The Etymology of Nouns in Middle English Prose Psalter Renditions

Kinga Lis

The Etymology of Nouns in Middle English Prose Psalter Renditions

Lublin 2017

Reviewer
Professor Henryk Kardela

Proofreading
Andrew Viney

Cover design
Agata Pieńkowska

Author photo on the back cover
Marietta Izdebska

© Copyright by Kinga Lis
© Copyright by Werset, Lublin 2017

This publication has been partially funded
from the Ministry of Science and Higher Education (MNiSW)
subsidies granted to John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin
to finance its statutory activity

ISBN 978-83-65713-13-1

Wydawnictwo Werset
ul. Radziszewskiego 8/216, 20-031 Lublin
tel./fax 81 533 53 53
wydawnictwo@werset.pl
www.werset.pl

Table of Contents

Acknowledgments 9
Introduction 11

Chapter 1:
Middle English prose Psalters in the contemporary context 15

Introduction 15
1.1 *Richard Rolle's Psalter* 16
1.1.1 General information 16
1.1.2 The structure of *Richard Rolle's Psalter* and its implications 18
1.1.3 Linguistic considerations 23
1.2 *Middle English Glossed Prose Psalter* 29
1.2.1 General information 29
1.2.2 The structure of the *Middle English Glossed Prose Psalter* and its implications 32
1.2.3. Linguistic considerations 38
1.3 *Early* and *Late Wycliffite Psalters* 40
1.3.1 General information 40
1.3.2 The structure of the *Wycliffite Bibles* and its implications 47
1.3.3 Linguistic considerations 51
1.4 Biblical translation tradition and linguistic context of medieval England 54
1.4.1 Preliminary issues 54
1.4.2 Biblical translation culture 57
1.4.3 Linguistic context 64

Chapter 2:
Basic concepts and methodology ... 67

Introduction ... 67
2.1 The notion of borrowing ... 68
2.1.1 The definition and time frames ... 68
2.1.2 Typologies of borrowings ... 73
2.1.3 Motivation behind the process ... 76
2.1.4 Limitations on borrowability ... 79
2.2 Methodology ... 83
2.2.1 Latin source text ... 83
2.2.2 Database creation ... 85
2.2.3 Basis for the etymological classification ... 91
2.2.3.1 Native items ... 91
2.2.3.2 Romance items ... 93
2.2.3.3 Old Norse items ... 96
2.2.3.4 Middle Low German items ... 98

Chapter 3:
The etymological make-up of the Middle English prose Psalters ... 101

Introduction ... 101
3.1 *Richard Rolle's Psalter* ... 102
3.1.1 Preliminary issues ... 102
3.1.2 Nouns of native origin ... 102
3.1.3 Nouns of Romance origin ... 115
3.1.4 Nouns of Old Norse origin ... 119
3.1.5 Nouns of Middle Low German origin ... 120
3.1.6 Summary ... 120
3.2 *Middle English Glossed Prose Psalter* ... 121
3.2.1 Preliminary issues ... 121
3.2.2 Nouns of native origin ... 123
3.2.2.1 Nouns of native origin in the London manuscript of MEGPP ... 123
3.2.2.2 Nouns of native origin in the Dublin manuscript of MEGPP ... 132
3.2.3 Nouns of Romance origin ... 141
3.2.3.1 Nouns of Romance origin in the London manuscript of MEGPP ... 141
3.2.3.2 Nouns of Romance origin in the Dublin manuscript of MEGPP ... 146
3.2.4 Nouns of Old Norse origin ... 150
3.2.4.1 Nouns of Old Norse origin in the London manuscript of MEGPP ... 150

3.2.4.2 Nouns of Old Norse origin in the Dublin manuscript of MEGPP . . . 150
3.2.5 Summary . . . 151
3.3 *Early* and *Late Wycliffite Psalters* . . . 153
3.3.1 Preliminary issues . . . 153
3.3.2 Nouns of native origin . . . 153
3.3.2.1 Nouns of native origin in the *Early Wycliffite Psalter* . . . 153
3.3.2.2 Nouns of native origin in the *Late Wycliffite Psalter* . . . 162
3.3.3 Nouns of Romance origin . . . 171
3.3.3.1 Nouns of Romance origin in the *Early Wycliffite Psalter* . . . 171
3.3.3.2 Nouns of Romance origin in the *Late Wycliffite Psalter* . . . 175
3.3.4 Nouns of Old Norse origin . . . 179
3.3.4.1 Nouns of Old Norse origin in the *Early Wycliffite Psalter* . . . 179
3.3.4.2 Nouns of Old Norse origin in the *Late Wycliffite Psalter* . . . 180
3.3.5 Summary . . . 180
3.4 Summary of the findings . . . 182

Chapter 4:
A discussion on the findings . . . 185

Introduction . . . 185
4.1 The interpretation of the data . . . 186
4.2 The reasons for the divergences between the translations . . . 195
4.3 The reasons for the widespread presence of loanwords . . . 203

Conclusion . . . 207

Appendix I . . . 213
Appendix II . . . 327
Sources . . . 329
References . . . 331
Summary . . . 347
List of Tables . . . 349
List of Charts . . . 351

Acknowledgments

First and foremost, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to Professor Magdalena Charzyńska-Wójcik and Doctor Jerzy Wójcik for all their help with the present book. Professor Magdalena Charzyńska-Wójcik has not only read and re-read the earlier drafts of the text, commenting upon the content, but also helped me with its form, giving invaluable advice and clues at every step. Doctor Jerzy Wójcik's illuminating comments on the text in numerous cases made me look at it from a different perspective. The final shape of the book is also a result of the insightful remarks from Professor Izabela Szymańska and Professor Rafał Molencki to whom I am greatly indebted and to whom I give my thanks.

Introduction

The aim of this book is to analyse the nominal layer of the first fifty Psalms of four Middle English prose translations of the Psalter from the perspective of etymology, focusing particularly on the intertextual divergences between the texts in this respect. The study, however, is not divorced from the wider linguistic, socio-historical and cultural background which shaped the Psalters, and takes into consideration the issues related to the medieval translation theory.

The four texts on which the study is based come from the 14th century and are referred to in the literature and in this book as: Richard Rolle's Psalter, the *Middle English Glossed Prose Psalter* and the Early and Late Wycliffite Psalters. The editions are taken from Charzyńska-Wójcik (2013a). Since these are all renditions from Latin, in the course of the study the Latin Psalter constituted both the starting point and the constant point of reference. To be more precise, the Latin text in question is the Gallican Psalter, i.e. the second of Jerome's revisions, as presented in Charzyńska-Wójcik (2013a). The role which the *Gallicanum* played in this study made it natural to accept the Psalm and verse-numbering system adopted there and use it for all the analysed texts to avoid confusion, which could arise from the fact that each of the translations was equipped with at least a slightly different system of verse numbering by their editors. The system adopted here originally comes from Bramley's (1884) edition of Rolle's Psalter, where the Latin text is also given.

The texts selected for the purpose of the study are all enveloped in a set of assertions concerning the type of vocabulary employed in them. These assertions are repeated in subsequent sources touching upon the history of biblical translations into English, without being based on, or corroborated by proper analysis of the texts. Rolle's rendition is claimed to adhere to native vocabulary (Partridge 1973), the *Middle English Glossed Prose Psalter* is regarded as indebted to French (Deanesly 1920a, Reuter 1938, St-Jacques 1989, Black and St-Jacques 2012) and the Wycliffite translations as overtly Latinate (Slater 1911, Hargreaves 1969, Bruce 1984, Norton 2000, Lambert 2002). The line of investigation taken up here will, hopefully, allow me to throw some light on the issue and establish whether the claims can be substantiated by the data

coming from the actual texts. The etymological character of the study, whose aim is to assess the veracity of the assertions of this type, led to the decision to concentrate on the nominal layer of the text. Nouns — as the grammatical category most vulnerable to borrowings — allow one to gauge foreign influence most easily, as the indebtedness of a text to loanwords, if this is the case, is best visible among such items. For this reason, however, the numerical and percentage data obtained in the course of the analysis need to be approached with caution — the actual percentage participation of borrowings in the texts would, necessarily, be lower, were all grammatical categories incorporated into the study.

Before, however, the analysis itself is offered, some introductory information is provided. Firstly, each of the Middle English prose Psalters covered in the present study is discussed at some length in Chapter 1. Therefore, Section 1.1 is devoted to Richard Rolle's translation, Section 1.2 tackles the *Middle English Glossed Prose Psalter*, two manuscripts of which are analysed in the book, and Section 1.3 focuses on the Wycliffite renditions. For each of the texts, some general information is first presented, followed by a description of the formal and linguistic features of the translation. Since, as mentioned above, the study is not divorced from the contemporary socio-linguistic and cultural background and the results obtained in its course are interpreted in relation to it as well as in the context of the medieval biblical translation theory, both these issues are briefly discussed in Sections 1.4.2 and 1.4.3.

Chapter 2, on the other hand, centres on theoretical and methodological aspects of the study. In Section 2.1 some basic concepts pertaining to the theory of borrowing are presented, whereas the discussion concerning the manner in which the data were approached and the methodological steps taken to analyse them are described in detail in Section 2.2.

Having set the background in these two introductory chapters, in Chapter 3 I proceed to present the data analysed in the study. Due to the methodological issues, these are discussed individually for each of the texts, with different etymological groupings being tackled in separate sections. The data are presented from the perspective of each Middle English rendition in question but always in reference to the Latin lemmata they translate. Due to the lack of a complete noun-to-noun correspondence between the Latin and Middle English texts, the number of analysed nouns is different for each of the Psalters. Therefore, from the initial 2874 items attested in the Latin source text, 2182 nouns are discussed for Rolle's rendition, 1941 and 1972 for the two manuscript copies of the *Middle English Glossed Prose Psalter*, 2170 and 2150 respectively for the Early and Late Wycliffite Psalter. Next to each Middle English noun the corresponding Latin headword is provided, which enables one to consult Appendix I with more information concerning all 2874 items, such as the Psalm and verse numbers in which the nouns appear and the corresponding lemmata in the remaining Middle English renditions. Moreover, the appendix also provides corresponding nouns from a Middle French Psalter, whose close affinity with the *Middle English Glossed Prose Psalter* made it worthwhile to juxtapose the text of the latter with the data obtained from a digitised

manuscript copy of the former. Chapter 3 ends with a summary of the numerical and percentage data concerning the etymological make-up of the analysed texts.

The discussion on the findings follows in Chapter 4, where the data are also subjected to statistical tests in order to verify whether the noted divergences in the distribution of loanwords are statistically significant (Section 4.1), with the additional data pertaining to these tests presented in Appendix II. The reasons for the divergences along with the information concerning the factors which could contribute to the etymological shape of all the texts are provided in Sections 4.2 and 4.3 respectively.

Chapter 4 is followed by the Conclusion, which summarises the findings and attempts to provide some answers with respect to the questions concerning the veracity of the claims mentioned above, related to the etymology of vocabulary in Middle English Psalter translations. Finally, the two appendices mentioned above are given. Appendix I is designed to constitute a point of reference throughout the study, allowing one to appreciate the intertextual divergences between the texts, which are otherwise invisible due to the independent treatment of the data from each of the Psalters. At the same time, the two appendices testify to the veracity of the obtained results and document the work performed in the course of the analysis.

CHAPTER 1

Middle English prose Psalters in the contemporary context

Introduction

The purpose of the present chapter is to introduce the texts analysed in this book and set them against the contemporary background. The need for such a presentation of the Psalters arose from the conviction that only such an approach allows one to look at the results obtained in the course of the study from *the perspective of the texts* in a manner which takes into consideration the motivation behind the translations, their objective and the situation which shaped them.

As regards the structure of the chapter, it proceeds as follows. First, each Psalter examined in the study is discussed at some length, in what is meant to be chronological order. Thus, the first rendition tackled here is *Richard Rolle's Psalter* (Section 1.1), followed by the *Middle English Glossed Prose Psalter* (Section 1.2) and then a presentation of the two Wycliffite translations: the *Early* and *Late Versions*, is given in Section 1.3. The discussion on each of the Psalters consists of three parts presented in individual subsections: first, the general information about the translation is detailed, such as the dating, the authorship etc.; next, the structure of the work is described; and finally, a brief account of the linguistic features of the translation is given.

The remainder of the chapter (Section 1.4) is devoted to placing the texts against the contemporary background. Therefore, Section 1.4.2 provides a concise account of the contemporary biblical translation culture, which gave substance to the renditions. The linguistic, historical and socio-cultural background which shaped them is described at some length in Section 1.4.3.

1.1 *Richard Rolle's Psalter*

1.1.1 General information

Probably the oldest of the prose renditions of the Book of Psalms into Middle English is *Richard Rolle's Psalter* (henceforth RRP). As is the case with all the texts analysed in this study, the dates assigned to the translation differ: Bramley (1884: v-xvi) would see it as originating between 1326 and 1327 due to the allusion(s) in the accompanying commentary[1] to the times of Edward II's wars with the nobles but a lack of any reference to the murder of the king; Allen (1988: 65) would have it coming "perhaps from the early or mid 1330s"; following Watson (1991 [2006]: 242-248) and Allen (1927 [1966]: 171-177), Black and St-Jacques (2012 part I: lxxiii-lxxiv) state that RRP should be considered one of Rolle's late works, appearing "possibly as late as 1340"; and finally St-Jacques (1989: 136) dates it vaguely to the period between 1337 and 1349, with the latter being the date of Rolle's death.

The dating may be imprecise — what is certain is that it was the second quarter of the 14th century[2] — but there appears to be no doubt in the literature as to Richard Rolle of Hampole's (ca. 1300-1349)[3] authorship of the Psalter,[4] which makes it unique among the Psalter translations analysed in the study. At the age of nineteen Rolle left the University of Oxford — where "he applied himself […] to the study of Theology and of the Holy Scriptures, rather than to the Natural Sciences, or to those subtleties of the Law, or arts of disputation, by which many sought to advance their fortunes at the peril of their souls" (Bramley 1884: [v]) — and returned to his family home, later on deciding to commence the life of a hermit. After three years of practices which enhanced his devotion to God, he embarked upon "labouring for the salvation

1. The structure of RRP will be discussed in detail in Section 1.1.2. At this point, I would like to explain, however, that apart from the Middle English translation and the Latin text which it renders, each verse of the Psalter is provided with Rolle's commentary or, depending on the manuscript, with its version *amended* by the Lollards (cf. Section 1.3).

Lollards were members of a political and religious movement existing in England from the mid-14th century till the English Reformation initiated by John Wycliffe, whose demands were primarily for reform in the Western Church.

2. As argued in Charzyńska-Wójcik (2016b: 193), the datings provided above do nothing but state the obvious: "the translation is dated to the period between 1326 and 1349, which coincides with the whole of Rolle's adult life, therefore constituting no dating at all."

3. The approximate date of birth is adopted here after Shepherd (1969: 385). No precise information about it is to be found in the literature but it is usually assumed that Richard Rolle must have been born in the second half of the 13th century or at the very beginning of the 14th century. Horstman (1896: [v]) ventures to assure that he "was born about, or shortly before 1300".

4. Cf. Charzyńska-Wójcik (2013a: 73).

of the souls" (Bramley 1884: ix). His assistance "was particularly sought by recluses, by persons in need of ghostly comfort, and those who suffered in mind and body from the attacks of evil spirits" (Bramley 1884: ix). One of those in need of Richard Rolle's support was Dame Margaret Kirkby (Bramley 1884: ix), a recluse who is the addressee of the Psalter rendition.[5]

The text of RRP analysed in this study comes, as do all the translations examined here, from Charzyńska-Wójcik (2013a) where it is presented after Bramley's (1884) edition, who used different manuscripts as the sources of the Latin Psalter and its Middle English translation. Thus, the Latin text is the Gallican Psalter which Bramley (1884) transliterated from Sidney Sussex College Manuscript 89.[6] The English translation which follows the Latin text comes from MS 64, Library of University College, Oxford. Where this manuscript lacks leaves (twelve to be precise) the text was supplemented by the readings extant in MS Laud 286, i.e. a Bodleian MS.[7] The Oxford manuscript of the Psalter was hardly an accidental choice since, as Everett (1922: 222) contends, out of all thirty five manuscripts of RRP,[8] this manuscript, along with MS Hatton 12 and Eton Coll. 10, best preserves the Northern dialect of the original rendition. Furthermore, the decision to mainly focus on this manuscript may have also been facilitated by the fact that the text of the commentary following each verse that is provided in this manuscript is that of Richard Rolle's original exposition. This is of paramount importance since many among the extant manuscripts of RRP exhibit alterations introduced into the body of the translation.[9] Sutherland (2015: 107-108) distinguishes in them two strategies applied in order to improve the text and render it easier to comprehend.[10] One of these was providing "occasional clarifying alternatives" (Sutherland 2015: 107), i.e. a non-invasive method, whereas the other, found in the manuscripts of the Wycliffite-interpolated RRP, would be to frequently and silently replace the original term rather than offer a gloss (Sutherland 2015: 108).[11] However,

5. For more information on the motivation behind RRP, see Charzyńska-Wójcik (2016b).

6. For more information on the issue of the Latin source text employed for the purposes of this study, see Section 2.2.1.

7. Curiously, as noted by Everett (1922: 223), the text of the Psalter in this MS differs from the text preserved in the Oxford manuscript as it presents the version of the commentary modified by the Lollards, i.e. the interpolated version, for Psalms 1-17.53.

8. This estimate is provided in Everett (1922) and Muir (1935: 302). Black and St-Jacques (2012) after Kuczynski (1999) state that there are as many as thirty nine manuscripts of RRP.

9. On the manuscript culture that warranted the variance between different copies of a single text discussed in the context of the Psalter, see Lis (2015b). As argued by Nichols (2011), manuscript culture was characterised by "mutable stability", which allowed medieval manuscripts to represent the *same* text, with the term *sameness* not equated with *exactness* in the Middle Ages (Nichols 2011: 3). Thus the scribe should rather be perceived as "a co-author of a text or a translation rather than a *transmitter* simply, an intermediary granted the right to participate in the creation of the work" (Lis 2015b: 154).

10. For the reasons why it felt to be necessary, see Section 1.1.3.

11. For an investigation into the types of RRP manuscripts distinguished upon the presence and the extent of the interpolations, see Everett (1922).

the greatest differences between the original RRP and its Wycliffite version(s) would be visible in the commentary, a part of RRP (cf. Section 1.1.2), which in the case of certain Psalms ignores Rolle's original altogether (Everett 1923).

1.1.2 The structure of *Richard Rolle's Psalter* and its implications

Richard Rolle employs a well-organised structure to present the Psalms in his translation, which has a direct bearing on the characteristics of the rendition. The text of the Psalter is preceded by Rolle's *Prologue*, which is discussed in detail below and which itself follows a later addition in the shape of a *Metrical Preface*[12] commending the practice of Psalm-singing, praising Rolle and his work, assuring the reader of the orthodoxy of the text as well as recounting the history of RRP and warning against the versions of the text altered by the Lollards ("Copyed has *th*is Saut*er* ben; of yuel men of lollardry: / And afturward hit has bene sene; ympyd in w*ith* eresy", Bramley 1884: 2).

The Psalter itself consists of three parts, i.e. the Latin source text, the English literal translation and the English commentary on the verse, as demonstrated below:

> **Confitemini domino in cythara: in psalterio decem cordarum psallite illi.** ◖[13] Shrifis til lord in the harpe: in psautery of ten cordis syngis til hym. ◖ In the harpe thai shrif that louys god whether wele or wa fall on thaim: and syngis til him in psautery of ten cordis, that is, stire 3ou to serue til charite, in the whilke ten comaundmentis is fulfild.
>
> Psalm 32, verse 2 from Bramley (1884: 114)

As postulated in Lis (2015c: 49), "[s]uch a verse composition caters for both aspects most relevant to the translation — faithfulness to the original and the careful transmission of the intended message — but treats them disjointly, each in its respective, designated place".[14]

However, to start at the beginning I will commence the discussion on the elements of structure of the Psalter with Rolle's *Prologue*. As argued by Watson (1991 [2006]: 243-

12. The *Metrical Preface* is present in only one of the extant manuscripts, i.e. MS Laud 286 (Everett 1922: 223).

13. The special marker presented here, separating the English translation from the Latin text and the commentary, is an early form of a pilcrow, i.e. paragraph mark, as used in the manuscripts containing Rolle's Psalter. As explained in Charzyńska-Wójcik (2013a: 672), "[t]he marker is a development of the capital letter C for *capitulum* 'chapter' which came to be equipped with a vertical bar by the rubricators (as were other *litterae notabiliores*). With time, the resultant bowl was filled in and with some further visual adjustments naturally following from frequent use, ◖ or ◖ became the familiar pilcrow ¶, i.e. the paragraph mark."

14. Cf. Section 1.4 for an account of the contemporary translation theory.

246), the *Prologue* consists of two parts, one of them being a prologue to the Latin Psalter and the other "an abbreviated version of that [i.e. prologue] to Peter Lombard's commentary". The objective of the former is to present the text as a source of spiritual devotion and a means to contemplation. The latter portion of the *Prologue*, a much shorter one, is, as has been noted, a reflection of that of Peter Lombard's commentary and introduces the Psalter from a formal perspective, providing information about the name of the book and its contents, its structure, matter and use, its purpose as well as the method of translation (Watson 1991 [2006]: 244). As phrased by Watson (1991 [2006]: 245), "[w]here the first part of the prologue represents the Psalter as an agent of various kinds of spiritual transformations, the second is concerned with the book as an instrument of teaching and analysis". It comes as no surprise then that especially the latter part of the *Prologue* is of immense interest to the present study as it allows one to understand the rationale behind the work. Lack of insight into the character of Rolle's work leads one to unhesitatingly accept critical views concerning the *quality* of the translation, namely its overliteralness, which I would rather perceive as *faithfulness to the original*. The critical views in relation to RRP are legion, to mention just a few:

> Paues (1902: xl-xli): "Hampole's work in its slavish adherence to the Latin original gives more the impression of a gloss than a translation, and, I venture to say, did give that impression even in the fourteenth century";
>
> Wells (1916: 402): "The expression is unidiomatic and lacking in flexibility";
>
> Norton (2000: 5): "[H]is work is a guide, first to the meaning of the Latin, second, through a commentary, to the meaning of the Psalms. It is not an English equivalent of the Latin, but a literal crib accompanied by a commentary".

There are further two opinions critical of the literary value of RRP, which do, however, differ from the ones presented above in that they introduce the notion of purposefulness, which is absent from the former ones:

> Deanesly (1920a: 145): "The awkwardness and stiffness […] of his translation of the text of the psalter […] were probably due to the intention of translating a gloss as well as a text. When the Latin gloss so often expounded each word separately, it was most necessary to give a translation as nearly word for word as possible, or confusion would have arisen in translating the gloss";
>
> Hargreaves (1965: 126): "His translation of the Psalter conforms to the pattern of unidiomatic literalness, although as an original writer in the vernacular he has been described as 'the master of a good prose style, varying from the plain didactic to the ecstatic'.[15] His Psalter

15. Quoted in Hargreaves (1965: 126) after Wilson (1956: 95).

> translation was designed not to stand alone but to follow the Latin verse by verse and to be accompanied by a commentary elucidating its spiritual meaning".

Deanesly (1920a: 145) perceives Rolle's painstaking adherence to the Latin source text as pragmatically-oriented: it facilitated his work. Such a stance, although seemingly convincing, does not take into account the socio-cultural context conditioning the approach to Scripture in which the rendition was conducted or the contemporary translation theory (cf. Section 1.4). Additionally, since the text of the commentary is not simply a translation (cf. below), pace Deanesly (1920a), the evidence for such a motivation is feeble. Hargreaves' (1965: 126) statement, on the other hand, indicates that a different approach was adopted by the hermit than that of a literary translation. The means to achieve Rolle's objective was a word-for-word rendition, which respected the Latin source, treating it with all the reverence it should be accorded as a text embodying the "perfection of divine writing" (Norton 2000: 5 after Allen 1931: 6). Rolle, being a conservative translator, approached the task which he endeavoured to accomplish with utmost care stemming from his love of the Psalms "as spiritual teaching, perhaps also as literature" (Norton 2000: 5). His approach complied with the contemporary attitude towards the Bible, which encompassed the belief that every word in it was sacred (cf. Section 1.4). This attitude found a direct, undistorted reflection in Rolle's rendition that earned him criticism, which, however, is misplaced. Rolle presents his motives in the *Prologue* to the Psalter and emphasises the fact that he consciously and deliberately abstained from making any amendments, i.e. from any form of interference in the text, even that which would render the translation more natural for the speakers of English: "In *th*e translac*i*ou*n* .i. folow *the* lette*r* als mykyll as .i. may. And *th*are. i. fynd na p*r*opi*r*e ynglis. i. folow *the* wit of *the* worde, swa *that th*ai *that* sall red it *th*aim thar*e* noght dred errynge" (Bramley 1884: 4-5). Rolle's objective was straightforward and "did not allow for stylistic considerations to be superimposed on it as the Psalter was no place for concessions made to literary deliberations because it endangered the orthodoxy of the translation" (Lis 2016a: 88). As stated above, the place for the elucidation was the commentary, which guaranteed the careful transmission of the intended message.

For Alford (1995: 48), the structure of the Psalter and its characteristics as a translation would allow one to regard it "as an example of the continuing vitality of *lectio divina* in the later Middle Ages".[16] The shape of the translation and the commentary on the Psalms would then act as an aid for those willing to embark upon this sort of religious practice:

> Clearly Rolle's English version of the Psalter cannot be read, and probably was not intended to be read, as a stand-alone translation. Repeatedly one is forced back to the original text. Reading of this sort is not a linear process but a constant up-and-down movement, a stitch-

16. Alford (1995: 47) regards *lectio divina* as "the monastic form of reading" which comprised three activities: reading aloud or murmuring the text, meditation upon the text and committing it to memory.

> ing together of Latin and English. This oscillation between text and gloss is characteristic of *lectio divina*.
>
> Alford (1995: 54)

For Kuczynski (1999: 197-198), on the other hand, it is the presence of the commentary rather than the immediate proximity of the source text and the translation that is conducive to spiritual advancement and devout religious practices. He argues, building upon the implications drawn from the *Metrical Preface* (cf. below), that "careful intellectual understanding or apprehension of the Psalter's meaning must precede the kind of advanced mystical state" (Kuczynski 1999: 197):

> Bot for *the* psalmes bene ful derke; in many a place whos wol take hede,
> And *the* sentence is ful merke; eu*e*ry row who so wol rede;
> Hit nedeth exposicyon; written wel with monnes honde,
> To stirr*e* to more deuocyowne; & hit *the* bett*ur* vndurstonde.
>
> Bramley (1884: 1)

The *understanding* of the Psalms is a communal stage and results from an exchange between a person expounding upon the text and the addressee of the exposition, or as Kuczynski (1999: 197) phrases it, "between scholar and student, exegete and reader, initiate and neophyte". It is necessary to firstly introduce a trainee to the text, given in RRP in both the Latin version and in the vernacular, and to its orthodox interpretation provided in the commentary, or else they might err, reaching heterodox conclusions as to the message conveyed by the text. It is only out of this "careful and carefully directed attention to psalm language" (Kuczynski 1999: 197) that a contemplative life may grow. Thus, the shape of RRP would be a means to a devout Christian life. Furthermore, as postulated by Kuczynski (1999: 198), RRP is a perfect illustration of the place of the Psalms in medieval culture since they constituted both "a form of communal instruction" and a means of "personal devotion, in the limited sense of private prayer". The former appears to stand in opposition to what has been stated in Section 1.1.1 with respect to the addressee of the translation, yet even the sheer number of extant manuscripts testifies to the fact that the rendition reached a much wider audience:

> [A]though Kirkby may have originally commissioned Rolle's work for a limited audience, the evidence of the thirty-eight manuscripts of Rolle's Psalter suggests that the work circulated widely and considerably influenced other medieval communities as well. […] The history of the circulation of Rolle's English Psalter, then, describes in map-like fashion the wide social influence of the Psalms, across sharply marked ideological boundaries, in late-fourteenth and early-fifteenth century England.
>
> Kuczynski (1999: 198)[17]

17. Cf. the previous section for an account of the number of extant manuscripts.

It is not only the testimony of the number of the extant manuscripts that evidences the popularity of the translation. The remark in the *Metrical Preface*, quoted above, about the Psalter being copied and altered is a contemporary witness to it. Furthermore, it is evident already on reading Rolle's *Prologue* to his translation that he was well aware of the fact that his work would attract a wider audience. That is why he assures the prospective reader that the contents of the commentary provided in his translation is orthodox:

> In expounynge. i. fologh haly doctours. for it may come in some enuyous man hand *that* knawes noght what he sould say, *th*at will say *th*at. i. wist noght what. i. sayd. and swa doe harme til hym. and til o*th*er*e*. if he dispise *th*e werk*e th*at is p*r*ofytabile for hym and o*th*er*e*.
>
> Bramley (1884: 5)

According to Watson (1991 [2006]: 245), this implies that Rolle's "concern for the effectiveness of his commentary is such that he waives his right to expound in the original, inspired manner which […] other expositions employ". The authorities that Rolle refers to explicitly in his commentary are listed by Paues (1902): Aquila, Augustine, Cassiodorus, Hrabanus, Remigius and Strabo. However, the most frequently employed source is not once named in Rolle's commentary, i.e. Peter of Lombard.[18] The first one to notice the close connection between the text in question and Lombard's 12th-century gloss was Middendorf (1888), who considers it "the major source for Rolle's commentary, with some minor ommisions and additions" (Charzyńska-Wójcik 2013a: 74-75). Deanesly (1920a: 144-145) states unhesitatingly that Rolle's "'holy doctors' which he followed were those of Peter Lombard's catena on the psalter", adding that "[h]e did not translate these in their entirety", which would have made the exposition too extensive, but "selected a few lines of comment for direct translation in expounding each verse, and gave the substance of the other glosses in his own words, and in much shorter form". Deanesly (1920a: 145) notes also that the number of direct translations from Peter Lombard decreases in frequency towards the end of the Psalter.

Rolle's reliance on Peter Lombard's commentary is predominantly accepted unquestioned (Penniman 1919: 335, Everett 1922: 217, Shepherd 1969: 386, Muir 1970: 386, Partridge 1973: 21, Gillingham 2008: 124). There are, however, voices which are not in unison with such uncontested acceptance of Rolle's lack of originality as regards the exposition on the Psalms. Watson (1991 [2006]: 245) considers Peter Lombard's commentary to be a point of reference for Rolle but not the source of his exposition, which "seems to be more original than this [i.e. Rolle's] statement implies" (Watson

18. Rolle's reluctance to acknowledge Peter Lombard was ascribed by Wells (1916: 401) to Lombard's work being "frowned on". However, as explained in Charzyńska-Wójcik (2013a: 75), this "does not seem to be a plausible cause of Rolle's avoidance of mentioning Lombard since […] the controversy around Peter Lombard did not extend beyond the early thirteenth century and Lombard's commentary enjoyed the status of the standard Psalm commentary in the fourteenth century".

(1991 [2006]: 245).[19] The statement ascertaining the orthodoxy of the commentary would in that case work as a proclamation of theological conservatism necessary for the work to obtain the silent approval from the Church. That the manoeuveur proved to be effective is evidenced by the fact that "[f]or nearly two hundred years Rolle's *Psalter* was the only authorized translation of the Bible into English; it did not need diocesan permission for its use" (Allen 1988: 66; cf. also Daniell 2003: 69). RRP owed this exceptional status to the Church's unfavourable perception of the Wycliffite Bibles, discussed in detail in Section 1.3. At this point suffice it to say that the prohibition on vernacular Scripture did not include RRP, which was composed prior to the creation of the Wycliffite Bibles and as such it was allowed to circulate unhindered in contrast to the aforementioned texts.[20]

1.1.3 Linguistic considerations

One more aspect of RRP that needs to be discussed at this point is its linguistic component. As mentioned in Section 1.1.1, Bramley (1884) used MS Oxford 64 as the source of Rolle's Middle English translation since, as he assures, it "exhibits the purest dialect of North Yorkshire" (Bramley 1884: xvi). This concurs with Everett's (1922) view on this manuscript. That the translation originated in the North is evident even upon the examination of the lexical layer of the text only, to mention nouns such as *rȩ̄k(e* 'smoke' or *ging(e* 'people', whose circulation must have been limited as they were either glossed or replaced in the altered versions of RRP discussed in Section 1.1.1. The Wycliffite revisers also replaced Rolle's calques with "accessible alternatives or clarifying circumlocutions […] to make the impenetrable word-order of Rolle's original rather more idiomatic" (Sutherland 2015: 108). In fact, precisely those *problematic spots* that the Wycliffite revisers felt obliged to amend constitute the most characteristic linguistic features of RRP: word order as well as unidiomatic phrasing reflecting the Latin source text, and the dialectal peculiarities.

The presence of the calques mentioned above deserves a word of comment. Alford (1995: 54) postulates that it testifies to the status of RRP as a rendition "that is not only syntactically[21] [cf. 1-2 below] and grammatically parallel [to Latin] but also, in the

19. A similar view is also maintained by Kuczynski (1999: 196).

20. As argued in Lavinsky (2009: 188), the unhindered circulation of RRP constituted the very incentive for the Lollards to use his Psalter as a vehicle for their teachings:

> There was a powerful incentive, it is assumed, for Wycliffites to move vernacular theology and criticism to venues that did not invite ecclesiastical scrutiny, Rolle's *English Psalter* being one of the few English biblical texts that would have been found acceptable in this new environment of suspicion.

21. Certainly, not all the features of the Latin syntax are preserved, e.g. the Latin genitive is in the majority of cases rendered by means of possessive adjectives although at times periphrastic genitive is also employed.

case of individual words, morphologically identical". He lists the following items as examples corroborating his stance: *vptakere*[22] (3.3),[23] *oway ȝed noght* (1.1), *vmgifand me* (3.6), *oute pute thaim* (5.12), *I incall the* (137.4), *onfell fire* (57.8), *I ouyrhopid* (118.114), corresponding respectively to: *susceptor* (*susceptor*, *susceptoris* 'supporter, helper, guardian'), *abijt* (*abeo*, *abire* 'depart, go away; go off'), *circumdantis* (*circumdo*, *circumdare* 'surround; envelop'), *expelle* (*expello*, *expellere* 'drive out, expel'), *inuocauero* (*invoco*, *invocare* 'call upon, invoke; pray for'), *supercedidit* (*super-* 'super-, over, above, upon' *cedo*, *cedere* 'go/pass (from/away); withdraw/retire/leave') and *supersperaui* (*super-* 'super-, over, above, upon' *spero*, *sperare* 'hope for; trust'). "Occasionally", Alford (1995: 54) proceeds, "Rolle's treatment of prefixes is so literal that the Latin must be used to gloss the English […]."

(1) 9.17
L: Cognoscetur dominus iudicia faciens: **in operibus manuum suarum comprehensus est peccator**.
RRP: ◖ Lord sall be knawen doand domes: **in werkis of his hend taken is the synful**. ◖

(2) 6.6
L: Laboraui in gemitu meo, lauabo per singulas noctes lectum meum: **lacrimis meis stratum meum rigabo**.
RRP: ◖ I trauaild in my sorow, i sall waysch my bed ilke nyght by nyght: **with my teris my beddynge i sall wete**. ◖

It cannot, however, go unnoticed that, even though the items listed above are in fact analogical in their morphological structure to the ones employed in the Latin text of the Psalms and that their use was most probably reinforced by the presence of such items in Latin, the conclusion is not as straightforward as Alford (1995) assures. The underlined items are legitimate Middle English words, not the result of translator's linguistic creativity, and are listed in the MED under the following headwords respectively: *uptāker(e*, *unyēven*, *incallen*, *overhōpen*. Although **onfallen* is not to be

In the context of the syntax in RRP, see Charzyńska-Wójcik (2016b) and especially (2017b). Charzyńska-Wójcik (2017b: 45), on the basis of an analysis of RRP and Walanty Wróbel's early 16th-century *Psalterium Davidis, Żołtarz Dawidów przez Mistrza Walantego Wróbla z Poznania na rzecz polską wyłożony*, reaches the conclusion that "syntax did not rate high for medieval translators and syntactic convergence was not part of the evaluation of the medieval biblical translation" and in the case of RRP the departures from the source text in this respect were motivated by functionalism.

22. Underlining serves to indicate items which, although morphologically mimicking Latin lemmata (like calques), are attested in the MED. For more information, see the discussion which follows in the main text.

23. Alford spells this word as *uptaker*, whereas all other items listed by him come in the forms in which they are used in the text. I decided to provide also this word in the form employed in RRP so that all the words follow one spelling convention.

found in the dictionary, other members of its word-family are listed there, including the gerund *onfallinge*. Only in the case of *oway ȝed noght* and *oute pute thaim* can convincing evidence be sought for the claim that the phrases were undoubtedly licensed by the Latin text and illustrate the extent of Richard Rolle's faithfulness to the rendered source. It is, however, my conviction that the morphological structures as represented by these two items, i.e. preverbal particles, would not have occurred in the text had it not been for the fact that words like *uptāker(e*, *unyēven*, *incallen*, *overhōpen* were attested in the language. Furthermore, one cannot rely exlusively upon the evidence gathered in the dictionaries, as these never reflect the lexicon of a language in its entirety and it is especially true in the case of historical dictionaries which have to rely on extant written witnesses to the language (cf. Lis 2014: 139-141).

The existence of items such as *uptāker(e* in Middle English and, by extension, the presence of *oway ȝed noght* and *oute pute thaim* in RRP can be at least partially attributed to the fact that such structures, i.e. particle preceding the verb, existed in the Old English period:

> Combinations with adverbs/prepositions […] represent two patterns, so-called 'inseparable' and 'separable' compounds, compare inseparable *to oferfeohtanne* 'conquer', *þu ne oferbrec* 'you don't violate' vs. separable *forþ to brenganne* 'bring forth', *hie ut ne sprecaþ* 'they do not speak out'. With the separable compounds, the particle may be separated from the verb by the negative particle or other elements, and it may also occur positioned after the verb. […] [T]he inseparable pattern was more and more replaced by the postpositional phrasal verb pattern *fly over, walk under,* etc. […] Moreover, there are many formations where the particle no longer seems to have any identifiable meaning. It is therefore not surprising that many of these particles lost their productivity, so that only *out-, over-* and *under-* have remained productive in Modern English.
>
> Kastovsky (1992: 375-376)

The fate of these compounds in the Middle English period is described by Burnley (1992: 444-445):

> Old English possessed separable compounds, a type in which a verbal base was, in certain syntactical environments, combined with a particle (a locative adverb or a preposition), which in other syntactic environments could occur separated from this base. […] In Middle English all these types continued, but they began to be redistributed into: (a) inseparable particle + verb compounds (*understand*, *overtake*); (b) phrasal verbs consisting of verbal base + particle (*take up*, *write up*); and (c) derived nominal compounds of the two types (*outcry*, *write-off*). […] [E]mphasis upon the particled verb as the focus of derivation is symptomatic of the change which took place during the fifteenth century by which the formation of verbs became concentrated on the production of particled verbs, and compound verbs ceased to be productive as a type of word formation.

It appears then that, in order to remain as faithful to Latin as possible, Richard Rolle prefers to employ the two elements, i.e. a preposition or an adverb and a verb, in reverse order, but this procedure is, to some extent, sanctioned by the *old rules*[24] of word-formation, even though the pattern with the particle following the verb was common in Middle English.

Another interesting fact is that Richard Rolle is by no means the only translator of the Book of Psalms analysed in this study to have exploited this possibility. Thus, loan translations of this type are to be found also in the Early Wycliffite Psalter (cf. examples in 3-7 below, where the verse from the Early Wycliffite Psalter (preceded by "EV") and the corresponding Latin (labelled "L") and RRP verses are provided). This should come as no surprise in view of the fact that it is widely accepted by scholars that the Early Wycliffite Version is under tremendous influence of the Latin source.[25] In contrast, the presence of a preposition/adverb + verb constructions in the *Middle English Glossed Prose Psalter* (cf. examples labelled "MEGPP" in 5-9) might be regarded as peculiar since the *Middle English Glossed Prose Psalter* is asserted to be an extremely modern translation for the period in question (cf. Section 1.2).

(3) 3.3
L: Tu autem domine **susceptor** meus es: gloria mea, & exaltans caput meum.
EV: [verse 4[26]] Thou forsothe, Lord, art myn **vndirtakere**; my glorie, and en|hansende myn hed.
RRP: ◖ Bot thou lord is myn **vptakere**: my ioy, and heghand my heued. ◖

(4) 3.5
L: Ego dormiui <[dormivi]> & soporatus sum: & exurrexi, quia domi|nus **suscepit** [suscipiet] me.
EV: [verse 6] I sleep, and was a slepe, and ful*. [Y ful *A*.] out ros; for the Lord **vndertoc** me.
RRP: ◖ I slep and .i. am soked; and .i. rase. for lord **vp toke** me. ◖

24. Examples of such loan translations can be multiplied, to list a couple more: *proicit* (*proicio*, *proicere* 'throw down, throw out; abandon') — *ferkastis* (1.5), *eripe* (*eripio*, *eripere* 'snatch away, take by force; rescue') — *out take* (6.4), *effodit* (*effodio*, *effodere* 'dig out, excavate; gouge out') — *vp grofe* (7.16).

25. Cf. Section 1.3 for a discussion.

26. The verse numbering system adopted in this book for all the analysed texts follows Bramley's (1884) division into verses used in his edition of RRP. It is not, however, congruent with the division into verses in the edition of the *Early* and *Late Wycliffite Psalters* (cf. Section 1.3). This decision was brought about by the necessity to employ a common system of verse referencing to simplify both the analysis of the data and their presentation in the body of the book. The choice of RRP's system felt natural as Bramley's (1884) edition presents both the Latin text, a starting point of the research, and its English rendition. Hence, the numbers of the verses accompanying each quotation, which follow the division employed by the editors of RRP and *Middle English Glossed Prose Psalter*, are different from the ones given in square brackets, which come from the edition of the early Wycliffite translation.

(5) 17.6
L: Dolores inferni **circumdederunt** me: preoccupaue|runt <[præ[ae]occupaverunt]> me laquei mortis.
EV: [verse 5] The sorewis of deth **enuyrounden** me; and the stremes of wickidnesse togidere sturbiden me.
MEGPP: Þe sorwes of helle **encumpassed** me, þe trappes of deþ han taken me.***.** [*enc.*] ȝede aboute: grynnes: *han taken*] ocupied.]
RRP: ◖ The sorowis of hell has **vmgifen** me; bifore occupid has me. the snares of ded. ◗

(6) 17.47
L: Eripies [eripe] me de **contradiccionibus** <[**contradictionibus**]> populi: constitues me in caput gencium <[Gentium]>.
EV: [verse 44] Thou shalt take me out fro **the aȝen seiyngus** of the puple; thou shalt sette me in to the hed of Jentilis.
MEGPP: Þou shalt defende me of **oȝain-syggeynges*.** [MS. **oȝain-*syngeynges*.**] of þe folk; þou shalt sett me oȝain þe heued of men wyþ-outen lawe.***.** [fram **aȝene-siggynges** off.+&.]
RRP: ◖ Thou sall out take me fra **the gayn|saiyngs** of folke; thou sall sett me in heued of genge***.**[S menne.]. ◗

(7) 18.16
L: Domine adiutor meus: & **redemptor** meus.
EV: [verse 15] […] Lord, myn helpere; and myn*. [Om. *AH.*] **aȝeen biere**.
MEGPP: Lord, þou art myn helper and myn **oȝainbyger**.
RRP: ◖ Lord***.** [U Lor.], my helpere; and my **biere**. ◗

(8) 21.5
L: Ego autem sum vermis & non homo: opprobrium [obprobrium] hominum & **abiectio** plebis.
MEGPP: And ich am worme and no man, reproceyng of men and **out|** [folio 17b] **castyng** of folk.***.** [am+a: reprouyng.]
RRP: ◖ Bot .i. am a worm and noght man; reproue of men and **outkastynge** of folke. ◗

(9) 21.16
L: Quoniam **circumdederunt** me canes multi: consilium <[concilium]> malignancium <[malignantium]> **obsedit** me.
MEGPP: For many fendes han **en-cumpassed** me, þe counseil of wicked **vmseged** me.***.** [*enc. me*] go aboute me &: w.+men: **by-segid**.]
RRP: ◖ ffor hundes many **vmgaf** me; counsail of ill wiland me has **vmsett**. ◗

On the whole then, although the calque-like translations in RRP might appear to be a feature peculiar to RRP, they prove to be typical of the other texts analysed in this study as well. As will become evident in Section 1.3, the claim about the *stiffness* of Rolle's syntax cannot be regarded as a defining characteristic of the rendition either. What is undoubtedly distinctive of RRP *exclusively* is its northerness, whose consequences will become more visible in the course of the book.

Rolle himself speaks of his language and method of translation in the following manner:

> In *th*is werk*e* .i. sek*e* na straunge ynglis, bot lyghtest and comonest. and swilk *that* is mast lyke til *th*e latyn. swa *that th*ai *that* knawes noght latyn. by *th*e ynglis may com til mony latyn wordis. In *th*e t*r*anslac*iou*n .i. folow *th*e lettere als mykyll as .i. may. And *th*are. i. fynd na p*r*opire ynglis. i. folow *th*e wit of *th*e worde, swa *that th*ai *that* sall red it *th*ai*m* thar*e* noght dred errynge.
>
> Bramley (1884: 4-5)

This statement on Rolle's part, when rephrased by Partridge (1973: 21), could prompt one to reach false conclusions:

> Rolle adhered with fidelity to the Latin original, using the simplest and most proper English wherever possible, except when his native language failed him, and he was compelled to latinize.

What Partridge's (1973: 21) paraphrase leads the reader to deduce is that Rolle's rendition would employ, by default, the vocabulary of native origin, except for the instances where no proper item with native etymology could be used in a particular context and Rolle was left with no other choice but to use a Latin-derived word. "Such an interpretation, however, would amount to ascribing Richard Rolle the ideas nowadays covered by the term *linguistic purism*, albeit of a mild form" (Lis 2015c: 46), where in fact "[t]he source of the assertion about Rolle's adherence to the vocabulary of Old English origin might […] lie in the different perception of what 'the simplest and most proper English' (Partridge 1973: 21) is". As proved in Lis (2015c), the terms *simple* and *proper* when applied to language in medieval multilingual England could not be equated with *dispensing with borrowings*.[27] Rolle employs them to point to a language that was used by the people not conversant in Latin to whom he addressed his translation and borrowings "were as much part of the lexicon in this multicultural society as vocabulary of strictly native origin" (Lis 2015c: 66).[28]

27. It has also been established that the *appropriateness* of Rolle's English did not manifest itself in a disciplined manner of equivalent selection, i.e. such a selection in which etymological preferences would be visible (Lis 2015a: 100).

28. For more information on this point, see Section 1.4.

1.2 *Middle English Glossed Prose Psalter*

1.2.1 General information

The *Middle English Glossed Prose Psalter* (henceforth MEGPP) is the greatest unknown among the Psalter renditions analysed in this study. Any research conducted on this Psalter without prior investigation into its (little known) history would be futile as it is only through the knowledge about this Psalter that a study of its linguistic features can be approached.

To begin with, the very name for the Psalter is not a straightforward issue due to it being referred to in the literature by a variety of labels. The first title that should be mentioned here is the *Earliest Complete English Prose Psalter* used by the first editor of the text, Karl Bülbring (1891) and in Dodson (1932). However, Bülbring (1891) himself was not certain whether the label "the earliest" should be considered binding since RRP dates from approximately the same time. The indication for him was the age of the extant manuscripts containing the commentary that originated later than the London manuscript of MEGPP (Bülbring 1891: v), even though the manuscript copies do not indicate the compilation date of the original translation. Paues (1902), writing only a decade later, refers to the text as the *West Midland Psalter*,[29] a name indicative of the dialect in which the text was composed but, as it appears, inaccurate, as shall become evident in the course of the discussion in Section 1.2.3. Yet another name attributed to MEGPP is *the Psalter of William of Shoreham* (Kenyon 1895: 197), which would this time point to the name of the translator. However, William of Shoreham was by no means the translator of the Psalter, as will be explained below. Reuter (1938: 2) suggests the title the *Glossed Prose Psalter*, which is devoid of any attributes that could render it inaccurate. The label, however, not being very precise was then supplemented with *Middle English*, which led to the creation of the *Middle English Glossed Prose Psalter* — the denotation used predominantly nowadays (St-Jacques 1989, Black and St-Jacques 2012, Charzyńska-Wójcik 2013a), which is why the term is also adhered to in this book. *Predominantly*, however, should not be equated with *exclusively*, as Lavender (2004) in his edition of one of the manuscripts of MEGPP uses the label the *Midland Prose Psalter*. This title is also found in a section devoted to this rendition in Sutherland (2015), who, within the body of the text, sticks to the still shorter *Prose Psalter*. Since, with the exception of the first three names enumerated here, all the remaining suggestions are terminologically accurate, it was only an attempt to use the most widely recognisable label, i.e. MEGPP, that guided my choice.

As indicated in Section 1.1.1, RRP is the only Psalter with the issue of authorship settled. MEGPP, on the other hand, is the exact opposite: there are not even viable

29. The name is used also in Penniman (1919: 335).

candidates to whom the translation can be attributed. That is not to say, of course, that there were no names mentioned in this context with respect to MEGPP. Yet, what suggestions there were were irrevocably refuted. In the 19th century, Forshall and Madden (1850: iv) put forward a proposal of attributing the rendition to the poet William of Shoreham,[30] whose *Religious Poems* are bound together with MEGPP in one of the four extant manuscripts containing this Psalter (the London manuscript). It did not take long for the suggestion to be discredited. Already in the 19th century Konrath (1878) and Bülbring (1891) pinpointed dialectal differences between the translation and the poems which thwarted the perpetuation of this claim.[31] The other name which appeared in the context of the authorship of MEGPP was John Hyde, whose name in scribe's hand appears at the end of the Dublin manuscript of the Psalter, as reported in Paues (1902: lviii). This suggestion is untenable, however, on chronological grounds. Bülbring's (1891) edition demonstrated a close affinity between the texts preserved in the London and the Dublin manuscripts[32] and proved beyond any doubt that they are two versions of one rendition. Moreover, none of them is the original translation, descending as they do from an archetypal manuscript separated from them by some other unpreserved intervening copies of the text (Black and St-Jacques 2012 part I: lv-lvi). Finally, the Dublin manuscript containing the Psalter is younger than the London copy. Black and St-Jacques (2012 part I: xxiv and xxvi) suggest, however, that the above-mentioned John Hyde might have been the scribe of the Dublin manuscript and of yet another manuscript of MEGPP, i.e. the Princeton manuscript, since the copies "are in the same hand" (Black and St-Jacques 2012 part I: xxxvii, cf. also Hanna 2003: 146).

There are only four extant copies of the text that have been reported thus far. Two of them have already been mentioned, i.e. the London and the Dublin manuscripts. The former is MS Additional 17376 kept in the British Library in London, which will be referred to as MEGPP L. The manuscript contains the Psalter along with the poems of William of Shoreham, as indicated above. Hanna (2003: 144) dates the manuscript on the palaeographical grounds to 1330-1370 but then limits the period to 1330-1350 on the basis of the information contained in the colophon to the poems, where Lord Simon, archbishop of Canterbury is mentioned, who "could be referred to by his unqualified Christian name only so late as 1349, where a new Archbishop Simon […] was appointed" (Hanna 2003: 144).[33] Paues (1902: lvi) provides the dating, suggested

30. The same claim is reiterated in Moulton (1878: 15), Condit (1882: 48), Morley (1889: 273), Mombert (1890: 34), and, quite surprisingly, also in Kenyon (1895: 197) and Heaton (1913: 230-231). The latter of the two even suggests that Shoreham's version "is probably a revision of this work by John Hyde which is preserved in Trinity College, Dublin", which, as shall be seen in the remainder of the section, is impossible.

31. The linguistic aspect of MEGPP will be discussed in Section 1.2.3.

32. At the time when Bülbring (1891) conducted his work, only two manuscripts were known to exist.

33. Additionally, the evidence of the extant wills would, according to Hanna (2003: 144), corroborate this dating since a Psalter in Latin and English was bequeathed in one of them already in 1349. For Hanna (2003) the date would be too early to indicate RRP, which, however, in the light of the information gathered in Section 1.1.1 is not convincing.

on the palaeographical basis by the experts of the British Museum, which is partly congruent with Hanna's (2003): 1340-1350. St-Jacques (1989: 136) would extend this period back in time, to 1325-1350.[34] Bülbring (1891: vi) and Muir (1948: 273) speak vaguely of the first half of the 14th century. MEGPP L is usually considered the oldest of the preserved manuscripts, which is not, however, synonymous with containing the text closest to the original translation. One of the most conspicuous features of this manuscript are the errors made by the scribe, which earned them harsh criticism from Bülbring (1891: ix):

> Judging from the mechanical manner in which he did his copying, he must have been a very ignorant man, who understood neither much Latin nor English, though we cannot blame him for excessive carelessness. In a certain way he has bestowed much attention on his original, and has apparently done his best to make an exact copy, writing letter by letter, so far as he could decipher the original before him, which very likely was difficult to read. He has very often produced most ridiculous results. In such cases he does not seem to have used his brains at all, but to have purposely abstained from making emendations. The blunders in the Latin text of the Psalter are legion.

The other manuscript mentioned above is MS 69 preserved in Dublin, Trinity College, referred to henceforth as MEGPP D. It is dated by Black and St-Jacques (2012 part I: xxv) to "middle to last quarter of the fourteenth century". Paues (1902: lviii) and Reuter (1938: 13) point to ca. 1400 and the former describes MEGPP D as a "fuller and more accurate text than the London MS". Bülbring (1891: x), having juxtaposed MEGPP D with MEGPP L, speaks highly of the former:

> The Dublin MS is very carefully and distinctly written, and there are only very few mistakes in it. It is of invaluable help in mending the numerous senseless readings in the London copy.

As has already been mentioned, back in the 19th century only two manuscripts were known to be extant. Two more copies were discovered, however, in the course of the 20th century. The third was mislabelled as a manuscript of RRP and due to the erroneous description in the catalogues escaped Bülbring's (1891) attention, so it was not included in his edition of MEGPP (Paues 1902: lvii). The manuscript in question is Cambridge, Magdalene College, MS Pepys Library 2498. Paues (1902: lvii) speaks of the year 1400 (approximately) as its date of origin, which is corroborated by "a note on p. 370 of the volume" indicating the year 1401. Hanna (2003: 143), on the basis of the analysis of the script, provides the dates 1365-1375, adding that "although these dates could well be extended somewhat, the manuscript cannot likely represent a late fourteenth-century hand".

34. St-Jacques (1989: 136) might, however, refer to the translation as such rather than the individual manuscript.

Lavender (2004), as reported in Charzyńska-Wójcik (2013a: 79), considers the text of MEGPP contained in the Cambridge manuscript to constitute "the prime component of an English stemma". Black and St-Jacques (2012), on the other hand, would see it as the closest to the original but not a stemma. Thus, they would postulate the existence of a now-lost archetype from which all the existing copies of the text were eventually derived but at different dates and with a different number of manuscript copies intervening, thus making them closer to or more remote from the *original*. Copies of the archetype, Black and St-Jacques (2012 part I: lv-lvi) claim, started to diverge creating as if two branches. The Cambridge manuscript is, according to this theory, a copy independent from MEGPP L and D, as well as from the fourth extant manuscript discussed below, being the only representative of one of the two branches. It is at the same time the most faithful to the archetype. MEGPP L and D are closer to each other since they both represent the other branch. The branch, however, underwent further subdivision, which would account for the differences between the texts. Black and St-Jacques' (2012) theory perceives MEGPP D to be the most closely related to the fourth of the extant manuscripts — Princeton, MS Scheide 143.

The Princeton manuscript is reported in St-Jacques (1989) but nothing is known about the circumstances surrounding its discovery. Black and St-Jacques (2012 part I: xxiii) date the manuscript to the period between the middle to the last quarter of the 14th century, as a copy probably preceding MEGPP D.

The text of the Psalter analysed in the study comes originally, via the intermediary of Charzyńska-Wójcik (2013a), from Bülbring's (1891) edition of MEGPP L and D. It needs to be mentioned at this point that an alternative edition of MEGPP exists — Black and St-Jacques' (2012) work, which takes into consideration all four manuscript copies, according the primary attention to the Cambridge manuscript. It was not, however, employed as the source of the text in this study because there are some divergences between the text of the Psalms presented in Bülbring (1891) and Black and St-Jacques (2012) as regards MEGPP L and D. Since I could not consult the original manuscripts, I decided to adhere to Bülbring's (1891) edition, which is generally respected. Nevertheless, Black and St-Jacques' (2012) work has also been referred to. Yet another edition of MEGPP based on the Cambridge manuscript is provided in Lavender (2004), whose text, however, is not available.

1.2.2 The structure of the *Middle English Glossed Prose Psalter* and its implications

Similarly to RRP, MEGPP first presents the Latin text and then it supplies its Middle English translation. However, this is where the similarities end. The most conspicuous feature of MEGPP that differentiates it from all the remaining Psalter renditions are glosses. This might not seem especially innovative in the light of the Anglo-Saxon tra-

dition but it is the type of glossing and its subsequent treatment in the rendition that makes MEGPP unique.

The glosses employed in the Psalter serve as a means of paraphrasing the Latin text of the Psalms, providing a ready interpretation.[35] It is not, however, the mere presence of the glosses that is most peculiar but the fact that in the course of the translation they were in the majority of cases substituted for the original wording of the Psalms. According to Black and St-Jacques (2012 part I: xl), "[f]ewer than ten psalms in all the manuscripts (5, 12, 53, 99, 115, 116, 119, 142, 150) are not glossed at all, while other psalms are glossed over 50% (9, 34, 39, 44, 54, 67, 71, 73, 79, 88, 137)". Dodson (1932), who conducted a study on the influence of the Latin glosses upon the Middle English translation in MEGPP L, reports the presence of more than 1100 glosses in this manuscript, with their length ranging from one to thirteen words. Black and St-Jacques (2012 part I: xl) distinguish three different types of Middle English glosses in MEGPP. The first type (I) consists in translating an added word or phrase and is presented below, with the gloss underlined in both Latin and Middle English:

(10) 44.3
L: Speciosus forma, o Christe, es pre filiis hominum; diffusa est gracia in labiis tuis; propterea, benedixit te Deus in eternum.
MEGPP: Fair artou, Christ, in fourme to-fore mennes sones; grace is shadde*. [MS. *sbadde*.] in þy lippes; for-þy blisced God þe wyþ-outen ende.*. [*sbadde*] chade: þerfor he blyssyd þe Godd.][36]

The second type (II) are substitutions for lemmata, in which only the gloss and not the Latin lemma is rendered into Middle English:

(11) 29.11
L: Que vtilitas in sanguine id est penitencia meo, dum descendo in corrupcionem id est peccatum?
MEGPP: What profit is in my penaunce, þer-whiles þat ich descende*. [MS. *descended*.] in-to synne?*. [fall.]

Finally, the third type of the treatment of gloss (III), which is peculiar only to the Dublin and Princeton manuscripts, is the translation of both the lemma and the gloss into Middle English:

35. For a discussion on these glosses and their place in the exegetical tradition (not only Christian), see Charzyńska-Wójcik (*in prep*.).

36. The glossed Latin text is provided after Black and St-Jacques (2012 part II), whereas the Middle English translation follows, as is the practice in this study, the text presented in Charzyńska-Wójcik (2013a).

(12) 31.4

L: Quoniam die ac nocte grauata est super me manus tua, conuersus sum in erumpna mea, dum configitur spina id est vicium.[37]

MEGPP: For þyn honde ys greued vp me day and ny3t; ich am turned in my chaitifte,*. [MS. *chaitiste* (with a long *s*).] þer-whiles þat vices ben ficched in me.*. [myschefe: þorne or vices er prikkyd.][38]

Reuter (1938: 4) contends that glosses are "[m]ostly […] very dull and mechanical, substituting a prosaic expression for the beautiful and forceful phrases of the Vulgate". This practice, as can be expected, led to the deprivation of the metaphorical layer of the text and thus to its impoverishment (Paues 1902: lx, Muir 1970: 386). However, Dodson (1932), who also perceived the translator's interventions as bearing pernicious effects with respect to the multifarious readings of the Psalter on more than one layer, accounts for the nature of the glossing by referring to the motivation underlying the translator's efforts:

> The glossator seems to be inspired by a zealous purpose to lay before the reader the exact lesson of the passage as he sees it, without the intervention of the imaginative covering. Over and over he ruthlessly tears away the ornamentation of the thought; and the glosses, being rendered in the translation, have transferred their qualities to the language of the English Psalter.
>
> Dodson (1932: 18)

Eight decades later, Sutherland (2015: 127), much less critical of the glossing than Dodson (1932), argues that what Reuter (1938) and Muir (1970) consider detrimental to the beauty of the text is the result of the translator's striving for the rendition that would express what is meant, although not necessarily stated explicitly, by the psalmist:

> Interpretations that Reuter classes as 'dull…mechanical [and] prosaic' are likely, in the mind of the translator, to have been justifiable as faithful reproduction of the 'true' literal meaning of the Psalter. […] Eliding translation and commentary into one activity, the *Prose Psalter* and its glossed sources have reproduced not what the psalmist *said*[39] but what he *meant*. The text's legitimacy rests on our acceptance of the translator's implicit claim to have accessed divine authorial 'entent'.
>
> Sutherland (2015: 127)

37. Black and St-Jacques (2012 part II: 12) provide the information that this Latin gloss is attested only in the Cambridge MS, which is confirmed in Charzyńska-Wójcik (*in prep*.).

38. The variant readings of the text of MEGPP D as presented in Bülbring's (1891) edition are provided after Charzyńska-Wójcik (2013a) in square brackets.

39. Unless indicated otherwise, the emphasis used within quotations is original.

Dodson (1932), having scrupulously examined the glosses, concludes that such supersession introduced numerous changes into the reading of the Psalms which can be divided into those resulting in the shift of meaning and those which influenced the style. She states that "[i]n many passages the relationship between the gloss and the original word cannot readily be determined, and the resulting translation seems therefore inaccurate" (Dodson 1932: 11). Many of the glosses served the means of removing direct "references to culturally specific Old Testament practice, often replacing them with more generalised statements" (Sutherland 2015: 132). An example of the procedure, as given in Sutherland (2015: 132), is provided in (13), where *oblatio*, *oblationis* 'oblation', *holocaustum*, *holocausti* 'whole burnt offering' and *vitulus*, *vituli* 'calve' are glossed in the Latin Psalter by means of lexical items which are not so deeply rooted in the Old Testament culture and only these glosses are rendered into Middle English. The underlined portions of the Latin and Middle English texts are the glosses. Additionally, alongside the Latin and Middle English, I provide also the (italicised) Present-day English translation, as found in Sutherland (2015: 132):

(13) 50.20

Tunc acceptabis sacrificium iusticie, oblaciones id est seruicia et holocausta id est honores; tunc inponent super altare id est ante thronum tuum vitulos id est bonitates.
[*T*]*hen shalt thou accept the sacrifice of justice, oblations and whole burnt offerings. Then shall they lay calves upon thy altar.*
Þan shal tou take sacrifice of ryȝt, seruice, and honours; hij shul þan setten godenesses to-fore þy throne.*. [godnes: trone.]

However, it was not only culturally rooted references that were *amended* in MEGPP. Sutherland (2015: 133) interprets the whole procedure of glossing as an attempt at providing the reader with a text of "specifically Christian relevance" (Sutherland 2015: 133) and an insistence on "the psalms' applicability to the devotional interiority of the penitent reader" (Sutherland 2015: 135). As a result, "[t]he text's emphasis falls squarely, though somewhat inconsistently, on the Psalter as Christian catechesis rather than as Old Testament song" (Sutherland 2015: 135).

Overall however, with the exception of the glosses, MEGPP is usually considered to be a "faithful and literal" translation, as first stated by Forshall and Madden (1850: iv) and later reiterated also in Condit (1882: 48), Paues (1902: lx) and Heaton (1913: 230).

Apart from the peculiarities of the translation enumerated above, MEGPP is also a rendition distinct among other translations due to its apparent modernity, which in combination with the aforementioned *faithfulness* should have rendered the Psalter popular among its contemporaries. It is, therefore, quite astonishing to learn that it did not enjoy any of the popularity RRP had (Carney 1980: xix, Charzyńska-Wójcik

2013a: 83),[40] which would account for why only four manuscripts of MEGPP have survived. St-Jacques (1989: 138) explains the phenomenon of MEGPP's *modernity* by the Psalter's dispensing with the Latin word order, usually preserved in other contemporary translations, which he perceives to be a consequence of its close dependence on the French text[41] and points to some stylistic, semantic and lexical choices shared by the French text and MEGPP.

The existence of the Middle French Psalter mentioned above and its influence upon the Middle English text render it necessary for this translation to be taken into consideration in the present study and treated as a potential source text. The French text in question is a glossed Psalter itself, derived, as postulated by Black and St-Jacques (2012 part I: lv-lvi), from the Latin text at a date preceding the initial Middle English rendition, although the extant copy, or copies, may be further away from the Latin archetype than MEGPP (Black and St-Jacques 2012 part I: lv). Its existence was first reported by Paues (1902: lviii), who suggested that the resemblance between MEGPP and this Middle French Psalter did not appear to be due to chance. Limited juxtaposed passages from both Psalters, which she provided in her work, were sufficient to convince other scholars to investigate this matter. The claim about their relatedness was validated and in 1920 Deanesly (1920a: 143), when discussing pre-Wycliffite versions of the Bible and Psalter, ventures to state unhesitatingly that MEGPP "was translated from a French original". However, as St-Jacques (1989) proved, MEGPP might be greatly indebted to the Middle French glossed Psalter but does not follow it to the letter since, for instance as far as some issues related to word order are concerned, the two exhibit differences. It is not known whether the Psalter was translated from French but the French rendition did undoubtedly exert great influence upon its shape. Reuter (1938) for instance, having examined MEGPP from the perspective of the French loanwords attested there, contends that it "was mainly based on a French version" (Reuter 1938: 1) *but* acknowledges also the fact that there are some divergences between the French and English texts:

> It seems perfectly natural that he [i.e. the Middle English translator] should have made use of this source to help him out with the more difficult Latin, in which he was not perhaps so well versed. That he yet sometimes preferred to follow the Latin text is only to be expected.
>
> Reuter (1938: 5)

40. Deanesly (1920b: 352) postulates that this popularity stemmed from the fact that Richard Rolle's "glossed English psalter was the only biblical book which the laity might use without license"; see Sections 1.1 and 1.3 for more information. Additionally, as suggested by Deanesly (1920a: 146), the fact that RRP attracted greater audience than MEGPP might have been caused, at least partially, by the presence of the accompanying commentary.

41. This exceptional character of MEGPP is better appreciated when juxtaposed with the *literalness* or *rigidity* of RRP discussed in Section 1.1.

Up until 2015 — when Sutherland's (2015) publication appeared — no source was known to mention the existence of a copy of the Middle French Psalter other than the one preserved in Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris — MS fonds français 6260, which was edited along with the glossed Latin verses and the Middle English text by Black and St-Jacques (2012). The manuscript, dated by Bibliothèque nationale de France to the fifteenth century, is available at Gallica Bibliothèque Numérique (http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b9060447r/f135.image.r=6260%20psautier.langEN) and the text of the Psalter begins on folio 127r. in which form it was employed in the present study. The manuscript does not contain the Latin text and presents the Middle French Psalter as a continuous text divided only into individual Psalms. Interestingly, it mentions a Saint Gregory who was responsible for the translation of the text from Greek to Latin and from Latin to French but whose identity has not been established. This, however, was most probably the source of the information in the Cambridge manuscript, where the authorship of the glosses is ascribed to a Gregory:

> Of þe Sautere on Englisch here is þe gynnynge,
> Wiþ þe Latyn bifore & Gregories expounynge.
>
> folio 132, after Reuter (1938: 4)

The other copy I alluded to above is discussed in a matter-of-course way in Sutherland (2015: 120-135): the manuscript — Additional MS 44949 (Tywardreath Psalter) — of the French Psalter kept in the British Library, London. The description provided by the British Library dates the manuscript to the third quarter of the 14th century and informs that the languages employed in it are Latin and Anglo-Norman. The latter information is corroborated by the quotations from this British Library manuscript provided by Charzyńska-Wójcik (*p.c.*, 01.09.2015).[42] However, since the manuscript is not available in a digitised form, I could not juxtapose its text with the text from the manuscript in Bibliothèque nationale de France. Therefore whenever I mention the Middle French Psalter in this book I will refer to the latter. Thus, the results obtained in this research should be approached with a modicum of caution as the time gap separating the French extant manuscript copy used in this study and the Middle English manuscripts of MEGPP may distort them to some extent.

42. The manuscript is also mentioned in Hunt (2008: 379), who discusses the Anglo-Norman book in general, although no relation between the text of this Psalter and the one in Bibliothèque nationale de France is alluded to.

1.2.3. Linguistic considerations

The purpose of the present section is to discuss the linguistic features of MEGPP, such as the dialect of the translation and its lexis. The latter aspect of the rendition is considered to have been influenced by the availability of the Middle French Psalter mentioned above and thus is discussed here in reference to this text.

In Section 1.2.1 I provided variant names under which MEGPP is known in the literature, one of which was the *West Midland Psalter*, and stated that the label was inaccurate on the dialectal grounds. The history of the investigation into the dialect represented by MEGPP and its London manuscript in particular is full of surprises. To start with, Bülbring (1891: viii-ix) in his *Preface* to the edition of MEGPP states unhesitatingly that "its language is almost pure West Midland", a view maintained also by Paues (1902: lxi). The claim about the West Midland variety of English being employed in the London manuscript was later rejected, as stated in Reuter (1938), by Serjeantson (1924, 1927a, 1927b) contending that the translation originated in the southern part of Northamptonshire, a view later reiterated in Muir (1970: 385). Smith (2012: xxxiv-xxxix) postulates, as does Hanna (2003: 141-147), that the variety of English represented by all four manuscripts is the greater London dialect with some minor variations ranging from manuscript to manuscript. Interestingly, a different view is presented in Lavender (2004), who considers the Cambridge manuscript to be a representative of the East Midland dialect.[43]

As mentioned above, the Middle French Psalter is considered the source of the modernity of MEGPP, which compares favourably with RRP in respect of word order for instance. There are also three other aspects of the translation which were influenced by the availability of the French rendition and these are more important in the context of the present study as they pertain to the lexicon. I list them here as enumerated in Black and St-Jacques (2012 part I: lxviii-lxix): (I) terms idiosyncratic to the Middle French Psalter which are employed literally in MEGPP, (II) loanwords, and (III) "[v]ariant and [e]rronous [r]eadings". An example of (I) given in Black and St-Jacques (2012 part I: lxviii) would be *Oure Lord* 'Our Lord' employed to render Latin *dominus*, *domini* 'lord' due to the influence of French *Nostre Seigneur* 'Our Lord'. The second category of influence will be illustrated extensively in the present study and can also be appreciated upon an analysis of Appendix I but a few examples of such items are: *abūsiŏun* 'misuse, abuse', *afflicciŏun* 'affliction', *avŏutrēr* 'adulterer', *grēs(e* 'grease', *torment* 'torment'. What Black and St-Jacques (2012 part I: lxix) refer to in point (III) are omissions and additions co-occurring in the English and French renditions as well as errors in the Middle French Psalter taken over wholesale by the Middle English translator.

Reuter (1938), who postulates a close reliance of MEGPP on the French text — "the resemblances in the choice of words and phrases and in the arrangement of the sentences are striking enough to show the indebtedness of the translator to the French

43. After Charzyńska-Wójcik (2013a: 79).

version" (Reuter 1938: 5) — investigated the lexical layer of the translation from the point of view of loanwords. The results he obtained led him to conclude that "in many cases […] a French word was used where a good corresponding English word existed" (Reuter 1938: 19). Thus, he postulates that "[t]he suggestive force of the original was apparently too strong in such cases" for the translator to "make enough effort to hit upon a synonymous word of his own language" (Reuter 1938: 19).

However, the influence of the Latin original should not be underestimated and it must be borne in mind that MEGPP is, overall, considered a faithful translation of the Latin source (cf. Section 1.2.2). The use of many nouns of Romance origin listed by Reuter (1938) may as well issue from the phenomenon of reinforcement induced by the *Latin* text.[44] Reuter enumerates 674[45] words in total, i.e. nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs, of French origin recorded in the whole MEGPP, which he divides into four categories, depending on their presence or lack thereof in literary texts preceding the date of the rendition. He, therefore, lists "words of old standing in the language" (343), "words recorded in previous texts, but only rarely" (97), "words recorded before in other documents, but used here [i.e. in MEGPP] in a new sense" (85) and "words which […] [were not] recorded before in the written language" (112). In the final fifth section, he provides a list of hybrids, by which he understands the merger of a word of French provenance with an English affix (36) and the reversal thereof (1). As the basis for his classification Reuter recurred to the dates provided in the *New English Dictionary*,[46] treating the year 1340 as the borderline date, i.e. the year of the translation. However, St-Jacques (1989) questions the conclusions which Reuter (1938) had

44. This is a point whose importance will become clear(er) in Section 1.4.

45. This figure is the result of my own calculations based on the lists of words provided in Reuter's (1938) work. Surprisingly, however, Reuter (1938) himself does not give the total number of French loanwords he cites providing the reader only with the information that 597 among them are found in MEGPP L and 578 in MEGPP D. The results of my calculations differ, however, from the ones given in St-Jacques (1989: 145) and Black and St-Jacques (2012) who speak of 652 lexical items.

46. At the time when Reuter conducted his research prior to his 1938 publication, the *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED) was known also as the *New English Dictionary* since, as explained in Mugglestone (2009: 230), "[a] *New English Dictionary* appeared on the title pages of the various parts and sections throughout the first edition 1884-1928 though its designation as the *Oxford English Dictionary* was also established from 1895 on the covers and wrappers of the individually published parts. The 1933 corrected re-issue, with supplement by Craigie and Onions, maintained the OED title." *A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*, or the first edition of the OED, was published in fascicles between 1884 and April 1928. Interestingly, according to the *History of the OED* available on the OED's website (http://public.oed.com/history-of-the-oed/), instead of having the planned 6,400 pages in four volumes, it contained over 400,000 words and phrases in ten volumes.

The *Middle English Dictionary* (MED), which supplies a wealth of information, could not be used by Reuter (1938) by any means as it was only published between 1952 and 2001. Reuter (1938) might have heard about the plans for a dictionary of Middle English though as the work was launched more than twenty years prior to the publication of the first volume, i.e. already in 1930 (Adams 2009).

For a detailed history of each of the dictionaries, see Mugglestone (2002) and (2009) and Brewer (2009) with respect to the OED and Adams (2009) for the MED.

reached on the basis of his research, i.e. that the single most important factor which induced such an extensive use of words of French provenance in MEGPP was the translator's adherence to the French manuscript. He contends that some of the words listed by Reuter (1938) appear both in the Latin and in the French text of the Psalms and it is, therefore, not possible to determine which of the two sources that the author of the English rendition had at their disposal indeed provided the incentive to employ a given word. The accuracy of St-Jacques' (1989) doubts with respect to Reuter's (1938) study is corroborated by an analysis conducted in Lis (2015d), where it is argued that approximately 44% of the borrowings from Romance languages could be attributed to either the Latin or the French text on the basis of the formal similarities between the lexical items. The other aspect of Reuter's (1938) work which raises St-Jacques' (1989) suspicion is the fact that some of the words with French etymology which are present in MEGPP are not the words that appear in the Middle French Psalter. So as such, they do not prove anything beyond the fact that the translator, on rendering the Psalms into English, resorted at times to words of French origin. Such words constitute 9% of borrowings in MEGPP L and 14% in MEGPP D (Lis 2015d).

1.3 *Early* and *Late Wycliffite Psalters*

1.3.1 General information

The remaining two translations analysed in the present study are the *Early* and *Late Wycliffite Psalters*, both parts of the first English translation(s) of the whole Bible — the *Early* and *Late Wycliffite Bible* respectively. The two Bible versions are generally referred to in the relevant literature as EV and LV. However, for the sake of simplicity I will employ the two abbreviations to refer to the Psalters exclusively since only the Book of Psalms is under scrutiny in the present study. Contrary to the policy adopted so far, the two texts are discussed jointly here. This inconsistency stems from the predominant perception of EV and LV as a translation and its revision rather than two independent renditions.

Initially, both versions were attributed to John Wycliffe, (ca. 1330-1384),[47] a theologian, preacher, university teacher, reformer and translator, despite the fact that no "convincing evidence" points to him (Hargreaves 1969: 404). There are some

47. The date of Wycliffe's birth has not been precisely determined: Bruce (1984) indicates the period between 1320 and 1330, with its latter half as a more probable dating; Lewis (1818: 17), Condit (1882: 53), Forshall and Madden (1850: vi-vii), Mombert (1890: 40), and Heaton (1913: 265) suggest the year

contemporary sources, all discussed for instance in Forshall and Madden (1850: vi), Workman (1926 [2001]: 186), Hargreaves (1969: 387-388), and Dove (2006: 388), that name Wycliffe as the translator[48] but these need not be treated literally in the context of the medieval attitude to translation and authorship rights. As explained in Deanesly (1951: 5), "[b]y contemporary usage, if John Wycliffe caused the whole Bible to be translated into English, then he did translate the Bible". The name of the translator, however, "was not usually given in the manuscript" since "the rights of authorship were not at the time associated with the making of a translation" (Deanesly 1951: 5). Together with the shift in the perception of the issues mentioned above, the perception of Wycliffe's role in the process of translation changed. Since, as stated above, there is no direct evidence asserting his actual involvement in the procedure (Hargreaves 1969: 404), he is given credit for being an instigator of the enterprise, with the views on the matter of his involvement in the actual translation process differing from scholar to scholar. Forshall and Madden (1850: vi) assert that "there can be no doubt that he took a part in the labor of producing it, and that the accomplishment of the work must be attributed mainly to his zeal, encouragement and direction", for which reason they

1324 as the date of Wycliffe's birth providing no evidence that would corroborate this dating; Eadie (1876: 39) postulates that "it was before A.D. 1324"; Moulton (1878: 17) and Kenyon (1895: 199) point to 1320. In opposition to them, Larsen (2006: 2) infers from the available historical evidence that Wycliffe was born ca. 1335 and not earlier than 1331.

The date of Wycliffe's death, on the other hand, is not disputable and almost all scholars agree on 31.12.1384, which is the date provided by John Horn, a curate hired for Wycliffe after he suffered a stroke in 1382, which left him partially paralysed (Larsen 2006: 62).

48. Examples of such statements provided in the literature dealing with the Wycliffite translations are:

I John Hus' comment made in 1411, quoted here after (Dove 2007: 14) from a volume edited by Eršil (1966: 61-62), "per Anglicos dicitur quod ipse totam bibliam transtulit de latino in anglicum" ("English people say that [Wyclif] himself translated the whole Bible from Latin into English");

II an extract from Archbishop Arundel's letter written in 1411 to Pope John XXIII, accompanying "a list of 267 errors in Wyclif's works" (Workman 1926 [2001]: 186):

> [T]hat wretched and pestilent fellow, a son of the serpent, the herald and child of Antichrist, John Wyclif, … filling up the measure of his malice by devising the expedient of a new translation of Scripture into the mother tongue.
>
> Workman (1926 [2001]: 186); for a slightly different translation, see Hargreaves (1969: 387-388);

III Henry Knighton's or his continuator's opinion given in an emotional manner in the *Chronicle* (quoted here after Workman 1926 [2001]: 186):

> This Master John Wyclif translated from Latin into English — the Angle not the angel speech — the Scriptures, which Christ gave to the clergy and doctors of the Church that they might sweetly minister to the laity and to weaker persons according to the message of the season, the wants of men, and the hunger of their souls. Thence by his means it is become vulgar and more open to laymen and women who can read than it is wont to be to lettered clerks of good intelligence. Thus the pearl of the gospel is scattered abroad and trodden underfoot by swine, the jewel of clerics is turned to the sport of the laity, so that what before had been the heavenly talent for clerks and doctors of the Church is now the *commune aeternum* of the laity;

IV information provided by the printer Robert Crowley in his edition of *Piers Plowman* in 1550, where it is stated that Wycliffe "translated the holye Bible into the Englishe tongue" (quoted after Dove 2006: 388).

refer to the Bible as the Wycliffite Bible. A similar opinion with respect to Wycliffe's participation in the endeavour is held by Dove (2006: 395), who considers that "[i]t would be odd if he did not want to take a turn at translation, having set the project up". Wells (1916: 466) is slightly more cautious, stating that Wycliffe "incited, probably he supervised and perhaps he participated in, the making of an English version of the whole Bible". Similarly, Norton (2000: 6) maintains that Wycliffe "probably only had a minor hand in the work itself" but was, nevertheless, "the leading figure if not the chief executant". Lindberg (1985), on the other hand, as shown in Dove (2006: 386), argues for Wycliffe's role being "probably restricted to initiating and supervising the work" and considers Wycliffe "responsible for the whole textual trajectory of the translation". Hudson (1986: 85) states that "if not the immediate cause, Wyclif was the ultimate effective cause of the versions that have come to be known as the Wycliffite Bible". Workman (1926 [2001]: 185-186) takes a stand that in a way combines the two extremes and states that in his "judgement, [it] is not so much the actual work of translation […] but the conception of the plan and the organization of the work for his followers" that constitute "positive proofs of Wyclif's authorship".

Thus, regardless of the extent of Wycliffe's participation in the process, he cannot be denied the credit for the idea of translating the entirety of Scripture, or "Goddis" and "Christis law" into the English vernacular. There were, certainly, multiple translations of parts of the Bible in circulation, but "it occurred to no one […] to translate the whole Bible" (Deanesly 1951: 5). The idea was unprecedented and unexpected in the socio-cultural and linguistic context of 14th-century England (cf. Section 1.4).

Nevertheless, there are other names associated with the translation, which I will now discuss in relation to the two renditions independently. To commence with EV, there is no doubt as to the fact that a part of this translation is the work of Nicholas of Hereford,[49] whose name appears in Bodleian Douce MS 369 — "Explicit translacionem Nicholay de herford" (Plate 48, quoted after Hargreaves 1969: 400). It appears that another manuscript (Cambridge University Library MS Ee.I.10) corroborates Nicholas of Hereford's involvement, albeit in a less explicit manner — "Here endith the translacioun of N, and now bigynneth the translacioun of J and of othere men" (after Hargreaves 1969: 400). Both inscriptions are inserted at Baruch iii.20, where an abrupt change in the style of translation is noted, from extremely literal to a more idiomatic one (Forshall and Madden 1850: xx).[50] Nowadays, Nicholas of Hereford is almost unanimously believed to have played the most prominent role in the process of the translation (cf. for instance Kenyon 1895, Slater 1911, Deanesly 1920a, Knapp 1971 and Metzger 2001), which is not synonymous with giving him exclusive credit

49. Relatively little is known of Hereford's life. Most probably he died in the first quarter of the 15th century (Forshall and Madden 1850: xvii).

50. Hargreaves (1969: 404-405) notices, however, that the differences between the two parts would not be that striking had Forshall and Madden (1850) selected a different manuscript from which to edit the latter part of EV since they collated one the earliest versions of the text (up to Baruch iii.20) with a "somewhat revised form of the earlier version" (Hargreaves 1969: 404-405).

for it. The work was undeniably a joint effort, even though the names of other translators cannot be set down next to it. Deanesly (1920a: 252) speaks of five translators of EV.[51] Dove (2006: 395) suggests that there were "at least five scribes and revisers". Hudson (2011: 308 and 310-311) postulates that the work "must have been collaborative" (Hudson 2011: 311) due to the sheer size of the endeavour and must "have involved some kind of supervision" responsible for "a singleness of [the pursued] purpose" even if the *end product* cannot be considered "a single homogeneous whole" (Hudson 2011: 311).

Fowler (1960 and 1995: 213-234) proposes another candidate for the authorship of the translation. Namely, he regards John Trevisa (ca. 1342-1402),[52] next to Nicholas of Hereford, with whom he was at Oxford (Queen's College) in the pertinent period, as the person responsible for the rendition of EV. Fowler's (1960 and 1995) proposal is based solely on certain facts from Trevisa's life and historical events at Oxford, no other solid proof having so far been offered to corroborate it.

The issue of the authorship of LV is also a matter of dispute. The two names that appear most often in relation to it are John Purvey and, again, John Trevisa. Initially, the rendition was attributed to the latter on the basis of seemingly authoritative sources. None other but the printer William Caxton first mentioned Trevisa's name, with respect to the translation of the complete Bible.[53] In the *Prohemye* to his 1482 edition of Trevisa's translation of Ranulf Higden's *Polychronicon* Trevisa is identified as the one who "atte request of thomas lord barkley translated this sayd book [i.e., the Polychronicon], the byble and bartylmew de proprietatibus rerum out of latyn into english" (Fowler 1960: 81). The claim was later reiterated in Bale's 1557-1559 *Catalogue of Illustrious British Writers*, where he "quotes the opening lines of Trevisa's translation of the Bible, so as to invite [one] to make the inference that he [saw] the manuscript himself" (Fowler 1960: 82), which, as proved in Fowler (1960: 82), is not corroborated by extant evidence. Yet another testimony to Trevisa's accomplishment with respect to the Bible translation appeared in the preface to the 1611 *King James Bible* entitled *The Translators to the Reader*:

> Much about that time, euen in our King *Richard* the seconds dayes, *Iohn Treuisa* translated them [i.e. Scriptures] into *English*, and many *English* Bibles in written hand are yet to be seene with diuers, translated as it is very probable, in that age.

51. This is based upon the analysis of Bodley MS 959, which Deanesly (1920a: 252) asserts to be "the original manuscript of the first part of the early version" and which is rendered in "five different hands". Hargreaves (1969: 401) voices some doubts about its being the original manuscript but agrees that it definitely "is a draft of an earlier stage in the translation".

