acting as direct object, with or without text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *hem* pron. pl. 4. (a), *theim* pron. 6. and *that* rel. pron. Cf. OED s.v. *ƿhem* 'em pers. pron., 3rd pl. B. 1. b., *them* pers. pron. B. I. 1. c. and *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. and 2. Cf. \$/P23<pr>=, \$/RTAplOd<=

\$/P23<pr..RTAplOi (g) = third person plural “them” (< OE *heom*, *him* and OScan (cf. OI) *þeim*) within the scope of a preposition, co-ordinating with a following relative, “to/for whom, that” (<OE *þæt*) acting as indirect object, with or without text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *hem* pron. pl. 4. (a), *theim* pron. 6. and *that* rel. pron. Cf. OED s.v. *ƿhem* 'em pers. pron., 3rd pl. B. 1. b., *them* pers. pron. B. I. 1. c. and *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. and 2. Cf. \$/P23<pr>=, \$/RTAplOi<=

\$/P23<pr>= (g) = third person plural “them” (< OE *heom*, *him* and OScan (cf. OI) *þeim*) within the scope of a preposition, co-ordinating with a following relative with or without text or punctuation intervening between the co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *hem* pron. pl. 4. (a), *theim* pron. 6. Cf. OED s.v. *þhem* ’em pers. pron., 3rd pl. B. 1. b., *them* pers. pron. B. I. 1. c. Cf. \$/RTApl, \$/RTAplOd, \$/RTAplOi, \$/P23<pr..RTApl etc.

\$/P23<prX (g) = third person plural reflexive pronoun “themselves” (< OE *heom*, *him* (+ *self*) and OScan (cf. OI) *þeim* (+ *self*)) within the scope of a preposition. MED s.v. *hem* pron. pl. 2. and *hem-self* pron. 1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (in part), *theim* pron. 4 (a) and *theim-self* pron. 1 (d), 2 (c). OED s.v. *þhem* ’em pers. pron., 3rd pl. B. I. 3. and *themselves* pron. pl. I. 3. and II. 4. Cf. \$-self/xs.

\$/P23>pr (g) = same as \$/P23<pr but pronoun precedes the preposition.

\$/P23>prX (g) = same as \$/P23<pr but pronoun precedes the preposition.

\$/P23G (g) = third person plural genitive/possessive pronoun “their” functioning as an adjective (< OE *hiera*, *hira* etc. and OScan (cf. OI) *þeir(r)a*). MED s.v. *hēr(e* pron. poss. pl. 1a.–c., 4., 5. and *their(e* pron. 1a.–f., 2., 3. and 4. OED s.v. *þher* poss. pron., 3rd pl. B. 2. and *their* poss. pron. B. 1. a. and b.

\$/P23Gpn etc. (g) = third person plural genitive pronoun “of them” and genitive/possessive pronoun “theirs” used absolutely, often (though not always) following a copula (e.g. “it is theirs”), where the extra marking, pn, indicates a perceived ‘nominality’ where the essentially adjectival genitive appears in predicate rather than attributive position (< OE *hiera*, *hira* etc.(+ *n* or + *s*) and OScan (cf. OI) *þeir(r)a*). Further grammel specifications referring to number and grammatical function are not separately listed here. MED s.v. *hēr(e* pron. poss. pl. 2. and 3., *hēren* pron. (a) and (b), *hēres* pron. (a) and *their(e* pron. 5. and 6., *theires* pron. OED s.v. *þher* poss. pron., 3rd pl. B. 4., *þhern* poss. pron.², *þhers* poss. pron.², *their* poss. pron. B. 1. c. and †6. and *theirs* poss. pron.

\$/P23MX (g) = third person plural pronoun “themselves” (< OE *heom*, *him* and OScan (cf. OI) *þeim*), as a mental reflexive, e.g. “those who glad and pride them(selves)”. Cf. in part MED s.v. *hem* pron. pl. 2. (a) and *theim* pron. 4 (a) (though many of the examples cited would be tagged \$/P23OdX or \$/P23OiX q.v.). Cf. OED s.v. *þhem* ’em pers. pron., 3rd pl. B. 3., and *them* pers. pron. B. II 4.

\$/P23N (g) = third person plural pronoun “they” acting as subject in whatever historical form it appears; i.e. this tag labels not only the nominative forms (< OE *hīe*, *hū*, *hēo* etc. and OScan (cf. OI) *þeir*) but also the oblique forms (< OE *heom*, *him* and OScan (cf. OI) *þeim*) when acting as subject, and forms of “it” (< OE *hit*) with the sense “they”. Also included is reduced (*h)a* for “they”. MED s.v. *hē* pron. (3) 1., *thei* pron. 1a. (a)–(c), (f), 1b., 2., 3., *theim* pron. 5. (b), *hit* pron. 1 (e), 4a. (b) and (e) (only examples with verb in plural), 4b. (b) (only examples with verb in plural). Cf. MED s.v. *hem* pron. pl. and *theim* pron. (though no examples cited in the function of subject). OED s.v. *þhi*, *hy* pers. pron., 3rd pl. nom. and acc. I. 1., *þa* pron. 4., *they* pers. pron. I. 1. a., *them* pers. pron. B. I. 1. 3. Cf. OED s.v. *þhem* ’em pers. pron., 3rd pl. (though subject usage not given) and *it* pron. (though plural usage not given).

\$/P23N..RTApl (g) = third person plural nominative pronoun “they” (< OE *hīe*, *hī*, *hēo* etc. and OScan (cf. OI) *þeir*) as antecedent to a relative pronoun “who, that” (<OE *þæt*) acting as subject, with or without any text intervening between the two co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *hē* pron. (3) 1., *thei* pron. 1b. (a) and *that* rel. pron. OED s.v. *þhi*, *hy* pers. pron., 3rd pl. nom. and acc, I. 1. *they* pers. pron. B I. 1. a. and cf. II. 4. and *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. and 2. Cf. $\$/P23N>=$, $\$/RTApl<=$.

\$/P23N+P13OiM (g) = syncopated “they” + “him” as indirect object. Cf. $\$/P23N$, $\$/P13OiM$.

\$/P23N+are (g) = syncopated “they” + “are”. Cf. $\$/P23N$, $\$/be/vps23$.

\$/P23N+have (g) = syncopated “they” + “have”. Cf. $\$/P23N$, $\$/have/vps23$.

\$/P23N>= (g) = third person plural nominative pronoun “they” (< OE *hīe*, *hī*, *hēo* etc. and OScan (cf. OI) *þeir*) as antecedent to a relative pronoun “who, that”. See $\$/P23N$, and cf. $\$/RTApl<=$, $\$/P23N..RTApl$.

\$/P23NX (g) = third person plural reflexive pronoun “themselves” functioning alone as subject (< OE *hīe*, *hī*, *hēo* etc. + *self*, *heom*, *him* + *self* and OScan (cf. OI) *þeim* + *self*). MED s.v. *heo-self* pron. (2) (a), *hem-self* pron. 2. (a), *theim-self* pron. 2. (a). OED s.v. *themselves* pron. pl. 2.

\$/P23Od (g) = third person plural pronoun “them” as direct object (< OE *hīe*, *hī*, *hēo* etc., *heom*, *him* and OScan (cf. OI) *þeim*). Forms in “as, (h)es, (h)is, (h)ys” are of obscure origin. MED s.v. *hē* pron. (3) 2., *hem* pron. pl. 1., *theim* pron. 1., *his* pron. 4. OED. s.v. *þhi*, *hy* pers. pron., 3rd pl. nom. and acc. II. 2., *þhem* ’em pers. pron., 3rd pl. B. 2., *them* pers. pron. B. I. 1. a., *þhis*, *hise* pers. pron., 3rd pl. acc.

\$/P23Od..RTApl (g) = third person plural pronoun “them” as direct object (< OE *heom*, *him* and OScan (cf. OI) *þeim*) as antecedent to a relative pronoun “who, that” (< OE *þæt*, *þā*) acting as subject, with or without any text intervening between the two co-ordinating elements. MED s.v. *hem* pron. pl. 4. (a), *theim* pron. 6. (a) and *that* rel. pron. 1a. (a), 1b. (a) (plural usage only), *thō* pron. (2) 1b. OED s.v. *þhem* ’em pers. pron., 3rd pl. B. 2., *them* pers. pron. B. I. 1. a. and *tho* dem. pron. and a. (rel. pron.), pl. III. 5., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. Cf. $\$/P23Od>=$, $\$/RTApl<=$.

\$/P23Od>= (g) = third person plural pronoun “them” as direct object (< OE *heom*, *him* and OScan (cf. OI) *þeim*) as antecedent to a relative pronoun “who, that”. See $\$/P23Od$, and cf. $\$/RTApl<=$, $\$/P23Od..RTApl$.

\$/P23OdX (g) = third person plural reflexive pronoun “themselves” as direct object (< OE *heom*, *him* (+ *self*) and OScan (cf. OI) *þeim* (+ OE *self*)). MED s.v. *hem* pron. pl. 2. (a), *hem-self* pron. 1. (b), 2. (b), *theim* pron. 4. (a), *theim-self* pron. 1. (b), 2 (b). OED s.v. *þhem* ’em pers. pron., 3rd pl. B. 3., (and cf. *þemselves* pron.), *them* pers. pron. B. II. 4., *themselves* pron. pl. I. 3. and II. 4.

\$/P23Oi (g) = third person plural pronoun “to/for them” as indirect object (< OE *heom*, *him* and OScan (cf. OI) *þeim*). MED s.v. *hem* pron. pl. 1. and 3., *theim* pron. 2., 5. (a). OED. s.v. *þhem* ‘em pers. pron., 3rd pl. B. 1., *them* pers. pron. B. I. 1. b.

\$/P23Oi..RTAplOi (g) = third person plural pronoun “to/for them” as indirect object (< OScan (cf. OI) *þeim*) as antecedent to a relative pronoun also functioning as indirect object “to/for whom” (< OE *þæt*), with or without any text intervening between the two coordinating elements. MED s.v. *theim* pron. 6. (a) and *that* rel. pron. 1a. (d), 1b. (c) (plural usage only and with ‘ellipsis of preposition’). OED s.v. *them* pers. pron. B. I. b. and *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a., 2. Cf. \$/P23Oi>=, \$/RTApl<=.

\$/P23Oi>= (g) = third person plural pronoun “to/for them” as indirect object (< OScan (cf. OI) *þeim*) as antecedent to a relative pronoun also functioning as indirect object “to/for whom”. See \$/P23Oi, and cf. \$/RTAplOi<=, \$/P23Oi..RTAplOi.

\$/P23OiX (g) = third person plural reflexive pronoun “themselves” as indirect object (< OE *heom*, *him* (+ *self*) and OScan (cf. OI) *þeim* (+ OE *self*)). MED s.v. *hem* pron. pl. 2. (a), *hem-self* pron. 1. (d), 2. (b), *theim* pron. 4. (a), *theim-self* pron. 1. (c), 2 (b). OED s.v. *þhem* ‘em pers. pron., 3rd pl. B. 3., (and cf. *þemselves* pron.), *them* pers. pron. II. 4., *themselves* pron. pl. II. 4.

\$/P23X (g) = third person plural reflexive pronoun “themselves” standing in apposition to the nominative subject (< OE *heom*, *him* (+ *self*). MED s.v. *hem* pron. pl.2. (a), *hem-self* pron. 1. (a), OED s.v. *þhem* ‘em pers. pron., 3rd pl. B. 3., (and cf. *þemselves* pron.).

\$/RTA (g) = relative pronoun “who, that” used for a singular animate (usually human) antecedant (other than demonstrative or personal pronoun, for which see \$DatpnRTA etc. and \$/RTA<=). Also, an independent relative referring to an animate (usually human) subject “he who, the one who, etc” when both the understood antecedant and the relative function as subject (< OE *sē*, *þē*, *þæt*). MED s.v. *sē* def. art. & pron. (1) 2. (c), *thē* rel. pron. 1. (a), 4. (a), *that* rel. pron. 1a. (a) and (b), 1b. (a), 1c. (a), 3a. (a) (all singular usage only). OED sv. *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a., 2, 3. b.

\$/RTA+P13OdI (g) = syncopated relative pronoun singular “who, that” as subject + “it” as direct object. Cf. \$/RTA, \$/P13OdI.

\$/RTA+is (g) = syncopated relative pronoun singular “who, that” as subject + “is”. Cf. \$/RTA, \$be/vps13.

\$/RTA<= (g) = relative pronoun “who, that” functioning as subject of the relative clause (< OE *þē*, *þæt*), used for a singular animate (usually human) preceding antecedant expressed as a (non-adjacent) demonstrative pronoun or as personal pronoun (whether or not adjacent), e.g. “the one..that”, “he(..)who”. MED s.v. *thē* rel. pron. 1. (a), *that* rel. pron. 1a. (a), 1b. (a) (all singular usage only). OED sv. *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. Cf. \$/RTA, \$/Dat<pnpr>=, \$/Datpn>=, \$/DatpnOd>=, \$/P13NM>=, \$/Dat<pnpr..RTA, \$/Datpn..RTA, \$/DatpnOd..RTA, \$/P13NM..RTA.

\$/RTA<pr (g) = relative pronoun within the scope of a preceding preposition “[prep] whom” (< OE *þē*, *þæt* and oblique forms of *sē*) used for a singular animate (usually human)

antecedant (other than demonstrative or personal pronoun, for which see \$DatpnRTA etc, and \$/RTA<= etc.). Also some constructions with ellipsis of the expected (identical) preposition later in the relative clause, e.g. “in the man (in) whom”. MED *thē* rel. pron. 1. (b), *thane* pron. 1. (b), *that* rel. pron. 1a. (d), 1b. (c), (all singular usage only). Cf. OED sv. *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a., 2. Cf. \$/RTA>pr.

\$/RTA<pr-N (g) = independent relative pronoun acting both as an antecedant within the scope of a preceding preposition and as subject of the relative clause (i.e. with ellipsis of the antecedant) “[prep] him who, [prep] the one who” (< OE *þæt*) used for a singular animate (usually human) antecedant. MED s.v. *that* rel. pron. 3a. (b). Cf. OED s.v. *that* rel. pron. B. I. 3. Cf. \$/Datpn<prRTA and \$/Datpn<pr..RTA in which both antecedent within the scope of the preposition and relative pronoun acting as subject are formally expressed.

\$/RTA<pr<= (g) = relative pronoun within the scope of a preceding preposition “[prep] whom” (< OE *þæt*) co-ordinating with a singular animate (usually human) antecedant “[prep] whom, [prep] him”, also within the scope of a preceding preposition with ellipsis of the second preposition when identical with the first. MED s.v. *that* rel. pron. 1a. (d), 1b. (c), (all singular usage only). Cf. OED *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a., 2. Cf. \$/RTA>pr<=, \$/P13<pr>=, \$which/aj<pr>=, \$whom/pn<pr>=,

\$/RTA>pr (g) = relative pronoun within the scope of a preposition standing later in the relative clause “whom [prep]” (< OE *þæt* and *þē*) co-ordinating with a singular animate (usually human) antecedant (other than demonstrative or personal pronoun, for which see \$DatpnRTA etc, and \$/RTA<= etc.). MED s.v. *thē* rel. pron. 1. (b), *that* rel. pron. 1a. (d), 1b. (c), (all singular usage only). OED sv. *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. b. and cf. *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3. Cf. \$/RTA<pr.

\$/RTAG (g) = relative pronoun “whose” with the sense “of whom”, sometimes with following possessive pronoun, but lacking a preposition (< OE *þæt*) used for a singular animate (usually human) antecedant (other than demonstrative or personal pronoun, for which see \$DatpnRTA etc, and \$/RTA<= etc.). MED s.v. *that* rel. pron. 1a. (d), 1b. (c) (examples with ellipsis of preposition), 1c. (b). OED s.v. *that* rel. pron. B. I. 9.

\$/RTAN-Oi (g) = independent relative pronoun acting both as an antecedant as subject and as indirect object of the relative clause (i.e. with ellipsis of the antecedant) “he to/for whom, the one to/for whom” (< OE *þæt* and *þē*) used for a singular animate (usually human) antecedant. MED s.v. *that* rel. pron. 3a. (c). Cf. OED s.v. *that* rel. pron. B. I. 3. Cf. \$/DatpnRTAOi in which both antecedant as subject of the main clause and relative pronoun acting as indirect object are formally expressed.

\$/RTAOd (g) = relative pronoun “whom” as direct object (< OE *þē*, *þæt* and oblique forms of *sē*) used for a singular animate (usually human) antecedant (other than demonstrative or personal pronoun, for which see \$DatpnRTA etc, and \$/RTA<= etc.). Also, an independent relative referring to an animate (usually human) subject “him whom, the one whom, etc” when both the understood antecedant and the relative function as direct object MED s.v. *thē* rel. pron. 1. (b), and cf. 4. (though no relevant examples given). *thane* pron. 1. (b), *that* rel. pron. 1a. (c), 1b. (b), (all singular usage only). Cf. OED sv. *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a., 2.

\$/RTAOd-N (g) = independent relative pronoun acting both as an antecedent as direct object and as subject of the relative clause (i.e. with ellipsis of the antecedent) “him who, the one who” (< OE *þæt*) used for a singular animate (usually human) antecedent. MED s.v. *that* rel. pron. 3a. (b). Cf. OED s.v. *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. Cf. \$/DatpnOdRTA (for which see \$/DatpnRTA) and \$/DatpnOd..RTA in which both antecedent as direct object of the main clause and relative pronoun acting as subject are formally expressed.

\$/RTAOd<= (g) = relative pronoun “whom” functioning as direct object of the relative clause (< OE *þæt*), used for a singular animate (usually human) preceding antecedent expressed as a (non-adjacent) demonstrative pronoun or as personal pronoun (whether or not adjacent), e.g. “of the one..whom”. MED s.v. *that* rel. pron. 1a. (c), 1b. (b) (all singular usage only). OED sv. *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. Cf. \$/RTAOd, \$/Dat<pnpr>=, \$/Dat<pnpr..RTAOd.

\$/RTAOi (g) = relative pronoun “to/for whom” as indirect object (< OE *þē, þæt*) used for a singular animate (usually human) antecedent (other than demonstrative or personal pronoun, for which see \$/DatpnRTA etc, and \$/RTA<= etc.). MED s.v. *thē* rel. pron. 1. (b), *that* rel. pron. 1a. (d), 1b. (c) (examples with ellipsis of preposition and all singular usage only). Cf. OED sv. *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a., 2.

\$/RTAOi-N (g) = independent relative pronoun acting both as an antecedent as indirect object and as subject of the relative clause (i.e. with ellipsis of the antecedent) “to/for him who, to/for the one who” (< OE *þē, þæt*) used for a singular animate (usually human) antecedent. MED s.v. *thē* rel. pron. 4. (though no relevant examples given), *that* rel. pron. 3a. (c). Cf. OED s.v. *that* rel. pron. B. I. 3. Cf. \$/DatpnOiRTA (for which see \$/DatpnRTA) in which both antecedent as indirect object of the main clause and relative pronoun acting as subject are formally expressed.

\$/RTAOi<= (g) = relative pronoun “to/for whom” as indirect object (< OE *þæt*) used for a singular animate (usually human) antecedent expressed as a personal pronoun, e.g. “to him to whom it seems derision”. Cf. \$/RTAOi, \$/P13OiM>= \$/P13OiM..RTAOi.

\$/RTApl (g) = relative pronoun “who, that” used for a plural animate (usually human) antecedent (other than demonstrative or personal pronoun, for which see \$/DospnRTApl etc, and \$/RTApl<=). Also, an independent relative referring to an animate (usually human) subject “those who, the ones who, etc” when both the understood antecedent and the relative function as subject (< OE *þē, þæt, þā*). MED s.v. *thē* rel. pron. 1. (a), 4. (a), *that* rel. pron. 1a. (a), 1b. (a), 1c. (a) (all plural usage only), *thō* pron. (2) 1b. and 2b. OED sv. *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a., 2, 3. b., *þtho* dem. pron. and a. (rel. pron.), pl. B. III. 5.

\$/RTApl+P13OdI (g) = relative pronoun used for a plural animate (usually human) antecedent “who, that” + “it” as direct object. Cf. \$/RTApl, \$/P13OdI.

\$/RTApl<= (g) = relative pronoun “who, that” functioning as subject of the relative clause (< OE *þē, þæt, þā* and ?Oscand (cf. OI) *at*), used for a plural animate (usually human) preceding antecedent expressed as a (non-adjacent) demonstrative pronoun or as personal pronoun (whether or not adjacent), e.g. “those..that”, “they(..)who”. MED s.v. *thē* rel. pron. 1. (a), *that*

rel. pron. 1a. (a), 1b. (a) (all plural usage only), *thō* pron. (2) 1b. OED sv. *ƿthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a., 2, *ƿtho* dem. pron. and a. (rel. pron.), pl. B. III, *ƿat*, *'at* rel. pron., adv., conj. B. Cf. $\$/RTApl$, $\$/Dospn<pr>=$, $\$/Dospn>=$, $\$/P23<pr>=$, $\$/P23N>=$, $\$/P23Od>=$ $\$/Dos<pnpr..RTApl$, $\$/Dospn..RTApl$, $\$/P23<pr..RTApl$, $\$/P23N..RTApl$, $\$/P23Od..RTApl$.

$\$/RTApl<pr$ (g) = relative pronoun within the scope of a preceding preposition (< OE *ƿæt*) used as an independent relative referring to an plural animate human subject in the construction “over all those [over] whom Christ is wont to go” when both the understood antecedent and the relative are in the scope of the preposition. Cf. MED s.v. *that* rel. pron. 3a. (b) (though no strictly relevant examples given). Cf. $\$/RTApl>pr$.

$\$/RTApl<pr-N$ (g) = independent relative pronoun acting both as an antecedent within the scope of a preceding preposition and as subject of the relative clause (i.e. with ellipsis of the antecedent) “[prep] those who, [prep] them who” (< OE *ƿæt*) used for a plural animate (usually human) antecedent. MED s.v. *that* rel. pron. 3a. (b). Cf. OED s.v. rel. pron. B. I. 3. b. Cf. $\$/Dospn<prRTApl$ (for which see $\$/DospnRTApl$) in which both antecedent within the scope of a preposition in the main clause and relative pronoun acting as subject are formally expressed. For the spelling *ƿar* for relative pronoun with plural antecedent (of uncertain origin, but perhaps a specialised use of “there”), cf. rare use in texts #2, #3, #65, #285, #298 and #1100 (*The Owl and the Nightingale*, both versions, *Vices and Virtues*, *Havelok* and *Northern Homily Cycle*).