52. John Trevisa's name was mentioned in relation to the Wycliffite Bible long before Fowler (1960), but was connected with LV rather than with EV, which makes Fowler's (1960 and 1995) approach innovative to an extent. For claims of Trevisa's authorship in relation to LV, see the ensuing discussion. Cf. Fowler (1995) for information about John Trevisa, his life and work.

53. For a wealth of information on Caxton, his importance and influence, see papers gathered in Kuskin (2006) as well as Kuskin's (2008) work.

Taking into consideration the status and circulation of the *King James Bible*, it was inevitable that the claim should gain more currency. Thus numerous writers, up until the beginning of the 18th century, entertained the concept of Trevisa's authorship of LV. Fowler (1960) discusses all these claims in detail, tracing them back to Caxton and then convincingly refuting.

As regards the other name mentioned with respect to LV — John Purvey — the story behind this attribution is no less convoluted than that of Trevisa's, even if much shorter. Its roots reach back to the 18th century, when Waterland in his letter written between 1727 and 1729 (van Mildert 1823: 361, volume 10) proposes, or, as he phrases it, "guesses", that the author of the *General Prologue*,[54] who is usually considered to be the translator of LV,[55] was John Purvey (ca. 1354-1414):[56]

> Having thus guessed at the *time* [i.e. 1388, cf. below], next guess we at the *author*. And here the first man I fix my eye upon is *John Perviey*, (Purvie) (in Knighton, *Purnaye*,) who was Wickliff's disciple, considerably before Wickliff's death, and the principal man of the Lollards after.

Despite the feeble nature of the evidence put forward in favour of Purvey's authorship of LV (Dove 2006: 392), such as for instance the shape of his book collection (Jurkowski 1995), his name has been connected with it ever since (cf. for instance Forshall and Madden 1850, Moulton 1878, Kenyon 1895, Westcott 1916, Deanesly 1920a, Hargreaves 1969, Partridge 1973, Bruce 1984).[57]

All the names and hypotheses I have presented above function in the literature alongside Wycliffe's name, who, as the driving force behind the translation(s), is intrinsically linked to the whole enterprise. Undoubtedly, he deserves this credit. But this connection was also the very reason for the lack of *popularity* of the rendition with the Church. The present book is no place to discuss Wycliffe's theological, philosophical or political views.[58] Let me just state that his beliefs led Wycliffe to the conception of the idea of the rendition of the complete Bible and at the same time were the factors that prevented its gaining the status of an accepted translation, due to the controversy they excited within the Church.[59] As explained in Hargreaves (1969: 392),

---

54. Detailed information about the so-called *General Prologue* will be provided in Section 1.3.2. At this point it is sufficient to note that it is an introduction preceding the Old Testament which is contained in some of the manuscripts of LV (Hargreaves 1969: 409).

55. Dove (2006: 394) warns against too literal a reading of the *General Prologue* and considers its author to be "the translators' mouthpiece" rather than the translator himself.

56. For information about Purvey's life, cf. Jurkowski (1995).

57. Mombert (1890: 45) speaks (mistakenly) of Richard Purvey, instead of John Purvey, as the translator of LV. Penniman (1919: 338-339) doubts that the translation was the work of Purvey.

58. For a discussion of Wycliffe as a medieval thinker, see for instance Lahey (2009).

59. The term *accepted* does not imply anything more beyond being allowed to circulate freely for strictly private use of those who wished to read or hear Scripture in the language they understood since it was only the Bible in Latin that could be employed for the liturgical purposes in the pre-Reformation church (Charzyńska-Wójcik 2016a: 83).

the question of the legality of biblical translations and their use did not come to the fore until the last quarter of the fourteenth century. Old English versions of biblical books seem to have aroused no antagonism, and to judge by the number of manuscripts extant, Rolle's *Psalter* must have had a fair popularity, and possibly therefore official countenance. But the aim of the Wycliffite translators was undoubtedly to set up a new and all-sufficient authority in opposition to the Church.

Due to the views held by Wycliffe, the opposition to him was growing within the Church in the 1370s-1380s. This led to the condemnation of some points in his teaching by a synod summoned at the house of Black Friars in London in May 1382. These events were followed by the persecutions of the Lollards and the introduction of the statute *de heretico comburendo*, which sanctioned the death penalty for heretics in 1401 (Hargreaves 1969: 393). Not much later, in 1408-1409, the Wycliffite rendition(s) and all the biblical translations into the vernacular that would follow them without obtaining prior consent from the Church were declared illicit:

> Scriptura sacra non transferatur in linguam vulgarem nec translata interpretur donec rite fuerit examinata sub pena excommunicationis et nota hereseos.
> Periculosa [quoque] res est, testante beato Hyeronymo, textum sacre scripture de unoinaliud ydioma transferee, eo quod in ipsis translationibus non de facili idem sensus in omnibus retinetur, prout idem beatus Hyeronymus, etsi inspiratus fuisset, se in hoc sepius fatetur errasse. Statuimus igitur et ordinamus, ut nemo deinceps textum aliquem sacre scripture auctoritate sua in linguam Anglicanam, vel aliam transferat, per viam libri vel libelli aut tractatus, nec legatur aliquis huiusmodi liber, libellus, aut tractatus iam nouiter tempore dicti lohannis Wyklyff, siue citra, compositus, aut in posterum componendus, in parte vel in toto, publice vel occulte, sub pena maioris excommunicationis, quousque per loci diocesanum, seu, si res exegerit, per concilium prouinciale ipsa translatio fuerit approbata. Qui vero contra fecerit, ut fautor heresis et erroris similiter puniatur.[60]
>
> Article 7 of Thomas Arundel's Constitutions ratified by the Provincial Council at St. Paul's (London) on 14th January 1408-09, after Pollard (1911: 79-80).

60. Pollard (1911: 80-81) translates it in the following manner:
The Holy Scripture not to be translated into the vulgar tongue, nor a translation to be expounded, until it shall have been duly examined, under pain of excommunication and the stigma of heresy.
Moreover it is a perilous thing, as the Blessed Jerome testifies, to translate the text of Holy Scripture from one idiom into another, inasmuch as in the translations themselves it is no easy matter to keep the same meaning in all cases, like as the Blessed Jerome, albeit inspired, confesses that he often went astray in this respect. We therefore enact and ordain that no one henceforth on his own authority translate any text of Holy Scripture into the English or other language, by way of a book, pamphlet, or tract, and that no book, pamphlet, or tract of this kind be read, either already recently composed in the time of the said John Wyclif, or since then, or that may in future be composed, in part or in whole, publicly or privily, under pain of the greater excommunication, until the translation itself shall have been approved by the diocesan of the place or if need be by a provincial council. Whoever shall do the contrary to be punished in like manner as a supporter of heresy and error.

For this reason, few of the manuscripts of EV or LV "have any indication of the date or authorship of the translation" (Hargreaves 1969: 390), and in one manuscript (Bodl. Fairfax MS 2) a "c" was erased in the date to turn it into "m.ccc & viij" (Hargreaves 1969: 394), all in an effort "to turn an illegal copy of Wycliffe's Bible into a legal one" (Charzyńska-Wójcik 2013a: 85).

Nevertheless, the Wycliffite Bible "has survived in a larger number of copies than that of any other mediaeval text, though estimates differ significantly" (Charzyńska-Wójcik 2013a: 85). These range from 230 (Davies and Thomson 2002: 677, Peikola 2003: 32), through 200 (Bruce 1894 and Hargreaves 1969: 388), 180 (Metzger 2001: 57), and 170 (Devries 1889: 153, Kenyon 1895: 202 and Bobrick 2001: 46) to 150 (Slater 1911: 234). Such an enormous number of extant manuscripts, despite the fact that copies of the Wycliffite Bibles were systematically destroyed, undeniably testifies to the popularity of the text for the first time made accessible in its entirety to ordinary people.

As regards the compilation dates of EV and LV, it is usually maintained that the work on EV began ca. 1370 in Oxford: cf. Fowler (1960: 96), who points to the year 1372, and Dove (2006: 386-388), who follows Lindberg (1985: 50) in indicating ca. 1370. The completion of the translation is usually dated to the period between 1380 and 1384: Lindberg (1989: 74) indicates 1380, Wells (1916: 466) suggests that EV was completed in 1382-1384, Charzyńska-Wójcik (2013a: 86) gives the year 1384, Fowler (1960: 96), however, opts for still an earlier dating, i.e. 1378-1379. As regards the translation of LV, again no precise dating can be provided: Fowler (1960: 97) indicates it commenced sometime after 1378-1379, Dove (2006: 388 and 392) points simply to the 1370s as the beginning and 1388 as the completion date, regarding Lindberg's (1989: 74) 1390 as too late a dating. Dove's (2006: 388 and 392) dating of the completion of the work, which concurs with the date postulated by Forshall and Madden (1850: xxiv), follows that of Waterland's (van Mildert 1823: 385, volume 10), who established such a date based on an analysis of the *General Prologue* to LV (cf. Section 1.3.2). There are, however, even later datings and some of them are argued for in relation to the same text that allowed Waterland to postulate the year 1388, for instance Lewis (1818: 36), proposes the year 1395, which is also the dating adopted in Hargreaves (1969: 410) and Partridge (1973: 24). Finally, there are much more tentative proposals, as for instance the one provided in Wells (1916: 410): "perhaps […] 1388, at least by 1400".

The final issue to be discussed in this section is the source of the texts employed in the study. As already mentioned, the texts of the translations come from Charzyńska-Wójcik (2013a) who, in turn, follows Forshall and Madden's (1850) edition, based on the investigation of the actual manuscripts. Thus, originally:

1. the text of EV was based mainly on four manuscript copies: "a Ms. in the library of Corpus Christi Coll. Oxford, marked No. 4, two Mss. in the Douce collection, Bodleian Library, Nos. 370 and 369, and a Ms. in the Old Royal collection, British Museum, marked 1 B. 6" (Forshall and Madden 1850: xxxiv), although 27 other manuscripts were examined and collated with these;

2. the text of LV was based on the manuscript "marked 1 C. 8, in the Old Royal collection" (Forshall and Madden 1850: xxxiv) and collated with the readings from 47 other copies;
3. the text of the *General Prologue* was "printed from the Harl. Ms. 1666, as far as chap. xv. vol. i. p. 57, 1. 3, and thence to the end from a Ms. in the Cambridge University Library, Mm. 2. 15" (Forshall and Madden 1850: xxxiv) and then collated with eight other copies.

1.3.2 The structure of the *Wycliffite Bibles* and its implications

The shape of the Wycliffite Bible, as far as the elements such as books, chapter divisions and numbers are concerned, corresponds to that of the so-called "Paris Bibles", i.e. Latin Bibles written in France from ca. 1230:

> The model for the elements the Bible as book should contain, and the order in which they should appear,[61] was evidently the Latin Bible as it was customarily written in France from around 1230 (the 'Paris Bible'). Like 'Paris Bibles,' all Wycliffite Bible manuscripts have the new chapter divisions and numbers devised in the university of Paris at the end of the twelfth century […]. By 1230, the order of the biblical books had become standardized, and this is the order found in the Wycliffite Bible.
>
> Dove (2006: 397)

Both EV and LV contain books, or portions of them, which are considered apocryphal by Jerome (cf. footnote 61), the major difference between the two being the omission of 3 Ezra in LV (Dove 2006: 397-398).

Contrary to those of RRP and MEGPP, manuscripts containing EV and LV do not provide the Latin text they render, which, in effect, remains unidentified to this day. The lack of the Latin text is perhaps not surprising considering the fact that these are the translations of the *whole* Bible and its size in a single-language version can certainly discourage from envisaging a two-language version, as was the practice in RRP and MEGPP, in a single volume. The manuscripts thus contain only the Middle English

61. As explained in Dove (2006: 397 and 399), the order of the books reflects that found in the Septuagint and is the following:
    1. for the Old Testament: "the Pentateuch, the historical books (Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1-4 Kings, 1-2 Chronicles, 1-3 Ezra, Tobit, Judith, Esther), Job, Psalms, the Sapiential books (Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, the Song of Songs, Wisdom, Ecclesiasticus), the major prophets (Isaiah, Jeremiah-Lamentations-Baruch, Ezekiel, Daniel-Susanna-Bel and the Dragon), the twelve minor prophets and 1-2 Maccabees";
    2. for the New Testament: "the Gospels, the Pauline Epistles, the Acts of the Apostles, the Canonical Epistles, and Revelation".

translation and in some of those in which LV is presented the text is preceded by the *General Prologue* (Hargreaves 1969: 409), as noted above.

To start with EV, the translation, although not presented with the Latin version in the manuscripts, follows it closely, which gained it harsh criticism in the literature dealing with biblical translations:

> Hargreaves (1969: 399): "[T]his version can sometimes only be understood by reference to the Latin";
>
> Bruce (1984): "It was a rigidly literal rendering of the Latin Vulgate";
>
> Slater (1911: 233): "Hereford, indeed, in his slavish adherence to the Vulgate idioms, produced a monstrosity never paralleled except by some of the most striking infelicities of the translators of Rheims and Douay";
>
> Lambert (2002: 263): "It was a painfully literal crib of the Vulgate, with past participles rendered direct into English and a Latin word-order imposed rigidly on the English sentence";
>
> Norton (2000: 7): "[O]nly the absence of the Latin prevents it from being an interlinear gloss".

Such statements with respect to EV appear to mirror the critical remarks hurled at RRP, although Sutherland (2015: 109), while considering them similar in this respect, draws a line between the two, pointing to some differences which are to the disadvantage of Richard Rolle:

> While the latter's translation [RRP] makes even fewer concessions to idiomatic word-order than the EV Psalter, and while they differ somewhat in their mirroring of the individual elements of Latin words, the two share an identity as close renditions of their Vulgate original.

LV and its (postulated) place in relation to EV are best approached with some insight as to the contents of the *General Prologue*. The latter consists as if of three disparate parts, beginning with the discussion about the canonical books of the Old Testament, in which both their content and the intended message of each are presented. Next, the fourfold interpretation of Scripture is proffered:

> But it is to wite, that holy scripture hath iiij. vndirstondingis; literal, allegorik, moral, and anagogik. The literal vndirstonding techith the thing don in deede; and literal vndir|stonding is ground and foundament of thre⋆. [the thre ζ.] goostly vndirstondingis, in⋆. [and β.] so myche as Austyn, in his pistle to Vincent, and othere doctouris seyn, oonly bi the literal vndirstond|ing a man may argue aȝens an aduersarie. Allegorik is a goostly vndirstonding, that techith what thing⋆. [Om. β.] men owen for⋆.[Om. βεζι.] to bileeue of Crist either⋆. [and ζ.] of hooly chirche. Moral is a goostly vndirstonding, that techith men, what vertues thei

> owen to sue, and what vices thei owen to flee. Anagogik is a goostly vndirstonding, that techith men, what blisse thei*. [men η.] schal*. [schulen βεζι.] haue in heuene. […] And these thre goostly vndirstondingis ben not autentik either*. [or ζ.] of beleeue, `no but*. [but if ζ.] tho ben groundid opynly in the text of holy scripture.
>
> quoted after Forshall and Madden (1850: 43)

Finally, the remainder of the prologue goes on to justify the process of translation and expound upon the principles obeyed in its course. As already mentioned, LV is generally considered a revision rather than an independent translation (cf. Bruce 1984), which is quite surprising in the light of the information provided in this last portion of the *General Prologue*, which gives the impression that the translation was made anew. The author of the text, whoever they might be, lists four stages of the translation:

> First, this symple creature hadde myche trauaile, with diuerse felawis and helperis*. [helpes βζ.], to gedere manie elde biblis, and othere doctouris, and comune glosis, and to make oo*. [a ζ.] Latyn bible sumdel trewe; and thanne *to studie it of the newe* [emphasis mine], the text with the glose, and othere doctouris, as he mi3te gete, and speciali Lire on the elde testament, that helpide ful myche in this werk; the thridde tyme to counseile with elde gramariens, and elde dyuynis, of harde wordis, and harde sentencis, hou tho*. [they βζ.] mi3ten best be vndurstonden and translatid; the iiij. tyme to translate as cleerli*. [clerkli ι.] as he coude to the sentence, and to haue manie gode felawis and kunnynge at the correcting of the translacioun.
>
> quoted after Forshall and Madden (1850: 57)

The initial stage was the endeavour to identify the texts of the Bible that were closest to the original, i.e. represented the *original*, *correct* reading. This concern was, as stated by Hargreaves (1965: 133-134), unprecedented at that time: "[t]here is no evidence before that of the *General Prologue* to suggest that any translator regarded it as his first duty to establish a correct text". Another innovation, mentioned briefly in the fourth stage, is the approach to the translation, which is further expounded upon in the following manner:

> First it is to*. [Om. ζη.] knowe, that the best translating*. [transla|cioun ζ.] is out of Latyn into English, to translate aftir the sentence, and not oneli aftir the wordis, so that the sentence be as opin, either*. [or ζ.] openere, in English as in Latyn, and go not fer fro the lettre; and if the lettre mai not be suid in the translating, let the sentence euere be hool and open, for the wordis owen to serue to the entent and sentence, and ellis the wordis ben superflu either*. [and ζ.] false.
>
> quoted after Forshall and Madden (1850: 57)

This non-literal, sense-for-sense, as opposed to word-for-word, approach sets LV apart from translations such as EV or RRP (cf. Section 1.1), both of which are accused of rigid

literalness. There is no agreement as to "the success of revision of EV" (Charzyńska-Wójcik 2013a: 88), yet, overall, it seems to compare favourably with EV, despite the fact that the improvements are not very striking:

> Even in LV, in which the conventions of verbatim translation have been relaxed, it is 'unquestionable' that 'the Wycliffite translators intended to give English readers access to the naked, literal text of scripture', although by 'literal' we mean here the '"true literal sense", encompassing all the figurative senses intended by the writer and all the Christological significations the Holy Spirit has inscribed within the text'.
>
> Sutherland (2015: 109-110, after Dove 2007: 152 and 159)

Since LV does not appear to be a translation completely independent of EV, an inquiry into the nature of the relation between the two versions has long been pursued. The literature on the biblical translations into English provides at least three different proposals as regards this issue.

1. The differences in the manner of translation between EV and LV result from a gradual process, a transition leading up to a sense-for-sense rendition, with EV being an indispensable step in the process (Dove 2006). It is important, however, to take into consideration Sutherland's (2015: 113) opinion as regards this relation, which, although not in opposition to it, adds a necessary dimension to such an analysis:

   > On innumerable other occasions […] alterations and/or explanatory glosses which appear in the LV psalms but are not found in most manuscripts containing EV do suggest that the Latin source has been re-examined or that a different version of that source has been consulted. In their work of revision, the Wycliffite scholars were not simply re-assessing the EV translation but were re-examining the Gallican source(s). […] [T]here was no straightforward 'chain' leading from EV to LV; the production of LV involved a return to the source material as well as the implementation of a different style of translation.

2. EV is the end-product of the translation and not a step in the attempt to produce an idiomatic rendition since the two translations are independent and were aimed at serving different purposes. EV was a translation made "[f]or the purposes of scholarly debate, and for the bases of Church organization" as "there was only one method for Bible translation uniformly found acceptable before the sixteenth century" (Knapp 1971: 714). This kind of translation, termed *construe*, represents, as claimed by Deanesly (1951: 12), "the strictest school of translators" so that "[r]ather than mere ineptitude in the English idiom, as was formerly believed, the literalness of the early version may have been part of a careful plan to meet the most rigid specifications for an English Bible" (Knapp 1971: 714). LV, on the other hand, "was

designed to carry out the second part of Wyclif's plan — making vernacular scriptures available to the local priests and to the people" (Knapp 1971: 715).

3. Literalness was the objective of the translation process since Wycliffe did not intend for the translation to be idiomatic and only after his death were his followers, Lollards, free to create a rendition which could serve the purposes of preaching. Otherwise, according to this theory, if the aim of the venture had actually been a sense-for-sense rendition, the existence of EV would have been unwarranted (Deanesly 1951).[62]

Thus, depending on the approach, LV is either a natural development of EV, achieved by means of constant revisions conducted on it (Dove 2006); a translation intended by Wycliffe to serve purposes different from those of EV (Knapp 1971); or the outcome of Lollards' endeavour which was not sanctioned by Wycliffe (Deanesly 1951). Whatever its purpose, LV was the preferred rendition and enjoyed great popularity despite being illicit (Wilkins 1737: 317), even if the only indicator of its *popularity* taken into consideration is the number of extant manuscripts: according to Muir (1935: 303), there are approximately 140 such manuscripts. Bruce (1984) states that "the later Wycliffite version made such an appeal to the hearts and minds of the English people that it could not be suppressed".

1.3.3 Linguistic considerations

Some information concerning the linguistic aspects of the translations, and more precisely the syntax, was provided in the preceding section since it was relevant for the discussion. As regards EV, it was argued, to reiterate, that it closely follows the Latin original, mirroring its word-order. Deanesly (1920a: 252) states that "[t]he first version is a careful, literal translation of the Vulgate text, in which the order of the English words follows almost exactly the order of the Latin […] and consequently often gives a poor English translation". Westcott (1916: 13) adds to it concluding that "[i]t was also so exactly literal that in many places the meaning was obscure". Both Deanesly (1920a: 252) and Lambert (2002: 263) point to the manner in which Latin participles are conveyed in the early version of Wycliffe's translation, i.e. the text retains inherently Latin constructions. This occurs even though they are ungrammatical and unnatural in English in some contexts, and the word order dominating in the early version is object-subject, i.e. that of Latin (Dove 2006: 405).

62. It appears, however, that the fact that Wycliffe himself did translate parts of the Bible, to be precise of the New Testament, in what can be termed a sense-for-sense fashion is ignored in this analysis. His renditions are independent of the two versions of Wycliffe's Bible discussed here: EV and LV. The idiomacity of his translation is investigated in Knapp (1971).

With respect to LV, it needs to be admitted that the opinions as to the outcome of this revision differ, which can be glimpsed with the help of the following quotations from the literature on the subject:

> Bruce (1961 [1963]: 16): "[T]he later Wycliffite version shows a feeling for native English idiom throughout";
>
> Bruce (1984): "Whereas the earlier version, in keeping with its purpose, was a painfully literal rendering of the Latin Bible, the revised version was composed in idiomatic English";
>
> Hargreaves (1969: 399): "[T]hough still reflecting to some extent the form of its original, is considerably more intelligible and idiomatic";
>
> Bobrick (2001: 47, quoted after Charzyńska-Wójcik 2013a: 88): "[A]wkward English sentences […] and decidedly Latinate constructions [of EV] like the ablative absolute were turned into subordinate clauses, according to English usage already established at that time".

It might, however, be of interest to note the differences between EV and LV as far as the number of words used in the translation is concerned. The complete text of the first fifty Psalms in EV consists of 14,449 words, excluding Psalm titles, their ordinal numbers, verse numbers and variant manuscript readings. LV counts 14,689 words, which points to the existence of differences in the syntactic layer of the Psalters, indicating most probably a more frequent employment of prepositional phrases in the latter, i.e. a word order more natural for the English language.

The two translations also differ, according to the relevant literature, as regards the lexicon. EV is usually charged with introducing numerous Latinisms into the English language (Condit 1882: 64-73, Delisle and Woodsworth 1995: 32, Norton 2000: 7, Daniell 2003: 76-80), whereas LV is considered to show "revision of vocabulary though it remains heavily dependent on the Latin" (Norton 2000: 7). As regards the question of the revision of the vocabulary, the divergences between the texts do not appear to be conspicuous as far as the nominal layer is concerned: only ca. 10% of the nouns differ (Lis 2016b). This clearly stands in contradiction to the claim voiced in the *General Prologue* as regards the independence of the two versions. With respect to the other issue, the abundance of Latinisms, there does not appear to be much substance to these claims either: the results obtained in Lis (2014), where the etymology of the nouns in the first fifty Psalms in the two texts was analysed from this perspective, do not corroborate such an observation. On the contrary, the number of nouns of Latin origin employed there proves to be surprisingly small.

An interesting remark as regards EV is made in Condit (1882: 68), after Marsh (1862: 360), where it is suggested that Hereford was "a resuscitator 'of obsolete Anglo-Saxon forms'" and thus, despite employing numerous Latinisms, he was "comparatively

free […] from them", which might have been due to Hereford's being aquainted with "an Anglo-Saxon version of a part at least of the Bible".

As regards the dialect(s) which EV and LV represent, there are no straightforward answers, although the dialect of the majority of the extant manuscripts, as established by Samuels (1963 [1989]), is the Central Midland Standard. This result was recently confirmed by Peikola (2003), who, however, managed to determine, contrary to Samuels' (1969 [1989]) findings, that the manuscripts exhibit variation preventing one from viewing them as representing "prototypical 'invariable' Type I text" (Peikola 2003: 40). They do, however, fall into the broad Type I category, i.e. the Central Midland Standard features are dominant in them, despite substantial variation. As stated in Section 1.3.1, the translation was a collaborative work, which is evidenced by the extant original manuscript of EV[63] written "in five different hands so that it was probably made by five different people, unless it was written down at dictation, each scribe using his own dialectal forms" (Deanesly 1920a: 253). The dialects represented in Bodley MS 959 are "the southern or Kentish" (employing the *-ing* ending in the present participle, e.g. *loving*) and "the midland" dialect (using *-and* and *-end* in such places, e.g. *lufand* or *luvend*). The latter possibility, i.e. "the dictation theory" is considered unlikely by Deanesly (1920a: 253) for it would demand of a scribe to alter the forms of e.g. present participle, each time they appear. Nevertheless, in spite of the fact it is not only beyond the scope of the book, but also virtually impossible to determine whether or not Deanesly (1920a) is correct in her assessment, it is necessary to acknowledge the fact that what she deems *unlikely* was commonplace in manuscript culture. Alterations between different copies of the same text, *read* and *not dictated*, are visible not only in the orthographical layer of the text, stemming from phonological changes, orthographical innovations and dialectal differences, but also in the area of syntax and of lexicon. The variation is a consequence of the scribe's performing an *aural* rather than *visual transcription* (Liuzza 2000: 146-148). Consequently, if the text of the rendition was dictated to the scribe, the possibility of introducing the changes was, to my mind, even greater, since in such a case the means at the scribe's disposal were limited only to the aural input, whereas when copying a text from an exemplar they could use both the visual and aural input, murmuring the text they read and keeping it in mind for a period of time necessary to set it down in writing (Liuzza 2000: 146-148).

63. This manuscript is the already mentioned Bodley MS 959.

1.4 Biblical translation tradition and linguistic context of medieval England

1.4.1 Preliminary issues

In the preceding sections I have endeavoured to present briefly the Middle English prose Psalter translations on which I work, paying special attention to those aspects that are most pertinent to the present study. Thus, both the structure of the renditions along with its implications and the linguistic layer of the texts were discussed. Although similarities can easily be identified, there are also some striking divergences that seemingly set them all apart. The purpose of the present section is to counter this conclusion, as I will try to account for the differences and prove that they all stem from the same source. In order to achieve this aim, it will be necessary for me to do what I purposefully abstained from doing so far — present the renditions as they should be approached — against the linguistic, cultural, social and historical backdrop by which they were shaped. Moreover, against the translation theory concerning sacred texts out of which they were chiselled, and thus without which they cannot be *understood*. As well evidenced in the preceding sections, analysing them under sterile conditions, devoid of this context, inadvertently leads one to conclusions with respect to the success or failure of the translation, which I will endeavour to prove hasty. To mention just a few examples of critical remarks — all of which have been given in Sections 1.1-1.3 respectively and are quoted here again for convenience — addressed at the renditions under discussion:

1. RRP: "Hampole's work in its slavish adherence to the Latin original gives more the impression of a gloss than a translation, and, I venture to say, did give that impression even in the fourteenth century" (Paues 1902: xl-xli);
2. MEGPP: Glosses are "[m]ostly […] very dull and mechanical, substituting a prosaic expression for the beautiful and forceful phrases of the Vulgate" (Reuter 1938: 4);
3. EV: "Hereford, indeed, in his slavish adherence to the Vulgate idioms, produced a monstrosity never paralleled except by some of the most striking infelicities of the translators of Rheims and Douay" (Slater 1911: 233).

All of these *monstrous* features do, however, find their own justification:[64]

1. RRP: "The awkwardness and stiffness […] of his translation of the text of the psalter […] were probably due to the intention of translating a gloss as well as a text. When the Latin

64. The quotations given below under (1)-(3), provided already in Sections 1.1-1.3 respectively, are repeated here for convenience.

gloss so often expounded each word separately, it was most necessary to give a translation as nearly word for word as possible, or confusion would have arisen in translating the gloss" (Deanesly 1920a: 145);

2. MEGPP: Interpretations that Reuter classes as 'dull…mechanical [and] prosaic' are likely, in the mind of the translator, to have been justifiable as faithful reproduction of the 'true' literal meaning of the Psalter. […] Eliding translation and commentary into one activity, the *Prose Psalter* and its glossed sources have reproduced not what the psalmist *said* but what he *meant*. The text's legitimacy rests on our acceptance of the translator's implicit claim to have accessed divine authorial 'entent' (Sutherland 2015: 127);
3. EV and RRP: "While [RRP] makes even fewer concessions to idiomatic word-order than the EV Psalter, and while they differ somewhat in their mirroring of the individual elements of Latin words, the two share an identity as close renditions of their Vulgate original" (Sutherland 2015: 109).

Accordingly, the evaluative approach is not adopted here as the study endeavours to *understand* the aim pursued by the texts under discussion rather than assessing the literary value of the final productions. Their objective was never fully compatible with the *naturalness of the language*, which is the perspective adopted by those who criticise these Psalter renditions. A genuine *assessment*, if one needs to be given at all, should embrace the text in its context with *its* aim rather than apply to these renditions some abstract modern criteria as the measuring rod.

As stated above, I perceive — following in this approach the view held by Charzyńska-Wójcik and presented throughout her monograph (2013a) — all the translations discussed in this book to have been intended as the means to the same end and as addressing the same need.[65] The common denominator for all of them was to give access to the sacred text to those individuals who could not *understand* it in Latin and, at the same time, stay as faithful to the original as possible. The interpretations of *faithfulness*[66] and the methods adopted to achieve it differed, but the objective was the same.

65. Such attitude towards the process of translation is fully congruent with some of the translation theories formulated in the last two decades of the 20th century, i.e. the "skopostheorie" put forward in 1984 by Vermeer and Reiss, and Toury's (1995) "descriptive translation studies". In the former, translation is a skopos-oriented and skopos-governed process, with the "skopos" being "the purpose of a translation and of the action of translating" (Munday 2001: 78-79). In the latter, target-oriented theory, "[t]he prospective function of the translation, via its required textual-linguistic make-up and/or the relationships which would tie it to its original, inevitably also govern the strategies which are resorted to during the production of the text in question, and hence the translation process as such" (Toury 1995: 12-13).

Even though in the present study it is not necessary to make recourse to these in order to tackle factors at play in the analysed texts, it is interesting to observe that modern translation theories (e.g. "skopostheorie" and "descriptive translation studies") and their tools (e.g. skopos for Vermeer and Reiss 1984 and translation norms for Toury 1995), even though created over 600 years later, are perfectly capable of explaining processes shaping medieval Psalter translations.

66. The term is understood in various ways in the field of translation theory itself and thus different tools have been constructed to gauge it, i.a. equivalence. Various kinds of equivalence between source and target language terms employed to render them have been proposed. The most influential division has

For Richard Rolle, faithfulness was to be understood on two levels: as faithfulness to the letter, and hence the rigid literalness and the Latinity of syntax, and as faithfulness to the conveyed message, which was provided for in the commentary. In MEGPP, faithfulness was understood less strictly on this first plane, due to the French intermediary, whereas to ascertain the faithfulness on the other plane, glosses were employed which in the translation predominantly replaced the original lemmata. Finally, in EV and LV, similarly as in MEGPP, the other type of faithfulness was more important, i.e. the intention was for the readers to gain access to "'true literal sense',[67] encompassing all the figurative senses intended by the writer and all the Christological significations the Holy Spirit has inscribed within the text" (Dove 2007: 159). Yet at times, the translators of EV and LV needed to resort to glosses although these served as clarification of the more complex places in the text rather than replaced the lemmata.[68] The necessity of making recourse to glossing was caused by the fact that, as phrased by Dove (2007: 153), "[w]hatever the translators may have anticipated in advance, in practice they discovered that there is no hard and fast line between literal translation and supplementary explanation". Only the means employed by Rolle — the verse by verse translation followed by a commentary on each — proved effective in maintaining constant and relentless division between an interpretation and a verbatim translation. These, however, gained him criticism from posterity, as already noted.

Undoubtedly, it is MEGPP which exhibits the greatest relaxation with respect to the faithfulness on the first of the planes mentioned above, and thus it is the only translation from among those analysed here that superimposes an interpretative reading upon the original text in numerous places. That the French source available to the translator of MEGPP most probably encouraged such an approach, otherwise unattested in the English biblical translation, appears likely in the light of the medieval attitude to the translation of Scripture discussed below and the linguistic and socio-historical context in which rendering took place described subsequently.

---

been the one into "formal" and "dynamic equivalence" proposed by Nida, where the former is understood simply as a "concordance of terminology" (Nida 1964: 165) and the latter "aims at complete naturalness of expression, and tries to relate the receptor to modes of behavior relevant within the context of his own culture" (Nida 1964: 159).

This division, however, cannot be applied to the analysed texts, where "dynamic equivalence", as understood by Nida, is unattested and the only strategies employed in the process of translation are either strict adherence to one-to-one context-insensitive correspondence between a source language item and its target language equivalent or a context-sensitive diversity in equivalent selection. The only division applicable in this context would be the one proposed in Charzyńska-Wójcik and Wójcik (2013), and Charzyńska-Wójcik and Charzyński (2014), where the context-sensitive equivalent selection is referred to as "dynamic equivalence" and its opposite is called "static equivalence".

67. The expression is employed in Dove (2007: 159) in the sense proposed by Froehlich (1977: 47).

68. There are two different types of glosses attested in EV and LV: (I) "explanatory glosses", i.e. the "… *þat is…*" glosses (Sutherland 2015: 110) and "variant translations" of the "… *eiþer/or*" sort. For a discussion on glosses, see Dove (2007) and Sutherland (2015).

1.4.2 Biblical translation culture

One of the most important factors which need to be taken into consideration in relation to biblical translations is that the *rules* that apply to them are not the same as those applying to renditions in general due to the status of the sacred text.[69] In the 4th century, Saint Jerome explicitly distinguished this narrow sensitive area in the realm of translations in his letter to senator Pammachius entitled *De optimo genere interpretandi* (395), in which he strived to defend himself from accusations of errors (Munday 2009: 3):

> In the above remarks I have assumed that I have made alterations in the letter and that a simple translation may contain errors though not wilful ones. As, however the letter itself shows that no changes have been made in the sense, that nothing has been added, and that no doctrine has been foisted into it, 'obviously their object is understanding to understand nothing'; and while they desire to arraign another's want of skill, they betray their own. For I myself not only admit but freely proclaim that in translating from the Greek (except in the case of the holy scriptures where even the order of the words is a mystery) I render sense for sense and not word for word.
>
> Jerome (395)

From Jerome's time onwards, "the concept of fidelity has featured prominently in the consideration of translations of sacred texts" (Wittman 2013: 438):[70]

> The dominant theory of Biblical translation, based on Jerome's discussion of this specialized task rather than on his consideration of translation in general, accepted the principle that every word of the text was sacred: even the order of the words is a mystery, and this mystery must be preserved in translation.
>
> Hargreaves (1965: 123)

69. On the theories of biblical translations in Christianity and Judaism and their application in particular renditions, see Charzyńska-Wójcik (*in press* a).

For case studies on the translation techniques behind different Psalter translations, see Charzyńska-Wójcik (2013b): for the treatment of the Latin verb *dicere* 'to talk, to speak' in prose translations from the Old English, Middle English and Early Modern English periods; (2017a): for the strategies of handling synonymity in the Middle English and Early Modern English prose Psalters; (2017b): for the treatment of syntactic features of the Latin source text in RRP and an early 16th-century Polish Psalter; Charzyńska-Wójcik and Wójcik (2013): for an analysis of the renderings of *exaudire* 'to hear, to listen' and *videre* 'to see, to look at' in English prose translations of Jerome's Psalters; and Charzyńska-Wójcik and Charzyński (2014): for the strategies of translating the Latin verb *exaudire* 'to hear, to listen' in a fifteenth- and an eighteenth-century Italian Psalters.

70. It is interesting to note that Boethius (480-524), a Roman senator, consul and philosopher, extended the rule which Jerome applied to biblical translations to the philosophical works of Aristotle, considering him no less important for shaping the culture than the Bible (Seńko 1993 [2001]: 75-76). The medieval translators of scholarly texts followed suit, e.g. Burgundio of Pisa (12th century; died in 1193) and William of Moerbeke (1215-1286).

It soon came to be felt *natural* for this type of translation to such an extent that it did not even occur to the translators of biblical texts in the Middle Ages to approach them in a different way:

> The fundamental dilemma which faces the translator of a sacred text, whether to translate word for word, thereby preserving the possibility of re-establishing in the second language all the special significance and connotations which each word possesses in the original, or to re-express idiomatically in the second language what the translator thinks to be the meaning of the original writer, has been shown by Dr. Schwarz to be a recurring one; but for the medieval translator the second alternative did not arise.
>
> Hargreaves (1965: 123)

With time, such an approach came to be challenged, though not easily and due to the strength of the tradition, the debate over word-for-word vs. sense-for-sense translation was still alive in Western Europe in the 20th century (Munday 2009: 3) and continues to find its advocates even nowadays, e.g. Cunyus (2009) and Ryken (2002).[71] Its supporters point to the numerous advantages of the word-for-word method over the sense-for-sense renditions, such as such as: (1) it respects the sanctity of the words of the original; (2) it "is transparent to *the world* of the original text"; (3) it "minimizes blurring the line between translation and interpretation"; (4) it "retains respect for the authors and their intentions"; (5) it gives readers the confidence "that they have before them what the Bible actually says"; and finally, (6) it presents "an uncorrupted text on which an interpretation can be confidently constructed" (Ryken 2002: 217-218).

Before the idea of contesting this attitude to biblical texts crystallised itself, centuries elapsed in which the dominant approach was that expressed by Jerome. The fidelity with respect to the rendered text was probably the very factor which shaped the history of the translation of biblical texts and which accounts for the interlinear glosses —

71. Cunyus (2009) is an active practitioner of this approach: his rendition of the Vulgate into Present-day English English "is a very close one, with emphasis on equivalence" (Charzyńska-Wójcik 2013a: 95). Ryken (2002), on the other hand, is a defender of the literal approach to the Bible translation, who expresses his views in the following manner:

> I ended with a belief that only an essentially literal translation of the Bible can achieve sufficiently high standards in terms of literary criteria and fidelity to the original text. Concomitantly, I have ended with a deep-seated distrust of how dynamic equivalent translations treat the biblical text.
> By an essentially literal translation I do not mean one that renders the original text so literally as to be incomprehensible to English readers. The syntax must be English rather than Hebrew or Greek, and idioms that are incomprehensible to English readers need to be rendered in terms of meaning rather than literal equivalence. But within the parameters of these necessary deviations from the original, an essentially literal translation applies the same rules as we expect from a published text in its original language: The author's own words are reproduced, figurative language is retained instead of explained, and stylistic features and quirks of the author are allowed to stand as the author expressed them.
>
> Ryken (2002: 10)

a word-for-word version inserted between the lines of the rendered text — constituting the first step in the endeavours to produce vernacular renditions of Scripture (Hargreaves 1965: 124). Interestingly, it is the English language that can boast to have "one of the longest continuous traditions of biblical translation of any of the modern Western languages" (Marsden 2011: 272).[72] And yet, though "for more than a thousand years, since at least the ninth century, speakers of English have been able to read or hear in their own language many of the pivotal biblical narratives" (Marsden 2011: 272), no complete Bible in this language "was produced until the end of the fourteenth century" (Marsden 2011: 272). Glossing became common for monastic purposes and the book of the Bible which enjoyed the greatest popularity in the Old English period was the Psalter, due to its central role in the life of a monk (Marsden 2011: 274). Numerous biblical translations from Latin into Old English, interlinear glosses predominantly,[73] attest to the need for Scripture in the vernacular. Together with the Norman Conquest, however, abrupt changes came which resulted in "no efforts […] made during the thirteenth and earlier fourteenth centuries to update or recreate the substantial Old English prose translations […] or to add further biblical books to them" (Marsden 2011: 283). This, however, should not be taken to mean that no access to Scripture in the vernacular was granted at that time to the Middle English-speaking people since "later twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries saw the production of an astonishing quantity and variety of Christian devotional, instructional, and regulatory literature" (Marsden 2011: 284).

It does, however, imply that it was not the Bible *per se*. As a result of the exclusive use of Latin in the liturgy,[74] the knowledge of the Bible the illiterate could gain at church was limited to what was preached to them in sermons, or otherwise taught through the ministry of the clergy (Gy 1984: 552). The impenetrability of Church practices in Latin and the non-admittance of the vernacular elements[75] seem to have

72. For a discussion of the translation culture of Anglo-Saxon England, see Stanton (2002).

73. An example of a prose translation and not an interlinear gloss is King Alfred's rendition of the first fifty Psalms (preserved in Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Fonds Latin 8824). Here, Anglo-Saxon text is given in a column facing the Psalms in Latin, rather than presented interlinearly, hence testifying to the independence of the translation with respect to the text it rendered. The Latin presented in this manuscript is not even the source text of the translation (Ramsay 1920: 153). For more information on King Alfred's rendition and an edition of its Latin and Old English text, see Charzyńska-Wójcik (2013a).

74. Thus the linguistic factor was a barrier which prevented lay from conscious participation in the religious practices. Charzyńska-Wójcik (2016a: 83) draws attention to the fact that "lay were doubly barred from participating in the liturgy" as far as singing was concerned, the linguistic factor being one of the reasons and the other being the complexity of singing practices whose performance was the task of choir. The exclusion of the laity from church performances appears to have been part of the conscious policy of the Church (Charzyńska-Wójcik 2016a: 83 after Patrick 1949 [1950]: xv).

75. The only vernacular element in the Church practices were the sermons whose delivery in English was encouraged after the Norman Conquest already in the 12th century, as attested in Abbot Samson's exhortation aimed at monks to preach in English or French (Legge 1980: 115). As Fletcher (2013: 139) reports, "the two main languages of late medieval preaching in England, in both its written and spoken forms, were English and Latin", depending on the target (lay vs. clerical) audience. However, the preaching

encouraged the practice of biblical translations (at first available predominantly to monks) and of providing some alternatives in the shape of the devotional literature mentioned above. It is that need for the biblical texts in the vernacular that was also at the heart of the 14th-century renditions analysed in this book, although, again, subtle differences in the motivation for the translations can be alluded to. RRP was to serve the spiritual needs of a recluse (cf. Section 1.1) and Rolle himself did everything within his means to ensure the orthodoxy of the translation. The target audience of MEGPP is unknown, taking into account the character of the glossing however (cf. Section 1.2), it appears reasonable to suppose that its unambiguous readings were meant to serve the needs of an exposition for those unacquainted with biblical exegesis. EV and LV resulted from convictions about the corruption of the Church against which Scripture was to constitute the measuring rod, the authority of Scripture, and individual responsibility of man for their life directly to God, for which purpose they needed the Bible in the vernacular as only by means of interpreting Scripture can they assess their deeds (Keating 2001).

Not incidentally, it was not until Wycliffite translations appeared that the Church in England started to oppose the Bible in the vernacular, the existence of earlier translations of parts of the Bible not having been contested (Deanesly 1920a; cf. Section 1.3 and 1.1). As discussed above, several translations of individual books of the Bible into the English language had been undertaken and had been in circulation for centuries. The only barrier was that they were to be used for private purposes — the Bible of the Church, i.e. the Bible employed for the purposes of the liturgy,[76] was exclusively in Latin (Charzyńska-Wójcik 2016a: 83). Together with Wycliffe, whose convictions became inevitably associated with the translations, and the change in the target audience of the translations — from "the 'professional' religious (monks and clerics) and certain aristocratic laypeople (who probably commissioned the translations)" to "'everyman', ordinary men and women desiring direct access to Scripture" (Marsden 2011: 272-273), the policy of the Church altered as well. The prohibition imposed on translating biblical texts (cf. Section 1.3) was an expression of anxiety and was not motivated by the heterodoxy of the translation, proof for which was not offered:

> The availability of the Bible in English was drawn into the orbit of clerical anxiety not because Scripture advocates dissension […] but because the English Bible was associated with Wyclif, and because the *clerici* were fearful that laypeople who became familiar with the book invoked as the source and justification of all authority might well feel confident

(in English) might have been encouraged but its frequency differed. As postulated in Fletcher (2013: 138), "the absolute preaching minimum is likely to have been four times a year", which would mean that lay members of the Church were in fact denied conscious participation in the spiritual life of the Church. The exact data as regards its regularity in practice are not available but the frequency must have been place-dependent and the residents of cities would have had more occasions to hear a sermon in English (Fletcher 2013: 138). On the subject of medieval sermons from the perspective of code-switching, see Schendl (2013).

76. For accounts of the use of the Bible in the liturgy, see Boynton (2011) and Light (2013).

> to discuss questions going to the heart of the Church as an institution and the relationship between Church and state. […] The association of the English Bible with a man whom the Church regarded as a notorious heretic made it impossible for the those [sic!] advocating translation to persuade the ecclesiastical authorities to approve it, in spite of the fact that the opponents of translation had not offered any specific criticisms of the text of the Wycliffite Bible, and in spite of the fact that the arguments put forward for Scripture in the vernacular were extremely strong.
>
> Dove (2006: 384-385)

Another factor that shaped the cautious medieval attitude to biblical renditions was the privileged position of Latin, which enjoyed the status of the language of the sacred text. The Latin Vulgate translated by Jerome came to be regarded as an original of sort and thus any alterations introduced into its body by means of translation were dreaded:

> The intervening centuries had allowed the overlay of tradition and exegesis to crystallize the text into an original to which any alteration was viewed with aggression and suspicion. Changing one word could disturb the whole exegetical balance and allow another interpretation to be drawn from the subtext. Classical languages remain relatively unchanged and so provide a stable setting for exegesis and analysis; translation into a fluid vernacular, however, provides space for reinterpretation and the threat of change.
>
> Long (2013: 470)

It is not even certain how common the knowledge that the Vulgate itself was *a translation* from Hebrew and Greek was and the contemporary consciousness of its drawbacks is even less likely among both lay people and the majority of the clergy. Daniell (2003: 63) assumes that "at this time in Britain almost no one is likely to have known that the Latin was a late and imperfect version of the original Greek and Hebrew". Pahta and Nurmi (2011: 230) also make a similar supposition about the unfamiliarity "with the translation process involved in producing the Vulgate". These facts were, however, known to Wycliffe (Dove 2006: 381) and the author of the *General Prologue* to LV and were duly noted as justification for a new translation. Yet, the tradition which sanctified Jerome's translation was too deeply rooted for rational arguments to win any concessions on the part of the Church, especially in the light of Wycliff'e involvement in the translation.

As I have noted above, apart from the considerations related strictly to translation theory which gave substance to the renditions discussed here, there were also other factors — linguistic, cultural, historical and social — that shaped them. These will be discussed at some length in the following section, yet as they are all closely interconnected with the translation culture, some issues pertaining to the linguistic context need to be presented here.

To start with, let me requote Mardsen (2011: 272), who states explicitly that "English has one of the longest continuous traditions of biblical translation of any of the modern

Western languages". However, to reiterate, the Old English translations were not renditions of the complete Bible and, additionally, in the period following the Norman Conquest, this vibrant biblical translation culture ceased to produce new texts. Clearly, this was not a coincidence and thus the abrupt change in the status of the English language imprinted itself upon the history of biblical translations.

The dominant and prestigious status of Anglo-Saxon was unparalleled by the position of any other vernacular in Continental Europe.[77] It was the language which was seen fit to transmit not only the administrative and diplomatic writings, but also the greatest works of the classical world and, above all, Scripture. With the arrival of the Norman invaders, the position of English changed drastically. The attitude to the vernacular was now permeated by the lack of confidence in it (St-Jacques 1989: 135; cf. also Daniell 2003: 68-69). In the eyes of the contemporaries it was now, to put it bluntly, an entirely inappropriate medium to convey the text of the Bible:

> For many centuries, a medieval counterpart of a modern educated person would have counted English as one of the highly unsatisfactory mediums. The vernacular appeared simply and totally inadequate. Its use, it would seem, could end only in a complete enfeeblement of meaning and a general abasement of values.
>
> Shepherd (1969: 366)

Consequently, "the divine clothes of the Latin of Scripture could not be turned into the meagre rags of vernacular English" (Daniell 2003: 68-69).[78] The Norman Conquest brought in its wake "the obliteration of the past interlinguistic relations between the languages in use in England and relegated English to a position of a spoken vernacular, lower in status than Latin and Anglo-Norman/Anglo-French" (Lis 2015c: 53). The inappropriateness of English as a medium for transmitting the *Word of God* was challenged only in the 16th century by the appearance of William Tyndale's rendition of the Bible.[79] Tyndale is given credit not only for the translation but, what is of great importance for the history of the English language, for the style in which he rendered Scripture — "Tyndale translated into the language people spoke, not the way

77. As argued by Tyler (2009: 168), this dominant position of Anglo-Saxon, which served as a means of communication in the contexts reserved for Latin on the Continent, resulted in the hyper-learned character of Latin attested in the Old English writings: "[t]he Latin written by Anglo-Saxons is notable for its contorted, uncontrolled (often incomprehensible) syntax and ostentatious parade of obscure vocabulary" (Lapidge 1975).

78. Additionally, it was believed, as Dominican Thomas Palmer (ca. 1361-1425) phrased it (in Latin), that the English language at that time was not only "lacking in letter, but also in expressions" for there were "no English words and expressions corresponding to the most well-known and common expressions in Latin" (Russell 2005).

79. Tyndale managed to translate the whole New Testament and parts of the Old Testament, but lived to witness only the publication of the former and of the Pentateuch from the latter.

the scholars wrote" (Delisle and Woodsworth 1995: 33). His work, as a matter of fact, started a *revolution*:[80]

> Tyndale is the ghost at the bottom of the pyramid of English language and literature. He introduced the revolutionary notion that the common English spoken by the man in the street is as good as Latin or French or any other 'learned' language for expressing profound or poetic thought.
>
> Howard (1994: 16, quoted after Delisle and Woodsworth 1995: 34)

The two vast and complex issues discussed so far, i.e. the attitude to biblical translations with the status of Latin as one of its components, and the status of the English language resultant from the socio-historical context of the post-Conquest England, combined to create the circumstances extremely unfavourable to the endeavours whose objective was to provide the speakers of English in Norman England with the biblical texts in the vernacular. The importance of the downgraded status of English becomes even more apparent when juxtaposed with the history of biblical translations into the French language.

In contrast to the translations into the English language, the beginning of biblical renditions into French does not predate the 12th century (Berger 1884: iii), by which date English could already boast a vast number of vernacularisations. What is even more interesting, the oldest biblical translations into the French language, or as Rector (2009 and 2010) refers to it — *romanz*, come from the south of England (Berger 1884: iii) and represent the variety of French known as Anglo-Norman. It is argued by Rector (2009 and 2010) that the long history of biblical translations into English provided the necessary incentive for parallel renditions into French as up until that time the French language lacked the prestige crucial for the undertaking of such endeavours.[81] The first biblical translations into *romanz* that I have mentioned above

80. It has to be admitted, however, that Tyndale had a *predecessor* in this achievement in the person of Martin Luther (1483-1546), whose Scripture translation from the original languages (i.e. Hebrew for the Old Testament and Greek for the New Testament) into German followed the principle "that the word should follow the meaning of the text" (Delisle and Woodsworth 1995: 47). Importantly, not only did Luther translate in the "target-culture" approach, but he also employed, as later did Tyndale, the language whose objective "was to strike the right balance between high and low registers, sacred and everyday language, as no one before him had been able to do" (Delisle and Woodsworth 1995: 48).

81. The lack of prestige of the French vernacular in France was a result of the close affinity to Latin, which served as a literary and administrative language, slowly giving way to French in the 12th century as regards literary texts and in the 13th century when it comes to the administrative sphere. Latin had been the language of government and law in northern France till the 13th century, when local forms of French started to appear, only to be replaced later, at different rates, by the standard. Most probably French was always used as an informal language at universities but it was allowed to enter the classroom for the first time only in 1530. The displacement of Latin by French as the language of writing and learning was by no means complete by the end of the 16th century. Scientific and philosophical works continued to be composed or at least translated into Latin throughout the 17th century and it was also the principal language of formal education in France till the end of the 19th century. Till 1905 it was obligatory for the students

were renditions of the Psalter (the Montebourg Psalter being the oldest, ca. 1100-1115, Rector 2010: 5). As argued by Rector (2009 and 2010), the inspiration for these came from the Old English tradition, as evidenced by both the form of the translation and its *mise-en-page*.[82] The appearance of the first translations of parts of the Bible into *romanz* encouraged the use of the vernacular for such purposes also on the Continent. Once the movement started, it kept gaining currency, resulting in numerous renditions throughout the later Middle Ages, both of individual books and of the complete Bible — "the first French translation of the complete Bible, the *Bible du treizième siècle*, appeared no later than 1280"[83] (St-Jacques 1989: 136).[84] Extant 14th-century manuscripts preserved in English libraries testify to the awareness of the wealth and variety of biblical translations into French in England (St-Jacques 1989: 137). These undoubtedly may have encouraged renewed endeavours in this respect in the English language, especially if the Latin text and a French translation of the same were readily available, as was the case with MEGPP. The confidence obtained in the field of biblical translations was in this case transposed to the English rendition, resulting in a more idiomatic and *modern* translation (cf. Section 1.2).

1.4.3 Linguistic context

Let me now turn to the linguistic context which shaped the Middle English prose Psalter translations discussed in this book. I have already tackled the altered status of the English language, especially with respect to the translation culture of medieval England. Undeniably, the socio-political changes brought in the wake of the Conquest imprinted themselves upon the linguistic situation in contemporary England. Due to the fact that the invaders were French-speaking, the thus-far unquestioned dominant position of English was now taken over by the language of the conquerors. Therefore,

at Sorbonne to write theses in Latin and, quite obviously, it was the language of the Catholic Church until the 20th century. For a history of French seen from the perspective of the development of the standard, see Lodge (1993).

82. The Montebourg Psalter is a prose translation and "[t]he only precedent for a prose Psalter in any European vernacular is the Old English Prose Psalter" (Rector 2010: 6). In the Eadwine Psalter (ca. 1155-1160, Rector 2009: 202) both Old English and *romanz* glosses are attested, each rendering a different Latin version of the Psalter, the *Romanum* and *Hebraicum* respectively, and it is the presence of the Old English rendition that sanctions the *romanz* translation and testifies to the continuity of the tradition (Rector 2009 and 2010). Thus, Rector (2009: 206) considers the Montebourg Psalter "accommodation of the vibrant culture of the Anglo-Saxon Psalter to the new sociolinguistic dynamics of post-Conquest life" and the Eadwine Psalter a witness to the ascent of *romanz* to the status of a language appropriate for Scripture translation due to the combination of the prestige it already enjoyed in England and the existence of the rich Old English tradition.

83. For a discussion on this translation as "the first complete vernacular Bible in Western Europe", see Sneddon (2011).

84. For an extensive survey of prose biblical translations into the French language, see Berger (1884).

instead of the two languages, i.e. English and Latin, which functioned alongside each other in diglossic distribution, with the role of Latin limited to the Church context and some administrative functions, England now had three tongues, the relations between which were in constant flux, corresponding to the ongoing changes in the socio-political context. Kibbee (1991) in his study of the French of England distinguishes five stages in its history, defined in relation to the other two languages in use, i.e. Latin and English. Each of the stages is characterised by the different roles *assigned* to the particular languages, with the first two testifying to the ascent of French, the third of the periods (1258-1362) witnessing its replacement by English and its relagation to the second, or even third position (Kibbee 1991: 57) to eventually witness its virtual demise as a means of communication, the remnants representing only an extremely deformed variety of French.

Kibbee's views on the history of the French of England are in close correlation to the fate of this language as traditionally presented in the handbooks on the history of the English language (Baugh and Cable 1951 [1991], Pyles and Algeo 1964 [1993], Claiborne 1990 [1994], Fennell 2001: 116-120, Brinton and Arnovick 2006: 234-235), which place the demise of French in the 14th century and do not grant it the status of a spoken language as the knowledge of French would be limited to the upper stratum of the society and useful only in a very limted number of contexts (Burnley 1992: 423-432, Barber, Beal and Shaw 1993 [2009]: 145), claiming that "there was never any period during which the majority of the country's population did not speak English" (Pyles and Algeo 1964 [1993]: 135-136; cf. also Blake 1996: 107-110).

Although the limited use of the French of England as a spoken language is a view generally accepted by scholars, such a presentation of the history of French in England leads to false conclusions as regards its actual place in the history of English.[85] As emphasised by Rothwell (e.g. 1983, 1991, 1993), the French of England was in widespread use among higher ranks of society for three centuries after the Conquest, both as a spoken and written language. However, there is no certainty as to which social groups knew French and when exactly its use ceased. Interestingly, there is evidence that until the beginning of the 15th century illiterate English mariners and fishermen could communicate in French (Kowaleski 2009). With respect to the use of French as a vernacular in England, as stated repeatedly by Rothwell (e.g. 1968, 1973, 1975, 1979, 1982, 1983, 1991), its demise should be set at the very beginning of the 13th century at the latest. From 1250 (when it became an established language of government) onwards it started to gain more currency as a principal language of record, alongside Latin (Rothwell 1991: 174), to be slowly replaced by English in official records only towards the end of the 14th century (Rothwell 1983).

Yet, the continuing extensive research into the linguistic landscape of medieval England constantly presents researchers with new evidence that testifies to the vitality

85. For a traditional linguistic account of Anglo-Norman, see Menger (1904) and Pope (1934), for a fresh view on the language, Short (2007 [2013]), Ingham (2012) and Jones (2014).

of the French of England until the beginning of the 15th century.[86] The analysis of the available material led Rothwell (2000a and 2001a) to postulate a different approach to the issue of the relations obtaining between the languages in use in Norman England. In this approach, French and English are perceived as so closely intermingled that in fact inseparable in the minds of the speakers, resulting in the constant mixing of the languages, as evidenced by the widespread presence of bilingual and at times trilingual texts (Rothwell 1994a, cf. also Wright 1992). Rothwell (1991: 174) states that the "relationship of Anglo-French with Middle English was one of merger, not of borrowing, as a direct result of the bilingualism of the literate classes in medieval England".

A slightly different view on that matter is offered by Ingham (2007, 2012). Although predominantly agreeing with Rothwell, Ingham (2012), based on phonological, morphological and syntactic evidence, perceives French to have been a native language for some English people even well into the 13th century, despite the fact that they were native speakers of English at the same time. In this approach French would be a language acquired by children early in their childhood (at the age of five or six) at church schools, which means that *native* for Ingham (2007, 2012) does not preclude the language being *learnt*. Therefore, the symptoms of *degenerateness* of the French of England, such as variable orthography and phonology straying from the phonology of the French used on the Continent, which for instance Pope (1934) and Kibbee (1991) view as symptoms of language death, are for Ingham (2010) results of imperfect language acquisition in schools and testify to the constant contact between English and French.[87]

The complex web of relations between English, French and Latin and their status resulted in the changes in the lexicon. These cannot be ignored in the context of a study which focuses on the lexical layer of 14th-century Psalter renditions, especially in the light of the fact that three of these are charged with being replete with borrowings (cf. Sections 1.2.3 and 1.3.3). The theory of borrowings in general and in reference to the contact between English and other languages used in medieval England in particular are the subject of Section 2.1. The direct implications of the linguistic circumstances described above for the present study and the resultant methodology I adopt in its confines are discussed in Section 2.2.

86. See for instance Britnell (2009), who postpones the decline of French as a language of record in English medieval towns till the 1420s; Jefferson (2000), who presents evidence for the use of French in the records of the Goldsmiths' Company in the first decades of the 15th century; Jefferson and Rothwell (1997), who prove that French was in use in the accounts of the Merchant Taylors' Company till the mid 15th century; Rothwell (2000b), who speaks of French in the accounts of the bishop of Durham in the 15th century and Rothwell (1999: 647) as well as (2006: 532-533), who lists different institutions and areas of activity in which French was employed as a language of record well into the 15th century.

87. For Rothwell (1985) these are signs of the independence of the French in use in England, which gained the status of a language of record and, contrary to the dialects of French on the Continent, did not yield to the prestige of the *standard* as it was already a language in its own right.

CHAPTER 2

Basic concepts and methodology

Introduction

The primary purpose of this chapter is to introduce the methodology adopted in the course of the study. However, the presentation of the methodological aspect of the research needs to be preceded by some considerations concerning the basic concepts pertaining to borrowing as these are used throughout the book. The theoretical issues are thus the focal point of Section 2.1. First, the definition of the term "borrowing" adopted in the study is provided along with a discussion of what can be considered a loanword (Section 2.1.1), then the following aspects concerning borrowings are tackled: typologies of borrowing (Section 2.1.2), motivation behind the process (Section 2.1.3) and the constraints that govern it (Section 2.1.4).

With respect to the methodology (Section 2.2), I concentrate upon three major issues: the Latin text used in the study as the starting point of the research (Section 2.2.1), the process of the database creation (Section 2.2.2), and the basis for the etymological classification used in the book (Section 2.2.3).

Therefore, the latter part of the chapter draws upon the initial theoretical considerations, which found reflection in the methodological decisions presented there. The discussion provided in the entire chapter, in turn, lays the ground for the practical application of the matters tackled here in Chapters 3 and 4.

2.1 The notion of borrowing

2.1.1 The definition and time frames

In the confines of the present book, the terms "(lexical) borrowing"[1] and "loanword" are employed interchangeably. Since the only type of borrowing discussed in this study is lexical in nature and concerns only nouns, the modifying adjective is skipped and whenever I refer to a "borrowing", a lexical borrowing is meant unless indicated otherwise. The definition of "borrowing/loanword" employed here was adopted after Haspelmath (2008: 46) and is formulated as follows: "a word that is transferred from a donor language [here: source language] to a recipient language". Another definition which could also be used is the following:

> Loanword (or lexical borrowing) is […] a word that at some point in the history of a language entered its lexicon as a result of borrowing (or *transfer*, or *copying*).
>
> Haspelmath (2009: 36)[2]

However, there is one problem with the latter: the phrase "at some point in the history of a language" is extremely vague, especially in the light of Haspelmath's (2009: 38) interpretation of "native items" or "non-loanwords", which, in opposition to loanwords, cannot be identified in an absolute sense. Haspelmath (2009) understands "native words" in accordance with Lehmann's (1962: 212) definition as those words "which we can take back to the earliest known stages of a language". He goes on to state that "[e]ven for words that have been reconstructed for a very ancient proto-language […], we cannot be sure that they were not borrowed from another language at some earlier stage" (Haspelmath 2009: 38). Such an understanding of the term "native" undoubtedly forces one to appreciate how stipulative in nature are all studies of the sort attempted here and to abstain from approaching them with unfaltering certainty. On the other hand, adopting Haspelmath's (2009) definition of the term "native" would effectively thwart efforts to distinguish between loanwords and native items; therefore, it is not employed here. Instead, limited time frames (the Middle English period) for borrowing are adhered to for the purposes of the present study, which allow one to spot borrowings in relation to a given point in time. Words, which by that time were already well established in the English lexicon, are thus not regarded as borrowings.

1. For a discussion on the infelicitous character of the choice of the term from the point of view of the process itself, see e.g. Haugen (1950: 211).

2. Admittedly, a broad definition proposed by Haugen (1950) would also suit the purposes of the present study: "the attempted reproduction in one language of patterns previously found in another" (Haugen 1950: 212), when limited to the lexicon, as is done for instance in McMahon (1994: 200-209).

This decision is based on the premise that words that functioned in the English lexicon already in the Old English period alongside the truly native items and underwent the same morphological and phonological processes may indeed be regarded as native in the Middle English period as opposed to recent borrowings.[3] Consider the following quote from van Gelderen (2006) with respect to early loans from Latin into English:

> Most of these **early loans** are inflected as if they were Old or Middle English words. Their sound is also adapted and no longer recognizable as Latin. They are incorporated as English words. For instance, all borrowed verbs become weak verbs and the gender of the Latin nouns is sometimes kept but sometimes changed to masculine (Campbell 1959: 208).[4]
>
> van Gelderen (2006: 94-95)

On these grounds, it was decided to treat all the instances of nouns whose etymology, as provided in the dictionaries used in the study (the *Middle English Dictionary* [MED] and the *Oxford English Dictionary* [OED]), points to their mixed Romance-native or mixed Old Norse-native origin as "native".[5] The items which were attested in the Old English period but were not assigned such labels in the dictionaries are classified as instances of borrowing in accordance with the dictionary information.[6]

In the definition of "borrowing" adopted here after Haspelmath (2008) it is the broad meaning of the term that is adhered to. Such an interpretation of the concept is "well-established in linguistics, going back at least to the 18th century" (Haspelmath 2009: 37). It relates both to the situations where (i) an item was borrowed by the speakers of the recipient language[7] ("adoption"), and to those where (ii) it was imposed by

3. This stance is also presented in Barber, Beal and Shaw (1993 [2009]: 159).

4. A study on gender assignment in borrowings entering the Old English lexicon conducted by Wełna (1980) corroborates this stance. Among the nouns taken into consideration in Wełna's (1980) investigation, 69% preserved the grammatical gender they exhibit in Latin. The highest proportion of nouns with unaltered gender are the masculine items (93% of the masculine nouns borrowed), whereas the majority of neuter nouns change their gender assignment (66% among the analysed neuter items), with feminine nouns preserving their gender in 67% of cases. As demonstrated in the study, two distinct types of factors influenced gender assignment preservation: internal and external ones depending upon the recipient (Old English) or source language determinants respectively. Interestingly, the same characteristics can be employed in order to identify the factors at play in gender reassignment.

On gender change in Latin nouns in Old English texts, see also Baker (1998).

5. More information on the procedures of etymological classification of nouns adhered to in this book is provided in Section 2.2.3.

6. An instance of such item is the word *ūnicorn(e* 'unicorn' which is regarded as a borrowing in both dictionaries despite the fact that it was attested already in the Old English period, e.g. in the Paris Psalter it renders the Latin *unicorn*, *unicornis* 'unicorn' in verse 28.5, even though the loan translation *anhorn* is employed in verse 21.19.

7. I purposefully abstain from equating the speakers of the recipient language with native speakers of the language, despite the fact that this is not done in Haspelmath (2009: 36), since it does not need to be the case: a person's dominant language can be a language learnt as a second language.

the speakers of the source language ("imposition"),[8] despite the fact that it has already been proved that the two should be considered distinct processes, e.g. by Thomason and Kaufman (1988), van Coetsem (1988 and 2000), Thomason (2003),[9] Sankoff (2004),[10] Ringe and Eska (2013).[11]

For Thomason and Kaufman (1988), the two types of interference should be referred to as "borrowing" and "interference through shift". The latter term replaces in their analysis the traditional "substratum interference"[12] as too narrow since it does not take into account the superstratum and adstratum relations. Lack of differentiation between the two, in accordance with Thomason and Kaufman's (1988) theory, would enforce the treatment of e.g. French as a substratum with respect to English in the medieval English context,[13] which goes completely counter the medieval reality.

The process of "borrowing" is defined by Thomason and Kaufman (1988: 37) as "the incorporation of foreign features into a group's native language by speakers of that language" and thus the first elements of the source language that enter the recipient language are words. "Interference through shift", on the other hand, arises during the process of "language shift", resulting from imperfect group learning of a target language, i.e. recipient language, by speakers shifting to this language (Thomason and Kaufman 1988: 38-39). This kind of interference "does *not* begin with vocabulary: it begins instead with sounds and syntax. Sometimes, this includes morphology as well before words from the shifting group's original language appear in the T[arget] L[anguage]", since the group preserves their own vocabulary, i.e. source-language vocabulary, only for the concepts the target language, i.e. recipient language, does not have words for (Thomason and Kaufman 1988: 39). For the "borrowing" to exert influence upon the structure of the language it is necessary for the contact to be prolonged and intimate, whereas in the case of "interference through shift" changes may occur within a generation (Thomason and Kaufman 1988: 41).[14]

---

8. Following van Coetsem (1988:7 and 2000: 49), the "recipient language" and the "source language" are the language into which a lexical item is borrowed and the language in which a word originated respectively. Other terms employed to refer to the two are "donor" (e.g. in Haspelmath 2009: 36 and Wohlgemuth 2009: 51) or "model language" and "borrowing" or "replica language" respectively (van Coetsem 1988: 7).

The term "donor language" with reference to the latter employed in Haspelmath (2009: 36) was abandoned as it implies volition or at least permission on the part of this language.

9. The two terms used in Thomason (2003) are (i) "borrowing" and (ii) "shift-induced interference".

10. The names given to the processes in Sankoff (2004) are (i) "borrowing" and (ii) "imposition".

11. The two labels used in Ringe and Eska (2013: 59) are (i) "borrowing" and (ii) "interference".

12. Some problems in this respect are voiced by Haspelmath (2009).

13. On those relations, see Hock (1991: 409-411) and Hock and Joseph (2009: 259-262).

14. The innovation with reference to the contact-induced change postulated in this approach is the proposal that instead of the linguistic constraints shaping the type and extent of the influence of one language upon the other (which can be "easily overridden", Thomason and Kaufman 1988: 4), these are rather social criteria, such as the intensity and length of contact, number of speakers of each language, dominance of one of the groups over the other, etc. (Thomason and Kaufman 1988: 72), that determine the type and extent of the change and are responsible for the presence of mixed languages. For the critical view on Thomason and Kaufman's (1988) almost exclusively socio-historical approach, see Sankoff (2004: 640-641).

Van Coetsem's (1988 and 2000) approach diverges from Thomason and Kaufman's account on a number of points but the general idea underlying the theory does not appear to be strikingly different. Focusing primarily on phonology, van Coetsem (1988 and 2000) postulates that the transfer between languages is of two sorts depending on the type of agentivity involved: "source" vs. "recipient language agentivity". In the former, the speakers of the source language introduce, i.e. "impose", innovations into the recipient language and they do that, primarily, through the "adaptation" of the recipient language to the source language. The process is thus called "imposition".[15] In the latter, the speakers of the recipient language are the agents of the change, which they introduce in the course of the "imitation" of the source language, i.e. they convey the *message* of the recipient language but employ partially the *code* of the source language. The result of this action is "borrowing". "Imitation" presupposes the presence of something from the source language that deviates from the recipient language, which adaptation adjusts to it, resulting in a *gradual change* whereas the adaptation by source language speakers on a large scale would result in an abrupt change in the recipient language. In either type of transfer, the language which is the agent is linguistically dominant in accordance with this theory,[16] although social dominance can be distributed differently.[17]

Van Coetsem (1988 and 2000) also introduces the notion of "stability gradient of language", "stability factor", which "refers to differences in stability between language components/domains" (van Coetsem 2000: 50). Consequently, it is responsible for the different language components being affected in the course of the respective processes resultant from both types of agentivity, i.e. depending on which language is dominant (is the agent), the more stable domains in this language are preserved.[18] Thus, when recipient language speakers are the agents, the changes they introduce touch upon the less stable domains, i.e. vocabulary. In the reverse case, the changes introduced by the source language speakers affect the more stable domains in the recipient language as they need to be preserved in their source language, i.e. phonology/grammar.

---

15. As stated by van Coetsem (1988: 18), adaptation is the primary mechanism for the source language agentivity as it is the component of the second language acquisition which compensates for its imperfect acquisition. Once the source language speakers attain the level which allows them to imitate rather than adapt the recipient language, one can no longer speak of "imposition".

16. Van Coetsem (2000: 50) postulates that in the context where *linguistic* dominance between the two languages is similar the *neutralisation* of source and recipient language agentivity comes to the fore.

17. The two types of agentivity are defined in van Coetsem (2000) also with reference to the notions of "pull transfer" and "push transfer":

> In R[ecipient] L[anguage] agentivity (borrowing) the agent speaker performs a pull transfer that affects his own, linguistically dominant language.
>
> van Coetsem (2000: 53)

> In S[ource] L[anguage] agentivity (imposition) the agent speaker performs a push transfer that affects a language other than his own, linguistically dominant language.
>
> van Coetsem (2000: 54)

18. Cf. Thomason and Kaufman's (1988) account discussed above.

The aforementioned decision *not* to distinguish between the two types of agentivity, to use van Coetsem's (1988 and 2000) terminology, and the resultant changes, was motivated by the fact that, taking into account the time gap between the 14th century and the present day, it is impossible to point to the precise mechanism which motivated borrowing, especially in the light of the discussion in Section 1.4. This is not to say that there are not any proposals with respect to the issue of the type of borrowing involved in the contact between English and Old Norse or French. Thomason and Kaufman (1988: 123-125), for instance, perceive the borrowings, understood here broadly as both lexical and structural ones, from French into Middle English as probably resultant from both sources, i.e. they stem from the borrowing on the part of the recipient language speakers and imposition, or as it is referred to in Thomason and Kaufman (1988), "language shift with slight interference". The borrowings from Old Norse into Old English, on the other hand, stem, according to Thomason and Kaufman (1988: 97), from "typologically favoured borrowing". Ringe and Eska (2013: 73-76), however, perceive the latter borrowings to be resultant from "language shift" and not "borrowing". Townend (2002: 201-210), whose study focuses on linguistic relations between Old Norse and Old English speakers, suggests that both processes were involved but that they operated in a chronological order. First, in the Old English period, when Old Norse and Old English were, according to Townend (2002: 204), in adstratal relation, it was the process of "borrowing", in Thomason and Kaufman's (1988) understanding,[19] that operated. However, in the Middle English period, Townend (2002: 204-205) continues, when the items borrowed ceased to be need-based (Townend 2002: 204), borrowings were introduced as a result of "interference through shift", i.e. they stem from "source language agentivity" (van Coetsem 1988).[20]

In fact, as admitted by Thomason and Kaufman (1988: 69), in the cases where the contact is known to have been intensive and intimate "there is no reason to suppose that one process operated to the exclusion of the other". Furthermore, it would be far beyond the scope of this book to attempt to establish a precise motivation behind each of the loanwords analysed in the study and thus "borrowing" is treated as a cover term for both, which is also the practice for example in Wohlgemuth's (2009) study on verbal loans.

Yet another distinction present in the literature needs to be mentioned here. Haspelmath (2009: 38 and 40-41) emphasises the fact that "*borrowing* refers to a completed language change" and that "borrowings are 'established' by definition", arguing that the term cannot be used in reference to "code-switches" or so-called "nonce-borrowings" (as opposed to "established borrowings", Sankoff, Poplack and Vanniarajan 1990).[21] This latter label Haspelmath (2009: 41) perceives as oxymoronic

19. In van Coetsem's (1988) terms, one could speak of the "recipient language agentivity".

20. This is also the view adopted and corroborated in another recent, and impressive in its scope, study of Old Norse borrowings in English, i.e. Dance (2003).

21. A fact that seems to be overlooked in Haspelmath's (2009) disagreement with Poplack, Sankoff and Miller's (1988) use of the term "nonce borrowing" is that the label is employed to refer to items which

in nature and thus refuses to accept the existence of such formations, postulating that the "intermediate cases between loanwords and single-word code-switches" be called "incipient loanwords" or "regular switches". Also Sankoff (2004: 651) perceives borrowings and code-switches as different in principle but admits the two can be confused, according to Poplack and Meechan's (1998) investigation, when one deals with individual lexical items, as is precisely the case in this study. Furthermore, Haspelmath (2009: 41-42) finds the claim that code-switches constitute the starting points for borrowings, which with time become conventionalised (Myers-Scotton 1993), uncorroborated and thus untenable. However, as argued in Sankoff (2004: 650),

> it is necessary to use code switching behavior as a point of departure, since the well-documented ability of bilinguals to draw on lexical items from both their languages can reasonably be considered as the beginning point of lexical borrowing.

Since it "is impossible in principle and in practice to draw an absolute boundary between code-switching and borrowing" which are "linked by a continuum" (Thomason 2003: 696), I assume all the non-native vocabulary, and more precisely nouns, in the analysed texts to be borrowings. An indicator of their status could be the fact that they are recorded in the dictionaries employed in the course of the study, which are the sources of information on which the classification is based (cf. Section 2.2),[22] despite the fact that in the light of the linguistic situation obtaining in medieval England this is a great simplification (cf. Section 1.4 and Section 2.2 for an account of the drawbacks of the available dictionaries).[23] Moreover, the fact that the translations analysed in the study were aimed at particular audiences points to the assumption on the part of the translators that they were *comprehensible*, i.e. it was assumed that the loanwords employed in the renditions were parts of the lexicon of the addressees, which in the case of EV and LV were the populace at large.

2.1.2 Typologies of borrowings

The typology of borrowings (understood broadly) might not be of an immediate interest for the purposes of the present study as the only type of borrowing discussed here is lexical in nature. Nevertheless, a brief account of the different typologies proposed

occur only once within the database they gathered, which should not be equated with their being actually not used otherwise. Admittedly, though, as reported in Poplack, Sankoff and Miller (1988: 59), only about 18% of the items used by single speakers in their corpus are to be found in a Canadian dictionary.

22. A similar approach was adopted already in Canon (2000: 326) and Wohlgemuth (2009: 55).

23. Admittedly, there are cases where some of the nouns recorded in the texts have only one quotation in the dictionaries and thus appear to be idiosyncratic for the translators.

in the literature is given here as it allows one to posit loanwords against the backdrop of the borrowings in general.

As summarised in Gómez Capuz (1997: 82), there are four basic types of classifications of borrowing(s) which take into account different aspects of the process:

I "[c]lassifications according to the kind of relationship between the affected languages", which concern the differentiation between "(ordinary) cultural borrowing" (resultant from the process of borrowing operating bidirectionally between different languages, which can be "one-sided only to the extent that one nation has more to give than the other",[24] Bloomfield 1933: 461) and "intimate borrowing" (borrowings from a more prestigious language in the context of the intimate contact between the languages within single community, Bloomfield 1933: 461-463),[25]
II "[c]lassifications according to the kind of hierarchy between the varieties of speech affected", where the basis for the differentiation is the fact that borrowing happens either interdialectally ("dialect borrowing", Bloomfield 1933: 444) or interlinguistically ("cultural borrowing", Bloomfield 1933: 444),
III "[f]ormal classifications based upon the degree of modification of lexical units of the source or model language",
IV "[c]lassifications according to the level or sub-system of the target/receiving language affected by a given fact of interference".

The first two types of classifications are self-explanatory but the ones listed under (III) and (IV) have sparked much discussion. However, before I provide some examples of the classifications representative of these two types, a remark is in order for it cannot go unnoticed that what has been overlooked in the above list is the recognition of the fact that the third (III) type of classification, as it is defined above, refers to the lexical borrowings exclusively.[26] Being limited in its scope to the level of the lexicon only, the classification constitutes the narrowest of the four types listed above and fails to account for any other sort of borrowings. For this reason, it is discussed as a follow-up to the presentation of the fourth (IV) of the proposed typologies of borrowings.

---

24. Note that "nation" is equated here with "language", which is a reflection of the 19th century tendency to perceive monolingualism as a natural state, which led to the "confusion of a community of speakers of one language with the nation-state and the […] expectation that a nation-state should have one language" (Tyler 2011: 7).

25. A completely different basis for the distinction is adopted in Myers-Scotton (2002: 239), despite the similarity of labels "cultural borrowings" are items for new objects and concepts, the opposing term being "core borrowings", which refers to those items which duplicate already existing words. The names for the processes leading to their appearance in the recipient language are: "importation" and "substitution" (Haugen 1950: 212) or "addition" and "substitution" (Field 2002: 9).

26. This is not to say that this approach cannot be applied to the borrowings other than lexical, cf. Curnow (2006), whose classification is mentioned further on in this section.

The fourth (IV) type of classification among those listed above is one that focuses on the system, i.e. phonology, syntax, *affected* by the process of borrowing within the recipient language. This is the typology preferred by Gómez Capuz (1997), who distinguishes between formal (orthographic and phonological), morphological, semantic, lexical,[27] syntactic, phraseological and pragmatic borrowing/interference. This type of classification is also adopted in the overview of the outcomes of language contact in Sankoff (2004: 643-652), who discusses borrowings within the phonological system, in the lexicon, at the level of syntax and discourse/pragmatics and the morphological/grammatical ones.

As regards lexical borrowings, which are of greatest interest here, the typologies have been organised in numerous ways. Haugen (1950) proposes the following model consisting of three major types of borrowings and one additional category, which is not an immediate outcome of borrowing proper:

1 "loanwords", which exhibit "morphemic importation without substitution" (Haugen 1950: 214), i.e. an item of non-native origin is borrowed, both its form and meaning,
2 "loanblends", which "show morphemic substitution as well as importation" (Haugen 1950: 215), i.e. an item is borrowed but part of its structure is replaced with native elements,
3 "loanshifts", which represent cases of "morphemic substitution without importation", i.e. the meaning of an item is borrowed; two types of loanshift are distinguished in Haugen (1950): "loan translations" and "semantic loans", of which the former consists in translating a foreign concept in a way that mimics its formal make-up in the source language, and the latter expresses the meaning but no formal similarity is preserved,[28]
(4) "(hybrid) creations", which were produced within the recipient language with the use of a borrowed item.[29]

A different typology is proposed in Haspelmath (2009), who distinguishes (1) "material" ("borrowing of sound-meaning pairs", Haspelmath 2009: 38) and (2) "structural borrowing" ("copying of syntactic, morphological or semantic patterns", Haspelmath 2009: 39).[30] The most important sort of borrowing in the first (1) category is a "loanword". Whereas "loan translation" and "loan meaning extension" ("process whereby a polysemy pattern of a donor language word is copied into the recipient language",

27. The types of the lexical borrowings distinguished there are "importation", "loanblends" or "hybrids", and "substitution" or "loan translation".

28. Hocket (1958) perceives the two types of borrowings treated as "loanshifts" in Haugen (1950) as distinct.

29. An overview of this and other *classical classifications* is provided in Grzega (2003: 27-32), who himself discusses borrowings within an onomasiological framework.

30. This division is also adhered to in for instance McMahon (1994) or Winford (2010).

e.g. the extension of the semantic content of the noun *head* to use in the context of the syntactic phrase, Haspelmath 2009: 39) belong to category (2).[31] "Loanblends" in this approach occupy an intermediate position between (1) and (2), as both structural properties and the material ones are borrowed.

Curnow's (2006) account of the units of language that are borrowed extends the third (III) type of typology proposed in Gómez Capuz (1997) to other sorts of borrowings, proving that it need not be limited to lexical borrowings exclusively. Curnow (2006) points to the following units as borrowable to a greater or lesser extent: phonetics, phonology, lexical form-and-meaning, lexical form only, structure of the lexicon, expressive word forms, interjections and discourse markers, free grammatical form-and-meaning, bound grammatical form-and-meaning, grammatical categories, position of morphology, syntactic frames, clause-internal syntax, between-clause syntax, discourse types and discourse organization (Curnow 2006: 425-433).

2.1.3 Motivation behind the process

A topic which is touched upon in numerous publications dealing with borrowings is the motivation underlying the process. The reasons given by researchers differ widely, although the two most often pointed to are (i) the need to name a concept and (ii) the prestige of the source language (for instance van Coetsem 1988: 13, McMahon 1994: 201-203,[32] Trask 1996 [2007]: 22-23, Hock and Joseph 2009: 258-271), followed by a variety of other reasons. Thus, for instance Hock (1991: 408-421) points to (i) need, (ii) prestige, especially in the contact with French, as warranting borrowings, but also to the necessity of (iii) retaining secrecy (for argots), and (iv) avoiding certain words as a result of extensive taboo. Campbell (2004: 64-65) speaks of (i) need, (ii) prestige and of (iii) the reversal of prestige, i.e. "the adoption of the foreign word to be *derogatory*" (Campbell 2004: 65). Haspelmath (2009: 46-50) also mentions, in addition to (i) need and (ii) prestige, (iii) therapeutic reasons of two types, one being (iii^{i}) the taboo discussed in Hock (1991), and the other (iii^{ii}) homonymy avoidance.[33] Grzega (2003: 23-24) lists no less than thirteen other causes for lexical bor-

31. Note that the two representative types of the "structural borrowing" are those labelled in Haugen (1950) as "loanshifts".

32. To be precise, McMahon (1994: 201-203) speaks of (i) a projected gain which can be of three types: (i^{i}) social (borrowing from a prestigious group), (i^{ii}) linguistic — to find a replacement for an obsolete item, or (i^{iii}) sheer necessity, which can be equated with what is usually referred to as *need*, and of (ii) prestige.

33. The third-person plural personal pronoun *they* borrowed from Old Norse is considered to have served such therapeutic role since the native pronoun forms for third person plural and singular, both masculine and feminine, all appeared as *hē* in some varieties of Middle English. The fact that it was the subject form (*they*) that was the first to be attested in writings and subsequently the first to find its way into the Southern varieties of English, with the object (*them*) and possessive (*their*) forms following later, is usually considered evidence is favour of this theory, see Durkin (2014: 175-179).

rowing, which can be found in the relevant literature. Most importantly, the majority of the recent works stress the need to view the motivations for borrowing "in relation to the sociolinguistic and sociopolitical aspects of the contact between the speakers of the languages" involved and more precisely: "patterns of social interaction between the groups, the degree of bilingualism, the demographics and power relationships, and attitudes toward the languages" (Winford 2010: 177). In other words, the prerequisite for any borrowing is a contact situation of some sort.

As regards the very process of borrowing, there are, also in this respect, disagreements. Some scholars, as already mentioned, perceive code-switching to be a necessary introductory phase (Myers-Scotton 1993, Sankoff 2004). To requote Sankoff (2004: 650):[34]

> it is necessary to use code switching behavior as a point of departure, since the well-documented ability of bilinguals to draw on lexical items from both their languages can reasonably be considered as the beginning point of lexical borrowing.