$\$/RTApl>pr$ (g) = relative pronoun within the scope of a preposition standing later in the relative clause “whom [prep]” (< OE *ƿě*, *ƿæt*, *ƿā*) co-ordinating with a plural animate (usually human) antecedent (other than demonstrative or personal pronoun, for which see $\$/DospnRTApl$ etc, and $\$/RTApl<=$ etc.). MED s.v. *thě* rel. pron. 1. (b), *that* rel. pron. 1a. (d), 1b. (c) (all plural usage only), *thō* pron. (2) 1b. OED sv. *ƿthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. b., *ƿtho* dem. pron. and a. (rel. pron.), pl. B. III. 5. Cf. $\$/RTApl<pr$. For the spelling *ƿar* for relative pronoun with plural antecedent (of uncertain origin, but perhaps a specialised use of “there”), cf. rare use in texts #2, #3, #65, #285, #298 and #1100 (*The Owl and the Nightingale*, both versions, *Vices and Virtues*, *Havelok* and *Northern Homily Cycle*).

$\$/RTAplN-Oi$ (g) = independent relative pronoun acting both as an antecedent as subject of the main clause and as indirect object of the relative clause (i.e. with ellipsis of the antecedent) “those to/for whom, they to/for whom” (< OE *ƿě*) used for a plural animate (usually human) antecedent. MED s.v. *thě* rel. pron. 4 (c) (though no strictly parallel examples cited). OED sv. *ƿthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3.

$\$/RTAplOd$ (g) = relative pronoun “whom” as direct object (< OE *ƿě*, *ƿæt*, *ƿā*) used for a plural animate (usually human) antecedent (other than demonstrative or personal pronoun, for which see $\$/DospnRTApl$ etc, and $\$/RTApl<=$ etc.). Also, an independent relative referring to an animate (usually human) subject “those whom, the ones whom, etc” when both the understood antecedent and the relative function as direct object. MED s.v. *thě* rel. pron. 1. (b), 4. (c), *that* rel. pron. 1a. (c), 1b. (b), 1c. (a) (all plural usage only), *thō* pron. (2) 1b. OED sv. *ƿthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a., 2, 3. b., *ƿtho* dem. pron. and a. (rel. pron.), pl. B. III. 5.

\$/RTAplOd-N (g) = independent relative pronoun acting both as an antecedent as direct object of the main clause and as subject of the relative clause (i.e. with ellipsis of the antecedent) “those who, them who” (< OE þē, þæt) used for a plural animate (usually human) antecedent. MED s.v. *thē* rel. pron. 4 (b) (though no strictly parallel plural example cited), *that* rel. pron. 3a. (b). OED sv. *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3, *that* rel. pron. B. I. 3. b.

\$/RTAplOd<= (g) = relative pronoun “whom, that” functioning as direct object of the relative clause (< OE þē, þæt) , used for a plural animate (usually human) preceding antecedent expressed as a (non-adjacent) demonstrative pronoun or as personal pronoun (whether or not adjacent), e.g. “([prep]) those..that”, “([prep]) them(..)whom”. MED s.v. *thē* rel. pron. 1. (b), *that* rel. pron. 1a. (c), 1b. (b) (all plural usage only). OED sv. *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a., 2. Cf. \$/RTAplOd, \$/Dospn<pr>=, \$/Dospn>=, \$/P23<pr>=, \$/Dospn<pr..RTAplOd, \$/Dospn..RTAplOd, \$/P23<pr..RTAplOd.

\$/RTAplOi (g) = relative pronoun “to/for whom” as indirect object (< OE þē, þæt, þām) used for a plural animate (usually human) antecedent (other than demonstrative or personal pronoun, for which see \$DospnRTApl etc, and \$/RTApl<= etc.). Also, an independent relative referring to an animate (usually human) subject “for those to whom, to the ones for whom, etc” when both the understood antecedent and the relative function as indirect object. MED s.v. *thē* rel. pron. 1. (b), 4. (c) (though no directly parallel example cited), *that* rel. pron. 1a. (d), 1b. (c) (all plural usage only and with ellipsis of preposition), *thān* pron. (2) 1. (b). OED sv. *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a., 2, 3. b. For the spelling *þar* for relative pronoun with plural antecedent (of uncertain origin, but perhaps a specialised use of “there”), cf. rare use in texts #2, #3, #65, #285, #298 and #1100 (*The Owl and the Nightingale*, both versions, *Vices and Virtues*, *Havelok* and *Northern Homily Cycle*).

\$/RTAplOi->pr (g) = independent relative pronoun acting both as an antecedent as indirect object of the main clause and within the scope of a following preposition in the relative clause (i.e. with ellipsis of the antecedent) in the construction “for those to whom he says” (< OE þæt). MED s.v. *that* rel. pron. 3a. (c). OED sv. *that* rel. pron. B. I. 3. b.

\$/RTAplOi-N (g) = independent relative pronoun acting both as an antecedent functioning as indirect object in the main clause and as subject of the relative clause (i.e. with ellipsis of the antecedent) “for those who” (< OE þæt) used for a plural inanimate or non-human antecedent. Cf. MED s.v. *that* rel. pron. 3a. (c). Cf. OED s.v. *that* rel. pron. B. I. 3. a.

\$/RTAplOi<= (g) = relative pronoun “to/for whom, that” functioning as indirect object of the relative clause (< OE þē, þæt) , used for a plural animate (usually human) preceding antecedent expressed as a (non-adjacent) demonstrative pronoun or as personal pronoun (whether or not adjacent), e.g. “those.. to/for whom”, “([prep]) them(..) to/for whom”. MED s.v. *thē* rel. pron. 1. (b), *that* rel. pron. 1a. (d), 1b. (c) (all plural usage only and with ellipsis of preposition). OED sv. *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a., 2. Cf. \$/RTAplOi, \$/Dospn>=, \$/P23<pr>=, \$/P23Oi>=, \$/Dospn..RTAplOi, \$/P23<pr..RTAplOi, \$/P23Oi..RTAplOi.

\$/RTI (g) = relative pronoun “which, that” used for a singular inanimate or non-human antecedent (other than demonstrative or personal pronoun, for which see \$DatpnRTI etc, and

\$/RTI<=). Also, an independent relative referring to an inanimate non-human subject “that which, the one that, etc” when both the understood antecedent and the relative function as subject (< OE *þē, þæt* and ?OScand (cf. OI) *at*). MED s.v. *thē* rel. pron. 2. (a), 4. (a), *that* rel. pron. 2a. (a), 2b. (a), 2d. (a), 4a. (a) (all singular usage only). OED sv. *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a., 2, 3. a. For the spelling *þar* for relative pronoun with plural antecedent (of uncertain origin, but perhaps a specialised use of “there”), cf. rare use in texts #2, #3, #65, #285, #298 and #1100 (*The Owl and the Nightingale*, both versions, *Vices and Virtues*, *Havelok* and *Northern Homily Cycle*).

\$/RTI+is (g) = syncopated relative pronoun singular (with inanimate or non-human reference) “that” as subject + “is”. Cf. \$/RTI, \$be/vps13.

\$/RTI<= (g) = relative pronoun “which, that” functioning as subject of the relative clause (< OE *þæt*) used for a singular inanimate or non-human preceding antecedent expressed as a (non-adjacent) demonstrative pronoun, e.g. “the one..that”, “to that..which”. MED s.v. *that* rel. pron. 2a. (a), 2b. (a) (singular usages only). OED s.v. *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. Cf. \$/RTI, \$/Dat<pnpr>=, \$/Datpn>=, \$/DatpnOd>=, \$/DatpnOi>=, \$/Dat<pnpr..RTI, \$/Datpn..RTI, \$/DatpnOd..RTI, \$/DatpnOi..RTI

\$/RTI<pr (g) = relative pronoun within the scope of a preceding preposition “[prep] which, that” (< OE *þē, þæt* and oblique forms of *sē*) used for a singular inanimate or non-human antecedent (other than demonstrative or personal pronoun, for which see \$DatpnRTI etc, and \$/RTI<= etc.). Also, an independent relative referring to an inanimate non-human subject “[prep] that which, the one that, etc” when both the understood antecedent and the relative are within the scope of the preposition. Also some constructions with ellipsis of the expected (identical) preposition later in the relative clause, e.g. “of the thing (of) which”. MED *thē* rel. pron. 2. (b), *thane* pron. 1. (b), *that* rel. pron. 2a. (c), 2b. (c), 2d. (a) (all singular usage only). Cf. OED sv. *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a., 2. Cf. \$/RTI>pr. Cf. also \$that{h}/RT and \$that{w}/RT.

\$/RTI<pr-N (g) = independent relative pronoun acting both as an antecedent within the scope of a preceding preposition and as subject of the relative clause (i.e. with ellipsis of the antecedent) “[prep] that which, [prep] the one that” (< OE *þæt*) used for a singular inanimate or non-human antecedent. MED s.v. *that* rel. pron. 4a. (c). Cf. OED s.v. *that* rel. pron. B. I. 3. Cf. \$/Datpn<prRTI and \$/Datpn<pr..RTI in which both antecedent within the scope of the preposition and relative pronoun acting as subject are formally expressed.

\$/RTI<pr-Od (g) = independent relative pronoun acting both as an antecedent within the scope of a preceding preposition and as direct object of the relative clause (i.e. with ellipsis of the antecedent) “[prep] that which, [prep] the one that” (< OE *þæt*) used for a singular inanimate or non-human antecedent. MED s.v. *that* rel. pron. 4b. (c). Cf. OED s.v. *that* rel. pron. B. I. 3. Cf. \$/Datpn<prRTIOd and \$/Datpn<pr..RTIOd in which both antecedent within the scope of the preposition and relative pronoun acting as direct object are formally expressed.

\$/RTI>pr (g) = relative pronoun within the scope of a preposition standing later in the relative clause “which, that [prep]” (< OE *þæt* and *þē*) co-ordinating with a singular inanimate or non-human antecedent (other than demonstrative or personal pronoun, for which see \$DatpnRTI etc, and \$/RTI<= etc.). MED s.v. *thē* rel. pron. 2. (b), *that* rel. pron. 2a. (c), 2b.

(c), 2d. (a) (all singular usage only). OED sv. *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. b. and cf. *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3. Cf. $\$/RTI<pr$.

$\$/RTIN-Od$ (g) = independent relative pronoun acting both as an antecedent as subject and as direct object of the relative clause (i.e. with ellipsis of the antecedent) “that which, the one that” (< OE *þæt*) used for a singular inanimate or non-human antecedent. MED s.v. *that* rel. pron. 4b. (a). Cf. OED s.v. *that* rel. pron. B. I. 3. Cf. $\$/DatpnRTIOd$ and $\$/Datpn..RTIOd$ in which both antecedent as subject of the main clause and relative pronoun acting as direct object are formally expressed.