For this reason, bilinguals are often perceived to be the conduit for borrowings (Haugen 1950: 210-217, Romaine 1989: 66, Poplack and Sankoff 1984: 101, Poplack, Sankoff and Miller 1988: 48). It is consequently believed that items imported into the recipient language in the speech of bilinguals spread at first to their immediate community (Poplack and Sankoff 1984: 101, Poplack, Sankoff and Miller 1988: 48) and may, with time, become accepted as parts of the recipient language, i.e. gain the status of borrowings in Haspelmath's (2009: 41) terms. Poplack, Sankoff and Miller (1988: 84-98), having examined the speech of twenty four individuals with varying degrees of proficiency in English living in the Ottawa-Hull[35] neighbourhood, managed to provide evidence that it is actually highly bilingual speakers who exhibit "inflated borrowing rates" which result from their "predilection for nonce borrowings" (Poplack, Sankoff and Miller 1988: 84). In contrast, the speakers with lower proficiency in English preferred "widespread and recurrent loanwords" (Poplack, Sankoff and Miller 1988: 84) and used more nouns" (Poplack, Sankoff and Miller 1988: 85), which are items most vulnerable to borrowing (cf. Section 2.2.4). With respect to age, it was established that the most innovative group were the youngest speakers (Poplack, Sankoff and Miller 1988: 88).[36] However, the results obtained in (Poplack, Sankoff and Miller 1988: 98) also suggest that "the norms of the community override individual abilities". In other words, "the behaviour with respect to use of borrowings is *acquired*, and not merely a function of lexical need" (Poplack, Sankoff and Miller 1988: 98).

34. Cf. Section 2.1.1.

35. The two *neighbouring* cities are located in Ontario and Quebec respectively, i.e. provinces of Canada where French is either a minority (in Ontario) or a majority (in Quebec) language.

36. Other variables Poplack, Sankoff and Miller (1988) provided for were neighbourhood of residence, occupational class, educational level and gender.

Haugen (1950: 216-217) perceives the extent and type of bilingualism (pre-bilingualism, i.e. limited to a small group within a community, adult and childhood bilingualism) involved to condition the type of loanwords and their adaptation, if any, to the recipient language in question. Thus, in the circumstances where the most limited extent of bilingualism is involved, the recipient language resources are substituted for the source language material in a not-regular manner as far as for instance phonology is concerned. Whereas when dealing with childhood bilingualism one expects complete importation of the source language material. This agrees with the division into loanwords and foreign words respectively, postulated by German linguists, such as Duckworth (1977), in the 20th century (Grzega 2003: 27, Haspelmath 2009: 42-43). However, the distinction is not very clear-cut despite the fact that there is a correlation between the extent of bilingualism in a community and the shape of the loanwords. In fact, the speakers of the recipient language are always faced with the choice between "adoption" and "adaptation" (McMahon 1994: 204), or "nativisation" (Hock and Joseph 2009: 247-257), and the preference for either of the options differs from language to language (McMahon 1994: 205), although it tends to be relatively stable within a given language (McMahon 1994: 207-208).[37] Since it is the form-meaning set that is borrowed (Haugen 1950, Poplack, Sankoff and Miller 1988: 62, Field 2002: 41), adaptation involves a variety of processes, for instance syntactic category has to be assigned, the word might be adapted phonologically (replacement of sounds not attested in the recipient language with the familiar ones, changes in the syllable structure,[38] e.g. in Japanese) and in terms of orthography (Hock and Joseph 2009: 247-250).[39]

It is primarily due to the differences in treatment of various types of borrowings and the varying degrees of adaptation that the recognition of a borrowing might not be straightforward. Haugen (1950: 226-230) postulates that in order to identify a loan one needs to resort not only to synchronic cues but also to the diachrony, i.e. some historical facts about the language and its contact with other languages have to be established first. A similar approach, albeit phrased in different terms, is represented in Campbell (2004: 69-74), who points to phonological clues, morphological complexity, clues from cognates, geographical and ecological clues as well as other semantic clues as necessary in the process of loan-identification.[40]

37. A study by T'sou (2001) demonstrates that for Chinese the "cultural compatibility" of a borrowed term, composed of three ingredients, i.e. accessibility, agreeability and familiarity, with Chinese culture determines the type of the adaptation involved, either phonetic, for those culturally compatible, or semantic.

38. Campbell (2004: 66) refers to this process as "accommodation".

39. For a brief discussion on adaptation, see for instance Hock (1991: 412-420), Crowley (1992: 152-154), Trask (1996 [2007]: 28-35), Campbell (2004: 65-69), Haspelmath (2009: 42-43), Hock and Joseph (2009: 247-250).

40. Also Haspelmath (2009: 43-45) discusses the problems involved in recognising borrowings.

2.1.4 Limitations on borrowability

There is an on-going debate concerning both the substance of borrowing and the constraints imposed on it. It is well beyond the scope of the book to discuss any of these issues at length, thus only a summary of some of the proposals is proffered here.

It needs to be stated that a multitude of hierarchies of borrowability have been proposed whose aim was to verbalise the convictions as to what can constitute the substance of borrowing. One of the first such scales was Whitney's (1881) hierarchy, according to which the relative ease of borrowing progresses from nouns through adjectives, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, pronouns, formative elements proper ("the prefixes and suffixes, first of derivation and then of inflection", Whitney 1881: 20) to "the fundamental features of grammatical distinction" (Whitney 1881: 20). On the whole, however, according to Whitney (1881: 10),

> wherever two tongues come in contact, each is liable to borrow something from the other; and more or less, according to wholly indeterminable circumstances: the measure and nature of the intercourse, the resources of the respective tongues, their degree of facilitating kinship or structural accordance, and so forth.

What Whitney (1881: 18) considers necessary for the circumstances conducive to borrowing to arise is the previous existence of similar distinctions in the grammar of the recipient language. Similarly, Jakobson (1938 [1962]: 241) postulates that «[l]a langue n'accepte des éléments des structure étrangers que quand ils correspondent à ses tendences de développement».[41] About seventy years after Whitney and twenty after Jakobson, Haugen (1950: 224) states that "[a]ll linguistic features can be borrowed, but they are distributed along a scale of adoptability" and "the more habitual and subconscious a feature of language is, the harder it will be to change". In the meantime, diverse scales were proposed with some minor differences concerning the placement on the scale of the particular parts of speech. However, regardless of the scale adopted, counter-examples are always encountered.

Another strong claim as to the greater borrowability of certain items over others has to do with the so-called "basic" or "core vocabulary". According to this theory "words referring to the most essential human activities, needs etc., such as *eat*, *sleep*; *moon*, *rain*; *do*, *have*, *be*, or function words essential in syntax" exhibit the greatest resistance to borrowing but this resistance is never absolute (Hock 1991: 386).[42] Moreover, as postulated in Haspelmath (2009: 36),

41. "[A] language accepts foreign structural elements only when they correspond to its own tendencies of development", after Thomason and Kaufman (1988: 17).

42. The concept of "basic vocabulary" is also used in Huttar's (1994) study of creoles, where it was demonstrated to become "a stable part of a new creole earlier than less basic vocabulary" and to be predominantly derived from the language of the superstrate speakers (Huttar 1994: 11).

> a definition of what constitutes this hard-to-borrow 'core' or 'basic' vocabulary is rarely given. In practical terms, linguists often work with Swadesh's (1955) list of non-cultural vocabulary, which were intended by their author to be his best guesses as to which words are resistant to borrowing. But this list was drawn up by Swadesh on the basis of his personal anecdotal knowledge and intuition, not on the basis of systematic cross-linguistic research.[43]

Due to the critical observations mentioned above with respect to both the scales of borrowability and "core vocabulary", researchers started to approach borrowings from a different perspective. This led to the differentiation of borrowings into those imported into the recipient language by the speakers of the recipient language (the narrow understanding of borrowing) and those that were imposed on the recipient language by the speakers of the source language. The two approaches to the phenomena, which have already been discussed at some length (Section 2.1.1), are those of Thomason and Kaufman (1988), who speak of "borrowing" and "interference through shift", and van Coetsem (1988 and 2000), who distinguishes between "recipient" and "source language agentivities". A great innovation in Thomason and Kaufman's (1988) work was the focus on the social (the intensity and length of contact, number of speakers of each language, dominance of one of the groups over the other, etc., e.g. Thomason and Kaufman 1988: 72) as opposed to linguistic factors as prerequisite for predicting the extent and type of borrowing since "[p]urely linguistic considerations are relevant but secondary overall" (Thomason and Kaufman 1988: 35).

Van Coetsem's (1988 and 2000) framework, on the other hand, uses the "stability factor" in connection with the two types of agentivity as an explanation for the differences in the patterns of borrowing. Since speakers of each of the languages tend to preserve the more stable domains in their respective languages, the major changes brought about by each type of agentivity differ. In the case of recipient language agentivity, the domain most affected by changes is the lexicon, whereas when the source language speakers are the agents, the greatest innovations are introduced in the domains of phonology/grammar.

Field (2002) postulates that the constraints on borrowability should be posited on the morphological basis and formulates the following principles:

---

43. Swadesh's (1955) list does not enjoy much popularity nowadays. Instead, the list resulting from the World Loanwords Database project (Haspelmath and Tadmore 2009), which comprises 1,460 *meanings* that are *basic* to social contexts universal across the world may be employed. An even shorter list, which contains only 100 meanings most resistant to borrowing, is the so-called Leipzig-Jakarta List of Basic Vocabulary. As for the English lexicon, Durkin (2014: 41-42) reports after Grant (2009) that whereas in the former approximately "41% of the meanings […] can (in some cases rather tentatively) be identified as loanwords" (Grant 2009: 41), in the latter there are only twelve such meanings (Durkin 2014: 42). When it comes to the number of borrowings in the former, 398 are of French origin and another 135 of Latin provenance, with Scandinavian loanwords represented by 62 items. In the Leipzig-Jakarta List of Basic Vocabulary, these are the borrowings from Scandinavian languages that are more numerous.

I The Principle of System Compatibility
Any form or form–meaning set is borrowable from a donor language if it conforms to the morphological possibilities of the recipient language with regard to morphological structure.

II The Principle of System Incompatibility
No form or form–meaning set is borrowable from a donor language if it does not conform to the morphological possibilities of the recipient language with regard to morpheme types.

Field (2002: 41)

It needs to be emphasised that in Field's (2002) approach the fact that the substance of borrowing is the form-meaning set, not class membership is of great importance. Thus, the borrowings are integrated into the recipient language according to the rules obtaining in this system and analysed as belonging to the class into which they can be fitted without introducing changes into the structure of the language.

> [I]f the borrowed form is first associated with a particular semantic type or subtype, its assignment into an appropriate word class for appropriate distribution and/or morphological marking will be automatic and analogous to other members of that semantic (sub)type in the recipient system.
>
> Field (2002: 51)[44]

Thus, the determining factor in Field's (2002) approach are the morphological possibilities of the recipient language since "[t]he identification of compatible form classes is done by superimposing the morphological typology of language X (a borrowing variety) over that of Y (a lexical donor)" (Field 2002: 40). Within this framework only fusional languages have virtually no constraints on the type of the linguistic material imported, whereas agglutinating languages have problems with accommodating fusional affixes from the source language, and the isolating and analytic languages cannot adopt agglutinating affixes either (Field 2002: 40-42). Therefore, the main constraint on borrowing, according to Field (2002), is language-dependent and not

44. The concept is by no means new since already in 1950 Haugen proposed a very similar understanding of the process:

> [i]f loanwords are to be incorporated into the utterances of a new language, they must be fitted into its grammatical structure. This means that they must be assigned by the borrower to the various grammatical classes which are distinguished by his own language. Insofar as these are different from those of the model language, an analysis and adjustment will be necessary here as in the case of phonology, and we observe the same predominance of substitution in the early phases, which later yields to a certain degree of importation.
>
> Haugen (1950: 217)

This is also a part of the borrowing process as described in Poplack, Sankoff and Miller (1988: 62).

warranted mainly by social factors. The scale of borrowability resultant from Field's (2002) considerations is as follows: content item > function word > agglutinating affix > fusional affix, where within the category of "content item" nouns are easier borrowed than adjectives and verbs.[45]

The account of Field's (2002) findings would not be complete without the mention of the other two principles he proposes with reference to constraints on borrowings. This time these are semantic in nature (Field 2002: 194-197) as, according to the theory, the semantic component of the borrowed item also sets some boundaries on the possibilities in borrowing:

> I The Principle of Categorial Compatibility (PCC):
> Any concept or fusion of concepts is borrowable from a donor language if it conforms to the semantic possibilities of the recipient language with regard to conceptual types (e.g., semantic types and/or inflectional categories) and inherent fusional possibilities.
> II The Principle of Categorial Incompatibility (PCI):
> No concept or fusion of concepts is borrowable from a donor language if it does not conform to the semantic possibilities of the recipient language with regard to conceptual types and inherent fusional possibilities.
>
> Field (2002: 195)

In other words, borrowed concepts have to conform to the recipient language with respect to (i) the meaning types present in it, and (ii) the constraints on the number of concepts which can be conveyed by one form (e.g. in agglutinative languages it is a meaning per form).

45. This is a generally observed tendency which, however, has some exceptions, as stated in Romaine (1989: 63-64), who lists languages which tend to borrow verbs rather than nouns. On the verbal borrowings, see for instance Wichmann (2004), Wichmann and Wohlgemuth (2008) and Wohlgemuth (2009).

An interesting study which provides a good illustration of the exceptional propensity of nouns to be borrowed is presented in Poplack, Sankoff and Miller (1988: 62-65), who compared the distribution of the different parts of speech among the borrowings from English into Canadian French in their bilingual database to the general distribution of these within the monolingual French corpus. The results that they obtained confirm that nouns are borrowed "over and above their frequency of occurrence in the host language" (Poplack, Sankoff and Miller 1988: 64), the only other parts of speech represented in their database of borrowings being verbs, adjectives and interjections/frozen expressions.

2.2 Methodology

Having provided a concise sketch of the issues related to borrowing and having placed the loanwords, i.e. the type of borrowing under discussion in this book, against the backdrop of the borrowings in general, I will now proceed to present the methodology adopted in the present study. Its shape was conditioned to a great extent by the information provided in both Section 2.1 and Chapter 1. The details of the process of the database creation are discussed in Section 2.2.2, whereas the basis for the etymological classification is the topic of Section 2.2.3. I will, however, begin with some more general issues pertaining to the methodology: the basis for Latin source text selection (Section 2.2.1).

2.2.1 Latin source text

As already explained, the study concentrates on the nominal layer of the first fifty Psalms of four Middle English prose Psalter translations, dating to the 14th century. These are RRP, MEGPP, EV and LV. However, as suggested in Chapter 1, the renditions differ to a greater or lesser extent, so it would not always be possible to juxtapose the texts and establish one-to-one correspondences between the nouns employed in the four translations were it not for the availability of the Latin source text underlying the Middle English Psalters. What is meant by the "source text" here, however, is not the actual text of the Latin Psalter which the translators rendered in the case of the three of the renditions, i.e. MEGPP, EV and LV, since only the Latin text of RRP is freely available along with its Middle English translation in Bramley's (1884) edition. The Latin source texts of EV and LV have not been identified so far, which precludes their incorporation into the present study.[46] What is more, taking into account the information regarding the process of the translation of LV presented in the *General Prologue* (cf. Section 1.3), it appears that the base Latin text was rather a compilation of the different Latin texts available at that time:

> First, this symple creature hadde myche trauaile, with diuerse felawis and helperis⁎. [helpes βζ.], to gedere manie elde biblis, and othere doctouris, and comune glosis, and to make oo⁎. [a ζ.] Latyn bible sumdel trewe;
>
> quoted after Forshall and Madden (1850: 57)

46. It is not, however, tantamount to stating that nothing can be said about the text. Based on the comparison of the different versions of the Gallican Psalter presented in Charzyńska-Wójcik (2013a), one can assume that the text of the Latin Psalter(s) employed by the translators of EV and LV did not exhibit major divergences — which would prohibit conducting research of the sort attempted here — with respect to the source texts of the remaining analysed renditions.

With respect to the Latin source text of MEGPP, on the other hand, it has to be admitted that the problem with its availability is not that it cannot be identified. On the contrary, in each manuscript the English text follows immediately its Latin source so there are as many Latin base *texts* as there are preserved manuscripts of MEGPP (cf. Section 1.2) but none of them is easily available.[47] The text has never been edited in its entirety: only the glossed parts of the Latin text are available in Black and St-Jacques' (2012) edition.[48]

Due to the problems with the underlying Latin texts described above, it was decided to employ the text of the Gallican Psalter as presented in Charzyńska-Wójcik (2013a) as the source text for the purposes of the present study. In fact, the *Gallicanum* in Charzyńska-Wójcik (2013a) is not simply a text of a Gallican Psalter available at the time when the renditions were created but rather a remarkably careful collation of as many as four texts of the *Gallicanum* chosen on the basis of the available information pertaining to the five translations of the Gallican Psalter presented there.[49] As explained in Charzyńska-Wójcik (2013a: 40),

> [i]dentifying the actual underlying Latin text for each of the translations is not always possible, and since the manuscripts exhibit large numbers of corruptions it is not always certain which text the translator worked on. […] In this collation I present those Latin texts which I know to have underlain the English translations, and for those where the text is impossible to identify, I supply versions which […] show a form of the text which is probably very close to the Latin originals. An additional benefit of supplying these versions is that this will provide an opportunity for assessing the variation found in the Gallican Psalter text.

More precisely, Charzyńska-Wójcik (2013a) presents the following Latin texts:

1. the Latin text used in *The Psalter, or Psalms of David and Certain Canticles with a Translation and Exposition in English by Richard Rolle of Hampole* (1884) edited from manuscripts by the reverend Henry Ramsden Bramley, i.e. the Latin text of RRP; as explained in Bramley (1884: xvii), it is the text based upon the Sidney Sussex MS of RRP which "represents in general the spelling of MSS. of that period: though some barbarisms of frequent though not universal occurrence, such as the interchange of d and t in such words as *set*, *capud*, *aput*, &c." are present there; the Latin text it represents is that of the Gallican Psalter with some admixtures from the first of Jerome's revisions, i.e. from the Roman Psalter (Charzyńska-Wójcik 2013a: 41);

47. A complete edition of the Latin text is currently being prepared by Charzyńska-Wójcik (*in prep*.).

48. As noted by Charzyńska-Wójcik (*in prep*.), Black and St-Jacques (2012) offer the text of the glossed verses in what seems to be a critical edition. It is not, however, free from numerous inaccuracies.

49. These are the four Middle English texts analysed in this study and the text of the Psalter from the Douay Bible (1610).

2. P. Michael Hetzenauer's (1914) *Biblia Sacra Vulgatæ Editionis Sixti V Pont. Max. Iussu Recognita et Clementis VIII Auctoritate Edita. Ex Tribus Editionibus Clementinis Critice Descripsit Dispositionibus Logicis et Notis Exegeticis Illustravit, Appendice Lectionum Hebraicarum er Græcarum Auxit*; the text edited by Hetzenauer is that of the 1593 edition of the Vatican Vulgate Psalter, based to a great extent on the Paris Vulgate known to the translators of the Wycliffite Bibles (Charzyńska-Wójcik 2013a: 46);
3. *Biblia Sacra iuxta Vulgatam Versionem* (1969) edited by Robert Weber, referred to as Stuttgart edition, which, according to Black and St-Jacques (2012 part I: xlvi-xlvii), is very similar to the Latin contained in the four manuscripts of MEGPP, although the latter contains some admixtures from the *Romanum* and *Hebraicum*, i.e. Jerome's first revision of the Latin text of the Bible and Jerome's direct translation from Hebrew respectively;[50]
4. *Liber Psalmorum iuxta Septuaginta Interpretes ab Hieronymo Semel et Iterum Emendatus*; this is a reconstructed text of Jerome's Gallican Psalter (Charzyńska-Wójcik 2013a: 49).

All the texts are presented in Charzyńska-Wójcik (2013a) as one, verse by verse, with the Latin of RRP used as the basis. All the divergences between these Psalters, even as far as minute orthographic variation is concerned, are carefully marked by means of a system of brackets.

A text edited in this way was employed for the purposes of the present study, allowing one to compare exclusively the corresponding nouns in all four Middle English translations, i.e. it provided the basis for the exclusion of all nominal items from any of the English Psalters that are not present in the Latin text or that are not nouns in Latin. For instance, the noun *ēnde* 'end' employed to translate the Latin *eternum* <*æ[ae]ternum*> was discarded each time due to the fact that the Latin *eternum* <*æ[ae]ternum*> is listed in the dictionary only as an adjective ('eternal, everlasting, imperishable; perpetual, without start/end') and an adverb ('eternally, for ever, always; perpetually; also; constantly'). Methodological considerations with respect to the Middle English renderings of the Latin items are described in the following section.

2.2.2 Database creation

The starting point in the process of the database creation was consulting the Latin text of the Psalter in order to extract all the nouns present therein. Each noun was then annotated with Psalm and verse number in accordance with the numbering system

50. For an account of the (minor) divergences between different Jerome's versions of the Psalter, see Charzyńska-Wójcik (2016c).

employed in Bramley's (1884) edition of RRP since the systems diverge between the editions of the texts analysed here, with the most conspicuous differences noted as regards EV and LV. The same numbering was later employed for the Middle English translations, which enabled me to use a single referencing system for all the examined texts.

The data retrieved in this manner were then sorted alphabetically, which allowed me to gather all the occurrences of the same Latin lemma under one headword, i.e. the citation form presented in Whitaker's *WORDS Latin-to-English & English-to-Latin Dictionary*. It is also necessary to explain at this point that what is meant by noun in this study is not the function in which a lexical item is employed in the text but the categorial *label* assigned to it by the relevant dictionaries, which are the basis of all the classifications in this book. The dictionary used for Latin was the Whitaker's dictionary mentioned above.

The total number of all the nouns of the Latin text, which itself consists of 10,023 words,[51] of the first fifty Psalms is 2916 and they appear under 545 different headwords. However, already at the beginning of the research 42 items grouped under 15 headwords were discarded because they are proper nouns, which resulted in reducing the number of the headwords to 530 and the number of items to 2874. The items which were excluded are the following: *Abraham*, *Cades*, *Cherubim*, *David*, *Hermonijm*/*Hermoniim*, *Iacob* (8),[52] *Iordan*, *Israel* (7), *Iude*, *Jerusalem*, *Liban* (3), *Syon*/*Sion* (10), *Tharsis*, *Tyrus*, *XP*/*Christus* (4).

The data consisting of the 2874 nouns gathered under 530 headwords were then converted into a table and supplied with the relevant information from the Middle English prose Psalter translations analysed in the study. More precisely, items corresponding to each Latin occurrence of a given lemma were sought out in each of the translations, looked up in the MED and paired with the Latin lemmata in the table in citation form from the MED. Along with the Middle English headword, the MED supplied the etymological information, which was inserted into the database and juxtaposed with the corresponding information from the OED. This procedure was repeated for all nouns in the four renditions. Additionally, the data from the French glossed Psalter, one of the sources of MEGPP, was also gathered in this manner, the dictionary used in this case being the *Dictionnaire du Moyen Français (1330-1500)*.

The complete database consists of 2874 nouns for each of the texts, i.e. the Latin source text, the four Middle English renditions, with the two manuscripts of MEGPP treated separately, and the Middle French Psalter, along with the etymological information from the two dictionary sources for each of the Middle English translations

51. This is the total number of the words in the Latin text of the first fifty Psalms of Richard Rolle's Psalter as presented in Bramley's (1884) edition of the text, exclusive of the word "psalm" preceding each Psalm, their ordinal numbers as well as of the verse numbers and variant manuscript readings.

52. The number in brackets indicates the number of occurrences of a given word in the text. If no number is provided, the word is employed only once.

but not for the French text. Due to the amount of the gathered data, it is not possible to provide them all in Chapter 3. Instead, they are presented in a simplified form there, with each text analysed independently. The results are gathered in the Conclusion to Chapter 3 and analysed in Chapter 4. An exemplary table of the sort employed in Chapter 3 is shown below.

Table 1: Exemplary table 1

Nº	ME lemma	Latin lemma(ta)
1.	**bīere**	redemptor, redemptoris
2.	**chirche** (6)	ecclesia, ecclesiae
3.	**dīch(e**	spelunca, speluncae
4.	**laue** (9)	lex, legis
5.	**mirk(e)nes(se** (4)	caligo, caliginis; tenebra, tenebrae (3)

The first column bears the information about the ordinal number of an item, the second provides the Middle English lemmata, given in bold, with the number of their occurrences in the text in question provided in parentheses, the absence of such number indicating that the word appears only once within the first fifty Psalms. Finally, the third column contains the information concerning the Latin lemmata, the nominative and genitive singular forms of the nouns, corresponding to each of the Middle English headwords. At times, a given Middle English word renders more than one Latin lemma, which, for instance, is the case for the item listed under (5) in the above table. Where *mirk(e)nes(se* translates both *caligo*, *caliginis* 'mist/fog; darkness/gloom/murkiness' and *tenebra*, *tenebrae* 'darkness (pl.), obscurity; night; dark corner', the latter, in accordance with the information in parentheses, three times.[53]

Since such a presentation of the data precludes an immediate comparison between the texts and does not provide the information concerning the Psalm and verse number, the data are all juxtaposed in the table in Appendix I in a way which enables one to cross-reference the data from Chapter 3 with the additional information concerning them also supplied there.[54] Even there, however, a great deal of simplification in the presentation was necessary due to the amount of the data, which resulted in the following shape of the table.

53. More detailed information concerning the Latin data follows below in the discussion concerning the shape of the table in Appendix I, where the Latin nouns constitute the points of reference for the Middle English data.

54. As will transpire from the discussion concerning the shape of the table in Appendix I, cross-referencing with that table is possible based on the information concerning the corresponding Latin nouns.

Table 2: Exemplary table 2

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	16.11	**ad[e/i]ps, adipis**	**fatnes(se**	**talou(e**	**grēs(e** [Rom.]	**fatnes(se**	**fatnes(se**	**meule** [f]
2.	17.37	**praelium, praeli(i) / [proelium, proeli(i)]**	**batail(le** [Rom.]	**batail(le** [Rom.]	**fight**	**batail(le** [Rom.]	**batail(le** [Rom.]	-
	23.8				**batail(le** [Rom.]			**bataille** [f]
	26.6							
3.	20.12	**vultus, vultus**	**chēre** [Rom.]	**chēre** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**sem-blaunce** [Rom.]	**chēre** [Rom.]	**vue** [f]

The first (1) column provides the ordinal number of the Latin headword in the table, the second (2) gives the number of the Psalm and verse in which the noun appears. If a given noun appears more than once in the first fifty Psalms, each occurrence of the word is placed in a separate row. The third (3) column contains the Latin headword. The form in which *ad[e/i]ps*, *adipis* is presented in the table reflects the fact that the above-mentioned Latin dictionary yields two possible results when the word-form as found in the source text, i.e. *adipem*, is inserted into the search engine. The results are the following: *adeps*, *adipis* and *adips*, *adipis*. The two lexemes represented by these citation forms have almost exactly the same meanings ('fat, lard, grease; fatty tissue; bombast; corpulence, obesity (pl.)', with *adeps*, *adipis* having also the meaning of 'sapwood') and differ only in one root vowel in the nominative singular form. Therefore, it was decided that the fact was to be indicated by placing the alternating parts of the citation forms in square brackets and separating the two vowels with a slash.

The four Latin Psalters used in the research agree in the majority of the nominal items employed. Where there are some discrepancies between the manuscripts, RRP Latin text is regarded as the basic one and the differences are indicated, after Charzyńska-Wójcik (2013a), in the following manner:

1. nouns appearing in P. Michael Hetzenauer's edition are placed in angle brackets,
2. nouns from Jerome's *Liber Psalmorum iuxta Septuaginta Interpretes ab Hieronymo Semel et Iterum Emendatus* are inserted between two forward slashes,
3. nouns found in the Stuttgart edition are put into square brackets.

Thus, the complexity of the second headword reflects the divergences between the Latin Psalters. The form in which the headword is presented, *praelium*, *praeli(i)* / *[proelium*, *proeli(i)]* ('battle/fight/bout/conflict/dispute; armed/hostile encounter; bout of strength'), indicates that *praelium*, *praeli(i)*[55] alternates with *proelium*, *proeli(i)* in the Stuttgart Bible, a fact recorded by means of employing a slash to separate them.

55. The parentheses around "i" indicate its optional character.

Columns (4)-(8) provide the data from the four Middle English Psalter translations in an almost reversed chronological order, i.e. LV, EV, RRP and MEGPP. The placement of MEGPP as the last stems from the fact that it needs to be presented close to the Middle French Psalter, which follows in column (9).[56] The data for the two analysed manuscripts of MEGPP are always presented separately due to the divergences between them. This can be observed, for instance, in the case of the equivalents of Latin *vultus*, *vultus* 'face': the London manuscript (MEGPP L), the information from which is given on the left, uses the noun *semblaunce* 'semblance', whereas the Dublin manuscript (MEGPP D) opts for *chēre* 'cheer'.

If a given Latin noun finds no equivalent in any of the translations, i.e. it was not translated or a verse is missing, "-" is inserted into the relevant cell (cf. column (9) for the first occurrence of *praelium*, *praeli(i)* / *[proelium*, *proeli(i)]*. Additionally, there are instances where some Latin nouns are not rendered by nouns in the Middle English renditions but are translated by means of gerunds or adjectives used generically, e.g. *fāderlēs* 'fatherless', which is listed only as an adjective, and attributively, i.e. a Latin noun is expressed by means of a noun premodified by an adjective, e.g. Latin *parvulus*, *parvuli* ('infancy, childhood; small child, infant') is at times translated as *litle children*[57] 'little children' in the Psalter of LV. Although gerunds can be regarded as nouns, the fact that they are derived from verbs indicates that they represent the etymology of the verbs from which they are derived, which in general, as already stated, are far less prone to borrowing.

Due to the difficulties involved in classifying such cases, they were all excluded from the research but are, nevertheless, presented in Appendix I. All such instances are indicated in the table provided there by means of shadowing the cells, with the details

56. It is not, however, the dictionary lemma that is used for the Middle French data in this research but the form provided beneath, which represents the earlier spelling of the word but is not a dialectal form at the same time. As stated by Martin (*online*) in a presentation of the dictionary, the lemma resembles Modern French orthography as closely as possible ('le lemme se rapproche le plus possible des graphies du français moderne'), whereas the entries ('les entrées') which follow the lemma reflect more the spelling of the Middle French ('reflètent plutôt l'état du moyen français'). The two differ only in a couple of cases but since the *entries* resemble more the forms found in the manuscript they also give a clearer insight into it. The most important feature of these forms is their preservation of the vowel+<s>+consonant sequence in the spelling of items now spelled with the circumflex over a vowel, e.g. these are *tempeste* rather than *tempête* 'storm, gale, tempest' and *teste* rather than *tête* 'head' that are presented in their respective places in this book. The circumflex was an 18th-century innovation adopted as a means of eliminating the letter <s> from the words, in which phonetically it had been unattested from the 12th century onwards. This was due to the disappearance of syllable-final consonants preceding syllables with initial consonants. The change resulted in the system of open-syllables, where vowels were compensatorily lengthened in the relevant positions (Chaurand [1969] 2011: 23, Huchon 2002: 72 and van Gelderen 2006: 101). A similar alteration in spelling can also be observed in the case of items such as for instance *escu* as opposed to Modern French *écu* 'shield', the only difference being that its vowel is now rendered in spelling with the acute accent ('accent aigu') over it.

57. This phrase is given here exactly as found in LV.

of the system employed for these purposes discussed at the beginning of that section. At this point let me remark that this lack of one-to-one correspondence in numerous cases precluded a simultaneous analysis of all the Psalters as the number of items excluded from the research would be far too great. In all the instances where one of the texts exhibits some irregularities, the corresponding items in the remaining texts would also have to be excluded.

The general rule adopted in the study as concerns noun-noun pairs is that when English equivalents are considered compounds by the MED and the OED and are both of the same origin, they are included in the study, e.g. *dōmes-man* 'domesman' for *judex*, *judicis* 'judge' in EV. If the two parts of the compound differ in their etymologies, I discard them to avoid subjective/arbitrary assignment to one of the groupings, e.g. *spǒuse-brēker(e* 'spouse-breaker' rendering *adulter*, *adulteri* 'adulterer' in MEGPP L. However, where the noun-noun pairs are not compounds, i.e. they are phrases, in the light of the information from the MED and the OED, they are excluded from further analysis, e.g. *Lōrd God* in MEGPP D, verse 43.22, to render *Deus*, *Dei* 'God'; *arwe cāse* 'arrow case' (LV) and *arwe girdel* 'arrow girdle' (EV) rendering *pharetra*, *pharetrae* 'quiver' in verse 10.2; *hēlth(e yēver(e* 'health giver' or *yēver(e (of the) hēlth(e* 'giver of the health' used to translate all instances of *salutare*, *salutaris* 'salvation' in EV; or *gōt* 'goat' and *bukke* 'buck' used together to render *hircus*, *hirci* 'he-goat' in LV (49.10 and 49.14).

The only instances of double-noun translations which are, despite their lack of compound status, taken into consideration are of two kinds. Firstly, there are the cases noted in MEGPP D where two nouns are conjoined by "or", indicating a possible rendition of both the lemma and the gloss, where no information about the glossing is provided in Black and St-Jacques (2012). In these instances, it is the first of the given nouns which is analysed in the study. For instance, in verse 36.1 *iniquitas, iniquitatis* 'unfairness, inequality' is rendered by both *ivel* 'evil' and *wikkednes(se* 'wickedness' and thus only the former is taken into consideration. Secondly, there also cases where two nouns are given, where the second of them appears to fulfil an explanatory function with respect to the first as for instance in verse 13.5, where Latin *aspis*, *aspid[i/o]s* 'asp, venomous snake of North Africa' is translated in MEGPP L by both *aspide* 'aspide' and *nāddre* 'adder' (a case of metanalysis).

For space considerations, I do not provide in this chapter the complete etymological information from the MED and the OED. The only traces of the etymology are to be found in the table in Appendix I, where foreign elements are provided with a brief note to that effect (e.g. "[Rom.]" to indicate Romance borrowings), and are to be inferred from the classification of an item to a given etymological grouping in Chapter 3. The basis for the classification are detailed in the following section.

2.2.3 Basis for the etymological classification

One last issue, which remains to be discussed now, are the grounds for the etymological classification of the nouns analysed in the book. As already mentioned, the division is based upon the etymological information provided in the two dictionaries employed for the purposes of the research, i.e. the MED and the OED.

The only etymological groupings distinguished in the book are: native, Romance, Old Norse and Middle Low German. A discussion as regards the classification to each of the groupings follows.

2.2.3.1 Native items

As already indicated in Section 2.1.1, the understanding of the term "native" within the confines of this study stands in striking opposition to Haspelmath's (2009: 38) statement that "native items" or "non-loanwords" cannot, in contrast to loanwords, be identified in an absolute sense. Haspelmath (2009) extends the meaning of "borrowing" to all instances of items which can be proved to have entered the lexicon at any given time within the history of a language, regardless of how long the words have functioned in this lexicon and despite the extent to which they have been assimilated.

For the purposes of the present study, a different interpretation of the term "native item" is employed, inspired by Campbell's (1959: 199-221) remarks with respect to loanwords in the Old English period, and especially as regards the shape of early loans from Latin into English, repeated here after van Gelderen (2006: 94-95):

> Most of these **early loans** are inflected as if they were Old or Middle English words. Their sound is also adapted and no longer recognizable as Latin. They are incorporated as English words. For instance, all borrowed verbs become weak verbs and the gender of the Latin nouns is sometimes kept but sometimes changed to masculine (Campbell 1959: 208).[58]

For these reasons, limited time frames for borrowing are adhered to and all the nouns that have functioned in the Old English lexicon alongside truly native items are regarded as native for the purposes of this study as they underwent the same morphological and phonological processes.[59] The basis for the classification, to reiterate, is in each such case the information from the MED and the OED.[60]

---

58. The quotation, which appeared already in Section 2.1.1, is repeated here for convenience.

59. It might be objected that the treatment of the *old* borrowings as native may skew the results obtained in the study and thus, should they findings diverge from the inherited views on the etymological make-up of the texts, this might be the source of the divergence. To avoid potential inconclusiveness stemming from this methodological decision, the data for the different subcategories of *native* items (see below) are also always provided.

60. Throughout the study, adherence to the etymological information provided by the two dictionaries is strict and thus also items for which one could argue, based on the information provided in the relevant literature, for a mixed origin and consequently regard them as native are considered borrowings

In effect, three subgroups can be distinguished among the native nouns:

1. items which are native in the most narrow sense, i.e. there is no mention of any other source for the item in question in either of the dictionaries — *purely* native nouns;
2. items of mixed Romance-native origin, i.e. early loans from Latin, which were already well adapted to the English language in the period covered by this study;
3. items with mixed Old Norse-native etymology, i.e. loans whose origin, in the dictionaries, is specified as both Old Norse and Old English.

Although the classification might seem straightforward, due to the divergences as far as the etymological information provided in the dictionaries is concerned, it is in fact far from being so. For this reason, it was decided that it is sufficient for one of the dictionaries to list an additional source of the word to classify it as either of Romance-native or of Old Norse-native provenance.

Moreover, in this study I do not differentiate between the words coming from Old English, Late Old English and Middle English, all being treated as instances of native words. Additionally, divisions between different dialects of Old English are also disregarded as introducing these minute differentiations would lead to a great fragmentation of the data and blur any clear-cut classifications.

A final remark with respect to the native nouns has to do with two lexical items whose profusion in the translations renders the number of native words much higher

---

where no mention of the fact is recorded in the MED and the OED. Good examples of such nouns are for instance:

1. *oil(e* 'oil': The noun was known in Old English in the form of *ele* and is considered a borrowing into Old English by Durkin (2014: 110). The OED, however, regards the Middle English and Old English nouns as separate entities and treats the former as a *fresh* borrowing. The MED does not even mention the Old English *ele*. The word is thus considered a Romance loanword and classified as such;
2. *relik* 'relic': This Middle English noun is considered a borrowing from Old French by both the MED and the OED, although the word was attested already in the Old English period in the form of *reliquias* borrowed directly from Latin *reliquiae* (MED, OED, Durkin 2014: 114) and in the combination *relic-gong* (OED), *relicgang* (Durkin 2014: 114);
3. *ūnicorn(e* 'unicorn': It is treated by both the MED and the OED as a loanword and both dictionaries state that it was first used in MEGPP. However, *ūnicorn(e* first appeared in the English language already in the 9th century in King Alfred the Great's translation of the first fifty Psalms into Old English, where it is employed in verse 28.5 to render Latin *unicorn*, *unicornis* 'unicorn'. Interestingly, it is not used in verse 21.19 to translate the same Latin noun and a loan-translation — *anhorn* — is employed there instead;
4. *wal* 'wall': The noun is considered a borrowing into Old English by Durkin (2014: 111) but since the information in the MED and the OED does not allow one to accord it this status, i.e. the status of mixed Romance-native noun, it is classified as native in the present study: the MED does not mention any Latin source and the OED perceives it to be "a Saxon and Anglo-Frisian adoption of L. vallum", i.e. a pre-Old English loanword.

than it would be if I abstained from taking these into account. The two nouns in question are renderings of the Latin nouns *Deus*, *Dei* ('God (Christian text); god; divine essence/being, supreme being; statue of god'), *dius*, *dii* ('god') and *dominus*, *domini* ('owner, lord, master; the Lord; title for ecclesiastics/gentlemen'), i.e. *God*, *god* 'God' and *lōrd* 'lord'.[61] Their widespread presence stems from the sacral character of the text, which served as the basis for the research. Therefore, to objectivise the data I try to avoid excluding these items from the study by means of providing two parallel sets of numerical and percentage data, one exclusive, given in the body of the book, and the other inclusive, provided in parentheses, of the two nouns. This decision, although pertaining to native nouns, affects all the data since the percentage participation of items of given origin depends on the number of occurrences of all the analysed words.

2.2.3.2 Romance items

The classification is more complex with respect to the borrowings from Romance languages. Firstly, it might appear to be negligent on my part not to differentiate between French and Latin loanwords within this broad category of Romance borrowings. It is, however, a result of a conscious policy to abstain from any subdivisions within this grouping as all such attempts are well beyond the scope of the book. The difficulties involved in this procedure are discussed in detail in Lis (2014: 135-142); here I provide only a concise summary of these.

As can be expected, "Romance items" is a cover term for borrowings from French and Latin and mixed French-Latin loanwords. In fact, however, a far more complicated picture emerges from the information provided in the MED and the OED, which differentiate, though not in a regular manner, between varieties of French: Old French,[62] Central French,[63] Old Northern French, known also as Old Norman,[64] and Anglo-French.[65] Since the dictionaries are not unanimous, the division along these

61. In the case of MEGPP L, these are three nouns since one occurrence of French-derived *sīr(e* is present there as well.

62. A Romance language spoken on what is approximately the northern half of modern France between the 9th and 14th centuries, since, as stated by Huchon (2002: 53), the 14th and 15th centuries should already be referred to as the period of Middle French. The main difference between the two being the twofold declension system of Old French which was already absent from the French of the 14th and 15th centuries. Old French was a dialect continuum rather than a homogenous entity.

63. Central French originated in the region of Ile-de-France in the 12th century due to a unifying influence of Paris, whose importance as a royal, administrative and intellectual centre increased with time (Chaurand 1969 [2011]: 28 and Huchon 2002: 60-61).

64. One of the varieties subsumed under Old French, spoken on the territory of Normandy, from where the invaders of 1066 arrived.

65. Anglo-French is often used interchangeably with Anglo-Norman despite the fact that, as postulated in Rothwell (2011) in the introduction to the online *Anglo-Norman Dictionary*, the two refer to different entities. The latter denotes the language considered "the regional dialect of the Norman invaders who came across the Channel with William the Conqueror" (Rothwell 2011). Anglo-French, on the other hand, is used to designate the language brought by the heterogeneous army of William the Conqueror

lines is unattainable on these grounds. Likewise, it is not possible to distinguish between Continental and Insular French due to the complex linguistic situation in medieval England and the relations that connected it with the Continent. In order to ascertain a particular language of origin for a given lexical item, one would need to trace the history, phonological, morphological but most of all semantic, of each Romance borrowing from the times of Classical Latin till the turn of the 14th and 15th centuries as histories of English and French are greatly entangled.[66]

This is partly because the French of England is "the 'missing link' in the history of the English language (Rothwell 1991): without it any attempts at ascertaining the etymological provenance of words of broadly understood Romance origin are doomed to failure" (Lis 2014: 138). The precise etymology of lexical items of broadly Romance origin cannot be established without the semantic information concerning the relevant words from the three languages used in England, (Anglo)-Latin, French of England and Middle English, in the period between the 11th and 15th century, as the morpho-phonological shape of a given item is not a sufficient clue due to the lack of the standard spelling conventions in the pertinent period (Jefferson and Rothwell 1997, Rothwell 1973, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994b, 1998a, 1998b, 1999, 2000a, 2000b, 2006, 2007, 2010). It is also often necessary, although not always (Rothwell 1992, 2001c, 2006), to resort to Continental French. If it is possible to determine that a word was present in the relevant period in the French of England, one may rule out the possibility of its Continental origin, though at times the reverse might be the case (Trotter 2003: 6, cf. also Durkin 2014: 269-279). All these issues find a reflection in the lack of unanimity between the MED and the OED but there are also some further problems with the two dictionaries:

I. the two dictionaries differ in their scopes: the MED's interest lies in the Middle English period exclusively, whereas the OED, covering attestations of given lexical items from the Old English period onwards, with the exception of 'all the words

and spoken in England in the centuries which followed, being applied predominantly to the language used in the 14th-15th centuries (Wogan-Browne 2009: 1). To avoid confusion, I refer to the French spoken in England as the French of England, which is yet another term suggested by both Rothwell (2011) and Wogan-Browne (2009: 1). For concise information on the possible sources of the confusion between French and Norman which go back to the times when the language was actually spoken, see Lis (2014: 137). The discussion there is based upon Thomas (2003), who deals with the relations between the English and the Normans in the 11th-13th centuries. For the reasons listed there and due to the fact that the confusion is not a strictly modern terminological problem, it might appear that any attempts at clearly separating the (Anglo-)French and (Anglo-)Norman are slightly anachronistic.

The French of England is nowadays a subject of intense research but until the 1960s it was considered a degenerate variety of French (Rothwell 1973, 1999, 2001b), although, admittedly, this animosity was not shared by all scholars, a notable exception being for instance Tanquerey (1915: v). The papers published by Rothwell helped to alter the situation and allowed Rothwell to accord the French of England the status of an independent language.

66. See Durkin (2014: 236-280) for a discussion on loanwords which endeavours to distinguish not only between Latin and French but also between Insular and Continental varieties of the latter.

that had become obsolete by 1150' (OED), might not have examined so great a number of Middle English texts;

II. there were no standard spelling conventions in the relevant period in either France or England, which renders distinguishing between these varieties of French on the orthographic grounds not very reliable;

III. many among the preserved writings in French have not been analysed as yet (Rothwell 1980, 2000b) and even fewer had been analysed before the dictionaries were compiled; thus, the fact that a certain word does not seem to have existed in for instance C[entral] F[rench] according to the examined sources does not necessarily mean it was absent from the dialect (Trotter 2003: 6) but may simply reflect the fact that it is not attested in the sources analysed before the time of the compilation of the OED and the MED;

IV. similarly, the fact that a given word seems not to have existed in one or more of the varieties of French may be induced by different survival rates for manuscripts created at different periods or simply by their scarcity in a given period;

V. finally, also the types of sources that have so far been edited and analysed differ for Continental and Insular French (Trotter 2003: 4); this means that certain items, e.g. items of vocabulary typical rather of administrative registers, might seem to be absent from Continental texts due to the fact that the historians of French have focused on literary records, neglecting the vast lexical resources preserved in functional writings (Trotter 2003: 4).

Lis (2014: 140)

The deficiencies of the two English dictionaries have frequently been discussed in Rothwell (e.g. 1980, 2006, 2007, 2010).[67] However, consulting the dictionaries available for the French language is not of great help either (cf. Lis 2014: 140-141), so I decided to rely on the information provided in the MED and the OED, despite the fact that any mistakes present there will be perpetuated in the present study.

As mentioned above, the group of Romance borrowings encompasses not only words with French etymology but also Latinate nouns. This decision was conditioned by the fact that drawing a division between the two is often not attainable (cf. Burnley 1992: 432-439, Nevalainen 1999: 365 and Burrow and Turville-Petre 2005: 17-18) due to their close relatedness: items borrowed from French are, predominantly, ultimately borrowings from Latin as well, although not direct ones. When one adds to this the fact that all of them underwent the process of adaptation to English to a greater or lesser extent, the differences between these groups of loanwords are hardly perceptible. Additionally, the same words underwent different linguistic processes within the French language. Taking into account that they were not all borrowed/inherited from Latin at the same time, some were reborrowed, some underwent relatinisation (Rey, Duval and Siouffi 2007 [2011]: 241), some were considerably adapted, still others

67. In contrast to Rothwell, Durkin (2014: 254-255) is far less critical of the dictionaries.

were less prone to adaptation, e.g. *mots savants* 'learned words' (Reinheimer-Rîpeanu 2004), determining the source language is virtually impossible.[68]

All these considerations, coupled with the fact that it is not possible to consult the written records for each of the borrowings present in the four Middle English texts analysed here, led to the decision to treat all the instances of such nouns as words of Romance origin. This is a great simplification on my part but it allows me to overcome all the problematic issues enumerated above and to present a straightforward, albeit simplified, picture in which the divisions are more clear-cut than they would be otherwise.

2.2.3.3 Old Norse items

The next etymological category to be discussed are Old Norse loanwords — a group which consists of all the items of Scandinavian origin, also these with Old Icelandic etymology (Middle English *erre* 'scar, wound', attested in verse 37.5 in RRP, according to the information provided in the MED).[69] As already discussed, due to the decision to consider nouns of mixed Old Norse-native provenance as native in origin (cf. Section 2.2.3.1), all such nouns are excluded from this grouping. Many among such items only reinforced the cognate Old English words.

The situation with respect to the classification of Old Norse borrowings is not, perhaps, as complex as the one presented above for the loanwords of Romance origin, but this does not mean that the issue of Old Norse borrowings in English is straightforward. That the precise nature of the relations between Old Norse and Old English is still far from being clear is best evidenced in the works by Townend (2002) or Dance (2003). Obviously, the number of loanwords from Old Norse cannot be given precisely, since a great majority of them were first recorded only in the Middle English period (Björkman 1900, Burnley 1992, Kastovsky 1992) and thus it is not possible to estimate how many were lost in the transition period between Old English and Middle English.

> Perhaps the most striking feature of the lexical legacy of Scandinavian is the extent to which its emergence into written English is delayed. The major period of population mixing is over before the Middle English period begins, yet although the evidence of close contact is apparent quite early in Middle English from influence on word formation, function words and syntax, relatively few Scandinavian lexical loans […] appear in Old English texts; indeed surprisingly few make their appearance until at least a century and a half after the Norman Conquest.
>
> Burnley (1992: 418)

68. See also Durkin (2014: 236-237).

69. This is different from the methodology adopted in Durkin (2014), who refers to borrowings from early West and East Norse as "early Scandinavian" but distinguishes these from Old Icelandic, "denoting the language of the early Icelandic texts", Old Norwegian, Old Danish, and Old Swedish, which denote "the oldest literary records of each of these languages" (Durkin 2014: 175).

Thus, despite the fact that the first attestations of the majority of them in the written texts emerge only in the 13th century, these loanwords were in fact already borrowed in the Old English period. The explanation for the surprising deferment has to be sought among extra-linguistic factors. Burnley (1992: 419)[70] suggests that it may be due to the lack of a literary form of the Scandinavian language, which prohibited loanwords from emerging in literary texts:[71]

> Contact between the two languages took place in the spoken mode, and largely with reference to questions of immediate interest only to the local community. Most Scandinavian terms were adopted into English at the level of everyday communication and were barred from written expression both by the existence of a standardised form of written English, the West Saxon *Schriftsprache*, which was the official administrative language of the Anglo-Saxon state, and by the perception of Scandinavian-derived forms as belonging to comparatively non-literary registers. Scandinavian words filtered slowly into the written language only after the Conquest, when training in the West Saxon standard was terminated and scribes began once more to write on a broader range of topics in the forms of their own local dialects. The only serious exception to this state of affairs is in the case of certain formulaic phrases which may seem to belong to non-colloquial strata.

The majority of Old Norse borrowings are those for which the need most probably manifested itself in the course of everyday communication (cf. Barber, Beal and Shaw 1993 [2009]: 143). Hock and Joseph (2009: 259-262) postulate that, after the initial period of hostile interaction between the speakers of Old Norse and Old English, the time came when the two languages and their speakers became equal, i.e. Old Norse and Old English were adstrates. Due to the fact that "[a]dstratal relationships […] are most conducive for borrowings of everyday-life vocabulary" (Hock and Joseph 2009: 261) Old Norse was able to exert a significant impact on the shape of the English lexicon in the sphere of high-frequency items.[72] Since this is not a common phenomenon,

70. Barber, Beal and Shaw (1993 [2009]: 142) also hold this view.

71. The borrowings from Old Norse are attested in greatest concentration in the areas where the contact between Old Norse and Old English was most intense, i.e. in the North and thus in the writings originating there (cf. Section 1.2). Yet another factor conditioning the number of loanwords present in a given work is also its status as either a *copy* modelled on an Old English text, or an original composition which is prone to exhibit more borrowings (Durkin 2014: 186 after Skaffari 2009).

72. Durkin (2014: 180-181) points to the following areas as most influenced by Old Norse: ships, seafaring and sea-borne raiding and warfare; war; law; social ranks; coins, and measures. Kastovsky (1992: 320-336) contends that the majority of Old Norse loanwords in Old English in general were technical terms which, therefore, quickly disappeared from the lexicon. This claim stands in contrast to the findings presented by Dance (2003: 263-270). Dance (2003) approaches the Scandinavian-derived words he analyses also from the perspective of register and points to the following categories: "[u]nmarked or 'core vocabulary", "[m]arked lexis: 'marginal' or 'non-core' items with literary-stylistic functions" and "[o]ther registers" which are "are not easy to define based on the evidence, and do not on the face of it seem to have been very well filled by Norse-derived lexis" (Dance 2003: 269). Clearly, none of the groupings seems to overlap with "technical terms", i.e. Dance's (2003) findings do not corroborate Kastovsky's (1992: 320-336) claim.

linguists endeavour to account for such borrowings by claiming some degree of intelligibility between Old Norse and Old English (Jespersen 1894, Björkman 1900, Townend 2006 [2012] and Barber, Beal and Shaw 1993 [2009]). This however, as suggested by Kastovsky (1992: 320-336), would not be a satisfying elucidation due to the significant syntactic and morphological differences between the two languages. An alternative explanation could be bilingualism, which Kastovsky (1992) admits to be more feasible, with the degree of bilingualism greater on the side of the Old English speakers since, as he contends, Scandinavian had at that time a more prestigious status than English. Although linguists generally agree that some degree of bilingualism between the speakers of the two languages must have been present in the Old English period, the opinions as to its extent differ considerably (cf. Björkman 1900, Burnley 1992, Kastovsky 1992, Townend 2002, Dance 2003).[73]

The borrowings from Old Norse are attested in greatest concentration in the areas where the contact between Old Norse and Old English was the most intense, i.e. in the North and thus in the writings originating there (cf. Section 1.2). Yet another factor conditioning the number of loanwords present in a given work is also its status as either a *copy* modelled on an Old English text, or an original composition which is prone to exhibit more borrowings (Durkin 2014: 186 after Skaffari 2009).

2.2.3.4 Middle Low German items

There is only one noun, appearing three times in the text of the first fifty Psalms in RRP, which is assigned to this category. Even though only the MED provides a Middle Low German etymology for the noun, it was classified as such because the information given in the OED assigns it only *tentatively* to Old English. The noun in question is Middle English *nēre* 'kidney'.[74]

The presence of an item from Middle Low German among the nouns analysed in this study might be surprising but the explanation is quite straightforward. First, however, let me note that there are some terminological inconsistencies as regards

73. Due to some linguistic features attested in Present-day English, Emonds and Faarlund (2014) develop an interesting theory as regards the possibility of English being descendant from North rather than West Germanic branch of the Germanic languages as a result of the intense contact with Old Norse.

74. It needs to be mentioned that other etymological dictionaries differ from the MED with respect to the etymologies they ascribe to the term. The *Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology* (1966 [1992]) proposes native origin for the word, postulating the existence of Old English **nēore* based on the evidence from other Germanic languages, i.e. Old High German *nioro* and Old Norse *nýra*. *The Concise Dictionary of English Etymology* (1993 [1995]) would see it as of Scandinavian provenance (Icelandic *nýra*, Danish *nyre* and Swedish *njure*) and cognate with Dutch *nier* and German *niere*. In this study, however, the item continues to be classified as Middle Low German in origin due to methodological consistency. It is necessary to adhere to the selected sources of etymological information and follow the adopted methodology for the cases where they diverge, bearing in mind that were the study conducted on the basis of other dictionaries and/or adopting different methodology, the results it would yield could be slightly different from the ones obtained here, yet, the divergence could not possibly be statistically significant. In contrast, using various sources and methodology for different items would not yield valid findings.

the usage of the term "Low German". Freeborn (1998: 147) treats it as a cover term for the dialects of Dutch, Flemish and northern German. Baugh and Cable (1951 [1991]: 187) employ the term "languages of Low Countries" and consider Flemish, Dutch and Low German to be separate entities. Burnley (1992) does not even mention Low German itself, but speaks jointly of the languages of Low Countries. The OED, on the other hand, differentiates between Middle Low German, or Low German to be precise, and (Middle) Dutch. Yet, regardless of the assigned label, what seems to be certain is that the borrowings from these languages/this language occurred due to the existence of the joint England-Low Countries woollen industry, which encouraged many merchants of Dutch, Flemish and German nationalities to settle in England (Baugh and Cable 1951 [1991]: 187-188).

CHAPTER 3

The etymological make-up of the Middle English prose Psalters

Introduction

The present chapter and the following one constitute the core of the study and provide an analysis of the data gathered in the course of the research. The objective of the chapter is to discuss the etymological make-up of the nominal layer of the first fifty Psalms of the four Middle English prose Psalters studied in this book: RRP (Section 3.1), MEGPP (Section 3.2), EV and LV (Section 3.3). As explained in Chapter 2, all the texts are analysed separately as a simultaneous analysis of them all would result in a substantially smaller amount of the data studied. This is due to the fact that, as mentioned, every instance of a lack of clear noun-noun correspondence between the Latin text and its English rendition resulted in the exclusion of the item(s) exhibiting such *irregularities* from the study. Were all the texts to be juxtaposed simultaneously, the number of the excluded items would be far greater as the *irregularities* occur at different places in different Psalter translations.

In accordance with the methodology adopted in the study (Chapter 2, Section 2.2), the data from each text are divided between three major etymological categories: native, Romance and Old Norse. Additionally, the section devoted to RRP contains a subsection for nouns of Middle Low German origin. Each of the sections concludes with a brief summary of the data presented there.

Section 3.4 aims to juxtapose, in a condensed form, the results obtained for each of the analysed texts, offering grounds for a comparison between them, which follows in Chapter 4.

3.1 *Richard Rolle's Psalter*

3.1.1 Preliminary issues

RRP is the only translation of the renditions analysed in this book that originated in the North (cf. Chapter 1, Section 1.1.3) and may thus contain more north-specific lexical items as well as a higher number of borrowings from Old Norse. The present chapter will provide information as regards their number, which can be juxtaposed with the relevant information from the remaining renditions but a final answer will need to be postponed until Chapter 4.

As far as the data are concerned, they consist, as indicated in Chapter 2, of lexical items corresponding to 2874 nouns in the Latin text. Only 2646, representing 432 different Middle English nouns, are analysed here as the remaining 228 instances of Latin nouns did not find nominal equivalents in RRP but were either rendered by other means or are missing in the translation (cf. Chapter 2, Section 2.2). Another 464 items need to be subtracted in an analysis exclusive of the Middle English equivalents of *Deus*, *Dei* 'God', *dius*, *dii* 'god' and *dominus*, *domini* 'lord' attested in RRP: 147, 1 and 316 respectively.[1] This leaves 2182 items, representing occurrences of 430 lemmata, for further analysis. Throughout the following discussion, the percentage data will be provided in the body of the text in relation to these figures. The alternative approach, inclusive of the 464 occurrences mentioned above, will be accessible at all times as the relevant figures will be given in parentheses alongside the values obtained in the analysis exclusive of the items in question.

3.1.2 Nouns of native origin

It is only to be expected that the most numerous etymological grouping is the category of native nouns, counting 1643 (2107) items under 324 (321) *Latin headwords*, representing 284 (286) *Middle English lemmata*.[2] Native nouns constitute 75.30% (79.63%) of all the nouns analysed in Section 3.1 and 66.05% (66.20%) of the headwords. As mentioned before, the category consists of three groups of nouns, i.e. those of (i) *purely* native provenance and those with mixed, either (ii) Romance-native or (iii)

1. The total number of Latin occurrences of these nouns equals 469 and consists of 150 instantiations of *Deus*, *Dei*, one of *dius*, *dii* and 318 of *dominus*, *domini*. Not all of them, however, are translated in the Middle English text.

2. The number of Latin headwords provided here is not indicative of their distribution between etymological groupings as one Latin lemma can be rendered with a variety of Middle English nouns, differing in their language of origin.

Old Norse-native, etymologies. Their numerical and percentage participation in the broadly understood grouping of native items is specified in Table 1 and Chart 1 below.

Table 1: Native nouns in RRP

Etymology	Nº of headwords[3]	Percentage part. of headwords	Nº of occurrences	Percentage part. of occurrences
purely native	**237** (239)	83.45% (83.57%)	**1468** (1932)	89.35% (91.69%)
Romance-native	**26**	9.15% (9.09%)	**60**	3.65% (2.85%)
ON-native	**21**	7.39% (7.34%)	**115**	7.00% (5.46%)
Total	**284** (286)	100% (100%)	**1643** (2107)	100% (100%)

Chart 1: Native nouns — headwords in RRP

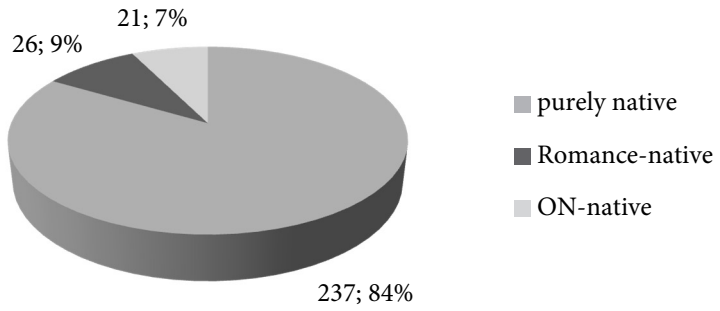
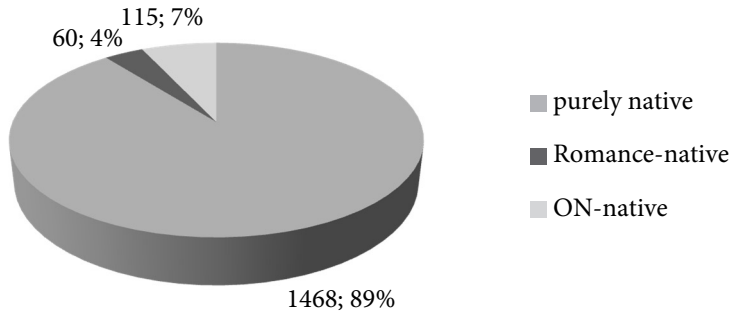


Chart 2: Native nouns — occurrences in RRP



For the sake of the clarity of the discussion, the order in which the different types of nouns are to be discussed will be reversed with respect to the data presented in Table 1 and other relevant tables. First, nouns of mixed, Old Norse-native and Romance-native, provenance will be presented and only then, the discussion on *purely*

3. The information in the tables refers exclusively to the Middle English data and not to the Latin headwords.

native items will follow as the data which need to be presented in the case of these nouns are the most extensive.

It is evident upon an analysis of the numerical data that nouns of mixed Old Norse-native provenance are more numerous but less varied (21 different nouns attested 115 times) compared with nouns with mixed Romance-native etymology (26 different nouns attested 60 times). This discrepancy may be accounted for by the fact that the former represent, to some extent, what could be termed *basic vocabulary* (cf. Table 2), and thus they tend to be employed more frequently. The latter, on the other hand, are related predominantly to religious life (cf. Table 3) and their presence in the text stems from its religious character.

Table 2: Nouns of mixed Old Norse-native origin in RRP[4]

Nº	ME lemma[5]	Latin lemma(ta)
1.	**bīere**	redemptor, redemptoris
2.	**cart**	currus, currus
3.	**chirche** (6)	ecclesia, ecclesiae
4.	**dīch(e**	spelunca, speluncae
5.	**fēlau(e**	consors, consortis
6.	**gōt** (2)	hircus, hirci
7.	**heilnesse**	sanitas, sanitatis
8.	**helper(e** (10)	adjutor, adjutoris
9.	**hēr**	capillus, capilli
10.	**hilere** (11)	protector, protectoris
11.	**hōnd(e** (34)	manus, manus
12.	**il-willande** (3)	malignans, malignantis
13.	**il-willandnes**	malignitas, malignitatis
14.	**kevel**	camus, cami
15.	**laue** (9)	lex, legis
16.	**mirk(e)nes(se** (4)	caligo, caliginis; tenebra, tenebrae (3)
17.	**muchelnes(se** (6)	multitudo, multitudinis
18.	**rēk(e** (2)	fumus, fumi
19.	**snāre** (9)	laque[us/um], laquei
20.	**umgang(e** (6)	circuitus, circuitus
21.	**uptāker(e** (5)	susceptor, susceptoris

4. As explained in Chapter 2, Section 2.2, the tables provided in Chapter 3 present the data in a simplified form: there are no Psalm and verse numbers and the data are given separately for each text. It is necessary to consult Appendix I in order to view them juxtaposed. Each Middle English item is to be found there based on the Latin lemma(ta) it renders, i.e. to find the Middle English word *chalice* 'chalice' Latin *calix*, *calicis* 'cup, goblet' should be located first. The data are presented alphabetically both here and in Appendix I, the only difference being the fact that whereas in Appendix I it is aligned to the order of the Latin lemmata, here the data are ordered according to the alphabetical order of the Middle English nouns.

5. The numbers given in brackets correspond to the number of occurrences of each Middle English lemma in the first fifty Psalms of RRP. If no number is provided, the word is employed only once.

Table 3: Nouns of mixed Romance-native origin in RRP

Nº	ME lemma	Latin lemma(ta)
1.	**aunǧel** (4)	angelus, angeli
2.	**autēr** (3)	altare, altaris
3.	**castēl**	castrum, castri
4.	**cēdre** (3)	cedrus, cedri
5.	**chalice** (3)	calix, calicis
6.	**ǧēaunt** (2)	Gigas, Gigant[os/is]; Gigas, Gigant[os/is] / [Gigans, Gigantis]
7.	**harp(e** (2)	cithara, citharae
8.	**hēr(e**	cilicium, cilicii
9.	**imne**	carmen, carminis
10.	**īsōpe**	hysopu[m/s], hysopi / <hyssopu[m/s], hyssopi>
11.	**lāk(e** (4)	lacus, lacus
12.	**līŏun** (7)	leo, leonis
13.	**maister**	scriba, scribae
14.	**mirre**	myrra, myrrae / <myrrha, myrrhae> / [murra, murrae]
15.	**mūl(e**	mulus, muli
16.	**pit**	fovea, foveae
17.	**potter(e**	figulus, figuli
18.	**Psalm(e** (2)	psalmus, psalmi
19.	**sak**	saccus, sacci
20.	**sepulcre**	sepulchrum, sepulchri
21.	**sinagōg(e**	synagoga, synagogae
22.	**sŏun** (2)	sonus, soni
23.	**strēt(e** (6)	semita, semitae
24.	**temple** (8)	templum, templi
25.	**tŏur**	turris, turris
26.	**wīn(e**	vinum, vini

The nouns presented in Table 3, i.e. nouns of mixed Romance-native origin, are bound to have been first borrowed from Latin, as they were already part of the Old English lexicon. They may, however, have been reshaped or reinforced by the subsequent French influence and/or reborrowing from Latin (Durkin 2014: 129). Latin was the source of the greatest number of loanwords in the Old English period (Kastovsky 1992: 300) although the precise number of these cannot be provided. The safe estimate, according to Durkin (2014: 100), appears to be no fewer than 600 words, or 600-700 loanwords in Wollmann's (1993: 1) view. Lexical items of this origin constitute thus at least 1,75% of the overall Old English lexicon, as postulated by Durkin (2014: 100), when exclusively simplex items are taken into account and surge up to 4,5% when their derivatives and compounds are included.[6]

6. This estimate is based on the premise that the Old English lexicon contained 34,000 distinct words, which is the number of items listed in the *Thesaurus of Old English*, although this figure probably underestimates the number of derivatives and compounds (Durkin 2014: 99-100).

It does not come as any surprise to learn that the majority of these borrowings are nominal, although verbs and adjectives are also attested. All the Latin borrowings into Old English are nowadays divided into two groups — of "earlier" and "later" loanwords — and "the dividing line between the two falls around the middle of the seventh century", which can, however, "only be regarded as a very rough estimate" (Durkin 2014: 101). Whereas the "earlier" borrowings "include many more words that are of reasonably common occurrence in Old English and later, for instance names of some common plants and foodstuffs, as well as some very basic words to do with the religious life", the "later" loanwords "are nearly all connected with the religious world or with learning […]. Many of them are only very lightly assimilated into Old English" (Durkin 2014: 103). This division is a continuation of Campbell's (1959: §493) view on the Latin loanwords in Old English, for whom the differentiation between the two groups is based primarily on phonological criteria. Thus, the "earlier" loans are "those in which the sound-changes operate which would effect the same sound successions in native words" and the "later" borrowings are "those which were introduced into Old English by scholars without modification of their sounds, or at least without the indication of such modification in spelling" (Campbell 1959: §493). This stance is adopted by Wollmann (1993: 3), who, in a manner similar to the one adopted later by Durkin (2014: 103), stresses the fact that some Christian religion-related vocabulary was known to Anglo-Saxons before the advent of Christianity (cf. Table 4, where Christianity-related borrowings are representatives of both "earlier" and "later" groups of loanwords). Additionally, Durkin (2014: 105-106) does not perceive the division into "early" and "late" borrowings to be based strictly on formal linguistic grounds since the degree of integration differs from word to word and from attestation to attestation: "many of these words appear sometimes with English inflections and sometimes with Latin inflections but embedded in English sentences" (Durkin 2014: 106).

A more detailed classification proposed by Serjeantson (1935 [1968]: 11-16) and then adopted for instance in Baugh and Cable (1951 [1991]: 75-82) and employed in Kastovsky (1992: 299-317) endeavours to distinguish additionally between the continental and settlement period borrowings. The following threefold division is suggested there: "(1) continental borrowing before the migration of the Anglo-Saxons to England; (2) early Latin borrowings during the settlement period; (3) borrowings in connection with the Christianisation of the Anglo-Saxons after ca. 600/650" (Kastovsky 1992: 301). Durkin (2014: 104-105), after Wollmann (1990), considers the division between the first two groups too fuzzy to be applicable

> since the process of settlement was a gradual one, and there were also continuing close contacts with the continent after this period. The linguistic evidence often leaves very considerable doubt as to whether a borrowing occurred on the continent as far back as late imperial times, or in England, perhaps as late as the introduction of Christianity or even later.
>
> Durkin (2014: 104)

The majority of the nouns listed above in Table 3, i.e. 16 out of 26, are enumerated in Durkin's (2014: 107-119) list of "earlier" and "later" borrowings from Latin into Old English. I list these in Table 4 together with the information as regards their classification as either "earlier" or "later" loanwords and semantic category to which they are assigned in Durkin (2014). It needs to be emphasised, however, that the "later" borrowings enumerated by Durkin (2014: 116-119) do not exhaust the abundance of such loanwords and constitute only "a selection of the later borrowings" (Durkin 2014: 105).

Table 4: Nouns of mixed Romance-native origin in RRP in Durkin's (2014) classification

Nº	Lemma	Classification
1.	**aunǧel**	earlier borrowing; religion and the Church
2.	**autēr**	later borrowing; religion and the Church
3.	**castēl**	later borrowing; building and construction; settlements
4.	**cēdre**	later borrowing; plants, fruit, and products of plants
5.	**chalice**	earlier borrowing; containers, vessels, and receptacles
6.	**ǧēaunt**	later borrowing; learning and scholarship
7.	**īsōpe**	later borrowing; plants, fruit, and products of plants
8.	**līŏun**	later borrowing; animals
9.	**maister**	earlier borrowing; roles, ranks and occupations (non-religious and not specifically religious)
10.	**mirre**	later borrowing; plants, fruit, and products of plants
11.	**mūl(e**	earlier borrowing; animals
12.	**Psalm(e**	later borrowing; religion and the Church
13.	**strēt(e**	earlier borrowing; transport; riding and horse gear
14.	**temple**	later borrowing; religion and the Church
15.	**tŏur**	earlier borrowing; buidlings and parts of buildings; construction; towns and settlements
16.	**wīn(e**	earlier borrowing; food and drink

As regards the nouns of mixed Old Norse-native origin listed in Table 2, words such as *bōle* 'bull', *gōt* 'goat', *helper(e* 'helper', *hēr* 'hair', *hōnd(e* 'hand' or *laue* 'law' are items of much greater currency in everyday life than nouns of Romance-native provenance discussed above. Their *core* character is best evidenced by the number of occurrences within the text of the first fifty Psalms. It is worth noticing that there are four nouns of mixed Old Norse-native origin with the number of occurrences equal or greater than nine, whereas there is not a single noun with mixed Romance-native etymology with such a great number of instantiations.

All of this should not, however, downplay the fact that the lexicon of Old English was extraordinarily homogenous in comparison with the later periods in the history of English:

> Had English then behaved with regard to borrowing in the same way as it did under similar circumstances in later centuries, the number of loans would have been tremendous. But, although it is higher than in the previous periods, it is much lower than one would expect, because other means of extending the vocabulary — semantic loans, loan translation and loan creations — were preferred.
>
> Kastovsky (1992: 306)

This is well visible in the number and diversity of nouns of *purely* native origin, as opposed to the two groups given above, attested in the first fifty Psalms of RRP and presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Nouns of *purely* native origin in RRP

Nº	ME lemma	Latin lemma(ta)
1.	**al** (15)	omne, omnis; omnis, omnis (14)
2.	**appel, -il, -ul**	pupilla, pupillae
3.	**arm** (5)	brachium, brachi(i)
4.	**arwe** (5)	sagitta, sagittae
5.	**bed** (2)	lectus, lecti
6.	**bēd(e** (3)	deprecatio, deprecationis (2); oratio, orationis
7.	**birthen**	onus, oneris
8.	**bit(t)ernesse** (2)	amaritudo, amaritudinis
9.	**blōd** (8)	sanguis, sanguinis
10.	**bōk**	liber, libri
11.	**bōn** (10)	os, ossis
12.	**bōrd**	mensa, mensae
13.	**bōsŏm**	sinus, sinus
14.	**boue** (7)	arcus, arcus
15.	**brēd** (4)	panis, panis
16.	**brēde**	latitudo, latitudinis
17.	**brīdel**	frenu[s/m], freni
18.	**brim-stōn**	sulphur, sulphuris
19.	**bringer**	lator, latoris / <[*legis*lator, *legis*latoris]>[7]
20.	**brōther** (4)	frater, fratris
21.	**calf** (4)	vitulus, vituli
22.	**chēke** (2)	faux, faucis; maxilla, maxillae

7. *Lex, legis* 'law' and *lator, latoris* 'mover, proposer of a law' are treated as separate lexemes since they are not conjoined in any way in the Latin text which served as the basis for the research, i.e. the Latin portion if RRP. Two other Gallican Latin texts collated in Charzyńska-Wójcik (2013a), i.e. Hatzenauer's and Weber's editions, treat *legislator, legislatoris* 'legislator, law-giver' as a compound.

23.	**clōth** (2)	vestimentum, vestimenti; vestis, vestis
24.	**clŏud** (4)	nub[es/is], nubis
25.	**cōl** (3)	carbo, carbonis
26.	**cōl**	olus, oleris / [holus, holeris]
27.	**cŏmeling**	advena, advena
28.	**cut** (2)	sors, sortis
29.	**dai** (38)	dies, diei
30.	**dēd** (15)	interitus, interitus; mors, mortis
31.	**den** (2)	cubile, cubilis
32.	**dēpnes(se** (4)	abyssus, abyssi
33.	**dine**	sonitus, sonitus
34.	**dōm** (16)	judicium, judici(i)
35.	**doughter** (6)	filia, filiae
36.	**drēd(e** (10)	reverentia, reverentiae; timor, timoris (9)
37.	**dūst** (7)	pulvis, pulveris (6); pulvis, pulveris / [limus, limi]
38.	**eie** (23)	oculus, oculi
39.	**eie-lid**	palpebra, palpebrae
40.	**ēnde** (14)	finis, finis
41.	**ēre** (14)	auris, auris
42.	**ērthe** (48)	terra, terrae
43.	**ēvenhēde** (2)	aequitas, aequitatis
44.	**ēvening**	vesper, vesperi[s]
45.	**ēvennesse** (2)	aequitas, aequitatis
46.	**fāder** (7)	pater, patris
47.	**fainnesse** (3)	laetitia, laetitiae
48.	**fairhēde** (8)	decor, decoris (5); pulcritudo, pulcritudinis / <[pulchritudo, pulchritudinis]> (2); species, speciei
49.	**fēld** (2)	ager, agri; campus, campi
50.	**fen**	faex, faecis
51.	**fether**	penna, pennae / [pinna, pinnae]
52.	**finger**	digitus, digiti
53.	**fīr** (13)	ignis, ignis
54.	**fish**	piscis, piscis
55.	**flēsh** (6)	car[nis/o], carnis
56.	**flōd** (2)	flumen, fluminis
57.	**flok**	grex, gregis
58.	**fō** (9)	inimicus, inimici
59.	**folk** (32)	plebs, plebis (5); populus, populi (26); populus, populi / [plebs, plebis]

60.	**fōt** (14)	pes, pedis
61.	**fŏul**	volucer/volucris, volucris
62.	**frēnd**	amicus, amici
63.	**fulnes(se** (2)	plenitudo, plenitudinis
64.	**gāte** (6)	porta, portae
65.	**ging(e** (24)	gens, gentis
66.	**gladnes(se** (4)	exultatio, exultationis (3); laetitia, laetitiae
67.	**gōd** (13)	bonum, boni (12); bonus, boni
68.	**God, god** (154)[8]	Deus, Dei (140); Deus, Dei / /<[dominus, domini]>/ (2); Deus, Dei / [dominus, domini]; Deus, Dei / [] (3); dius, dii / [Deus, Dei]; dominus, domini (7)
69.	**gōdnes(se** (3)	bonitas, bonitatis
70.	**gōld**	aurum, auri
71.	**gōst** (10)	spiritus, spiritus
72.	**gras**	herba, herbae
73.	**grāve** (2)	sepulchrum, sepulchri; sepulcrum, sepulcri / <[sepulchrum, sepulchri]>
74.	**grŏund** (2)	fundamentum, fundamenti
75.	**hail** (2)	grando, grandinis
76.	**hal(le**	atrium, atri(i)
77.	**halwe** (8)	sanctus, sancti
78.	**hātrēd(e** (2)	odium, odi(i)
79.	**hēd** (11)	caput, capitis
80.	**hei**	f[a]enum, f[a]eni
81.	**heighnes(se**	altitudo, altitudinis
82.	**height(e**	altum, alti
83.	**hęle**	calcaneus, calcanei
84.	**hēle** (33)	salus, salutis (15); salutare, salutaris (15); salutare, salutaris / [salvator, salvatoris] (2); sanitas, sanitatis
85.	**helle** (9)	infernum, inferni (8); inferus, inferi

86.	**help** (7)	adjutorium, adjutori(i) (3);
		auxilium, auxili(i) (3);
		ops, opis

87.	**hert** (3)	cerv[o/u]s, cervi

8. The rows referring to the occurrences of the Middle English renderings of Latin *Deus, Dei, dius, dii* and *dominus, domini* are shadowed in order to indicate their exceptional character in this study.

88.	**herte** (63)	cor, cordis
89.	**hēte**	calor, caloris
90.	**hēven** (18)	caelus, caeli
91.	**hīd(e** (3)	absconditum, absconditi (2); occultum, occulti
92.	**hīdel(s** (2)	abditum, abditi; absconditum, absconditi
93.	**hil(le** (15)	mons, montis
94.	**hōlīnes(se**	sanctitas, sanctitati
95.	**hŏnī**	mel, mellis
96.	**hŏnī-cōmb**	favus, favi
97.	**hōpe** (5)	spes, spei
98.	**horn** (3)	cornu, cornus
99.	**hors** (3)	equus, equi
100.	**hŏund** (2)	can[i/e]s, canis
101.	**hŏus** (15)	domus, [domus/domi]
102.	**hunger** (2)	fames, famis
103.	**kin** (2)	progenies, progeniei
104.	**kīnde**	progenies, progeniei
105.	**king** (28)	rex, regis
106.	**kingdōm** (3)	regnum, regni
107.	**lēf**	folium, foli(i)
108.	**lēnd(e**	lumbus, lumbi
109.	**length(e** (2)	longitudo, longitudinis
110.	**lī(e** (2)	mendacium, mendaci(i)
111.	**līf** (14)	vita, vitae
112.	**light** (7)	lumen, luminis (6); lux, lucis
113.	**lip(pe** (14)	labium, labi(i)
114.	**lītel** (2)	pusillum, pusilli; modicum, modici
115.	**lōnd** (6)	terra, terrae
116.	**lōrd** (310)	Deus, Dei (1); dominus, domini (299); dominus, domini / [Deus, Dei] (3); dominus, domini / /<[Deus, Dei]>/; dominus, domini / /<[]>/ (3); dominus, domini / [] (3)
117.	**lust**	voluptas, voluptatis / [voluntas, voluntatis]
118.	**maiden**	virgo, virginis
119.	**man** (45)	homo, hominis (37); vir, viri (8)
120.	**manī** (3)	multum, multi
121.	**mēte** (2)	esca, escae
122.	**mid-dai**	meridies, meridiei

123.	**middes** (6)	medium, medi(i)
124.	**might**	potentatus, potentatus
125.	**mīnd(e** (3)	memoria, memoriae
126.	**missaue**	vituperatio, vituperationis
127.	**mōder** (5)	mater, matris
128.	**mōn(e**	luna, lunae
129.	**mŏuth** (24)	os, oris
130.	**nāme** (29)	nomen, nominis
131.	**nēd(e** (2)	inopia, inopiae
132.	**neighebor** (11)	proximus, proximi (9); vicinus, vicini (2)
133.	**night** (10)	nox, noctis
134.	**north**	aquilo, aquilonis
135.	**nought**	nichilum, nichili / <[nihilum, nihili]>
136.	**ōther**	alienus, alieni
137.	**oxe** (2)	bos, bovis
138.	**pot(e**	testum, testi
139.	**prīd(e** (4)	superbia, superbiae
140.	**quēn(e**	regina, reginae
141.	**rēd**	consilium, consili(i)
142.	**right**	directum, directi
143.	**righting(e**	directio, directionis
144.	**right-wīsnes(se** (33)	justitia, justitiae
145.	***rŏum-stēde**[9]	loc[us/um], loci
146.	**sē** (5)	mare, maris
147.	**sēd** (9)	semen, seminis
148.	**setle** (3)	sedes, sedis
149.	**shadwe** (3)	umbra, umbrae
150.	**shāme** (3)	confusio, confusionis (2); verecundia, verecundiae
151.	**shāp(e** (3)	forma, formae; species, speciei (2)
152.	**shēld** (3)	scutum, scuti
153.	**shēp** (4)	ovis, ovis
154.	**ship**	navis, navis
155.	**shrift**	confessio, confessionis (21)
156.	**sīde**	latus, lateris
157.	**sight(e** (21)	conspectus, conspectus
158.	**sīknes(se** (2)	infirmitas, infirmitatis
159.	**silver**	argentum, argenti

9. The asterisk used here indicates that the noun is not attested in this form in the MED, being, however, listed in the OED. Its form is a composite of two Middle English nouns in the citation forms given in the MED.