$\$/RTIOd$ (g) = relative pronoun “which, that” as direct object (< OE *þē, þæt*, oblique forms of *sē* and ?OScand (cf. OI) *at*) used for a singular inanimate or non-human antecedent (other than demonstrative or personal pronoun, for which see $\$/DatpnRTIOd$ etc, and $\$/RTIOd<=$ etc.). Also, an independent relative referring to an inanimate or non-human subject “that which, the one that, etc” when both the understood antecedent and the relative function as direct object MED s.v. *thē* rel. pron. 2. (b), and cf. 4. (though no relevant examples given). *thane* pron. 1. (b), *that* rel. pron. 2a. (b), 2b. (b), (all singular usage only). Cf. OED sv. *þthe* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a., 2, *þat, 'at* rel. pron., adv., conj. B.

$\$/RTIOd+P13NM$ (g) = syncopated relative pronoun singular (with inanimate or non-human reference) “which, that” as direct object + “he”. Cf. $\$/RTIOd$, $\$/P13NM$.

$\$/RTIOd->pr$ (g) = independent relative pronoun acting both as an antecedent functioning as direct object in the main clause and within the scope of a preposition standing later in the relative clause (i.e. with ellipsis of the antecedent) “that which [prep], the one that [prep]” (< OE *þæt*) used for a singular inanimate or non-human antecedent. MED s.v. *that* rel. pron. 4b. (b). Cf. OED s.v. *that* rel. pron. B. I. 3. Cf. $\$/DatpnRTIOd$ and $\$/Datpn..RTIOd$ in which both antecedent as subject of the main clause and relative pronoun acting as direct object are formally expressed.

$\$/RTIOd-N$ (g) = independent relative pronoun acting both as an antecedent functioning as direct object in the main clause and as subject of the relative clause (i.e. with ellipsis of the antecedent) “that which, the one that” (< OE *þē, þæt*) used for a singular inanimate or non-human antecedent. MED s.v. *thē* rel. pron. 4. (b), *that* rel. pron. 4a. (b). Cf. OED s.v. *that* rel. pron. B. I. 3. a. Cf. $\$/DatpnOdRTI$ (for which see $\$/DatpnRTI$) and $\$/DatpnOd..RTI$ in which both antecedent as direct object of the main clause and relative pronoun acting as subject are formally expressed.

$\$/RTIOd<=$ (g) = relative pronoun “which, that” functioning as direct object of the relative clause (< OE *þæt*), used for a singular inanimate or non-human preceding antecedent expressed as a (non-adjacent) demonstrative pronoun, e.g. “that..which, of the one..that”. MED s.v. *that* rel. pron. 2a. (b), 2b. (b) (all singular usage only). OED sv. *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. Cf. $\$/RTIOd$, $\$/Datpn<pr>=$, $\$/Datpn>=$, $\$/Datpn<pr..RTIOd$, $\$/Datpn..RTIOd$.

$\$/RTIOi$ (g) = relative pronoun “to/for which, that” as indirect object (< OE *þē, þæt*) used for a singular inanimate or non-human antecedent (other than demonstrative or personal pronoun, for which see $\$/DatpnRTIOi$ etc, and $\$/RTIOi<=$ etc.). MED s.v. *thē* rel. pron. 2. (b)

(though no examples with indirect object given), *that* rel. pron. 2a. (c), 2b. (c), (examples with ellipsis of preposition and singular usage only). Cf. OED sv. *†the* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a., 2.

\$/RTIOi<= (g) = relative pronoun “to/for which, that” functioning as indirect object of the relative clause (< OE *þæt*), used for a singular inanimate or non-human preceding antecedant expressed as a (non-adjacent) demonstrative pronoun, e.g. “to that to which”. MED s.v. *that* rel. pron. 2a. (c) (with ellipsis of preposition). OED sv. *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a. Cf. \$/RTIOi, \$/Datpn<pr>= \$/Datpn<pr..RTIOi.

\$/RTIpl (g) = relative pronoun “which, that” used for a plural inanimate or non-human antecedant (other than demonstrative or personal pronoun, for which see \$DospnRTIpl etc, and \$/RTIpl<=). Also, an independent relative referring to an inanimate or non-human subject “those that, the ones which, etc” when both the understood antecedant and the relative function as subject (< OE *þē, þæt, þā*). MED s.v. *thē* rel. pron. 2. (a), 4. (a), *that* rel. pron. 2a. (a), 2b. (a), 2d. (a) (all plural usage only), *thō* pron. (2) 1b. and 2b. OED sv. *†the* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a., 2, 3. a., *†tho* dem. pron. and a. (rel. pron.), pl. B. III. 5.

\$/RTIpl<= (g) = relative pronoun “which, that” functioning as subject of the relative clause (< OE *þæt*), used for a plural inanimate or non-human preceding antecedant expressed as a (non-adjacent) demonstrative pronoun e.g. “([prep]) those that”. MED *that* rel. pron. 2a. (a), 2b. (a), 2d. (a) (all plural usage only), OED s.v. B. I. 1. a., 2, 3. a. Cf. \$/RTIpl, \$/Dospn<pr>=, \$/Dospn<pr..RTIpl.

\$/RTIpl>pr (g) = relative pronoun within the scope of a preposition standing later in the relative clause “which [prep], that [prep]” (< OE *þē, þæt, þā*) co-ordinating with a plural inanimate or non-human antecedant (other than demonstrative or personal pronoun, for which see \$DospnRTIpl etc, and \$/RTIpl<= etc.). MED s.v. *thē* rel. pron. 2. (b), *that* rel. pron. 2a. (c), 2b. (c) (all plural usage only), *thō* pron. (2) 1b. OED sv. *†the* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. b., *†tho* dem. pron. and a. (rel. pron.), pl. B. III. 5.

\$/RTIplOd (g) = relative pronoun “which, that” as direct object (< OE *þē, þæt, þā*) used for a plural inanimate or non-human antecedant (other than demonstrative or personal pronoun, for which see \$DospnRTIpl etc, and \$/RTIpl<= etc.). Also, an independent relative referring to an inanimate or non-human subject “those which, the ones that, etc” when both the understood antecedant and the relative function as direct object. MED s.v. *thē* rel. pron. 2. (b), 4. (c), *that* rel. pron. 2a. (b), 2b. (b), 2d. (a) (all plural usage only), *thō* pron. (2) 1b. OED sv. *†the* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a., 2, 3. a., *†tho* dem. pron. and a. (rel. pron.), pl. B. III. 5.

\$/RTIplOd+P13NM (g) = syncopated relative pronoun plural (with inanimate or non-human reference) “which, that” as direct object + “he”. Cf. \$/RTIplOd, \$/P13NM.

\$/RTIplOd-N (g) = independent relative pronoun acting both as an antecedant functioning as direct object in the main clause and as subject of the relative clause (i.e. with ellipsis of the antecedant) “those which, the ones that” (< OE *þæt*) used for a plural inanimate or non-human antecedant. MED s.v. *that* rel. pron. 4a. (b). Cf. OED s.v. *that* rel. pron. B. I. 3. a. Cf.

\$/DospnOdRTIpl (for which see \$/DospnRTIpl) in which both antecedent as direct object of the main clause and relative pronoun acting as subject are formally expressed.

\$/RTIplOi (g) = relative pronoun “for which” as indirect object (< OE *þē, þæt*) used for a plural inanimate or non-human antecedant (other than demonstrative or personal pronoun, for which see \$DospnRTIpl etc, and \$/RTIpl<= etc.). Cf. MED s.v. *thē* rel. pron. 2. (b) (though no examples as indirect object cited), *that* rel. pron. 2a. (c) (some examples with ellipsis of preposition, plural usage only). Cf. OED sv. *†the* particle (conj., adv.), rel. pron. 3., *that* rel. pron. B. I. 1. a., 2.

\$/RTIplOi-N (g) = independent relative pronoun acting both as an antecedant functioning as indirect object in the main clause and as subject of the relative clause (i.e. with ellipsis of the antecedant) “for those which” (< OE *þæt*) used for a plural inanimate or non-human antecedant. Cf. MED s.v. *that* rel. pron. 4a. (b) (though no examples with indirect object cited). Cf. OED s.v. *that* rel. pron. B. I. 3. a.

\$/T etc. (g) = the definite article “the” regardless of historical gender (< OE *sē, sēo, þē, þeo, þæt* and oblique cases). Further grammel specifications referring to grammatical function and number are not separately listed here, except for those with special hyphenated labels shown below. MED s.v. *sē* def. art. & pron. 1 (b), *thē* def. art., *that* def. art. & adj., *thane* def. art & adj., *thāre* def. art. & adj. (1), *thāre* def. art. & adj. (2), *thāre* def. art. & adj. (3), *thas* def. art. & adj., *thō* def. art. (1), *thō* def. art. (2). OED s.v. Cf. OED s.v. *the* dem. a. (def. article) and pron., *that* dem. pron., a., and adv. II. 1. a., *†tho* dem. pron. and a. (rel. pron.), pl. B. II. 4. Cf. \$/Dat etc. and for plural \$/Dos etc. Some examples of “that, tho” tagged \$/Dat etc., \$/Dos etc. may arguably belong here, and some tagged here may arguably belong under \$/Dat etc., \$/Dos etc.

\$/T-av (g) = definite article “the” with singular reference, regardless of historical gender, used within a noun phrase functioning adverbially, e.g. “he arose the third day” (< OE *sē, sēo, þē, þeo, þæt* and oblique cases). MED s.v. *thē* def. art. examples referring to adverbial phrases e.g. 1b. (d), 1c. (a), 3b. (d), 3d. (a), etc., *that* def. art. & adj. examples referring to adverbial phrases where the meaning may be construed as “the” rather than emphatic “that”, e.g. 1a. (a), (c), 1b (b), 3a. (d), etc. Cf. MED s.v. *thane* def. art & adj. adverbial use only. Cf. OED s.v. *the* dem. a. (def. article) and pron., *that* dem. pron., a., and adv. II. 1. a.

\$/T-int y~ (g) = definite article “the” with singular reference (< OE *þæt*) used within a noun phrase functioning as an interjection, e.g. “alas the pity”. Cf. MED *that* def. art. & adj.

\$/T-inv (g) = definite article “the” with singular reference (< OE *þē*) used within a noun phrase functioning independently as an invocation (i.e. not within the scope of a preposition), e.g. “the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost”. Cf. MED s.v. *thē* def. art. OED s.v. *the* dem. a. (def. article) and pron.

\$/T-voc (g) = definite article “the” with singular reference (< OE *þē*) used within a noun phrase in vocative constructions. Cf. MED s.v. *thē* def. art. OED s.v. *the* dem. a. (def. article) and pron.

\$/Tpl-av (g) = same as \$/T-av but with plural reference.

\$/neg-v (g) = negative particle “ne” etc. (< OE *ne*, *nā* and *nō*) used as a simple negator immediately preceding the finite verb. This category includes constructions with multiple negation (other than braced negation, for which see \$/neg-v>= etc.) where any further grammel specifications are all in parentheses. For “ne” in contractions, see \$n-/xp-neg. MED s.v. *ne* adv. 1. (a) and (b), 2. (a) (other than braced negation), (b) (other than braced negation) and (c), 3. (a), *nō* adv. 1a. (a) and (in part) (b). OED s.v. *ƿne* adv.¹ and conj. A. 1. a. and b., 2. a. (other than braced negation) and b. (other than braced negation), *no* adv.¹ 1.b. (simplex usage only). Cf. \$n-/xp-neg, \$not/neg-v< etc., \$/neg-v>=, \$not/neg-v<=.