160.	**sinne** (13)	delictum, delicti; peccatum, peccati (12)
161.	**smāl** (2)	parvulus, parvuli
162.	**snāke**	aspis, aspid[i/o]s
163.	**snou**	nix, nivis
164.	**sŏne** (22)	filius, fili
165.	**sōng** (3)	canticum, cantici
166.	**sŏnne** (2)	sol, solis
167.	**sorwe** (13)	dolor, doloris (11); gemitus, gemitus (2)
168.	**sōthfastnes(se** (16)	veritas, veritatis
169.	**soul(e** (54)	anima, animae
170.	**sparwe**	passer, passeris
171.	**spēch(e**	loquela, loquelae
172.	**spot**	macula, maculae
173.	**staf**	baculus, baculi
174.	**stēde** (7)	loc[us/um], loci
175.	**step** (2)	vestigium, vestigi(i)
176.	**step-barn**	orphanus, orphani / [orfanus, orfani]
177.	**stōn** (4)	lapis, lapidis (2); petra, petrae (2)
178.	**storm** (2)	procella, procellae; tempestas, tempestatis
179.	**strēm** (2)	decursus, decursus; fluctus, fluctus
180.	**streng**	funis, funis
181.	**strength(e** (6)	fortitudo, fortitudinis
182.	**strōnd(e** (2)	torrens, torrentis
183.	**swētenes(se** (2)	dulcedo, dulcedinis
184.	**swolwe**	impetus, impetus
185.	**sword** (10)	framea, frameae (4); gladius, gladi(i) (6)
186.	**tēr(e** (3)	lacrima, lacrimae
187.	**thēf**	fur[s], furis
188.	**thīgh**	femur, fem[inis/oris]
189.	**thik(ke**	condensum, condens
190.	**thōle-mōdnes(se**	patientia, patientiae
191.	**thorn**	spina, spinae
192.	**thought** (5)	cogitatio, cogitationis (4); mens, mentis
193.	**thŏusand**	milium, milii / <mille, millis>
194.	**thrōte** (2)	guttur, gutturis
195.	**tīdefulnes** (2)	oportunitas, oportunitatis
196.	**tīme** (7)	tempus, temporis
197.	**tŏng(e** (17)	lingua, linguae

198.	**tōth** (3)	dens, dentis
199.	**trappe**	captio, captionis
200.	**trē**	lignum, ligni
201.	**treuth**	fides, fidei
202.	**unright-wīsnes(se** (4)	injustitia, injustitiae
203.	**unwīsdōm**	insipientia, insipientiae
204.	**unwit**	insipientia, insipientiae
205.	**wal**	murus, muri
206.	**wāne**	dolor, doloris
207.	**wāter** (12)	aqua, aquae
208.	**wax**	cera, cerae
209.	**wei** (33)	iter, itineris; platea, plateae; semita, semitae; via, viae (30)
210.	**wel(le** (4)	fons, fontis (3); fons, fontis / [fors, fortis]
211.	**wēpen**	armum, armi
212.	**werk** (14)	opus, operis
213.	**west**	occasus, occasus
214.	**wether**	aries, arietis
215.	**whelp**	catulus, catuli
216.	**whēte**	frumentum, frumenti
217.	**wikkednes(se** (36)	impietas, impietatis (2); iniquitas, iniquitatis (34)
218.	**wil(le** (10)	voluntas, voluntatis (8); voluntas, voluntatis / <voluptas, voluptatis>; voluptas, voluptatis / /<voluntas, voluntatis>/
219.	**wīnd** (4)	ventus, venti
220.	**wīsdōm** (4)	sapientia, sapientiae
221.	**wīse-man**	sapiens, sapientis
222.	**witnes(se** (2)	testis, testis
223.	**wit-word**	testamentum, testamenti
224.	**wōde**	silva, silvae
225.	**wōdnes(se** (6)	furor, furoris (5); insania, insaniae
226.	**wōmb(e** (7)	uteru[s/m], uteri; venter, ventris (6)
227.	**wŏnder** (4)	mirabile, mirabilis (3); prodigium, prodigi(i)
228.	**wōrd** (18)	eloquium, eloqui(i) (4); sermo, sermonis (3); verbum, verbi (11)
229.	**world** (35)	orbis, orbis (3); seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]> (29); terra, terrae (3)

230.	**wŏrm**	vermis, vermis
231.	**worship(e** (2)	magnificentia, magnificentiae
232.	**wough**	murus, muri
233.	**wŏund**	plaga, plagae
234.	**wratthe** (7)	ira, irae
235.	**wrecchednes(se** (4)	aerumna, aerumnae; infelicitas, infelicitatis; miseria, miseriae (2)
236.	**yēr**	annus, anni
237.	**yift(e** (3)	munus, muneris
238.	**yōke**	jugum, jugi
239.	**yŏuthhēde** (2)	juventus, juventutis

3.1.3 Nouns of Romance origin

The second most numerous etymological grouping consists of loanwords from Romance languages, with all varieties of French and Latin treated jointly here for the reasons expounded upon in Chapter 2, Section 2.2. Romance borrowings constitute 22.23% (18.33%) of all the nouns analysed in this study with respect to RRP. There are as many as 128 different Romance-derived nouns in the first fifty Psalms of this Psalter — 29.77% (29.63%) of all the Middle English lemmata — represented by 485 occurrences. All these nouns are shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Nouns of Romance origin in RRP

Nº	ME lemma	Latin lemma(ta)
1.	**abŏundaunce** (2)	(h)abundantia, abundantiae
2.	**abūsiŏun**	abusio, abusionis
3.	**afflicciŏun**	afflictio, afflictionis
4.	**air**	aer, aeris
5.	**āliēn**	alienus, alieni
6.	**angwisshe**	tribulatio, tribulationis
7.	**arain(e**	aranea, araneae
8.	**armes**	armum, armi
9.	**avŏutrēr**	adulter, adulteri
10.	**barainhēde**	sterilitas, sterilitatis
11.	**batail(le** (5)	bellum, belli (2); praelium, praeli(i) / [proelium, proeli(i)] (3)
12.	**bēst(e** (5)	jumentum, jumenti (4); pecus, pecoris
13.	**bŏuel**	viscus, visceris
14.	**caitīf**	captivitas, captivitatis

15.	**cassia**	casia, casiae
16.	**catēl**	pecunia, pecuniae
17.	**chaier(e**	cathedra, cathedrae
18.	**chaumbre**	thalamus, thalami
19.	**chēsŏun** (4)	causa, causae
20.	**citē** (7)	civitas, civitatis
21.	**commaundement** (2)	praeceptum, praecepti
22.	**confūsiŏun**	confusio, confusionis
23.	**cōrde**	corda, cordae
24.	**corŏune**	corona, coronae
25.	**corrupciŏun** (2)	corruptio, corruptionis
26.	**cŏunseil** (11)	consilium, consili(i)
27.	**cŏvent**	conventiculum, conventiculi
28.	**crī(e** (3)	clamor, clamori
29.	**debonairetē**	mansuetudo, mansuetudini
30.	**dēfens(e**	defensio, defensionis
31.	**dēliverer** (2)	liberator, liberatoris
32.	**dĕsert** (2)	desertum, deserti
33.	**dĕsert**	meritum, meriti
34.	**dēsīr**	desiderium, desideri(i)
35.	**disciplīne** (4)	disciplina, disciplinae
36.	**disdein(e**	indignatio, indignationis
37.	**enemī** (37)	inimicus, inimici
38.	**fāce** (42)	facies, faciei (29); vultus, vultus (11); vultus, vultus / [facies, faciei] (2)
39.	**felonīe** (2)	nequitia, nequitiae
40.	**firmament**	firmamentum, firmamenti
41.	**flaume**	flamma, flammae
42.	**fōl**	stultus, stulti
43.	**fōrce**	vis, vis
44.	**fruit** (3)	fructus, fructus
45.	**furnais(e**	clibanus, clibani
46.	**ğenerāciŏun** (6)	generatio, generationis
47.	**gōter**	cataracta, cataractae
48.	**gŏurd(e**	uter, utris
49.	**gŏute**	gutta, guttae
50.	**grāce**	gratia, gratiae
51.	**grēs(e**	ad[e/i]ps, adipis
52.	**heritāğe** (9)	hereditas, hereditatis
53.	**honŏur** (5)	hono[r/s], honoris
54.	**hōst(e**	hostia, hostiae
55.	**ignoraunce**	ignorantia, ignorantiae
56.	**imāğe**	imago, imaginis

57.	**innoiandnes**	innocentia, innocentiae
58.	**inspīrāciŏun**	inspiratio, inspirationis
59.	**īre** (7)	ira, irae
60.	**joi(e** (29)	gaudium, gaudi(i) (3); gloria, gloriae (21); jubilum, jubili; laetitia, laetitiae (4)
61.	**jūğe** (2)	judex, judicis
62.	**lantern(e**	lucerna, lucernae
63.	**mağestē**	majestas, majestatis
64.	**malīce** (2)	malitia, malitiae
65.	**meinē**	familia, familiae
66.	**mercī** (28)	misericordia, misericordiae
67.	**multitūde** (3)	multitudo, multitudinis
68.	**nāciŏun**	natio, nationis
69.	**nŏmbre** (3)	numerus, numeri
70.	**oblē**	oblatio, oblationis
71.	**offrende** (6)	holocaustum, holocausti (5); sacrificium, sacrifici(i)
72.	**oil(e** (3)	oleum, olei
73.	**pappe**	uber, uberis
74.	**parāble**	parabola, parabolae
75.	**part** (2)	pars, partis
76.	**pastūr(e**	pascua, pascuae
77.	**penne**	calamus, calami
78.	**pēs** (9)	pax, pacis
79.	**pestilence**	pestilentia, pestilentiae
80.	**pilgrim**	peregrinus, peregrini
81.	**plentēvŏusnes(se**	ubertas, ubertatis
82.	**porciŏun**	portio, portionis
83.	**possessiŏun**	possessio, possessionis
84.	**povertē**	paupertas, paupertatis
85.	**prei(e**	praeda, praedae
86.	**preiēr(e** (9)	oratio, orationis (7); prex, precis (2)
87.	**prince** (6)	princeps, principis
88.	**prīs** (2)	pretium, preti(i)
89.	**prōfetābiltē**	utilitas, utilitatis
90.	**prōğenī(e**	progenies, progeniei
91.	**prōposiciŏun**	propositio, propositionis
92.	**pūritē**	puritas, puritatis[10]

10. This headwords comes in the shape provided by http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/puritas#Latin as *puritatem* 'purity' inserted into the search engine of Whitaker's dictionary does not yield the two necessary forms, i.e. the nominative and the genitive, but only the information that the item is a noun.

93.	**queintīs(e**	prudentia, prudentiae
94.	**quiver**	pharetra, pharetrae
95.	**relik** (2)	reliquia, reliquiae
96.	**reprēve** (4)	obprobrium, obprobri(i) / <opprobrium, opprobri(i)> (2); opprobrium, opprobri(i) / [obprobrium, obprobri(i)] (2)
97.	**riches(se** (4)	divitia, divitiae
98.	**sacrifīce** (9)	sacrificium, sacrifici(i)
99.	**sautrī(e** (2)	psalterium, psalterii
100.	**sāveŏur**	salvator, salvatoris
101.	**sclaundre** (2)	scandalum, scandali
102.	**servaunt** (6)	servus, servi
103.	**spirit**	spiritus, spiritus
104.	**spŏus(e**	sponsus, sponsi
105.	**studī(e** (2)	studium, studi(i)
106.	**substaunce** (2)	substantia, substantiae
107.	**tabernācle** (11)	tabernaculum, tabernaculi
108.	**tērme**	terminus, termini
109.	**testāment** (4)	testamentum, testamenti
110.	**torment**	afflictio, afflictionis
111.	**travail** (3)	labor, laboris
112.	**treisŏun** (9)	dolus, doli
113.	**trēsŏur**	thesaurus, thesauri
114.	**trespās** (5)	delictum, delicti
115.	**tribulāciŏun** (16)	tribulatio, tribulationis
116.	**tromp(e**	tubus, tubi / <[tuba, tubae]>
117.	**trōne** (2)	thronus, throni
118.	**ūnicorn(e** (2)	unicorn, unicornis
119.	**unnoiandnes** (4)	innocentia, innocentiae
120.	**vanitē** (6)	vanitas, vanitatis
121.	**venǧeaunce**	vindicta, vindictae
122.	**venǧer(e**	ultor, ultoris
123.	**venim**	venenum, veneni
124.	**vertū** (23)	virtus, virtutis
125.	**vessel** (3)	vas, vasis
126.	**voice** (25)	vox, vocis
127.	**vŏu(e** (2)	votum, voti
128.	**wait(e**	insidia, insidiae

It is interesting to notice that although many among the nouns listed above are employed in the text only once, there are some items that are used fairly frequently. These are: *fāce* 'face' (42), *joi(e* 'joy' (29), *mercī* 'mercy' (28), *voice* 'voice' (25), *vertū* 'vertue' (23), *tribulāciŏun* 'tribulation' (16), *cŏunseil* 'counsel' (11) and *tabernācle* 'tabernacle' (11). Although the frequency with which they are used stems primarily from the character of the text that is rendered, their presence in the translation, whose

primary purpose was to be faithful to the source and understandable — to the extent manageable without violating the strict approach to the translation[11] — testifies to their being already well established members of the Middle English lexicon.

3.1.4 Nouns of Old Norse origin

Nouns of Old Norse origin are amply represented in the first fifty Psalms of RRP since there are 51 occurrences of 17 different words of Scandinavian origin there. These constitute respectively 2.34% (1.93%) of occurrences and 3.95% (3.94%) of all headwords analysed in the study for RRP.

Table 7: Nouns of Old Norse origin in RRP

Nº	ME lemma	Latin lemma(ta)
1.	**bōle** (2)	taurus, tauri
2.	**bōnd**	vinculum, vinculi
3.	**brēth**	iracundia, iracundiae
4.	**erre**	cicatrix, cicatricis
5.	**gāte** (4)	gressus, gressus (3); iter, itineris
6.	**hēthing** (2)	derisus, derisus; illusio, illusionis / [inlusio, inlusionis]
7.	**il(le** (21)	malum, mali
8.	**leir** (2)	lutum, luti
9.	**mēknesse** (4)	humilitas, humilitatis
10.	**oker**	usura, usurae
11.	**scalp(e**	vertex, verticis
12.	**sērnes** (2)	varietas, varietatis
13.	**slaughter**	occisio, occisionis
14.	**sterne**	stella, stellae
15.	**wing(e** (2)	ala, alae
16.	**wōnd(e** (4)	virga, virgae
17.	**yēnrāse**	occursus, occursus

In comparison with the nouns presented in Section 3.1.3, the lexical items with Old Norse etymology are not words that are used frequently in the text and only one of the nouns listed in Table 6, *il(le* 'evil', is employed in the text multiple times.

11. Doubts as to the latter feature of the translations in question are voiced in Charzyńska-Wójcik (2016b, 2017a and 2017b). It is worth noticing, however, that these do not pertain to individual items but primarily (or exclusively in the case of Charzyńska-Wójcik 2017b) to syntax and thus to replicating all structural features of the text as a whole.

The remaining borrowings are generally used only once with seven more items used not more than four times.

3.1.5 Nouns of Middle Low German origin

As already mentioned in Chapter 2, Section 2.2, there is only one noun of Middle Low German origin in the text of the first fifty Psalms of RRP. The noun is attested three times in the translation and its occurrences make up 0.14% (0.11%) of all the analysed nouns, whereas as far as headwords are concerned, the Middle Low German lemma constitutes 0.23% (0.23%) of them.

Table 8: Noun of Middle Low German origin in RRP

Nº	ME lemma	Latin lemma(ta)
1.	**nēr(e** (3)	ren, renis

3.1.6 Summary

The most obvious observation pertaining to the data from RRP concerns the preponderance of native nouns with respect to borrowings, which, however, was to be expected. The number of borrowings appears, nevertheless, to be substantial but this can be properly assessed only when the data are juxtaposed with the relevant figures from the remaining texts.

At this point, I provide the information concerning the data distributed between Sections 3.1.2-3.1.5 in a condensed form so that the complete etymological make-up of the nominal layer of the text can be viewed at a glance.

Table 9: The etymological make-up of RRP

Etymology		Nº of headwords	Percentage part. of headwords	Nº of occurrences	Percentage part. of occurrences
Native	*purely* native	**237** (239)	55.12% (55.32%)	**1468** (1932)	67.28% (73.02%)
	Romance-native	**26**	6.05% (6.02%)	**60**	2.75% (2.27%)
	ON-native	**21**	4.88% (4.86%)	**115**	5.27% (4.35%)
	total	**284** (286)	66.05% (66.20%)	**1643** (2107)	75.30% (79.63%)
Romance		**128**	29.77% (29.63%)	**485**	22.23% (18.33%)
ON		**17**	3.95% (3.94%)	**51**	2.34% (1.93%)
MLG		**1**	0.23% (0.23%)	**3**	0.14% (0.11%)
TOTAL		**430** (432)	100% (100%)	**2182** (2646)	100% (100%)

Chart 3: The etymological make-up of RRP — headwords

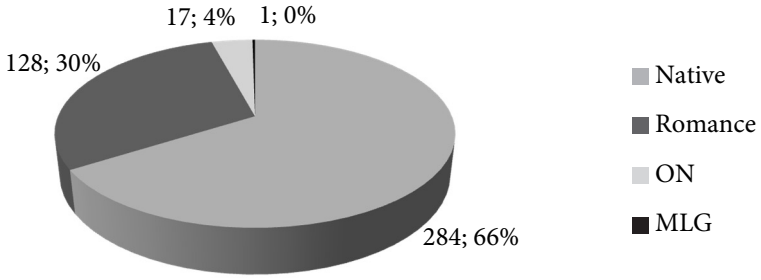
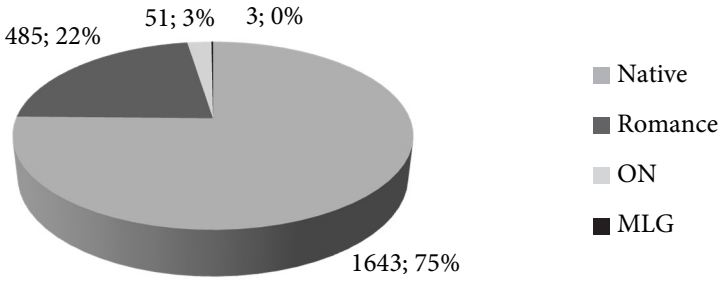


Chart 4: The etymological make-up of RRP — occurrences



3.2 *Middle English Glossed Prose Psalter*

3.2.1 Preliminary issues

Due to the exceptional character of MEGPP, additional methodological decisions needed to be taken in order to ensure that the data compared between the texts are actually the corresponding lemmata and not lemmata and glosses. For this reason, all nouns which rendered glosses, in accordance with the information obtained from Black and St-Jacques (2012), were excluded from the analysis. More precisely, if Black and St-Jacques (2012) provided information about the presence of a gloss in a given Latin verse which corresponded to a Latin noun, and the Middle English text rendered the gloss and not the lemma, the item was excluded from the study. If one of the manuscripts rendered the gloss and the other still appeared to render the lemma, the item was nevertheless excluded in both as at times it was not possible to determine whether

an item is a rendition of the lemma or perhaps already translates the gloss, e.g. in verse 45.5 Latin *flumen*, *fluminis* 'river, stream, flood' is glossed with *diluvium*, *diluvi(i)* 'flood, inundation, deluge' and rendered in MEGPP L as *dilūvīe* 'flood, deluge' and in MEGPP D as *flōd* 'flood'.[12]

There are, however, places in the text which appear to be renderings of glosses rather than the original readings of the text but are not marked as such in Black and St-Jacques (2012). Having no access to the Latin text, one cannot establish whether these are actually renderings of glosses but were omitted inadvertently by Black and St-Jacques (2012) or whether no such information is to be found in the manuscript copies, having been lost in the process of re-copying the text. There exists also a third possibility — the bizarre readings represent cases where still other sources of influence operated, e.g. that of Psalter commentaries or of the French text. For this reason, the items in question were not excluded from the analysis, unless they were not compatible with other aspects of the methodology.

In practice, all of the above means that, for instance, in the case of Middle English renderings of Latin *manus*, *manus* 'hand, fist' in verse 20.8, the reading in MEGPP L — *mercī* ‹mercy› — is still a part of the study, there being no mention of glossing and the Middle English item being a noun, whereas the *phrase* attested in MEGPP D — *hōnd(e of mercī* 'hand of mercy' — is not.

Additionally, there are places in Bülbring (1891), where he *corrected* particular lexical items as they represented scribal mistakes.[13] These are attested mainly in the text of MEGPP L (cf. Chapter 1, Section 1.2). Such items were excluded from the analysis if the mistakes resulted in a production of a form representing a different lemma, or in a word form which cannot be easily related to what, according to Bülbring (1891), should be found in a given place. If, on the other hand, the identification of the lemma was possible, they were not discarded. To illustrate this, in verse 21.8 MEGPP L reads *moderinþe* instead of the discontinuous *moder; in þe* presented in the main body of the text in Bülbring (1891). This clearly does not impair the transparency of the reading: Latin *mater*, *matris* 'mother' is rendered by Middle English *mōder* 'mother'. However, in verse 43.15 Latin *obprobrium*, *obprobri(i)* / <*opprobrium*, *opprobri(i)*> 'reproach, taunt; disgrace, shame, scandal' finds as its translation the form *depruse* instead of the form corresponding to the usual *reprōche* 'disgrace, object of scorn or contempt' and was thus excluded from further investigation, even though *depruse* is listed in the MED's entry for the latter but as an erroneous form.[14]

12. The information about the presence of glossing in the Latin text is provided, after Black and St-Jacques (2012), in the table in Appendix I by means of a system of footnotes placed on Psalm and verse numbers corresponding to the relevant occurrence of a glossed lemma.

13. These are marked in the table in Appendix I by "(!)" accompanied by footnotes providing the *original readings* as presented in Bülbring (1891).

14. The MED lists it based on the evidence from MEGPP, which would make such a justification circular for the purposes of this study.

Apart from these additional precautions, necessary from the point of view of the methodological accuracy in view of the exceptional nature of MEGPP, all the remaining aspects of the study are the same as those presented with respect to RRP. MEGPP L and MEGPP D are, however, discussed disjointly as the congruence between the two is not complete, which prevents a simultaneous presentation.

As regards MEGPP L, 2396 nouns were classified for analysis, with the number further reduced to 1941 due to the exclusion of the occurrences corresponding to Latin *Deus*, *Dei*, *dius*, *dii* and *dominus*, *domini* — 455 nouns in total. The analysed nouns represent 388 (391) different Middle English lemmata.[15] MEGPP D, on the other hand, most probably due to the fact that it was copied by a different scribe, provides one with greater amount of data for the analysis since it contains 1972 (2430) nouns representing 395 (397) different lemmata which meet the methodological criteria.

3.2.2 Nouns of native origin

3.2.2.1 Nouns of native origin in the London manuscript of MEGPP

It is also understandable that in MEGPP the most numerous etymological grouping, regardless of the alleged abundance of the borrowings from Romance languages in this translation (cf. Chapter 1, Section 1.2), is constituted by the nouns of native origin. There are as many as 1395 (1850) occurrences of such items, representing 240 (242) different lemmata. They constitute 71.87% (77.21%) of all the nouns analysed in this study and 61.86% (61.89%) of the Middle English headwords. The majority of these are nouns of *purely* native origin, whereas mixed Romance-native and Old Norse-native items are noticeably less numerous than such nouns in RRP. The numerical and percentage data concerning them are given in Table 10 and Charts 5 and 6.

Table 10: Native nouns in MEGPP L

Etymology	Nº of headwords	Percentage part. of headwords	Nº of occurrences	Percentage part. of occurrences
purely native	**210** (212)	87.50% (87.60%)	**1291** (1746)	92.54% (94.38%)
Romance-native	**17**	7.08% (7.02%)	**36**	2.58% (1.95%)
ON-native	**13**	5.43% (5.37%)	**68**	4.87% (3.68%)
total	**240** (242)	100% (100%)	**1395** (1850)	100% (100%)

15. In the case of MEGPP L, three, not two, Middle English lemmata were discarded in the analysis of the data exclusive of the occurrences of Latin *Deus*, *Dei*, *dius*, *dii* and *dominus*, *domini* as apart from *God*, *god* and *lōrd*, also the noun *sīr(e* employed there once to render *dominus*, *domini* had to be excluded. Cf. Section 2.2.3.1, footnote 61.

Chart 5: Native nouns — headwords in MEGPP L

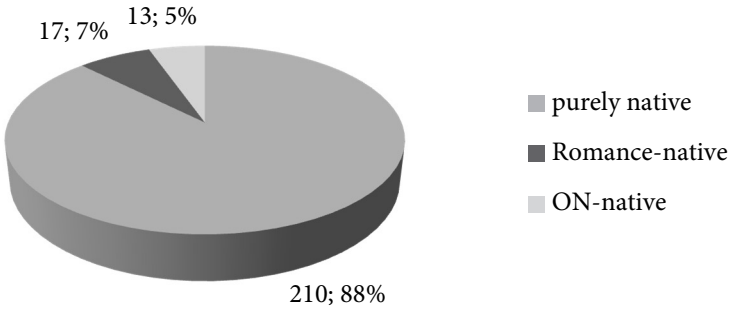
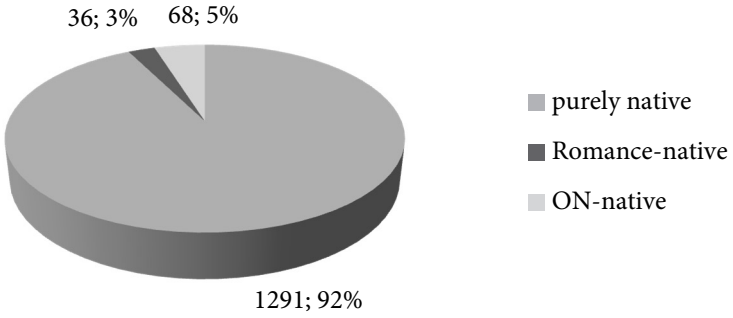


Chart 6: Native nouns — occurrences in MEGPP L



As indicated above, nouns of mixed Old Norse-native provenance constitute approximately 5% of the analysed native data both as far as occurrences and headwords are concerned. The items in question are listed below.

Table 11: Nouns of mixed Old Norse-native origin in MEGPP L

Nº	ME lemma	Latin lemma(ta)
1.	**chirche** (2)	ecclesia, ecclesiae
2.	**dīch(e** (2)	fovea, foveae; lacus, lacus
3.	**fēlau(e**	consors, consortis
4.	**fēlaushiр(e**	conventiculum, conventiculi
5.	**helper(e** (10)	adjutor, adjutoris
6.	**hēr**	capillus, capilli
7.	**hōnd(e** (30)	manus, manus
8.	**laue** (8)	lex, legis (7); lex, legis / <[legis*lator*, legis*latoris*]>
9.	**muchelhēd(e** (2)	multitudo, multitudinis
10.	**muchelnes(se** (5)	magnificentia, magnificentiae; multitudo, multitudinis (4)

11.	**sēte**	sedes, sedis
12.	**tāker(e** (4)	susceptor, susceptoris
13.	**wrong**	injustitia, injustitiae

Nine[16] out of the thirteen nouns listed above can be found in RRP, which further emphasises their widespread use and their status of common words. It should be noted, however, that in the case of MEGPP L, only two of these appear in the text of the first fifty Psalms more than nine times.

Items representing the other group of nouns with mixed provenance, i.e. those with mixed Romance-native etymology, are used less frequently within the body of the text of the first fifty Psalms (3% of occurrences) but a greater variety of them are attested there (7% of the headwords). Table 12 presents all the lexical items of this origin.

Table 12: Nouns of mixed Romance-native origin in MEGPP L

Nº	ME lemma	Latin lemma(ta)
1.	**aunġel** (4)	angelus, angeli
2.	**autēr** (2)	altare, altaris
3.	**cēdre** (3)	cedrus, cedri
4.	**dēfŏul(e**	contritio, contritionis
5.	**ġēaunt** (2)	Gigas, Gigant[os/is]; Gigas, Gigant[os/is] / [Gigans, Gigantis]
6.	**līŏun** (5)	leo, leonis
7.	**mirre**	myrra, myrrae / <myrrha, myrrhae> / [murra, murrae]
8.	**mŏunt**	mons, montis
9.	**mūl(e**	mulus, muli
10.	**Psalm(e** (2)	psalmus, psalmi
11.	**sak**	saccus, sacci
12.	**sinagōg(e**	synagoga, synagogae
13.	**sŏun** (2)	sonus, soni
14.	**strēt(e**	platea, plateae
15.	**temple** (7)	templum, templi
16.	**tēt(e**	uber, uberis
17.	**wīn(e**	vinum, vini

As noticeable at a glance, the observations drawn for this type of nouns in Section 3.1.2 also obtain for the items listed above. The nouns enumerated in Table 12 are predominantly religion-related and are not what one could consider basic vocabulary. Nor do they appear frequently in the analysed text. Since only two nouns — *dēfŏul(e* 'injury, damage, injustice' and *mŏunt* 'mount' — among these are not to be found in RRP, the remarks concerning the status of the nouns of this type with respect to

16. The figure also includes the noun *tāker(e*, which appears in RRP as the more morphologically complex *uptāker(e*.

Durkin's (2014) classification are also valid. Interestingly, the latter — *mŏunt* — is also listed in Durkin (2014) as an "earlier" borrowing in the category "miscellaneous".

The last group of native items — nouns of *purely* native origin — to be discussed for MEGPP L is presented in Table 13. These constitute over 92% as far as occurrences are concerned and over 87% when it comes to headwords.

Table 13: Nouns of *purely* native origin in MEGPP L

Nº	ME lemma	Latin lemma(ta)
1.	**al** (13)	omnis, omnis
2.	**appel**, **-il**, **-ul**	pupilla, pupillae
3.	**arm**	brachium, brachi(i)
4.	**ayēn-bīer(e**	redemptor, redemptoris
5.	**bed**	lectus, lecti
6.	**bērer(e**	lator, latoris / <[*legis*lator, *legis*latoris]>
7.	**biriel(s** (2)	sepulchrum, sepulchri
8.	**bī-stī** (6)	semita, semitae
9.	**bit(t)ernesse** (2)	amaritudo, amaritudinis
10.	**blōd** (2)	sanguis, sanguinis
11.	**bōn** (6)	os, ossis
12.	**boue** (2)	arcus, arcus
13.	**brēd**	panis, panis
14.	**brēde**	latitudo, latitudinis
15.	**brid**	volucer/volucris, volucris
16.	**brīdel**	frenu[s/m], freni
17.	**brim-stōn**	sulphur, sulphuris
18.	**brōther** (3)	frater, fratris
19.	**calf**	vitulus, vituli
20.	**chēke** (2)	faux, faucis; maxilla, maxillae
21.	**chīld** (5)	filia, filiae; filius, fili (3); infans, infantis
22.	**clēnnesse** (3)	innocentia, innocentiae; puritas, puritatis (2)
23.	**clŏud** (3)	nub[es/is], nubis
24.	**cōl** (2)	carbo, carbonis
25.	**cŏmlīnesse**	species, speciei
26.	**dai** (35)	dies, diei
27.	**den**	spelunca, speluncae
28.	**derknes(se** (3)	caligo, caliginis; tenebra, tenebrae (2)
29.	**dēth** (13)	interitus, interitus (3); mors, mortis (10)

30.	**drēd(e** (6)	reverentia, reverentiae; timor, timoris (4); tremor, tremoris
31.	**drōpe**	laque[us/um], laquei
32.	**eie** (23)	oculus, oculi
33.	**eie-lid**	palpebra, palpebrae
34.	**ēnde** (10)	finis, finis
35.	**ēre** (13)	auris, auris
36.	**ērthe** (47)	orbis, orbis; terra, terrae (46)
37.	**ēve(n**	vesper, vesperi[s]
38.	**ēvennesse** (2)	aequitas, aequitatis
39.	**fāder** (7)	pater, patris
40.	**fairhēde**	decor, decoris
41.	**fairnes(se**, **-nis(se**, **-nusse** (6)	decor, decoris (4); pulcritudo, pulcritudinis / <[pulchritudo, pulchritudinis]> (2); species, speciei
42.	**fatnes(se**	ad[e/i]ps, adipis
43.	**fēld** (2)	ager, agri; campus, campi
44.	**fight**	praelium, praeli(i) / [proelium, proeli(i)]
45.	**finger**	digitus, digiti
46.	**fīr** (12)	ignis, ignis
47.	**fish**	piscis, piscis
48.	**flēsh** (6)	car[nis/o], carnis
49.	**flōd** (2)	diluvium, diluvi(i); flumen, fluminis
50.	**flok**	grex, gregis
51.	**folk** (44)	gens, gentis (15); plebs, plebis (5); populus, populi (23); populus, populi / [plebs, plebis]
52.	**fōt** (12)	pes, pedis
53.	**frēnd**	amicus, amici
54.	**fulnes(se**	plenitudo, plenitudinis
55.	**gāte** (4)	porta, portae
56.	**gladnes(se** (5)	exultatio, exultationis; laetitia, laetitiae (4)
57.	**gnāre** (4)	laque[us/um], laquei
58.	**gōd** (11)	bonum, boni (10); bonus, boni

59.	**God, god** (132)	Deus, Dei (125); Deus, Dei / [dominus, domini]; Deus, Dei / [] (3); dius, dii / [Deus, Dei]; dominus, domini; dominus, domini / /<[Deus, Dei]>/
60.	**gōdnes(se** (3)	bonitas, bonitatis
61.	**gōld**	aurum, auri
62.	**gōst** (7)	spiritus, spiritus
63.	**grāve**	sepulcrum, sepulcri / <[sepulchrum, sepulchri]>
64.	**hail**	grando, grandinis
65.	**halwe** (7)	sanctus, sancti
66.	**hēd** (10)	caput, capitis
67.	**hei**	f[a]enum, f[a]eni
68.	**heighnes(se**	altitudo, altitudinis
69.	**hęle**	calcaneus, calcanei
70.	**helle** (10)	abyssus, abyssi; infernum, inferni (7); inferus, inferi; leo, leonis

71.	**help** (8)	adjutorium, adjutori(i) (3);
		auxilium, auxili(i) (2);
		ops, opis;
		salus, salutis;
		salutare, salutaris / [salvator, salvatoris]

72.	**hēlth(e** (31)	auxilium, auxili(i); salus, salutis (14); salutare, salutaris (13); salutare, salutaris / [salvator, salvatoris]; sanitas, sanitatis (2)
73.	**hert** (3)	cerv[o/u]s, cervi
74.	**herte** (62)	cor, cordis
75.	**hēte**	calor, caloris
76.	**hēven** (17)	caelus, caeli
77.	**hīdel(s** (2)	abditum, abditi; condensum, condens
78.	**hil(le** (4)	mons, montis
79.	**hōlīnes(se**	sanctitas, sanctitati
80.	**hŏnī**	mel, mellis
81.	**hŏnī-cōmb**	favus, favi
82.	**hōpe** (5)	spes, spei
83.	**hors** (3)	equus, equi
84.	**hŏus** (10)	domus, [domus/domi]
85.	**īdelnes(se** (2)	vanitas, vanitatis
86.	**ivel** (21)	impietas, impietatis; malum, mali (20)

87.	**kēper(e**	susceptor, susceptoris
88.	**kide-nēre** (2)	ren, renis
89.	**kīnde** (7)	generatio, generationis (5); progenies, progeniei (2)
90.	**king** (24)	rex, regis
91.	**kingdōm** (3)	regnum, regni
92.	**lēf**	folium, foli(i)
93.	**length(e** (2)	longitudo, longitudinis
94.	**līf** (13)	vita, vitae
95.	**light** (8)	illuminatio, illuminationis; lumen, luminis (6); lux, lucis
96.	**lightnes(se**	laetitia, laetitiae
97.	**līknes(se** (2)	imago, imaginis; similitudo, similitudinis
98.	**lip(pe** (13)	labium, labi(i)
99.	**lītel**	parvulus, parvuli
100.	**lōf** (2)	panis, panis
101.	**lōm**	lutum, luti
102.	**lōnd** (3)	finis, finis; terra, terrae (2)
103.	**loppe**	aranea, araneae
104.	**lōrd** (322) [**mīn lōrd; ŏur(e lōrd**]	Deus, Dei (12); Deus, Dei / /<[dominus, domini]>/ (2); dominus, domini (299); dominus, domini / [Deus, Dei] (3); dominus, domini / /<[]>/ (3); dominus, domini / [] (3)
105.	**lōt** (2)	sors, sortis
106.	**maiden**	virgo, virginis
107.	**man** (51)	gens, gentis (9); homo, hominis (35); vir, viri (7)
108.	**manī** (3)	multum, multi
109.	**mēre** (3)	jumentum, jumenti
110.	**mēte** (2)	esca, escae
111.	**mid-dai**	meridies, meridiei
112.	**might**	potentatus, potentatus
113.	**mīnd(e** (3)	memoria, memoriae
114.	**misbilēve**	vinculum, vinculi
115.	**mōder** (5)	mater, matris
116.	**mōn(e**	luna, lunae
117.	**mōrning(e**	diliculum, diliculi
118.	**mŏuth** (23)	os, oris
119.	**nāme** (28)	nomen, nominis

120.	**nēd(e)fulnes(se** (3)	necessitas, necessitatis (2); oportunitas, oportunitatis
121.	**neighebor** (10)	proximus, proximi (8); vicinus, vicini (2)
122.	**nēt**	bos, bovis
123.	**nexte**	proximus, proximi
124.	**night** (10)	nox, noctis
125.	**north**	aquilo, aquilonis
126.	**nought**	nichilum, nichili / <[nihilum, nihili]>
127.	**ōven**	clibanus, clibani
128.	**oxe**	bos, bovis
129.	**pot(e**	vas, vasis
130.	**prīd(e** (4)	superbia, superbiae
131.	**quēn(e**	regina, reginae
132.	**rēdīnes(s**	praeparatio, praeparationis
133.	**right** (5)	justitia, justitiae
134.	**rightfulnes(se** (25)	justitia, justitiae (24); veritas, veritatis
135.	**right-wīsnes(se**	justitia, justitiae
136.	**sē** (5)	mare, maris
137.	**sēd** (8)	semen, seminis
138.	**selcŏuthnesse**	varietas, varietatis
139.	**shadwe** (3)	umbra, umbrae
140.	**shāme**	verecundia, verecundiae
141.	**shel(le**	testum, testi
142.	**shēld**	scutum, scuti
143.	**shēp** (4)	ovis, ovis
144.	**shrift**	confessio, confessionis
145.	**sīde**	latus, lateris
146.	**sight(e** (20)	conspectus, conspectus
147.	**sīknes(se** (2)	infirmitas, infirmitatis
148.	**silver**	argentum, argenti
149.	**sinne** (14)	peccator, peccatoris; peccatum, peccati (12); sanguis, sanguinis
150.	**sinner(e** (24)	peccator, peccatoris
151.	**smēk(e**	fumus, fumi
152.	**smel**	casia, casiae
153.	**smōke**	fumus, fumi
154.	**snou**	nix, nivis
155.	**softnes(se**	mansuetudo, mansuetudini
156.	**sŏne** (15)	filius, fili
157.	**sŏnne** (2)	sol, solis
158.	**sorwe** (12)	dolor, doloris
159.	**sōthnes(se** (15)	veritas, veritatis

160.	**soul(e** (51)	anima, animae
161.	**sparwe**	passer, passeris
162.	**spēch(e**	loquela, loquelae
163.	**stēde** (8)	loc[us/um], loci
164.	**sterre**	stella, stellae
165.	**stōn** (2)	lapis, lapidis
166.	**strength(e** (6)	fortitudo, fortitudinis
167.	**swētenes(se** (2)	dulcedo, dulcedinis
168.	**sword** (2)	gladius, gladi(i)
169.	**tēr(e** (3)	lacrima, lacrimae
170.	**thēf**	fur[s], furis
171.	**thought** (7)	cogitatio, cogitationis (3); meditatio, meditationis (3); mens, mentis
172.	**thŏusand**	milium, milii / <mille, millis>
173.	**thrōte**	guttur, gutturis
174.	**tīme** (7)	tempus, temporis
175.	**tŏng(e** (18)	labium, labi(i); lingua, linguae (17)
176.	**tōth** (2)	dens, dentis
177.	**trappe**	laque[us/um], laquei
178.	**trē**	lignum, ligni
179.	**uncŏnningnes(se**	ignorantia, ignorantiae
180.	**unlōthfulnes**	innocentia, innocentiae
181.	**unrightfulnes(se** (3)	injustitia, injustitiae
182.	**unwit**	insipientia, insipientiae
183.	**wāter** (10)	aqua, aquae
184.	**wax**	cera, cerae
185.	**wei** (32)	iter, itineris (2); semita, semitae; via, viae (29)
186.	**wel(le** (6)	fons, fontis (3); fons, fontis / [fors, fortis]; torrens, torrentis (2)
187.	**wem**	macula, maculae
188.	**wēp(e**	fletus, fletus
189.	**werk** (14)	opus, operis
190.	**wether**	aries, arietis
191.	**whelp**	catulus, catuli
192.	**whēte**	frumentum, frumenti
193.	**wikkednes(se** (38)	impietas, impietatis; iniquitas, iniquitatis (33); malignitas, malignitatis; malitia, malitiae; nequitia, nequitiae (2)

194.	**wikkenes**	iniquitas, iniquitatis
195.	**wil(le** (11)	lex, legis; voluntas, voluntatis (8); voluntas, voluntatis / <voluptas, voluptatis>; voluptas, voluptatis / /<voluntas, voluntatis>/
196.	**wīnd** (4)	ventus, venti
197.	**wīsdōm** (4)	sapientia, sapientiae
198.	**witnes(se** (3)	testimonium, testimoni(i); testis, testis (2)
199.	**wōde**	silva, silvae
200.	**wōdship(e**	furor, furoris
201.	**wōmb(e** (5)	uteru[s/m], uteri; venter, ventris (4)
202.	**wŏnder** (3)	mirabile, mirabilis (2); prodigium, prodigi(i)
203.	**wōrd** (18)	eloquium, eloqui(i) (4); sermo, sermonis (3); verbum, verbi (11)
204.	**world** (28)	orbis, orbis; seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]> (23); terra, terrae (4)
205.	**wŏrm**	vermis, vermis
206.	**wŏrt**	olus, oleris / [holus, holeris]
207.	**wratthe** (3)	ira, irae (2); iracundia, iracundiae
208.	**wrēcher**	ultor, ultoris
209.	**yēr**	annus, anni
210.	**yērd** (2)	virga, virgae
211.	**yift(e** (3)	munus, muneris
212.	**yŏngthe** (2)	juventus, juventutis

3.2.2.2 Nouns of native origin in the Dublin manuscript of MEGPP

The other of the two manuscripts of MEGPP analysed in this study — MEGPP D — which, as already mentioned, is a copy with fewer mistakes, lends to the analysis far more nouns than MEGPP L does: there are 1438 (1896) nouns of broadly understood native origin, representing 243 (245) different Middle English lemmata which can be subject to further research. Native nouns constitute 72.92% (78.02%) of all the nouns analysed in the study with respect to MEGPP D and 61.52% (61.71%) of the head-words. The numerical and percentage data concerning the different groupings with native nouns are presented in Table 14 and Charts 7 and 8.

Table 14: Native nouns in MEGPP D

Etymology	Nº of headwords	Percentage part. of headwords	Nº of occurrences	Percentage part. of occurrences
purely native	**212** (214)	87.24% (87.35%)	**1333** (1791)	92.70% (94.46%)
Romance-native	**16**	6.58% (6.31%)	**35**	2.43% (1.85%)
ON-native	**15**	6.17% (6.12%)	**70**	4.87% (3.69%)
total	**243** (245)	100%	**1438** (1896)	100%

Chart 7: Native nouns — headwords in MEGPP D

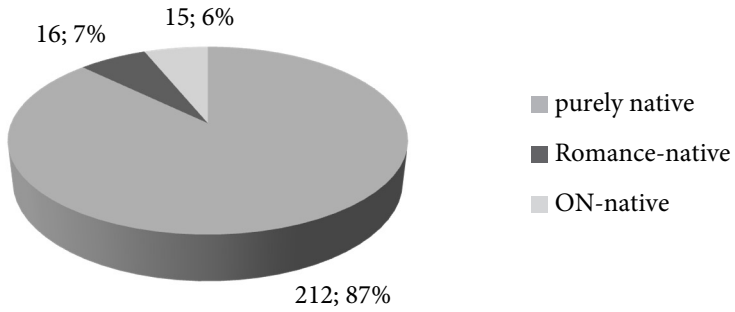
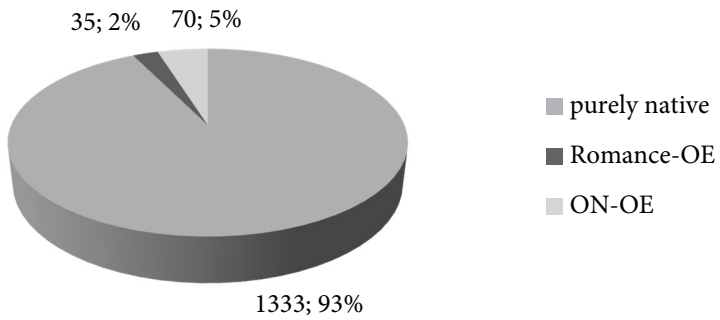


Chart 8: Native nouns — occurrences in MEGPP D



As indicated above, nouns of mixed Old Norse-native origin constitute 6% of native headwords and almost 5% of the occurrences. The items in question are listed in Table 15. As will be easily noticed, MEGPP D is not exceptional — in relation to the two texts already discussed — in respect of the nouns of this origin attested in its text.

Table 15: Nouns of mixed Old Norse-native origin in MEGPP D

Nº	ME lemma	Latin lemma(ta)
1.	**ayēn-bīer(e**	redemptor, redemptoris
2.	**cart**	currus, currus

3.	**chirche** (2)	ecclesia, ecclesiae
4.	**dīch(e** (2)	fovea, foveae; lacus, lacus
5.	**fēlau(e**	consors, consortis
6.	**fēlaushiр(e**	conventiculum, conventiculi
7.	**helper(e** (9)	adjutor, adjutoris
8.	**hēr**	capillus, capilli
9.	**hōnd(e** (30)	manus, manus
10.	**laue** (9)	lex, legis (8); lex, legis / <[legis*lator*, legis*latoris*]>
11.	**muchelnes(se** (5)	magnificentia, magnificentiae; multitudo, multitudinis (4)
12.	**sēte** (2)	sedes, sedis
13.	**tāker(e** (4)	susceptor, susceptoris
14.	**thraldōm**	captivitas, captivitatis
15.	**wrong**	injustitia, injustitiae

The other category of nouns of mixed origin, i.e. mixed Romance-native words, is again less numerous with respect to RRP as far as occurrences are concerned. They constitute slightly more than 2% of all occurrences of native nouns, whereas with respect to headwords they make up 6.5%. All of them are listed in Table 16 and, not surprisingly, all of these have already been presented in the context of RRP and MEGPP L. Thus, all observations voiced earlier with respect to such nouns are applicable here.

Table 16: Nouns of mixed Romance-native origin in MEGPP D

Nº	ME lemma	Latin lemma(ta)
1.	**aunğel** (4)	angelus, angeli
2.	**autēr** (2)	altare, altaris
3.	**cēdre** (3)	cedrus, cedri
4.	**ğēaunt** (2)	Gigas, Gigant[os/is]; Gigas, Gigant[os/is] / [Gigans, Gigantis]
5.	**līŏun** (5)	leo, leonis
6.	**mirre**	myrra, myrrae / <myrrha, myrrhae> / [murra, murrae]
7.	**mŏunt**	mons, montis
8.	**mūl(e**	mulus, muli
9.	**Psalm(e** (2)	psalmus, psalmi
10.	**sak**	saccus, sacci
11.	**sinagōg(e**	synagoga, synagogae
12.	**sŏun** (2)	sonus, soni
13.	**strēt(e**	platea, plateae
14.	**temple** (7)	templum, templi
15.	**tēt(e**	uber, uberis
16.	**wīn(e**	vinum, vini

The remaining 93% of occurrences of native nouns and 87% of the headwords are of *purely* native provenance. The lemmata presented here do not diverge greatly from the nouns attested in the other of the analysed manuscripts of MEGPP.

Table 17: Nouns of *purely* native origin in MEGPP D

Nº	ME lemma	Latin lemma(ta)
1.	**al** (12)	omnis, omnis
2.	**appel**, **-il**, **-ul**	pupilla, pupillae
3.	**arm**	brachium, brachi(i)
4.	**bed**	lectus, lecti
5.	**bērer(e**	lator, latoris / <[*legis*lator, *legis*latoris]>
6.	**biriel(s** (3)	sepulchrum, sepulchri (2); sepulcrum, sepulcri / <[sepulchrum,sepulchri]>
7.	**bit(t)ernesse** (2)	amaritudo, amaritudinis
8.	**blōd** (2)	sanguis, sanguinis
9.	**bōn** (7)	os, ossis
10.	**boue** (2)	arcus, arcus
11.	**brēd**	panis, panis
12.	**brēde**	latitudo, latitudinis
13.	**brid**	volucer/volucris, volucris
14.	**brīdel**	frenu[s/m], freni
15.	**brim-stōn**	sulphur, sulphuris
16.	**brōther** (3)	frater, fratris
17.	**calf**	vitulus, vituli
18.	**chēke**	maxilla, maxillae
19.	**chīld** (4)	filia, filiae; filius, fili (2); infans, infantis
20.	**clei**	lutum, luti
21.	**clēnnesse** (3)	innocentia, innocentiae; puritas, puritatis (2)
22.	**clōth**	vestimentum, vestimenti
23.	**clŏud** (3)	nub[es/is], nubis
24.	**cōl** (3)	carbo, carbonis
25.	**cŏmlīnesse**	species, speciei
26.	**cŏu**	jumentum, jumenti
27.	**dai** (33)	dies, diei
28.	**den**	spelunca, speluncae
29.	**derknes(se** (3)	caligo, caliginis; tenebra, tenebrae (2)
30.	**dēth** (13)	interitus, interitus (3); mors, mortis (10)
31.	**dōm** (15)	judicium, judici(i)
32.	**dōmes-man**	judex, judicis

33.	**drēd(e** (8)	reverentia, reverentiae; timor, timoris (6); tremor, tremoris
34.	**eie** (23)	oculus, oculi
35.	**eie-lid**	palpebra, palpebrae
36.	**ēnde** (12)	finis, finis
37.	**ēre** (13)	auris, auris
38.	**ērthe** (45)	orbis, orbis; terra, terrae (44)
39.	**ēve(n**	vesper, vesperi[s]
40.	**ēvennesse** (4)	aequitas, aequitatis
41.	**fāder** (7)	pater, patris
42.	**fairhēde**	decor, decoris
43.	**fairnes(se**, **-nis(se**, **-nusse** (6)	decor, decoris (3); pulcritudo, pulcritudinis / <[pulchritudo, pulchritudinis]> (2); species, speciei
44.	**fastnes(se**	firmamentum, firmamenti
45.	**fatnes(se**	ad[e/i]ps, adipis
46.	**fēld** (2)	ager, agri; campus, campi
47.	**fight**	praelium, praeli(i) / [proelium, proeli(i)]
48.	**finger**	digitus, digiti
49.	**fīr** (13)	ignis, ignis
50.	**fish**	piscis, piscis
51.	**flēsh** (6)	car[nis/o], carnis
52.	**flōd** (2)	diluvium, diluvi(i); flumen, fluminis
53.	**flok**	grex, gregis
54.	**folk** (43)	gens, gentis (15); plebs, plebis (5); populus, populi (22); populus, populi / [plebs, plebis]
55.	**fōt** (13)	pes, pedis
56.	**frēnd**	amicus, amici
57.	**gāte** (3)	porta, portae
58.	**gladnes(se** (4)	exultatio, exultationis; laetitia, laetitiae (3)
59.	**gōd** (11)	bonum, boni (10); bonus, boni
60.	**God, god** (133)	Deus, Dei (125); Deus, Dei / /<[dominus, domini]>/; Deus, Dei / [dominus, domini]; Deus, Dei / [] (3); dius, dii / [Deus, Dei]; dominus, domini; dominus, domini / /<[Deus, Dei]>/

61.	**gōdnes(se** (4)	bonitas, bonitatis (3); bonum, boni
62.	**gōld**	aurum, auri
63.	**gōst** (5)	spiritus, spiritus
64.	**grētnes(se** (3)	multitudo, multitudinis
65.	**grīn(e** (7)	laque[us/um], laquei
66.	**hail** (2)	grando, grandinis
67.	**halwe** (6)	sanctus, sancti
68.	**hēd** (10)	caput, capitis
69.	**hei**	f[a]enum, f[a]eni
70.	**heighnes(se**	altitudo, altitudinis
71.	**hęle**	calcaneus, calcanei
72.	**helle** (10)	abyssus, abyssi; infernum, inferni (8); inferus, inferi

73.	**help** (9)	adjutorium, adjutori(i) (3);
		auxilium, auxili(i) (3);
		ops, opis;
		salus, salutis (2)

74.	**hēlth(e** (31)	salus, salutis (13); salutare, salutaris (14); salutare, salutaris / [salvator, salvatoris] (2); sanitas, sanitatis (2)
75.	**hert** (3)	cerv[o/u]s, cervi
76.	**herte** (64)	anima, animae; cor, cordis (62); spiritus, spiritus
77.	**hēst(e** (2)	praeceptum, praecepti
78.	**hēte**	calor, caloris
79.	**hēven** (18)	caelus, caeli
80.	**hīdel(s** (2)	abditum, abditi; condensum, condens
81.	**hil(le** (5)	mons, montis
82.	**hōlīnes(se**	sanctitas, sanctitati
83.	**hŏnī**	mel, mellis
84.	**hŏnī-cōmb**	favus, favi
85.	**hōpe** (5)	spes, spei
86.	**hors** (3)	equus, equi
87.	**hŏus** (10)	domus, [domus/domi]
88.	**īdelnes(se** (2)	vanitas, vanitatis
89.	**ivel** (17)	malum, mali (16); iniquitas, iniquitatis
90.	**kēper(e**	susceptor, susceptoris
91.	**kide-nēre** (2)	ren, renis
92.	**kin** (2)	generatio, generationis

93.	**kīnde** (5)	generatio, generationis (3); progenies, progeniei (2)
94.	**king** (24)	rex, regis
95.	**kingdōm** (3)	regnum, regni
96.	**kinrēde**	generatio, generationis
97.	**lēf**	folium, foli(i)
98.	**lēnd(e**	lumbus, lumbi
99.	**length(e** (2)	longitudo, longitudinis
100.	**līf** (13)	vita, vitae
101.	**light** (8)	illuminatio, illuminationis; lumen, luminis (6); lux, lucis
102.	**lightnes(se**	laetitia, laetitiae
103.	**līknes(se**	similitudo, similitudinis
104.	**lip(pe** (13)	labium, labi(i)
105.	**lōf** (2)	panis, panis
106.	**lōnd** (4)	finis, finis; terra, terrae (3)
107.	**loppe**	aranea, araneae
108.	**lōr(e** (2)	disciplina, disciplinae
109.	**lōrd** (325) [**mīn lōrd; ŏur(e lōrd**]	Deus, Dei (11); Deus, Dei / /<[dominus, domini]>/ (1); dominus, domini (304); dominus, domini / [Deus, Dei] (3); dominus, domini / /<[]>/ (3); dominus, domini / [] (3)
110.	**lōt** (2)	sors, sortis
111.	**maiden**	virgo, virginis
112.	**man** (54)	gens, gentis (9); homo, hominis (37); vir, viri (8)
113.	**manī** (3)	multum, multi
114.	**mēte** (2)	esca, escae
115.	**mid-dai**	meridies, meridiei
116.	**might**	potentatus, potentatus
117.	**mīnd(e** (5)	meditatio, meditationis (2); memoria, memoriae (3)
118.	**mōder** (5)	mater, matris
119.	**mōn(e**	luna, lunae
120.	**mōrning(e**	diliculum, diliculi
121.	**mŏuth** (23)	os, oris
122.	**nāddre**	aspis, aspid[i/o]s
123.	**nāme** (28)	nomen, nominis
124.	**nēd(e** (2)	inopia, inopiae; oportunitas, oportunitatis

125.	**nēd(e)fulnes(se** (3)	necessitas, necessitatis (2); oportunitas, oportunitatis
126.	**neighebor** (10)	proximus, proximi (8); vicinus, vicini (2)
127.	**nēt**	bos, bovis
128.	**nexte**	proximus, proximi
129.	**night** (10)	nox, noctis
130.	**north**	aquilo, aquilonis
131.	**nought**	nichilum, nichili / <[nihilum, nihili]>
132.	**ōven**	clibanus, clibani
133.	**oxe**	bos, bovis
134.	**pāth** (6)	semita, semitae
135.	**pot(e**	vas, vasis
136.	**prīd(e** (4)	superbia, superbiae
137.	**quēn(e**	regina, reginae
138.	**rēdīnes(s**	praeparatio, praeparationis
139.	**right** (5)	justitia, justitiae
140.	**rightfulnes(se** (26)	justitia, justitiae (25); veritas, veritatis
141.	**right-wīsnes(se** (2)	justitia, justitiae
142.	**sē** (5)	mare, maris
143.	**sēd** (8)	semen, seminis
144.	**shadwe** (3)	umbra, umbrae
145.	**shāme**	verecundia, verecundiae
146.	**shel(le**	testum, testi
147.	**shēld** (2)	scutum, scuti
148.	**shēp** (4)	ovis, ovis
149.	**shrift** (11)	confessio, confessionis
150.	**sīde**	latus, lateris
151.	**sight(e** (11)	conspectus, conspectus
152.	**sīknes(se** (2)	infirmitas, infirmitatis
153.	**silver**	argentum, argenti
154.	**sinne** (17)	macula, maculae; occultum, occulti; peccator, peccatoris; peccatum, peccati (12); sanguis, sanguinis (2)
155.	**sinner(e** (23)	peccator, peccatoris
156.	**smēk(e** (2)	fumus, fumi
157.	**snou**	nix, nivis
158.	**sŏne** (16)	filius, fili
159.	**sŏnne** (2)	sol, solis
160.	**sorwe** (13)	dolor, doloris (12); gemitus, gemitus
161.	**sōthfastnes(se** (3)	veritas, veritatis

162.	**sōthnes(se** (12)	veritas, veritatis
163.	**soul(e** (50)	anima, animae
164.	**sparwe**	passer, passeris
165.	**spēch(e**	loquela, loquelae
166.	**stēde** (7)	loc[us/um], loci
167.	**sted-fastnes(se**	firmamentum, firmamenti
168.	**sterre**	stella, stellae
169.	**stōn** (2)	lapis, lapidis
170.	**strength(e** (7)	fortitudo, fortitudinis (6); vis, vis
171.	**swētenes(se** (2)	dulcedo, dulcedinis
172.	**sword** (2)	gladius, gladi(i)
173.	**tēr(e** (3)	lacrima, lacrimae
174.	**thēf**	fur[s], furis
175.	**thought** (6)	cogitatio, cogitationis (4); meditatio, meditationis; mens, mentis
176.	**thŏusand**	milium, milii / <mille, millis>
177.	**thrōte** (2)	guttur, gutturis
178.	**tīme** (7)	tempus, temporis
179.	**tŏng(e** (18)	labium, labi(i); lingua, linguae (17)
180.	**tōth** (2)	dens, dentis
181.	**trē**	lignum, ligni
182.	**unlōthfulnes**	innocentia, innocentiae
183.	**unrightfulnes(se** (3)	injustitia, injustitiae
184.	**unwīsdōm**	insipientia, insipientiae
185.	**wāter** (10)	aqua, aquae
186.	**wax**	cera, cerae
187.	**wei** (35)	gressus,gressus (3); iter, itineris (2); semita, semitae; via, viae (29)
188.	**wel(le** (5)	fons, fontis (3); fons, fontis / [fors, fortis]; torrens, torrentis
189.	**wēp(e**	fletus, fletus
190.	**werk** (14)	opus, operis
191.	**wether**	aries, arietis
192.	**whelp**	catulus, catuli
193.	**whēte**	frumentum, frumenti
194.	**wikkednes(se** (39)	impietas, impietatis (2); iniquitas, iniquitatis (33); malignitas, malignitatis; malitia, malitiae; nequitia, nequitiae (2)

195.	**wil(le** (10)	voluntas, voluntatis (8); voluntas, voluntatis / <voluptas, voluptatis>; voluptas, voluptatis / /<voluntas, voluntatis>/
196.	**wīnd** (4)	ventus, venti
197.	**wīsdōm** (4)	sapientia, sapientiae
198.	**witnes(se** (4)	testimonium, testimoni(i) (2); testis, testis (2)
199.	**wōde**	silva, silvae
200.	**wōdnes(se**	furor, furoris
201.	**wōmb(e** (6)	uteru[s/m], uteri; venter, ventris (5)
202.	**wŏnder** (4)	mirabile, mirabilis (3); prodigium, prodigi(i)
203.	**wōrd** (17)	eloquium, eloqui(i) (3); sermo, sermonis (3); verbum, verbi (11)
204.	**world** (30)	orbis, orbis; seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]> (24); terra, terrae (5)
205.	**wŏrm**	vermis, vermis
206.	**worship(e**	hono[r/s], honoris
207.	**wŏrt**	olus, oleris / [holus, holeris]
208.	**wratthe** (4)	ira, irae (3); iracundia, iracundiae
209.	**wrecchednes(se**	miseria, miseriae
210.	**wrēcher**	ultor, ultoris
211.	**yēr**	annus, anni
212.	**yērd** (2)	virga, virgae
213.	**yift(e** (3)	munus, muneris
214.	**yŏuth** (2)	juventus, juventutis

3.2.3 Nouns of Romance origin

3.2.3.1 Nouns of Romance origin in the London manuscript of MEGPP

The second most numerous category of nouns are those of Romance origin. In MEGPP L they constitute 27.61% (22.37%) of all occurrences taken into consideration in the case of this translation since there are as many 536 (537) nouns with this etymology in the text of the first fifty Psalms. With respect to the headwords, nouns of Romance provenance make up 36.60% (36.57%) of all the analysed headwords, representing 142 (143) different Middle English lemmata.

All these nouns are listed in Table 18.

Table 18: Nouns of Romance origin in MEGPP L

Nº	ME lemma	Latin lemma(ta)
1.	**abūsiŏun**	abusio, abusionis
2.	**air**	aer, aeris
3.	**armes**	armum, armi
4.	**aspide, nāddre**	aspis, aspid[i/o]s
5.	**barainnesse**	sterilitas, sterilitatis
6.	**batail(le** (4)	bellum, belli (2); praelium, praeli(i) / [proelium, proeli(i)] (2)
7.	**bēst(e** (2)	jumentum, jumenti; pecus, pecoris
8.	**blāme**	increpatio, increpationis
9.	**caitīfnes(se**	captivitas, captivitatis
10.	**caitiftē** (2)	aerumna, aerumnae; miseria, miseriae
11.	**carre**	currus, currus
12.	**cause** (2)	causa, causae
13.	**charğe**	onus, oneris
14.	**chaumbre**	thalamus, thalami
15.	**citē** (3)	civitas, civitatis
16.	**commaundement** (3)	praeceptum, praecepti
17.	**cŏmpās** (2)	circuitus, circuitus
18.	**confūsiŏun** (3)	confusio, confusionis
19.	**cŏntrē(e** (4)	finis, finis (3); natio, nationis
20.	**corŏune**	corona, coronae
21.	**corrupciŏun**	corruptio, corruptionis
22.	**cŏuche** (2)	cubile, cubilis
23.	**cŏunseil** (13)	consilium, consili(i)
24.	**cŏvertūre**	stratum, strati
25.	**crī(e** (3)	clamor, clamori
26.	**dēfendŏur** (11)	protector, protectoris
27.	**dēfens(e**	protectio, protectionis
28.	**dēliverer** (2)	liberator, liberatoris
29.	**dēsert** (2)	desertum, deserti
30.	**dĕsert**	meritum, meriti
31.	**dēsīr** (4)	desiderium, desideri(i)
32.	**dignāciŏun**	indignatio, indignationis
33.	**disciplīne** (4)	disciplina, disciplinae
34.	**dītē**	carmen, carminis
35.	**dŏut(e** (5)	timor, timoris
36.	**enchēsŏun** (2)	causa, causae
37.	**enemī** (45)	inimicus, inimici

38.	**fāce** (28)	facies, faciei (25); vultus, vultus (2); vultus, vultus / [facies, faciei]
39.	**feith**	fides, fidei
40.	**firmament**	firmamentum, firmamenti
41.	**flaume**	flamma, flammae
42.	**fōl**	stultus, stulti
43.	**fōrce**	vis, vis
44.	**fōrme**	forma, formae
45.	**fŏundement** (2)	fundamentum, fundamenti
46.	**fruit** (3)	fructus, fructus
47.	**gīlerī(e** (2)	dolus, doli
48.	**glōrīe** (21)	gloria, gloriae
49.	**gorğe**	guttur, gutturis
50.	**gŏurd(e**	uter, utris
51.	**gŏute**	gutta, guttae
52.	**grāce**	gratia, gratiae
53.	**hērbe**	herba, herbae
54.	**heritāğe** (9)	hereditas, hereditatis
55.	**honŏur** (5)	decor, decoris; hono[r/s], honoris (4)
56.	**illūsiŏun**	illusio, illusionis / [inlusio, inlusionis]
57.	**innocence** (2)	innocentia, innocentiae
58.	**inspīrāciŏun**	inspiratio, inspirationis
59.	**īre** (10)	ira, irae
60.	**joi(e** (10)	exultatio, exultationis (4); gaudium, gaudi(i) (3); laetitia, laetitiae (3)
61.	**jūğe** (2)	judex, judicis
62.	**jūğement** (16)	judicium, judici(i)
63.	**lantern(e**	lucerna, lucernae
64.	**maǧestē**	majestas, majestatis
65.	**malīce**	malitia, malitiae
66.	**meinē**	familia, familiae
67.	**mercī** (31)	hysopu[m/s], hysopi / <hyssopu[m/s], hyssopi>; manus, manus; miseratio, miserationis; misericordia, misericordiae (28)
68.	**merveille**	mirabile, mirabilis
69.	**misēse**	inopia, inopiae
70.	**mŏuntain(e** (7)	mons, montis
71.	**multitūde** (2)	multitudo, multitudinis
72.	**noise**	sonitus, sonitus
73.	**nŏmbre** (3)	numerus, numeri

74.	**offrende** (2)	holocaustum, holocausti; hostia, hostiae
75.	**oil(e** (2)	oleum, olei
76.	**orisŏun** (3)	oratio, orationis
77.	**parāble**	parabola, parabolae
78.	**part**	pars, partis
79.	**pastūr(e**	pascua, pascuae
80.	**penne**	calamus, calami
81.	**pēple**	populus, populi
82.	**pēs** (6)	pax, pacis
83.	**pitē** (2)	miseratio, miserationis
84.	**plentē** (2)	plenitudo, plenitudinis; ubertas, ubertatis
85.	**porciŏun**	portio, portionis
86.	**pŏudre** (5)	pulvis, pulveris
87.	**povertē**	paupertas, paupertatis
88.	**prei(e**	praeda, praedae
89.	**preiēr(e** (13)	deprecatio, deprecationis (6); oratio, orationis (5); prex, precis (2)
90.	**prince** (6)	princeps, principis
91.	**prīs** (2)	pretium, preti(i)
92.	**privētē** (2)	absconditum, absconditi; occultum, occulti
93.	**prōfit(e**	utilitas, utilitatis
94.	**prōğenī(e, kīnde**	progenies, progeniei
95.	**purgātōrī(e**	tabernaculum, tabernaculi
96.	**purpōs**	propositio, propositionis
97.	**queintīs(e**	prudentia, prudentiae
98.	**raunsŏun**	redemptio, redemptionis
99.	**refūt(e** (5)	refugium, refugi(i)
100.	**reine**	ren, renis
101.	**relik** (2)	reliquia, reliquiae
102.	**reprōche** (2)	obprobrium, obprobri(i) / <opprobrium, opprobri(i)>
103.	**reward**	retributio, retributionis
104.	**riches(se** (4)	divitia, divitiae
105.	**sacrifice** (11)	holocaustum, holocausti; sacrificium, sacrifici(i) (10)
106.	**sautrī(e**	psalterium, psalterii
107.	**sāveŏur**	salvator, salvatoris
108.	**sclaundre** (2)	scandalum, scandali
109.	**scōrn**	derisus, derisus
110.	**scrivein**	scriba, scribae
111.	**sēğğe** (2)	sedes, sedis

112.	**semblaunce** (6)	vultus, vultus (5); vultus, vultus / [facies, faciei]
113.	**servaunt** (6)	servus, servi
114.	**sīr(e**	dominus, domini
115.	**spīce**	species, speciei
116.	**spirit** (2)	spiritus, spiritus
117.	**spŏus(e**	sponsus, sponsi
118.	**studī(e**	studium, studi(i)
119.	**substaunce** (2)	substantia, substantiae
120.	**sufferaunce**	patientia, patientiae
121.	**tabernācle** (9)	habitaculum, habitaculi; tabernaculum, tabernaculi (8)
122.	**tempest** (2)	procella, procellae; tempestas, tempestatis
123.	**temptāciŏun**	temptatio, temptationis / <tentatio, tentationis>
124.	**tērme**	terminus, termini
125.	**testāment** (5)	testamentum, testamenti
126.	**torment** (4)	afflictio, afflictionis; flagellum, flagelli (3)
127.	**trāce** (2)	vestigium, vestigi(i)
128.	**travail** (3)	labor, laboris
129.	**trecheri(e** (7)	dolus, doli
130.	**trēsŏur** (2)	pecunia, pecuniae; thesaurus, thesauri
131.	**trespās** (5)	delictum, delicti
132.	**tribulāciŏun** (16)	tribulatio, tribulationis
133.	**tromp(e**	tubus, tubi / <[tuba, tubae]>
134.	**trōne** (2)	thronus, throni
135.	**ūnicorn(e**	unicorn, unicornis
136.	**vanitē** (4)	vanitas, vanitatis
137.	**venğeaunce**	vindicta, vindictae
138.	**venim**	venenum, veneni
139.	**vertū** (22)	virtus, virtutis
140.	**vessel**	vas, vasis
141.	**vestement**	vestimentum, vestimenti
142.	**voice** (22)	vox, vocis
143.	**vŏu(e** (2)	votum, voti

It is important to note at this point not only the great variety of nouns of this origin attested in the first fifty Psalms in MEGPP L, but also the fact that, predominantly, these are employed only once within the text. There are, nevertheless, some items of high frequency, such as *enemī* 'enemy' (45), *fāce* 'face' (28), *glōrīe* 'glory' (21), *jūğement* 'judgement' (16), *mercī* 'mercy' (31), *tribulāciŏun* 'tribulation' (16), *vertū* 'vertu' (22) and *voice* 'voice' (22).

3.2.3.2 Nouns of Romance origin in the Dublin manuscript of MEGPP

The situation with respect to nouns of Romance origin in MEGPP D is not very different. There are 523 nominal occurrences with this etymology in the text of the first fifty Psalms, representing 146 different lemmata. As far as percentage participation of these in all the analysed nouns is concerned, they constitute 26.52% (21.52%) and 36.96% (36.78%) of the occurrences and headwords respectively. The nouns under discussion are given in Table 19.

Table 19: Nouns of Romance origin in MEGPP D

Nº	ME lemma	Latin lemma(ta)
1.	**abūsiŏun**	abusio, abusionis
2.	**air**	aer, aeris
3.	**armes**	armum, armi
4.	**barainnesse**	sterilitas, sterilitatis
5.	**batail(le** (4)	bellum, belli (2); praelium, praeli(i) / [proelium, proeli(i)] (2)
6.	**bernacle**	camus, cami
7.	**bēst(e** (4)	jumentum, jumenti (3); pecus, pecoris
8.	**blāme** (2)	increpatio, increpationis
9.	**cause** (4)	causa, causae
10.	**chaumbre**	thalamus, thalami
11.	**chēre** (3)	vultus, vultus
12.	**citē** (3)	civitas, civitatis
13.	**commaundement**	praeceptum, praecepti
14.	**cŏmpās** (2)	circuitus, circuitus
15.	**confūsiŏun** (3)	confusio, confusionis
16.	**cŏntrē(e** (2)	finis, finis
17.	**corŏune**	corona, coronae
18.	**corrupciŏun**	corruptio, corruptionis
19.	**cŏuche** (2)	cubile, cubilis
20.	**cŏunseil** (13)	consilium, consili(i)
21.	**cŏurs**	decursus, decursus
22.	**cŏvertūre**	stratum, strati
23.	**crī(e** (3)	clamor, clamori
24.	**dēceit(e**	illusio, illusionis / [inlusio, inlusionis]
25.	**dēfendŏur** (11)	protector, protectoris
26.	**dēfens(e**	protectio, protectionis
27.	**dēlīt(e** (2)	delectatio, delectationis; voluptas, voluptatis / [voluntas, voluntatis]
28.	**dēliverer** (2)	liberator, liberatoris
29.	**dēsert** (2)	desertum, deserti
30.	**dĕsert**	meritum, meriti

31.	**dēsīr** (4)	desiderium, desideri(i)
32.	**disciplīne** (2)	disciplina, disciplinae
33.	**dītē**	carmen, carminis
34.	**dīversenes**	varietas, varietatis
35.	**dŏut(e** (3)	timor, timoris
36.	**enemī** (45)	inimicus, inimici
37.	**ensaumple**	parabola, parabolae
38.	**fāce** (30)	facies, faciei (25); vultus, vultus (3); vultus, vultus / [facies, faciei] (2)
39.	**feith**	fides, fidei
40.	**firmament**	firmamentum, firmamenti
41.	**fōl**	stultus, stulti
42.	**fōrme**	forma, formae
43.	**fŏundement** (2)	fundamentum, fundamenti
44.	**fruit** (3)	fructus, fructus
45.	**ğenerāciŏun** (2)	generatio, generationis
46.	**gīle** (8)	dolus, doli
47.	**glōrīe** (3)	gloria, gloriae
48.	**gŏurd(e**	uter, utris
49.	**gŏute**	gutta, guttae
50.	**grāce**	gratia, gratiae
51.	**habitāciŏun**	habitatio, habitationis
52.	**hērbe**	herba, herbae
53.	**heritāğe** (9)	hereditas, hereditatis
54.	**honŏur** (5)	decor, decoris; hono[r/s], honoris (4)
55.	**imāğe**	imago, imaginis
56.	**indignāciŏun**	indignatio, indignationis
57.	**innocence** (2)	innocentia, innocentiae
58.	**inspīrāciŏun**	inspiratio, inspirationis
59.	**īre** (10)	ira, irae
60.	**joi(e** (28)	exultatio, exultationis (3); gaudium, gaudi(i) (3); gloria, gloriae (18); jubilum, jubili; laetitia, laetitiae (3)
61.	**jūğe**	judex, judicis
62.	**lantern(e**	lucerna, lucernae
63.	**maǧestē**	majestas, majestatis
64.	**malīce**	malitia, malitiae
65.	**meinē**	familia, familiae
66.	**mercī** (31)	hysopu[m/s], hysopi / <hyssopu[m/s], hyssopi>; miseratio, miserationis (2); misericordia, misericordiae (28)

67.	**mischēf**	aerumna, aerumnae
68.	**misēse**	inopia, inopiae
69.	**monei(e**	pecunia, pecuniae
70.	**mŏuntain(e** (6)	mons, montis
71.	**multitūde** (2)	multitudo, multitudinis
72.	**nāciŏun** (2)	natio, nationis; populus, populi
73.	**noise**	sonitus, sonitus
74.	**nŏmbre** (3)	numerus, numeri
75.	**offrende**	holocaustum, holocausti
76.	**oil(e** (2)	oleum, olei
77.	**orisŏun** (3)	oratio, orationis
78.	**pācience**	patientia, patientiae
79.	**partenēr(e**	pars, partis
80.	**pārtī(e**	pars, partis
81.	**pastūr(e**	pascua, pascuae
82.	**penne**	calamus, calami
83.	**pēple**	populus, populi
84.	**pēs** (8)	pax, pacis
85.	**pitē**	miseratio, miserationis
86.	**plāce**	loc[us/um], loci
87.	**plentē**	ubertas, ubertatis
88.	**plentēvŏusnes(se** (3)	(h)abundantia, abundantiae plenitudo, plenitudinis (2)
89.	**porciŏun**	portio, portionis
90.	**possessiŏun**	possessio, possessionis
91.	**pŏudre** (5)	pulvis, pulveris
92.	**povertē**	paupertas, paupertatis
93.	**prei(e**	praeda, praedae
94.	**preiēr(e** (13)	deprecatio, deprecationis (6); oratio, orationis (5); prex, precis (2)
95.	**prince** (6)	princeps, principis
96.	**prīs** (2)	pretium, preti(i)
97.	**privētē**	absconditum, absconditi
98.	**prōfit(e**	utilitas, utilitatis
99.	**prōğenī(e**	progenies, progeniei
100.	**purgātōrī(e**	tabernaculum, tabernaculi
101.	**purpōs**	propositio, propositionis
102.	**queintīs(e**	prudentia, prudentiae
103.	**raunsŏun**	redemptio, redemptionis
104.	**refūt(e** (6)	refugium, refugi(i)
105.	**reine**	ren, renis
106.	**relik** (2)	reliquia, reliquiae
107.	**reprēve** (4)	obprobrium, obprobri(i) / <opprobrium, opprobri(i)> (3); opprobrium, opprobri(i) / [obprobrium, obprobri(i)]

108.	**reward** (2)	retributio, retributionis
109.	**riches(se** (4)	divitia, divitiae
110.	**rivēr(e**	torrens, torrentis
111.	**sacrifice** (12)	holocaustum, holocausti; hostia, hostiae; sacrificium, sacrifici(i) (10)
112.	**sautrī(e**	psalterium, psalterii
113.	**savāciŏun**	salvatio, salvationis
114.	**sāveŏur**	salvator, salvatoris
115.	**sclaundre** (2)	scandalum, scandali
116.	**scrivein**	scriba, scribae
117.	**sēgğe**	sedes, sedis
118.	**semblaunce**	vultus, vultus
119.	**servaunt** (5)	servus, servi
120.	**spīce**	species, speciei
121.	**spirit** (3)	spiritus, spiritus
122.	**spŏus(e**	sponsus, sponsi
123.	**straunğer(e**	alienus, alieni
124.	**studī(e**	studium, studi(i)
125.	**substaunce** (2)	substantia, substantiae
126.	**tabernācle** (9)	habitaculum, habitaculi; tabernaculum, tabernaculi (8)
127.	**tempest** (2)	procella, procellae; tempestas, tempestatis
128.	**temptāciŏun**	temptatio, temptationis / <tentatio, tentationis>
129.	**tērme**	terminus, termini
130.	**testāment** (5)	testamentum, testamenti
131.	**torment** (3)	afflictio, afflictionis; flagellum, flagelli (2)
132.	**trāce** (2)	vestigium, vestigi(i)
133.	**travail** (3)	labor, laboris
134.	**trēsŏur**	thesaurus, thesauri
135.	**trespās** (6)	delictum, delicti
136.	**tribulāciŏun** (17)	tribulatio, tribulationis
137.	**tromp(e**	tubus, tubi / <[tuba, tubae]>
138.	**trōne** (2)	thronus, throni
139.	**ūnicorn(e**	unicorn, unicornis
140.	**ūsūre**	usura, usurae
141.	**vanitē** (3)	vanitas, vanitatis
142.	**venğeaunce**	vindicta, vindictae
143.	**venim**	venenum, veneni
144.	**vertū** (23)	virtus, virtutis
145.	**vessel**	vas, vasis
146.	**voice** (22)	vox, vocis

3.2.4 Nouns of Old Norse origin

3.2.4.1 Nouns of Old Norse origin in the London manuscript of MEGPP

The last etymological grouping to be discussed with respect to MEGPP L consists of nouns of Scandinavian origin. Their presence in the translation of the first fifty Psalms does not appear to be widespread. Six different Old Norse lemmata of this provenance are attested nine times in the analysed text and constitute 1.55% (1.53%) and 0.46% (0.38%) of all the data respectively.

Table 20: Nouns of Old Norse origin in MEGPP L

Nº	ME lemma	Latin lemma(ta)
1.	**bōle**	taurus, tauri
2.	**kide** (2)	hircus, hirci
3.	**lounes(se** (3)	humilitas, humilitatis
4.	**mēknesse**	humilitas, humilitatis
5.	**oker**	usura, usurae
6.	**slaughter**	occisio, occisionis

It is easily noticeable that the nouns in question do not appear to belong to the *basic vocabulary* and in everyday life would be sparsely used.

3.2.4.2 Nouns of Old Norse origin in the Dublin manuscript of MEGPP

As regards MEGPP D, the number of nouns of Scandinavian origin does not diverge greatly from the data presented above for MEGPP L. There are six different nouns which are attested eleven times. These constitute 1.52% (1.51%) of headwords and 0.56% (0.45%) of occurrences respectively. The nouns are listed in Table 21.

Table 21: Nouns of Old Norse origin in MEGPP D

Nº	ME lemma	Latin lemma(ta)
1.	**bōle**	taurus, tauri
2.	**kide** (2)	hircus, hirci
3.	**lounes(se** (3)	humilitas, humilitatis
4.	**mēknesse** (2)	humilitas, humilitatis; mansuetudo, mansuetudini
5.	**slaughter**	occisio, occisionis
6.	**wōn(e** (2)	votum, voti

3.2.5 Summary

The general conclusions which can be drawn so far with respect to the data presented above for MEGPP are similar to those presented in the section devoted to RRP: the majority of all the nouns are of native origin, with the numerical preponderance of *purely* native items. The second most numerous grouping are again the borrowings from Romance languages. The numerical and percentage differences — which are easily noticeable — will be analysed in Chapter 4, but a brief summary of these data is given below.

Table 22: The etymological make-up of MEGPP L

Etymology		Nº of headwords	Percentage part. of headwords	Nº of occurrences	Percentage part. of occurrences
Native	*purely* native	**210** (212)	54.12% (54.22%)	**1291** (1746)	66.51% (72.87%)
	Romance-native	**17**	4.38% (4.35%)	**36**	1.85% (1.50%)
	ON-native	**13**	3.35% (3.32%)	**68**	3.50% (2.84%)
	total	**240** (242)	61.86% (61.89%)	**1395** (1850)	71.87% (77.21%)
Romance		**142** (143)	36.60% (36.57%)	**536** (537)	27.61% (22.41%)
ON		**6**	1.55% (1.53%)	**9**	0.46% (0.38%)
TOTAL		**388** (391)	100% (100%)	**1941** (2396)	100% (100%)

Table 23: The etymological make-up of MEGPP D

Etymology		Nº of headwords	Percentage part. of headwords	Nº of occurrences	Percentage part. of occurrences
Native	*purely* native	**212** (214)	53.67% (53.90%)	**1333** (1791)	67.60% (73.70%)
	Romance-native	**16**	4.05% (4.03%)	**35**	1.77% (1.44%)
	ON-native	**15**	3.80% (3.78%)	**70**	3.55% (2.88%)
	total	**243** (245)	61.52% (61.71%)	**1438** (1896)	72.92% (78.02%)
Romance		**146**	36.96% (36.78%)	**523**	26.52% (21.52%)
ON		**6**	1.52% (1.51%)	**11**	0.56% (0.45%)
TOTAL		**395** (397)	100% (100%)	**1972** (2430)	100% (100%)

Chart 9: The etymological make-up of MEGPP L — headwords

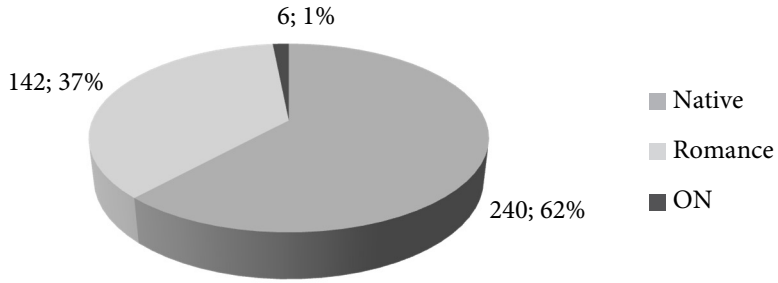


Chart 10: The etymological make-up of MEGPP L — occurrences

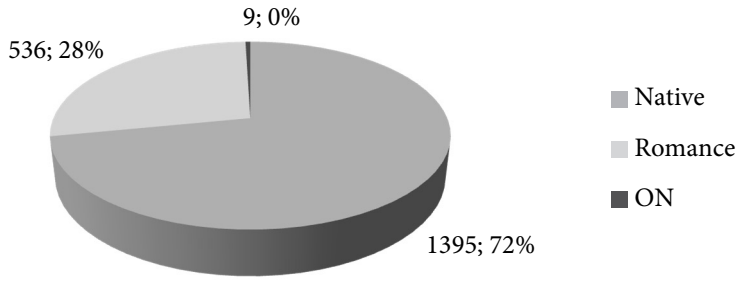


Chart 11: The etymological make-up of MEGPP D — headwords

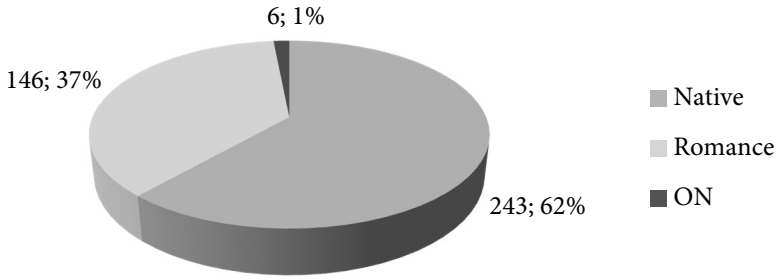
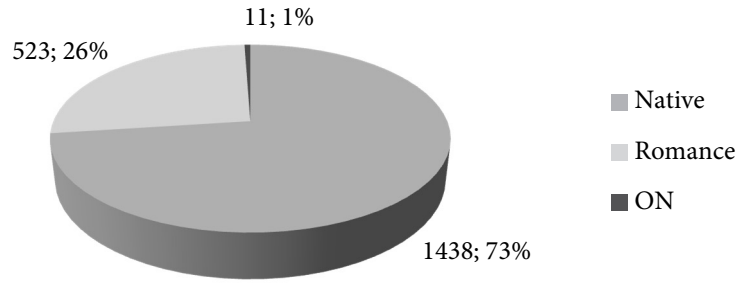


Chart 12: The etymological make-up of MEGPP D — occurrences



3.3 *Early* and *Late Wycliffite Psalters*

3.3.1 Preliminary issues

Also the *Early* and *Late Wycliffite Psalters* are discussed separately here despite representing a translation and its revision rather than two independent translations. The differences between the two might not be striking but, as will be shown in the course of the discussion, are sufficient to necessitate treating the two texts separately.

After all the methodological steps described in Section 2.2 have been applied, the resultant number of nouns subject to further analysis was reduced to 2170 (2638) in the case of EV and to 2150 (2618) as far as LV is concerned. They represent 418 (420) and 401 (403) different Middle English lemmata respectively. A detailed account of the etymological make-up of the nominal layer of the first fifty Psalms in the two renditions follows.

3.3.2 Nouns of native origin

3.3.2.1 Nouns of native origin in the *Early Wycliffite Psalter*

As has been the practice so far, the description here also begins with native nouns, which constitute the most numerous etymological group. In EV there are 1527 (1995) nouns of broadly understood native origin, i.e. encompassing both *purely* native nouns and those of mixed Romance/Old Norse-native provenance. They represent 258 (260) different Middle English lemmata, making up 61.72% (61.90%) of all the headwords and 70.37% (75.63%) of the occurrences. Detailed information concerning the participation of mixed and *purely* native nouns in the broadly understood group of native lexical items are given in Table 24 and Charts 13 and 14.

Table 24: Native nouns in EV

Etymology	Nº of headwords	Percentage part. of headwords	Nº of occurrences	Percentage part. of occurrences
purely native	**222** (224)	86.05% (86.15%)	**1390** (1858)	91.03% (93.13%)
Romance-native	**23**	8.91% (8.85%)	**61**	3.99% (3.06%)
ON-native	**13**	5.04% (5.00%)	**76**	4.98% (3.81%)
total	**258** (260)	100% (100%)	**1527** (1995)	100% (100%)

Chart 13: Native nouns — headwords in EV

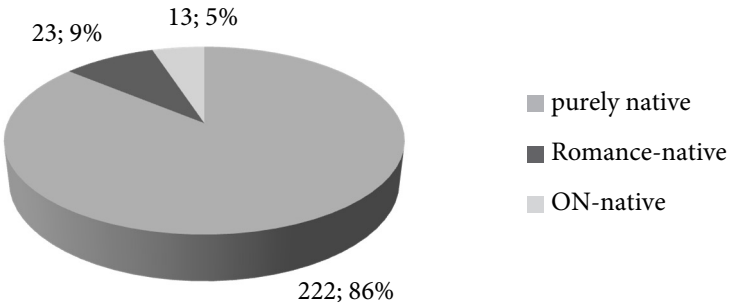
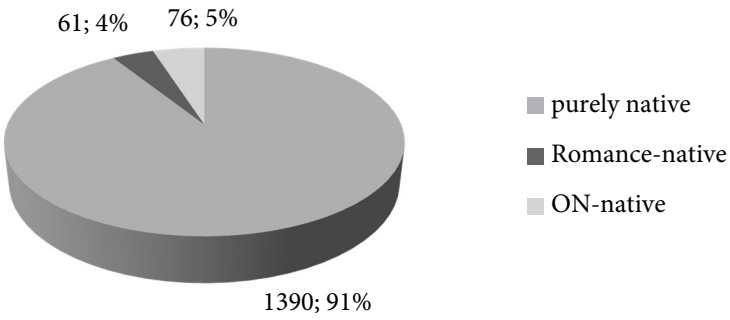


Chart 14: Native nouns — occurrences in EV



Nouns of mixed Old Norse-native origin, as indicated above, make up approximately 5% both as far as occurrences and headwords are concerned (cf. the data for MEGPP L). All of the nouns of such mixed provenance are listed in Table 25.