\$/neg-v<neg<= (g) = negative particle “ne” (< OE *ne*) as the second element of a special kind of braced negation co-ordinating with a preceding (not necessarily adjacent) “ne” both occurring before the finite verb. For this construction see Laing (2002: 309–310). Cf. MED s.v. *ne* adv. 2. (a) (though no examples of “ne..ne” as braced negation itself cited). Cf. OED s.v. *ƿne* adv.¹ and conj. A. 1. b. (though no examples of “ne..ne” as braced negation itself cited). Cf. \$/neg>neg>=>v, \$ne..ne/neg..neg>v, \$n-/xp-neg-v<neg<=, \$ne..n-/neg..xp-neg>v.

\$/neg-v<neg<=>neg>= (g) same as \$/neg-v<neg<= but in combination not only with a preceding “ne” (\$/neg>neg>=>v) but also with “not” (< OE *nā(wi)ht*, *nō(wi)ht*) following the finite verb (\$not/neg-v<neg<=) creating a rare triple negation for which see \$ne..ne..not/neg..neg>v>neg.

\$/neg-v>= (g) = negative particle “ne” etc. (< OE *ne*, *nā* and *nō*) used as the first element of normal braced negation immediately preceding the finite verb and co-ordinating with “not” (< OE *nā(wi)ht*, *nō(wi)ht*) following the finite verb. This category may also include constructions with multiple negation (though this is comparatively unusual) where any further grammel specifications are all in parentheses. For “ne” in contractions used in normal braced negation see \$n-/xp-neg>=. MED s.v. *ne* adv. 2. (a) and (b) (braced negation only). Cf. MED s.v. *nō* adv. 1a. (a) (though no examples given with “no” as the first element of the braced negation, before the finite verb). OED s.v. *ƿne* adv.¹ and conj. A. 2. a. (braced negation only), *no* adv.¹ 1.b. (though no examples given with “no” as the first element of the braced negation, before the finite verb). Cf. \$not/neg-v<=, \$ne..not/neg-v..neg, \$n-/xp-neg>=. Cf. also simplex usage \$/neg-v, \$not/neg-v<.

\$/neg-v>=2 (g) same as \$neg-v>=, i.e. negative particle “ne” (< OE *ne*) used as the first element of normal braced negation immediately preceding the finite verb and co-ordinating with “not” (< OE *nā(wi)ht*, *nō(wi)ht*) following the finite verb, producing normal braced negation, but embedded within another co-ordinating structure (marked 1). Coordinates with \$not/neg-v<=2. Cf. \$ne..not/neg-v..neg

\$/neg-v>=[(g) = same as \$/neg-v>= but with the following “not” missing because of textual corruption or a lacuna. Cf. \$not/neg-v<=.

\$/neg>neg>=>v (g) = negative particle “ne” (< OE *ne*, *nā* and *nō*) as the first element of a special kind of braced negation co-ordinating with a second “ne” before the finite verb or with a following negative finite verb. For this construction see Laing (2002: 309–310). Cf. MED s.v. *ne* adv. 2. (a) (though no examples of “ne..ne” as braced negation itself cited). Cf. OED s.v. *ƿne* adv.¹ and conj. A. 1. b. (though no examples of “ne..ne” as braced negation

itself cited). Cf. $\$/neg-v<neg<=$, $\$/ne..ne/neg..neg>v$, $\$/n-/xp-neg-v<neg<=$, $\$/ne..n-/neg..xp-neg>v$. Cf. also a rare triple negation combined with both $\$/neg-v<neg<=>neg>=$ and $\$/not/neg-v<neg<=$ for which see $\$/ne..ne..not/neg..neg>v>neg$.

$\$/neg>v<=$ (g) = negative particle “ne” (< OE *ne*) as the second element of a special kind of braced negation co-ordinating with preceding “not” (< OE *nā(wi)ht*, *nō(wi)ht*) both elements being before the finite verb. MED s.v. *ne* adv. 2. (a) (though no examples of “not..ne” as braced negation itself cited). OED s.v. *ne* adv.¹ and conj. A. 2. b. (last example only). Cf. Laing (2002: 309, 311–13). Cf. $\$/not/neg>v>=$, $\$/not..ne/neg..neg>v$, $\$/n-/xp-neg<=$, $\$/not..n-/neg..neg>v$.

TAGS OF OR CONTAINING QUANTIFIERS

$\$/1.5/qc$ (1) = “one and a half” (< OE *ōþer healf*) e.g. in the phrase *other half hundred* (literally “second half hundred [territorial division]” i.e. “two-minus-a-half hundred”). MED s.v. *ōther* adj. 1a. (e) and *half* adj. 3. OED s.v. *other* a., pron., n., and adv. 2. †b and *half* a. †2. Cf. $\$/150/qc$, $\$/8.5/qc$.

$\$/1/qc$ (1) = the cardinal quantifier “one” (< OE *ān*). MED s.v. *ōn* pron. and *ōn* num. OED s.v. *one* a., n., and pron. The default qc grammel implies (as with all the other cardinals) adjectival use. As *ān* was declined in Old English and still retains some case marking in Middle English the unqualified qc grammel implies nominative with further qualifying grammels indicating function and number and case being employed in the usual way. When the quantifier is used preceding a word beginning with a consonant its grammel is unmarked; the grammel is marked +H and +V when preceding a word beginning with <h> or a vowel respectively. The grammel qcpn implies that the quantifier functions as a pronoun. The grammels qcaj-def and qcpn-def implies definite use “the one” usually coordinating with a following “the other” for which see $\$/other/aj-def$ and $\$/other/pn-def$. Note that when OE *ān* functions as indefinite article it is not given a lelex but is tagged $\$/A$ (see also [Grammel Key](#)) and cf. MED *a* indef. art. and OED *a*.² (*indef. article*) Cf. words with the first element “one”, $\$/1fold/qc-aj$, $\$/1fold/qc-av$, $\$/1foldly/qc-av$, $\$/1handed/qc-aj$, $\$/1handed/qc-vpp-aj$, $\$/1hood/qc-n$, $\$/1horned/qc-aj$, $\$/1ness/qc-n$, $\$/a:ncennan\{b\}/vpp-aj$, $\$/a:nian/v$, $\$/a:nle:pig/aj$, $\$/a:nle:pighood/n$, $\$/a:nle:pigli:ce/av$, $\$/a:nmo:d/aj$, $\$/a:nrae:d/aj$, $\$/a:nrae:dli:ce/av$, $\$/a:nrae:dness/n$, $\$/a:nsae:te/aj$, $\$/a:nwille/aj$. Cf. also $\$/alone/aj$, $\$/alone/av$, $\$/a:ne/av$, $\$/in-a:ne/av$, $\$/eachone/aj$, $\$/eachone/pn$, $\$/severeachone/aj$, $\$/severeachone/pn$, $\$/manyone/n$, $\$/no/aj$, $\$/none/av$, $\$/none/pn$, $\$/once/av$, $\$/atonce/av$, $\$/nonce/n$.

$\$/1/qo$ (1) = the ordinal quantifier “first” of whatever origin (< OE *ārest*, *fyr(e)st*, *forma*, *formest*, *fyrrest*) with or without the prefix $\$/alder-/xp$, q.v. and sometimes including the separable superlative suffix $\$/-est/xs-sup$, q.v. MED s.v. *ērest* adj. (sup.); *ērest* adv.; *firme* adj. & adv.; *firme* adj. (1); *firme* adv.; *first* ord. num. (as adj. & n.); *first* adv.; *forme* adj.; *formest* adj.; *formest* adv. OED s.v. *erst* a. and adv.; *first* a. (n.) and adv.; *first* a.; *foremost* a. and adv. The “first” element may function as adjective, adverb or pronoun and the qo grammel is qualified accordingly. It may also function as the first element of a compound when the grammel is given the additional label -k. Cf. $\$/forefather/n$, $\$/foremother/n$.

$\$/10/qc$ (1) = the cardinal quantifier “ten” (OE < *tīen*). MED s.v. *ten* num. OED s.v. *ten* a., n. (adv.)

\$10/qo (1) = the ordinal quantifier “tenth” formed in various ways from the cardinal “ten” for which see MED s.v. *tenth(e)* num. and OED s.v. *ten* a., n. (adv.) and the discussion in CE.

\$100/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “(a) hundred” (< OE *hund, hundred, hundtēontig* and cf. OI *hundrað*). Where present the indefinite article is included in the form and also hived off under \$/A. When the “hundred” form is one element in a compound number the grammel is given the addition -k. MED s.v. *hund* card. num., *hundred* card. num. and *hundtēntiz* card. num. OED s.v. *ƿhund* n. and a. and *hundred* n. and a. For the sense “territorial division” see \$hundred/n.

\$1000/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “(a) thousand” (< OE *þūsend*). Where present the indefinite article is included in the form and also hived off under \$/A. When the “thousand” form is one element in a compound number the grammel is given the addition -k. MED s.v. *thōusand* num. OED s.v. *thousand* n. and a.

\$10000/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “ten thousand”. See \$10/qc and \$1000/qc.

\$100000/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “hundred thousand”. See \$100/qc and \$1000/qc.

\$1000fold/qc (1) = “(a) thousandfold, a thousand times as much or many” (< OE *þūsend + -feald, -fald*). MED s.v. *thōusandfōld* adj. OED s.v. *thousandfold* a., adv., and n. Cf. \$1000/qc, \$-fold/xs.

\$1005/qc (1) = “a thousand and five”. Cf. \$1000/qc, \$&/cj, \$5/qc.

\$100fold/qc (1) = “(a) hundredfold, a hundred times as much or many” (< OE *hundfeald, hundred + -feald, -fald*). MED s.v. *hundfōld* adj., adv., n. and *hundredfōld* adj., adv., n. OED s.v. *ƿhundfold* a., adv., and n. and *hundredfold* a., adv., and n. Cf. \$100/qc, \$-fold/xs.

\$10fold/qc (1) = “tenfold, ten times as much or many” (< OE *tīenfeald*). MED s.v. *tenfōld* adj. OED s.v. *tenfold* a., adv. Cf. \$10/qc, \$-fold/xs.

\$11/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “eleven” (< OE *endleofon*). MED s.v. *ellēven* card. num. OED s.v. *eleven* a. and n.

\$11/qo (1) = the ordinal quantifier “eleventh” (< OE *endlyfta*). MED s.v. *ellēventhe* ord. num. OED *eleventh* a. and n.

\$12/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “twelve” (< OE *twelf*). MED s.v. *twelve* num. OED s.v. *twelve* numeral a. and n.

\$12/qo (1) = the ordinal quantifier “twelfth” (< OE *twelfta*, the form TwELFTUgEyE perhaps a blend with a form like *eahtoþa*). MED s.v. *twelfth* num. and *twelftuzeþe* num. OED s.v. *twelfth* a. and n.

\$120/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “hundred and twenty” (< OE *hund-twelftig*). OED s.v. *ƿhund* n. and a. 2.

\$12day/qon (1) = “the twelfth day [after Christmas], Epiphany” (< OE *twelfta* + *dæg*). MED s.v. *twelfth* 1. (b). OED s.v. *Twelfth day*. Cf. \$12/qo, \$day/n.

\$12month/qc-n (1) = “a period of twelve months, a year” (< OE *twelf* + *mōnað*). MED s.v. *twelve-mōnth* n. OED s.v. *twelvemonth*. Cf. \$12/qc, \$month/n.

\$13/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “thirteen” (< OE *þrēotēne*). MED s.v. *thritēne* num. OED s.v. *thirteen*. Cf. \$3/qc, \$10/qc.

\$13/qo (1) = the ordinal quantifier “thirteenth”, formed in various ways reflecting the different forms of “tenth” (cf. \$10/qo). MED s.v. *thritēnth(e)* num. OED s.v. *thirteenth* a., n. (adv.).

\$130/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “a hundred and thirty”. Cf. \$100/qc, &/cj, \$30/qc.

\$14/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “fourteen” (< OE *fēowertēne*). MED s.v. *four-tēne* num. OED s.v. *fourteen* a. and n. Cf. \$4/qc, \$10/qc.

\$14/qo (1) = the ordinal quantifier “fourteenth” formed in different ways reflecting the different forms of “tenth” (cf. \$10/qo). MED s.v. *four-tēnthe* num. OED s.v. *fourteenth* a. and n.

\$14000/qc (1) = “fourteen thousand” in the form “seven score thousand”. See \$7/qc, \$score{20}/n, \$1000/qc.

\$14night/qc-n (1) = “a period of fourteen nights, two weeks” (< OE *fēowertȳne niht*). MED s.v. *fourte-night* n. OED s.v. *fortnight*. Cf. \$14/qc, \$night/n, \$7night/qc.

\$15/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “fifteen” (< OE *fiftēne*). MED s.v. *fif-tēne* card. num. OED s.v. *fifteen* a. and n. Cf. \$5/qc, \$10/qc.

\$15/qo (1) = the ordinal quantifier “fifteenth” formed in different ways reflecting the different forms of “tenth” (cf. \$10/qo). MED s.v. *fif-tēnde* ord. num. *fif-tēnthe* ord. num. OED s.v. *fifteenth* a. and n.

\$150/qc (1) = “a hundred and fifty” in the form “second half hundred” i.e. “one and a half hundred” (< OE *ōþer healf hundred*). MED s.v. *ōþer* adj. 1a. (e) and *half* adj 3. OED s.v. *other* a., pron., n., and adv. 2. †b and *half* a. †2. Cf. \$1.5/qc and \$8.5/qc where “hundred” is a territorial division not a quantifier.

\$16/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “sixteen” (< OE *syx-, six-, sextēne*). MED s.v. *six-tēn(e)* num. OED s.v. *sixteen* a. and n. Cf. \$6/qc, \$10/qc.

\$16/qo (1) = the ordinal quantifier “sixteenth” formed in different ways reflecting the different forms of “tenth” (cf. \$10/qo). MED s.v. *six-tēnthe* num. OED s.v. *sixteenth* a. and n.

\$17/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “seventeen” (< OE *seofontēne*). MED s.v. *sēventēn(e)* num. OED s.v. *seventeen* a. and n. Cf. \$7/qc, \$10/qc.

\$17/qo (1) = the ordinal quantifier “seventeenth” formed in different ways reflecting the different forms of “tenth” (cf. \$10/qo). MED s.v. *sēventēnthe* num. OED s.v. *seventeenth* a. and n.

\$18/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “eighteen” (< OE *e(a)htatēne*). MED s.v. *eighte-tēn(e)* card. num. OED s.v. *eighteen* a. and n. Cf. \$8/qc, \$10/qc.

\$18/qo (1) = the ordinal quantifier “eighteenth” formed in different ways reflecting the different forms of “tenth” (cf. \$10/qo). MED s.v. *eighte-tēnthe* ord. num. OED s.v. *eighteenth* a. and n.

\$19/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “nineteen” (< OE *nigon + tēne*). MED s.v. *nīntēn(e)* num. OED s.v. *nineteen* a. and n. Cf. \$8/qc, \$10/qc.

\$1fold/qc (1) = “onefold, single, simple; in a onefold manner” (< OE *ān + -feald, -fald*). MED s.v. *ōnfōld* adj., *ofōld* adj., *ofōld* adv. OED s.v. *onefold* a. and adv., *†afald* a., *†ofald* a. Cf. \$1/qc, \$-fold/xs.

\$1foldly/qc (1) = “simply, literally” (< OE *ān + -feald, -fald + -lice*). MED s.v. *ōnfōldlī* adv. Cf. \$1/qc, \$-foldly/xs.

\$1handed/qc-aj (5) = “one-handed, lame, weak” (< OE *ānhende*). MED s.v. *ōnhāended* adj. Cf. OED s.v. *one-handed* a. (n.) and adv. Cf. 1handed/qc-vpp-aj, 1/qc, \$handed/aj-k.

\$1handed/qc-vpp-aj (1) = “one-handed” (Cf. OE *ānhende*). MED s.v. *ōnhāended* adj. OED s.v. *one-handed* a. (n.) and adv. Cf. \$1handed/qc-aj. \$1/qc, \$handed/vpp-aj.

\$1hood/qc-n (1) = “onehood/onehead, unity” (< OE *ān + -hād* and for “-head” see discussion in CE). MED s.v. *ōn-hēd(e)* n. OED s.v. *onehood* n. and *onehead* n. Cf. \$1/qc, \$-hood/xs, \$1ness/qc-n.

\$1horned/qc-aj (1) “having one horn” (< OE *ānhyrne*). MED s.v. *ōn-hurne* adj. And cf. MED s.v. *ōn-horned* adj and OED s.v. *one-horned* a. (and n.). Cf. \$1/qc, \$horned/aj.

\$1ness/qc (1) = “oneness, the quality of being single, unity; concord, harmony; solitude” (< OE *ānnes*). MED s.v. *ōnnesse* n. OED s.v. *oneness* n. Cf. \$1/qc, \$-ness/xs, \$1hood/qc.

\$2/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “two” (< OE *twā, twēge(n), twin(n)*). MED s.v. *twō* num., *twēin* num., *twin(ne)* num. OED s.v. *two* numeral a., n. (adv.), *twain* numeral, a. and n., *tway* numeral, a., *twin* a. and n. A. adj. †2.

\$2/qo (1) = “(t)other” serving as the ordinal quantifier “second” (OE *(þæt) oþer*). For different senses of “other” see \$other/aj, \$other/av, \$other/pn. MED s.v. *ōther* pron. 1., *ōther*

adj. 1a., *tōther* pron. 1., *tōther* adj. 1. OED s.v. *other* a., pron., n., and adv.¹ 2. †a., *tother* pron. and a. †2.

\$20/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “twenty” (< OE *twentig*). MED s.v. *twentī* num. OED s.v. *twenty* numeral a. and n.

\$20/qo (1) = the ordinal quantifier “twentieth” (< OE *twentigoþa*). MED s.v. *twentīeth* num. OED s.v. *twentieth* a. and n.

\$200/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “two hundred” (< OE *twā + hund, hundred*). See \$2/qc, \$100/qc.

\$2000/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “two thousand” (< OE *twā + þūsend*). See \$2/qc, \$1000/qc.

\$20000/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “twenty thousand” (< OE *twentig + þūsend*). See \$20/qc, \$1000/qc.

\$20fold/qc (1) = “twentyfold, twenty times as much or many” (cf. OE *twentigfeald*). OED s.v. *twentyfold* a., adv., and v. Cf. MED s.v. *twentīfōlde* adv. Cf. \$20/qc, \$-fold/xs.

\$21/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “twenty-one” in the form “one and twenty” (< OE *ān and twentig*). See \$1/qc, \$&/cj, \$20/qc.

\$21/qo (1) = the ordinal quantifier “twentyfirst” in the form “one and twentieth” (< OE *ān and twentigoþa*). See \$1/qc, \$&/cj, \$20/qo.

\$23/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “twenty-three” in the form “three and twenty” (< OE *þrēo and twentig*). See \$3/qc, \$&/cj, \$20/qo.

\$23/qo (1) = the ordinal quantifier “twenty-third” in the form “three and twentieth” (< OE *þrēo and twentigoþa*). See \$3/qc, \$&/cj, \$20/qo.

\$24/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “twenty-four” in the form “four and twenty” (< OE *fēower and twentig*). See \$4/qc, \$&/cj, \$20/qc.

\$25/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “twenty-five” in the form “five and twenty” (< OE *fif and twentig*). See \$5/qc, \$&/cj, \$20/qc.

\$25/qo (1) = the ordinal quantifier “twenty-fifth” in the form “five and twentieth” (< OE *fif and twentigoþa*). See \$5/qc, \$&/cj, \$20/qo.

\$27/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “twenty-seven” in the form “seven and twenty” (< OE *seofon and twentig*). See \$7/qc, \$&/cj, \$20/qc.

\$28/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “twenty-eight” in the forms “eight and twenty” and “two less thirty” (< OE *ahta, eahta, æhte and twentig*). See \$8/qc, \$&/cj, \$20/qc.

\$2bill/qc-n (1) = “two-edged axe” (< OE *twibil(l)*). MED s.v. *twībil* n., *twī-* pref. OED s.v. *twibill*, *twybill* †1, *twi-*, *twy-* prefix. Cf. \$bill/n.

\$2fold/qc-aj (1) = “twofold, double; ambivalent; duplicitous” (< OE *twifeald*, *twyfeald*; later reformed from OE *twā* + *-feald*, *-fald*). MED s.v. *twīfōld* adj., *twōfōld* adj. OED s.v. *threefold* a., adv. (n.) Cf. \$2/qc, \$-fold/xs.

\$2fold/qc-av (1) = “double”. See \$2fold/qc-aj.

\$2fold/qc-v (1) = “double (the force of)” (< OE *twifealdan*). MED s.v. *twīfōlden*. Cf. OED s.v. *twifold* v. \$2/qc, \$-fold/xs-v.

\$2foldly/qc-av (1) = “in a twofold manner, doubly” (< OE *twifealdlice* and *twā* + *-fald* + *lice*). MED s.v. *twīfōldlī* adv., *twōfōldlī* adv. OED s.v. *twofold* a., (n.), adv. Cf. \$2/qc, \$-foldly/xs.

\$2footed/qc-aj (1) = “having two feet, bipedal” (< OE *twifēte*). Cf. MED s.v. *twō* num. 1b. (c). OED s.v. *two-footed* a. Cf. \$footed/aj, \$footed/vpp-aj.

\$2furrowed/qc-vpp-aj (1) = “two-furrowed” (< OE *twi-fyrede* (L. *bisulcus*)). Not in MED or OED. Cf. \$furrowed/vpp-aj.

\$2gae:redē/qc-vpp-aj (5) = “two-pointed, cloven” (< OE *twigārede* (L. *bifidus*)). Not in MED or OED. Cf. \$gae:redē/vpp-aj.

\$2headed/qc-vpp-aj (1) = “double-headed, having two heads” (< OE *twi-hēafdode*). MED s.v. *twī-* pref. OED s.v. *twi-*, *twy-* prefix. Cf. \$headed/vppK2-aj

\$2hi:wian/qc-vpp-aj (5) = “double-shaped, having two forms” (< OE *twi-hīwede*). MED s.v. *twī-* pref. Cf. OED s.v. *twi-*, *twy-* prefix. Cf. \$3hi:wian/qc-vpp-aj, \$hi:wian/vpp-aj.