Table 25: Nouns of mixed Old Norse-native origin in EV

Nº	ME lemma	Latin lemma(ta)
1.	**ayēn-bīer(e**	redemptor, redemptoris
2.	**chirche** (6)	ecclesia, ecclesiae
3.	**dīch(e** (2)	fovea, foveae; lacus, lacus
4.	**fēlau(e**	consors, consortis
5.	**gōt** (2)	hircus, hirci
6.	**helper(e** (10)	adjutor, adjutoris
7.	**hēr**	capillus, capilli
8.	**hōnd(e** (34)	manus, manus
9.	**laue** (9)	lex, legis; lex, legis / <[legis*lator*, legis*latoris*]> (8)
10.	**muchelnes(se**	multitudo, multitudinis
11.	**sēte** (3)	sedes, sedis
12.	**undertāker(e** (5)	susceptor, susceptoris
13.	**yēver(e**	lator, latoris / <[*legis*lator, *legis*latoris]>

The nouns presented above are predominantly those attested in the texts already discussed, i.e. RRP and MEGPP. They do not exhibit great variety but are, however, used quite frequently within the body of the first fifty Psalms.

The other group of nouns of mixed origin are those with mixed Romance-native etymology. They constitute 9% of the headwords and about 4% of the occurrences of broadly understood native origin. The nouns of this type are listed in Table 26.

Table 26: Nouns of mixed Romance-native origin in EV

Nº	ME lemma	Latin lemma(ta)
1.	**aunǧel** (4)	angelus, angeli
2.	**autēr** (3)	altare, altaris
3.	**cēdre** (3)	cedrus, cedri
4.	**chalice** (3)	calix, calicis
5.	**ǧēaunt** (2)	Gigas, Gigant[os/is]; Gigas, Gigant[os/is] / [Gigans, Gigantis]
6.	**harp(e** (2)	cithara, citharae
7.	**hēr(e**	cilicium, cilicii
8.	**īsōpe**	hysopu[m/s], hysopi / <hyssopu[m/s], hyssopi>
9.	**lāk(e** (3)	lacus, lacus
10.	**lĭŏun** (7)	leo, leonis
11.	**mirre**	myrra, myrrae / <myrrha, myrrhae> / [murra, murrae]
12.	**mŏunt** (2)	mons, montis
13.	**mūl(e**	mulus, muli
14.	**Psalm(e** (2)	psalmus, psalmi
15.	**sak**	saccus, sacci
16.	**seint(e** (7)	sanctus, sancti
17.	**sepulcre** (3)	sepulchrum, sepulchri (2); sepulcrum, sepulcri / <[sepulchrum, sepulchri]>
18.	**sŏun** (3)	sonitus, sonitus; sonus, soni (2)
19.	**strēt(e**	platea, plateae
20.	**temple** (8)	templum, templi
21.	**tēt(e**	uber, uberis
22.	**tŏur**	turris, turris
23.	**wīn(e**	vinum, vini

The number of the nouns of mixed Romance-native origin in EV is closer to that of RRP than to that of either of the manuscript copies of MEGPP. The lemmata do not differ greatly either and as many as 21 among these — with the exception of *mŏunt* 'mount' and *seint(e* 'saint' — can be found in RRP. For these reasons, there is no need to juxtapose the data with Durkin's (2014) classification. The two nouns I mentioned above can be found respectively among the "earlier" ("miscellaneous") and "later" borrowings ("religion and the Church") in his list.

The remaining nouns of native origin are those with *purely* native etymology and these are listed in Table 27. The nouns of Old English provenance constitute 91.03% (91.13%) of all broadly understood native nouns in the case of occurrences and 86.05% (86.15%) of such headwords.

Table 27: Nouns of *purely* native origin in EV

Nº	ME lemma	Latin lemma(ta)
1.	**al** (13)	omnis, omnis
2.	**appel**, **-il**, **-ul**	pupilla, pupillae
3.	**arm** (5)	brachium, brachi(i)
4.	**arwe** (5)	sagitta, sagittae
5.	**bed** (2)	lectus, lecti
6.	**bit(t)ernesse** (2)	amaritudo, amaritudinis
7.	**blōd** (8)	sanguis, sanguinis
8.	**bōk**	liber, libri
9.	**bōn** (10)	os, ossis
10.	**bōrd**	mensa, mensae
11.	**bōsŏm**	sinus, sinus
12.	**boue** (7)	arcus, arcus
13.	**brēd** (2)	panis, panis
14.	**brīdel**	frenu[s/m], freni
15.	**brim-stōn**	sulphur, sulphuris
16.	**brōd(e)nesse**	latitudo, latitudinis
17.	**brōther** (4)	frater, fratris
18.	**calf** (4)	vitulus, vituli
19.	**chēke** (2)	faux, faucis; maxilla, maxillae
20.	**chīld**	parvulus, parvuli
21.	**clei** (2)	lutum, luti
22.	**clēnnesse** (2)	puritas, puritatis
23.	**clōth** (3)	vestimentum, vestimenti (2); vestis, vestis
24.	**clŏud** (3)	nub[es/is], nubis
25.	**cōl** (3)	carbo, carbonis
26.	**cŏmeling**	advena, advena
27.	**crokker(e**	figulus, figuli
28.	**dai** (38)	dies, diei
29.	**dēmere**	judex, judicis
30.	**den**	spelunca, speluncae
31.	**dēpnes(se** (3)	abyssus, abyssi
32.	**derknes(se** (4)	caligo, caliginis; tenebra, tenebrae (3)
33.	**dēth** (15)	interitus, interitus (3); mors, mortis (12)

34.	**dōm** (16)	judicium, judici(i)
35.	**dōmes-man**	judex, judicis
36.	**doughter** (6)	filia, filiae
37.	**drast**	faex, faecis
38.	**drēd(e** (9)	timor, timoris
39.	**eie** (23)	oculus, oculi
40.	**eie-lid**	palpebra, palpebrae
41.	**ēnde** (14)	finis, finis
42.	**ēre** (14)	auris, auris
43.	**ērthe** (50)	terra, terrae
44.	**ēve(n-tīde**	vesper, vesperi[s]
45.	**fāder** (7)	pater, patris
46.	**fairnes(se**, **-nis(se**, **-nusse** (8)	decor, decoris (5); pulcritudo, pulcritudinis / <[pulchritudo, pulchritudinis]> (2); species, speciei
47.	**fastnes(se**	firmamentum, firmamenti
48.	**fēld** (2)	ager, agri; campus, campi
49.	**finger**	digitus, digiti
50.	**fīr** (13)	ignis, ignis
51.	**fish**	piscis, piscis
52.	**flēsh** (6)	car[nis/o], carnis
53.	**flōd** (5)	diluvium, diluvi(i) (2); fluctus, fluctus; flumen, fluminis (2)
54.	**flok**	grex, gregis
55.	**folk** (6)	gens, gentis (2); plebs, plebis (4)
56.	**fōt** (14)	pes, pedis
57.	**fǒul**	volucer/volucris, volucris
58.	**frēnd**	amicus, amici
59.	**gāte** (6)	porta, portae
60.	**gilt** (5)	delictum, delicti
61.	**gladnes(se** (7)	laetitia, laetitiae
62.	**gōd** (11)	bonum, boni
63.	**God, god** (150)	Deus, Dei (143); Deus, Dei / /<[dominus, domini]>/; Deus, Dei / [dominus, domini]; Deus, Dei / [] (3); dius, dii / [Deus, Dei]; dominus, domini / /<[Deus, Dei]>/
64.	**gōdnes(se** (3)	bonitas, bonitatis
65.	**gōld**	aurum, auri
66.	**grīn(e** (9)	laque[us/um], laquei
67.	**hail** (2)	grando, grandinis

68.	**hal(le**	atrium, atri(i)
69.	**halwe** (2)	sanctus, sancti
70.	**hāte** (2)	odium, odi(i)
71.	**hēd** (11)	caput, capitis
72.	**hei**	f[a]enum, f[a]eni
73.	**heighnes(se**	altitudo, altitudinis
74.	**hęle**	calcaneus, calcanei
75.	**helle** (9)	infernum, inferni (8); inferus, inferi

76.	**help** (7)	adjutorium, adjutori(i) (3);
		auxilium, auxili(i) (3);
		ops, opis

77.	**hēlth(e** (17)	salus, salutis (15); sanitas, sanitatis (2)
78.	**hem**	fimbria, fimbriae
79.	**hert** (3)	cerv[o/u]s, cervi
80.	**herte** (63)	cor, cordis
81.	**hēst(e** (3)	praeceptum, praecepti
82.	**hēte**	calor, caloris
83.	**hēven** (18)	caelus, caeli
84.	**hil(le** (11)	mons, montis
85.	**hipe**	femur, fem[inis/oris]
86.	**hōlīnes(se**	sanctitas, sanctitati
87.	**hŏnī**	mel, mellis
88.	**hŏnī-cōmb**	favus, favi
89.	**hōpe** (5)	spes, spei
90.	**horn** (3)	cornu, cornus
91.	**hors** (3)	equus, equi
92.	**hŏund** (2)	can[i/e]s, canis
93.	**hŏus** (14)	domus, [domus/domi]
94.	**hunger** (2)	fames, famis
95.	**indweller(e**	inhabitantis, inhabitantis
96.	**ivel** (21)	malum, mali
97.	**king** (28)	rex, regis
98.	**lēf**	folium, foli(i)
99.	**leit**	fulgur, fulguris / [fulgor, fulgoris]
100.	**lēnd(e**	lumbus, lumbi
101.	**length(e** (2)	longitudo, longitudinis
102.	**lēswe**	pascua, pascuae
103.	**līf** (16)	anima, animae (2); vita, vitae (14)
104.	**light** (7)	lumen, luminis (6); lux, lucis
105.	**līknes(se**	similitudo, similitudinis
106.	**lip(pe** (14)	labium, labi(i)

107.	**lītel** (2)	modicum, modici; pusillum, pusilli
108.	**lōf** (2)	panis, panis
109.	**lōnd** (7)	terra, terrae
110.	**lōrd** (318)	Deus, Dei / /<[dominus, domini]>/; dominus, domini (307); dominus, domini / [Deus, Dei] (3); dominus, domini / /<[]>/ (4); dominus, domini / [] (3)
111.	**lōt** (2)	sors, sortis
112.	**maiden**	virgo, virginis
113.	**man** (45)	homo, hominis (37); vir, viri (8)
114.	**manī** (3)	multum, multi
115.	**mēte** (2)	esca, escae
116.	**mid-dai**	meridies, meridiei
117.	**middel** (5)	medium, medi(i)
118.	**middes**	medium, medi(i)
119.	**might**	potentatus, potentatus
120.	**mīldenes(se**	mansuetudo, mansuetudini
121.	**mīnd(e** (3)	memoria, memoriae (2); mens, mentis
122.	**mōder** (5)	mater, matris
123.	**mōn(e**	luna, lunae
124.	**mōrwe-tīde**	diliculum, diliculi
125.	**mŏuth** (24)	os, oris
126.	**nāddre**	aspis, aspid[i/o]s
127.	**nāme** (29)	nomen, nominis
128.	**nēd(e** (2)	necessitas, necessitatis
129.	**nēdefultē**	oportunitas, oportunitatis
130.	**neighebor** (11)	proximus, proximi (9); vicinus, vicini (2)
131.	**night** (10)	nox, noctis
132.	**nol**	vertex, verticis
133.	**north**	aquilo, aquilonis
134.	**nought**	nichilum, nichili / <[nihilum, nihili]>
135.	**oxe** (2)	bos, bovis
136.	**pāth** (3)	semita, semitae
137.	**prīd(e** (4)	superbia, superbiae
138.	**quēn(e**	regina, reginae
139.	**right**	directum, directi
140.	**right-wīsnes(se** (33)	justitia, justitiae
141.	**sē** (6)	abyssus, abyssi
142.	**sēd** (9)	semen, seminis
143.	**shadwe** (3)	umbra, umbrae

144.	**shāme**	verecundia, verecundiae
145.	**shāp(e** (2)	species, speciei
146.	**shēld** (3)	scutum, scuti
147.	**shēp** (4)	ovis, ovis
148.	**sherd**	testum, testi
149.	**ship**	navis, navis
150.	**shreuednes(se**	nequitia, nequitiae
151.	**sīde**	latus, lateris
152.	**sight(e** (21)	conspectus, conspectus
153.	**sīknes(se**	infirmitas, infirmitatis
154.	**silver**	argentum, argenti
155.	**sinne** (12)	peccatum, peccati
156.	**sinner(e** (23)	peccator, peccatoris
157.	**smōke** (2)	fumus, fumi
158.	**snou**	nix, nivis
159.	**sŏne** (22)	filius, fili
160.	**sōng** (3)	canticum, cantici
161.	**sŏnne** (2)	sol, solis
162.	**sorwe** (12)	dolor, doloris
163.	**soul(e** (52)	anima, animae
164.	**sparwe**	passer, passeris
165.	**spēch(e** (5)	eloquium, eloqui(i) (4); loquela, loquelae
166.	**staf**	baculus, baculi
167.	**step** (2)	vestigium, vestigi(i)
168.	**sterre**	stella, stellae
169.	**stī(e** (4)	semita, semitae
170.	**stōn** (4)	lapis, lapidis (2); petra, petrae (2)
171.	**strēm** (2)	torrens, torrentis
172.	**strength(e** (6)	fortitudo, fortitudinis
173.	**swētenes(se** (2)	dulcedo, dulcedinis
174.	**sword** (10)	framea, frameae (4); gladius, gladi(i) (6)
175.	**talou(e**	ad[e/i]ps, adipis
176.	**tēr(e** (3)	lacrima, lacrimae
177.	**thēf**	fur[s], furis
178.	**thorn**	spina, spinae
179.	**thought** (4)	cogitatio, cogitationis
180.	**thŏusand**	milium, milii / <mille, millis>
181.	**thrōte** (2)	guttur, gutturis
182.	**tīme** (7)	tempus, temporis
183.	**tŏng(e** (17)	lingua, linguae
184.	**tōth** (3)	dens, dentis

185.	**trē**	lignum, ligni
186.	**treuth** (16)	veritas, veritatis
187.	**unright-wīsnes(se** (4)	injustitia, injustitiae
188.	**unwēlsumnesse**	infelicitas, infelicitatis
189.	**unwīsdōm** (2)	insipientia, insipientiae
190.	**wal** (2)	murus, muri
191.	**wāriere** (2)	malignans, malignantis
192.	**wāter** (12)	aqua, aquae
193.	**wax**	cera, cerae
194.	**wei** (31)	iter, itineris; via, viae (30)
195.	**wel(le** (4)	fons, fontis (3); fons, fontis / [fors, fortis]
196.	**wem**	macula, maculae
197.	**werk** (14)	opus, operis
198.	**wether**	aries, arietis
199.	**whelp**	catulus, catuli
200.	**whēte**	frumentum, frumenti
201.	**wikkednes(se** (34)	iniquitas, iniquitatis (33); nequitia, nequitiae
202.	**wikkenes**	iniquitas, iniquitatis
203.	**wil(le** (10)	voluntas, voluntatis (8); voluntas, voluntatis / <voluptas, voluptatis>; voluptas, voluptatis / /<voluntas, voluntatis>/
204.	**wīnd** (4)	ventus, venti
205.	**wīsdōm** (4)	sapientia, sapientiae
206.	**wīse-man**	sapiens, sapientis
207.	**witnes(se** (3)	testimonium, testimoni(i); testis, testis (2)
208.	**wōde**	silva, silvae
209.	**wōdnes(se** (6)	furor, furoris (5); insania, insaniae
210.	**wōmb(e** (7)	uteru[s/m], uteri; venter, ventris (6)
211.	**wŏnder**	prodigium, prodigi(i)
212.	**wōrd** (13)	sermo, sermonis (2); verbum, verbi (11)
213.	**world** (31)	orbis, orbis (2); seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]> (29)
214.	**wŏrm**	vermis, vermis
215.	**worship(e** (5)	hono[r/s], honoris
216.	**wŏrt**	olus, oleris / [holus, holeris]
217.	**wŏund**	cicatrix, cicatricis
218.	**wratthe** (14)	ira, irae (13); iracundia, iracundiae

219.	**wrecchednes(se** (2)	miseria, miseriae
220.	**yēr**	annus, anni
221.	**yērd** (4)	virga, virgae
222.	**yift(e** (3)	munus, muneris
223.	**yōke**	jugum, jugi
224.	**yŏuth** (2)	juventus, juventutis

3.3.2.2 Nouns of native origin in the *Late Wycliffite Psalter*

The last of the texts to be considered with respect to the native nouns is LV. Within the confines of the first fifty Psalms, native nouns — in the broad understanding of the term adopted in this study — constitute 63.34% (63.52%) of all the Middle English lemmata analysed in the book with respect to this text and 71.58% (76.66%) of the occurrences. Table 28 and the following two charts, Charts 15 and 16, give numerical and percentage data concerning the make-up of the category of native nouns.

Table 28: Native nouns in LV

Etymology	N° of headwords	Percentage part. of headwords	N° of occurrences	Percentage part. of occurrences
purely native	**215** (217)	84.65% (84.77%)	**1397** (1865)	90.77% (92.92%)
Romance-native	**25**	9.84% (9.77%)	**60**	3.90% (2.99%)
ON-native	**14**	5.51% (5.47%)	**82**	5.33% (4.09%)
total	**254** (256)	100% (100%)	**1539** (2007)	100% (100%)

Chart 15: Native nouns — headwords in LV

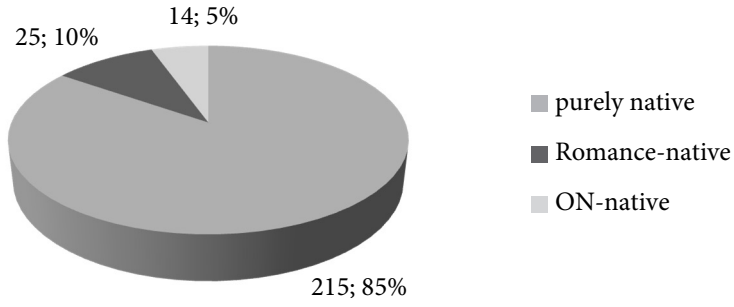
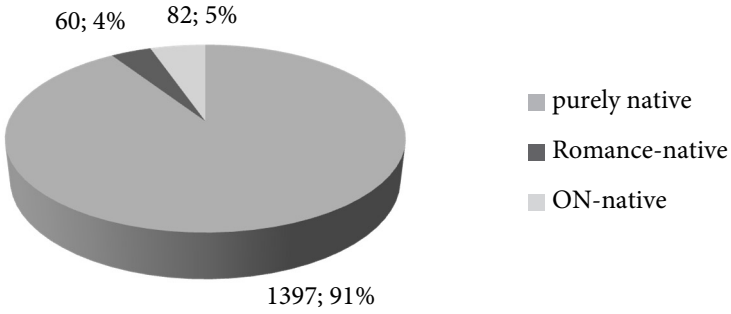


Chart 16: Native nouns — occurrences in LV



As indicated above, nouns of mixed Old Norse-native origin constitute approximately 5% of both lemmata and occurrences of the broadly understood native nouns. Similar data were obtained for EV and MEGPP L. As can be expected, taking into account the similarity of the data presented for the remaining texts, the items of this origin attested in LV do not differ greatly from those in RRP and MEGPP, which is evident upon the analysis of Table 29.

Table 29: Nouns of mixed Old Norse-native origin in LV

N°	ME lemma	Latin lemma(ta)
1.	**ayēn-bīer(e**	redemptor, redemptoris
2.	**chirche** (6)	ecclesia, ecclesiae
3.	**depthe** (2)	abyssus, abyssi
4.	**dīch(e**	fovea, foveae
5.	**fēlau(e**	consors, consortis
6.	**helper(e** (10)	adjutor, adjutoris
7.	**hēr**	capillus, capilli
8.	**hōnd(e** (33)	manus, manus
9.	**laue** (9)	lex, legis (8); lex, legis / <[legis*lator*, legis*latoris*]>
10.	**muchelnes(se** (2)	multitudo, multitudinis
11.	**sēte** (3)	sedes, sedis
12.	**snāre** (9)	laque[us/um], laquei
13.	**tāker(e up**	susceptor, susceptoris
14.	**uptāker(e** (3)	susceptor, susceptoris

Also nouns of mixed Romance-native origin do not cause surprises as, with the exception of *cuppe* 'cup', they have been presented previously for the texts discussed earlier. The occurrences of nouns with mixed Romance-native etymology make up approximately 4% of the native nouns, whereas their headwords constitute almost 10% of those. The nouns are listed in Table 30.

Table 30: Nouns of mixed Romance-native origin in LV

Nº	ME lemma	Latin lemma(ta)
1.	**aunǧel** (4)	angelus, angeli
2.	**autēr** (3)	altare, altaris
3.	**castēl**	castrum, castri
4.	**cēdre** (3)	cedrus, cedri
5.	**cuppe** (2)	calix, calicis
6.	**ǧēaunt** (2)	Gigas, Gigant[os/is]; Gigas, Gigant[os/is] / [Gigans, Gigantis]
7.	**harp(e** (2)	cithara, citharae
8.	**hēr(e**	cilicium, cilicii
9.	**īsōpe**	hysopu[m/s], hysopi / <hyssopu[m/s], hyssopi>
10.	**lāk(e** (4)	lacus, lacus
11.	**līŏun** (7)	leo, leonis
12.	**mirre**	myrra, myrrae / <myrrha, myrrhae> / [murra, murrae]
13.	**mūl(e**	mulus, muli
14.	**potter(e**	figulus, figuli
15.	**Psalm(e** (3)	psalmus, psalmi
16.	**sak**	saccus, sacci
17.	**seint(e** (4)	sanctus, sancti
18.	**sepulcre** (3)	sepulchrum, sepulchri (2); sepulcrum, sepulcri / <[sepulchrum, sepulchri]>
19.	**sinagōg(e**	synagoga, synagogae
20.	**sŏun** (3)	sonitus, sonitus; sonus, soni (2)
21.	**strēt(e**	platea, plateae
22.	**temple** (8)	templum, templi
23.	**tēt(e**	uber, uberis
24.	**tŏur**	turris, turris
25.	**wīn(e**	vinum, vini

As mentioned above, all the nouns given here were discussed previously in relation to the remaining Psalters analysed in the study. The only noun which has not been presented thus far is *cuppe* 'cup', which in Durkin's (2014) classification belongs to the category of "containers, vessels, and receptacles" among the "earlier" borrowings.

The most numerous grouping within the category of native nouns are the items of *purely* native origin, which make up ca. 91% of occurrences of the native nouns and 85% of headwords. All of these are listed in Table 31.

Table 31: Nouns of *purely* native origin in LV

Nº	ME lemma	Latin lemma(ta)
1.	**al** (6)	omnis, omnis
2.	**appel**, **-il**, **-ul**	pupilla, pupillae
3.	**arm** (5)	brachium, brachi(i)

4.	**arwe** (5)	sagitta, sagittae
5.	**bed** (4)	cubile, cubilis (2); lectus, lecti (2)
6.	***bed-strau**[17] (2)	stratum, strati
7.	**birthen**	onus, oneris
8.	**bit(t)ernesse** (2)	amaritudo, amaritudinis
9.	**blōd** (7)	sanguis, sanguinis
10.	**bōk**	liber, libri
11.	**bōn** (10)	os, ossis
12.	**bōrd**	mensa, mensae
13.	**bōsŏm**	sinus, sinus
14.	**boue** (7)	arcus, arcus
15.	**brēd** (2)	panis, panis
16.	**brēde**	latitudo, latitudinis
17.	**brid**	volucer/volucris, volucris
18.	**brīdel**	frenu[s/m], freni
19.	**brim-stōn**	sulphur, sulphuris
20.	**brōther** (4)	frater, fratris
21.	**calf** (4)	vitulus, vituli
22.	**chēke** (2)	faux, faucis; maxilla, maxillae
23.	**clei**	lutum, luti
24.	**clēnnesse** (2)	puritas, puritatis
25.	**clōth** (3)	vestimentum, vestimenti (2); vestis, vestis
26.	**clŏud** (3)	nub[es/is], nubis
27.	**cōl** (3)	carbo, carbonis
28.	**cŏmeling**	advena, advena
29.	**cursednesse**	infelicitas, infelicitatis
30.	**dai** (38)	dies, diei
31.	**den**	spelunca, speluncae
32.	**derknes(se** (4)	caligo, caliginis; tenebra, tenebrae (3)
33.	**dēth** (13)	interitus, interitus; mors, mortis (12)
34.	**dogge** (2)	can[i/e]s, canis
35.	**dōm** (16)	judicium, judici(i)
36.	**doughter** (6)	filia, filiae
37.	**draf**	faex, faecis
38.	**drēd(e** (10)	reverentia, reverentiae; timor, timoris (9)

17. The asterisk used here indicates that the noun is not attested in this form in the MED, being, however, listed in the OED. Its form is a composite of two Middle English nouns in the citation forms given in the MED.

39.	**dūst** (7)	pulvis, pulveris (6); pulvis, pulveris / [limus, limi]
40.	**eie** (23)	oculus, oculi
41.	**eie-lid**	palpebra, palpebrae
42.	**ēnde** (15)	finis, finis
43.	**ēre** (14)	auris, auris
44.	**ērthe** (38)	terra, terrae
45.	**ēve(n-tīde**	vesper, vesperi[s]
46.	**fāder** (7)	pater, patris
47.	**fairnes(se**, **-nis(se**, **-nusse** (8)	decor, decoris (5); pulcritudo, pulcritudinis / <[pulchritudo, pulchritudinis]> (2); species, speciei
48.	**fatnes(se**	ad[e/i]ps, adipis
49.	**fēld** (2)	ager, agri; campus, campi
50.	**filth**	lutum, luti
51.	**finger**	digitus, digiti
52.	**fīr** (13)	ignis, ignis
53.	**fish**	piscis, piscis
54.	**flēsh** (6)	car[nis/o], carnis
55.	**flōd** (4)	diluvium, diluvi(i) (2); flumen, fluminis (2)
56.	**flok**	grex, gregis
57.	**folk** (10)	gens, gentis
58.	**fōt** (14)	pes, pedis
59.	**frēnd**	amicus, amici
60.	**fulnes(se** (2)	plenitudo, plenitudinis
61.	**gāte** (6)	porta, portae
62.	**gladnes(se** (8)	laetitia, laetitiae
63.	**gōd** (13)	bonum, boni (12); bonus, boni
64.	**God, god** (148)	Deus, Dei (142); Deus, Dei / [dominus, domini]; Deus, Dei / [] (3); dius, dii / [Deus, Dei]; dominus, domini / /<[Deus, Dei]>/
65.	**gōdnes(se** (3)	bonitas, bonitatis
66.	**gōld**	aurum, auri
67.	**hail** (2)	grando, grandinis
68.	**hātrēd(e** (2)	odium, odi(i)
69.	**hēd** (11)	caput, capitis
70.	**hei**	f[a]enum, f[a]eni
71.	**heighnes(se**	altitudo, altitudinis
72.	**hęle**	calcaneus, calcanei
73.	**helle** (9)	infernum, inferni; inferus, inferi

74.	**help** (7)	adjutorium, adjutori(i) (3);
		auxilium, auxili(i) (3);
		ops, opis

75.	**hēlth(e** (33)	salus, salutis (15); salutare, salutaris (14); salutare, salutaris / [salvator, salvatoris] (2); sanitas, sanitatis (2)
76.	**hem**	fimbria, fimbriae
77.	**hert** (3)	cerv[o/u]s, cervi
78.	**herte** (62)	cor, cordis
79.	**hēte**	calor, caloris
80.	**hēven** (17)	caelus, caeli
81.	**hil(le** (15)	mons, montis
82.	**hipe**	femur, fem[inis/oris]
83.	**hōlīnes(se** (2)	sanctitas, sanctitati; sanctus, sancti
84.	**hŏnī**	mel, mellis
85.	**hŏnī-cōmb**	favus, favi
86.	**hōpe** (5)	spes, spei
87.	**horn** (3)	cornu, cornus
88.	**hors** (3)	equus, equi
89.	**hŏus** (14)	domus, [domus/domi]
90.	**hunger** (2)	fames, famis
91.	**ivel** (21)	malum, mali
92.	**king** (28)	rex, regis
93.	**lēf**	folium, foli(i)
94.	**leit**	fulgur, fulguris / [fulgor, fulgoris]
95.	**lēnd(e**	lumbus, lumbi
96.	**length(e** (2)	longitudo, longitudinis
97.	**līf** (23)	anima, animae; vita, vitae
98.	**light** (7)	lumen, luminis (6); lux, lucis
99.	**līknes(se**	similitudo, similitudinis
100.	**lip(pe** (14)	labium, labi(i)
101.	**lītel**	pusillum, pusilli
102.	**lōf** (2)	panis, panis
103.	**lōnd** (15)	terra, terrae
104.	**lōr(e** (2)	disciplina, disciplinae
105.	**lōrd** (320)	Deus, Dei; Deus, Dei / /<[dominus, domini]>/ (2); dominus, domini (307); dominus, domini / [Deus, Dei] (3); dominus, domini / /<[]>/ (4); dominus, domini / [] (3)
106.	**lōt**	sors, sortis

107.	**māker(e**	lator, latoris / <[*legis*lator, *legis*latoris]>
108.	**man** (44)	homo, hominis (36); vir, viri (8)
109.	**manī**	multum, multi
110.	**man-queller(e**	sanguis, sanguinis
111.	**mēte** (2)	esca, escae
112.	**mid-dai**	meridies, meridiei
113.	**middes** (6)	medium, medi(i)
114.	**mīnd(e** (3)	memoria, memoriae
115.	**mōder** (5)	mater, matris
116.	**mōn(e**	luna, lunae
117.	**mōrwe-tīde**	diliculum, diliculi
118.	**mŏuth** (24)	os, oris
119.	**nāme** (29)	nomen, nominis
120.	**nēd(e** (2)	necessitas, necessitatis
121.	**nēdīnes(se**	inopia, inopiae
122.	**neighebor** (11)	proximus, proximi (9); vicinus, vicini (2)
123.	**nekke**	vertex, verticis
124.	**night** (10)	nox, noctis
125.	**north**	aquilo, aquilonis
126.	**nought**	nichilum, nichili / <[nihilum, nihili]>
127.	**oxe** (2)	bos, bovis
128.	**pāth** (7)	semita, semitae
129.	**prīd(e** (5)	superbia, superbiae
130.	**quēn(e**	regina, reginae
131.	**ram**	aries, arietis
132.	**rightfulnes(se** (33)	directum, directi; justitia, justitiae (32)
133.	**right-wīsnes(se**	justitia, justitiae
134.	**sādnes(se**	firmamentum, firmamenti
135.	**sē** (5)	mare, maris
136.	**sēd** (9)	semen, seminis
137.	**shadwe** (3)	umbra, umbrae
138.	**shāme** (2)	confusio, confusionis; verecundia, verecundiae
139.	**shāp(e** (2)	forma, formae; species, speciei
140.	**shāplīnes(se**	species, speciei
141.	**shēld** (3)	scutum, scuti
142.	**shendship(e** (6)	confusio, confusionis; obprobrium, obprobri(i) / <opprobrium, opprobri(i)> (3); opprobrium, opprobri(i) / [obprobrium, obprobri(i)] (2)
143.	**shēp** (4)	ovis, ovis
144.	**ship**	navis, navis

145.	**sīde**	latus, lateris
146.	**sight(e** (20)	conspectus, conspectus
147.	**sīknes(se** (2)	infirmitas, infirmitatis
148.	**silver**	argentum, argenti
149.	**sinne** (14)	delictum, delicti (2); peccatum, peccati (12)
150.	**sinner(e** (26)	peccator, peccatoris
151.	**smōke** (2)	fumus, fumi
152.	**snāke**	aspis, aspid[i/o]s
153.	**snou**	nix, nivis
154.	**sŏne** (22)	filius, fili
155.	**sōng** (4)	canticum, cantici (3); carmen, carminis
156.	**sŏnne** (2)	sol, solis
157.	**sorwe** (13)	contritio, contritionis; dolor, doloris (12)
158.	**soul(e** (46)	anima, animae (44); cor, cordis; mens, mentis
159.	**sparwe**	passer, passeris
160.	**spēch(e** (4)	eloquium, eloqui(i)
161.	**staf**	baculus, baculi
162.	**sted-fastnes(se**	firmamentum, firmamenti
163.	**step** (3)	gressus, gressus; vestigium, vestigi(i) (2)
164.	**sterre**	stella, stellae
165.	**stōn** (4)	lapis, lapidis (2); petra, petrae (2)
166.	**streng**	corda, cordae
167.	**strength(e** (6)	fortitudo, fortitudinis
168.	**strōnd(e**	torrens, torrentis
169.	**swētenes(se** (2)	dulcedo, dulcedinis
170.	**sword** (10)	framea, frameae (4); gladius, gladi(i) (6)
171.	**tēr(e** (3)	lacrima, lacrimae
172.	**thēf**	fur[s], furis
173.	**thorn**	spina, spinae
174.	**thought** (4)	cogitatio, cogitationis
175.	**thŏusand**	milium, milii / <mille, millis>
176.	**thrōte** (2)	guttur, gutturis
177.	**tīle-stōn**	testum, testi
178.	**tīme** (8)	sors, sortis; tempus, temporis (7)
179.	**tŏng(e** (17)	lingua, linguae
180.	**tōth** (3)	dens, dentis

181.	**trē**	lignum, ligni
182.	**treuth** (16)	veritas, veritatis
183.	**unrightfulnes(se** (4)	injustitia, injustitiae
184.	**unwīsdōm** (2)	insipientia, insipientiae
185.	**wal** (2)	murus, muri
186.	**wāter** (12)	aqua, aquae
187.	**wau(e**	fluctus, fluctus
188.	**wax**	cera, cerae
189.	**wei** (32)	iter, itineris (2); via, viae (30)
190.	**wel(le** (4)	fons, fontis (3); fons, fontis / [fors, fortis]
191.	**wem**	macula, maculae
192.	**werk** (14)	opus, operis
193.	**whelp**	catulus, catuli
194.	**whēte**	frumentum, frumenti
195.	**wikkednes(se** (39)	impietas, impietatis (2); iniquitas, iniquitatis (34); malignitas, malignitatis; nequitia, nequitiae (2)
196.	**wil(le** (11)	anima, animae; voluntas, voluntatis (8); voluntas, voluntatis / <voluptas, voluptatis>; voluptas, voluptatis / /<voluntas, voluntatis>/
197.	**wīnd** (4)	ventus, venti
198.	**wīsdōm** (4)	sapientia, sapientiae
199.	**wīse-man**	sapiens, sapientis
200.	**witnes(se** (2)	testis, testis
201.	**wōde**	silva, silvae
202.	**wōdnes(se** (3)	furor, furoris (2); insania, insaniae
203.	**wōmb(e** (7)	uteru[s/m], uteri; venter, ventris (6)
204.	**wŏnder**	prodigium, prodigi(i)
205.	**wōrd** (19)	sermo, sermonis (8); verbum, verbi (11)
206.	**world** (35)	orbis, orbis (2); seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]> (29); terra, terrae (4)
207.	**wŏrm**	vermis, vermis
208.	**wŏrt**	olus, oleris / [holus, holeris]
209.	**wŏund** (2)	cicatrix, cicatricis; plaga, plagae
210.	**wratthfulnesse**	iracundia, iracundiae
211.	**wrecchednes(se** (3)	aerumna, aerumnae; miseria, miseriae (2)

212.	**wrīter(e**	scriba, scribae
213.	**yēr**	annus, anni
214.	**yērd** (4)	virga, virgae
215.	**yift(e** (3)	munus, muneris
216.	**yōke**	jugum, jugi
217.	**yŏngthe** (2)	juventus, juventutis

3.3.3 Nouns of Romance origin

3.3.3.1 Nouns of Romance origin in the *Early Wycliffite Psalter*

The category of Romance-derived nouns is also numerous. This can be exptected in view of the fact that EV is usually considered to be replete with Latinisms (cf. Chaper 1, Section 1.3). In fact, among all the texts analysed in this study it is EV that contains the greatest number of borrowings from Romance languages. As many as 632 nouns of this origin are attested in the body of the first fifty Psalms, making up 29.12% (23.96%) of all the nominal occurrences studied with respect to EV. The number of different Middle English lemmata these items represent equals 154 and constitutes 36.84% (36.67%) of the headwords. The nouns in question are presented in Table 32.

Table 32: Nouns of Romance origin in EV

Nº	ME lemma	Latin lemma(ta)
1.	**abŏundaunce** (2)	(h)abundantia, abundantiae
2.	**abūsiŏun**	abusio, abusionis
3.	**air**	aer, aeris
4.	**āliēn** (2)	alienus, alieni
5.	**arain(e**	aranea, araneae
6.	**armes** (2)	armum, armi
7.	**aspīe**	insidia, insidiae
8.	**avenğer**	ultor, ultoris
9.	**avŏutrēr**	adulter, adulteri
10.	**baraintē**	sterilitas, sterilitatis
11.	**batail(le** (5)	bellum, belli (2); praelium, praeli(i) / [proelium, proeli(i)] (3)
12.	**bernacle**	camus, cami
13.	**bēst(e** (5)	jumentum, jumenti (4); pecus, pecoris
14.	**botel**	uter, utris
15.	**bŏuel**	viscus, visceris
16.	**caitiftē**	captivitas, captivitatis
17.	**cause** (4)	causa, causae

18.	**chaier(e**	cathedra, cathedrae
19.	**chār**	currus, currus
20.	**charğe**	onus, oneris
21.	**chēre** (13)	vultus, vultus (11); vultus, vultus / [facies, faciei] (2)
22.	**citē** (7)	civitas, civitatis
23.	**cŏmpās**	circuitus, circuitus
24.	**confessiŏun**	confessio, confessionis
25.	**confūsiŏun** (3)	confusio, confusionis
26.	**congregāciŏun**	synagoga, synagogae
27.	**conventicle**	conventiculum, conventiculi
28.	**cōrde** (2)	corda, cordae; funis, funis
29.	**corŏune**	corona, coronae
30.	**corrupciŏun** (2)	corruptio, corruptionis
31.	**cōste** (2)	finis, finis
32.	**cŏuche** (2)	cubile, cubilis
33.	**cŏunseil** (13)	consilium, consili(i)
34.	**crī(e** (3)	clamor, clamori
35.	**dēceit(e**	illusio, illusionis / [inlusio, inlusionis]
36.	**dēfendŏur** (11)	protector, protectoris
37.	**dēlīt(e**	voluptas, voluptatis / [voluntas, voluntatis]
38.	**dēliverer** (2)	liberator, liberatoris
39.	**dēsert** (2)	desertum, deserti
40.	**dĕsert**	meritum, meriti
41.	**dēsīr** (4)	desiderium, desideri(i)
42.	**disciplīne** (4)	disciplina, disciplinae
43.	**dītē**	carmen, carminis
44.	**dīversitē** (2)	varietas, varietatis
45.	**enemī** (45)	inimicus, inimici
46.	**equitē** (4)	aequitas, aequitatis
47.	**excess**	excessus, excessus
48.	**fāce** (29)	facies, faciei
49.	**feith**	fides, fidei
50.	**firmament**	firmamentum, firmamenti
51.	**flaume**	flamma, flammae
52.	**fōl**	stultus, stulti
53.	**fōrce**	vis, vis
54.	**fōrme**	forma, formae
55.	**fŏundement** (2)	fundamentum, fundamenti
56.	**fruit** (3)	fructus, fructus
57.	**furnais(e**	clibanus, clibani
58.	**ğenerāciŏun** (10)	generatio, generationis
59.	**ğentīl** (22)	gens, gentis

60.	**glōrīe** (21)	gloria, gloriae
61.	**gōter**	cataracta, cataractae
62.	**grāce**	gratia, gratiae
63.	**hērbe**	herba, herbae
64.	**heritāğe** (9)	hereditas, hereditatis
65.	**hōst(e**	hostia, hostiae
66.	**imāğe**	imago, imaginis
67.	**indignāciŏun**	indignatio, indignationis
68.	**infirmitē**	infirmitas, infirmitatis
69.	**innocence** (5)	innocentia, innocentiae
70.	**īre**	ira, irae
71.	**joi(e** (3)	gaudium, gaudi(i)
72.	**lantern(e**	lucerna, lucernae
73.	**mağestē**	majestas, majestatis
74.	**malīce** (2)	malitia, malitiae
75.	**meinē**	familia, familiae
76.	**memorī(e**	memoria, memoriae
77.	**mercī** (28)	misericordia, misericordiae
78.	**merveille** (3)	mirabile, mirabilis
79.	**misēse** (2)	aerumna, aerumnae; inopia, inopiae
80.	**monei(e**	pecunia, pecuniae
81.	**mŏuntain(e** (2)	mons, montis
82.	**multitūde** (8)	multitudo, multitudinis
83.	**nāciŏun**	natio, nationis
84.	**nŏmbre** (3)	numerus, numeri
85.	**oil(e** (3)	oleum, olei
86.	**orisŏun** (7)	oratio, orationis
87.	**pācience**	patientia, patientiae
88.	**parāble**	parabola, parabolae
89.	**part** (2)	pars, partis
90.	**penne** (2)	calamus, calami; penna, pennae / [pinna, pinnae]
91.	**pēple** (28)	plebs, plebis; populus, populi (26); populus, populi / [plebs, plebis]
92.	**pēs** (9)	pax, pacis
93.	**pestilence**	pestilentia, pestilentiae
94.	**pilgrim**	peregrinus, peregrini
95.	**plāce** (8)	loc[us/um], loci
96.	**plentē** (3)	plenitudo, plenitudinis (2); ubertas, ubertatis
97.	**porciŏun**	portio, portionis
98.	**possessiŏun**	possessio, possessionis

99.	**pŏudre** (7)	pulvis, pulveris (6); pulvis, pulveris / [limus, limi]
100.	**povrenes(se**	paupertas, paupertatis
101.	**prei(e**	praeda, praedae
102.	**preiēr(e** (3)	oratio, orationis; prex, precis (2)
103.	**prince** (6)	princeps, principis
104.	**prīs** (2)	pretium, preti(i)
105.	**prōfit(e**	utilitas, utilitatis
106.	**prōğenī(e** (4)	progenies, progeniei
107.	**prōposiciŏun**	propositio, propositionis
108.	**prōtecciŏun**	protectio, protectionis
109.	**prūdence**	prudentia, prudentiae
110.	**rēaume** (2)	regnum, regni
111.	**refūt(e** (6)	refugium, refugi(i)
112.	**regne**	regnum, regni
113.	**reine** (3)	ren, renis
114.	**relik** (4)	reliquia, reliquiae
115.	**reprēve** (5)	obprobrium, obprobri(i) / <opprobrium, opprobri(i)> (3); opprobrium, opprobri(i) / [obprobrium, obprobri(i)] (2)
116.	**riches(se** (4)	divitia, divitiae
117.	**rŏundnes(se** (5)	orbis, orbis
118.	**sacrifīce** (10)	sacrificium, sacrifici(i)
119.	**sautrī(e** (2)	psalterium, psalterii
120.	**savāciŏun**	salvatio, salvationis
121.	**sāveŏur**	salvator, salvatoris
122.	**scārsnes(se**	inopia, inopiae
123.	**sclaundre** (2)	scandalum, scandali
124.	**scōrn**	derisus, derisus
125.	**scŏurğe** (4)	flagellum, flagelli (3); plaga, plagae
126.	**scrībe**	scriba, scribae
127.	**sermŏun**	sermo, sermonis
128.	**servaunt** (6)	servus, servi
129.	**spirit** (11)	spiritus, spiritus
130.	**spŏus(e**	sponsus, sponsi
131.	**studī(e** (2)	studium, studi(i)
132.	**substaunce** (2)	substantia, substantiae
133.	**tabernācle** (11)	tabernaculum, tabernaculi
134.	**tempest** (2)	procella, procellae; tempestas, tempestatis
135.	**temptāciŏun**	temptatio, temptationis / <tentatio, tentationis>
136.	**tent(e**	castrum, castri
137.	**tērme**	terminus, termini

138.	**testāment** (5)	testamentum, testamenti
139.	**travail** (3)	labor, laboris
140.	**trecheri(e** (9)	dolus, doli
141.	**trēsŏur**	thesaurus, thesauri
142.	**tribulāciŏun** (17)	tribulatio, tribulationis
143.	**tromp(e**	tubus, tubi / <[tuba, tubae]>
144.	**trōne** (2)	thronus, throni
145.	**ūnicorn(e** (2)	unicorn, unicornis
146.	**unpitŏusnesse** (2)	impietas, impietatis
147.	**ūsūre**	usura, usurae
148.	**vanitē** (6)	vanitas, vanitatis
149.	**venğeaunce**	vindicta, vindictae
150.	**venim**	venenum, veneni
151.	**vertū** (23)	virtus, virtutis
152.	**vessel** (3)	vas, vasis
153.	**voice** (25)	vox, vocis
154.	**vŏu(e** (2)	votum, voti

3.3.3.2 Nouns of Romance origin in the *Late Wycliffite Psalter*

LV does not differ greatly from EV with respect to the borrowings from Romance languages since the number of borrowings of this origin attested in the text of the first fifty Psalms of LV is 601. Therefore, Romance-derived nouns make up 27.95% (22.96%) of all the occurrences analysed with respect to LV. The nouns represent 142 different Middle English lemmata, constituting, in turn, 35.41% (35.24%) of the headwords.

All the nouns of Romance provenance attested in the analysed part of LV are given in Table 33.

Table 33: Nouns of Romance origin in LV

Nº	ME lemma	Latin lemma(ta)
1.	**abŏundaunce**	(h)abundantia, abundantiae
2.	**air** (2)	aer, aeris; caelus, caeli
3.	**āliēn**	alienus, alieni
4.	**arain(e**	aranea, araneae
5.	**armüre** (2)	armum, armi
6.	**aspīe**	insidia, insidiae
7.	**avenğer**	ultor, ultoris
8.	**avŏu(e**	votum, voti
9.	**avŏutrēr**	adulter, adulteri
10.	**barainnesse**	sterilitas, sterilitatis
11.	**batail(le** (5)	bellum, belli (2); praelium, praeli(i) / [proelium, proeli(i)] (3)

12.	**bernacle**	camus, cami
13.	**bēst(e** (5)	jumentum, jumenti (4); pecus, pecoris
14.	**bŏuğe**	uter, utris
15.	**caitiftē**	captivitas, captivitatis
16.	**cassia**	casia, casiae
17.	**cause** (4)	causa, causae
18.	**chaier(e**	cathedra, cathedrae
19.	**chār**	currus, currus
20.	**chaumbre**	thalamus, thalami
21.	**chēre** (13)	vultus, vultus (11); vultus, vultus / [facies, faciei] (2)
22.	**citē** (7)	civitas, civitatis
23.	**commaundement** (3)	praeceptum, praecepti
24.	**cŏmpās** (6)	circuitus, circuitus
25.	**confūsiŏun**	confusio, confusionis
26.	**conventicle**	conventiculum, conventiculi
27.	**cōrde**	funis, funis
28.	**corŏune**	corona, coronae
29.	**corrupciŏun** (2)	corruptio, corruptionis
30.	**cōste**	finis, finis
31.	**cŏunseil** (13)	consilium, consili(i)
32.	**crī(e** (3)	clamor, clamori
33.	**debonairnes(se**	mansuetudo, mansuetudini
34.	**dēceit(e**	supplantatio, supplantationis / [subplantatio, subplantationis]
35.	**dēfendŏur** (11)	protector, protectoris
36.	**dēfens(e**	defensio, defensionis
37.	**dēliverer** (2)	liberator, liberatoris
38.	**dēsert** (2)	desertum, deserti
39.	**dēsīr** (4)	desiderium, desideri(i)
40.	**dīversitē** (2)	varietas, varietatis
41.	**enemī** (45)	inimicus, inimici
42.	**entraille(s**	viscus, visceris
43.	**equitē** (4)	aequitas, aequitatis
44.	**fāce** (29)	facies, faciei
45.	**feithfulnesse**	fides, fidei
46.	**fērsnes(se**	impetus, impetus
47.	**firmament**	firmamentum, firmamenti
48.	**flaume**	flamma, flammae
49.	**fōl**	stultus, stulti
50.	**fŏundement** (2)	fundamentum, fundamenti
51.	**fruit** (3)	fructus, fructus
52.	**furnais(e**	clibanus, clibani
53.	**ğenerāciŏun** (14)	generatio, generationis (10); progenies, progeniei (4)

54.	**gīle** (9)	dolus, doli
55.	**glōrīe** (21)	gloria, gloriae
56.	**gŏmme**	gutta, guttae
57.	**grāce**	gratia, gratiae
58.	**hērbe**	herba, herbae
59.	**heritāğe** (9)	hereditas, hereditatis
60.	**honŏur** (4)	hono[r/s], honoris
61.	**imāğe**	imago, imaginis
62.	**indignāciŏun**	indignatio, indignationis
63.	**innocence** (5)	innocentia, innocentiae
64.	**īre** (14)	ira, irae
65.	**joi(e** (3)	gaudium, gaudi(i)
66.	**jūğe** (2)	judex, judicis
67.	**langāğe**	loquela, loquelae
68.	**lantern(e**	lucerna, lucernae
69.	**mağestē**	majestas, majestatis
70.	**malīce** (2)	malitia, malitiae
71.	**meinē**	familia, familiae
72.	**mercī** (28)	misericordia, misericordiae
73.	**merveille** (3)	mirabile, mirabilis
74.	**monei(e**	pecunia, pecuniae
75.	**multitūde** (7)	multitudo, multitudinis
76.	**nāciŏun**	natio, nationis
77.	**nŏmbre** (3)	numerus, numeri
78.	**oil(e** (3)	oleum, olei
79.	**pācience**	patientia, patientiae
80.	**parāble**	parabola, parabolae
81.	**part** (3)	pars, partis (2); portio, portionis
82.	**pās(e**	gressus, gressus
83.	**passiŏun**	calix, calicis
84.	**pastūr(e**	pascua, pascuae
85.	**penne** (2)	calamus, calami; penna, pennae / [pinna, pinnae]
86.	**pēple** (32)	plebs, plebis (5); populus, populi (26); populus, populi / [plebs, plebis]
87.	**pēs** (9)	pax, pacis
88.	**pestilence**	pestilentia, pestilentiae
89.	**pilgrim**	peregrinus, peregrini
90.	**plāce** (8)	loc[us/um], loci
91.	**plentē** (2)	(h)abundantia, abundantiae; ubertas, ubertatis
92.	**possessiŏun**	possessio, possessionis

93.	**pŏuēr(e** (2)	manus, manus; potentatus, potentatus
94.	**povertē** (2)	inopia, inopiae; paupertas, paupertatis
95.	**prei(e**	praeda, praedae
96.	**preiēr(e** (12)	deprecatio, deprecationis (2); oratio, orationis (8); prex, precis (2)
97.	**prince** (6)	princeps, principis
98.	**prīs** (2)	pretium, preti(i)
99.	**privētē**	absconditum, absconditi
100.	**prōfit(e**	utilitas, utilitatis
101.	**prūdence**	prudentia, prudentiae
102.	**raunsŏun**	redemptio, redemptionis
103.	**rēaume** (3)	regnum, regni
104.	**refūt(e** (6)	refugium, refugi(i)
105.	**reine** (3)	ren, renis
106.	**relēf(e** (3)	reliquia, reliquiae
107.	**relik**	reliquia, reliquiae
108.	**rēsŏun**	propositio, propositionis
109.	**riches(se** (4)	divitia, divitiae
110.	**sacrifīce** (11)	hostia, hostiae; sacrificium, sacrifici(i) (10)
111.	**sautrī(e**	psalterium, psalterii
112.	**sāveŏur**	salvator, salvatoris
113.	**sclaundre** (2)	scandalum, scandali
114.	**scōrn**	derisus, derisus
115.	**servaunt**	servus, servi
116.	**spirit** (11)	spiritus, spiritus
117.	**spŏus(e**	sponsus, sponsi
118.	**studī(e** (2)	studium, studi(i)
119.	**substaunce** (2)	substantia, substantiae
120.	**tabernācle** (11)	tabernaculum, tabernaculi
121.	**tempest** (2)	procella, procellae; tempestas, tempestatis
122.	**temptāciŏun**	temptatio, temptationis / <tentatio, tentationis>
123.	**tērme**	terminus, termini
124.	**testāment** (5)	testamentum, testamenti
125.	**torment** (3)	afflictio, afflictionis (2); flagellum, flagelli
126.	**travail** (3)	labor, laboris
127.	**trēsŏur**	thesaurus, thesauri
128.	**trespās** (4)	delictum, delicti
129.	**tribulāciŏun** (17)	tribulatio, tribulationis

130.	**tromp(e**	tubus, tubi / <[tuba, tubae]>
131.	**trōne** (2)	thronus, throni
132.	**ūnicorn(e** (2)	unicorn, unicornis
133.	**ūsūre**	usura, usurae
134.	**vanitē** (6)	vanitas, vanitatis
135.	**venğeaunce**	vindicta, vindictae
136.	**venim**	venenum, veneni
137.	**vertū** (23)	virtus, virtutis
138.	**vessel** (3)	vas, vasis
139.	**vīolence**	vis, vis
140.	**virğīn(e** (2)	homo, hominis; virgo, virginis
141.	**voice** (25)	vox, vocis
142.	**vŏu(e**	votum, voti

3.3.4 Nouns of Old Norse origin

3.3.4.1 Nouns of Old Norse origin in the *Early Wycliffite Psalter*

As was the case with all the remaining texts analysed in the present study, nouns of Scandinavian origin are least numerous also in EV. They only occur eleven times in the body of the first fifty Psalms, representing six different Middle English lemmata (cf. the data for MEGPP D). They constitute 0.51% (0.42%) of the occurrences and 1.44% (1.43%) of the headwords.

Table 34: Nouns of Old Norse origin in EV

Nº	ME lemma	Latin lemma(ta)
1.	**bir(e**	impetus, impetus
2.	**bōle** (2)	taurus, tauri
3.	**bōnd**	vinculum, vinculi
4.	**mēknesse** (4)	humilitas, humilitatis
5.	**slaughter**	occisio, occisionis
6.	**wing(e** (2)	ala, alae

It is easily discernible that Old Norse-derived nouns in EV do not differ from those attested in MEGPP, which points to their well-established status in the Middle English lexicon: they seem to have presented themselves to different translators as the most suitable choices in given contexts in the course of translation.

3.3.4.2 Nouns of Old Norse origin in the *Late Wycliffite Psalter*

The number of nouns of Old Norse origin is even smaller in LV, where only five different Middle English headwords with this etymology are recorded, occurring ten times. Their percentage participation in all of the analysed nouns equates to 1.25% (1.24%) with respect to headwords and 0.47% (0.38%) when it comes to occurrences. The nouns in question are listed below.

Table 35: Nouns of Old Norse origin in LV

Nº	ME lemma	Latin lemma(ta)
1.	**bōle** (2)	taurus, tauri
2.	**bōnd**	vinculum, vinculi
3.	**mēknesse** (4)	humilitas, humilitatis
4.	**windou(e**	cataracta, cataractae
5.	**wing(e** (2)	ala, alae

3.3.5 Summary

The most important observation concerning EV and LV which can be pointed out at this stage is the fact that the greatest number of borrowings from Romance languages are recorded in these texts and not, as would be expected based on the information from the relevant literature quoted in Chapter 1, in MEGPP. The texts will be juxtaposed for ease of comparison in the concluding section. Here, I limit myself to summarising all the numerical and percentage data pertaining to EV and LV: in Table 36, and Charts 17 and 18 for EV, and Table 37 and Charts 19 and 20 for LV.

Table 36: The etymological make-up of EV

Etymology		Nº of headwords	Percentage part. of headwords	Nº of occurrences	Percentage part. of occurrences
Native	*purely* native	**222** (224)	53.11% (53.33%)	**1390** (1858)	64.06% (70.43%)
	Romance-native	**23**	5.50% (5.48%)	**61**	2.81% (2.31%)
	ON-native	**13**	3.11% (3.10%)	**76**	3.50% (2.88%)
	total	**258** (260)	61.72% (61.90%)	**1527** (1995)	70.37% (75.63%)
Romance		**154**	36.84% (36.67%)	**632**	29.12% (23.96%)
ON		**6**	1.44% (1.43%)	**11**	0.51% (0.42%)
TOTAL		**418** (420)	100% (100%)	**2170** (2638)	100% (100%)

Table 37: The etymological make-up of LV

Etymology		Nº of headwords	Percentage part. of headwords	Nº of occurrences	Percentage part. of occurrences
Native	*purely* native	**215** (217)	53.62% (53.85%)	**1397** (1865)	64.98% (71.24%)
	Romance-native	**25**	6.23% (6.20%)	**60**	2.79% (2.29%)
	ON-native	**14**	3.49% (3.47%)	**82**	3.81% (3.13%)
	total	**254** (256)	63.34% (63.52%)	**1539** (2007)	71.58% (76.66%)
Romance		**142**	35.41% (35.24%)	**601**	27.95% (22.96%)
ON		**5**	1.25% (1.24%)	**10**	0.47% (0.38%)
TOTAL		**401** (403)	100% (100%)	**2150** (2618)	100% (100%)

Chart 17: The etymological make-up of EV — occurrences

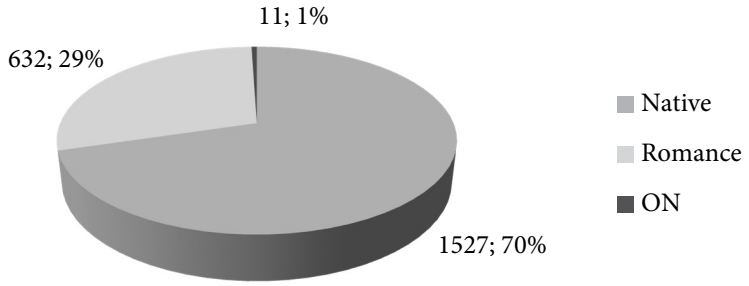


Chart 18: The etymological make-up of EV — headwords

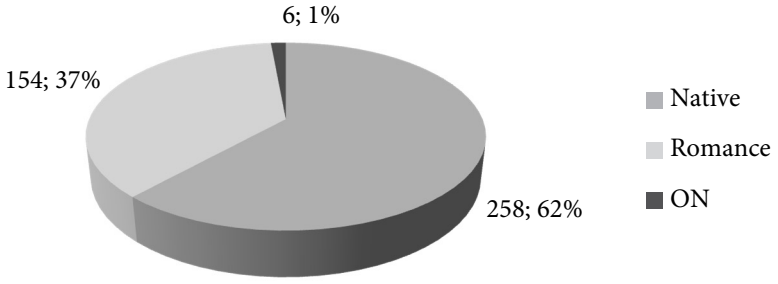


Chart 19: The etymological make-up of LV — occurrences

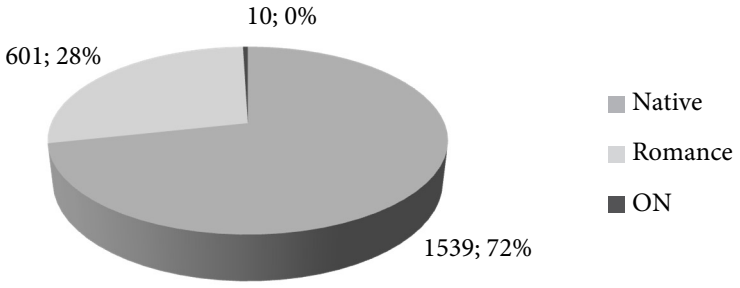
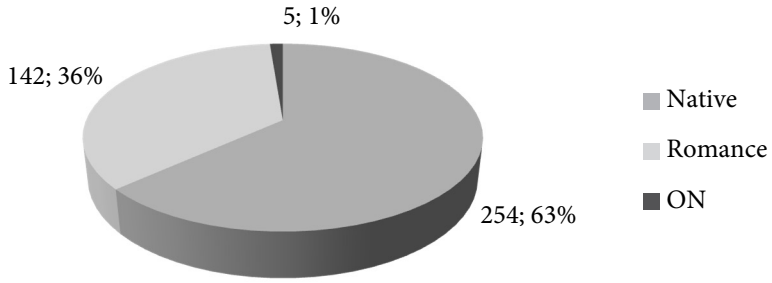


Chart 20: The etymological make-up of LV — headwords



3.4 Summary of the findings

The objective of this conclusion is to gather the data from all the Psalters and juxtapose them (Table 38) for ease of comparison between the rendtions. The data are commented upon, however, the analysis proper of the significance of the divergences evident therein will be provided in Chapter 4. Also in Chapter 4, I will attempt to account for this variation.

The observations drawn from the data in Table 38 given below are, out of necessity, based on the percentage data since the number of items analysed for each text is different due to the divergences between the renditions. It may come as no surprise to notice that the greatest percentage participation of native nouns is observed for RRP — 75.30% (79.63%) of occurrences and 66.05% (66.20%) of headwords. The text which comes closest to RRP in this respect is MEGPP D — but only as far as occurrences are concerned: here native nouns constitute 72.92% (78.02%). However, the situation changes when exclusively the nouns with *purely* native etymology are the focal point since then the text with the greatest percentage participation of occurrences of this type is MEGPP D (67.60% (73.70%)) and not RRP (67.28% (73.02%)). The latter, however, is still in the forefront with respect to headwords (55.12% (55.32%)). MEGPP L closely follows the two texts in terms of the percentage participation of the *purely* native items. Thus, even if the number of borrowings in MEGPP is substantial, their presence does not significantly affect the overall participation of the native elements in the translation. It is only when native nouns with mixed etymologies are taken into consideration that MEGPP is overtaken by the Wycliffite translations in terms of native nouns. Romance-native items are attested with approximately the same frequency in RRP, EV and LV (ca. 2.7% of occurrences). In respect of mixed Old Norse-native

items, RRP's supremacy (5.27% (4.35%)) is unquestioned, whereas the percentage participation of these elements in the remaining texts is remarkably similar (ca. 3.5%).

As regards the borrowings, RRP is also in the lead in relation to loanwords from Old Norse since as much as 3.95% (3.94%) of headwords and 2.34% (1.93%) of occurrences are assigned Old Norse as their language of origin. In the remaining texts items of this provenance account for only about 0.5% of occurrences and 1.5% of headwords. Additionally, as mentioned on a few occassions, RRP is the only text in which a lemma of Middle Low German origin is attested.

When it comes to the last of the etymological groupings investigated in this study — nouns of Romance provenance — RRP (with 29.77% (29.63%) of headwords and 22.23% (18.33%) of occurrences) yields primacy to the other Psalters. As far as headwords of this origin in MEGPP and the Wycliffite texts are concerned, the discrepancies between the texts are barely noticeable — slightly less than 37% of analysed nouns are derived from Romance languages in three of the texts, with the exception of LV, which employs 35.41% (35.24%) of such headwords. In terms of occurrences, on the other hand, it is unquestionably in EV that the greatest number of such items are recorded (29.12% (23.96%)). It is followed closely by LV (27.95% (22.96%)) in this respect. Therefore, both Wycliffite translations employ more nouns derived from Romance languages than either of the manuscript copies of MEGPP, although the percentage advantage of LV over MEGPP L (27.61% (22.41%)) in this respect is extremely small and the numerical data cannot be taken into account. The use of such nouns in MEGPP D is still less frequent — 26.52% (21.52%). Substantial divergences between the texts with respect to borrowings from Romance languages, however, can be noticed only when MEGPP and the Wycliffite Psalters are juxtaposed with RRP.

Table 38: Summary of the data for all Psalters

		Native				Romance	ON	MLG	TOTAL
		Purely native	Romance-native	ON-native	all				
RRP	Headwords	**237** (239)	**26**	**21**	**284** (286)	**128**	**17**	**1**	**430** (432)
		55.12% (55.32%)	6.05% (6.02%)	4.88% (4.86%)	66.05% (66.20%)	29.77% (29.63%)	3.95% (3.94%)	0.23% (0.23%)	100% (100%)
	Occurrences	**1468** (1932)	**60**	**115**	**1643** (2107)	**485**	**51**	**3**	**2182** (2646)
		67.28% (73.02%)	2.75% (2.27%)	5.27% (4.35%)	75.30% (79.63%)	22.23% (18.33%)	2.34% (1.93%)	0.14% (0.11%)	100% (100%)
MEGPP L	Headwords	**210** (212)	**17**	**13**	**240** (242)	**142** (143)	**6**	–	**388** (391)
		54.12% (54.22%)	4.38% (4.35%)	3.35% (3.32%)	61.86% (61.89%)	36.60% (36.57%)	1.55% (1.53%)	–	100% (100%)
	Occurrences	**1291** (1746)	**36**	**68**	**1395** (1850)	**536** (537)	**9**	–	**1941** (2396)
		66.51% (72.87%)	1.85% (1.50%)	3.50% (2.84%)	71.87% (77.21%)	27.61% (22.41%)	0.46% (0.38%)	–	100% (100%)
MEGPP D	Headwords	**212** (214)	**16**	**15**	**243** (245)	**146**	**6**	–	**395** (397)
		53.67% (53.90%)	4.05% (4.03%)	3.80% (3.78%)	61.52% (61.71%)	36.96% (36.78%)	1.52% (1.51%)	–	100% (100%)
	Occurrences	**1333** (1791)	**35**	**70**	**1438** (1896)	**523**	**11**	–	**1972** (2430)
		67.60% (73.70%)	1.77% (1.44%)	3.55% (2.88%)	72.92% (78.02%)	26.52% (21.52%)	0.56% (0.45%)	–	100% (100%)
EV	Headwords	**222** (224)	**23**	**13**	**258** (260)	**154**	**6**	–	**418** (420)
		53.11% (53.33%)	5.50% (5.48%)	3.11% (3.10%)	61.72% (61.90%)	36.84% (36.67%)	1.44% (1.43%)	–	100% (100%)
	Occurrences	**1390** (1858)	**61**	**76**	**1527** (1995)	**632**	**11**	–	**2170** (2638)
		64.06% (70.43%)	2.81% (2.31%)	3.50% (2.88%)	70.37% (75.63%)	29.12% (23.96%)	0.51% (0.42%)	–	100% (100%)
LV	Headwords	**215** (217)	**25**	**14**	**254** (256)	**142**	**5**	–	**401** (403)
		53.62% (53.85%)	6.23% (6.20%)	3.49% (3.47%)	63.34% (63.52%)	35.41% (35.24%)	1.25% (1.24%)	–	100% (100%)
	Occurrences	**1397** (1865)	**60**	**82**	**1539** (2007)	**601**	**10**	–	**2150** (2618)
		64.98% (71.24%)	2.79% (2.29%)	3.81% (3.13%)	71.58% (76.66%)	27.95% (22.96%)	0.47% (0.38%)	–	100% (100%)

CHAPTER 4

A discussion on the findings

Introduction

The final chapter of the book is devoted to the discussion on the findings obtained in the course of the research (Chapter 3) and the possible factors inducing the variation in the etymological make-up of the texts. Attention is first given to the interpretation of the data and to formulating conclusions which can be drawn from the analysis attempted in this study. I then assess the findings from the perspective of statistics with a view to establishing whether the divergences observed between the data for each of the analysed Psalters are significant also in statistical terms (Section 4.1). The reasons for the differences in the etymological make-up of the texts are presented in Section 4.2. However, instead of discussing each of the renditions separately, I focus rather on the factors that conditioned the shape of the translations, trying to find evidence for their contribution to the shape of each of the discussed renditions. Finally, since all of the analysed Psalters can be characterised as abundant in borrowings, I mention some of the reasons, other than the general linguistic context I already discussed (cf. Section 1.4 and some of the points in Section 2.2) which could have contributed to the elevated number of loanwords in these texts (Section 4.3).

4.1 The interpretation of the data

As indicated in Chapter 3, the general etymological make-up of the nominal layer of the first fifty Psalms is *similar* in the four 14th-century renditions analysed in the book. As such, it appears to reflect the socio-linguistic context of 14th-century England: a decisive majority (over 70% of occurrences and 60% of headwords) of the examined nouns are native in origin, and approximately 27% of the nominal choices (36% of headwords) have been determined to be of Romance provenance in all the texts apart from RRP.[1] Therefore, the data unanimously testify to the significant influence that the Romance languages exerted upon English (cf. the discussion in Sections 1.4.3 and 2.2.3.2).

Nouns of Scandinavian origin, on the other hand, are scarcely represented in the analysed Psalters (ca. 0.50% of occurrences, except for RRP). It does not come as a surprise as one would not expect to find an abundance of vocabulary with Scandinavian etymology in Christian context. These results are also congruent with the socio-linguistic situation obtaining in contemporary England.

Nevertheless, despite the fact that the percentage participation of borrowings in all of the texts does not appear strikingly different, some patterns are clearly discernible. Firstly, the greatest percentage participation of borrowings is attested in EV (nearly 30% of the occurrences), whereas its revised version, LV, employing over 28% of loanwords, is already closer to both manuscript copies of MEGPP in this respect, despite the time gap. RRP is a story of its own, as it records 22% of Romance borrowings in the analysed data but uses over 2% of loanwords from Old Norse, whereas in the remaining texts, as mentioned, the vocabulary of this origin makes up only about 0.50%. The divergences might not be great but they still raise questions as to their significance.

Additionally, the fact that the number of items examined in each of the texts is different (cf. Section 2.2.2) might have alleviated or aggravated the observed divergences. It is worth emphasising that the divergence in the number of the analysed items is quite conspicuous since while in the case of RRP it was possible to examine 2182 (2646) nominal occurrences, for MEGPP it was only 1941 (2396), i.e. 240 nouns less. Certainly, this is not to say that the obtained results would have been necessarily different, yet such a possibility cannot be ruled out. On the other hand, as already explained in Section 2.2, comparing only the contexts in which all texts employ the items which qualify them for the study would have resulted in significantly reducing the amount of the examined data and as such might have skewed the results. Therefore, I opted for

1. The percentage data presented here are the avarage of the values obtained in Chapter 3 and, therefore, when combined with the data for the items of Scandinavian origin they do not yield 100%. The detailed information concerning each of the texts is provided in Chapter 3.

analysing all relevant contexts for each of the translations despite the fact that their number was different in each of the texts. This seemed to be the best available solution as it allowed me to examine the greatest number of nouns in all Psalters.

However, in order to verify whether the observed divergences in the distribution of loanwords are significant from the statistical point of view, it was necessary to apply statistical tests which can only be conducted on a set of data that does not contain empty slots: in this case, these would be non-nominal or missing items. Therefore, the database had to be narrowed down, the question being how far to limit it. Whether to run separate tests on each pairing of Psalters, which would allow me to preserve more items for analysis in each case, or one test on all the texts with the database limited to the contexts in which all the texts lend themselves to analysis. I decided to establish first how much the percentage data are skewed by the exclusion of the contexts not available for analysis in all the renditions (cf. Table 1), and whether this would differ greatly from running a pairwise test on two renditions which differ the most in terms of the number of items available for analysis, i.e. RRP (2182) and MEGPP L (1941) (Table 2). The manner of presenting the data in the tables which follow below, where the first category (I) is superordinate with respect to the other two (II and III), was shaped by another of the requirements of the tests. It was necessary for the data analysed in them to be described by means of binary variables, i.e. either an item is or is not a borrowing, either it is or is not a loanword of Romance origin, either it is or is not a borrowing from Old Norse. This required conducting three separate tests, as I endeavoured to establish first whether the differences in the percentage participation of all borrowings were statistically significant in general. The first two rows in each of the categories (I)-(III) provide the numerical and percentage data from Chapter 3. Whereas the analogous information for the set of data limited to the items analysable in each case, either when all Psalters are compared (Table 1) or when the study is limited to two of them (Table 2), follows in the last two rows of each.

Table 1: Divergences in the percentage participation of loanwords — all texts

		RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	EV	LV
I. Participation of borrowings[2]						
independently for each of the texts	number of items	539	545	534	643	611
	percentage participation	24.70%	28.08%	**27.08%**	29.63%	28.42%
in a simultaneous analysis of all the texts	number of items	438	478	454	507	500
	percentage participation	24.99%	27.27%	**25.90%**	28.92%	28.52%

2. All borrowings are taken into account here, despite the fact that due to the extremely low frequency of occurrence of the items with Middle Low German etymology, no separate test can be conducted on them.

		RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	EV	LV
II. Participation of borrowings from Romance languages						
independently for each of the texts	number of items	485	536	523	632	601
	percentage participation	**22.23%**	27.61%	**26.52%**	29.12%	27.95%
in a simultaneous analysis of all the texts	number of items	408	472	446	502	495
	percentage participation	**23.27%**	26.93%	**25.44%**	28.64%	28.24%
III. Participation of borrowings from Old Norse						
independently for each of the texts	number of items	51	9	11	11	10
	percentage participation	2.34%	0.46%	0.56%	0.51%	0.47%
in a simultaneous analysis of all the texts	number of items	28	6	8	5	5
	percentage participation	1.60%	0.34%	0.46%	0.29%	0.29%

It is readily noticeable that in the great majority of cases the divergences between the percentage data obtained in Chapter 3 and those resultant from the exclusion from all the texts of the items not suitable for analysis in at least one of them do not exceed one per cent. The three contexts, set out in bold, in which they are over one percent pertain to only two texts — RRP and MEGPP D. The total number of items available for a simultaneous analysis of all the texts is 1753.

Table 2: Divergences in the percentage participation of loanwords — RRP and MEGPP L

		RRP	MEGPP L
I. Participation of borrowings (Romance and Old Norse)			
independently for each of the texts	number of items	539	545
	percentage participation	24.70%	28.08%
in a simultaneous analysis of RRP and MEGPP L	number of items	467	514
	percentage participation	25.05%	27.58%
II. Participation of borrowings from Romance languages			
independently for each of the texts	number of items	485	536
	percentage participation	22.23%	27.61%
in a simultaneous analysis of RRP and MEGPP L	number of items	428	504
	percentage participation	22.96%	27.04%
III. Participation of borrowings from Old Norse			
independently for each of the texts	number of items	51	9
	percentage participation	2.34%	0.46%
in a simultaneous analysis of RRP and MEGPP L	number of items	37	10
	percentage participation	1.98%	0.54%

Admittedly, the divergences in the percentage participation of borrowings between the data analysed in Chapter 3 and the data limited to the contexts available for

statistical analysis in both texts simultaneously are smaller here than in Table 1, though not strikingly so. The number of items on which the test could be conducted, however, does not increase greatly with respect to the data presented in Table 1 as only a hundred more contexts (1864) qualify for the test in this case.

Therefore, I decided to start with performing three more general tests, in order to verify whether the divergences in the distribution of loanwords between the texts are statistically significant and run further tests only if they are. As explained above, it was necessary to conduct three separate tests because only one variable can be taken into account at a time — the data need to be assigned binary values. Firstly, I established whether the differences in distribution of borrowings (value "1") vs. non-borrowings (value "0") across the texts were statistically significant. Then, I tried to determine whether the divergences in the distribution of Romance (value "1") vs. non-Romance items (value "0") were significant from the point of view of statistics and, finally, I asked the same question with respect to Scandinavian (value "1") vs. non-Scandinavian nouns (value "0"). The test appropriate for this analysis was the Cochran Q test since the data under analysis are categorical/nominal, i.e. they represent two or more categories but there is no intrinsic ordering to them, there is more than one sample — in this case these are renditions — and the samples are dependent as the items in all of the translations correspond clearly to the Latin lemmata they render.[3] The Cochran Q test allows one to determine whether the divergences are significant; it does not, however, indicate where the statistically significant divergence lies. Therefore, should the noted differences prove to be statistically significant, post hoc tests will need to be run on each pairing, i.e. two Psalters at the time, of the same data, i.e. the 1753 contexts, in order to locate the statistically significant divergence(s). The test appropriate for such pairwise comparisons, i.e. for two samples, is the McNemar test with the application of Bonferroni correction to address the problem of multiple comparisons which inflate the P-value, making it appear that the divergences are significant where they are not, i.e. prompting the so-called Type I error.

Only one other precaution needed to be taken and it stems from what has been observed in the data presented in Table 1 above. There were three cases in which the divergences between the percentage data obtained in Chapter 3 and those resultant from the exclusion, in all the texts, of items not suitable for analysis in at least one of them were greater than one percent and they pertained to RRP and MEGPP D. In the one concerning RRP, the divergence in the distribution of borrowings between the texts is alleviated. This means that if the divergence in the distribution of Romance loanwords between RRP and the remaining texts proves to be statistically significant in the test conducted on all of them, the conclusion must be also valid for the test that could be run on individual pairings. If, on the other hand, it proves not to be statistically significant, additional tests will need to be run on a bigger set of data

3. For more information on the Cochran Q test and the other test conducted in this study, i.e. the McNemar test, see Sheskin (2000).

where the percentage participation of borrowings in RRP greater resembles the data from Chapter 3. The two exceptional cases concerning MEGPP D represent the exact opposite of the situation described for RRP, as the divergence between this text and the remaining Psalters is aggravated by the exclusion of contexts not available for analysis in all of them. Therefore, should the analysis run on all the renditions indicate a statistically significant divergence in the distribution of Romance borrowings for MEGPP D, additional tests will need to be conducted on a set of data in which the percentage participation of borrowings in MEGPP D is closer to the one presented in Chapter 3.

The Cochran Q tests conducted on the set of data presented in Table 1 yielded the following results.[4] In the case of the borrowing vs. non-borrowing analysis, the differences in the distribution of loanwords proved to be statistically significant at 0.05 significance level with the Cochran's Q equal 56.933 for four degrees of freedom with the P-value of 0.000.[5] As explained above, in order to determine where the statistically significant divergence lies, the McNemar test had to be conducted applying the Bonferroni correction. Bonferroni correct P, the significance level, equals 0.005 in this case because ten different tests needed to be performed, i.e. the initial 0.05 significance level had to be divided by ten. For this reason, only the values of 0.005 or smaller are considered significant from a statistical point of view. The results of the tests are presented in Table 3, with the statistically significant results in bold.

Table 3: The McNemar test: borrowings vs. non-borrowings — all texts

Nº	PSALTERS	MCNEMAR TEST
1	RRP-MEGPP D	**0.000**
2	RRP-MEGPP L	**0.001**
3	RRP-EV	**0.000**
4	RRP-LV	**0.000**
5	MEGPP D-MEGPP L	**0.000**
6	MEGPP D-EV	**0.000**
7	MEGPP D-LV	**0.000**
8	MEGPP L-EV	0.021
9	MEGPP L-LV	0.078
10	EV-LV	0.477

It is interesting to notice that the divergences between MEGPP L and EV (0.021), which would be significant at the initial significance level of 0.05, are insignificant after the application of the correction. Taking into account the fact that the divergences in the

4. The Cochran Q tests and all the remaining tests presented here were conducted using the IBM SPSS Statistics software.

5. The information concerning the mean and standard deviation is presented in Appendix II for each of the Cochran Q tests in the order in which they are discussed here, i.e. borrowing vs. non-borrowing, Romance vs. non-Romance and Scandinavian vs. non-Scandinavian opposition.

distribution of loanwords between RRP and all the remaining texts are statistically significant, despite the divergences in the percentage participation of borrowings between the texts being alleviated by the exclusion of the contexts which were not available for analysis in at least one of the renditions, no further tests are necessary in this case. The distribution of native items vs. borrowings in RRP does set it apart from all the other analysed translations.

The situation is strikingly different for MEGPP D, which also appears to differ significantly from all the remaining texts. Considering the fact that the actual percentage participation of loanwords in this translation is higher than in the set of data analysed here, it is vital that further tests be conducted on a greater set of data. Therefore, I decided to juxtapose MEGPP D separately with LV, EV and RRP. The test on MEGPP L and D was not conducted, as any test involving MEGPP L is run on a limited set of data available for analysis in this Psalter and it was the limited data that skewed the percentage participation of borrowings in MEGPP D (cf. Table 1).

The McNemar tests for MEGPP D and LV, EV and RRP respectively were all conducted on the sets of data differing in the number of items of which they consist. In the case of the first of these, i.e. MEGPP D-LV test, the number of analysed items equalled 1885 nouns. The divergences in the number of borrowings in this set of data and the data presented in Chapter 3 were lower than one percent for MEGPP D but higher than 1% for LV (cf. Table 4). The second of the tests, MEGPP D-EV, was run on 1896 items (cf. Table 5 below) and the one conducted on MEGPP D and RRP on 1889 nouns (cf. Table 6).

Table 4: Divergences in the percentage participation of loanwords — MEGPP D and LV

		MEGPP D	**LV**
I. Participation of borrowings (Romance and Old Norse)			
independently for each of the texts	number of items	534	611
	percentage participation	27.08%	**28.42%**
in a simultaneous analysis of MEGPP D and LV	number of items	502	557
	percentage participation	26.63%	**29.55%**
II. Participation of borrowings from Romance languages			
independently for each of the texts	number of items	523	601
	percentage participation	26.52%	**27.95%**
in a simultaneous analysis of MEGPP D and LV	number of items	494	552
	percentage participation	26.21%	**29.28%**
III. Participation of borrowings from Old Norse			
independently for each of the texts	number of items	11	10
	percentage participation	0.56%	0.47%
in a simultaneous analysis of MEGPP D and LV	number of items	8	5
	percentage participation	0.42%	0.27%

Table 5: Divergences in the percentage participation of loanwords — MEGPP D and EV

		MEGPP D	EV
I. Participation of borrowings (Romance and Old Norse)			
independently for each of the texts	number of items	534	643
	percentage participation	27.08%	29.63%
in a simultaneous analysis of MEGPP D and EV	number of items	513	574
	percentage participation	27.06%	30.27%
II. Participation of borrowings from Romance languages			
independently for each of the texts	number of items	523	632
	percentage participation	26.52%	29.12%
in a simultaneous analysis of MEGPP D and EV	number of items	502	568
	percentage participation	26.48%	29.96%
III. Participation of borrowings from Old Norse			
independently for each of the texts	number of items	11	11
	percentage participation	0.56%	0.51%
in a simultaneous analysis of MEGPP D and EV	number of items	11	6
	percentage participation	0.58%	0.32%

Table 6: Divergences in the percentage participation of loanwords — MEGPP D and RRP

		MEGPP D	RRP
I. Participation of borrowings (Romance and Old Norse)			
independently for each of the texts	number of items	534	538
	percentage participation	27.08%	24.66%
in a simultaneous analysis of MEGPP D and RRP	number of items	500	465
	percentage participation	26.47%	24.62%
II. Participation of borrowings from Romance languages			
independently for each of the texts	number of items	523	485
	percentage participation	26.52%	22.23%
in a simultaneous analysis of MEGPP D and RRP	number of items	489	431
	percentage participation	25.89%	22.81%
III. Participation of borrowings from Old Norse			
independently for each of the texts	number of items	11	51
	percentage participation	0.56%	2.34%
in a simultaneous analysis of MEGPP D and RRP	number of items	11	32
	percentage participation	0.58%	1.69%

The results obtained in these tests (cf. Table 7) are, however, not surprising: they are invariably statistically significant. In other words, the distribution of native items vs. borrowings in MEGPP D is different than in both RRP and the Wycliffite Psalters also from the statistical point of view.

Table 7: The McNemar test: borrowings vs. non-borrowings —RRP, MEGPP D, EV and LV

Nº	PSALTERS	MCNEMAR TEST
1	MEGPP D-RRP	0.004
2	MEGPP D-EV	0.000
3	MEGPP D-LV	0.000

The tests run thus far allowed me to establish that the divergences in the distribution of native items vs. loanwords between the analysed translations are statistically significant and that the two Psalters which do not conform to the pattern represented by MEGPP L and the Wycliffite renditions are RRP and MEGPP D. They do not, however, point to the type of the loanwords that cause the divergence. In order to investigate this issue two independent Cochran Q tests had to be conducted on the set of data presented in Table 1: one for the opposition between Romance vs. non-Romance nouns and the other for Scandinavian vs. non-Scandinavian items.

As far as the divergences in the distribution of Romance loanwords are concerned, they are statistically significant with the Cochran's Q equal to 103.261 for four degrees of freedom at 0.05 significance level and the P-value of 0.000. Pairwise comparisons on all the renditions by means of the McNemar test allowed me to determine that the statistically significant divergences concern pairs juxtaposed in rows (1)-(7) in Table 8 below, i.e. MEGPP D and RRP paired with all the remaining renditions.[6]

Table 8: The McNemar test: Romance vs. non-Romance items — all texts

Nº	PSALTERS	MCNEMAR TEST
1	RRP-MEGPP D	**0.000**
2	RRP-MEGPP L	**0.000**
3	RRP-EV	**0.000**
4	RRP-LV	**0.000**
5	MEGPP D-MEGPP L	**0.000**
6	MEGPP D-EV	**0.000**
7	MEGPP D-LV	**0.000**
8	MEGPP L-EV	0.016
9	MEGPP L-LV	0.065
10	EV-LV	0.477

Additionally, as was done for borrowings vs. non-borrowings opposition, MEGPP D was juxtaposed individually with LV, EV and RRP to verify whether the Cochran Q test did not point to statistical significance where in fact the divergences in the number of Romance loanwords between MEGPP D and the remaining texts were magnified by

6. As was the practice with the McNemar tests conducted for borrowing vs. non-borrowing oppositions, also here the Bonferroni correct of 0.005 was used. Therefore, only the values equal to or lower than 0.005 were considered to indicate statistically significant divergence in the distribution of Romance loanwords between each pair of the Psalters.

the limited set of data used for the purposes of the test. However, the results of these McNemar tests conducted on bigger sets of data (cf. Tables 4-6) fully concur with the findings of the Cochran Q test also in this case (cf. Table 9 below).