\$2hli:dan/qc-vpp-aj (5) = “double-lidded, having two lids” (< OE *twi-hlidede*). MED s.v. *twī-* pref. Cf. OED s.v. *twi-*, *twy-* prefix. Cf. \$3hli:dan/qc-vpp-aj, \$hli:dan/vpp-aj.

\$2kin/aj (1) = “of two components, double” (< OE *twin* + *cyn*). MED s.v. *twin(ne* num. 1(b). a. OED s.v. *twin* a. and n. C. e. and *kin* n.¹ †6. †b. Cf. \$2/qc, \$kin/aj, \$kin/n.

\$2mansleht/qc (5) = “double manslaughter” (< OE *twin* + *mansleht*, *manslæht*). MED s.v. *twin(ne* num. 1b. (a). OED s.v. *twin* a. and n. A. adj. †1. Cf. \$2/qc, \$mansleht/n.

\$2rae:dness/qc-n (5) = “dissension, discord” (< OE *twirædness*). MED s.v. *twīrædnisse* n. Cf. OED s.v. *twi-*, *twy-* prefix, †*twirede* a. Cf. \$a:rae:dness/n, \$rae:dness/n.

\$2snaecce/qc-aj (5) = “double-pointed, cloven” (< OE *twi-snaecce* (L. *bisulcus*)). MED s.v. *twī-* pref. Cf. OED s.v. *twi-*, *twy-* prefix. Cf. \$3snaecce/qc-aj, \$snaecce/aj.

\$2speech/qc-aj (1) = “double-tongued, false-speaking” (< OE *twi-sprāce* (L. *bilinguis*)). Cf. MED *twīspēche* n. Cf. OED *†twispeche*. Cf. \$speech/aj-k.

\$2streng/qc-aj (5) = “two-stringed” (< OE *twi-streng* (L. *bifidus*)). MED s.v. *twī-* pref. Cf. OED s.v. *twi-*, *twy-* prefix. Cf. \$streng/aj-k.

\$2tongued/qc (1) = “two-tongued, duplicitous” (< OE *twā + tungode*). MED s.v. *twō* num. 1b. (b). OED s.v. *two* numeral a., n. (adv.) 2. Cf. \$2/qc, \$tongued/vpp-aj-k.

\$2wi:fian/qc-vn = “two-wiving, bigamy” (< OE *twin*, *twi-* + *wīfung*). MED s.v. *twin*(ne num. 1b. (a) and s.v. *twie* adv. (d). OED s.v. *twi-*, *twy-* prefix. a. Note that the form *tpie-pifing* is considered in MED to be “twice-wiving” with the first element from OE *twiwa*, *twiga* etc. Cf. \$2/qc, \$wi:fian/v.

\$2winter/qc-aj (1) = “of two winters, two years old, lasting two years” (< OE *twi-wintre* (L. *biennis*, *bimus*)). MED s.v. *twī-* pref. Cf. OED OED s.v. *twi-*, *twy-* prefix. Cf. \$2/qc, \$winter/n, \$3/winter/qc-aj, \$4/winter/qc-aj, \$5/winter/qc-aj.

\$3/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “three” (< OE *þrī*, *þrīe*, *þrȳ*, *þrēo*). MED s.v. *thrē* num., OED s.v. *three* a. and n. Cf. \$Yrinnr/aj.

\$3qo (1) = the ordinal quantifier “third” (< OE *þrida*, *þird(d)a*). MED s.v. *thrid* num. OED s.v. *third* a. (adv.), n.

\$30/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “thirty” (< OE *þrītig*). MED s.v. *thriūtī* num. OED s.v. *thirty* a. and n.

\$30/qo (1) = the ordinal quantifier “thirtieth” (< OE *þrītigoþa*). MED s.v. *thriūtīthe* num. OED s.v. *thirtieth* a. (n.).

\$300/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “three hundred” (< OE *þrī*, *þrīe*, *þrȳ*, *þrēo* + *hundred*). See \$3/qc, \$100/qc.

\$3000/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “three thousand” (< OE *þrī*, *þrīe*, *þrȳ*, *þrēo* + *þūsend*). See \$3/qc, \$1000/qc.

\$304/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “three hundred and four” (< OE *þrēo + hundred + and + fēower*). See \$3/qc, \$100/qc, \$&/cj, \$4/qc.

\$30fold/qc (1) = “thirtyfold, thirty times as much or many” (cf. OE *þrītigfeald*). MED s.v. *thriūtīfōld* adj. OED s.v. *thirtyfold* a. (adv.). Cf. \$30/qc, \$-fold/xs.

\$31/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “thirty-one” in the form “one and thirty” (< OE *ān and þrītig*). See \$1/qc, \$&/cj, \$30/qc.

\$32/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “thirty-two” in the form “two and thirty” (< OE *twā and þrītīg*). See \$2/qc, \$&/cj, \$30/qc.

\$32/qo (1) = the ordinal quantifier “thirtysecond” in the form “two and thirtieth” (< OE *twā and þrītīgōþa*). See \$1/qc, \$&/cj, \$30/qo.

\$33/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “thirty-three” in the form “three and thirty” (< OE *þrī, þrīe, þrȳ, þrēo and þrītīg*). See \$3/qc, \$&/cj, \$30/qc.

\$34/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “thirty-four” in the form “four and thirty” (< OE *fēower and þrītīg*). See \$4/qc, \$&/cj, \$30/qc.

\$35/qo (1) = the ordinal quantifier “thirtyfifth” in the form “five and thirtieth” (< OE *fif and þrītīgōþa*). See \$5/qc, \$&/cj, \$30/qo.

\$36/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “thirty-six” in the form “six and thirty” (< OE *sex, six, siex, syx and þrītīg*). See \$6/qc, \$&/cj, \$30/qc.

\$38/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “thirty-eight” in the forms “eight and thirty, thirty and eight” (< OE *eahta and þrītīg, þrītīg and ahta*). See \$8/qc, \$&/cj, \$30/qc.

\$39/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “thirty-nine” in the form “nine and thirty” (< OE *nigon and þrītīg*). See \$9/qc, \$&/cj, \$30/qc.

\$3fold/qc-aj (1) = “threefold, triple; three times as much or many” (< OE *þrīfeald, þrȳfeald*). MED s.v. *thrēfōld*(e adj. OED s.v. *threefold* a., adv. (n.). Cf. \$3/qc, \$-fold/xs, \$Yrielig/aj, \$Yrinnr/aj.

\$3fold/qc-av (1) = “triple”. See \$3fold/qc-aj.

\$3fold/qc-v (1) = “triple (the force of)” (< OE *þreofealdan*). Cf. MED s.v. *thrēfōld*(e adj. OED s.v. *threefold* a., adv. (n.). Cf. \$3/qc, \$-fold/xs-v.

\$3footed/qc-vpp-aj = (1) = “having three feet, with three supports, tripod” (< OE *þri-fōtede*). MED s.v. *thrē* num 1c. (b). OED s.v. *three-footed* a. Cf. \$2footed/qc-aj, \$footed/aj, \$footed/vpp-aj.

\$3hi:wian/qc-vpp-aj (5) = “triple-shaped, having three forms” (< OE *þri-hīwede*). Not in MED or OED but cf. MED s.v. *thrē* num 1c. (b). OED s.v. *three* a. and n. III. 1. b. Cf. \$2hi:wian/qc-vpp-aj, \$hi:wian/vpp-aj.

\$3hli:dan/qc-vpp-aj (5) = “triple-lidded, having three lids” (< OE *þri-hlidede*). Not in MED or OED but cf. MED s.v. *thrē* num 1c. (b). OED s.v. *three* a. and n. III. 1. b. Cf. \$2hli:dan/qc-vpp-aj, \$hli:dan/vpp-aj.

\$3hood/qc (1) = “threehood/threehead, trinity” (<OE *þrī, þrīe, þrȳ, þrēo + -hād* and for

“-head” see discussion in CE). MED s.v. *threhēd(e* n. OED s.v. *†threehead*. Cf. \$3/qc, \$-hood/xs.

\$3hyrnede/qc (5) = “three-cornered, triangular” (< OE *þri-hyrnede*). Not in MED or OED but cf. MED s.v. *thrē* num 1c. (a) and (b). OED s.v. three a. and n. III. 1. b. Cf. \$3/qc, \$hyrnede/vpp-aj.

\$3ness/qc (1) = “threeness, threefold condition, the Trinity” (< OE *þrin(n)es* (from *þri*, *þrīe*, *þrȳ*, *þrēo* + *-nes*) sometimes developed in ME to *þrimnes* etc. perhaps by association with *þrymm*). MED s.v. *thrimnesse* n., *thrinnes(se* n. OED s.v. *†thrimness*, *†thrinness*. Cf. \$3/qc, \$-ness/xs.

\$3snaecce/qc-aj (5) = “three-pointed, cloven in three” (< OE *þri-snaecce* (L. *trisulcus*)). Not in MED or OED but cf. MED s.v. *thrē* num 1c. (b). OED s.v. three a. and n. III. 1. b. Cf. \$2snaecce/qc-aj, \$snaecce/aj.

\$3winter/qc-aj (1) = “of three winters, three years old, lasting three years” (< OE *þri-wintre* (L. *triennis*, *trimus*)). Not in MED or OED but cf. MED s.v. *thrē* num 1c. (a). OED s.v. three a. and n. III. 1. a. Cf. \$3/qc, \$winter/n, \$2/winter/qc-aj, \$4/winter/qc-aj, \$5/winter/qc-aj.

\$4/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “four” (< OE *fēower*). MED s.v. *four* num. OED s.v. *four* a. and n.

\$4/qo (1) = the ordinal quantifier “fourth” (< OE *fēorþa*). MED s.v. *fērthe* num. OED s.v. *fourth* a. and n.

\$40/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “forty” (< OE *fēowertig*). MED s.v. *fourti* num. OED s.v. *forty* a. and n.

\$40/qo (1) = the ordinal quantifier “fortieth” (< OE *fēowertigoþa*). MED s.v. *fourti*the ord. num. OED s.v. *fortieth* a. (n.).

\$400/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “four hundred” (< OE *fēower* + *hundred*). See \$4/qc, \$100/qc.

\$4000/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “four thousand” (< OE *fēower* + *þūsend*). See \$4/qc, \$1000/qc.

\$42/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “forty-two” in the form “two and forty” (< OE *twā and fēowertig*). See \$2/qc, \$&/cj, \$40/qc.

\$42/qo (1) = the ordinal quantifier “fortysecond” in the form “two and fortieth” (< OE *twā and fēowertigoþa*). See \$1/qc, \$&/cj, \$40/qo.

\$44/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “forty-four” in the form “four and forty” (< OE *fēower and fēowertig*). See \$4/qc, \$&/cj, \$40/qc.

\$46/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “forty-six” in the form “six and forty” (< OE *sex*, *six*, *six*, *syx* and *fēowertig*). See \$6/qc, \$&/cj, \$40/qc.