Table 9: The McNemar test: Romance vs. non-Romance items — RRP, MEGPP D, EV and LV

Nº	PSALTERS	MCNEMAR TEST
1	MEGPP D-RRP	0.000
2	MEGPP D-EV	0.000
3	MEGPP D-LV	0.000

Finally, with respect to the Scandinavian vs. non-Scandinavian oppositions, the Cochran Q test also confirms the statistical significance of the divergences in their distribution as the Cochran's Q equals 74.189 for four degrees of freedom at the significance level of 0.05 with the P-value of 0.000. Pairwise comparisons conducted on the translations by means of the McNemar test indicate that the only source of the divergence in the case of these loanwords is RRP (cf. Table 10 below).

Table 10: The McNemar test: Scandinavian vs. non-Scandinavian items — all texts

Nº	PSALTERS	MCNEMAR TEST
1	RRP-MEGPP D	**0.000**
2	RRP-MEGPP L	**0.000**
3	RRP-EV	**0.000**
4	RRP-LV	**0.000**
5	MEGPP D-MEGPP L	0.625
6	MEGPP D-EV	0.250
7	MEGPP D-LV	0.250
8	MEGPP L-EV	1.000
9	MEGPP L-LV	1.000
10	EV-LV	1.000

On the whole then, the statistical tests conducted on the nominal data from the Psalters allow me to conclude that the divergences are statistically significant in the case of native vs. borrowed items distribution but also as far as the distribution of the loanwords is concerned, with respect to both Romance and Scandinavian borrowings. However, the source of the divergence of the latter type of loanwords is exclusively RRP, whereas for the former type of loanwords and the native vs. borrowed opposition these are both RRP and MEGPP D. Interestingly, though, the divergences in the distribution of native vs. borrowed items and Romance borrowings between these two Psalters are also statistically significant, which sets MEGPP D apart from both RRP and the remaining three texts: EV, LV and even the different manuscript copy of the same text, i.e. MEGPP L.

4.2 The reasons for the divergences between the translations

The observed divergences, some of which proved to be statistically significant, between the data for each of the texts (presented in Section 4.1 and Chapter 3) raise questions as to their source. It might of course be that the choices were idiosyncratic and as such find motivation only in translators' and/or scribes' preferences but there are a few factors which might have influenced some of their lexical choices and thus need to be discussed. The variables in question are listed in (1)-(6) below and will be discussed in the order in which they are enumerated, with the first two of them being the most straightforward in their application and the remaining ones characterised by more speculative nature.

1. temporal distance separating the renditions;
2. geographical locations at which the texts were translated/copied;
3. sources to which the translators had access and made recourse;
4. the type of the rendition at which the translators aimed;
5. manuscript culture;
6. translators' preferences.

Despite the fact that the time gap between the analysed translations is not considerable, with all of them dating back to the 14th century, half a century is still enough time for changes to occur, especially in a medium which is in a constant flux, i.e. language. Changes in the lexicon do not happen overnight, yet slight shifts in preferences with respect to vocabulary are a constant reality and the socio-historical situation of medieval England (cf. Section 1.4) undoubtedly constituted a context that both promoted, facilitated and accelerated introducing innovations into the lexicon. Taking into consideration the fact that the period of contact between English and Old Norse was over in the 14th century, the discussion on the temporal distance influencing the type of the vocabulary employed in the texts will, understandably, concentrate primarily on borrowings from Romance languages. Yet, it might be important to repeat that despite the fact that the English-Old Norse interaction took place primarily in the Old English period, its results are noticeable predominantly in the texts of the Middle English period, "but not by any means all in the earliest Middle English texts" (Durkin 2014: 186). In accordance with Hug's (1987: 7-9) analysis of words of Scandinavian origin in *The Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology*, the greatest number of such loanwords were first attested in the 13th- and 14th-century texts (70 and 74 items respectively), although the totals for those recorded first in the 15th-17th centuries are not low either. This is, however, the matter of the items not being recorded earlier in the texts and not of them being unknown to the speakers of English in the 14th century. Therefore,

the time gap between the translations is not likely to have played a *substantial* part in the number of borrowings from Old Norse being employed in the analysed texts, all of which date to the same (14th) century. On the whole, the vocabulary with Scandinavian etymology is unlikely to have held particular allure for 14th-century translators, unless the lexical items in question have already gained an established position in the lexicon and could be regarded as *default* renderings for given concepts, e.g. Old Norse-derived *slaughter* 'slaughter', *wing(e* 'wing'. The speakers of English would have known these words for at least some time.

The temporal aspect might be, however, more relevant in the context of the loanwords from Romance languages. Firstly, the French of England was at that time by no means a distant memory. On the contrary, it was a living language used by at least some social groups, although it is unlikely that it was a native language for them.[7] New evidence constantly comes to light, which makes researchers postpone the estimated date at which the French of England ceased to be employed until at least the early 15th century (cf. Section 1.4.3) and also add new items to the list of social contexts in which the language was used. Thus, as demonstrated by Kowaleski (2009), until the beginning of the 15th century the French of England was the language spoken by illiterate mariners and fishermen and not only by people in higher ranks of society, which is already a widely known fact (cf. e.g. Rothwell 1983, 1991, 1993). The contact between the French of England and English was not only intense, but it was a "relationship […] of merger" (Rothwell 1991: 174), still at work in the period pertinent from the perspective of the present study and as such constantly contributing new loanwords to the English language. Therefore, the two later renditions analysed in this study, i.e. EV and LV, could be expected to contain more borrowings with Romance etymology as there are expected to have been more words of this origin in English at the time when they were translated and more of the items are likely to have been better established in the lexicon than they were half a century earlier. In the light of the numerical and percentage data presented in Chapter 3, this indeed appears to be the case but it is EV (29.12% of occurrences) rather than LV (27.95% of occurrences) that records a greater percentage participation of borrowings, even though it predates the latter rendition.

7. Although the issue was already discussed in Sections 1.4 and 2.2.3, the following information is provided as a reminder. As stated repeatedly by Rothwell (e.g. 1968, 1973, 1975, 1979, 1982, 1983, 1991), at the very beginning of the 13th century French was no longer a vernacular in England and started, instead, to act as a principal language of record, alongside Latin (Rothwell 1991: 174), especially after the year 1250, when it became an established language of government. A different view is offered by Ingham (2007, 2012), who argues that French was a native language for some English people even after the beginning of the 13th century. However, this does not preclude, in Ingham's (2007, 2012) view, their being native speakers of English, as *native* and *second* language are not dichotomous notions according to this scholar. Ingham (2007, 2012) goes on to explain that the status of French as a language acquired at a very early age would account for it being different from Continental French in terms of orthography and phonology — it was a contact variety of French, strongly influenced by English.

For a different account of the views on the French of England and its status, see Charzyńska-Wójcik (*in press* b).

It is surprising in the light of the fact that, as evidenced by the data in Durkin (2014: 259-260),[8] the greatest number of new lexical items borrowed from French were recorded at the very end of the 14th and the first half of the 15th century.[9] It would be worth asking whether the temporal distance separating the renditions indeed contributed to the greater percentage participation of borrowings recorded in the translations created in the second half of the 14th century or were these only translator-specific lexical choices, which happened to be of Romance origin more frequently in the case of EV. This question cannot be answered with (much) certitude and precision. In fact, the preferences themselves could be shaped by the socio-linguistic context. Some evidence which corroborates the theory of the greater percentage participation of borrowings from Romance languages as resultant from translators' preferences rather than linguistic changes which took place in the period separating the translations is offered in Lis (2016b). The study presented there investigated the reasons behind divergent choices in EV and LV, concluding that only ca. 9% of the divergences could be accounted for by the changes that took place in the lexicon in the time interval between the completions of the two renditions. Whether this was the factor that conditioned the different choices is not and will never be certain.

The influence of the second of the factors listed above, i.e. the geographical locations at which the renditions were created or copied (2), appears to be better visible among the analysed texts as far as both borrowings from Romance languages and Old Norse are concerned. Only one of the renditions, RRP, can be considered a northern work (cf. Section 1.1) and it is the translation in which the greatest percentage participation of loanwords from Old Norse has been noted (cf. Sections 3.1.4 and 3.1.6). This may appear to tally with the observed tendency for northern and eastern works to contain more borrowings from Old Norse (Burnley 1992: 421) as the contact between Old Norse and Old English was the most intensive there but this might well be a circular argument. Therefore, it is interesting to consult Dance (2003) in this context. Dance's (2003) investigation on the texts originating in South-West Midlands presented in his *Words Derived from Old Norse in Early Middle English* concurs with the concept of interdialectal transference, while not disproving the theory that these items represent cases of direct loans from Old Norse to this variety of English:

> The disrupted and extended social networks opened up by this sort of process exemplified by the Norse-English contact are naturally liable, initially at least, to be restricted to the geographical areas in which the contact is occurring, and to make fewer inroads into communities in which it is not, which then remain more peripheral and 'conservative'.
>
> Dance (2003: 296-297)

8. Durkin's (2014) findings were obtained based on the analysis of the data from the *Oxford English Dictionary*, 3rd edition.

9. Also Burnley (1992: 431), following Jespersen (1962), and Finkenstaedt, Leisi and Wolff (1970), states that "the density of French loans increases with the passage of time, the rate of new adoptions into English reaching a peak in the second half of the fourteenth century".

Dance's (2003) opinion on the matter is motivated by the types of Old Norse loanwords attested in the South-West Midland texts he examined. Apart from the vocabulary of *core* status — which could appear in the texts under both scenarios, i.e. that of the direct contact (if there were evidence for it) and the interdialectal transference — there are also items belonging to "the stylistically-motivated class", "express[ing] highly unusual concepts, or represent[ing] nonce-formations via the compounding process" (Dance 2003: 288). They are unlikely to have entered the South-West Midland lexicon directly from Old Norse. As postulated in Dance (2003: 289-298), the varieties of English from "the more conservative South and West" — as opposed to the more "avant garde" North and East — whose shape in the relevant period does not point to the extensive contact with Old Norse from the grammatical point of view, are not likely to have taken over such unusual items of vocabulary from that language. The process of the interdialectal transference would account for both types of loanwords since:

> if […] we posit that the original acceptance of an item into English resulted in that lexeme starting out with a relatively 'lowly' status within its field (i.e. very subordinate next to its synonyms), and that spread over wider areas could occur whilst this state still obtained, then we account for the divergent conditions in which different lexemes are found in the various regions by assigning any further headway into their lexical field to *later* reorganization of the vocabulary in each new local environment […] [T]hey could be distinctly more current and 'core' in their status in some areas than in others without necessarily implying that they were less 'known' in any absolute sense.
>
> Dance (2003: 310)

This manner of interpreting the confusing Old Norse data would in fact agree with the claim that, due to the more intensive contact between Old Norse and Old English speakers in the North and East, the amount of loanwords from Old Norse present in these varieties of English is greater, as is the case in RRP, than in southern works. However, as mentioned, the theory is built upon a lack of evidence to the contrary, i.e. to the direct contact between Old Norse and Old English in its southern varieties and as such remains unprovable.

With respect to borrowings from Romance languages, it has to be admitted that their geographical distribution was, undoubtedly, a reflection of socio-political circumstances:

> a moment's reflection should make it […] obvious that distance from the centre of government and culture (using that phrase in its broadest sense) must also have been a determining factor in the diffusion of French and Latin at all periods. Unless we are prepared to assume that a knowledge of French and Latin was widespread over the whole country from the Conquest onwards — a quite untenable proposition — it is evident that the penetration of these foreign languages into the English countryside must have depended on the penetration of the officials of all ranks who brought the policies of central government out of London

> and applied them in the provinces. Latin and French would be found primarily in those places where the business of government was transacted and would be used by men for whom they constituted a professional qualification, not a vernacular.
>
> Rothwell (1983: 258-259)

Therefore, the English dialects that were most vulnerable to the influence of Romance languages were its southern varieties since London was the point of initial impact and from there the loanwords spread in the speech of those who employed them. Taking into consideration that all the analysed Psalter renditions, with the exception of RRP (cf. Section 1.1), have been proved to originate in the South of England (cf. Section 1.2 and 1.3), the higher number of borrowings from Romance languages recorded in them than in RRP is not surprising.

It has to be noted that the observed divergence between southern and northern translations can stem equally from the geographical considerations concerning Old Norse and those pertaining to Romance loanwords, or might be resultant from both of these factors. Leaving this aside, it can be, however, postulated that the geographical factors conditioning the distribution of Old Norse and Romance borrowings affected the shape of the nominal layer of the first fifty Psalms in the four 14th-century Psalter renditions analysed in this book.

Undoubtedly, the sources to which the translators had access and made recourse (3) also influenced the shape of the analysed translations. The complex history of the textual transmission of MEGPP has already been discussed at some length in Section 1.2. At this point I will only reiterate that apart from the Latin source text the translators of MEGPP also had access to an earlier translation from Latin into French and that there is no doubt as to the fact that they made use of this rendition. This allowed them to come up with a Psalter translation that is far less Latinate in its syntax and morphology than the contemporary RRP (cf. Reuter 1938, St-Jacques 1989, Black and St-Jacques 2012). The extent of the influence of this Middle French source is not a settled issue. The study conducted by Reuter (1938) on the loanwords attested in MEGPP was criticised by St-Jacques (1989) for exaggerating the influence of the French counterpart of MEGPP by not taking into account the potential reinforcement on the part of the Latin source text. Some corroboration for the objection raised by St-Jacques (1989) is offered in Lis (2015d), where it is demonstrated that over 43% of the nouns with Romance origin employed in the body of the first fifty Psalms in MEGPP which bear resemblance to the items employed in the corresponding verses in the French rendition are at the same time akin to the Latin lemmata they render.[10] Moreover, an overwhelming majority of the loanwords attested in MEGPP appear in the parallel verses in the remaining 14th-century Psalter translations, i.e. EV, LV and RRP, proving

10. The data presented in Appendix I allow one to compare the Latin, Middle English and Middle French lemmata for each of the analysed nouns and observe how close the correlation is.

that despite being a factor in the noun selection process, the French translation did not exert an immensely significant influence upon the lexis of MEGPP. That it did, however, shape MEGPP to some extent in this respect is not questioned. In the course of the investigation into the convergent nominal choices[11] between MEGPP, the French rendition and/or an Anglo-Norman translation from the first half of the 12th century[12] conducted in Lis (2017) it was established that many among the shared items are not default choices.[13] Their character testifies instead to a close connection between MEGPP and the French source. Therefore, at least some of the choices convergent between MEGPP and the French source can be attributed to its influence and thus it can be claimed that the translator's use of the French rendition also had an impact upon the etymological layer of the text, be it more limited than was postulated by Reuter (1938). And yet, it cannot be overlooked that the percentage participation of borrowings in MEGPP does not diverge greatly from the relevant figure for the Wycliffite renditions, which, on the other hand, are usually regarded as overtly Latinate (cf. Section 1.3). In fact, loanwords from Romance languages are attested most frequently in EV, for which no influence of the French source can be postulated. It is, however, impossible to determine — due to the methodology adopted in the study — which of the languages, i.e. Latin or French, is responsible to a greater extent for such a high percentage participation of Romance borrowings in the Wycliffite translations.

Apart from the influence of the French rendition upon the shape of MEGPP, one cannot fail to mention the impact the contemporary Psalter commentaries could have had upon the shape of the translations. That the translators were acquainted with these and made recourse to them is beyond any doubt and can be glimpsed from the limited data from EV and LV provided below in Table 11 after Lis (2016b: 189) for the convergences with Lyra's *Postilla*, a commentary on the Psalter. In the rightmost column the sources which provide information about *Postilla*'s influence on these lexical choices in the Wycliffite translations are listed, also after Lis (2016b), which is at the same time the only source known to me listing the last of the examples. It is important to emphasise the fact that the nouns listed in Table 11 represent but a random selection of lexical choices which could be attributed to Lyra's influence.

Not having analysed all the data with respect to all the Psalter commentaries available in the 14th-century England, I have no way of ascertaining how extensive the influence was and in which direction it tipped the balance between native and

11. The convergent choices analysed in this study are the Middle French and Middle English nouns from the first fifty Psalms used in the corresponding verses which exhibit formal resemblance to each other.

12. The Anglo-Norman rendition in question is the Montebourg Psalter (1100-1115), the earliest extant rendition of any part of the Bible into a variety of French (Berger 1884: iii), preserved in MS Douce 320 kept at the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

13. The default choices as understood in Lis (2017) are those among the items convergent between MEGPP and the French renditions which represent the choices of the *angelus*, *angeli* 'angel' (Latin) — *ange* 'angel' (Middle French) — *angle* 'angel' (Anglo-Norman) — *aunǧel* 'angel' (Middle English) type.

non-native vocabulary. Nevertheless, that it could have played a role in the noun selection process is not to be doubted.

Table 11: The influence of Lyra's *Postilla*

Verse	Latin text	EV / LV		Lyra's *Postilla*	Source
15.5	*calix*, *calicis* 'cup, goblet, a vessel for drinking; chalice […]'	LV	*passiŏun*	*passio*, *passionis* 'suffering, passion'	Hargreaves (1955: 76) Charzyńska-Wójcik (2013a: 688)
41.9	*cataracta*, *cataractae* 'cataract/rapid; waterfall; sluice, watergate […]'	LV	*windou(e*	*fenestra*, *fenestrae* 'window, opening for light'	Hargreaves (1965: 130)
8.5	*homo*, *hominis* 'man, human being, person, fellow'	LV	*virğīn(e*	*virgo*, *virginis* 'maiden, young woman […]; virgin […]'	Hargreaves (1955: 81) Charzyńska-Wójcik (2013a: 680)
30.18	*sors*, *sortis* 'lot, fate'	LV	*tīme*	*tempus*, *temporis* 'time, condition, right time'	Hargreaves (1965: 130)
7.7	*synagoga*, *synagogae* 'synagogue, congragation <of Jews>'	EV	*congregāciŏun*	*congregatio, congregationis* '[…] association, community; brotherhood; congregation'	

The next factor listed above which could have possibly influenced the noun selection process was the type of rendition at which the translators aimed (4). This factor, similarly to the one discussed above, i.e. the impact of the external textual sources, is not as straightforward in its application as the ones enumerated in (1)-(2). It is virtually impossible to establish how this influence translates into the etymological make-up of the texts and thus the possible scenarios listed below are only tentative ideas built upon what is known about the contemporary socio-linguistic context and the approach to Bible translation (Section 1.4).

In Section 1.4, I argued that despite the obvious differences between the translations analysed in this study, all of them strive for the same goal, albeit adopting different strategies to achieve it. The objective for all the translators was to give access to the sacred text to those who could not understand Latin and to do it without jeopardising the faithfulness of the rendition to the original. *Faithfulness* was, however, interpreted differently. For Rolle, being faithful was taken literally and thus the translation that imitates the Latin syntax and, at times, morphology, the correct, i.e. orthodox, understanding of the text being ascertained by the presence of the commentary following each verse (cf. Section 1.1). In MEGPP, the translators resorted to glossing, whose purpose was to expound the *intended* meaning already within the text (cf. Section 1.2). To the translators of EV and LV the meaning was also more important than the form

and thus it was at times necessary for them to make recourse to glossing (Section 1.3) but not in the heterodox manner of replacing the original reading of the text, as was the case in MEGPP. Additionally, LV was not envisaged as a literal translation but was intended to be a sense-for-sense rendition. All these differences in the way the translators approached the same task might have influenced their vocabulary selection. Yet, the number of borrowings employed therein does not seem to bear evidence to these divergences having a direct impact upon the etymological make-up of the texts. There is no striking difference between the more literal EV and LV intended as a sense-for-sense rendition, nor does MEGPP L stray from the pattern of the etymological make-up observed in EV and LV. MEGPP D, on the other hand, despite being only a different manuscript copy of the same text, does differ in a statistically significant manner from the three translations. The only other Psalter to differ in this respect is RRP, but the divergences could well be accounted for by the geographical factor discussed above (2).

Another possible source of divergences between the Middle English Psalters, which I would like to discuss, is the very nature of the manuscript culture that shaped these texts (5). From a modern perspective, medieval manuscript culture sprang from a paradoxical merger of two opposing tendencies. One of them being the medieval reluctance to agree to a change and the other the acceptance for variation which would be inconceivable nowadays (Nichols 2011). This situation is referred to in Nichols (2011) by the term "mutable stability" since each of the manuscript copies of a text was seen as an "exemplar of a logocentric book-beyond-the-books" (West 2006: 246) while being an independent work simultaneously (Nichols 2011). The extent of the variation — ranging from changes in orthography (representing innovations in spelling, phonological changes or dialectal diversity) through lexicon (e.g. replacing obsolete terms, correcting the text or taking guesses at the illegible word) to syntax — which could be introduced into a text would not allow one nowadays to refer to these medieval copies by this term with its modern meaning but would rather merit the use of the word *edition* (cf. Liuzza 2000: 147). And yet, what could be considered negligence from the modern perspective should be in fact perceived as a reflection of the contemporary socio-cultural context since "technologies of manuscript reproduction had a dynamic impact in shaping the nature of the work" (Nichols 2009: 5-6).[14]

Therefore, due to the "mutable stability" of the manuscript culture at whose heart lies an acceptance of variation, divergences between manuscript copies of a single text are its intrinsic part. In the context where *diversity* is the expected and *exactness* is not equated with *sameness* since the texts were the *same* in the minds of the contemporary, and where the *copies* of the same text are actually its *editions*, the divergences become the norm. An illustration for this is the study presented in Lis (2015b), in which MEGPP L and MEGPP D were analysed from the perspective of convergence/divergence

14. A strong case for looking at medieval manuscripts in their context, dissociating oneself from the modern perspective, is put forward in Charzyńska-Wójcik (2016d).

between nominal choices and it transpired that as many as 10% (275) of the analysed (2877) nouns differ between them. Moreover, when subject to further analysis aiming to establish the reasons behind the differences in word choices, the data point only in one direction: there appears to be no guiding principle behind the divergences — variation was an inherent feature of medieval texts.

Certainly, divergences in noun choices need not translate straightforwardly into differences in the etymological make-up of the texts. However, the propensity for divergence increases the chances of introducing changes in the etymological shape of the texts. Furthermore, despite the fact that the *mutably stable* nature of the manuscript culture pertains most straightforwardly to copies of the same texts, as it is best visible there, it is bound to influence the intertextual relations.

Additionally, individual, at times idiosyncratic, translators' preferences should not be ignored in the discussion of the factors which shaped the etymological make-up of the analysed texts (6). Unquestionably, these were also *carved* by the socio-linguistic circumstances and yet, as evidenced for instance in Lis (2015a and 2016b), in the majority of the cases where divergences in nominal choices are noted, the presence of other reasons than translators' preferences in the noun-selection procedures cannot be postulated.

4.3 The reasons for the widespread presence of loanwords

The previous section concentrated on the divergences in the percentage participation and sources of borrowings, here, on the other hand, an attempt will be made at accounting for the feature shared by all the analysed texts — the high number of loanwords. As indicated at the very beginning of the chapter, I will not make recourse to the socio-linguistic situation obtaining in contemporary England which lies at the heart of the translations since it has already been discussed (Section 1.4). I will, however, focus on two factors that compounded with it allow me to view the analysed renditions as products of the contemporary culture and as a mirror in which the contemporary, 14th-century world is still reflected in its various aspects. Therefore, the two factors that I want to discuss are not Psalter-specific but are equally applicable to all the translations of the period. These are (i) the status of the text: not an original work but a translation, and (ii) the religious character of the text.

There can be no doubt that the most influential factor shaping a rendition is its source text (i). The extent of the reliance on the translated text is nowhere to be better appreciated than in the case of the texts of the type analysed here. The primary goal

of these renditions was to be faithful, i.e. preserve as much of the source text as possible. Two of the translations in question, RRP and EV, openly employed the word-for-word translation strategy as a means of achieving this objective (cf. Sections 1.1 and 1.3 respectively). LV, while claiming in the *General Prologue* to adhere to the sense-for-sense translation method, is on the whole too close to EV to be regarded as an altogether independent translation and as such does not differ greatly from EV in respect of its reliance of the Latin source (cf. Section 1.3). MEGPP also does conform to the rules of the word-for-word translation since the system of glossing in this Middle English rendition is a reflection of the glosses in the Latin version. This Psalter is, however, exceptional in having at its disposal also the French language version, whose influence has already been noted (cf. Sections 1.2 and 4.2).

Apart from the obvious manner in which a source text shapes its renditions, with respect to these translations it is of paramount importance to observe its influence upon the lexical layer of the text as far as the concentration of loanwords is concerned. That is not to say that the texts analysed here are set apart from other translations of the period in this respect and that the influence of the original would not be visible in their etymological make-up. On the contrary, this appears to be a typical feature of the translations in general, as stated in Burnley (1992: 431). It is, however, more expected in the context of the translations striving to remain faithful to the letter, or I should rather say to the word, to the source text.

The socio-linguistic situation of 14th-century England, where the vocabulary of French and English were mixed to the extent prohibiting setting a clear-cut division between them, served as a means which greatly facilitated the preservation of much more of the original than could have been preserved had the social, cultural and linguistic circumstances been different. Middle English, which had already by that time appropriated a wide variety of lexical items from Romance languages, had little difficulty with employing in numerous contexts items exhibiting formal resemblance to the ones used in Latin text. It was only necessary to make recourse to the terms which had already been borrowed or derived from the borrowed items, or use some of the words which functioned in the merged English-French lexicon postulated by Rothwell (e.g. 1991: 174, 2001a: 18) to ensure that the correlation between the rendered text and the rendering was even closer. Evidence for this sort of lexical convergence in the nominal layer between the Latin source text and the translations analysed here is presented in Lis (2015d).

The type of the text represented by the analysed translations was not irrelevant either (ii) as "the density of French loans in a text is also connected with the subject matter of the work" (Burnley 1992: 431). There are not many other areas of vocabulary where the number of borrowings would be as high[15] as in the context of religious works due to the status of Latin as the language of the Church. Therefore, from at

15. One of such areas would be legal terminology since the legal lexicon of Present-day English "can hardly be called English" (Woodbine 1943: 395) having at its core Anglo-Norman. The influence of Anglo-Norman in this area with time resulted in the creation of a specialised "law French", which was "intelligible

least the turn of the 7th century the English language was exposed to the continuous influence of Latin and then also French in this area, leading to the emergence of the religious lexicon whose etymological profile is to be easily discerned in all religious texts, and the Psalter is undoubtedly one of these. The extent of the influence on the part of Romance languages can be easily appreciated by consulting Appendix I for Latin items related to the areas of religion, Christianity and Church, for whose renderings all the translations analysed in the study employ the appropriated Romance-derived vocabulary since these were the *default*, and at times the only, equivalent terms. Some of such Latin items are: *altare*, *altaris* 'altar', *angelus*, *angeli* 'angel', *gratia*, *gratiae* 'grace', *misericordia*, *misericordiae* 'mercy', *myrra*, *myrrae* 'myrrh', *psalmus*, *psalmi* 'Psalm', *sacrificium*, *sacrifici*(*i*) 'sacrifice', *salvator*, *salvatoris* 'saviour', *synagoga*, *synagogae* 'synagogue', *tabernaculum*, *tabernaculi* 'tabernacle', *templum*, *templi* 'temple', *virtus*, *virtutis* 'virtue', *votum*, *voti* 'vow'.

All of the factors which influenced the percentage participation of loanwords in the analysed texts, discussed both here and in the preceding section, be they Psalter-specific or relevant for all translations of the period, need, however, to be seen as parts of the wide socio-linguistic backdrop of medieval England — the legitimate *raison d'être* of both the high number of borrowings and the divergences in their participation in the texts. Only when viewed from the contemporary English perspective can the vernacular Psalters analysed in this book be seen as perfect products of this social, cultural and linguistic reality.

Nevertheless, one precaution needs to be taken with respect to the results obtained in the research. Namely, in its course items from only one grammatical category have been analysed. Therefore, given the high susceptibility of nouns to undergo the process of borrowing (cf. the discussion in Section 2.1), it goes without saying that the percentage participation of loanwords in the text of the first fifty Psalms for all grammatical categories would be lower, primarily due to the presence of high-frequency grammatical items that are almost exclusively of native origin. An estimate as to how much lower the figures would be can be inferred from the data analysed in Lis (2012), where Psalms 18-23 of EV were examined. The study was solely based on 1581 lexical items but they represented all morphological categories. The percentage participation of borrowings in nouns (20.97%) was there by 12% higher than their participation in all the grammatical categories (8.54%) analysed in the study, the figures for the native items being respectively 79.03% for nouns and 91.46% for the items from all grammatical categories. Therefore, it can be assumed that the percentage participation of loanwords in all fifty Psalms analysed here would be lower by approximately 10% in the case of each of the Psalters, were other grammatical categories also taken into consideration. Yet, a reservation must be voiced here as to whether the incorporation of grammatical items into a study of this sort would not actually skew the results due to

only to denizens of the law-courts and […] hermetic to all outside this charmed circle, however materially or intellectually gifted they might be" (Rothwell 1979: 293). For a study of law and order vocabulary in the Psalter, see Lis (2016c).

the above-mentioned characteristic, i.e. their high frequency. That it might indeed be the case appears to be confirmed by the data concerning the percentage participation of borrowings among the different lemmata. The percentage participation of loanwords in the category of nouns equals 30.61% (vs. 69.39%), but the figure is lower by only ca. 8% when all grammatical categories are taken into consideration, i.e. it equals 22.64% (vs. 77.36%). Consequently, the divergence between nouns and the remaining items is not that conspicuous when the different headwords are analysed but the high frequency items lower the percentage participation of loanwords in the analysis of occurrences.

Conclusion

The objective of the book was to analyse the nominal layer of the first fifty Psalms in four Middle English prose Psalters from the point of view of etymology and intertextual divergences in this respect. The texts in question were all 14th-century prose Psalter renditions from Latin into Middle English: RRP, MEGPP — in two manuscript copies, EV and LV (cf. Sections 1.1-1.3).

The broadly-taken uniformity with respect to the source text of the translation (cf. Section 2.2.1) — the Latin Gallican Psalter, i.e. the second of Jerome's revisions — enabled me to study the renditions with respect to this shared starting point and establish one-to-one correspondences between each of these and the Latin source text, and thus between all the analysed texts. That determining such relations between the renditions and the rendered text was attainable stems from the common characteristics of medieval biblical translations, which proceed with extreme caution with respect to the source text, usually reflecting the original as closely as possible (cf. Section 1.4).

And yet, even though it was possible to establish one-to-one correspondences between the Latin text and its Middle English renditions, it was still necessary to examine the renditions individually due to some methodological issues (cf. Section 2.2), which led to reducing the initial number of 2874 nouns available for analysis in each of the texts. Most importantly, the scope of the study — the nominal layer of the texts — precluded incorporating into the analysis the items that formally do not belong to the grammatical category of nouns. In other words, the cases in which a Latin noun was rendered by means of an English item belonging to a different grammatical category were excluded. Owing to this consideration, I analysed and discussed each of the texts independently, i.e. in relation to its Latin base text only (cf. Chapter 3), so as not to reduce the number of examined nouns even further: lack of noun-to-noun correspondences occurs at different places in each of the renditions. In effect, excluding all the contexts in which in at least one of the texts the item employed to render a Latin lemma fails to meet the methodological criteria established for the purposes of this book would render the number of excluded nouns much higher. The approach adopted in this study allowed me to analyse: 2182 items, representing occurrences

of 430 headwords, for RRP;[1] 1941 items, representing 388 headwords, for MEGPP L; 1972 items, representing 395 different lemmata in MEGPP D; 2170 items, representing 418 headwords, for EV; and 2150 items, representing 401 lemmata, for LV.

The etymological angle of the study determined the division of the data into categories established in accordance with the language of origin of individual items. For the reasons expounded upon in Section 2.2.2, three major etymological groupings were distinguished, i.e. native, Romance and Old Norse. Additionally, one noun of Middle Low German origin is attested three times in RRP. The etymological make-up of each of the texts was described in detail in Chapter 3 and the data are given here again (Table 1 and Charts 1-2).

Table 1: The etymological make-up of all Psalters

		Native	Romance	ON	MLG	TOTAL
RRP	Headwords	**284** (286)	**128**	**17**	**1**	**430** (432)
		66.05% (66.20%)	29.77% (29.63%)	3.95% (3.94%)	0.23% (0.23%)	100% (100%)
	Occurrences	**1643** (2107)	**485**	**51**	**3**	**2182** (2646)
		75.30% (79.63%)	22.23% (18.33%)	2.34% (1.93%)	0.14% (0.11%)	100% (100%)
MEGPP L	Headwords	**240** (242)	**142** (143)	**6**	–	**388** (391)
		61.86% (61.89%)	36.60% (36.57%)	1.55% (1.53%)	–	100% (100%)
	Occurrences	**1395** (1850)	**536** (537)	**9**	–	**1941** (2396)
		71.87% (77.21%)	27.61% (22.41%)	0.46% (0.38%)	–	100% (100%)
MEGPP D	Headwords	**243** (245)	**146**	**6**	–	**395** (397)
		61.52% (61.71%)	36.96% (36.78%)	1.52% (1.51%)	–	100% (100%)
	Occurrences	**1438** (1896)	**523**	**11**	–	**1972** (2430)
		72.92% (78.02%)	26.52% (21.52%)	0.56% (0.45%)	–	100% (100%)
EV	Headwords	**258** (260)	**154**	**6**	–	**418** (420)
		61.72% (61.90%)	36.84% (36.67%)	1.44% (1.43%)	–	100% (100%)
	Occurrences	**1527** (1995)	**632**	**11**	–	**2170** (2638)
		70.37% (75.63%)	29.12% (23.96%)	0.51% (0.42%)	–	100% (100%)
LV	Headwords	**254** (256)	**142**	**5**	–	**401** (403)
		63.34% (63.52%)	35.41% (35.24%)	1.25% (1.24%)	–	100% (100%)
	Occurrences	**1539** (2007)	**601**	**10**	–	**2150** (2618)
		71.58% (76.66%)	27.95% (22.96%)	0.47% (0.38%)	–	100% (100%)

1. As was the practice in Chapter 4, also here the numerical and percentage data refer to the analysis exclusive of the renderings of occurrences of Latin *Deus*, *Dei*, *dius*, *dii* and *dominus*, *domini*. For the data inclusive of these items, see Chapter 3.

Chart 1: The etymological make-up of the Psalters – headwords

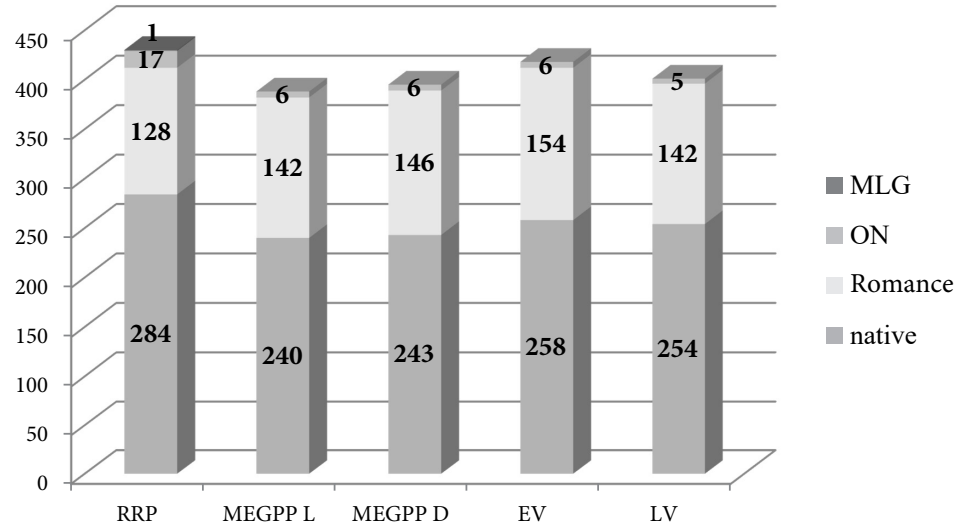
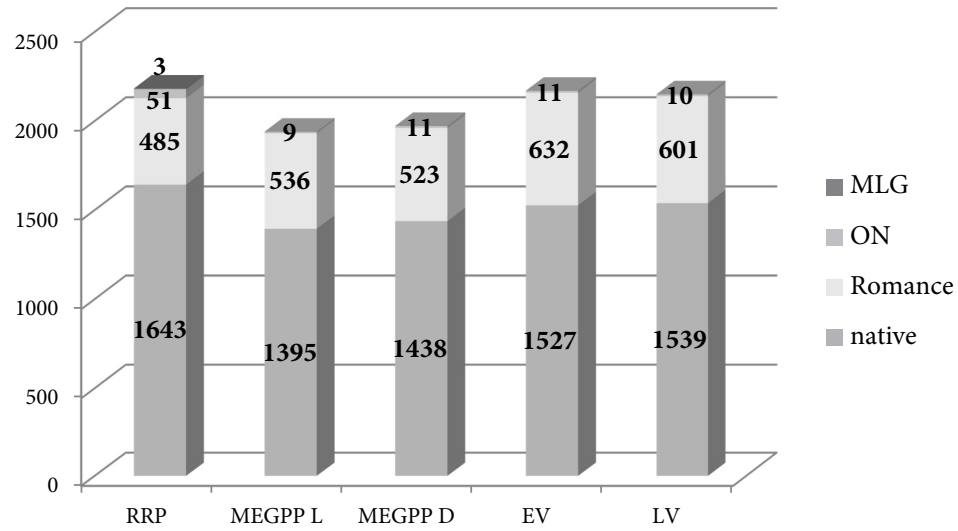


Chart 2: The etymological make-up of the Psalters – occurrences



The highest number of native nouns, with respect to both headwords (284; 66.05%) and occurrences (1643; 75.30%), was noted for RRP. RRP is at the same time the very text in which the fewest number of borrowings from Romance languages and the highest number of loanwords from Old Norse have been found as far as both headwords

(Romance: 128; 29.77%; vs. Old Norse: 17; 3.95%) and occurrences (Romance: 485; 22.23%; vs. Old Norse: 51; 2.34%) are concerned. The remaining translations are more alike in terms of the etymological make-up of the nominal layer. In none of them does the percentage participation of borrowings from Old Norse exceed 0.5% of all the occurrences and 1.55% of the headwords. With respect to the loanwords from Romance languages, the percentage participation of such headwords is at the level of 36% in all these renditions. Their percentage participation decreases and is more diversified when occurrences are taken into consideration, ranging from 29.12% (EV) to 26.52% (MEGPP D). When it comes to the nouns of native provenance, their percentage participation is also similar in all the remaining translations, as it ranges from 70.37% (EV) to 72.92% (MEGPP D) for occurrences and is slightly lower than 62% in MEGPP L, MEGPP D and EV for headwords, with LV noting here 63.34%.

The slightly exceptional character of RRP, indicated by the differences in the etymological make-up of the text in comparison with the remaining renditions, was corroborated by a series of statistical tests conducted on the data presented in Chapter 3. By means of the Cochran Q test and the McNemar test, it was established that RRP diverges from all the remaining renditions in a statistically significant manner with respect to the distribution of borrowings vs. non-borrowings in general, but also in the distribution of Old Norse and Romance loanwords when analysed independently (cf. Section 4.1). Interestingly, however, MEGPP D also proved to differ significantly, from the statistical point of view, from both the Wycliffite translations and RRP in terms of the borrowing vs. non-borrowing opposition and with respect to loanwords from Romance languages.

Based on these findings, one can attempt to take a stand with respect to the assertions concerning the etymology of the vocabulary employed in the texts analysed here (cf. Section 1.1-1.3). Firstly, there appears to be no grounds to claim that the Wycliffite translations and MEGPP exhibit preference for Romance vocabulary. The analysis has proved that the percentage participation of borrowings from Romance languages is at approximately the same level in all of these, except for MEGPP D. The latter text, however, also differs in a statistically significant manner from RRP as far as these loanwords are concerned and thus does not appear to undermine the conclusion. Since the borrowings from Latin and French are treated jointly here, as Romance loanwords, it was not possible to refer to each of these separately, but the issues were discussed in Lis (2014) and (2015d) and the general findings concerning the invalidity of the claims pertaining to the etymology of the vocabulary employed in these texts is corroborated there. Moreover, with respect to RRP regarded as adhering strictly to the vocabulary of native origin (Partridge 1973: 21), it has to be admitted that it does differ in a statistically significant manner from the remaining texts in the context of the borrowing vs. non-borrowing (i.e. native) juxtaposition but Rolle's approach to loanwords does not exhibit any traces of reluctance. In fact, the text is exceptional with respect to the borrowings from both Romance and Old Norse languages, employing fewer loanwords from the former group and more from the latter than is the practice

in the other Psalters. Certainly, the differences in the etymological layer might reflect the status of the borrowings in the English language, with loanwords from Old Norse being older, thus, possibly, more lexicalised and lacking the air of being foreign, which might have facilitated their use in the text. At the same time, however, the nature of the relationship between English and French postulated by Rothwell (2000a: 51) might have borne similar consequences with respect to the perception of the loanwords from French: "the lexes of English and French were so imbricated as to be distinguishable only at the cost of some artificiality». Moreover, the fact that RRP and MEGPP are nearly contemporaneous poses the question as to why the possibly more native-like air of Old Norse loanwords affected only the former rendition. This, on the other hand, might have been warranted by the differences in the geographical distribution of these loanwords since only RRP is a text of northern origin. As stated in Chapter 4, where these issues are discussed in detail, it is impossible to determine from the present-day perspective the precise reasons behind the divergences in the etymological make-up of the texts. One can only allude to some factors as potentially responsible, to at least some extent, for the differences in the distribution of loanwords. These are (1) the temporal distance separating the renditions in a period of rapid lexical and semantic change, (2) different geographical locations at which the texts were translated/copied, (3) the sources to which the translators had access and made recourse, (4) the type of the rendition at which the translators aimed, (5) the manuscript culture which promoted diversity while fending off change, and (6) the translators' idiosyncratic preferences.

Interestingly, however, even though the divergences in the distribution of loanwords are statistically significant, the etymological make-up of the renditions appears to form a coherent picture which is, more than anything else, a reflection of the contemporary social, cultural and linguistic situation obtaining in medieval England. This is, beyond any doubt, the *raison d'être* of both the high number of borrowings and the divergences in their participation in the texts, even though other factors could, and probably did, contribute to this state of affairs.

Appendix I

As explained in Chapter 2, the aim of Appendix I is to provide the reader with the data analysed in the course of the study, presented in a manner that enables one to view the relevant lexical choices from the examined Psalters all at once. The appendix can also be used as a point of reference since based on the Middle English form and the etymological information given here, the items can be easily located in the relevant section of Chapter 3.

The data are presented in the following manner. The first two columns provide the ordinal number and the information concerning the Psalm and verse numbers. The nouns for each of the analysed texts are given in separate columns in the following order: the Latin base text, LV, EV, RRP, MEGPP L, MEGPP D and the Middle French Psalter. The data are thus presented in an almost reversed order with respect to rest of the book, except for RRP preceding MEGPP, but the ordering is not accidental. The final three translations are presented in the neighbouring columns in order to further facilitate comparison between them due to the relationship between MEGPP and the Middle French rendition (Section 1.2, and also 4.2). The shaded cells indicate the items which were not analysed in the course of the study for any of the reasons expounded upon in Section 2.2, e.g. due to their being gerunds, "(ger.)", past participles, "(ppl.)", or adjectives, "(adj.)", rather than nouns; due to their phrasal character (e.g. *privē thing*); or due to their absence indicated by "-". Grey fields are not employed for the Latin text, since all of the Latin items presented here are nouns in accordance with the information provided by Whitaker's dictionary and only after establishing their status as such were they employed in the study. Likewise, grey fields are not used for the Middle French Psalter either, as the text was not subject to any scrupulous analysis in the study. The appendix provides only limited etymological information for the Middle English renditions due to space considerations and it reflects the dictionary data. Thus, (1) where no indication of the origin of an item is provided next to it in square brackets, the noun should be inferred to be treated here as a native one (Section 2.2.3.1), in the understanding of the term expounded upon in Section 2.2, unless the item in question is given in one of the shaded cells for which no information

concerning the provenance is provided; (2) items of Romance origin (see Section 2.2.3.2) are indicated by means of placing "[Rom.]" next to them; similarly, the borrowings from (3) Old Norse are assigned the label "[ON]", and (4) those with Middle Low German etymology the label "[MLG]".

Some additional pieces of information provided in the appendix are as follows:

1. The presence of glossing in the Latin text of MEGPP, where such information is available in Black and St-Jacques (2012), is indicated in a footnote, giving the original lemma and its gloss (here underlined) in the grammatical case used in the Psalter, on the relevant Psalm and verse number.
2. Corrections introduced into MEGPP in Bülbring's (1891) edition are marked by means of "(!)" in the relevant fields and the original reading of the manuscripts is given in footnotes. Where corrections made by Bülbring were minor and the original item attested in the manuscript could be still understood to be a realisation of the lemma necessitated by the context, the item was included in my analysis. In the opposite case, items were excluded and the relevant fields are thus shaded.
3. Corrections introduced into the Middle French Psalter in Black and St. Jacques' (2012) edition are marked by means of inserting a forward slash after the original item used in the manuscript followed by the suggested emendation.
4. Where it was impossible to provide a dictionary lemma for some of the Middle French items attested in the Middle French Psalter, the manuscript forms were preserved but these are distinguished from the dictionary lemmata by means of italicisation. If the item in question could not be found in the *Dictionnaire du Moyen Français* but was present in the *Anglo-Norman Dictionary*, the form offered by the latter is given in angle brackets.
5. The use of italicisation for any of the Middle English renditions fulfils an analogous function to the one it has for the Middle French Psalter — italics indicate forms not taken from the MED but the original readings of the text.
6. The gender of nouns employed in the Middle French Psalter is provided in square brackets, whereas the grammatical category of the non-nominal items is given in parentheses.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1.	16.13	**abditum, abditi**	**hĭd** (ppl.) **plāce**	**hĭd** (ppl.) **plāce**	**hīdel(s**	**hīdel(s**	**hīdel(s**	**lieu** [m] **privé** (adj.)
2.	21.5	**abjectio, abjectionis**	**ŏutcasting(e** (ger.)	**casting ŏut(e** (ger.)	**ŏutcasting(e** (ger.)	**ŏutcasting(e** (ger.)	**ŏutcasting(e** (ger.)	**abjection** [f]
3.	9.31	**absconditum, absconditi**	**hĭd** (ppl.) **plāce**	**hĭd** (ppl.) **plāce**	**hīdel(s**	**privētē** [Rom.]	**privētē** [Rom.]	**guette** [f&m]
4.	16.15	**absconditum, absconditi**	**hĭd** (ppl.) **thing**	**hĭd** (ppl.) **thing**	**hīd(e**	**hīding(e** (ger.)	**privē** (adj.) **thing**	**musse** (subst.)
5.	26.9[1]	**absconditum, absconditi**	**hĭd** (ppl.) **plāce**	**hĭd** (ppl.) **plāce**	**hīd(e**	**privētē**	**privētē**	**siege** [m]
6.	30.25	**absconditum, absconditi**	**privētē** [Rom.]	**hĭd** (ppl.) **plāce**	**dērne** (adj.)	**hīding(e** (ger.)	**hīding(e** (ger.)	–
7.	43.23	**absconditum, absconditi**	**hĭd** (ppl.) **thing**	**hĭd** (ppl.) **thing**	**dērne** (adj.)	**hīding(e** (ger.)	**privē** (adj.) **thing**	***mustelemens*: mussette** (?) **<muscette>**?
8.	30.22	**abusio, abusionis**	**misūsing(e** (ger.)	**abūsiŏun** [Rom.]	**abūsiŏun** [Rom.]	**abūsiŏun** [Rom.]	**abūsiŏun** [Rom.]	**abusion** [f]
9.	32.7	**abyssus, abyssi**	**dēp** (adj.) **wāter**	**sē**	**dēpnes(se**	**dēp** (adj.) **(!)**[2] **helle**	**dēp** (adj.) **helle**	**abisme** [m&f]
10.	35.6	**abyssus, abyssi**	**depthe of wāter**	**dēpnes(se**	**dēpnes(se**	**helle**	**helle**	**abisme** [m&f]
11.	41.9[3]	**abyssus, abyssi**	**depthe**	**dēpnes(se**	**dēpnes(se**	**helle**	**helle**	**enfer** [m]
12.	41.9[4]	**abyssus, abyssi**	**depthe**	**dēpnes(se**	**dēpnes(se**	**fēnd**	**fēnd**	**diable** [m]
13.	16.11	**ad[e/i]ps, adipis**	**fatnes(se**	**talou(e**	**grēs(e** [Rom.]	**fatnes(se**	**fatnes(se**	**meule** [f]
14.	27.5	**adinventio, adinventionis**	**fīnding** (ger.)	**fīnding** (ger.)	**fīnding** (ger.)	**fīnding** (ger.)	**fīnding** (ger.)	**iniquité** [f] / ***controueries*** **<controverie>**
15.	9.9	**adjutor, adjutoris**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**aide** [m&f]
16.	9.38	**adjutor, adjutoris**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**aide** [m&f]
17.	17.2	**adjutor, adjutoris**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	–	**aide** [m&f]
18.	18.16	**adjutor, adjutoris**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**aideur** [m]
19.	26.15	**adjutor, adjutoris**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**aide** [m&f]

1. abscondito id est secreto.
2. London MS. *belles*.
3. Abyssus id est infernum.
4. abyssum inuocat id est demonia vituperat.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
20.	27.9	**adjutor, adjutoris**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**aideur** [m]
21.	29.13	**adjutor, adjutoris**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**aide** [m&f]
22.	32.20	**adjutor, adjutoris**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**aideur** [m]
23.	39.24	**adjutor, adjutoris**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**aideur** [m]
24.	45.1	**adjutor, adjutoris**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**helper(e**	**aideur** [m]
25.	7.11	**adjutorium, adjutori(i)**	**help**	**help**	**help**	**help**	**help**	**aide** [m&f]
26.	34.2	**adjutorium, adjutori(i)**	**help**	**help**	**help**	**help**	**help**	**aide** [m&f]
27.	37.23	**adjutorium, adjutori(i)**	**help**	**help**	**help**	**help**	**help**	**aide** [m&f]
28.	49.19	**adulter, adulteri**	**avŏutrēr** [Rom.]	**avŏutrēr** [Rom.]	**avŏutrēr** [Rom.]	**spŏuse–brēker(e**	**?*wanter(e**	**avoutire** (subst.)
29.	38.17[5]	**advena, advena**	**cŏmeling**	**cŏmeling**	**cŏmeling**	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**pecheur** [m]
30.	9.8	**aequitas, aequitatis**	**equitē** [Rom.]	**equitē** [Rom.]	**ēvenhēde**	–	**ēvennesse**	**equité** [f]
31.	10.8	**aequitas, aequitatis**	**equitē** [Rom.]	**equitē** [Rom.]	**ēvennesse**	(!)[6] **ēvennesse**	**ēvennesse**	**equité** [f]
32.	16.3	**aequitas, aequitatis**	**equitē** [Rom.]	**equitē** [Rom.]	**ēvennesse**	**ēvennesse**	**ēvennesse**	**equité** [f]
33.	36.39	**aequitas, aequitatis**	**equitē** [Rom.]	**equitē** [Rom.]	**ēvenhēde**	**ēvennesse**	**ēvennesse**	**equité** [f]
34.	17.13	**aer, aeris**	**air** [Rom.]	**air** [Rom.]	**air** [Rom.]	**air** [Rom.]	**air** [Rom.]	**air** [m]
35.	31.4	**aerumna, aerumnae**	**wrecchednes(se**	**misēse** [Rom.]	**wrecchednes(se**	(!)[7] **caitiftē** [Rom.]	**mischēf** [Rom.]	**chetiveté** [f]
36.	17.21	**afflictio, afflictionis**	**torment** [Rom.]	**tormenting(e** (ger.)	**torment** [Rom.]	**tormenting(e** (ger.)	**tormenting(e** (ger.)	**torment** [m]
37.	43.21	**afflictio, afflictionis**	**torment** [Rom.]	**tormenting(e** (ger.)	**afflicciŏun** [Rom.]	**torment** [Rom.]	**torment** [Rom.]	**torment** [m]
38.	49.12	**ager, agri**	**fēld**	**fēld**	**fēld**	**fēld**	**fēld**	**champ** [m]
39.	16.10[8]	**ala, alae**	**wing(e** [ON]	**wing(e** [ON]	**wing(e** [ON]	**mercī**	**mercī**	**merci** [m&f]
40.	35.8[9]	**ala, alae**	**wing(e** [ON]	**wing(e** [ON]	**wing(e** [ON]	**mercī**	**mercī**	**merci** [m&f]
41.	18.13	**alienus, alieni**	**ālien** (adj.) (**sinne**)	**āliēn** [Rom.]	**ōther**	**ōther** (adj.) **vĕniāl**	**ōther**	**autre**
42.	48.10	**alienus, alieni**	**āliēn** [Rom.]	**āliēn** [Rom.]	**āliēn** [Rom.]	**straunğe** (adj.)	**straunğer(e** [Rom.]	**estrange**
43.	25.6	**altare, altaris**	**autēr**	**autēr**	**autēr**	**autēr**	**autēr**	**autel** [m]
44.	42.4	**altare, altaris**	**autēr**	**autēr**	**autēr**	(!)[10] **autēr**	**autēr**	**autel** [m]

5. aduena id est peccator.
6. London MS. *enemis*.
7. London MS. *chaitiste* (with a long *s*).
8. alarum id est misericordiarum.
9. alarum id est misericordiarum.
10. London MS. *goddessauter (ss* on erasure).

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
45.	50.20[11]	**altare, altaris**	**autēr**	**autēr**	**autēr**	**trōne**	**trōne**	**trone** [m]
46.	11.9	**altitudo, altitudinis**	**heighnes(se**	**heighnes(se**	**heighnes(se**	**heighnes(se**	**heighnes(se**	**altitude** [f]
47.	7.8	**altum, alti**	**heigh** (adj.)	**heigh** (adj.)	**height(e**	**heigh** (adj.)	**heigh** (adj.)	**haut** [m]
48.	9.29	**amaritudo, amaritudinis**	**bit(t)ernesse**	**bit(t)ernesse**	**bit(t)ernesse**	**bit(t)ernesse**	**bit(t)ernesse**	**amertume** [f]
49.	13.6	**amaritudo, amaritudinis**	**bit(t)ernesse**	**bit(t)ernesse**	**bit(t)ernesse**	**bit(t)ernesse**	**bit(t)ernesse**	**amertume** [f]
50.	37.11	**amicus, amici**	**frēnd**	**frēnd**	**frēnd**	**frēnd**	**frēnd**	**ami** [m]
51.	8.6	**angelus, angeli**	**aunǧel**	**aunǧel**	**aunǧel**	**aunǧel**	**aunǧel**	**ange** [m&f]
52.	33.7	**angelus, angeli**	**aunǧel**	**aunǧel**	**aunǧel**	**aunǧel**	**aunǧel**	**ange** [m&f]
53.	34.6	**angelus, angeli**	**aunǧel**	**aunǧel**	**aunǧel**	**aunǧel**	**aunǧel**	**ange** [m&f]
54.	34.7	**angelus, angeli**	**aunǧel**	**aunǧel**	**aunǧel**	**aunǧel**	**aunǧel**	**ange** [m&f]
55.	3.2	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**līf**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	– / **ame** [f]
56.	6.3	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
57.	6.4	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
58.	7.2	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
59.	7.5	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**līf**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
60.	9.24	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**herte**	**ame** [f]
61.	10.1	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
62.	10.6	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
63.	12.2	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
64.	15.10	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	–	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
65.	16.11	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
66.	16.14	**anima, animae**	**līf**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
67.	18.8	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
68.	21.20	**anima, animae**	**līf**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
69.	21.32	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
70.	22.2	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
71.	23.4	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
72.	24.1	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]

11. altare id est ante thronum.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
73.	24.14	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
74.	24.21	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
75.	25.9	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
76.	26.18	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
77.	29.3	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
78.	30.9	**anima, animae**	**līf**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
79.	30.11	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
80.	30.17	**anima, animae**	**līf**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
81.	32.19	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
82.	32.20	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
83.	33.2	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
84.	33.22	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	–	**ame** [f][12]
85.	34.3	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
86.	34.4	**anima, animae**	**līf**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
87.	34.8	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
88.	34.10	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
89.	34.14	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
90.	34.16	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	– / **ame** [f]
91.	34.20	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
92.	34.28	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
93.	37.12	**anima, animae**	**līf**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
94.	38.15	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
95.	39.19	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
96.	40.2[13]	**anima, animae**	**wil(le**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**pŏustē**	**pŏuĕr(e**	**puissance** [f]
97.	40.4	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
98.	41.1	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
99.	41.2	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
100.	41.4	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
101.	41.6	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]

12. According to Black and St-Jacques (2012), the manuscript reads *lames* which is a merger of *les* (plural definite article) and *ames* 'souls'.
13. animam id est potestatem.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
102.	41.8	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
103.	41.16	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
104.	42.5	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
105.	43.27	**anima, animae**	**līf**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
106.	48.8	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	–	–	**ame** [f]
107.	48.16	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
108.	48.19	**anima, animae**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
109.	30.12	**annus, anni**	**yēr**	**yēr**	**yēr**	**yēr**	**yēr**	**an** [m]
110.	1.3	**aqua, aquae**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**eau** [f]
111.	17.13	**aqua, aquae**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**eau** [f]
112.	17.17	**aqua, aquae**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**eau** [f]
113.	17.19[14]	**aqua, aquae**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**tribulāciŏun**	**tribulāciŏun**	**tribulation** [f]
114.	21.13	**aqua, aquae**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**eau** [f]
115.	22.2	**aqua, aquae**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**eau** [f]
116.	28.3	**aqua, aquae**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**eau** [f]
117.	28.3	**aqua, aquae**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**eau** [f]
118.	31.8[15]	**aqua, aquae**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**peché** [m]
119.	32.7	**aqua, aquae**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**eau** [f]
120.	41.1	**aqua, aquae**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**eau** [f]
121.	45.3	**aqua, aquae**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**wāter**	**eau** [f]
122.	47.2	**aquilo, aquilonis**	**north**	**north**	**north**	**north**	**north**	**nord** [m]
123.	38.15	**aranea, araneae**	**arain(e** [Rom.]	**arain(e** [Rom.]	**arain(e** [Rom.]	**loppe**	**loppe**	**araigne** [f]
124.	7.13[16]	**arcus, arcus**	**boue**	**boue**	**boue**	**manāce**	**boue or manāce**	**menace** [f]
125.	10.2[17]	**arcus, arcus**	**boue**	**boue**	**boue**	**thrēting(e** (ger.)	**thrēting(e** (ger.)	–
126.	17.37	**arcus, arcus**	**boue**	**boue**	**boue**	**boue**	**boue**	**arc** [m]
127.	36.14[18]	**arcus, arcus**	**boue**	**boue**	**boue**	**ivel**	**ivel**	**mal** [m]

14. aquis multis id est tribulacionibus.
15. aquarum id est peccatorum.
16. arcum suum id est minas suas.
17. arcum id est minas.
18. arcum suum id est mala.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
128.	36.16[19]	**arcus, arcus**	**boue**	**boue**	**boue**	**ivel**	**ivel**	**mal** [m]
129.	43.8[20]	**arcus, arcus**	**boue**	**boue**	**boue**	**waiting(e** (ger.)	**waiting(e** (ger.)	**aguet** [m] / **arc** [m]
130.	45.9	**arcus, arcus**	**boue**	**boue**	**boue**	**boue**	**boue**	**arc** [m]
131.	11.7	**argentum, argenti**	**silver**	**silver**	**silver**	**silver**	**silver**	**argent** [m]
132.	28.1	**aries, arietis**	**ram**	**wether**	**wether**	**wether**	**wether**	**ouaille** [m]
133.	34.2[21]	**armum, armi**	**armüre** [Rom.]	**armes** [Rom.]	**wēpen**	**might**	**might**	**pouvoir** [m]
134.	45.9	**armum, armi**	**armüre** [Rom.]	**armes** [Rom.]	**armes** [Rom.]	**armes** [Rom.]	**armes** [Rom.]	**arme** [f]
135.	13.5	**aspis, aspid[i/o]s**	**snāke**	**nāddre**	**snāke**	**aspide** [Rom.]**; nāddre**	**nāddre**	**serpent** [m&f]
136.	28.2[22]	**atrium, atri(i)**	**lārǧe** (adj.) **plāce**	**hal(le**	**hal(le**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple** [m]
137.	17.48	**auditus, auditus**	**hēring(e** (ger.)	**hēring(e** (ger.)	**hēring(e** (ger.)	**(!)**[23] **hēring(e** (ger.)	**hēring(e** (ger.)	**ouïr** (v.)
138.	50.9	**auditus, auditus**	**hēring(e** (ger.)	**hēring(e** (ger.)	**hēring(e** (ger.)	**(!)**[24] **hēring(e** (ger.)	**hēring(e** (ger.)	**ouïe** [f]
139.	5.1	**auris, auris**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**oreille** [f]
140.	9.41	**auris, auris**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**(!)**[25] **ēre**	**ēre**	**oreille** [f]
141.	16.2	**auris, auris**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**oreille** [f]
142.	16.7	**auris, auris**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**oreille** [f]
143.	17.8	**auris, auris**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**oreille** [f]
144.	17.48	**auris, auris**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**oreille** [f]
145.	30.2	**auris, auris**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**oreille** [f]
146.	33.15	**auris, auris**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**oreille** [f]
147.	38.16	**auris, auris**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**oreille** [f]
148.	39.9[26]	**auris, auris**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**understōnding(e** (ger.)	**understōnding(e** (ger.)	**entendement** [m]
149.	43.1	**auris, auris**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**(!)**[27] **ēre**	**ēre**	**oreille** [f]
150.	44.12	**auris, auris**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**oreille** [f]

19. archus id est malum.
20. archu id est [insidia].
21. arma id est potenciam.
22. atrio id est templo.
23. London MS. *heryynge*.
24. London MS. *beryng*.
25. London MS. *ereberd* (written down jointly with a misspelt verb).
26. aures id est intellectum.
27. London MS. *e3en* (dotted out) *eren*.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
151.	48.1	**auris, auris**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**oreille** [f]
152.	48.4	**auris, auris**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**ēre**	**oreille** [f]
153.	18.11	**aurum, auri**	**gōld**	**gōld**	**gōld**	**gōld**	**gōld**	**or** [m]
154.	19.2	**auxilium, auxili(i)**	**help**	**help**	**help**	**help**	**help**	**aide** [f&m]
155.	21.19	**auxilium, auxili(i)**	**help**	**help**	**help**	**hēlth(e**	**help**	**aide** [f&m]
156.	48.15	**auxilium, auxili(i)**	**help**	**help**	**help**	**help**	**help**	**aide** [f&m]
157.	22.5[28]	**baculus, baculi**	**staf**	**staf**	**staf**	**amendinge** (ger.)	**amendinge** (ger.)	**correption** [f] / **correction** [f]
158.	17.43	**bellum, belli**	**batail(le** [Rom.]	**batail(le** [Rom.]	**batail(le** [Rom.]	**batail(le** [Rom.]	**batail(le** [Rom.]	**bataille** [f]
159.	45.9	**bellum, belli**	**batail(le** [Rom.]	**batail(le** [Rom.]	**batail(le** [Rom.]	**batail(le** [Rom.]	**batail(le** [Rom.]	**bataille** [f]
160.	3.8	**benedictio, benedictionis**	**blessinge** (ger.)	**blessinge** (ger.)	**blessinge** (ger.)	(!)[29] **blessinge** (ger.)	**blessinge** (ger.)	**benediction** [f]
161.	20.3	**benedictio, benedictionis**	**blessinge** (ger.)	**blessinge** (ger.)	**blessinge** (ger.)	**blessinge** (ger.)	**blessinge** (ger.)	**beneisson** [f]
162.	20.6	**benedictio, benedictionis**	**blessinge** (ger.)	**blessinge** (ger.)	**blessinge** (ger.)	**blessinge** (ger.)	**blessinge** (ger.)	**beneisson** [f]
163.	23.5	**benedictio, benedictionis**	**blessinge** (ger.)	**blessinge** (ger.)	**blessinge** (ger.)	**blessinge** (ger.)	**blessinge** (ger.)	**beneisson** [f]
164.	36.27	**benedictio, benedictionis**	**blessinge** (ger.)	**blessinge** (ger.)	**blessinge** (ger.)	**blessinge** (ger.)	**blessinge** (ger.)	**beneisson** [f]
165.	24.8	**bonitas, bonitatis**	**gōdnes(se**	**gōdnes(se**	**gōdnes(se**	**gōdnes(se**	**gōdnes(se**	**bonté** [f]
166.	36.3	**bonitas, bonitatis**	**gōdnes(se**	**gōdnes(se**	**gōdnes(se**	**gōdnes(se**	**gōdnes(se**	**bien** [m]
167.	37.21	**bonitas, bonitatis**	**gōdnes(se**	**gōdnes(se**	**gōdnes(se**	**gōdnes(se**	**gōdnes(se**	**bonté** [f]
168.	4.6	**bonum, boni**	**gōd**	**gōd** (adj.) **thing**	**gōd**	**gōd** (adj.) **thing**	**gōd** (adj.) **thing**	**bien** [m]
169.	12.6	**bonum, boni**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**bien** [m]
170.	13.2	**bonum, boni**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**bien** [m]
171.	13.4	**bonum, boni**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	–[30]	**gōd**	**bien** [m]
172.	15.1	**bonum, boni**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	–
173.	26.19	**bonum, boni**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**bien** [m]

28. baculus id est correctio.
29. London MS. *vlisseing*.
30. Black and St-Jacques (2012) do not provide this information.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
174.	33.10	**bonum, boni**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**bien** [m]
175.	33.14	**bonum, boni**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**bien** [m]
176.	34.14	**bonum, boni**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**bien** [m]
177.	36.28	**bonum, boni**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**bien** [m]
178.	37.21	**bonum, boni**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**bien** [m]
179.	38.3	**bonum, boni**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōdnes(se**	**bien** [m]
180.	24.14	**bonus, boni**	**gōd**	**gōd** (adj.) **thing**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**bien** [m]
181.	8.7	**bos, bovis**	**oxe**	**oxe**	**oxe**	**nēt**	**nēt**	**boeuf** [m]
182.	49.11	**bos, bovis**	**oxe**	**oxe**	**oxe**	**oxe**	**oxe**	**boeuf** [m]
183.	9.39[31]	**brachium, brachi(i)**	**arm**	**arm**	**arm**	**might**	**might**	**pouvoir** [m]
184.	17.37	**brachium, brachi(i)**	**arm**	**arm**	**arm**	**arm**	**arm**	**bras** [m]
185.	36.18[32]	**brachium, brachi(i)**	**arm**	**arm**	**arm**	**might**	**might**	**pouvoir** [m]
186.	43.4[33]	**brachium, brachi(i)**	**arm**	**arm**	**arm**	**might**	**might**	**pouvoir** [m]
187.	43.5[34]	**brachium, brachi(i)**	**arm**	**arm**	**arm**	**might**	**might**	**pouvoir** [m]
188.	2.4	**caelus, caeli**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**ciel** [m]
189.	8.2	**caelus, caeli**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**ciel** [m]
190.	8.4	**caelus, caeli**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**ciel** [m]
191.	8.8	**caelus, caeli**	**air**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**ciel** [m]
192.	10.4	**caelus, caeli**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**ciel** [m]
193.	13.3	**caelus, caeli**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**ciel** [m]
194.	17.11	**caelus, caeli**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**ciel** [m]
195.	17.15	**caelus, caeli**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	–	**hēven**	–
196.	18.1	**caelus, caeli**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**ciel** [m]
197.	18.6	**caelus, caeli**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	(!)[35] **hēven**	**hēven**	**ciel** [m]
198.	19.7	**caelus, caeli**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**ciel** [m]
199.	21.33	**caelus, caeli**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**ciel** [m]
200.	32.6	**caelus, caeli**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**ciel** [m]

31. brachium id est potenciam.
32. brachia id est potencie.
33. brachium id est potestas.
34. brachium id est potestas.
35. London MS. *heuenē*.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
201.	32.13	**caelus, caeli**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**ciel** [m]
202.	35.5	**caelus, caeli**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**ciel** [m]
203.	49.5	**caelus, caeli**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**ciel** [m]
204.	49.7	**caelus, caeli**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**ciel** [m]
205.	49.12	**caelus, caeli**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**ciel** [m]
206.	44.2	**calamus, calami**	**penne** [Rom.]	**penne** [Rom.]	**penne** [Rom.]	**penne** [Rom.]	**penne** [Rom.]	**plume** [f]
207.	48.5	**calcaneus, calcanei**	**hęle**	**hęle**	**hęle**	**hęle**	**hęle**	**talon** [m]
208.	17.11	**caligo, caliginis**	**derknes(se**	**derknes(se**	**mirk(e)nes(se**	**derknes(se**	**derknes(se**	**obscurté** [f]
209.	10.7[36]	**calix, calicis**	**cuppe**	**chalice**	**chalice**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**mauvaiseté** [f]
210.	15.5[37]	**calix, calicis**	**passiŏun** [Rom.]	**chalice**	**chalice**	**joi(e**	**joi(e**	**joie** [f]
211.	22.7[38]	**calix, calicis**	**cuppe**	**chalice**	**chalice**	**drink(e**	**drink(e**	**boire** (v.)
212.	18.7	**calor, caloris**	**hēte**	**hēte**	**hēte**	**hēte**	**hēte**	**chaleur** [f]
213.	8.7	**campus, campi**	**fēld**	**fēld**	**fēld**	**fēld**	**fēld**	**champ** [m]
214.	31.12	**camus, cami**	**bernacle** [Rom.]	**bernacle** [Rom.]	**kevel**	(!)[39] **bernacle**	**bernacle** [Rom.]	**chaine** [f]
215.	21.16[40]	**can[i/e]s, canis**	**dogge**	**hŏund**	**hŏund**	**fēnd**	**fēnd**	**diable** [m]
216.	21.20[41]	**can[i/e]s, canis**	**dogge**	**hŏund**	**hŏund**	**fēnd**	**fēnd**	**diable** [m]
217.	32.3[42]	**canticum, cantici**	**sōng**	**sōng**	**sōng**	–	**gōd** (adj.) **werk**	**bon** (adj.) **oeuvre** [m&f]
218.	39.4[43]	**canticum, cantici**	**sōng**	**sōng**	**sōng**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**parole** [f]
219.	41.11[44]	**canticum, cantici**	**sōng**	**sōng**	**sōng**	**cŏmfort**	**cŏmfort**	**confort** [m]
220.	39.17	**capillus, capilli**	**hēr**	**hēr**	**hēr**	**hēr**	**hēr**	**cheveu** [m]
221.	34.9	**captio, captionis**	**tāking(e** (ger.)	**tāking(e** (ger.)	**trappe**	**tāking(e** (ger.)	**tāking(e** (ger.)	**caption** [f]
222.	13.11	**captivitas, captivitatis**	**caitiftē** [Rom.]	**caitiftē** [Rom.]	**caitīf** [Rom.]	**caitīfnes(se** [Rom.]	**thraldōm**	**chetiveté** [f]

36. calicis id est iniquitatis.
37. calicis id est gaudii.
38. calix id est potus.
39. London MS. *bernathe*.
40. canes multi id est dyaboli multi.
41. canis id est diaboli.
42. canticum nouum id est bona opera.
43. canticum nouum id est bonum sermonem.
44. canticum id est consolacionem.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
223.	3.3	**caput, capitis**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**teste** [f]
224.	7.17	**caput, capitis**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**chef** [m]
225.	17.47	**caput, capitis**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**teste** [f]
226.	20.3	**caput, capitis**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**teste** [f]
227.	21.6	**caput, capitis**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**teste** [f]
228.	22.7	**caput, capitis**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**teste** [f]
229.	26.10	**caput, capitis**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**teste** [f]
230.	37.4	**caput, capitis**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**teste** [f]
231.	39.11[45]	**caput, capitis**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**commaundement**	**hēst(e**	**commandement** [m]
232.	39.17	**caput, capitis**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**teste** [f]
233.	43.16	**caput, capitis**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**hēd**	**teste** [f]
234.	17.10	**carbo, carbonis**	**cōl**	**cōl**	**cōl**	**cōl**	**cōl**	***car* / charbon** [m]
235.	17.14	**carbo, carbonis**	**cōl**	**cōl**	**cōl**	**cōl**	**cōl**	**charbon** [m]
236.	17.15	**carbo, carbonis**	**cōl**	**cōl**	**cōl**	–	**cōl**	–
237.	39.4	**carmen, carminis**	**sōng**	**dītē** [Rom.]	**imne**	**dītē** [Rom.]	**dītē** [Rom.]	**dité** [m]
238.	15.9	**car[nis/o], carnis**	**flēsh**	**flēsh**	**flēsh**	**flēsh**	**flēsh**	**chair** [f]
239.	26.3	**car[nis/o], carnis**	**flēsh**	**flēsh**	**flēsh**	**flēsh**	**flēsh**	**chair** [f]
240.	27.10	**car[nis/o], carnis**	**flēsh**	**flēsh**	**flēsh**	**flēsh**	**flēsh**	**chair** [f]
241.	37.3	**car[nis/o], carnis**	**flēsh**	**flēsh**	**flēsh**	**flēsh**	**flēsh**	**chair** [f]
242.	37.7	**car[nis/o], carnis**	**flēsh**	**flēsh**	**flēsh**	**flēsh**	**flēsh**	**chair** [f]
243.	49.14	**car[nis/o], carnis**	**flēsh**	**flēsh**	**flēsh**	**flēsh**	**flēsh**	**chair** [f]
244.	44.10	**casia, casiae**	**cassia** [Rom.]	**swēt(e** (adj.) **hērbe cassia**	**cassia** [Rom.]	**smel**	**swēte(e** (adj.) **smel**	**souef** (adj.) **odeur** [f]
245.	26.5[46]	**castrum, castri**	**castēl**	**tent(e** [Rom.]	**castēl**	**manāce**	**manāce or streng(e**	**menace** [f]
246.	41.9[47]	**cataracta, cataractae**	**windou(e** [ON]	**gōter** [Rom.]	**gōter** [Rom.]	**crois**	**crois**	**croix** [f]
247.	1.1[48]	**cathedra, cathedrae**	**chaier(e** [Rom.]	**chaier(e** [Rom.]	**chaier(e** [Rom.]	**jūğement**	**chaier(e**	**jugement** [m]
248.	16.13	**catulus, catuli**	**whelp**	**whelp**	**whelp**	**whelp**	**whelp**	**faon** [m]

45. capite id est precepto.
46. castra id est minas.
47. catheractarum tuarum id est crucis tue.
48. cathedra id est iudicio.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
249.	3.7	**causa, causae**	**cause** [Rom.]	**cause** [Rom.]	**chēsŏun** [Rom.]	**enchēsŏun** [Rom.]	**cause** [Rom.]	**cause** [f]
250.	9.4	**causa, causae**	**cause** [Rom.]	**cause** [Rom.]	**chēsŏun** [Rom.]	**enchēsŏun** [Rom.]	**cause** [Rom.]	**cause** [f]
251.	34.26	**causa, causae**	**cause** [Rom.]	**cause** [Rom.]	**chēsŏun** [Rom.]	**cause** [Rom.]	**cause** [Rom.]	**cause** [f]
252.	42.1	**causa, causae**	**cause** [Rom.]	**cause** [Rom.]	**chēsŏun** [Rom.]	**cause** [Rom.]	**cause** [Rom.]	**cause** [f]
253.	28.5	**cedrus, cedri**	**cēdre**	**cēdre**	**cēdre**	**cēdre**	**cēdre**	**cedre** [m]
254.	28.5	**cedrus, cedri**	**cēdre**	**cēdre**	**cēdre**	**cēdre**	**cēdre**	**cedre** [m]
255.	36.37	**cedrus, cedri**	**cēdre**	**cēdre**	**cēdre**	**cēdre**	**cēdre**	**cedre** [m]
256.	21.14	**cera, cerae**	**wax**	**wax**	**wax**	**wax**	**wax**	**cire** [f]
257.	17.36	**cerv[o/u]s, cervi**	**hert**	**hert**	**hert**	**hert**	**hert**	**cerf** [m]
258.	28.8	**cerv[o/u]s, cervi**	**hert**	**hert**	**hert**	**hert**	**hert**	**cerf** [m]
259.	41.1	**cerv[o/u]s, cervi**	**hert**	**hert**	**hert**	**hert**	**hert**	**cerf** [m]
260.	37.5	**cicatrix, cicatricis**	**wŏund**	**wŏund**	**erre** [ON]	**hēling(e** (ger.) **ōver hēlth(e**	**hēl(e)d(e wŏund**	**creature** [f] / **cicatrice** [f]
261.	34.15[49]	**cilicium, cilicii**	**hēr(e**	**hēr(e**	**hēr(e**	**penaunce**	**penaunce**	**penitance** [f]
262.	11.9	**circuitus, circuitus**	**cŏmpās** [Rom.]	**envīrŏun** (adv.)	**umgang(e** (n)	**abŏute(n** (adv.)	**abŏute(n** (adv.)	**aller** (v.) **entour** (prep. & adv.)
263.	17.13	**circuitus, circuitus**	**cŏmpās** [Rom.]	**cŏmpās** [Rom.]	**umgang(e** (n)	**abŏute(n** (adv.)	**abŏute(n** (adv.)	**compas** [m]
264.	30.16	**circuitus, circuitus**	**cŏmpās** [Rom.]	**envīrŏun** (adv.)	**umgang(e** (n.)	**abŏute(n** (adv.)	**abŏute(n** (adv.)	**environ** [m]
265.	33.7	**circuitus, circuitus**	**cŏmpās** [Rom.]	**envīrŏun** (adv.)	**umgang(e** (n.)	**gōn about** (v.)	**gōn about** (v.) **in the cŏmpās**	**aller environ** [m]
266.	43.15	**circuitus, circuitus**	**cŏmpās** [Rom.]	**envīrŏun** (adv.)	**umgang(e** (n.)	**cŏmpās** [Rom.]	**cŏmpās** [Rom.]	**compas** [m]
267.	49.4	**circuitus, circuitus**	**cŏmpās** [Rom.]	**envīrŏun** (adv.)	**umgang(e** (n.)	**cŏmpās** [Rom.]	**cŏmpās** [Rom.]	**compas** [m]
268.	32.2[50]	**cithara, citharae**	**harp(e**	**harp(e**	**harp(e**	**vertū**	**vertū**	**vertu** [f]
269.	42.5[51]	**cithara, citharae**	**harp(e**	**harp(e**	**harp(e**	***in-mast of myn* herte**	***inermastof myn* herte**	***derreniere partie de mon* coeur** [m]
270.	9.6 [52]	**civitas, civitatis**	**citē** [Rom.]	**citē** [Rom.]	**citē** [Rom.]	**heritāğe**	**citē or heritāğe**	**cité** [f]
271.	30.27[53]	**civitas, civitatis**	**citē** [Rom.]	**citē** [Rom.]	**citē** [Rom.]	**hēven**	**hēven**	**ciel** [m]

49. cilicio id est penitencia.
50. cythara id est virtutibus.
51. cythara id est in interiori cordis.
52. ciuitates id est hereditatem.
53. ciuitate munita id est in celo.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
272.	45.4[54]	**civitas, civitatis**	**citē** [Rom.]	**citē** [Rom.]	**citē** [Rom.]	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**maison** [f]
273.	47.1	**civitas, civitatis**	**citē** [Rom.]	**citē** [Rom.]	**citē** [Rom.]	**citē** [Rom.]	**citē** [Rom.]	**cité** [f]
274.	47.2	**civitas, civitatis**	**citē** [Rom.]	**citē** [Rom.]	**citē** [Rom.]	**citē** [Rom.]	**citē** [Rom.]	**cité** [f]
275.	47.7	**civitas, civitatis**	**citē** [Rom.]	**citē** [Rom.]	**citē** [Rom.]	**citē** [Rom.]	**citē** [Rom.]	**cité** [f]
276.	47.7	**civitas, civitatis**	**citē** [Rom.]	**citē** [Rom.]	**citē** [Rom.]	–	–	**cité** [f]
277.	5.1	**clamor, clamori**	**crī(e** [Rom.]	**crī(e** [Rom.]	**crī(e** [Rom.]	**crī(e** [Rom.]	**crī(e** [Rom.]	**clameur** [f]
278.	9.12	**clamor, clamori**	**crī(e** [Rom.]	**crī(e** [Rom.]	**crī(e** [Rom.]	**crī(e** [Rom.]	**crī(e** [Rom.]	**clameur** [f]
279.	17.8	**clamor, clamori**	**crī(e** [Rom.]	**crī(e** [Rom.]	**crī(e** [Rom.]	**crī(e** [Rom.]	**crī(e** [Rom.]	**cri** [m]
280.	20.9	**clibanus, clibani**	**furnais(e** [Rom.]	**furnais(e** [Rom.]	**furnais(e** [Rom.]	**ōven**	**ōven**	**fournaise** [f]
281.	5.12	**cogitatio, cogitationis**	**thought**	**thought**	**thought**	**thought**	**thought**	**pensee** [f]
282.	32.10	**cogitatio, cogitationis**	**thought**	**thought**	**thought**	–	**thought**	**conseil** [m]
283.	32.11	**cogitatio, cogitationis**	**thought**	**thought**	**thought**	**thought**	**thought**	**pensee** [f]
284.	39.7	**cogitatio, cogitationis**	**thought**	**thought**	**thought**	**thought**	**thought**	**pensee** [f]
285.	32.1	**collaudatio, collaudationis / [laudatio, laudationis]**	**preising(e** (ger.)	**preising(e** (ger.)	**lōving(e** (ger.)	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**louange** [f]
286.	43.16	**commotio, commotionis**	**stiring(e** (ger.)	**mēving(e** (ger.)	**stiring(e** (ger.)	**stiring(e** (ger.)	**stiring(e** (ger.)	**commotion** [f]
287.	43.14	**commutatio, commutationis**	**chaunğinge** (ger.)	**chaunğinge** (ger.)	**chaunğinge** (ger.)	**chaunğinge** (ger.)	**chaunğinge** (ger.)	**eschange** [m]
288.	28.8	**condensum, condens**	**thik(ke** (adj.) **thing**	**derk** (adj.) **thing**	**thik(ke**	**hīdel(s**	**hīdel(s**	**densité** [f]
289.	41.5	**confessio, confessionis**	**knoulēching(e** (ger.)	**confessiŏun** [Rom.]	**shrift**	**shrift**	**shrift**	**confession** [f]
290.	34.30	**confusio, confusionis**	**shāme**	**confūsiŏun** [Rom.]	**shāme**	**confūsiŏun** [Rom.]	**confūsiŏun** [Rom.]	**confusion** [f]
291.	39.21	**confusio, confusionis**	**confūsiŏun** [Rom.]	**confūsiŏun** [Rom.]	**shāme**	**confūsiŏun** [Rom.]	**confūsiŏun** [Rom.]	**confusion** [f]
292.	43.17	**confusio, confusionis**	**shendship(e**	**confūsiŏun** [Rom.]	**confūsiŏun** [Rom.]	**confūsiŏun** [Rom.]	**confūsiŏun** [Rom.]	**confusion** [f]
293.	1.1	**consilium, consili(i)**	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**conseil** [m]
294.	1.6	**consilium, consili(i)**	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**conseil** [m]
295.	9.23	**consilium, consili(i)**	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**conseil** [m]
296.	12.2	**consilium, consili(i)**	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**conseil** [m]
297.	13.10	**consilium, consili(i)**	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**conseil** [m]

54. ciuitatem (Dei) id est mansionem (celi).

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
298.	19.4	**consilium, consili(i)**	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**conseil** [m]
299.	20.11	**consilium, consili(i)**	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**rēd**	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**mal** [m] / **conseil** [m]
300.	21.16	**consilium, consili(i)**	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**conseil** [m]
301.	25.4	**consilium, consili(i)**	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**conseil** [m]
302.	32.10	**consilium, consili(i)**	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**conseil** [m]
303.	32.10	**consilium, consili(i)**	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**conseil** [m]
304.	32.11	**consilium, consili(i)**	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**conseil** [m]
305.	39.14	**consilium, consili(i)**	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**gaderinge** (ger.)	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**cŏunseil** [Rom.]	**conseil** [m]
306.	44.9	**consors, consortis**	**fēlau(e**	**fēlau(e**	**fēlau(e**	**fēlau(e**	**fēlau(e**	**compagnon** [m]
307.	5.9	**conspectus, conspectus**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**regard** [m]
308.	9.20	**conspectus, conspectus**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**regard** [m]
309.	9.26	**conspectus, conspectus**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**regard** [m]
310.	14.5	**conspectus, conspectus**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**regard** [m]
311.	15.8	**conspectus, conspectus**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**regard** [m]
312.	16.17	**conspectus, conspectus**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**(!)**[55] **sight(e**	**sight(e**	**regard** [m]
313.	17.8	**conspectus, conspectus**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**regard** [m]
314.	17.14	**conspectus, conspectus**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**regard** [m]
315.	17.25	**conspectus, conspectus**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**regard** [m]
316.	17.27	**conspectus, conspectus**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**regard** [m]
317.	18.15	**conspectus, conspectus**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**regard** [m]
318.	21.26	**conspectus, conspectus**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**regard** [m]
319.	21.29	**conspectus, conspectus**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**regard** [m]
320.	21.31	**conspectus, conspectus**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**regard** [m]
321.	22.6	**conspectus, conspectus**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**regard** [m]
322.	30.24	**conspectus, conspectus**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**regard** [m]
323.	35.2	**conspectus, conspectus**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**regard** [m]
324.	37.18	**conspectus, conspectus**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**regard** [m]
325.	40.13	**conspectus, conspectus**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	–
326.	49.4	**conspectus, conspectus**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**regard** [m]
327.	49.9	**conspectus, conspectus**	**mē** (pron.)	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**sight(e**	**regard** [m]

55. London MS. *fi3t*.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
328.	17.47	**contradictio, contradictionis**	**ayēn–saiing** (ger.)	**ayēn–saiing** (ger.)	**ayēn–saiing** (ger.)	(!)[56] **ayēn–saiing** (ger.)	**ayēn–saiing** (ger.)	**contredit** [m]
329.	30.26	**contradictio, contradictionis**	**ayēn–saiing** (ger.)	**ayēn–saiing** (ger.)	**ayēn–saiing** (ger.)	**ayēn–saiing** (ger.)	**with saiing** (ger.)	**contredit** [m]
330.	13.7	**contritio, contritionis**	**sorwe**	**tōbrōsing** (ger.)	**brēkinge** (ger.)	**dēfŏul(e**	**dēfŏuling** (ger.)	**contrition** [f]
331.	30.25	**conturbatio, conturbationis**	**distŏurblinge** (ger.)	**distŏurblinge** (ger.)	**drōving(e** (ger.)	**trŏubling(e**(ger.)	**stŏurbling** (ger.)	–
332.	15.4	**conventiculum, conventiculi**	**conventicle** [Rom.]	**conventicle** [Rom.]	**cŏvent** [Rom.]	**fēlaship(e**	**fēlaship(e**	**convenant** [m]
333.	4.3	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
334.	4.5	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
335.	4.7	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
336.	5.10	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
337.	7.10	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
338.	7.11	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	(!)[57] **herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
339.	9.1	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
340.	9.28	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
341.	9.34	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
342.	9.36	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
343.	9.41	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
344.	10.2	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
345.	11.2	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
346.	11.2	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
347.	12.2	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
348.	12.6	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
349.	13.1	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
350.	14.3	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
351.	15.9	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
352.	16.4	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
353.	18.9	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]

56. London MS. *o3ain-syngeynges*.
57. London MS. *heret* (*t* on erasure and by a later hand).

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
354.	18.15	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
355.	19.4	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
356.	20.2	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
357.	21.14	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
358.	21.27	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
359.	23.4	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
360.	24.18	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
361.	25.2	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
362.	26.5	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
363.	26.13	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
364.	26.20	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
365.	27.4	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
366.	27.9	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
367.	30.15	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
368.	30.31	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
369.	31.14	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
370.	32.11	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
371.	32.15	**cor, cordis**	**soul(e**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
372.	32.21	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
373.	33.18	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
374.	34.28	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
375.	35.11	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
376.	36.4	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
377.	36.15	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
378.	36.16[58]	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
379.	36.33	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
380.	37.8	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
381.	37.10	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
382.	38.4	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
383.	39.11	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]

58. corda id est animas.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
384.	39.13	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
385.	39.17	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
386.	40.6	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
387.	43.20	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
388.	43.23	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
389.	44.1	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
390.	44.7	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
391.	45.2	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
392.	47.12	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
393.	48.3	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
394.	50.11	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
395.	50.18	**cor, cordis**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
396.	32.2[59]	**corda, cordae**	**streng**	**cōrde** [Rom.]	**cōrde** [Rom.]	**commaundement**	**commaundement**	**commandement** [m]
397.	17.3[60]	**cornu, cornus**	**horn**	**horn**	**horn**	**help**	**help**	**aide** [m&f]
398.	21.21[61]	**cornu, cornus**	**horn**	**horn**	**horn**	**(!)**[62] **ivel**	**ivel**	**mal** [m]
399.	43.7[63]	**cornu, cornus**	**horn**	**horn**	**horn**	**fōrce**	**fōrce**	**vigeur** [f]
400.	20.3	**corona, coronae**	**corŏune** [Rom.]	**corŏune** [Rom.]	**corŏune** [Rom.]	**corŏune** [Rom.]	**corŏune** [Rom.]	**couronne** [f]
401.	15.10	**corruptio, corruptionis**	**corrupciŏun** [Rom.]	**corrupciŏun** [Rom.]	**corrupciŏun** [Rom.]	**corrupciŏun** [Rom.]	**corrupciŏun** [Rom.]	**corruption** [f]
402.	29.11[64]	**corruptio, corruptionis**	**corrupciŏun** [Rom.]	**corrupciŏun** [Rom.]	**corrupciŏun** [Rom.]	**sinne**	**sinne**	**peché** [m]
403.	4.5	**cubile, cubilis**	**bed**	**cŏuche** [Rom.]	**den**	**cŏuche** [Rom.]	**cŏuche** [Rom.]	–
404.	35.4	**cubile, cubilis**	**bed**	**cŏuche** [Rom.]	**den**	**cŏuche** [Rom.]	**cŏuche** [Rom.]	**couche** [f]
405.	19.8	**currus, currus**	**chār** [Rom.]	**chār** [Rom.]	**cart**	**carre** [Rom.]	**cart**	**chariot** [m]
406.	20.5	**decor, decoris**	**fairnes(se, –nis(se, –nusse**	**fairnes(se, –nis(se, –nusse**	**fairhēde**	**honŏur** [Rom.]	**honŏur** [Rom.]	**honneur** [m&f]
407.	25.8	**decor, decoris**	**fairnes(se, –nis(se, –nusse**	**fairnes(se, –nis(se, –nusse**	**fairhēde**	**fairnes(se, –nis(se, –nusse**	**fairnes(se, –nis(se, –nusse**	**beauté** [f]

59. cordarum id est preceptorum.
60. cornu id est auxilium.
61. cornibus id est malis.
62. London MS. *iueld*.
63. cornu id est vigore.
64. corrupcionem id est peccatum.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
408.	29.8	**decor, decoris**	**fairnes(se, –nis(se, –nusse**	**fairnes(se, –nis(se, –nusse**	**fairhēde**	**fairnes(se, –nis(se, –nusse**	**fairnes(se, –nis(se, –nusse**	**beauté** [f]
409.	44.13	**decor, decoris**	**fairnes(se, –nis(se, –nusse**	**fairnes(se, –nis(se, –nusse**	**fairhēde**	**fairhēde**	**fairhēde**	**beauté** [f]
410.	49.2	**decor, decoris**	**fairnes(se, –nis(se, –nusse**	**fairnes(se, –nis(se, –nusse**	**fairhēde**	**fairnes(se, –nis(se, –nusse**	**fairnes(se, –nis(se, –nusse**	**beauté** [f]
411.	1.3	**decursus, decursus**	**renning(e** (ger.)	**renning(e** (ger.)	**strēm**	**renning(e** (ger.)	**cŏurs** [Rom.]	**cours** [m]
412.	21.19	**defensio, defensionis**	**dēfens(e** [Rom.]	**dēfending** (ger.)	**dēfens(e** [Rom.]	**dēfending** (ger.)	**dēfending** (ger.)	**defense** [f]
413.	15.11	**delectatio, delectationis**	**dēlīting** (ger.)	**dēlīting** (ger.)	**dēlīting** (ger.)	**dēlīting** (ger.)	**dēlīt(e** [Rom.]	**delit** [m]
414.	18.13	**delictum, delicti**	**trespās** [Rom.]	**hĭd** (ppl.) **thing**	**trespās** [Rom.]	**trespās** [Rom.]	**trespās** [Rom.]	**trespas** [m]
415.	18.14	**delictum, delicti**	**sinne**	**gilt**	**trespās** [Rom.]	**trespās** [Rom.]	**trespās** [Rom.]	**trespas** [m]
416.	21.1	**delictum, delicti**	**trespās** [Rom.]	**gilt**	**sinne**	**trespās** [Rom.]	**trespās** [Rom.]	**trespas** [m]
417.	24.7	**delictum, delicti**	**trespās** [Rom.]	**gilt**	**trespās** [Rom.]	**trespās** [Rom.]	**trespās** [Rom.]	**trespas** [m]
418.	24.19	**delictum, delicti**	**trespās** [Rom.]	**gilt**	**trespās** [Rom.]	**trespās** [Rom.]	**trespās** [Rom.]	**trespas** [m]
419.	31.5	**delictum, delicti**	**trespās** [Rom.]	**gilt**	**trespās** [Rom.]	**(!)**[65] **trespās**	**trespās** [Rom.]	**trespas** [m]
420.	3.7[66]	**dens, dentis**	**tōth**	**tōth**	**tōth**	**wikkednes(se**	**tōth or wikkednes(se**	**mal** [m]
421.	34.19	**dens, dentis**	**tōth**	**tōth**	**tōth**	**tōth**	**tōth**	**dent** [m&f]
422.	36.12	**dens, dentis**	**tōth**	**tōth**	**tōth**	**tōth**	**tōth**	**dent** [m&f]
423.	6.9	**deprecatio, deprecationis**	**bisēchinge** (ger.)	**preiinge** (ger.)	**bēd(e**	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**priere** [f]
424.	16.1	**deprecatio, deprecationis**	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**preiinge** (ger.)	**preiinge** (ger.)	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**priere** [f]
425.	21.24	**deprecatio, deprecationis**	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**preiinge** (ger.)	**preiinge** (ger.)	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**priere** [f]
426.	27.2	**deprecatio, deprecationis**	**bisēchinge** (ger.)	**preiinge** (ger.)	**preiinge** (ger.)	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**priere** [f]
427.	27.8	**deprecatio, deprecationis**	**bisēchinge** (ger.)	**preiinge** (ger.)	**preiinge** (ger.)	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**priere** [f]
428.	38.16	**deprecatio, deprecationis**	**bisēchinge** (ger.)	**preiinge** (ger.)	**bēd(e**	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**priere** [f]

65. London MS. *trappes*.
66. dentes id est nequicias.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
429.	43.15	**derisus, derisus**	**scōrn** [Rom.]	**scōrn** [Rom.]	**hēthing** (n.) [ON]	**scōrn** [Rom.]	**scōrning(e** (ger.)	**derision** [f]
430.	28.7	**desertum, deserti**	**dĕsert** [Rom.]	**dĕsert** [Rom.]	**dĕsert** [Rom.]	**dĕsert** [Rom.]	**dĕsert** [Rom.]	**desert** [m]
431.	28.7	**desertum, deserti**	**dĕsert** [Rom.]	**dĕsert** [Rom.]	**dĕsert** [Rom.]	**dĕsert** [Rom.]	**dĕsert** [Rom.]	**desert** [m]
432.	9.24	**desiderium, desideri(i)**	**dēsīr** [Rom.]	**dēsīr** [Rom.]	**yerning(e** (ger.)	**dēsīr** [Rom.]	**dēsīr** [Rom.]	**desir** [m]
433.	9.41	**desiderium, desideri(i)**	**dēsīr** [Rom.]	**dēsīr** [Rom.]	**yerning(e** (ger.)	**dēsīr** [Rom.]	**dēsīr** [Rom.]	**desir** [m]
434.	20.2	**desiderium, desideri(i)**	**dēsīr** [Rom.]	**dēsīr** [Rom.]	**yerning(e** (ger.)	**dēsīr** [Rom.]	**dēsīr** [Rom.]	**desir** [m]
435.	37.9	**desiderium, desideri(i)**	**dēsīr** [Rom.]	**dēsīr** [Rom.]	**dēsīr** [Rom.]	**dēsīr** [Rom.]	**dēsīr** [Rom.]	**desir** [m]
436.	3.2	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
437.	3.6	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
438.	4.1	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**seigneur** [m]
439.	5.2	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
440.	5.4	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
441.	5.11	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
442.	7.1	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
443.	7.3	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
444.	7.7	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
445.	7.10	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	–
446.	7.12	**Deus, Dei**	**lōrd**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
447.	9.18	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
448.	9.26	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
449.	9.34	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
450.	9.35	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	–	–	–
451.	9.36	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
452.	12.3	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
453.	13.1	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
454.	13.3	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
455.	13.7	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
456.	16.7	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
457.	17.2	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	–	**dieu** [m]
458.	17.7	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
459.	17.24	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
460.	17.31	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
461.	17.32	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
462.	17.33	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
463.	17.34	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
464.	17.34	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	(!)[67] **God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
465.	17.35	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
466.	17.50	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
467.	17.50	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
468.	17.51	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
469.	18.1	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
470.	19.1	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
471.	19.5	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**dieu** [m]
472.	19.8	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
473.	21.1	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
474.	21.1	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
475.	21.2	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
476.	21.9	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
477.	23.5	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
478.	23.6	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
479.	24.1	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
480.	24.5	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
481.	24.23	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**sire** [m]
482.	25.9	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
483.	26.15	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
484.	27.1	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
485.	28.1	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
486.	28.3	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
487.	29.2	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
488.	29.10	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
489.	29.15	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]

67. London MS. *wheisgod*, i.e. three lexical items written down jointly.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
490.	30.3	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
491.	30.6	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	–	–	**dieu** [m]
492.	30.18	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
493.	32.12	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
494.	34.26	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
495.	34.27	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
496.	35.1	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
497.	35.6	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
498.	35.7	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	(!)[68] **God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
499.	36.33	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
500.	37.16	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
501.	37.22	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
502.	39.4	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**dieu** [m]
503.	39.7	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
504.	39.11	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
505.	39.24	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
506.	40.14	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	–
507.	41.1	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**dieu** [m]
508.	41.2	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
509.	41.2	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
510.	41.3	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
511.	41.4	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	–	**God, god**	–
512.	41.7	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
513.	41.7	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
514.	41.12	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
515.	41.12	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**dieu** [m]
516.	41.15	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
517.	41.17	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
518.	41.17	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
519.	42.1	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]

68. London MS. *astougod*, followed by a *þ*, which is struck out.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
520.	42.2	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
521.	42.4	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	(!)[69] **God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
522.	42.4	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
523.	42.5	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
524.	42.5	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
525.	42.6	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
526.	42.6	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
527.	43.1	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
528.	43.6	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
529.	43.10	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
530.	43.22	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**lōrd**	**lōrd, God, god**	**dieu** [m]
531.	43.22	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
532.	43.23	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
533.	44.3	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	–
534.	44.8	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
535.	44.9	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
536.	44.9	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
537.	44.13	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
538.	45.1	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**dieu** [m]
539.	45.4[70]	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**ciel** [m]
540.	45.5	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
541.	45.5	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
542.	45.7	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
543.	45.10	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
544.	45.11	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
545.	46.1	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
546.	46.5	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
547.	46.6	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**dieu** [m]
548.	46.7	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]

69. London MS. *goddessauter (ss* on erasure).
70. (ciuitatem) Dei id est (mansionem) celi.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
549.	46.8	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
550.	46.8	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
551.	46.9	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
552.	47.1	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
553.	47.3	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
554.	47.7	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	–	–	**dieu** [m]
555.	47.7	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
556.	47.8	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
557.	47.9	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	–	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**dieu** [m]
558.	47.13	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**lōrd**	–	–	–
559.	47.13	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**(!)**[71] **God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
560.	48.7	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
561.	48.16	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
562.	49.1	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**nostre dieu** [m]
563.	49.1	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
564.	49.3	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
565.	49.3	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**dieu** [m]
566.	49.7	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
567.	49.8	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
568.	49.8	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
569.	49.15	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
570.	49.17	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
571.	49.23	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
572.	49.24	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
573.	50.1	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
574.	50.11	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
575.	50.15	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	–	**God, god**	**God, god**	–
576.	50.15	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
577.	50.18	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
578.	50.18	**Deus, Dei**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]

71. London MS. *lord* (expuncted) *god*.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
579.	4.7	**Deus, Dei** / /<[]>/	–	–	–	–	–	–
580.	11.1	**Deus, Dei** / / <[**dominus, domini**]>/	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**God, god**	**lōrd**	**God, god**	**sire** [m]
581.	13.9	**Deus, Dei** / / <[**dominus, domini**]>/	**lōrd**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
582.	15.1	**Deus, Dei** / [**dominus, domini**]	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
583.	21.20	**Deus, Dei** / []	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**sire** [m]
584.	37.23	**Deus, Dei** / []	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
585.	43.11	**Deus, Dei** / []	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
586.	15.8	**dextera, dexterae**	**right** (adj.) **half**	**right** (adj.) **part**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**right** (adj.) **half**	**right** (adj.) **sīde**	**dextre** [f]
587.	15.11	**dextera, dexterae**	**right** (adj.) **half**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
588.	16.9	**dextera, dexterae**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**right** (adj.) **half**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**right** (adj.) **half**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**dextre** [f]
589.	17.38[72]	**dextera, dexterae**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**pŏustē**	**pŏuēr(e**	**puissance** [f]
590.	19.7[73]	**dextera, dexterae**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**mercī**	**mercī**	**merci** [m&f]
591.	20.8[74]	**dextera, dexterae**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**help**	**help**	**aide** [f&m]
592.	25.10[75]	**dextera, dexterae**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e or right–wīsnes(se**	**droiture** [f]
593.	43.5[76]	**dextera, dexterae**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**gōdhēde**	**gōdhēde**	**droiture** [f]
594.	44.6[77]	**dextera, dexterae**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**pŏustē**	**pŏuēr(e**	**pouvoir** [m]
595.	44.11	**dextera, dexterae**	**right** (adj.) **sīde**	**right** (adj.) **part**	**right** (adj.) **sīde**	**right** (adj.) **half**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**dextre** [f]
596.	47.9[78]	**dextera, dexterae**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**right** (adj.) **hōnd(e**	**laue**	**laue**	**loi** [f]
597.	1.2	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
598.	7.12	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
599.	12.2	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]

72. dextera id est potestas.
73. dextere id est misericordie.
74. dextera tua id est auxilium tuum.
75. dextera id est iusticia.
76. dextera id est deitas.
77. dextera id est potestas.
78. dextera id est lex.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
600.	17.21	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
601.	18.2	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
602.	18.2	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
603.	19.1	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
604.	19.10	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
605.	20.4	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
606.	21.2	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
607.	22.8	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
608.	22.9	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
609.	24.5	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
610.	26.7	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	–	**jour** [m]
611.	26.9[79]	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dēde, dēde**	**dēde, dēde**	**fait** [m]
612.	31.3	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
613.	31.4	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
614.	33.12	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
615.	34.32	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
616.	36.13[80]	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**fin** [f]
617.	36.19[81]	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dēde, dēde**	**dēde, dēde**	**fait** [m]
618.	36.20	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
619.	36.27	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
620.	37.6	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
621.	37.13	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	–	**jour** [m]
622.	38.6	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
623.	38.7	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
624.	40.1	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
625.	41.3	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
626.	41.11	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
627.	41.15	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]

79. die id est de factis.
80. dies eius id est finis.
81. dies id est de facta.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
628.	43.2	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	–
629.	43.2	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
630.	43.10	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
631.	43.17	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
632.	43.24	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
633.	48.5	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
634.	49.16	**dies, diei**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**dai**	**jour** [m]
635.	8.4	**digitus, digiti**	**finger**	**finger**	**finger**	**finger**	**finger**	**doigt** [m]
636.	45.5	**diliculum, diliculi**	**mōrwe–tīde**	**mōrwe–tīde**	**dauinge** (ger.)	**mōrning(e**	**mōrning(e**	**aube** [f]
637.	28.9	**diluvium, diluvi(i)**	**flōd**	**flōd**	**flouing** (ger.)	**flōd**	**flōd**	**deluge** [m]
638.	31.8[82]	**diluvium, diluvi(i)**	**flōd**	**flōd**	**flouing** (ger.)	**gaderinge** (ger.)	**gaderinge** (ger.)	**congregation** [f]
639.	44.8	**directio, directionis**	**right** (adj.) **reuling(e** (ger.)	**governing(e** (ger.) **to ēvennesse** (n.)	**righting(e** (n.)	**(!)**[83] **dressinge** (ger.)	**dressinge** (ger.)	**correction** [f]
640.	25.12	**directum, directi**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right**	**right**	**stēde** ***dresced***	**stēde rightful**	**lieu** [m] **droit** (adj.)
641.	2.12	**disciplina, disciplinae**	**lōr(e**	**disciplīne** [Rom.]	**disciplīne** [Rom.]	**disciplīne** [Rom.]	**lōr(e**	**discipline** [f]
642.	17.39	**disciplina, disciplinae**	**chastīsinge** (ger.)	**disciplīne** [Rom.]	**disciplīne** [Rom.]	**disciplīne** [Rom.]	**disciplīne** [Rom.]	**discipline** [f]
643.	17.39	**disciplina, disciplinae**	**chastīsinge** (ger.)	**disciplīne** [Rom.]	**disciplīne** [Rom.]	**disciplīne** [Rom.]	**disciplīne** [Rom.]	**discipline** [f]
644.	49.18	**disciplina, disciplinae**	**lōr(e**	**disciplīne** [Rom.]	**disciplīne** [Rom.]	**disciplīne** [Rom.]	**lōr(e**	**discipline** [f]
645.	46.9	**dius, dii / [Deus, Dei]**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
646.	9.30	**dives, divitis**	**rīche** (adj.) **man**	**rīche** (adj.) **man**	**rīche** (adj.)	**rīche** (adj.)	**rīche** (adj.) **man**	**riche** (adj.)
647.	33.10	**dives, divitis**	**rīche** (adj.) **man**	**rīche** (adj.) **man**	**rīche** (adj.)	**rīche** (adj.)	**rīche** (adj.)	**riche** (adj.)
648.	44.14	**dives, divitis**	**rīche** (adj.) **man**	**rīche** (adj.) **man**	**rīche** (adj.)	–	**rīche** (adj.)	**riche** (adj.)
649.	48.2	**dives, divitis**	**rīche** (adj.) **man**	**rīche** (adj.)	**rīche** (adj.)	**rīche** (adj.)	**rīche** (adj.)	**riche** (adj.)
650.	48.17	**dives, divitis**	**rīche** (adj.)	**rīche** (adj.)	**rīche** (adj.)	**rīche** (adj.)	**rīche** (adj.)	**riche** (adj.)
651.	36.3	**divitia, divitiae**	**riches(se** [Rom.]	**riches(se** [Rom.]	**riches(se** [Rom.]	**riches(se** [Rom.]	**riches(se** [Rom.]	**richesse** [f]
652.	36.17	**divitia, divitiae**	**riches(se** [Rom.]	**riches(se** [Rom.]	**riches(se** [Rom.]	**riches(se** [Rom.]	**riches(se** [Rom.]	**richesse** [f]
653.	48.6	**divitia, divitiae**	**riches(se** [Rom.]	**riches(se** [Rom.]	**riches(se** [Rom.]	**riches(se** [Rom.]	**riches(se** [Rom.]	**richesse** [f]
654.	48.10	**divitia, divitiae**	**riches(se** [Rom.]	**riches(se** [Rom.]	**riches(se** [Rom.]	**riches(se** [Rom.]	**riches(se** [Rom.]	**richesse** [f]

82. diluuio id est congregacione.
83. London MS. *deescing*.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
655.	7.15	**dolor, doloris**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**douleur** [m&f]
656.	7.17	**dolor, doloris**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**douleur** [m&f]
657.	9.29	**dolor, doloris**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**douleur** [m&f]
658.	9.37	**dolor, doloris**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**douleur** [m&f]
659.	12.2	**dolor, doloris**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**douleur** [m&f]
660.	17.5	**dolor, doloris**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**douleur** [m&f]
661.	17.6	**dolor, doloris**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**douleur** [m&f]
662.	30.12	**dolor, doloris**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**wāne**	**sorwe**	**wāne**	**douleur** [m&f]
663.	37.18	**dolor, doloris**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**douleur** [m&f]
664.	38.3	**dolor, doloris**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**douleur** [m&f]
665.	40.3	**dolor, doloris**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**douleur** [m&f]
666.	47.6	**dolor, doloris**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**sorwe**	**douleur** [m&f]
667.	9.29	**dolus, doli**	**gīle** [Rom.]	**trecheri(e** [Rom.]	**treisŏun** [Rom.]	**trecheri(e** [Rom.]	**gīle** [Rom.]	**tricherie** [f]
668.	14.3	**dolus, doli**	**gīle** [Rom.]	**trecheri(e** [Rom.]	**treisŏun** [Rom.]	**trecheri(e** [Rom.]	**gīle** [Rom.]	**tricherie** [f]
669.	23.4	**dolus, doli**	**gīle** [Rom.]	**trecheri(e** [Rom.]	**treisŏun** [Rom.]	**gīlerī(e** [Rom.]	**gīle** [Rom.]	**deçoite** [f]
670.	31.2	**dolus, doli**	**gīle** [Rom.]	**trecheri(e** [Rom.]	**treisŏun** [Rom.]	**gīlerī(e** [Rom.]	**gīle** [Rom.]	***decerte* / deçoite** [f]
671.	33.13	**dolus, doli**	**gīle** [Rom.]	**trecheri(e** [Rom.]	**treisŏun** [Rom.]	**trecheri(e** [Rom.]	**gīle** [Rom.]	**barateur** [m]
672.	34.23	**dolus, doli**	**gīle** [Rom.]	**trecheri(e** [Rom.]	**treisŏun** [Rom.]	**trecheri(e** [Rom.]	**gīle** [Rom.]	***decertes* / deçoite** [f]
673.	35.3	**dolus, doli**	**gīle** [Rom.]	**trecheri(e** [Rom.]	**treisŏun** [Rom.]	**trecheri(e** [Rom.]	**gīle** [Rom.]	***decertes* / deçoite** [f]
674.	37.13	**dolus, doli**	**gīle** [Rom.]	**trecheri(e** [Rom.]	**treisŏun** [Rom.]	**trecheri(e** [Rom.]	–	**tricherie** [f]
675.	49.20	**dolus, doli**	**gīle** [Rom.]	**trecheri(e** [Rom.]	**treisŏun** [Rom.]	**trecheri(e** [Rom.]	**gīle** [Rom.]	**tricherie** [f]
676.	1.2	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
677.	1.7	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
678.	2.2	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
679.	2.4	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
680.	2.7	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**seigneur** [m]
681.	2.11	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
682.	2.12	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
683.	3.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
684.	3.3	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
685.	3.4	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**mīn lōrd**	**mīn lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
686.	3.5	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
687.	3.6	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
688.	3.8	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
689.	4.4	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
690.	4.4	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**mīn lōrd**	**mīn lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
691.	4.6	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
692.	4.7	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
693.	4.10	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
694.	5.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
695.	5.3	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
696.	5.7	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
697.	5.9	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
698.	5.12	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
699.	5.15	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
700.	6.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
701.	6.2	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	–
702.	6.2	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	–
703.	6.3	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	–
704.	6.4	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
705.	6.8	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
706.	6.9	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
707.	6.9	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	–
708.	7.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
709.	7.3	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
710.	7.6	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
711.	7.7	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
712.	7.8	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
713.	7.9	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
714.	7.18	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
715.	7.18	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**seigneur** [m]
716.	8.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
717.	8.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**seigneur** [m]
718.	8.9	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
719.	8.9	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**seigneur** [m]
720.	9.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
721.	9.7	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
722.	9.9	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
723.	9.10	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
724.	9.11	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
725.	9.13	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
726.	9.17	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
727.	9.20	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
728.	9.21	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
729.	9.22	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	–	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
730.	9.25	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**God, god**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
731.	9.35	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**seigneur** [m]
732.	9.40	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
733.	9.41	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
734.	10.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
735.	10.4	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
736.	10.4	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
737.	10.6	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
738.	10.8	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
739.	11.3	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
740.	11.4	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**seigneur** [m]
741.	11.5	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
742.	11.7	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
743.	11.8	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
744.	12.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sīr(e** [Rom.]	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
745.	12.3	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
746.	12.6	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
747.	12.6	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
748.	13.3	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
749.	13.10	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
750.	13.11	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
751.	14.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
752.	14.5	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
753.	15.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
754.	15.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
755.	15.5	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
756.	15.7	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
757.	15.8	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**God, god**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
758.	16.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
759.	16.14	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
760.	16.15	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
761.	17.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**dieu** [m]
762.	17.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	–	–	**nostre seigneur** [m]
763.	17.4	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**God, god**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
764.	17.7	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
765.	17.15	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	–	**ŏur(e lōrd**	–
766.	17.18	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	–	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
767.	17.21	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
768.	17.23	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
769.	17.24	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
770.	17.27	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
771.	17.31	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
772.	17.33	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
773.	17.34	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
774.	17.45	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
775.	17.50	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
776.	17.53	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
777.	18.8	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
778.	18.8	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
779.	18.9	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
780.	18.9	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
781.	18.10	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
782.	18.10	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
783.	18.16	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
784.	19.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
785.	19.6	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**sire** [m]
786.	19.6	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
787.	19.8	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
788.	19.10	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
789.	20.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
790.	20.7	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
791.	20.9	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
792.	20.13	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
793.	21.7	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
794.	21.19	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
795.	21.23	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**God, god**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
796.	21.27	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
797.	21.28	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
798.	21.33	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
799.	21.33	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
800.	22.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
801.	22.9	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
802.	23.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
803.	23.3	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
804.	23.5	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
805.	23.8	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**seigneur** [m]
806.	23.8	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**seigneur** [m]
807.	23.10	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**seigneur** [m]
808.	24.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
809.	24.4	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
810.	24.6	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
811.	24.8	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
812.	24.9	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre sire** [m]
813.	24.11	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
814.	24.12	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
815.	24.13	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
816.	24.15	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
817.	24.16	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
818.	25.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
819.	25.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
820.	25.2	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
821.	25.6	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	–
822.	25.8	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
823.	25.12	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	–
824.	26.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
825.	26.2	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
826.	26.7	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
827.	26.7	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
828.	26.8	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
829.	26.11	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
830.	26.12	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	–
831.	26.13	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
832.	26.16	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
833.	26.17	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
834.	26.19	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
835.	26.20	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
836.	26.20	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**God, god**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
837.	27.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
838.	27.2	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
839.	27.7	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
840.	27.8	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
841.	27.9	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**mīn lōrd**	**mīn lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
842.	27.11	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
843.	28.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	–
844.	28.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
845.	28.2	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
846.	28.2	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
847.	28.2	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
848.	28.3	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
849.	28.3	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	– / **nostre seigneur** [m]
850.	28.4	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
851.	28.4	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
852.	28.5	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
853.	28.5	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
854.	28.7	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
855.	28.7	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
856.	28.7	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
857.	28.8	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
858.	28.9	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
859.	28.9	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
860.	28.10	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
861.	28.10	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
862.	29.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
863.	29.2	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
864.	29.3	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
865.	29.4	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
866.	29.8	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
867.	29.10	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
868.	29.13	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre sire** [m]
869.	29.13	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
870.	29.15	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
871.	30.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
872.	30.6	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
873.	30.8	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
874.	30.11	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
875.	30.18	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
876.	30.20	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
877.	30.23	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
878.	30.27	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
879.	30.30	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
880.	30.30	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	–	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
881.	30.31	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
882.	31.2	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
883.	31.6	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
884.	31.13	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
885.	31.14	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
886.	32.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
887.	32.2	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
888.	32.4	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
889.	32.5	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
890.	32.6	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
891.	32.8	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
892.	32.10	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
893.	32.11	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
894.	32.12	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
895.	32.13	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
896.	32.18	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
897.	32.20	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
898.	32.22	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	–
899.	33.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
900.	33.2	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
901.	33.3	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
902.	33.4	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
903.	33.6	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
904.	33.7	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
905.	33.8	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
906.	33.9	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
907.	33.10	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
908.	33.11	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
909.	33.15	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
910.	33.16	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
911.	33.17	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
912.	33.18	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
913.	33.20	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
914.	33.22	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	–	**nostre seigneur** [m]
915.	34.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
916.	34.6	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
917.	34.7	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
918.	34.10	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
919.	34.11	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
920.	34.20	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
921.	34.25	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
922.	34.25	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
923.	34.26	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
924.	34.27	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**mīn lōrd**	**mīn lōrd**	**sire** [m]
925.	34.31	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
926.	35.5	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
927.	35.7	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**dieu** [m]
928.	36.3	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
929.	36.4	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
930.	36.5	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
931.	36.6	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
932.	36.9	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
933.	36.13	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre sire** [m]

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
934.	36.18	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
935.	36.19	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
936.	36.21	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
937.	36.24	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**God, god**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**dieu** [m]
938.	36.25	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
939.	36.29	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	–	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
940.	36.35	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
941.	36.36	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
942.	36.41	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
943.	36.42	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
944.	37.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
945.	37.9	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**(!)**[84] **lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
946.	37.16	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
947.	37.16	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
948.	37.22	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
949.	37.23	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
950.	38.5	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
951.	38.11	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
952.	38.16	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
953.	39.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
954.	39.5	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
955.	39.6	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
956.	39.7	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
957.	39.12	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
958.	39.15	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
959.	39.18	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
960.	39.18	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
961.	39.22	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
962.	39.23	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
963.	40.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]

84. London MS. *ffor*.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
964.	40.2	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
965.	40.3	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
966.	40.4	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
967.	40.11	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
968.	40.14	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	–
969.	41.11	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre sire** [m]
970.	43.25	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
971.	44.13	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
972.	45.7	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**seigneur** [m]
973.	45.8	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
974.	45.11	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**seigneur** [m]
975.	46.2	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
976.	46.5	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**dieu** [m]
977.	47.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
978.	47.7	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
979.	47.10	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
980.	49.1	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	–
981.	50.16	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**dieu** [m]
982.	50.19	**dominus, domini**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
983.	7.11	**dominus, domini / [Deus, Dei]**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
984.	13.10	**dominus, domini / [Deus, Dei]**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
985.	21.30	**dominus, domini / [Deus, Dei]**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
986.	17.34	**dominus, domini / /<[Deus, Dei]>/**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**lōrd**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
987.	26.15	**dominus, domini / /<[]>/**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
988.	30.6	**dominus, domini / /<[]>/**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	–	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
989.	44.19	**dominus, domini / /<[]>/**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	–	–	–
990.	50.8	**dominus, domini / /<[]>/**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
991.	27.12	**dominus, domini / []**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
992.	33.19	**dominus, domini / []**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**ŏur(e lōrd**	**nostre seigneur** [m]
993.	43.28	**dominus, domini / []**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**lōrd**	**sire** [m]
994.	5.8	**domus, [domus/domi]**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**maison** [f]
995.	22.9	**domus, [domus/domi]**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**maison** [f]
996.	25.8	**domus, [domus/domi]**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**maison** [f]
997.	26.7	**domus, [domus/domi]**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**maison** [f]
998.	30.3	**domus, [domus/domi]**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**maison** [f]
999.	35.9	**domus, [domus/domi]**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**maison** [f]
1000.	41.4[85]	**domus, [domus/domi]**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hēven**	**hŏus, hēven**	**ciel** [m]
1001.	44.10[86]	**domus, [domus/domi]**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**(!)[87] hŏus**	**hŏus**	**mansion** [f]
1002.	44.12[88]	**domus, [domus/domi]**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**substaunce**	**substaunce**	**substance** [f]
1003.	47.3	**domus, [domus/domi]**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**maison** [f]
1004.	47.12[89]	**domus, [domus/domi]**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**right**	**riches(se**	**faculté** [f]
1005.	48.10	**domus, [domus/domi]**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**maison** [f]
1006.	48.17	**domus, [domus/domi]**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**maison** [f]
1007.	48.18	**domus, [domus/domi]**	–	–	**hŏus**	–	–	–
1008.	49.10	**domus, [domus/domi]**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**hŏus**	**maison** [f]
1009.	20.3	**dulcedo, dulcedinis**	**swētenes(se**	**swētenes(se**	**swētenes(se**	**swētenes(se**	**swētenes(se**	**douceur** [f]
1010.	30.23	**dulcedo, dulcedinis**	**swētenes(se**	**swētenes(se**	**swētenes(se**	**swētenes(se**	**swētenes(se**	**douceur** [f]
1011.	21.22[90]	**ecclesia, ecclesiae**	**chirche**	**chirche**	**chirche**	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
1012.	21.26	**ecclesia, ecclesiae**	**chirche**	**chirche**	**chirche**	**chirche**	**chirche**	**eglise** [f]

85. Dominum Dei id est celum.
86. domibus id est de mansionibus.
87. London MS. *bones*.
88. domum id est substanciam.
89. domos id est facultates.
90. ecclesie id est cordis.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1013.	25.5[91]	**ecclesia, ecclesiae**	**chirche**	**chirche**	**chirche**	**tēching(e** (ger.)	**tēching(e** (ger.)	**doctrine** [f]
1014.	25.12	**ecclesia, ecclesiae**	**chirche**	**chirche**	**chirche**	**chirche**	**chirche**	**eglise** [f]
1015.	34.21[92]	**ecclesia, ecclesiae**	**chirche**	**chirche**	**chirche**	**herte**	**herte**	**courage** [m]
1016.	39.12[93]	**ecclesia, ecclesiae**	**chirche**	**chirche**	**chirche**	**treu(e** (adj.)	**chirche, treu(e** (adj.) **man**	**loyal** (adj.)
1017.	18.6	**egressio, egressionis**	**gōing(e ŏut(e** (ger.)	**gōing(e ŏut(e** (ger.)	**ganginge** (ger.)	**gōing(e ŏut(e** (ger.)	**gōing(e ŏut(e** (ger.)	**issue** [f]
1018.	17.29	**electum, electi**	**chēsen** (ppl.) **man**	**chēsen** (ppl.)	**chēsen** (ppl.)	**chēsen** (ppl.)	**chēsen** (ppl.)	**homme** [m] **eslu** (adj.)
1019.	11.7	**eloquium, eloqui(i)**	**spēch(e**	**spēch(e**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**parole** [m]
1020.	11.7	**eloquium, eloqui(i)**	**spēch(e**	**spēch(e**	**spēch(e**	**wōrd**	–	**parole** [m]
1021.	17.33	**eloquium, eloqui(i)**	**spēch(e**	**spēch(e**	**spēch(e**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**parole** [m]
1022.	18.15	**eloquium, eloqui(i)**	**spēch(e**	**spēch(e**	**spēch(e**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**parole** [m]
1023.	19.8	**equus, equi**	**hors**	**hors**	**hors**	**hors**	**hors**	**cheval** [m]
1024.	31.11	**equus, equi**	**hors**	**hors**	**hors**	**hors**	**hors**	–
1025.	32.17	**equus, equi**	**hors**	**hors**	**hors**	**hors**	**hors**	**cheval** [m]
1026.	13.8	**esca, escae**	**mēte**	**mēte**	**mēte**	**mēte**	**mēte**	**viande** [f]
1027.	43.13	**esca, escae**	**mēte**	**mēte**	**mēte**	**mēte**	**mēte**	**viande** [f]
1028.	17.36	**excelsum, excelsi**	**heigh** (adj.) **thing**	**heigh** (adj.) **thing**	**heigh** (adj.)	**heigh** (adj.) **thing**	**heigh** (adj.) **thing**	**haut** (adj.) **chose** [f]
1029.	41.10[94]	**excelsum, excelsi**	**heigh** (adj.) **thing**	**heigh** (adj.) **thing**	**heigh** (adj.) **thing**	**lōrdship(e**	**lōrdship(e**	**domination** [f]
1030.	30.28	**excessus, excessus**	**passing(e** (ger.)	**excess** [Rom.]	**ŏutpassinge** (ger.)	**passing(e** (ger.)	**passing(e ŏut(e** (ger.)	**passage** [m]
1031.	38.11	**expectatio, expectationis**	**abīding** (ger.)	**abīding** (ger.)	**abīding** (ger.)	**abīding** (ger.)	**abīding** (ger.)	**attente** [f]
1032.	31.9	**exultatio, exultationis**	***ful out* joiing(e** (ger.)	***ful out* joi(e**	**joiing(e** (ger.)	**gladnes(se**	**gladnes(se**	–
1033.	41.5	**exultatio, exultationis**	***ful out* joiing(e** (ger.)	***ful out* joiing(e** (ger.)	**joiing(e** (ger.)	**joi(e**[95] [Rom.]	**joiing(e** (ger.)	**joie** [f]
1034.	44.17	**exultatio, exultationis**	***ful out* joiing(e** (ger.)	***ful out* joiing(e** (ger.)	**gladnes(se**	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joie** [f]
1035.	46.1	**exultatio, exultationis**	***ful out* joiing(e** (ger.)	***ful out* joiing(e** (ger.)	**gladnes(se**	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joie** [f]
1036.	47.2	**exultatio, exultationis**	***ful out* joiing(e** (ger.)	***ful out* joiing(e** (ger.)	**gladnes(se**	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joie** [f]

91. ecclesiam id est doctrinam.
92. ecclesia magna id est constanti animo.
93. ecclesia magna id est fidelibus multis.
94. excelsa id est dominaciones.
95. Black and St-Jacques (2012) state that the London manuscript reads *ioieyng*.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1037.	1.5	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**face** [f]
1038.	9.3	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**face** [f]
1039.	9.27	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**face** [f]
1040.	9.34	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**face** [f]
1041.	12.1	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**face** [f]
1042.	16.10	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**face** [f]
1043.	17.10	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**face** [f]
1044.	17.46	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**face** [f]
1045.	21.25	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**face** [f]
1046.	23.6	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**face** [f]
1047.	26.13	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**face** [f]
1048.	26.13	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**face** [f]
1049.	26.14	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**face** [f]
1050.	29.9	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**face** [f]
1051.	30.20	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**face** [f]
1052.	30.25	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	–
1053.	30.28[96]	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**light**	**light**	**lumiere** [f]
1054.	33.5	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**face** [f]
1055.	34.6	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**face** [f]
1056.	37.3[97]	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**charǧe**	**charǧe**	**charge** [f]
1057.	37.3[98]	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	–	**charǧe**	**charge** [f]
1058.	37.5[99]	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**charǧe**	**charǧe**	**charge** [f]
1059.	41.2	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**face** [f]
1060.	43.17	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**teste** [f]
1061.	43.18	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**face** [f]
1062.	43.26	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**face** [f]
1063.	49.22	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**face** [f]

96. facie id est lumine.
97. facie id est pondere.
98. facie id est pondere.
99. facie id est pondere.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1064.	50.10	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**face** [f]
1065.	50.12	**facies, faciei**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**face** [f]
1066.	36.2	**f[a]enum, f[a]eni**	**hei**	**hei**	**hei**	**hei**	**hei**	**foin** [m]
1067.	39.2[100]	**faex, faecis**	**draf**	**drast**	**fen**	**helle**	**helle**	**enfer** [m]
1068.	32.19[101]	**fames, famis**	**hunger**	**hunger**	**hunger**	**grēt** (adj.) **dēsīr**	**grēt** (adj.) **dēsīr**	**grand** (adj.) **desir** [m]
1069.	36.20[102]	**fames, famis**	**hunger**	**hunger**	**hunger**	**pīne**	**pein(e**	**peine** [f]
1070.	21.29	**familia, familiae**	**meinē** [Rom.]	**meinē** [Rom.]	**meinē** [Rom.]	**meinē** [Rom.]	**meinē** [Rom.]	**maisnie** [f]
1071.	21.15	**faux, faucis**	**chēke**	**chēke**	**chēke**	**chēke**	(!)[103] **chēke**	**joue** [f]
1072.	18.11	**favus, favi**	**hŏnī–cōmb**	**hŏnī–cōmb**	**hŏnī–cōmb**	**hŏnī–cōmb**	**hŏnī–cōmb**	–
1073.	44.4[104]	**femur, fem[inis/oris]**	**hipe**	**hipe**	**thīgh**	**folk**	**folk**	**peuple** [m]
1074.	49.11	**fera, ferae**	**wīld(e** (adj.) **bēst(e**	**wīld(e** (adj.) **bēst(e**	**wīld(e** (adj.)	**wīld(e** (adj.) **bēst(e**	**wīld(e** (adj.) **bēst(e**	**beste** [f] **sauvage** (adj.)
1075.	32.4	**fides, fidei**	**feithfulnesse** [Rom.]	**feith** [Rom.]	**treuth**	**feith** [Rom.]	**feith** [Rom.]	**foi** [f]
1076.	2.9	**figulus, figuli**	**potter(e**	**crokker(e**	**potter(e**	**ērthen** (adj.)	**(of) ērthe**	**potier** [m]
1077.	9.14[105]	**filia, filiae**	**doughter**	**doughter**	**doughter**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
1078.	44.10[106]	**filia, filiae**	**doughter**	**doughter**	**doughter**	**gōd** (adj.) **soul(e**	**gōd** (adj.) **soul(e**	**bon** (adj.) **ame** [f]
1079.	44.12[107]	**filia, filiae**	**doughter**	**doughter**	**doughter**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
1080.	44.14[108]	**filia, filiae**	**doughter**	**doughter**	**doughter**	–	**sŏne**	**fille** [f]
1081.	44.15[109]	**filia, filiae**	**doughter**	**doughter**	**doughter**	**soul(e**	**soul(e**	**ame** [f]
1082.	47.10	**filia, filiae**	**doughter**	**doughter**	**doughter**	**chīld**	**chīld**	**enfant** [m]
1083.	2.7	**filius, fili**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**fils** [m]
1084.	4.3	**filius, fili**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**enfant** [m]
1085.	8.5	**filius, fili**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**fils** [m]

100. (luto) fecis id est inferni (penis).
101. fame id est desiderio magno.
102. famis id est pene.
103. Dublin MS. *clekes*.
104. femur id est populum.
105. filie animarum.
106. filie (regum) id est (bone) anime.
107. filia id est anima.
108. Glossed Latin of MEGPP has *filii* at this point which is a form of *filius*, *filii*, hence the translation.
109. filie id est anime.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1086.	10.5	**filius, fili**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**chīld**	**sŏne**	**enfant** [m]
1087.	11.1	**filius, fili**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**enfant** [m]
1088.	11.9	**filius, fili**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**enfant** [m]
1089.	13.3	**filius, fili**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**fils** [m]
1090.	16.16[110]	**filius, fili**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**malice** [m&f]
1091.	17.49	**filius, fili**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**chīld**	**chīld**	**enfant** [m]
1092.	17.49	**filius, fili**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**chīld**	**chīld**	**enfant** [m]
1093.	20.10	**filius, fili**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**fils** [m]
1094.	28.1	**filius, fili**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**fils** [m]
1095.	28.1[111]	**filius, fili**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sacrifice**	**sacrifice**	**sacrifice** [m]
1096.	28.6[112]	**filius, fili**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**cautēl**	**cautēl**	**faon** [m]
1097.	30.24	**filius, fili**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**fils** [m]
1098.	32.13	**filius, fili**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**fils** [m]
1099.	33.11[113]	**filius, fili**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**man**	**chīld**	**homme** [m]
1100.	35.8	**filius, fili**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**fils** [m]
1101.	44.3	**filius, fili**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**enfant** [m]
1102.	44.18	**filius, fili**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**fils** [m]
1103.	48.2	**filius, fili**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**fils** [m]
1104.	49.21	**filius, fili**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**sŏne**	**fils** [m]
1105.	44.15[114]	**fimbria, fimbriae**	**hem**	**hem**	**hemming(e** (ger.)	–	–	–
1106.	7.6	**finis, finis**	**cōste** [Rom.]	**cōste** [Rom.]	**ēnde**	**cŏntrē(e** [Rom.]	**cŏntrē(e** [Rom.]	**pays** [m]
1107.	9.6	**finis, finis**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**fin** [f]
1108.	9.19	**finis, finis**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnding(e** (ger.)	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**fin** [f]
1109.	9.19	**finis, finis**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**fin** [f]
1110.	9.34	**finis, finis**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**fin** [f]
1111.	12.1	**finis, finis**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnding(e** (ger.)	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**fin** [f]

110. filiis id est nequiciis absconditis.
111. filios id est sacrificia.
112. filios id est catulos.
113. filii id est homines.
114. fymbreis id est magnis.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1112.	15.11	**finis, finis**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**fin** [f]
1113.	17.39	**finis, finis**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**fin** [f]
1114.	18.4	**finis, finis**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**cŏntrē(e** [Rom.]	**ēnde**	**part** [f]
1115.	21.28	**finis, finis**	**ēnde**	**cōste** [Rom.]	**ēnde**	**cŏntrē(e** [Rom.]	**cŏntrē(e** [Rom.]	**contree** [f]
1116.	37.6	**finis, finis**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**fin** [f]
1117.	38.5	**finis, finis**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnding(e** (ger.)	**ēnde**	**fin** [f]
1118.	43.25	**finis, finis**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnding(e** (ger.)	**ēnding(e** (ger.)	**fin** [f]
1119.	45.9	**finis, finis**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**fin** [f]
1120.	47.9	**finis, finis**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**lōnd**	**lōnd**	**pays** [m]
1121.	48.8	**finis, finis**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**ēnde**	**fin** [f]
1122.	17.1	**firmamentum, firmamenti**	**sted–fastnes(se**	**fastning(e** (ger.)	**fastning(e** (ger.)	**fastning(e** (ger.)	**sted–fastnes(se**	**fermeté** [f]
1123.	18.1	**firmamentum, firmamenti**	**firmament** [Rom.]	**firmament** [Rom.]	**firmament** [Rom.]	**firmament** [Rom.]	**firmament** [Rom.]	**firmament** [m]
1124.	24.15	**firmamentum, firmamenti**	**sădnes(se**	**fastnes(se**	**fastning(e** (ger.)	**fastning(e** (ger.)	**fastnes(se**	**firmament** [m]
1125.	31.13	**flagellum, flagelli**	**bēting** (ger.)	**scŏurğe** [Rom.]	**swinging(e** (ger.)	**torment** [Rom.]	**torment** [Rom.]	***tournens* / tourment** [m]
1126.	34.18	**flagellum, flagelli**	**torment** [Rom.]	**scŏurğe** [Rom.]	**swinging(e** (ger.)	**torment** [Rom.]	**torment** [Rom.]	**tourment** [m]
1127.	37.18	**flagellum, flagelli**	**bēting** (ger.)	**scŏurğe** [Rom.]	**swinging(e** (ger.)	**torment** [Rom.]	**tormenting(e** (ger.)	**tourment** [m]
1128.	28.7	**flamma, flammae**	**flaume** [Rom.]	**flaume** [Rom.]	**flaume** [Rom.]	**flaume** [Rom.]	(!)[115] **flaume**	**flambe** [f]
1129.	6.8	**fletus, fletus**	**wēping(e** (ger.)	**wēping(e** (ger.)	**grēting(e** (ger.)	(!)[116] **wēp(e**	**wēp(e**	**pleur** [m]
1130.	29.6	**fletus, fletus**	**wēping(e** (ger.)	**wēping(e** (ger.)	**grēting(e** (ger.)	**wēping(e** (ger.)	**wēping(e** (ger.)	**pleur** [m]
1131.	41.10[117]	**fluctus, fluctus**	**wau(e**	**flōd**	**strēm**	**tēching(e** (ger.)	**tēching(e** (ger.)	**enseignement** [m]
1132.	23.2	**flumen, fluminis**	**flōd**	**flōd**	**flōd**	**flōd**	**flōd**	**flot** [m]
1133.	45.4[118]	**flumen, fluminis**	**flōd**	**flōd**	**flōd**	**dilūvīe**	**flōd**	**deluge** [m]
1134.	1.4	**folium, foli(i)**	**lēf**	**lēf**	**lēf**	**lēf**	**lēf**	**feuille** [f]
1135.	17.17	**fons, fontis**	**wel(le**	**wel(le**	**wel(le**	**wel(le**	**wel(le**	**fontain** [m]

115. Dublin MS. *famne*.
116. London MS. *wepeg*, of which *g* is written on an erasure by a later hand.
117. fluctus id est documenta.
118. Fluminis impetus id est diluuium.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1136.	35.10	**fons, fontis**	**wel(le**	**wel(le**	**wel(le**	**wel(le**	**wel(le**	**fontain** [m]
1137.	41.1	**fons, fontis**	**wel(le**	**wel(le**	**wel(le**	**wel(le**	**wel(le**	**fontain** [m]
1138.	41.2	**fons, fontis / [fors, fortis]**	**wel(le**	**wel(le**	**wel(le**	**wel(le**	**wel(le**	**fontain** [m]
1139.	44.3	**forma, formae**	**shāp(e**	**fōrme** [Rom.]	**shāp(e**	**fōrme** [Rom.]	**fōrme** [Rom.]	**forme** [f]
1140.	17.1	**fortitudo, fortitudinis**	**strength(e**	**strength(e**	**strength(e**	**strength(e**	**strength(e**	**force** [f]
1141.	27.11	**fortitudo, fortitudinis**	**strength(e**	**strength(e**	**strength(e**	**strength(e**	**strength(e**	**force** [f]
1142.	30.4	**fortitudo, fortitudinis**	**strength(e**	**strength(e**	**strength(e**	**strength(e**	**strength(e**	**force** [f]
1143.	38.14	**fortitudo, fortitudinis**	**strength(e**	**strength(e**	**strength(e**	**strength(e**	**strength(e**	**force** [f]
1144.	42.2	**fortitudo, fortitudinis**	**strength(e**	**strength(e**	**strength(e**	**strength(e**	**strength(e**	**force** [f]
1145.	45.3	**fortitudo, fortitudinis**	**strength(e**	**strength(e**	**strength(e**	**strength(e**	**strength(e**	**force** [f]
1146.	7.16	**fovea, foveae**	**dīch(e**	**dīch(e**	**pit**	**dīch(e**	**dīch(e**	**fosse** [f]
1147.	9.6[119]	**framea, frameae**	**sword**	**sword**	**sword**	**venǧeaunce**	**venǧeaunce**	**defendre** (v.)
1148.	16.14[120]	**framea, frameae**	**sword**	**sword**	**sword**	**māking(e** (ger.)	**māking(e** (ger.)	**façon** [f]
1149.	21.20[121]	**framea, frameae**	**sword**	**sword**	**sword**	**venǧeaunce**	**venǧeaunce**	**vengeance** [f]
1150.	34.3[122]	**framea, frameae**	**sword**	**sword**	**sword**	**venǧeaunce**	**venǧeaunce**	**ire** [f]
1151.	21.22[123]	**frater, fratris**	**brōther**	**brōther**	**brōther**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**prochain** (adj.)
1152.	34.17	**frater, fratris**	**brōther**	**brōther**	**brōther**	**brōther**	**brōther**	**frere** [m]
1153.	48.7	**frater, fratris**	**brōther**	**brōther**	**brōther**	**brōther**	**brōther**	**frere** [m]
1154.	49.21	**frater, fratris**	**brōther**	**brōther**	**brōther**	**brōther**	**brōther**	**frere** [m]
1155.	31.12	**frenu[s/m], freni**	**brīdel**	**brīdel**	**brīdel**	**brīdel**	**brīdel**	**frein** [m]
1156.	1.3	**fructus, fructus**	**fruit** [Rom.]	**fruit** [Rom.]	**fruit** [Rom.]	**fruit** [Rom.]	**fruit** [Rom.]	**fruit** [m]
1157.	4.8	**fructus, fructus**	**fruit** [Rom.]	**fruit** [Rom.]	**fruit** [Rom.]	**fruit** [Rom.]	**fruit** [Rom.]	**fruit** [m]
1158.	20.10	**fructus, fructus**	**fruit** [Rom.]	**fruit** [Rom.]	**fruit** [Rom.]	**fruit** [Rom.]	**fruit** [Rom.]	**fruit** [m]
1159.	4.8	**frumentum, frumenti**	**whēte**	**whēte**	**whēte**	**whēte**	**whēte**	**froment** [m]
1160.	17.14	**fulgor, fulgoris**	**ful clēr** (adj.)	**lightning(e** (ger.)	**shīning(e** (ger.)	**shīning(e** (ger.)	**shīning(e** (ger.)	**resplendisseur** [f]

119. framee id est vindicte.
120. frameam id est fact[uram].
121. framea id est vindicta.
122. frameam id est iram.
123. fratribus meis id est proximis.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1161.	17.16	**fulgur, fulguris / [fulgor, fulgoris]**	**leit**	**leit**	**lēvening(e** (ger.)	**lēvening(e** (ger.)	**lightning(e** (ger.)	**foudre** [f&m]
1162.	17.10	**fumus, fumi**	**smōke**	**smōke**	**rēk(e**	**smēk(e**	**smēk(e**	**fumee** [f]
1163.	36.21	**fumus, fumi**	**smōke**	**smōke**	**rēk(e**	**smōke**	**smēk(e**	**fumee** [f]
1164.	17.9	**fundamentum, fundamenti**	**fŏundement** [Rom.]	**fŏundement** [Rom.]	**grŏund**	**fŏundement** [Rom.]	**fŏundement** [Rom.]	**fondement** [m]
1165.	17.17	**fundamentum, fundamenti**	**fŏundement** [Rom.]	**fŏundement** [Rom.]	**grŏund**	**fŏundement** [Rom.]	**fŏundement** [Rom.]	**fondement** [m]
1166.	15.6[124]	**funis, funis**	**cōrde** [Rom.]	**cōrde** [Rom.]	**streng**	**fŏunding** (ger.)	**temptāciŏun**	**tentation** [f]
1167.	49.19	**fur[s], furis**	**thēf**	**thēf**	**thēf**	**thēf**	**thēf**	**larron** [m]
1168.	2.5[125]	**furor, furoris**	**strong** (adj.) **venğeaunce**	**wōdnes(se**	**wōdnes(se**	**wrēch(e**	**wrēch(e**	**vengeance** [f]
1169.	6.1[126]	**furor, furoris**	**strong** (adj.) **venğeaunce**	**wōdnes(se**	**wōdnes(se**	**venğeaunce**	**venğeaunce**	**vengeance** [f]
1170.	6.7[127]	**furor, furoris**	**wōdnes(se**	**wōdnes(se**	**wōdnes(se**	**wratthe**	**wratthe**	**ire** [f]
1171.	36.8	**furor, furoris**	**wōdnes(se**	**wōdnes(se**	**wōdnes(se**	**wōdship(e**	**wōdnes(se**	**desverie** [f]
1172.	37.1[128]	**furor, furoris**	**strong** (adj.) **venğeaunce**	**wōdnes(se**	**wōdnes(se**	–	**venğeaunce**	**vengeance** [f]
1173.	20.6	**gaudium, gaudi(i)**	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joie** [f]
1174.	29.14	**gaudium, gaudi(i)**	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joie** [f]
1175.	50.9	**gaudium, gaudi(i)**	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joie** [f]
1176.	6.6	**gemitus, gemitus**	**weiling(e** (ger.)	**weiling(e** (ger.)	**sorwe**	**sorwing(e** (ger.)	**sorwe**	**pleur** [m]
1177.	11.5	**gemitus, gemitus**	**weiling(e** (ger.)	**weiling(e** (ger.)	**sorwing(e** (ger.)	**waimenting(e** (ger.)	**weiling(e** (ger.)	**maintien** [m] / **gemissement** [m]
1178.	30.12	**gemitus, gemitus**	**weiling(e** (ger.)	**weiling(e** (ger.)	**sorwing(e** (ger.)	**waimenting(e** (ger.)	**waimenting(e** (ger.)	**gemissement** [m]
1179.	37.8	**gemitus, gemitus**	**weiling(e** (ger.)	**weiling(e** (ger.)	**sorwe**	**sorwing(e** (ger.)	**sorwing(e** (ger.)	**gemissement** [m]
1180.	37.9	**gemitus, gemitus**	**weiling(e** (ger.)	**weiling(e** (ger.)	**sorwing(e** (ger.)	**waimenting(e** (ger.)	**waimenting(e** (ger.)	**gemissement** [m]

124. Funes id est temptaciones.
125. in furore suo id est vindicta.
126. furore id est vindicta.
127. furore id est vindicta.
128. furore [id est vindicta].

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1181.	9.28	**generatio, generationis**	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**gēting(e** (ger.)	**kīnde**	**kin**	**generation** [f]
1182.	9.28	**generatio, generationis**	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**gēting(e** (ger.)	**kīnde**	**kin**	–
1183.	11.8	**generatio, generationis**	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**biyētinge** (ger.)	**kinrēde**	**generation** [f]
1184.	13.10	**generatio, generationis**	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**gēting(e** (ger.)	**biyētinge** (ger.)	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**generation** [f]
1185.	21.33	**generatio, generationis**	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**gēting(e** (ger.)	**kīnde**	**kīnde**	**generation** [f]
1186.	23.6	**generatio, generationis**	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**biyētinge** (ger.)	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**generation** [f]
1187.	32.11	**generatio, generationis**	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**kīnde**	**kīnde**	**generation** [f]
1188.	32.11	**generatio, generationis**	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**kīnde**	**kīnde**	**generation** [f]
1189.	44.19	**generatio, generationis**	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	–	–	–
1190.	44.19	**generatio, generationis**	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	–	–	–
1191.	2.1	**gens, gentis**	**hēthen** (adj.) **man**	**ğentīl** [Rom.]	**ging(e**	**folk**	**folk**	**gens** [m&f, pl.]
1192.	2.8	**gens, gentis**	**hēthen** (adj.) **man**	**ğentīl** [Rom.]	**ging(e**	**man**	**man**	**gens** [m&f, pl.]
1193.	9.5	**gens, gentis**	**hēthen** (adj.) **man**	**ğentīl** [Rom.]	**ging(e**	**folk**	**folk**	**gens** [m&f, pl.]
1194.	9.11	**gens, gentis**	**hēthen** (adj.) **man**	**ğentīl** [Rom.]	**ging(e**	**man**	**man**	**gens** [m&f, pl.]
1195.	9.15	**gens, gentis**	**hēthen** (adj.) **man**	**ğentīl** [Rom.]	**ging(e**	**folk**	**folk**	**gens** [m&f, pl.]
1196.	9.18	**gens, gentis**	**folk**	**ğentīl** [Rom.]	**ging(e**	**folk**	**folk**	**gens** [m&f, pl.]
1197.	9.20	**gens, gentis**	**folk**	**ğentīl** [Rom.]	**ging(e**	**folk**	**folk**	**gens** [m&f, pl.]
1198.	9.21	**gens, gentis**	**folk**	**ğentīl** [Rom.]	**ging(e**	**folk**	**folk**	**gens** [m&f, pl.]
1199.	9.40	**gens, gentis**	**folk**	**ğentīl** [Rom.]	**ging(e**	**man**	**man**	**gens** [m&f, pl.]
1200.	17.47	**gens, gentis**	**folk**	**ğentīl** [Rom.]	**ging(e**	**man**	**man**	**gens** [m&f, pl.]
1201.	21.29	**gens, gentis**	**hēthen** (adj.) **man**	**ğentīl** [Rom.]	**ging(e**	**folk**	**folk**	**terre** [f]
1202.	21.30	**gens, gentis**	**hēthen** (adj.) **man**	**ğentīl** [Rom.]	**ging(e**	**folk**	**folk**	**gens** [m&f, pl.]
1203.	32.10	**gens, gentis**	**folk**	**ğentīl** [Rom.]	**ging(e**	**man**	**man**	**gens** [m&f, pl.]
1204.	32.12	**gens, gentis**	**folk**	**folk**	**ging(e**	**folk**	**folk**	**gens** [m&f, pl.]
1205.	42.1	**gens, gentis**	**folk**	**folk**	**ging(e**	**folk**	**folk**	**gens** [m&f, pl.]
1206.	43.3	**gens, gentis**	**hēthen** (adj.) **man**	**ğentīl** [Rom.]	**ging(e**	**folk**	**folk**	**gens** [m&f, pl.]
1207.	43.13	**gens, gentis**	**hēthen** (adj.) **man**	**ğentīl** [Rom.]	**ging(e**	**folk**	**folk**	**gens** [m&f, pl.]
1208.	43.16	**gens, gentis**	**hēthen** (adj.) **man**	**ğentīl** [Rom.]	**ging(e**	**folk**	**folk**	**gens** [m&f, pl.]
1209.	45.6	**gens, gentis**	**hēthen** (adj.) **man**	**ğentīl** [Rom.]	**ging(e**	**man**	**man**	**gens** [m&f, pl.]
1210.	45.10	**gens, gentis**	**hēthen** (adj.) **man**	**ğentīl** [Rom.]	**ging(e**	**folk**	**folk**	**gens** [m&f, pl.]
1211.	46.1	**gens, gentis**	**folk**	**ğentīl** [Rom.]	**ging(e**	**folk**	**folk**	**gens** [m&f, pl.]

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1212.	46.3	**gens, gentis**	**hēthen** (adj.) **man**	**ğentīl** [Rom.]	**ging(e**	**man**	**man**	**gens** [m&f, pl.]
1213.	46.8	**gens, gentis**	**hēthen** (adj.) **man**	**ğentīl** [Rom.]	**ging(e**	**man**	**man**	**gens** [m&f, pl.]
1214.	48.1	**gens, gentis**	**folk**	**ğentīl** [Rom.]	**ging(e**	**man**	**man**	**gens** [m&f, pl.]
1215.	18.6	**Gigas, Gigant[os/is]**	**ğēaunt**	**ğēaunt**	**ğēaunt**	**ğēaunt**	**ğēaunt**	**geant** [m]
1216.	32.16	**Gigas, Gigant[os/is]** / **[Gigans, Gigantis]**	**ğēaunt**	**ğēaunt**	**ğēaunt**	**ğēaunt**	**ğēaunt**	**grand** (adj.) / **geant** [m]
1217.	7.13[129]	**gladius, gladi(i)**	**sword**	**sword**	**sword**	**venğeaunce**	**sword or venğeaunce**	**vengeance** [f]
1218.	36.14[130]	**gladius, gl**	**sword**	**sword**	**sword**	**manāce**	**manāce**	**menace** [f]
1219.	36.16[131]	**gladius, gladi(i)**	**sword**	**sword**	**sword**	**manāce**	**manāce**	**menace** [f]
1220.	43.4	**gladius, gladi(i)**	**sword**	**sword**	**sword**	**sword**	**sword**	**espee** [f]
1221.	43.8	**gladius, gladi(i)**	**sword**	**sword**	**sword**	**sword**	**sword**	**espee** [f]
1222.	44.4[132]	**gladius, gladi(i)**	**sword**	**sword**	**sword**	**might**	**might**	**puissance** [f]
1223.	3.3	**gloria, gloriae**	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joie** [f]
1224.	7.5	**gloria, gloriae**	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**gloire** [f]
1225.	8.6	**gloria, gloriae**	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**gloire** [f]
1226.	16.17	**gloria, gloriae**	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**gloire** [f]
1227.	18.1	**gloria, gloriae**	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**gloire** [f]
1228.	20.5	**gloria, gloriae**	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**gloire** [f]
1229.	20.5	**gloria, gloriae**	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**gloire** [f]
1230.	23.7	**gloria, gloriae**	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**gloire** [f]
1231.	23.8	**gloria, gloriae**	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**gloire** [f]
1232.	23.9	**gloria, gloriae**	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**gloire** [f]
1233.	23.10	**gloria, gloriae**	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**gloire** [f]
1234.	23.10	**gloria, gloriae**	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**gloire** [f]
1235.	25.8	**gloria, gloriae**	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**gloire** [f]
1236.	28.2	**gloria, gloriae**	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**gloire** [f]
1237.	28.2	**gloria, gloriae**	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**gloire** [f]
1238.	28.8	**gloria, gloriae**	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**gloire** [f]

129. gladium suum id est vindictam.
130. Gladium id est minas.
131. Gladius id est mine.
132. gladio tuo id est potencia.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1239.	29.15	**gloria, gloriae**	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**gloire** [f]
1240.	44.15	**gloria, gloriae**	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joie** [f]
1241.	48.15	**gloria, gloriae**	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joie** [f]
1242.	48.17	**gloria, gloriae**	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**gloire** [f]
1243.	48.18	**gloria, gloriae**	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**glōrīe** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**gloire** [f]
1244.	17.14	**grando, grandinis**	**hail**	**hail**	**hail**	**hail**	**hail**	**gresil** [m]
1245.	17.15	**grando, grandinis**	**hail**	**hail**	**hail**	–	**hail**	–
1246.	44.3	**gratia, gratiae**	**grāce** [Rom.]	**grāce** [Rom.]	**grāce** [Rom.]	**grāce** [Rom.]	**grāce** [Rom.]	**grace** [f]
1247.	16.6	**gressus, gressus**	**gōing(e** (ger.)	**gōing(e** (ger.)	**gāte**	**gōing(e** (ger.)	**gōing(e** (ger.)	**aller** (v.)
1248.	17.40	**gressus, gressus**	**pās(e** [Rom.]	**gōing(e** (ger.)	**gāte**	**gōing(e** (ger.)	**wei**	**voie** [f]
1249.	36.24	**gressus, gressus**	**gōing(e** (ger.)	**gōing(e** (ger.)	**ganginge** (ger.)	**gōing(e** (ger.)	**wei**	**voie** [f]
1250.	36.33	**gressus, gressus**	**step**	**gōing(e** (ger.)	**ganginge** (ger.)	**gōing(e** (ger.)	**wei**	**allure** [f]
1251.	39.3	**gressus, gressus**	**gōing(e** (ger.)	**gōing(e** (ger.)	**gāte** [ON]	**gōing(e** (ger.)	**gōing(e** (ger.)	**chemin** [m]
1252.	49.10	**grex, gregis**	**flok**	**flok**	**flok**	**flok**	**flok**	**ouaille** [f]
1253.	44.10	**gutta, guttae**	**gŏmme** [Rom.]	**swēt(e** (adj.) **gŏmme gŏute**	**gŏute** [Rom.]	**gŏute** [Rom.]	**gŏute** [Rom.]	**goutte** [f]
1254.	5.11	**guttur, gutturis**	**thrōte**	**thrōte**	**thrōte**	**thrōte**	**thrōte**	**gorge** [f]
1255.	13.5	**guttur, gutturis**	**thrōte**	**thrōte**	**thrōte**	**gorğe** [Rom.]	**thrōte**	**gorge** [f]
1256.	32.14	**habitaculum, habitaculi**	**dwellinge** (ger.) **plāce**	**dwellinge** (ger.) **plāce**	**wŏning(e** (ger.)	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**habitacle** [m]
1257.	25.8	**habitatio, habitationis**	**dwellinge** (ger.)	**dwellinge** (ger.)	**wŏning(e** (ger.)	**wŏning(e** (ger.)	**habitāciŏun** [Rom.]	**habitation** [f]
1258.	29.7	**(h)abundantia, abundantiae**	**plentē** [Rom.]	**abŏundaunce** [Rom.]	**abŏundaunce** [Rom.]	**wŏning(e** (ger.)	**plentēvŏusnes(se** [Rom.]	**abondance** [f]
1259.	32.17	**(h)abundantia, abundantiae**	**abŏundaunce** [Rom.]	**abŏundaunce** [Rom.]	**abŏundaunce** [Rom.]	**wŏning(e** (ger.)	**waxing(e** (ger.)	**multitude** [f]
1260.	36.2	**herba, herbae**	**hērbe** [Rom.]	**hērbe** [Rom.]	**gras**	**hērbe** [Rom.]	**hērbe** [Rom.]	**herbe** [f]
1261.	2.8	**hereditas, hereditatis**	**herităğe** [Rom.]	**herităğe** [Rom.]	**heritāğe** [Rom.]	**herităğe** [Rom.]	**herităğe** [Rom.]	**heritage** [m&f]
1262.	15.5	**hereditas, hereditatis**	**herităğe** [Rom.]	**herităğe** [Rom.]	**heritāğe** [Rom.]	**herităğe** [Rom.]	**herităğe** [Rom.]	**heritage** [m&f]
1263.	15.5	**hereditas, hereditatis**	**herităğe** [Rom.]	**herităğe** [Rom.]	**heritāğe** [Rom.]	**herităğe** [Rom.]	**herităğe** [Rom.]	**heritage** [m&f]
1264.	15.6	**hereditas, hereditatis**	**herităğe** [Rom.]	**herităğe** [Rom.]	**heritāğe** [Rom.]	**herităğe** [Rom.]	**herităğe** [Rom.]	**heritage** [m&f]
1265.	27.12	**hereditas, hereditatis**	**herităğe** [Rom.]	**herităğe** [Rom.]	**heritāğe** [Rom.]	**herităğe** [Rom.]	**herităğe** [Rom.]	**heritage** [m&f]
1266.	32.12	**hereditas, hereditatis**	**herităğe** [Rom.]	**herităğe** [Rom.]	**heritāğe** [Rom.]	**herităğe** [Rom.]	**herităğe** [Rom.]	**heritage** [m&f]

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1267.	36.19	**hereditas, hereditatis**	**heritāğe** [Rom.]	**heritāğe** [Rom.]	**heritāğe** [Rom.]	**heritāğe** [Rom.]	**heritāğe** [Rom.]	**heritage** [m&f]
1268.	36.36	**hereditas, hereditatis**	**heritāğe** [Rom.]	**heritāğe** [Rom.]	**heritāğe** [Rom.]	**heritāğe** [Rom.]	**heritāğe** [Rom.]	**heritage** [m&f]
1269.	46.4	**hereditas, hereditatis**	**heritāğe** [Rom.]	**heritāğe** [Rom.]	**heritāğe** [Rom.]	**heritāğe** [Rom.]	**heritāğe** [Rom.]	**heritage** [m&f]
1270.	49.10	**hircus, hirci**	**gōt bukke**	**gōt**	**gōt**	**kide** [ON]	**kide** [ON]	**agneau** [m]
1271.	49.14	**hircus, hirci**	**gōt bukke**	**gōt**	**gōt**	**kide** [ON]	**kide** [ON]	**boeuf** [m]
1272.	19.3	**holocaustum, holocausti**	***brent* sacrifice**	***brent* sacrifice**	**offrende** [Rom.]	**offring(e** (ger.)	**offring(e** (ger.)	**offrande** [f]
1273.	39.10	**holocaustum, holocausti**	***brent* sacrifice**	***brent* sacrifice**	**offrende** [Rom.]	**offrende** [Rom.]	**offrende** [Rom.]	**offrande** [f]
1274.	49.9	**holocaustum, holocausti**	***brent* sacrifice**	***brent* sacrifice**	**offrende** [Rom.]	**offring(e** (ger.)	**offring(e** (ger.)	**offrande** [f]
1275.	50.17	**holocaustum, holocausti**	***brent* sacrifice**	***brent* sacrifice**	**offrende** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**offrande** [f]
1276.	50.20[133]	**holocaustum, holocausti**	***brent* sacrifice**	***brent* sacrifice**	**offrende** [Rom.]	**honŏur**	**honŏur**	**honneur** [m&f]
1277.	4.3	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1278.	8.5	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1279.	8.5	**homo, hominis**	**virğīn(e** [Rom.]	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1280.	9.20	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1281.	9.21	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1282.	9.42	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1283.	10.5	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**(!)**[134] **man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1284.	11.1	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1285.	11.9	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1286.	13.3	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1287.	16.5	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1288.	20.10	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1289.	21.5	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1290.	21.5	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1291.	24.13	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]

133. holocausta id est honores.
134. London MS. *me*. No such information is provided in Black and St-Jacques (2012).