\$4600/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “four thousand six hundred” in the form “six and forty hundred” (< OE *six* and *fēowertig* + *hundred*). See \$6/qc, \$&/cj, \$40/qc, 100/qc.

\$4Yrymm/qc-aj (5) “four-host, consisting of four bands of men” (< OE *fēower* + *þrymm*). Not in MED or OED but cf. MED s.v. *four* num. 1c. and OED s.v. *four* a. and n. C. Cf. \$4/qc, \$Yrymm/naj.

\$4fold/qc-aj (1) = “fourfold, quadruple; four times as much or many” (< OE *fēower-feald*). MED s.v. *four-fold* adj. OED s.v. *fourfold* a., adv. and n. Cf. \$4/qc, \$-fold/xs.

\$4foot/qc-aj (1) = “having four feet, quadruped” (< OE *fēower-fēte*, *fēower-fōte*). MED s.v. *four(e-fōted* adj. OED *four-foot* a. Cf. \$4/qc, \$foot/aj.

\$4scy:te/qc (5) = “having four corners, quadrangular, square” (< OE *fēower-scyte*). Not in MED or OED but cf. MED s.v. *four* num. 1c. and OED s.v. *four* a. and n. C. Cf. \$4/qc, \$scy:te/naj.

\$4square/qc (1) = “having four equal sides, square” (< OE *fēower* + AF (*e*)*squarr(e)*). MED s.v. *four-squāre* adj. OED s.v. *four-square* a. (adv.) and n. Cf. \$4/qc, \$square/aj.

\$4winter/qc-aj (1) = “of four winters, four years old, lasting four years” (< OE *fēower-wintre* (L. *quadrimus*)). Not in MED or OED but cf. MED s.v. *four* num 1c. OED s.v. *four* a. and n. C 1. a. Cf. \$4/qc, \$winter/n, \$2/winter/qc-aj, \$3/winter/qc-aj, \$5/winter/qc-aj.

\$5/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “five” (< OE *fif*). MED s.v. *five* card. num. OED s.v. *five* a. and n.

\$5/qo (1) = the ordinal quantifier “fifth” (< OE *fifta*). MED s.v. *fifte* ord. num. OED s.v. *fifth* a. and n.

\$50/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “fifty” (< OE *fiftig*); also in the form “half hundred” (< OE *healf*, *half* + *hundred*). MED s.v. *fifti* num. OED s.v. *fifty* a. and n. The form “half hundred” not listed separately in MED or OED. Cf. \$half/n, \$100/qc.

\$50/qo (1) = the ordinal quantifier “fiftieth” (< OE *fiftigopa*). MED s.v. *fiftithe* ord. num. OED s.v. *fiftieth* a. (n.).

\$500/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “five hundred” (< OE *fif* + *hundred*). See \$5/qc, \$100/qc.

\$500/qo (1) = the ordinal quantifier “five hundredth” in the form “fifth hundred” (< OE *fifta* + *hundred*). See \$5/qo, \$100/qc.

\$5000/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “five thousand” (< OE *fif* + *þūsend*). See \$5/qc, \$1000/qc.

\$50fold/qc-aj (1) = “fiftyfold; fifty times as much or many” (< OE *fiftigfeald*). MED s.v. *fifti-fōld* adj. OED s.v. *fifty* a. and n. C. Cf. \$50/qc, \$-fold/xs.

\$53/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “fifty-three” in the form “three and fifty” (< OE *þrī*, *þrīe*, *þrȳ*, *þrēo* and *fiftig*). See \$3/qc, \$&/cj, \$50/qc.

\$56/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “fifty-six” in the form “six and fifty” (< OE *sex*, *six*, *siex*, *syx* and *fiftig*). See \$6/qc, \$&/cj, \$50/qc.

\$57/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “fifty-seven” in the form “seven and fifty” (< OE *seofon* and *fiftig*). See \$7/qc, \$&/cj, \$50/qc.

\$5edged/qc-vpp-aj (1) = “five-edged, five cornered” (< OE *fif-ecgede*). Not in MED or OED but cf. OED s.v. *five* a. and n. C. 1.b. Cf. \$5/qc, \$edged/vpp/aj.

\$5fold/qc-aj (1) = “fivefold, quintuple; four times as much or many” (< OE *fif-feald*). MED s.v. *fif-fōld* adj. OED s.v. *fivefold* a. and adv. Cf. \$5/qc, \$-fold/xs.

\$5winter/qc-aj (1) = “of five winters, five years old, lasting five years” (< OE *fif-wintre* (L. *quinquennis*)). Not in MED or OED but cf. OED s.v. *five* a. and n. C 1. a. Cf. \$5/qc, \$winter/n, \$2/winter/qc-aj, \$3/winter/qc-aj, \$4/winter/qc-aj.

\$6/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “six” (< OE *sex*, *six*, *siex*, *syx*). MED s.v. *six* num. OED s.v. *six* a. and n.

\$6/qo (1) = the ordinal quantifier “sixth” (< OE *sexta*, *sixta*, *syxta*). MED s.v. *sixt(e)* num. OED s.v. *sixth* a. and n.

\$60/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “sixty” (< OE *sex-*, *six-*, *siex-*, *syxtig*); also in the form “three (or thrice) twenty”. MED s.v. *sixti* num. OED s.v. *sixty* a. and n. Cf. \$3/qc, \$thrice/av, \$20/qc.

\$600/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “six hundred” (< OE *sex*, *six*, *siex*, *syx* + *hundred*). See \$6/qc, \$100/qc.

\$600/qo (1) = the ordinal quantifier “six hundredth” in the form “sixth hundred” (< OE *sexta* + *hundred*). See \$6/qo, \$100/qc.

\$6000/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “six thousand” (< OE *six* + *þūsend*). See \$6/qc, \$1000/qc.

\$60000/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “sixty thousand” (< OE *sixtig* + *þūsend*). See \$60/qc, \$1000/qc.

\$600000/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “six hundred thousand” in the form “six C. thousand” (< OE *six* + Roman *C.* + *þūsend*). See \$6/qc, \$1000/qc.

\$60fold/qc-av (1) = “sixtyfold; sixty times as much or many” (< OE *sixtigfeald*). MED s.v. *sixtī-fōld* adj. OED s.v. *sixtyfold* a. and n. Cf. \$60/qc, \$-fold/xs.

\$61/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “sixty-one” in the form “one and sixty” (< OE *ān and sixtig*). See \$1/qc, \$&/cj, \$60/qc.

\$62/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “sixty-two” in the form “two and sixty” (< OE *twā and sixtig*). See \$2/qc, \$&/cj, \$60/qc.

\$63/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “sixty-three” in the form “three and sixty” (< OE *þrī, þrīe, þrȳ, þrēo and sixtig*). See \$3/qc, \$&/cj, \$60/qc.

\$662/qc (1) the cardinal quantifier “six hundred and sixty-two” in the form “six hundred two and sixty” (< OE *sex hundred twā and sixtig*). See \$6/qc, \$100/qc, \$2/qc, \$&/cj, \$60/qc.

\$6edged/qc-vpp-aj (1) = “six-edged, five cornered” (< OE *sixecgede*). Not in MED or OED but cf. OED s.v. *six* a. and n. C. 2. Cf. \$6/qc, \$edged/vpp/aj.

\$7/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “seven” (< OE *seofon*). MED s.v. *sēven* num. OED s.v. *seven* a. and n.

\$7/qo (1) = the ordinal quantifier “seventh” (< OE *seofoþa, siofunda, etc.*). MED s.v. *sēventh*(e num. OED s.v. *seventh* a. and n.

\$70/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “seventy” (< OE (*hund*)*seofontig*); also in the form “sixty and ten”. MED s.v. *sēventī* num. OED s.v. *seventy* a. and n. Cf. \$60/qc, \$&/cj, \$10/qc.

\$700/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “seven hundred” (< OE *seofon + hundred*). Also in the form “hundred seven” in rhyme, making up the phrase “seven thousand years and hundred seven” i.e. “seven thousand seven hundred years”. See \$7/qc, \$100/qc.

\$7000/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “seven thousand” (< OE *seofon + þūsend*). See \$7/qc, \$1000/qc.

\$72/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “seventy-two” in the forms “twelve and sixty” (< OE *twelf and sixtig*) and “seventy and two” (< OE *seofontig and twā*). See \$12/qc, \$&/cj, \$60/qc, \$70/qc, \$2/qc.

\$77/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “seventy-seven” in the forms “seven and seventy” and “seventy and seven” (< OE *seofon and seofontig* and *seofontig and seofon*). See \$70/qc, \$&/cj, \$7/qc.

\$77000/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “seventy seven thousand” in the form “seven and seventy thousand” (< OE *seofon and seofontig + þūsend*). See \$7/qc, \$/cj, \$70/qc, \$1000/qc.

\$7day/qon (1) = “the seventh day of the week, the Sabbath” (< OE *siofunda* + *dæg*). Cf. \$7/qo, \$day/n.

\$7fold/qc-aj (1) = “sevenfold, having seven parts; seven times as much or many” (< OE *seofonfeald*). MED s.v. *sēven-fōld(e)* adj. OED s.v. *sevenfold* a.,adv., n. Cf. \$7/qc, \$-fold/xs.

\$7fold/qc-av (1) = “seven times, in seven ways”. See \$7fold/qc-aj.

\$7night/qc-n (1) = “a period of seven days, a week” (< OE (< OE *seofon* + *niht*). MED s.v. *sēven-night* n. Cf. OED s.v. *sennight*. Cf. \$7/qc, \$night/n, \$14night/qc.

\$8.5/qc (1) = “eight and a half” (< OE *nigoþa healf*) e.g. in the phrase *negendhalf hundred socne* (literally “the ninth half of hundreds jurisdiction”, i.e. “the eight and a half hundred [territorial division] jurisdiction. MED s.v. *half* adj 3. OED s.v. *half* a. †2. Cf. \$1.5/qc.

\$8/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “eight” (< OE *ahta*, *eahta*, *æhte*). MED s.v. *eight(e)* card. num. OED s.v. *eight* a. and n. Also in the form “twice four”: see \$twice/av, \$4/qc.

\$8/qo (1) = the ordinal quantifier “eighth” (< OE *eahtoþa*). MED s.v. *eightethe* ord. num. OED s.v. *eighth* a. and n.

\$80/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “eighty” (< OE *hundeatig*); also in the form “four score”. MED s.v. *eightefī* card. num. OED s.v. *eighty* a. (n.). Cf. \$4/qc, \$score{20}/n.

\$800/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “eight hundred” (< OE *ahta*, *eahta*, *æhte* + *hundred*). See \$8/qc, \$100/qc.

\$9/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “nine” (< OE *nigon*). MED s.v. *nīn* num. OED s.v. *nine* a. and n. Also in the form “six and three”: see \$6/qc, \$&/cj, \$3/qc.

\$9/qo (1) = the ordinal quantifier “ninth” (< OE *nigeoþa*, *nigend*). MED s.v. *nīnthe* num. OED s.v. *ninth* a., n., and adv.

\$90/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “ninety” (< OE (*hund*)*nigontig*). MED s.v. *nīnfī* num. OED s.v. *ninety* adj. and n.

\$900/qc (1) = the cardinal quantifier “nine hundred” (< OE *nigon* + *hundred*). See \$9/qc, \$100/qc.