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1292.	30.24	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1293.	30.25	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	–
1294.	32.13	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1295.	33.12	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**bon** (adj.)
1296.	35.7	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1297.	35.8	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1298.	36.7	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1299.	36.24	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1300.	36.39	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1301.	37.15	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	–
1302.	38.8	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	(!)[135] **man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1303.	38.9	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1304.	38.14	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1305.	38.15	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	–
1306.	40.10	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1307.	42.1	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1308.	44.3	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1309.	48.2	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1310.	48.7	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1311.	48.12	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1312.	48.17	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1313.	48.21	**homo, hominis**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
1314.	8.6	**hono[r/s], honoris**	**honŏur** [Rom.]	**worship(e**	**honŏur** [Rom.]	**honŏur** [Rom.]	**honŏur** [Rom.]	**honneur** [m&f]
1315.	28.2	**hono[r/s], honoris**	**honŏur** [Rom.]	**worship(e**	**honŏur** [Rom.]	**honŏur** [Rom.]	**worship(e**	**honneur** [m&f]
1316.	44.10	**hono[r/s], honoris**	–	**worship(e**	**honŏur** [Rom.]	**honŏur** [Rom.]	**honŏur** [Rom.]	**honneur** [m&f]
1317.	48.12	**hono[r/s], honoris**	**honŏur** [Rom.]	**worship(e**	**honŏur** [Rom.]	(!)[136] **honŏur**	**honŏur** [Rom.]	**honneur** [m&f]
1318.	48.21	**hono[r/s], honoris**	**honŏur** [Rom.]	**worship(e**	**honŏur** [Rom.]	**honŏur** [Rom.]	**honŏur** [Rom.]	**honneur** [m&f]
1319.	26.11	**hostia, hostiae**	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**hōst(e** [Rom.]	**hōst(e** [Rom.]	**offrende** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**offrande** [f]
1320.	9.13	**humilitas, humilitatis**	**mēknesse** [ON]	**mēknesse** [ON]	**mēknesse** [ON]	**lounes(se** [ON]	**lounes(se** [ON]	**humilité** [f]

135. London MS. *am*.
136. London MS. *homur*.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1321.	21.21	**humilitas, humilitatis**	**mēknesse** [ON]	**mēknesse** [ON]	**mēknesse** [ON]	**mēknesse** [ON]	**mēknesse** [ON]	**humilité** [f]
1322.	24.19	**humilitas, humilitatis**	**mēknesse** [ON]	**mēknesse** [ON]	**mēknesse** [ON]	**lounes(se** [ON]	**lounes(se** [ON]	**humilité** [f]
1323.	30.9	**humilitas, humilitatis**	**mēknesse** [ON]	**mēknesse** [ON]	**mēknesse** [ON]	**lounes(se** [ON]	**lounes(se** [ON]	**humilité** [f]
1324.	50.8	**hysopu[m/s], hysopi / <hyssopu[m/s], hyssopi>**	**īsōpe**	**īsōpe**	**īsōpe**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]
1325.	10.7	**ignis, ignis**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**feu** [m]
1326.	11.7	**ignis, ignis**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**feu** [m]
1327.	16.4	**ignis, ignis**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**feu** [m]
1328.	17.10	**ignis, ignis**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**feu** [m]
1329.	17.14	**ignis, ignis**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**feu** [m]
1330.	17.15	**ignis, ignis**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	–	**fīr**	–
1331.	17.33	**ignis, ignis**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**feu** [m]
1332.	20.9	**ignis, ignis**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**feu** [m]
1333.	20.9	**ignis, ignis**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**feu** [m]
1334.	28.7	**ignis, ignis**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**feu** [m]
1335.	38.4	**ignis, ignis**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**feu** [m]
1336.	45.9	**ignis, ignis**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**feu** [m]
1337.	49.4	**ignis, ignis**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**fīr**	**feu** [m]
1338.	24.7	**ignorantia, ignorantiae**	**uncŏnning(e** (ger.)	**uncŏnning(e** (ger.)	**ignoraunce** [Rom.]	**uncŏnningnes(se**	**unknouing(e** (ger.)	**ignorance** [f]
1339.	26.1	**illuminatio, illuminationis / [inluminatio, inluminationis]**	**lightning(e** (ger.)	**lighting(e** (ger.)	**lightning(e** (ger.)	**lighting(e** (ger.)	**lighting(e** (ger.)	**lumiere** [f]
1340.	43.5	**illuminatio, illuminationis**	**lightning(e** (ger.)	**lighting(e** (ger.)	**lightning(e** (ger.)	**light**	**light**	**lumiere** [f]
1341.	37.7	**illusio, illusionis / [inlusio, inlusionis]**	**scōrning(e** (ger.)	**dēceit(e** [Rom.]	**hēthing** (n.) [ON]	**illūsiŏun** [Rom.]	**dēceit(e** [Rom.]	**illusion** [f]
1342.	38.9	**imago, imaginis**	**imāğe** [Rom.]	**imāğe** [Rom.]	**imāğe** [Rom.]	**līknes(se**	**imāğe** [Rom.]	**image** [m&f]
1343.	45.4	**impetus, impetus**	**fērsnes(se** [Rom.]	**bir(e** [ON]	**swolwe**	–	–	–
1344.	5.12	**impietas, impietatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**unpitŏusnesse** [Rom.]	**wikkednes(se**	**ivel**	**wikkednes(se**	**mal** [m]
1345.	31.6	**impietas, impietatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**unpitŏusnesse** [Rom.]	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**mauvaiseté** [f]

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1346.	17.18	**increpatio, increpationis**	**blāming(e** (ger.)	**blāming(e** (ger.)	**blāming(e** (ger.)	**blāming(e** (ger.)	**blāme** [Rom.]	**blasme** [m&f]
1347.	38.14	**increpatio, increpationis**	**blāming(e** (ger.)	**blāming(e** (ger.)	**snibbing(e** (ger.)	**blāme** [Rom.]	**blāme** [Rom.]	**blasme** [m&f]
1348.	29.5	**indignatio, indignationis**	**indignāciŏun** [Rom.]	**indignāciŏun** [Rom.]	**disdein(e** [Rom.]	**dignāciŏun** [Rom.]	**indignāciŏun** [Rom.]	**indignation** [f]
1349.	8.3	**infans, infantis**	***ȝonge children, not spekynge***	***vnspekende childer***	***noght spekand***	**chīld**	**chīld**	**enfant** [m]
1350.	13.7	**infelicitas, infelicitatis**	**cursednesse**	**unwēlsumnesse**	**wrecchednes(se**	**unhappī** (adj.)	**unhappī** (adj.)	**non–benoite** [f]
1351.	6.5	**infernum, inferni**	**helle**	**helle**	**helle**	**helle**	**helle**	**enfer** [m]
1352.	9.18	**infernum, inferni**	**helle**	**helle**	**helle**	**helle**	**helle**	**enfer** [m]
1353.	15.10	**infernum, inferni**	**helle**	**helle**	**helle**	–	**helle**	**enfer** [m]
1354.	17.6	**infernum, inferni**	**helle**	**helle**	**helle**	**helle**	**helle**	**enfer** [m]
1355.	29.3	**infernum, inferni**	**helle**	**helle**	**helle**	**helle**	**helle**	**enfer** [m]
1356.	30.21	**infernum, inferni**	**helle**	**helle**	**helle**	**helle**	**helle**	**enfer** [m]
1357.	48.14	**infernum, inferni**	**helle**	**helle**	**helle**	**helle**	**helle**	**enfer** [m]
1358.	48.15	**infernum, inferni**	**helle**	**helle**	**helle**	**helle**	**helle**	**enfer** [m]
1359.	48.16	**inferus, inferi**	**helle**	**helle**	**helle**	**helle**	**helle**	**enfer** [m]
1360.	15.3	**infirmitas, infirmitatis**	**sīknes(se**	**infirmitē** [Rom.]	**sīknes(se**	**sīknes(se**	**sīknes(se**	**maladie** [f]
1361.	40.3	**infirmitas, infirmitatis**	**sīknes(se**	**infirmitē** [Rom.]	**sīknes(se**	**sīknes(se**	**sīknes(se**	**maladie** [f]
1362.	32.8	**inhabitantis, inhabitantis**	***men enhabitynge***	**indweller(e**	***all wonand***	***alle þat wonen***	***alle þat wonen***	**habitant** [m]
1363.	5.9	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1364.	6.7	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1365.	6.10	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1366.	7.4	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1367.	7.5	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1368.	7.6	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1369.	8.3	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	–
1370.	8.3	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1371.	9.3	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1372.	9.6	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1373.	9.13	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1374.	9.27	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1375.	12.3	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1376.	12.4	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1377.	16.11	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1378.	16.14	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1379.	17.4	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1380.	17.20	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**fō**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1381.	17.41	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1382.	17.44	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1383.	17.51	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1384.	20.8	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1385.	24.2	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**fō**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1386.	24.20	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**fō**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1387.	26.4	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1388.	26.10	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**fō**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1389.	26.17	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1390.	29.1	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1391.	30.10	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1392.	30.14	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**fō**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1393.	30.19	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**fō**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1394.	36.21	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**pecheur** [m]
1395.	37.17	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**fō**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1396.	37.20	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**fō**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1397.	40.2	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1398.	40.5	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1399.	40.8	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1400.	40.12	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1401.	41.13	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1402.	41.14	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**fō**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1403.	42.2	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1404.	43.7	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1405.	43.12	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1406.	43.18	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1407.	44.7	**inimicus, inimici**	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**enemī** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
1408.	5.4	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1409.	5.6	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1410.	6.8	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**(!)**[137] **wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1411.	7.3	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1412.	7.15	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1413.	7.17	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkenes**	**wikkednes(se**	**mauvaiseté** [f]
1414.	10.6	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1415.	13.8	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquement** (adv.)
1416.	16.4	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1417.	17.5	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1418.	17.26	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**mauvaiseté** [f]
1419.	25.10	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1420.	26.18	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1421.	27.3	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1422.	30.22	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1423.	31.1	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**peché** [m]
1424.	35.2	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1425.	35.3	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1426.	35.4	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1427.	35.13	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1428.	36.1	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**ivel or wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1429.	37.4	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1430.	37.19	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1431.	38.12	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1432.	38.14	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1433.	39.16	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]

137. London MS. *wickenednesse.*

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1434.	40.6	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1435.	44.9	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1436.	48.5	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1437.	50.2	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1438.	50.3	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkenes**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1439.	50.4	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**peché** [m]
1440.	50.6	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1441.	50.10	**iniquitas, iniquitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1442.	7.15	**injustitia, injustitiae**	**unrightfulnes(se**	**unright–wīsnes(se**	**unright–wīsnes(se**	**unrightfulnes(se**	**unrightfulnes(se**	**injustice** [f]
1443.	31.5	**injustitia, injustitiae**	**unrightfulnes(se**	**unright–wīsnes(se**	**unright–wīsnes(se**	**unrightfulnes(se**	**unrightfulnes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1444.	31.6	**injustitia, injustitiae**	**unrightfulnes(se**	**unright–wīsnes(se**	**unright–wīsnes(se**	**unrightfulnes(se**	**unrightfulnes(se**	**iniquité** [f]
1445.	36.7	**injustitia, injustitiae**	**unrightfulnes(se**	**unright–wīsnes(se**	**unright–wīsnes(se**	**wrong**	**wrong**	**tort** [m]
1446.	7.9	**innocentia, innocentiae**	**innocence** [Rom.]	**innocence** [Rom.]	**unnoiandnes** [Rom.]	**(!)**[138] **innocence**	–[139]	**innocence** [f]
1447.	25.1	**innocentia, innocentiae**	**innocence** [Rom.]	**innocence** [Rom.]	**innoiandnes** [Rom.]	**innocence** [Rom.]	**(!)**[140] **innocence** [Rom.]	**innocence** [f]
1448.	25.11	**innocentia, innocentiae**	**innocence** [Rom.]	**innocence** [Rom.]	**unnoiandnes** [Rom.]	**innocence** [Rom.]	**innocence** [Rom.]	**innocence** [f]
1449.	36.39	**innocentia, innocentiae**	**innocence** [Rom.]	**innocence** [Rom.]	**unnoiandnes** [Rom.]	**clēnnesse**	**clēnnesse**	**innocence** [f]
1450.	40.13	**innocentia, innocentiae**	**innocence** [Rom.]	**innocence** [Rom.]	**unnoiandnes** [Rom.]	**unlōthfulnes**	**unlōthfulnes**	**innocence** [f]
1451.	33.9	**inopia, inopiae**	**nēdīnes(se**	**scārsnes(se** [Rom.]	**nēd(e**	**misēse** [Rom.]	**nēd(e**	**mesaise** [f]
1452.	43.26	**inopia, inopiae**	**povertē** [Rom.]	**misēse** [Rom.]	**nēd(e**	**(!)**[141] **misēse**	**misēse** [Rom.]	**mesaise** [f]
1453.	39.6[142]	**insania, insaniae**	**wōdnes(se**	**wōdnes(se**	**wōdnes(se**	**wōdnes(se**	**wōdnes(se**	**tricherie** [f]
1454.	9.30	**insidia, insidiae**	**aspīe** [Rom.]	**aspīe** [Rom.]	**wait(e** [Rom.]	**waiting(e** (ger.)	**waiting(e** (ger.)	**aguet** [m]
1455.	21.2	**insipientia, insipientiae**	**unwīsdōm**	**unwīsdōm**	**unwīsdōm**	**unwit**	**unwīsdōm**	**non–savoir** (v.)
1456.	37.5	**insipientia, insipientiae**	**unwīsdōm**	**unwīsdōm**	**unwit**	**uncŏnning(e** (ger.)	**uncŏnning(e** (ger.)	**non–savance** [f]
1457.	17.18	**inspiratio, inspirationis**	**brēthinge** (ger.)	**inbrēthing(e** (ger.)	**inspīrāciŏun** [Rom.]	**inspīrāciŏun** [Rom.]	**inspīrāciŏun** [Rom.]	**inspiration** [f]
1458.	15.7	**intellectus, intellectus**	**understōnding(e** (ger.)	**understōnding(e** (ger.)	**understōnding(e** (ger.)	**understōnding(e** (ger.)	**understōnding(e** (ger.)	**entendement** [m]
1459.	31.10	**intellectus, intellectus**	**understōnding(e** (ger.)	**understōnding(e** (ger.)	**understōnding(e** (ger.)	**understōnding(e** (ger.)	**understōnding(e** (ger.)	**entendement** [m]

138. London MS. *innoce.*
139. This is an inference formulated in the light of the information from Black and St-Jacques (2012: 106, part I) since based on Bülbring's (1891: 6) edition I cannot determine if the text is present in the Dublin MS.
140. Dublin MS. *ennocence.*
141. London MS. *me fais.*
142. insanias id est furores.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1460.	31.11	**intellectus, intellectus**	**understōnding(e** (ger.)	**understōnding(e** (ger.)	**understōnding(e** (ger.)	**understōnding(e** (ger.)	**understōnding(e** (ger.)	–
1461.	9.15	**interitus, interitus**	**perishing(e** (ger.)	**dēth**	**dēd**	**dēth**	**dēth**	**demeurant** [m]
1462.	34.8	**interitus, interitus**	**dēth**	**dēth**	**dēd**	**dēth**	**dēth**	**mort** [f]
1463.	48.9	**interitus, interitus**	**perishing(e** (ger.)	**dēth**	**dēd**	**dēth**	**dēth**	**mort** [f]
1464.	2.5	**ira, irae**	**īre** [Rom.]	**wratthe**	**wratthe**	**wratthe**	**wratthe**	**faveur** [f] / **fureur** [f]
1465.	2.13	**ira, irae**	**īre** [Rom.]	**wratthe**	**īre** [Rom.]	**īre** [Rom.]	**īre** [Rom.]	**ire** [f]
1466.	6.1	**ira, irae**	**īre** [Rom.]	**wratthe**	**īre** [Rom.]	**īre** [Rom.]	**īre** [Rom.]	**ire** [f]
1467.	7.6	**ira, irae**	**īre** [Rom.]	**wratthe**	**īre** [Rom.]	**īre** [Rom.]	**īre** [Rom.]	**ire** [f]
1468.	9.25	**ira, irae**	**īre** [Rom.]	**wratthe**	**īre** [Rom.]	**īre** [Rom.]	**īre** [Rom.]	**ire** [f]
1469.	17.10	**ira, irae**	**īre** [Rom.]	**wratthe**	**īre** [Rom.]	**wratthe**	**wratthe**	**ire** [f]
1470.	17.18	**ira, irae**	**īre** [Rom.]	**wratthe**	**wratthe**	**īre** [Rom.]	**īre** [Rom.]	**ire** [f]
1471.	20.9	**ira, irae**	**īre** [Rom.]	**wratthe**	**wratthe**	–	–	**ire** [f]
1472.	26.14	**ira, irae**	**īre** [Rom.]	**wratthe**	**wratthe**	**īre** [Rom.]	**wratthe**	**ire** [f]
1473.	29.5	**ira, irae**	**īre** [Rom.]	**īre** [Rom.]	**wratthe**	**īre** [Rom.]	**īre** [Rom.]	**ire** [f]
1474.	30.11	**ira, irae**	**īre** [Rom.]	**wratthe**	**īre** [Rom.]	**īre** [Rom.]	**īre** [Rom.]	**ire** [f]
1475.	36.8	**ira, irae**	**īre** [Rom.]	**wratthe**	**wratthe**	**īre** [Rom.]	**īre** [Rom.]	**ire** [f]
1476.	37.1	**ira, irae**	**īre** [Rom.]	**wratthe**	**īre** [Rom.]	**īre** [Rom.]	**īre** [Rom.]	**ire** [f]
1477.	37.3	**ira, irae**	**īre** [Rom.]	**wratthe**	**wratthe**	–	**īre** [Rom.]	**ire** [f]
1478.	34.23	**iracundia, iracundiae**	**wratthfulnesse**	**wratthe**	**brēth** [ON]	**wratthe**	**wratthe**	**courroux** [m]
1479.	1.7	**iter, itineris**	**wei**	**gōing(e** (ger.)	**gāte** [ON]	**wei**	**wei**	**chemin** [m]
1480.	49.24	**iter, itineris**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**chemin** [m]
1481.	46.5	**jubilum, jubili**	***hertli* sōng**	**ful** (adj.) **joi(e**	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**swēt(e** (adj.) **sōng**	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**doux** (adj.) **chant** [m]
1482.	34.16	**jejunium, jejuni(i)**	**fasting(e** (ger.)	**fasting(e** (ger.)	**fasting(e** (ger.)	**fasting(e** (ger.)	**fasting(e** (ger.)	**jeune** [m&f]
1483.	7.12	**judex, judicis**	**jūǧe** [Rom.]	**dēmere**	**jūǧe** [Rom.]	**jūǧe** [Rom.]	**dōmes–man**	**juge** [m]
1484.	49.7	**judex, judicis**	**jūǧe** [Rom.]	**dōmes–man**	**jūǧe** [Rom.]	**jūǧe** [Rom.]	**jūǧe** [Rom.]	**juge** [m]
1485.	1.6	**judicium, judici(i)**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**jūǧement** [Rom.]	–	**jugement** [m]
1486.	9.4	**judicium, judici(i)**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**jūǧement** [Rom.]	**dōm**	**jugement** [m]
1487.	9.8	**judicium, judici(i)**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**jūǧement** [Rom.]	**dōm**	**jugement** [m]
1488.	9.17	**judicium, judici(i)**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**jūǧement** [Rom.]	**dōm**	**jugement** [m]
1489.	9.27	**judicium, judici(i)**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**jūǧement** [Rom.]	**dōm**	**jugement** [m]
1490.	16.3	**judicium, judici(i)**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**jūǧement** [Rom.]	**dōm**	**jugement** [m]
1491.	17.25	**judicium, judici(i)**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**jūǧement** [Rom.]	**dōm**	**jugement** [m]

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1492.	18.10	**judicium, judici(i)**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**jūģement** [Rom.]	**dōm**	**jugement** [m]
1493.	24.10	**judicium, judici(i)**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**jūģement** [Rom.]	**dōm**	**jugement** [m]
1494.	32.5	**judicium, judici(i)**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**jūģement** [Rom.]	**dōm**	**jugement** [m]
1495.	34.26	**judicium, judici(i)**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**jūģement** [Rom.]	**dōm**	**jugement** [m]
1496.	35.6	**judicium, judici(i)**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**jūģement** [Rom.]	**dōm**	**jugement** [m]
1497.	36.6	**judicium, judici(i)**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**jūģement** [Rom.]	**dōm**	**jugement** [m]
1498.	36.29	**judicium, judici(i)**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**jūģement** [Rom.]	**dōm**	**jugement** [m]
1499.	36.32	**judicium, judici(i)**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**jūģement** [Rom.]	**dōm**	**jugement** [m]
1500.	47.10	**judicium, judici(i)**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**dōm**	**jūģement** [Rom.]	**dōm**	**jugement** [m]
1501.	2.3[143]	**jugum, jugi**	**yōke**	**yōke**	**yōke**	***þe* charģe *of here synnes***	***þe* charģe *of here synnes***	**charge** [f]
1502.	35.7	**jumentum, jumenti**	**bēst(e** [Rom.]	**bēst(e** [Rom.]	**bēst(e** [Rom.]	**bēst(e** [Rom.]	**bēst(e** [Rom.]	**jument** [f]
1503.	48.12	**jumentum, jumenti**	**bēst(e** [Rom.]	**bēst(e** [Rom.]	**bēst(e** [Rom.]	**mēre**	**bēst(e** [Rom.]	**jument** [f]
1504.	48.21	**jumentum, jumenti**	**bēst(e** [Rom.]	**bēst(e** [Rom.]	**bēst(e** [Rom.]	**mēre**	**bēst(e** [Rom.]	**jument** [f]
1505.	49.11	**jumentum, jumenti**	**bēst(e** [Rom.]	**bēst(e** [Rom.]	**bēst(e** [Rom.]	**mēre**	**cŏu**	**jument** [f]
1506.	4.1	**justitia, justitiae**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right**	**right**	**droiture** [f]
1507.	4.6	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right**	**right**	**justice** [f]
1508.	5.9	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**justice** [f]
1509.	7.9	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**droiture** [f]
1510.	7.18	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**justice** [f]
1511.	9.4	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**justice** [f]
1512.	9.8	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**(!)[144] rightfulnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**droiture** [f]
1513.	10.8	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**droiture** [f]
1514.	14.2	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**justice** [f]
1515.	16.1	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right**	**rightfulnes(se**	**droiture** [f]
1516.	16.17	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right**	**right**	**droiture** [f]
1517.	17.23	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right**	**right**	**droiture** [f]
1518.	17.25	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**droiture** [f]
1519.	17.27	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**droiture** [f]

143. iugum id est pondus peccati.
144. London MS. *riȝtiles*.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1520.	18.9	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**droiture** [f]
1521.	21.33	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**droiture** [f]
1522.	22.3	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**droiture** [f]
1523.	30.1	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**droiture** [f]
1524.	34.27	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**droiture** [f]
1525.	34.31	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**droiture** [f]
1526.	34.32	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**droiture** [f]
1527.	35.6	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**droiture** [f]
1528.	35.11	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**droiture** [f]
1529.	36.6	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**droiture** [f]
1530.	39.12	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**droiture** [f]
1531.	39.13	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**droiture** [f]
1532.	44.6	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**justice** [f]
1533.	44.9	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right**	**droiture** [f]
1534.	47.9	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**droiture** [f]
1535.	49.7	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**droiture** [f]
1536.	49.17	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**(!)**[145] **rightfulnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**droiture** [f]
1537.	50.15	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**droiture** [f]
1538.	50.20	**justitia, justitiae**	**rightfulnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right–wīsnes(se**	**right** (adj.)	**right** (adj.)	**droiturier** (adj.)
1539.	24.7	**juventus, juventutis**	**yŏngthe**	**yŏuth**	**yŏuthhēde**	**yŏngthe**	**yŏuth**	**jeunesse** [f]
1540.	42.4	**juventus, juventutis**	**yŏngthe**	**yŏuth**	**yŏuthhēde**	**yŏngthe**	**yŏuth**	**jeunesse** [f]
1541.	11.2	**labium, labi(i)**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**larron** [m] **et barateur** [m]
1542.	11.3	**labium, labi(i)**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tromperie** [f], **tricherie** [f]
1543.	11.4	**labium, labi(i)**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**levre** [f]
1544.	13.5	**labium, labi(i)**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**levre** [f]
1545.	15.4	**labium, labi(i)**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**levre** [f]
1546.	16.2	**labium, labi(i)**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**leur** (pron.) / **levre** [f]
1547.	16.5	**labium, labi(i)**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**levre** [f]

145. London MS. has *myȝtfulnes* instead of *my ryȝtfulnes*.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1548.	20.2	**labium, labi(i)**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**levre** [f]
1549.	21.6	**labium, labi(i)**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**levre** [f]
1550.	30.21	**labium, labi(i)**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**levre** [f]
1551.	33.13	**labium, labi(i)**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**langage** [m]
1552.	39.12	**labium, labi(i)**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**parole** [f]
1553.	44.3	**labium, labi(i)**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**levre** [f]
1554.	50.16	**labium, labi(i)**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**lip(pe**	**levre** [f]
1555.	9.29	**labor, laboris**	**travail** [Rom.]	**travail** [Rom.]	**travail** [Rom.]	**travail** [Rom.]	**travail** [Rom.]	**travail** [m]
1556.	9.37	**labor, laboris**	**travail** [Rom.]	**travail** [Rom.]	**travail** [Rom.]	**travail** [Rom.]	**travail** [Rom.]	**travail** [m]
1557.	24.19	**labor, laboris**	**travail** [Rom.]	**travail** [Rom.]	**travail** [Rom.]	**travail** [Rom.]	**travail** [Rom.]	**travail** [m]
1558.	6.6	**lacrima, lacrimae**	**tēr(e**	**tēr(e**	**tēr(e**	**tēr(e**	**tēr(e**	**larme** [f]
1559.	38.16	**lacrima, lacrimae**	**tēr(e**	**tēr(e**	**tēr(e**	(!)[146] **tēr(e**	**tēr(e**	**larme** [f]
1560.	41.3	**lacrima, lacrimae**	**tēr(e**	**tēr(e**	**tēr(e**	**tēr(e**	**tēr(e**	**larme** [f]
1561.	8.3	**lactens, lactentis**	***soukynge mylk***	***soukende***	***sowkand***	***sukand***	***sowkyng***	***alaitons***
1562.	7.16[147]	**lacus, lacus**	**lāk(e**	**lāk(e**	**lāk(e**	**helle**	**helle**	**enfer** [m]
1563.	27.1	**lacus, lacus**	**lāk(e**	**dīch(e**	**lāk(e**	**dīch(e**	**dīch(e**	**lac** [m]
1564.	29.3[148]	**lacus, lacus**	**lāk(e**	**lāk(e**	**lāk(e**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**peché** [m]
1565.	39.2[149]	**lacus, lacus**	**lāk(e**	**lāk(e**	**lāk(e**	**stench**	**stench or wāter**	**puanteur** [f]
1566.	4.7	**laetitia, laetitiae**	**gladnes(se**	**gladnes(se**	**fainnesse**	**lightnes(se**	**lightnes(se**	**liesse** [f]
1567.	15.11	**laetitia, laetitiae**	**gladnes(se**	**gladnes(se**	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joie** [f]
1568.	29.6	**laetitia, laetitiae**	**gladnes(se**	**glading(e** (ger.)	**fainnesse**	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joie** [f]
1569.	29.14	**laetitia, laetitiae**	**gladnes(se**	**gladnes(se**	**gladnes(se**	**gladnes(se**	**gladnes(se**	**liesse** [f]
1570.	44.9	**laetitia, laetitiae**	**gladnes(se**	**gladnes(se**	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**joie** [f]
1571.	44.17	**laetitia, laetitiae**	**gladnes(se**	**gladnes(se**	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**gladnes(se**	**gladnes(se**	**liesse** [f]
1572.	50.9	**laetitia, laetitiae**	**gladnes(se**	**gladnes(se**	**fainnesse**	**gladnes(se**	**gladnes(se**	**liesse** [f]
1573.	50.13	**laetitia, laetitiae**	**gladnes(se**	**gladnes(se**	**joi(e** [Rom.]	**gladnes(se**	–	**liesse** [f]
1574.	18.11	**lapis, lapidis**	**stōn**	**stōn**	**stōn**	**stōn**	**stōn**	**pierre** [f]

146. London MS. *trese* (expuncted) *teres*.
147. Lacum id est infernum.
148. lacum id est peccatum.
149. lacu (miserie) id est putredine (vicii).

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1575.	20.3	**lapis, lapidis**	**stōn**	**stōn**	**stōn**	**stōn**	**stōn**	**pierre** [f]
1576.	9.16	**laque[us/um], laquei**	**snāre**	**grīn(e**	**snāre**	**gnāre**	**grīn(e**	–
1577.	9.33[150]	**laque[us/um], laquei**	**snāre**	**grīn(e**	**snāre**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se or falshēde, –hōd**	**malice** [f&m]
1578.	10.7	**laque[us/um], laquei**	**snāre**	**grīn(e**	**snāre**	**drōpe**	**grīn(e**	**lacs** [m]
1579.	17.6	**laque[us/um], laquei**	**snāre**	**grīn(e**	**snāre**	**trappe**	**grīn(e**	**lacs** [m]
1580.	24.16	**laque[us/um], laquei**	**snāre**	**grīn(e**	**snāre**	**gnāre**	**grīn(e**	**lacs** [m]
1581.	30.5	**laque[us/um], laquei**	**snāre**	**grīn(e**	**snāre**	**gnāre**	**grīn(e**	**lacs** [m]
1582.	34.8[151]	**laque[us/um], laquei**	**snāre**	**grīn(e**	**snāre**	**wikked(e** (adj.) **entīcement**	**entīcement**	**mauvais** (adj.) **entendement** [m]
1583.	34.9[152]	**laque[us/um], laquei**	**snāre**	**grīn(e**	**snāre**	**gnāre**	**grīn(e**	**lacs** [m]
1584.	34.9	**laque[us/um], laquei**	**snāre**	**grīn(e**	**snāre**	**(!)**[153] **gnāre**	**grīn(e**	–
1585.	17.13	**latibulum, latibuli**	**hīding(e** (ger.) **plāce**	**hīding(e** (ger.) **plāce**	**tapissinge** (ger.)	**dwellinge** (ger.)	**dwellinge** (ger.)	**tapinage** [m]
1586.	17.22	**latitudo, latitudinis**	**brēde**	**brōd(e)nesse**	**brēde**	**brēde**	**brēde**	**chemin** [m]
1587.	9.21	**lator, latoris** / <[***legis*lator, *legis*latoris**]>[154]	**māker(e**	**yēver(e**	**bringer**	**bērer(e**	**bērer(e**	**porteur** [m]
1588.	47.2	**latus, lateris**	**sīde**	**sīde**	**sīde**	**sīde**	**sīde**	**coste** [f]
1589.	9.14	**laudatio, laudationis**	**preising(e** (ger.)	**preising(e** (ger.)	**louinge** (ger.)	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**heriing(e** (ger.)	– / **louange** [m]
1590.	8.3	**laus, laudis**	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**preising(e** (ger.)	**louinge** (ger.)	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**louange** [m]
1591.	21.3	**laus, laudis**	**preising(e** (ger.)	**preising(e** (ger.)	**louinge** (ger.)	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**louange** [m]
1592.	21.26	**laus, laudis**	**preising(e** (ger.)	**preising(e** (ger.)	**louinge** (ger.)	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**louange** [m]
1593.	25.7	**laus, laudis**	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**preising(e** (ger.)	**louinge** (ger.)	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**louange** [m]
1594.	33.1	**laus, laudis**	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**preising(e** (ger.)	**louinge** (ger.)	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**louange** [m]
1595.	34.32	**laus, laudis**	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**preising(e** (ger.)	**louinge** (ger.)	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**louange** [m]

150. laqueo falsitate.
151. laquei sui id est instigacionis praue.
152. laqueus id est inimico [meo].
153. London MS. *graue*.
154. *Lex, legis* 'law' and *lator, latoris* 'mover, proposer of a law' are treated as separate lexemes since they are not conjoined in any way in the Latin text which served as the basis for the research, i.e. the Latin portion of RRP. Two other Gallican Latin texts collated in Charzyńska-Wójcik (2013a), i.e. Hatzenauer's and Weber's editions, treat *legislator, legislatoris* 'legislator, law-giver' as a compound. See item 1611 for *lex, legis*.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1596.	47.9	**laus, laudis**	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**preising(e** (ger.)	**louinge** (ger.)	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**louange** [m]
1597.	49.15	**laus, laudis**	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**preising(e** (ger.)	**louinge** (ger.)	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**louange** [m]
1598.	49.24	**laus, laudis**	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**preising(e** (ger.)	**louinge** (ger.)	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**louange** [m]
1599.	50.16	**laus, laudis**	**preising(e** (ger.)	**preising(e** (ger.)	**louinge** (ger.)	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**louange** [m]
1600.	6.6	**lectus, lecti**	**bed**	**bed**	**bed**	**bed**	**bed**	**lit** [m]
1601.	40.3[155]	**lectus, lecti**	**bed**	**bed**	**bed**	**charǧe**	**charǧe**	**charge** [f]
1602.	7.2	**leo, leonis**	**līŏun**	**līŏun**	**līŏun**	**līŏun**	**līŏun**	**lion** [m]
1603.	9.31	**leo, leonis**	**līŏun**	**līŏun**	**līŏun**	**līŏun**	**līŏun**	**lion** [m]
1604.	16.13	**leo, leonis**	**līŏun**	**līŏun**	**līŏun**	**līŏun**	**līŏun**	**lion** [m]
1605.	16.13	**leo, leonis**	**līŏun**	**līŏun**	**līŏun**	**līŏun**	**līŏun**	**lion** [m]
1606.	21.12	**leo, leonis**	**līŏun**	**līŏun**	**līŏun**	**līŏun**	**līŏun**	**lion** [m]
1607.	21.21	**leo, leonis**	**līŏun**	**līŏun**	**līŏun**	**helle**	**fēnd (in) helle**	**enfer** [m]
1608.	34.20[156]	**leo, leonis**	**līŏun**	**līŏun**	**līŏun**	**fēnd**	**fēnd**	**diable** [m]
1609.	1.2	**lex, legis**	**laue**	**laue**	**laue**	**wil(le**	**laue**	**loi** [f]
1610.	1.2	**lex, legis**	**laue**	**laue**	**laue**	**laue**	**laue**	**loi** [f]
1611.	9.21	**lex, legis / <[legis*lator*, legis*latoris*]>**[157]	**laue**	**laue**	**laue**	**laue**	**laue**	**loi** [f]
1612.	18.8	**lex, legis**	**laue**	**laue**	**laue**	**laue**	**laue**	**loi** [f]
1613.	24.9	**lex, legis**	**laue**	**laue**	**laue**	**laue**	**laue**	**loi** [f]
1614.	24.13	**lex, legis**	**laue**	**laue**	**laue**	**laue**	**laue**	**– / loi** [f]
1615.	26.17	**lex, legis**	**laue**	**laue**	**laue**	**laue**	**laue**	**loi** [f]
1616.	36.33	**lex, legis**	**laue**	**laue**	**laue**	**laue**	**laue**	**loi** [f]
1617.	39.11	**lex, legis**	**laue**	**laue**	**laue**	**laue**	**laue**	**loi** [f]
1618.	39.11[158]	**liber, libri**	**bōk**	**bōk**	**bōk**	**laue**	**laue**	**loi** [f]
1619.	17.1	**liberator, liberatoris**	**dēliverer** [Rom.]	**dēliverer** [Rom.]	**dēliverer** [Rom.]	**dēliverer** [Rom.]	**dēliverer** [Rom.]	**delivrerre** [m]

155. lectum id est pondus.
156. leonibus id est demonibus.
157. *Lex, legis* 'law' and *lator, latoris* 'mover, proposer of a law' are treated as separate lexemes since they are not conjoined in any way in the Latin text which served as the basis for the research, i.e. the Latin portion of RRP. Two other Gallican Latin texts collated in Charzyńska-Wójcik (2013a), i.e. Hatzenauer's and Weber's editions, treat *legislator, legislatoris* 'legislator, law-giver' as a compound. See item 1587 for *lator, latoris*.
158. libri id est legis.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1620.	17.51	**liberator, liberatoris**	**dēliverer** [Rom.]	**dēliverer** [Rom.]	**dēliverer** [Rom.]	**dēliverer** [Rom.]	**dēliverer** [Rom.]	**delivrerre** [m]
1621.	1.3	**lignum, ligni**	**trē**	**trē**	**trē**	**trē**	**trē**	**arbre** [m&f]
1622.	5.11	**lingua, linguae**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**langue** [f]
1623.	9.29	**lingua, linguae**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**langue** [f]
1624.	11.3	**lingua, linguae**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**langue** [f]
1625.	11.4	**lingua, linguae**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**langue** [f]
1626.	13.5	**lingua, linguae**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**langue** [f]
1627.	14.3	**lingua, linguae**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**langue** [f]
1628.	15.9	**lingua, linguae**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**langue** [f]
1629.	21.15	**lingua, linguae**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**langue** [f]
1630.	30.26	**lingua, linguae**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**langue** [f]
1631.	33.13	**lingua, linguae**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**langue** [f]
1632.	34.32	**lingua, linguae**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**langue** [f]
1633.	36.32	**lingua, linguae**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**langue** [f]
1634.	38.1	**lingua, linguae**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**langue** [f]
1635.	38.5	**lingua, linguae**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**langue** [f]
1636.	44.2	**lingua, linguae**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**langue** [f]
1637.	49.20	**lingua, linguae**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**langue** [f]
1638.	50.15	**lingua, linguae**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**tŏng(e**	**langue** [f]
1639.	22.1	**loc[us/um], loci**	**plāce** [Rom.]	**plāce** [Rom.]	**stēde**	**stēde**	**stēde**	**lieu** [m]
1640.	23.3	**loc[us/um], loci**	**plāce** [Rom.]	**plāce** [Rom.]	**stēde**	**stēde**	**plāce** [Rom.]	**lieu** [m]
1641.	25.8	**loc[us/um], loci**	**plāce** [Rom.]	**plāce** [Rom.]	**stēde**	**stēde**	**stēde**	**lieu** [m]
1642.	30.10	**loc[us/um], loci**	**plāce** [Rom.]	**plāce** [Rom.]	***rŏum–stēde**	**stēde**	**stēde**	**lieu** [m]
1643.	36.10	**loc[us/um], loci**	**plāce** [Rom.]	**plāce** [Rom.]	**stēde**	**stēde**	**stēde**	**lieu** [m]
1644.	36.38	**loc[us/um], loci**	**plāce** [Rom.]	**plāce** [Rom.]	**stēde**	**stēde**	**stēde**	**lieu** [m]
1645.	41.4	**loc[us/um], loci**	**plāce** [Rom.]	**plāce** [Rom.]	**stēde**	**stēde**	**stēde**	**lieu** [m]
1646.	43.21	**loc[us/um], loci**	**plāce** [Rom.]	**plāce** [Rom.]	**stēde**	**stēde**	**stēde**	**lieu** [m]
1647.	20.4	**longitudo, longitudinis**	**length(e**	**length(e**	**length(e**	**length(e**	**length(e**	**longue** [f]
1648.	22.9	**longitudo, longitudinis**	**length(e**	**length(e**	**length(e**	**length(e**	**length(e**	**longitude** [f]
1649.	18.3	**loquela, loquelae**	**langăğe** [Rom.]	**spēch(e**	**spēch(e**	**spēch(e**	**spēch(e**	**parole** [f]
1650.	17.31	**lucerna, lucernae**	**lantern(e** [Rom.]	**lantern(e** [Rom.]	**lantern(e** [Rom.]	**lantern(e** [Rom.]	**lantern(e** [Rom.]	**lanterne** [f]

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1651.	37.7	**lumbus, lumbi**	**lēnd(e**	**lēnd(e**	**lēnd(e**	**(!)**[159] **? bak**	**lēnd(e**	**rein** [m]
1652.	4.7	**lumen, luminis**	**light**	**light**	**light**	**light**	**light**	**lumiere** [f]
1653.	35.10	**lumen, luminis**	**light**	**light**	**light**	**light**	**light**	**lumiere** [f]
1654.	35.10	**lumen, luminis**	**light**	**light**	**light**	**light**	**light**	**lumiere** [f]
1655.	36.6	**lumen, luminis**	**light**	**light**	**light**	**light**	**light**	**lumiere** [f]
1656.	37.10	**lumen, luminis**	**light**	**light**	**light**	**light**	**light**	**lumiere** [f]
1657.	48.20	**lumen, luminis**	**light**	**light**	**light**	**light**	**light**	**lumiere** [f]
1658.	8.4	**luna, lunae**	**mōn(e**	**mōn(e**	**mōn(e**	**mōn(e**	**mōn(e**	**lune** [f]
1659.	17.46	**lutum, luti**	**clei**	**clei**	**leir** [ON]	**lōm**	**clei**	**boue** [f]
1660.	39.2[160]	**lutum, luti**	**clei**	**clei**	**leir** [ON]	**pīne**	**pein(e**	**peine** [f]
1661.	42.3	**lux, lucis**	**light**	**light**	**light**	**light**	**light**	**lumiere** [f]
1662.	14.2	**macula, maculae**	**wem**	**wem**	**spot**	**wem**	**sinne**	**tache** [f]
1663.	8.2	**magnificentia, magnificentiae**	**grēt** (adj.) **dōing(e** (ger.)	**grēt** (adj.) **dōing(e** (ger.)	**worship(e**	**muchelnes(se**	**muchelnes(se**	**hautesse** [f]
1664.	28.4	**magnificentia, magnificentiae**	**grēt** (adj.) **dōing(e** (ger.)	**grēt** (adj.) **dōing(e** (ger.)	**worship(e**	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**heriing(e** (ger.)	**grandeur** [m]
1665.	28.3	**majestas, majestatis**	**maǧestē** [Rom.]	**maǧestē** [Rom.]	**maǧestē** [Rom.]	**maǧestē** [Rom.]	**maǧestē** [Rom.]	**majesté** [f]
1666.	9.29	**maledictio, maledictionis**	**cursing** (ger.)	**cursing** (ger.)	**wērīinge** (ger.)	**wērīinge** (ger.)	**cursing** (ger.)	**malediction** [f]
1667.	13.6	**maledictio, maledictionis**	**cursing** (ger.)	**cursing** (ger.)	**wērīinge** (ger.)	**(!)**[161] **wērīinge** (ger.)	**wērīinge** (ger.)	**malediction** [f]
1668.	21.16	**malignans, malignantis**	**wikked(e** (adj.) **man**	**wāriere**	**il–willande**	**wikked(e** (adj.)	**wikked(e** (adj.) **man**	**mauvais** (adj.)
1669.	25.5	**malignans, malignantis**	**ivel** (adj.) **man**	***wariende men***	**il–willande**	**wikked(e** (adj.)	**wikked(e** (adj.)	**mauvais** (adj.)
1670.	36.1	**malignans, malignantis**	**wikked(e** (adj.) **man**	**wāriere**	**il–willande**	**wikked(e** (adj.)	**wikked(e** (adj.)	**malheureux** (adj.)
1671.	34.20	**malignitas, malignitatis**	**wikkednes(se**	**malīce dōing(e** (ger.)	**il–willandnes**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**malignité** [f]
1672.	35.4	**malitia, malitiae**	**malīce** [Rom.]	**malīce** [Rom.]	**malīce** [Rom.]	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**malice** [f&m]
1673.	49.20	**malitia, malitiae**	**malīce** [Rom.]	**malīce** [Rom.]	**malīce** [Rom.]	**malīce** [Rom.]	**malīce** [Rom.]	**malice** [f&m]
1674.	7.4	**malum, mali**	**ivel**	**ivel**	**il(le** [ON]	**ivel**	**ivel**	**mal** [m]

159. London MS. *uaches*.
160. luto (fecis) id est (inferni) penis.
161. London MS. *þaryynge*.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1675.	9.28	**malum, mali**	**ivel**	**ivel**	**il(le** [ON]	**ivel**	**ivel**	**mal** [m]
1676.	14.4	**malum, mali**	**ivel**	**ivel**	**il(le** [ON]	**ivel**	**ivel**	**mal** [m]
1677.	20.11	**malum, mali**	**ivel**	**ivel**	**il(le** [ON]	**ivel**	**ivel** (adj.) **thing**	**mal** [m]
1678.	22.4	**malum, mali**	**ivel**	**ivel**	**il(le** [ON]	**ivel**	–	**mal** [m]
1679.	26.9	**malum, mali**	**ivel**	**ivel**	**il(le** [ON]	**wikked(e** (adj.)	**wikked(e** (adj.) **man**	**mauvais** (adj.)
1680.	27.4	**malum, mali**	**ivel**	**ivel**	**il(le** [ON]	**ivel**	**ivel**	**mal** [m]
1681.	33.13	**malum, mali**	**ivel**	**ivel**	**il(le** [ON]	**ivel**	**ivel**	**mal** [m]
1682.	33.14	**malum, mali**	**ivel**	**ivel**	**il(le** [ON]	**ivel**	**ivel**	**mal** [m]
1683.	33.16	**malum, mali**	**ivel**	**ivel**	**il(le** [ON]	**ivel**	**ivel**	**mal** [m]
1684.	34.5	**malum, mali**	**ivel**	**ivel**	**il(le** [ON]	**ivel**	**ivel**	–
1685.	34.14	**malum, mali**	**ivel**	**ivel**	**il(le** [ON]	**ivel**	**ivel**	**mal** [m]
1686.	34.29	**malum, mali**	**ivel**	**ivel**	**il(le** [ON]	**ivel**	**ivel**	**mal** [m]
1687.	36.28	**malum, mali**	**ivel**	**ivel**	**il(le** [ON]	**ivel**	**ivel**	**mal** [m]
1688.	37.13	**malum, mali**	**ivel**	**ivel**	**il(le** [ON]	**ivel**	–	**mal** [m]
1689.	37.21	**malum, mali**	**ivel**	**ivel**	**il(le** [ON]	**ivel**	**ivel**	**mal** [m]
1690.	39.16	**malum, mali**	**ivel**	**ivel**	**il(le** [ON]	**ivel**	**ivel** (adj.) **thing**	**mal** [m]
1691.	39.20	**malum, mali**	**ivel**	**ivel**	**il(le** [ON]	**ivel**	**ivel**	–
1692.	40.1[162]	**malum, mali**	**ivel** (adj.)	**ivel** (adj.)	**il(le** (adj.)	**jūğement**	**dōm**	**jugement** [m]
1693.	40.5	**malum, mali**	**ivel**	**ivel**	**il(le** [ON]	**ivel**	**ivel**	**mal** [m]
1694.	40.8	**malum, mali**	**ivel**	**ivel**	**il(le** [ON]	**ivel**	**ivel**	**mal** [m]
1695.	48.5[163]	**malum, mali**	**ivel** (adj.)	**ivel** (adj.)	**il(le** (adj.)	**jūğement**	**dōm**	**jugement** [m]
1696.	50.5	**malum, mali**	**ivel**	**ivel**	**il(le** [ON]	**ivel**	**ivel**	**mal** [m]
1697.	45.5	**mane,** undeclined	**ērlī** (adv.)	**ērlī** (adv.)	**at mōrn**	***erlich***	***erlich***	**au matin** [m]
1698.	44.6	**mansuetudo, mansuetudini**	**debonairnes(se** [Rom.]	**mīldenes(se**	**debonairetē** [Rom.]	**softnes(se**	**mēknesse** [ON]	**debonnaireté** [f]
1699.	7.3	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
1700.	8.6	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
1701.	9.17	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
1702.	9.35	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]

162. mala id est iudicii.
163. mala id est iudicii.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1703.	9.37	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
1704.	16.14	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
1705.	17.23	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
1706.	17.27	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
1707.	17.37	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
1708.	18.1	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
1709.	20.8	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**hōnd(e of mercī**	**merci** [m&f]
1710.	21.17	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
1711.	21.20	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
1712.	23.4	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
1713.	25.6	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
1714.	25.10	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
1715.	27.2	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
1716.	27.6	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
1717.	27.7	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
1718.	30.6	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
1719.	30.10	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
1720.	30.18	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
1721.	30.19	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
1722.	31.4	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
1723.	34.12[164]	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**ivel**	**ivel**	**mal** [m]
1724.	35.12	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
1725.	36.25	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
1726.	36.35	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
1727.	37.2[165]	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**help**	**help**	**aide** [f&m]
1728.	38.14	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
1729.	43.3	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
1730.	43.22	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]
1731.	46.1	**manus, manus**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**main** [f]

164. manu id est malo.
165. manum id est auxilium.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1732.	48.16[166]	**manus, manus**	**pŏuēr(e**	**hōnd(e**	**hōnd(e**	**pīne**	**pein(e**	**peine** [f]
1733.	8.8	**mare, maris**	**sē**	**sē**	**sē**	**sē**	**sē**	**mer** [f]
1734.	8.8	**mare, maris**	**sē**	**sē**	**sē**	**sē**	**sē**	**mer** [f]
1735.	23.2	**mare, maris**	**sē**	**sē**	**sē**	**sē**	**sē**	**mer** [f]
1736.	32.7	**mare, maris**	**sē**	**sē**	**sē**	**sē**	**sē**	–
1737.	45.2	**mare, maris**	**sē**	**sē**	**sē**	**sē**	**sē**	**mer** [f]
1738.	21.8	**mater, matris**	**mōder**	**mōder**	**mōder**	(!)[167] **mōder**	**mōder**	**mere** [f]
1739.	21.9	**mater, matris**	**mōder**	**mōder**	**mōder**	**mōder**	**mōder**	**mere** [f]
1740.	26.16	**mater, matris**	**mōder**	**mōder**	**mōder**	**mōder**	**mōder**	**mere** [f]
1741.	49.21	**mater, matris**	**mōder**	**mōder**	**mōder**	**mōder**	**mōder**	**mere** [f]
1742.	50.6	**mater, matris**	**mōder**	**mōder**	**mōder**	**mōder**	**mōder**	**mere** [f]
1743.	31.12	**maxilla, maxillae**	**chēke**	**chēke**	**chēke**	**chēke**	**chēke**	**joue** [f]
1744.	18.15	**meditatio, meditationis**	**thinking(e** (ger.)	**swēt(e** (adj.) **thinking(e** (ger.)	**thinking(e** (ger.)	**thought**	**thought**	**pensee** [f]
1745.	38.4	**meditatio, meditationis**	**thinking(e** (ger.)	**swēt(e** (adj.) **thinking(e** (ger.)	**thinking(e** (ger.)	**thought**	**mīnd(e**	**pensee** [f]
1746.	48.3	**meditatio, meditationis**	**thinking(e** (ger.)	**swēt(e** (adj.) **thinking(e** (ger.)	**thinking(e** (ger.)	**thought**	**mīnd(e**	**pensee** [f]
1747.	21.14	**medium, medi(i)**	**middes**	**middel**	**middes**	**amid(de, amiddes** (adv. & prep.)	**amid(de, amiddes** (adv. & prep.)	**mi** [m]
1748.	21.22	**medium, medi(i)**	**middes**	**middel**	**middes**	**amid(de, amiddes** (adv. & prep.)	**amid(de, amiddes** (adv. & prep.)	**mi** [m]
1749.	22.4	**medium, medi(i)**	**middes**	**middel**	**middes**	**amid(de, amiddes** (adv. & prep.)	**amid(de, amiddes** (adv. & prep.)	**lieu** [m] / **milieu** [m]
1750.	39.11	**medium, medi(i)**	**middes**	**middes**	**middes**	**amid(de, amiddes** (adv. & prep.)	**amid(de, amiddes** (adv. & prep.)	**moitié** [f]
1751.	45.5	**medium, medi(i)**	**middes**	**middel**	**middes**	**in middes** (prep. & adv.)	**in middes** (prep. & adv.)	**milieu** [m]
1752.	47.8	**medium, medi(i)**	**middes**	**middel**	**middes**	**amid(de, amiddes** (adv. & prep.)	**amid(de, amiddes** (adv. & prep.)	**milieu** [m]

166. manu id est penis.
167. London MS. *moderinþe*, i.e. three words are written down jointly.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1753.	18.11	**mel, mellis**	**hŏnī**	**hŏnī**	**hŏnī**	**hŏnī**	**hŏnī**	**miel** [m]
1754.	9.7	**memoria, memoriae**	**mīnd(e**	**mīnd(e**	**mīnd(e**	**mīnd(e**	**mīnd(e**	**memoire** [m&f]
1755.	29.4	**memoria, memoriae**	**mīnd(e**	**mīnd(e**	**mīnd(e**	**mīnd(e**	**mīnd(e**	**memoire** [m&f]
1756.	33.16	**memoria, memoriae**	**mīnd(e**	**memorī(e**	**mīnd(e**	**mīnd(e**	**mīnd(e**	**memoire** [m&f]
1757.	4.3	**mendacium, mendaci(i)**	**lēsing(e** (ger.)	**lēsing(e** (ger.)	**lī(e**	**lēsing(e** (ger.)	**lēsing(e** (ger.)	**mensonge** [m&f]
1758.	5.6	**mendacium, mendaci(i)**	**lēsing(e** (ger.)	**lēsing(e** (ger.)	**lī(e**	**lēsing(e** (ger.)	**lēsing(e** (ger.)	**mensonge** [m&f]
1759.	30.28	**mens, mentis**	**soul(e**	**mīnd(e**	**thought**	**thought**	**thought**	**pensee** [f]
1760.	22.6[168]	**mensa, mensae**	**bōrd**	**bōrd**	**bōrd**	**grāce**	**grāce**	**grace** [f]
1761.	36.6	**meridies, meridiei**	**mid–dai**	**mid–dai**	**mid–dai**	**mid–dai**	**mid–dai**	**midi** [m]
1762.	7.4	**meritum, meriti**	**dĕservinge** (ger.)	**dĕsert** [Rom.]	**dĕsert** [Rom.]	**dĕsert** [Rom.]	**dĕsert** [Rom.]	**droit** [m]
1763.	3.6	**milium, milii / <mille, millis>**	**thŏusand** (num.)	**thŏusand** (num.)	**thŏusand** (num.)	**thŏusand** (num.)	**thŏusand** (num.)	**millier** [m]
1764.	9.1	**mirabile, mirabilis**	**merveille** [Rom.]	**merveille** [Rom.]	**wŏnder**	**wŏnder**	**wŏnder**	**merveille** [f&m]
1765.	25.7	**mirabile, mirabilis**	**merveille** [Rom.]	**merveille** [Rom.]	**wŏnder**	**merveille** [Rom.]	**wŏnder**	**merveille** [f&m]
1766.	39.7	**mirabile, mirabilis**	**merveille** [Rom.]	**merveille** [Rom.]	**wŏnder**	**wŏnder**	**wŏnder**	**merveille** [f&m]
1767.	24.6	**miseratio, miserationis**	**mercīful** (adj.) **dōing(e** (ger.)	**mercī** **dēde, dēde**	**mercīinge** (ger.)	**pitē** [Rom.]	**pitē** [Rom.]	**pitié** [f]
1768.	39.15	**miseratio, miserationis**	**mercīful** (adj.) **dōing(e** (ger.)	**mercī** **dōing(e** (ger.)	**mercīinge** (ger.)	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]
1769.	50.2	**miseratio, miserationis**	**mercīful** (adj.) **dōing(e** (ger.)	**mercī** **dōing(e** (ger.)	**mercīinge** (ger.)	**pitē** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]
1770.	11.5	**miseria, miseriae**	**wrecchednes(se**	**wrecchednes(se**	**wrecchednes(se**	**caitiftē** [Rom.]	**wrecchednes(se**	**chetiveté** [f]
1771.	39.2[169]	**miseria, miseriae**	**wrecchednes(se**	**wrecchednes(se**	**wrecchednes(se**	**vīce**	**vīce or wrecchednes(se**	**vice** [m]
1772.	5.7	**misericordia, misericordiae**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]
1773.	6.4	**misericordia, misericordiae**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]

168. mensam id est graciam.
169. (lacu) miserie id est (putredine) vicii.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1774.	12.5	**misericordia, misericordiae**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]
1775.	16.8	**misericordia, misericordiae**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]
1776.	17.54	**misericordia, misericordiae**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]
1777.	20.7	**misericordia, misericordiae**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]
1778.	22.8	**misericordia, misericordiae**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]
1779.	23.5	**misericordia, misericordiae**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]
1780.	24.6	**misericordia, misericordiae**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]
1781.	24.8	**misericordia, misericordiae**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**misericorde** [f]
1782.	24.11	**misericordia, misericordiae**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]
1783.	25.3	**misericordia, misericordiae**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]
1784.	30.8	**misericordia, misericordiae**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]
1785.	30.20	**misericordia, misericordiae**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]
1786.	30.27	**misericordia, misericordiae**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]
1787.	31.13	**misericordia, misericordiae**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]
1788.	32.5	**misericordia, misericordiae**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]
1789.	32.5	**misericordia, misericordiae**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]
1790.	32.18	**misericordia, misericordiae**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1791.	32.22	**misericordia, misericordiae**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]
1792.	35.5	**misericordia, misericordiae**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]
1793.	35.7	**misericordia, misericordiae**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]
1794.	35.11	**misericordia, misericordiae**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]
1795.	39.14	**misericordia, misericordiae**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]
1796.	39.15	**misericordia, misericordiae**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]
1797.	41.11	**misericordia, misericordiae**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]
1798.	47.8	**misericordia, misericordiae**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**merci** [m&f]
1799.	50.1	**misericordia, misericordiae**	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**mercī** [Rom.]	**misericorde** [f]
1800.	36.17	**modicum, modici**	**līte**l (adj.) **thing**	**līte**l	**līte**l	**līte**l (adj.) **thing**	**līte**l (adj.) **thing**	**un peu de chose** [f]
1801.	2.6	**mons, montis**	**hil(le**	**mŏunt**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	–
1802.	3.4[170]	**mons, montis**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**hēven**	**hil(le or hēven**	**ciel** [m]
1803.	10.1[171]	**mons, montis**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**ciel** [m]
1804.	14.1	**mons, montis**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**montagne** [f]
1805.	17.9	**mons, montis**	**hil(le**	**mŏuntain(e** [Rom.]	**hil(le**	**mŏuntain(e** [Rom.]	**mŏuntain(e** [Rom.]	**montagne** [f]
1806.	23.3	**mons, montis**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**mŏuntain(e** [Rom.]	**hil(le**	**montagne** [f]
1807.	35.6	**mons, montis**	**hil(le**	**mŏuntain(e** [Rom.]	**hil(le**	**mŏuntain(e** [Rom.]	**mŏuntain(e** [Rom.]	**montagne** [f]
1808.	41.8	**mons, montis**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**montagne** [f]
1809.	42.3	**mons, montis**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**mont** [m]
1810.	45.2	**mons, montis**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**mŏuntain(e** [Rom.]	**mŏuntain(e** [Rom.]	**montagne** [f]
1811.	45.3	**mons, montis**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**mŏuntain(e** [Rom.]	**mŏuntain(e** [Rom.]	**montagne** [f]

170. monte sancto [id est] celo.
171. montem id est celum.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1812.	47.1	**mons, montis**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**mŏuntain(e** [Rom.]	**mŏuntain(e** [Rom.]	**montagne** [f]
1813.	47.2	**mons, montis**	**hil(le**	**mŏunt**	**hil(le**	**mŏunt**	**mŏunt**	**mont** [m]
1814.	47.10[172]	**mons, montis**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**folk**	**folk**	**gens** [m&f, pl.]
1815.	49.11	**mons, montis**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**hil(le**	**mŏuntain(e** [Rom.]	**mŏuntain(e** [Rom.]	**montagne** [f]
1816.	6.5[173]	**mors, mortis**	**dēth**	**dēth**	**dēd**	**dampnāciŏun**	**dampnāciŏun**	**damnation** [f]
1817.	7.14	**mors, mortis**	**dēth**	**dēth**	**dēd**	**dēth**	**dēth**	**mort** [f]
1818.	9.14	**mors, mortis**	**dēth**	**dēth**	**dēd**	**dēth**	**dēth or helle**	**mort** [f]
1819.	12.4	**mors, mortis**	**dēth**	**dēth**	**dēd**	**dēth**	**dēth**	**mort** [f]
1820.	17.5	**mors, mortis**	**dēth**	**dēth**	**dēd**	**dēth**	**dēth**	**mort** [f]
1821.	17.6	**mors, mortis**	**dēth**	**dēth**	**dēd**	**dēth**	**dēth**	**mort** [f]
1822.	21.15	**mors, mortis**	**dēth**	**dēth**	**dēd**	**dēth**	**dēth**	**mort** [f]
1823.	22.4	**mors, mortis**	**dēth**	**dēth**	**dēd**	**dēth**	**dēth**	**mort** [f]
1824.	32.19	**mors, mortis**	**dēth**	**dēth**	**dēd**	**dēth**	**dēth**	**mort** [f]
1825.	33.21	**mors, mortis**	**dēth**	**dēth**	**dēd**	**dēth**	**dēth**	**mort** [f]
1826.	43.21	**mors, mortis**	**dēth**	**dēth**	**dēd**	**dēth**	**dēth**	**mort** [f]
1827.	48.14[174]	**mors, mortis**	**dēth**	**dēth**	**dēd**	**fēnd**	**fēnd**	**diable** [m]
1828.	5.7	**multitudo, multitudinis**	**multitūde** [Rom.]	**multitūde** [Rom.]	**muchelnes(se**	(!)[175] **muchelnes(se**	**muchelnes(se**	**multitude** [f]
1829.	5.12	**multitudo, multitudinis**	**multitūde** [Rom.]	**multitūde** [Rom.]	**muchelnes(se**	**muchelnes(se**	**muchelnes(se**	**multitude** [f]
1830.	9.25	**multitudo, multitudinis**	**multitūde** [Rom.]	**muchelnes(se**	**muchelnes(se**	**muchelhēd(e**	**muchelnes(se**	**multitude** [f]
1831.	30.23	**multitudo, multitudinis**	**multitūde** [Rom.]	**multitūde** [Rom.]	**multitūde** [Rom.]	**multitūde** [Rom.]	**multitūde** [Rom.]	**multitude** [f]
1832.	32.16	**multitudo, multitudinis**	**muchelnes(se**	**multitūde** [Rom.]	**multitūde** [Rom.]	**muchelhēd(e**	**grētnes(se**	**multitude** [f]
1833.	36.11	**multitudo, multitudinis**	**multitūde** [Rom.]	**multitūde** [Rom.]	**muchelnes(se**	**muchelnes(se**	**muchelnes(se**	**multitude** [f]

172. mons id est gens.
173. morte id est in dampnacione.
174. mors id est diabolus.
175. London MS. *cl* (which is expuncted) *vnclennes*.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1834.	43.14	**multitudo, multitudinis**	**multitūde** [Rom.]	**multitūde** [Rom.]	**muchelnes(se**	**multitūde** [Rom.]	**multitūde** [Rom.]	**multitude** [f]
1835.	48.6	**multitudo, multitudinis**	**multitūde** [Rom.]	**multitūde** [Rom.]	**multitūde** [Rom.]	**muchelnes(se**	**grētnes(se**	**multitude** [f]
1836.	50.2	**multitudo, multitudinis**	**muchelnes(se**	**multitūde** [Rom.]	**muchelnes(se**	**muchelnes(se**	**grētnes(se**	**multitude** [f]
1837.	3.1	**multum, multi**	**manī** (adj.) **man**	**manī**	**manī**	**manī**	**manī**	– / **plusieurs** (pron.)
1838.	3.2	**multum, multi**	**manī** (adj.) **man**	**manī**	**manī**	**manī**	**manī**	**plusieurs** (pron.)
1839.	4.6	**multum, multi**	**manī**	**manī**	**manī**	**manī**	**manī**	**plusieurs** (pron.)
1840.	31.11	**mulus, muli**	**mūl(e**	**mūl(e**	**mūl(e**	**mūl(e**	**mūl(e**	–
1841.	14.6	**munus, muneris**	**yift(e**	**yift(e**	**yift(e**	**yift(e**	**yift(e**	**don** [m]
1842.	25.10	**munus, muneris**	**yift(e**	**yift(e**	**yift(e**	**yift(e**	**yift(e**	**don** [m]
1843.	44.14	**munus, muneris**	**yift(e**	**yift(e**	**yift(e**	**yift(e**	**yift(e**	**don** [m]
1844.	17.32[176]	**murus, muri**	**wal**	**wal**	**wal**	**ivel**	**ivel**	**mal** [m]
1845.	50.19[177]	**murus, muri**	**wal**	**wal**	**wough**	**gōd**	**gōd**	**bon** [m]
1846.	44.10	**myrra, myrrae** / **<myrrha, myrrhae>** / **[murra, murrae]**	**mirre**	**mirre**	**mirre**	**mirre**	**mirre**	**myrrhe** [f]
1847.	17.53	**natio, nationis**	**nāciŏun** [Rom.]	**nāciŏun** [Rom.]	**nāciŏun** [Rom.]	**cŏntrē(e** [Rom.]	**nāciŏun** [Rom.]	**nation** [f]
1848.	47.6[178]	**navis, navis**	**ship**	**ship**	**ship**	**folk**	**folk**	**gens** [m&f, pl.]
1849.	24.18	**necessitas, necessitatis**	**nēd(e**	**nēd(e**	**nēding(e** (ger.)	**nēd(e)fulnes(se**	**nēd(e)fulnes(se**	**necessité** [f]
1850.	30.9	**necessitas, necessitatis**	**nēd(e**	**nēd(e**	**nēding(e** (ger.)	**nēd(e)fulnes(se**	**nēd(e)fulnes(se**	**necessité** [f]
1851.	7.10	**nequitia, nequitiae**	**wikkednes(se**	**shreuednes(se**	**felonīe** [Rom.]	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**mauvaiseté** [f]
1852.	27.5	**nequitia, nequitiae**	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**felonīe** [Rom.]	**wikkednes(se**	**wikkednes(se**	**mauvaiseté** [f]
1853.	14.5	**nichilum, nichili** / **<[nihilum, nihili]>**	**nought**	**nought**	**nought**	**nought**	**nought**	**neant** [m]
1854.	50.8	**nix, nivis**	**snou**	**snou**	**snou**	**snou**	**snou**	**neige** [f]
1855.	5.14	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nom** [m]
1856.	7.18	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nom** [m]

176. murum id est malum.
177. muri id est boni.
178. naues id est gentes.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1857.	8.1	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nom** [m]
1858.	8.9	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nom** [m]
1859.	9.2	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nom** [m]
1860.	9.5	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nom** [m]
1861.	9.10	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nom** [m]
1862.	12.6	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nom** [m]
1863.	15.4	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nom** [m]
1864.	17.53	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nom** [m]
1865.	19.1	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nom** [m]
1866.	19.5	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nom** [m]
1867.	19.8	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nom** [m]
1868.	21.22	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nom** [m]
1869.	22.3	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nom** [m]
1870.	24.12	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nom** [m]
1871.	28.2	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nom** [m]
1872.	30.4	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nom** [m]
1873.	32.21	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nom** [m]
1874.	33.3	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nom** [m]
1875.	39.6	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nom** [m]
1876.	40.5	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nom** [m]
1877.	43.7	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nom** [m]
1878.	43.10	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nom** [m]
1879.	43.22	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nom** [m]
1880.	43.28	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nom** [m]
1881.	44.19	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	–	–	–
1882.	47.9	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nom** [m]
1883.	48.11	**nomen, nominis**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nāme**	**nom** [m]
1884.	1.2	**nox, noctis**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**nuit** [f]
1885.	6.6	**nox, noctis**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**nuit** [f]
1886.	15.7	**nox, noctis**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**nuit** [f]
1887.	16.4	**nox, noctis**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**nuit** [f]

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1888.	18.2	**nox, noctis**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**nuit** [f]
1889.	18.2	**nox, noctis**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**nuit** [f]
1890.	21.2	**nox, noctis**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**nuit** [f]
1891.	31.4	**nox, noctis**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**nuit** [f]
1892.	41.3	**nox, noctis**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**nuit** [f]
1893.	41.11	**nox, noctis**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**night**	**nuit** [f]
1894.	17.13	**nub[es/is], nubis**	**clŏud**	**clŏud**	**clŏud**	**clŏud**	**clŏud**	**nue** [f]
1895.	17.14	**nub[es/is], nubis**	**clŏud**	**clŏud**	**clŏud**	**clŏud**	**clŏud**	**nue** [f]
1896.	35.5	**nub[es/is], nubis**	**clŏud**	**clŏud**	**clŏud**	**clŏud**	**clŏud**	**nue** [f]
1897.	38.6	**numerus, numeri**	**nŏmbre** [Rom.]	**nŏmbre** [Rom.]	**nŏmbre** [Rom.]	**nŏmbre** [Rom.]	**nŏmbre** [Rom.]	**nombre** [m]
1898.	39.8	**numerus, numeri**	**nŏmbre** [Rom.]	**nŏmbre** [Rom.]	**nŏmbre** [Rom.]	**nŏmbre** [Rom.]	**nŏmbre** [Rom.]	**nombre** [m]
1899.	39.16	**numerus, numeri**	**nŏmbre** [Rom.]	**nŏmbre** [Rom.]	**nŏmbre** [Rom.]	**nŏmbre** [Rom.]	**nŏmbre** [Rom.]	**nombre** [m]
1900.	39.9	**oblatio, oblationis**	**offring(e** (ger.)	**offring(e** (ger.)	**offring(e** (ger.)	**offring(e** (ger.)	**offring(e** (ger.)	**offrande** [f]
1901.	50.20[179]	**oblatio, oblationis**	**offring(e** (ger.)	**offring(e** (ger.)	**oblē** [Rom.]	**servīs(e**	**servīs(e**	**service** [m]
1902.	30.15	**oblivio, oblivionis**	**foryēting** (ger.)	**foryēting** (ger.)	**foryēting** (ger.)	**foryēting** (ger.)	**foryēting** (ger.)	**oubliance** [f]
1903.	30.14	**obprobrium, obprobri(i) / <opprobrium, opprobri(i)>**[180]	**shendship(e**	**reprēve** [Rom.]	**reprēve** [Rom.]	**reprōche** [Rom.]	**reprēve** [Rom.]	**reproche** [m&f]
1904.	38.12	**obprobrium, obprobri(i) / <opprobrium, opprobri(i)>**[181]	**shendship(e**	**reprēve** [Rom.]	**reprēve** [Rom.]	**reprōche** [Rom.]	**reprēve** [Rom.]	**reproche** [m&f]
1905.	43.15	**obprobrium, obprobri(i) / <opprobrium, opprobri(i)>**[182]	**shendship(e**	**reprēve** [Rom.]	**reprēve** [Rom.]	**(!)**[183] **reprōche**	**reprēve** [Rom.]	**reproche** [m&f]

179. oblaciones id est seruicia.
180. See also *opprobrium* 'reproach'.
181. See also *opprobrium* 'reproach'.
182. See also *opprobrium* 'reproach'.
183. London MS *depruse*.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1906.	49.2	**occasus, occasus**	**gōing(e** (ger.) **dŏun** (adv.)	**gōing(e** (ger.) **dŏun** (adv.)	**west**	**gōing(e** (ger.) **adŏun** (adv.)	**fallinge** (ger.)	**soleil** [m] **couchant** (part.)
1907.	43.24	**occisio, occisionis**	**slēing(e** (ger.)	**slaughter** [ON]	**slaughter** [ON]	**slaughter** [ON]	**slaughter** [ON]	**occision** [f]
1908.	18.13	**occultum, occulti**	**privē** (adj.) **sinne**	**hid** (ppl.) **thing**	**hīd(e**	**privētē** [Rom.]	**sinne**	**privé** (adj.)
1909.	18.7	**occursus, occursus**	**ayēn–cŏming** (ger.)	**gōing(e** (ger.) **ayēn** (adv.)	**yēnrāse** [ON]	**ayēn** (adv.) **renning(e** (ger.)	**ayĕngōing(e** (ger.)	**contre** (prep.) **course** [f]
1910.	5.5	**oculus, oculi**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**oeil** [m]
1911.	6.7	**oculus, oculi**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**oeil** [m]
1912.	9.31	**oculus, oculi**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**oeil** [m]
1913.	10.5	**oculus, oculi**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**oeil** [m]
1914.	12.4	**oculus, oculi**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**oeil** [m]
1915.	13.7	**oculus, oculi**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**oeil** [m]
1916.	16.3	**oculus, oculi**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**oeil** [m]
1917.	16.9	**oculus, oculi**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**oeil** [m]
1918.	16.12	**oculus, oculi**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**oeil** [m]
1919.	17.27	**oculus, oculi**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**oeil** [m]
1920.	17.30	**oculus, oculi**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**oeil** [m]
1921.	18.9	**oculus, oculi**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**oeil** [m]
1922.	24.16	**oculus, oculi**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**oeil** [m]
1923.	25.3	**oculus, oculi**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**oeil** [m]
1924.	30.11	**oculus, oculi**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**coeur** [m]
1925.	30.28	**oculus, oculi**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**oeil** [m]
1926.	31.10	**oculus, oculi**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**oeil** [m]
1927.	32.18	**oculus, oculi**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**oeil** [m]
1928.	33.15	**oculus, oculi**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**oeil** [m]
1929.	34.22	**oculus, oculi**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**oeil** [m]
1930.	34.24	**oculus, oculi**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**oeil** [m]
1931.	35.1	**oculus, oculi**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**oeil** [m]
1932.	37.10	**oculus, oculi**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**eie**	**oeil** [m]
1933.	24.20	**odium, odi(i)**	**hātrēd(e**	**hāte**	**hātrēd(e**	**hāting(e** (ger.)	**hāting(e** (ger.)	**haine** [f]
1934.	35.2	**odium, odi(i)**	**hātrēd(e**	**hāte**	**hātrēd(e**	**hāting(e** (ger.)	**hāting(e** (ger.)	**courage** [m] / **haine** [f]

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1935.	4.8	**oleum, olei**	**oil(e** [Rom.]	**oil(e** [Rom.]	**oil(e** [Rom.]	**oil(e** [Rom.]	**oil(e** [Rom.]	**huile** [f]
1936.	22.7[184]	**oleum, olei**	**oil(e** [Rom.]	**oil(e** [Rom.]	**oil(e** [Rom.]	**mercī**	**mercī**	**merci** [m&f]
1937.	44.9	**oleum, olei**	**oil(e** [Rom.]	**oil(e** [Rom.]	**oil(e** [Rom.]	**oil(e** [Rom.]	**oil(e** [Rom.]	**huile** [f]
1938.	36.2	**olus, oleris / [holus, holeris]**	**wŏrt**	**wŏrt**	**cōl**	**wŏrt**	**wŏrt**	**chou** [m]
1939.	1.4	**omne, omnis**	**al** (adj.) **thing**	**al** (adj.) **thing**	**al** (adj.) **thing**	**al** (adj.) **thing**	**al** (adj.) **thing**	**tout** (adj.) **chose** [f]
1940.	8.7	**omne, omnis**	**al** (adj.) **thing**	**al** (adj.) **thing**	**al** (adj.) **thing**	**al** (adj.) **thing**	**al** (adj.) **thing**	**tout** (adj.) **chose** [f]
1941.	43.19	**omne, omnis**	**al** (adj.) **this** (adj.) **thing**	**al** (adj.) **this** (adj.) **thing**	**al** (adj.) **thĕr** (adv.)	**al** (adj.) **thing**	**al** (adj.) **thing**	**tout** (adj.) **chose** [f]
1942.	48.18	**omne, omnis**	**al** (adj.) **thing**	**al** (adj.) **thing**	**al**	**al** (adj.) **thing**	**al** (adj.) **thing**	**tout** (adj.) **chose** [f]
1943.	2.13	**omnis, omnis**	**al** (adj.) **thei** (pron.)	**al**	**al**	–	–	–
1944.	5.6	**omnis, omnis**	**al**	**al**	**al**	**al**	**al**	**tous**
1945.	5.6	**omnis, omnis**	**al**	**al**	**al**	**al**	**al**	**tous**
1946.	5.13	**omnis, omnis**	**al**	**thei** (pron.) **al** (adj.)	**al**	**al**	**al**	**tous**
1947.	5.14	**omnis, omnis**	**al**	**al**	**al**	**al**	**al**	**tous**
1948.	6.8	**omnis, omnis**	**al** (adj.) **yē** (pron.)	**al**	**al**	**al**	**al**	**tous**
1949.	13.4	**omnis, omnis**	**al**	**al**	**al**	**al**	**al**	**tous**
1950.	13.8	**omnis, omnis**	**al** (adj.) **man**	**al**	**al**	**al**	**al**	**tous**
1951.	20.8	**omnis, omnis**	**al** (adj.) **hem** (pron.)	**al**	**al**	**al**	**al**	**tous**
1952.	21.31	**omnis, omnis**	**al** (adj.) **man**	**al**	**al**	**al**	**al**	**tous**
1953.	28.8	**omnis, omnis**	**al** (adj.) **man**	**al**	**al**	**al** (adj.) **folk**	**al** (adj.) **folk**	**tous** (adj.) **gens** [m&f, pl.]
1954.	30.31	**omnis, omnis**	**al** (adj.) **yē** (pron.)	**al** (adj.) **yē** (pron.)	**yē** (pron.) **al** (adj.)	**al**	**al**	**vous** (pron.) **tous** (adj.)
1955.	32.14	**omnis, omnis**	**al** (adj.) **man**	**al**	**al**	**al**	**al**	**tous**
1956.	33.22	**omnis, omnis**	**al**	**al**	**al**	**al**	–	**tous**
1957.	48.1	**omnis, omnis**	**al** (adj.) **yē** (pron.)	**al**	**al**	**al**	**al**	**vous** (pron.) **tous** (adj.)
1958.	37.4	**onus, oneris**	**birthen**	**charğe** [Rom.]	**birthen**	**charğe** [Rom.]	**(!)**[185] **charğe**	**charge** [f]

184. oleo id est misericordia.
185. Dublin MS. *chard*.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1959.	9.9	**oportunitas, oportunitatis**	**cŏvenāble** (adj.) **tīme**	***thingus that nede***	**tīdefulnes**	**nēd(e)fulnes(se**	**nēd(e)fulnes(se**	**convenable** (adj.)
1960.	9.22	**oportunitas, oportunitatis**	**cŏvenāble** (adj.) **tīme**	**nēdefultē**	**tīdefulnes**	–	**nēd(e**	**desconvenableté** [f]
1961.	14.4	**opprobrium, opprobri(i) / [obprobrium, obprobri(i)]**[186]	**shendship(e**	**reprēve** [Rom.]	**reprēve** [Rom.]	**reprōching** (ger.)	**reprēve** [Rom.]	**reproche** [m&f]
1962.	21.5	**opprobrium, opprobri(i/) [obprobrium, obprobri(i)]**[187]	**shendship(e**	**reprēve** [Rom.]	**reprēve** [Rom.]	**reprōching** (ger.)	**reprēving(e** (ger.)	**reproche** [m&f]
1963.	40.3	**ops, opis**	**help**	**help**	**help**	**help**	**help**	**aide** [f&m]
1964.	8.4	**opus, operis**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**oeuvre** [m&f]
1965.	8.6	**opus, operis**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**oeuvre** [m&f]
1966.	9.17	**opus, operis**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**oeuvre** [m&f]
1967.	16.5	**opus, operis**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**oeuvre** [m&f]
1968.	18.1	**opus, operis**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**oeuvre** [m&f]
1969.	27.5	**opus, operis**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**oeuvre** [m&f]
1970.	27.6	**opus, operis**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**oeuvre** [m&f]
1971.	27.7	**opus, operis**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**oeuvre** [m&f]
1972.	27.7	**opus, operis**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**oeuvre** [m&f]
1973.	32.4	**opus, operis**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**oeuvre** [m&f]
1974.	32.15	**opus, operis**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**oeuvre** [m&f]
1975.	43.2	**opus, operis**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**oeuvre** [m&f]
1976.	44.1	**opus, operis**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**oeuvre** [m&f]
1977.	45.8	**opus, operis**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**werk**	**oeuvre** [m&f]
1978.	4.2	**oratio, orationis**	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**orisŏun** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**oraison** [f]
1979.	5.2	**oratio, orationis**	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**orisŏun** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**oraison** [f]
1980.	6.9	**oratio, orationis**	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**orisŏun** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**orisŏun** [Rom.]	**orisŏun** [Rom.]	**oraison** [f]

186. See also *obprobrium* 'reproach'.
187. See also *obprobrium* 'reproach'.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
1981.	16.2	**oratio, orationis**	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**orisŏun** [Rom.]	**bēd(e**	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**oraison** [f]
1982.	30.29	**oratio, orationis**	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**orisŏun** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**oraison** [f]
1983.	34.16	**oratio, orationis**	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**oraison** [f]
1984.	38.16	**oratio, orationis**	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**orisŏun** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**orisŏun** [Rom.]	**orisŏun** [Rom.]	**oraison** [f]
1985.	41.12	**oratio, orationis**	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**orisŏun** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**orisŏun** [Rom.]	**orisŏun** [Rom.]	**oraison** [f]
1986.	9.8	**orbis, orbis**	–	**rŏundnes(se** [Rom.]	**world**	–	–	–
1987.	17.17	**orbis, orbis**	–	**rŏundnes(se** [Rom.]	–	–	–	–
1988.	18.4	**orbis, orbis**	–	**rŏundnes(se** [Rom.]	–	–	–	–
1989.	23.1	**orbis, orbis**	–	**rŏundnes(se** [Rom.]	–	–	–	–
1990.	32.8	**orbis, orbis**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**terre** [f]
1991.	48.1	**orbis, orbis**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
1992.	49.13	**orbis, orbis**	–	**rŏundnes(se** [Rom.]	–	–	–	–
1993.	9.38	**orphanus, orphani /** [**orfanus, orfani**]	**fāderlēs** (adj.) **and mōderlēs** (adj.)	**fāderlēs** (adj.) **chīld**	**step–barn**	**fāderlēs** (adj.)	**fāderlēs** (adj.) **chīld**	**orphelin** [m]
1994.	49.2	**ortus, ortus**	**rīsing(e** (ger.)	**rīsing(e** (ger.)	**rīsing(e** (ger.)	**arīsing** (ger.)	**arīsing** (ger.)	**naissance** [f]
1995.	5.10	**os, oris**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**bouche** [f]
1996.	8.3	**os, oris**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**bouche** [f]
1997.	9.29	**os, oris**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**bouche** [f]
1998.	13.6	**os, oris**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**bouche** [f]
1999.	16.5	**os, oris**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**bouche** [f]
2000.	16.11	**os, oris**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**bouche** [f]
2001.	18.15	**os, oris**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**bouche** [f]
2002.	21.12[188]	**os, oris**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**saut**	**mŏuth**	**assaut** [m]
2003.	21.21[189]	**os, oris**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**bouche** [f]
2004.	32.6	**os, oris**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**bouche** [f]
2005.	33.1	**os, oris**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**bouche** [f]
2006.	34.24	**os, oris**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**bouche** [f]
2007.	35.3	**os, oris**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**bouche** [f]
2008.	36.32	**os, oris**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**bouche** [f]

188. os suum id est insultus.
189. ore id est inferno.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2009.	37.14	**os, oris**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**bouche** [f]
2010.	37.15	**os, oris**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**bouche** [f]
2011.	38.2	**os, oris**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**bouche** [f]
2012.	38.13	**os, oris**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**bouche** [f]
2013.	39.4	**os, oris**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**bouche** [f]
2014.	48.3	**os, oris**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**bouche** [f]
2015.	48.13	**os, oris**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**bouche** [f]
2016.	49.17	**os, oris**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**bouche** [f]
2017.	49.20	**os, oris**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**bouche** [f]
2018.	50.16	**os, oris**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**mŏuth**	**bouche** [f]
2019.	6.2	**os, ossis**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**os** [m]
2020.	21.13	**os, ossis**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**os** [m]
2021.	21.17	**os, ossis**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**os** [m]
2022.	30.13	**os, ossis**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**os** [m]
2023.	31.3	**os, ossis**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**os** [m]
2024.	33.20	**os, ossis**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**os** [m]
2025.	34.11[190]	**os, ossis**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**wit**	**wit**	**sens** [m]
2026.	37.3	**os, ossis**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**bōn**	–	**bōn**	**os** [m]
2027.	41.14[191]	**os, ossis**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**might**	**bōn or might**	**puissance** [f]
2028.	50.9[192]	**os, ossis**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**bōn**	**dēde, dēde of mīn herte**	**dēde, dēde of mīn herte**	**fait** [m] **de mon** (poss.) **coeur** [m]
2029.	8.7	**ovis, ovis**	**shēp**	**shēp**	**shēp**	**shēp**	**shēp**	**ouaille** [f]
2030.	43.13	**ovis, ovis**	**shēp**	**shēp**	**shēp**	**shēp**	**shēp**	**ouaille** [f]
2031.	43.24	**ovis, ovis**	**shēp**	**shēp**	**shēp**	**shēp**	**shēp**	**ouaille** [f]
2032.	48.14	**ovis, ovis**	**shēp**	**shēp**	**shēp**	**shēp**	**shēp**	**ouaille** [f]
2033.	10.5	**palpebra, palpebrae**	**eie–lid**	**eie–lid**	**eie–lid**	**eie–lid**	**eie–lid**	**leurre** [m] **/ paupier** [m]
2034.	13.8	**panis, panis**	**brēd**	**brēd**	**brēd**	**brēd**	**brēd**	**pain** [m]

190. ossa mea id est sensus.
191. ossa mea id est potestates.
192. ossa humiliata id est fact[ur]a cordis mei.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2035.	36.26[193]	**panis, panis**	**brēd**	**brēd**	**brēd**	**joi(e**	**brēd or joi(e**	**joie** [f]
2036.	40.10	**panis, panis**	**lōf**	**lōf**	**brēd**	**lōf**	**lōf**	**pain** [m]
2037.	41.3	**panis, panis**	**lōf**	**lōf**	**brēd**	**lōf**	**lōf**	**pain** [m]
2038.	48.4	**parabola, parabolae**	**parāble** [Rom.]	**parāble** [Rom.]	**parāble** [Rom.]	**parāble** [Rom.]	**ensaumple** [Rom.]	**parole** [f]
2039.	10.7	**pars, partis**	**part** [Rom.]	**part** [Rom.]	**part** [Rom.]	(!)[194] **partenēr(e**	**partenēr(e** [Rom.]	**part** [f]
2040.	15.5	**pars, partis**	**part** [Rom.]	**part** [Rom.]	**part** [Rom.]	**part** [Rom.]	**pārtī(e** [Rom.]	**part** [f]
2041.	16.16	**parvulus, parvuli**	**lītel** (adj.) **chīld**	**chīld**	**smāl**	**lītel**	**smāl** (adj.) **chīld**	**petit** [m]
2042.	18.8	**parvulus, parvuli**	**lītel** (adj.) **chīld**	**lītel** (adj.) **chīld**	**smāl**	**lītel** (adj.) **of understŏnding(e** (ger.)	**lītel** (adj.) **of cŏnninge** (ger.)	**petit** (adj.)
2043.	22.1	**pascua, pascuae**	**pastūr(e** [Rom.]	**lēswe**	**pastūr(e** [Rom.]	**pastūr(e** [Rom.]	**pastūr(e** [Rom.]	**pasture** [f]
2044.	10.1	**passer, passeris**	**sparwe**	**sparwe**	**sparwe**	**sparwe**	**sparwe**	***mosseron*** **<musseron>**
2045.	21.3	**pater, patris**	**fāder**	**fāder**	**fāder**	**fāder**	**fāder**	**pere** [m]
2046.	26.16	**pater, patris**	**fāder**	**fāder**	**fāder**	**fāder**	**fāder**	**pere** [m]
2047.	38.17	**pater, patris**	**fāder**	**fāder**	**fāder**	**fāder**	**fāder**	**pere** [m]
2048.	43.1	**pater, patris**	**fāder**	**fāder**	**fāder**	**fāder**	**fāder**	**pere** [m]
2049.	44.12	**pater, patris**	**fāder**	**fāder**	**fāder**	**fāder**	**fāder**	**pere** [m]
2050.	44.18	**pater, patris**	**fāder**	**fāder**	**fāder**	**fāder**	**fāder**	**pere** [m]
2051.	48.20	**pater, patris**	**fāder**	**fāder**	**fāder**	**fāder**	**fāder**	**pere** [m]
2052.	9.19	**patientia, patientiae**	**pācience** [Rom.]	**pācience** [Rom.]	**thōle–mōdnes(se**	**sufferaunce** [Rom.]	**pācience** [Rom.]	**patience** [f]
2053.	16.15	**paucus, pauci**	**feue** (indef. pron.(pl.)) **man**	**feue** (indef. pron.(pl.))	**feue** (indef. pron.(pl.))	**feue** (indef. pron.(pl.))	**feue** (indef. pron.(pl.))	–
2054.	9.9	**pauper, pauperis**	**povre** (adj.) **man**	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**pauvre** (adj.)
2055.	9.12	**pauper, pauperis**	**povre** (adj.) **man**	**povre** (adj.) **man**	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**pauvre** (adj.)
2056.	9.19	**pauper, pauperis**	**povre** (adj.) **man**	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**pauvre** (adj.)
2057.	9.19	**pauper, pauperis**	**povre** (adj.) **man**	**povre** (adj.) **man**	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**pauvre** (adj.)
2058.	9.23	**pauper, pauperis**	**povre** (adj.) **man**	**povre** (adj.) **man**	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**pauvre** (adj.)
2059.	9.31	**pauper, pauperis**	**povre** (adj.) **man**	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.) **man**	**pauvre** (adj.)
2060.	9.32	**pauper, pauperis**	**povre** (adj.) **man**	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**pauvre** (adj.)

193. panem id est carere gaudiis.
194. London MS. *parceuer*.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2061.	9.32	**pauper, pauperis**	**povre** (adj.) **man**	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**se travailler** (v.) / **pauvre** (adj.)
2062.	9.33	**pauper, pauperis**	**povre** (adj.) **man**	**povre** (adj.) **man**	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**pauvre** (adj.)
2063.	9.35	**pauper, pauperis**	**povre** (adj.) **man**	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**pauvre** (adj.)
2064.	9.38	**pauper, pauperis**	**povre** (adj.) **man**	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**pauvre** (adj.)
2065.	9.41	**pauper, pauperis**	**povre** (adj.) **man**	**povre** (adj.) **man**	**povre** (adj.) **man**	–	**povre** (adj.) **man**	**pauvre** (adj.)
2066.	10.5	**pauper, pauperis**	**povre** (adj.) **man**	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**pauvre** (adj.)
2067.	11.5	**pauper, pauperis**	**povre** (adj.) **man**	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**pauvre** (adj.)
2068.	21.24	**pauper, pauperis**	**povre** (adj.) **man**	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.) **man**	**pauvre** (adj.)
2069.	21.27	**pauper, pauperis**	**povre** (adj.) **man**	**povre** (adj.) **man**	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**pauvre** (adj.)
2070.	24.17	**pauper, pauperis**	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.) **man**	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**pauvre** (adj.)
2071.	33.6	**pauper, pauperis**	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.) **man**	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**pauvre** (adj.)
2072.	34.12	**pauper, pauperis**	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**pauvre** (adj.)
2073.	36.15[195]	**pauper, pauperis**	**povre** (adj.) **man**	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	***þe suffrand***	**suffering(e** (ger.) **or thḝ povre** (adj.)	**humble** (adj.)
2074.	39.23	**pauper, pauperis**	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**pauvre** (adj.)
2075.	40.1	**pauper, pauperis**	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**pauvre** (adj.)
2076.	48.2	**pauper, pauperis**	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**povre** (adj.)	**pauvre** (adj.)
2077.	30.13	**paupertas, paupertatis**	**povertē** [Rom.]	**povrenes(se** [Rom.]	**povertē** [Rom.]	**povertē** [Rom.]	**povertē** [Rom.]	**poverte** [f]
2078.	4.9	**pax, pacis**	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	**paix** [f]
2079.	13.7	**pax, pacis**	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	**paix** [f]
2080.	27.4	**pax, pacis**	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	–	**pēs** [Rom.]	**paix** [f]
2081.	28.10	**pax, pacis**	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	**paix** [f]
2082.	33.14	**pax, pacis**	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	**paix** [f]
2083.	34.31	**pax, pacis**	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	**paix** [f]
2084.	36.11[196]	**pax, pacis**	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	**joi(e**	**joi(e**	**joie** [f]
2085.	37.3	**pax, pacis**	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	–	**pēs** [Rom.]	**paix** [f]
2086.	40.10	**pax, pacis**	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	**pēs** [Rom.]	**paix** [f]
2087.	1.1	**peccator, peccatoris**	**sinner(e**	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinner(e**	**sinful** (adj.) **man**	**pecheur** [m]

195. pauperem id est humilem.
196. pacis id est gaudii.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2088.	1.6	**peccator, peccatoris**	**sinner(e**	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**pecheur** [m]
2089.	3.7	**peccator, peccatoris**	**sinner(e**	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**pecheur** [m]
2090.	7.10	**peccator, peccatoris**	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**pecheur** [m]
2091.	9.17	**peccator, peccatoris**	**sinner(e**	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**pecheur** [m]
2092.	9.18	**peccator, peccatoris**	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**pecheur** [m]
2093.	9.24	**peccator, peccatoris**	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**sinful** (adj.)	**(!)**[197] **sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**pecheur** [m]
2094.	9.25	**peccator, peccatoris**	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**pecheur** [m]
2095.	9.39	**peccator, peccatoris**	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**pecheur** [m]
2096.	10.2	**peccator, peccatoris**	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**pecheur** [m]
2097.	10.7	**peccator, peccatoris**	**sinful** (adj.) **man**	**sinner(e**	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**pecheur** [m]
2098.	27.3	**peccator, peccatoris**	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**pecheur** [m]
2099.	31.13	**peccator, peccatoris**	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**pecheur** [m]
2100.	33.21	**peccator, peccatoris**	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**pecheur** [m]
2101.	35.12	**peccator, peccatoris**	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**pecheur** [m]
2102.	36.10	**peccator, peccatoris**	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinne**	**sinne**	**pecheur** [m]
2103.	36.12	**peccator, peccatoris**	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**pecheur** [m]
2104.	36.14	**peccator, peccatoris**	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**pecheur** [m]
2105.	36.17[198]	**peccator, peccatoris**	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinne**	**sinner(e**	**peché** [m]
2106.	36.18	**peccator, peccatoris**	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**pecheur** [m]
2107.	36.20	**peccator, peccatoris**	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**pecheur** [m]
2108.	36.22	**peccator, peccatoris**	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinful** (adj.)	**pecheur** [m]
2109.	36.34	**peccator, peccatoris**	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**pecheur** [m]
2110.	36.36	**peccator, peccatoris**	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**pecheur** [m]
2111.	36.42	**peccator, peccatoris**	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**pecheur** [m]
2112.	38.2	**peccator, peccatoris**	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**pecheur** [m]
2113.	49.17	**peccator, peccatoris**	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**sinful** (adj.)	**sinner(e**	**sinner(e**	**pecheur** [m]
2114.	9.39	**peccatum, peccati**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**peché** [m]
2115.	24.12	**peccatum, peccati**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**peché** [m]
2116.	31.1	**peccatum, peccati**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**iniquité** [f]

197. London MS. *synȝeris*.
198. peccatorum [id est] cum peccatis.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2117.	31.2	**peccatum, peccati**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**peché** [m]
2118.	31.6	**peccatum, peccati**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**peché** [m]
2119.	37.3	**peccatum, peccati**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**peché** [m]
2120.	37.19	**peccatum, peccati**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**peché** [m]
2121.	39.10	**peccatum, peccati**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**peché** [m]
2122.	50.3	**peccatum, peccati**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**peché** [m]
2123.	50.4	**peccatum, peccati**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**peché** [m]
2124.	50.6	**peccatum, peccati**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**peché** [m]
2125.	50.10	**peccatum, peccati**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**(!)**[199] **sinne**	**sinne**	**peché** [m]
2126.	14.6	**pecunia, pecuniae**	**monei(e** [Rom.]	**monei(e** [Rom.]	**catēl** [Rom.]	**trēsŏur** [Rom.]	**monei(e** [Rom.]	**avoir** [m]
2127.	8.7	**pecus, pecoris**	**bēst(e** [Rom.]	**bēst(e** [Rom.]	**bēst(e** [Rom.]	**bēst(e** [Rom.]	**bēst(e** [Rom.]	**beste** [f]
2128.	17.12[200]	**penna, pennae / [pinna, pinnae]**	**penne** [Rom.]	**penne** [Rom.]	**fether**	**lightnes(se**	**fether or swiftnes(se**[201]	**legereté** [f]
2129.	38.17[202]	**peregrinus, peregrini**	**pilgrim** [Rom.]	**pilgrim** [Rom.]	**pilgrim** [Rom.]	**passing(e** (ppl. adj.)	**passing(e** (ppl. adj.)	**passant** [m]
2130.	8.7	**pes, pedis**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**pied** [m]
2131.	9.16	**pes, pedis**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**(!)**[203] **fōt**	**fōt**	–
2132.	13.6	**pes, pedis**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**pied** [m]
2133.	17.11	**pes, pedis**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**pied** [m]
2134.	17.36	**pes, pedis**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**pied** [m]
2135.	17.42	**pes, pedis**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**pied** [m]
2136.	21.17	**pes, pedis**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**pied** [m]
2137.	24.16	**pes, pedis**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**pied** [m]
2138.	25.12	**pes, pedis**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**pied** [m]
2139.	30.10	**pes, pedis**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**pied** [m]
2140.	35.12[204]	**pes, pedis**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**vīce**	**vīce**	**vice** [m]
2141.	37.17	**pes, pedis**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**pied** [m]

199. London MS. *synmes*.
200. pennas id est velocitatem.
201. The text reads *þeswyftnes*, which I assume to be a merge of the definite article and the noun *swiftnes(se* 'high velocity, the ability to move swiftly'.
202. peregrinus id est transiens.
203. London MS. *forte*.
204. pes id est vicium.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2142.	39.3	**pes, pedis**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**pied** [m]
2143.	46.3	**pes, pedis**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**fōt**	**pied** [m]
2144.	1.1[205]	**pestilentia, pestilentiae**	**pestilence** [Rom.]	**pestilence** [Rom.]	**pestilence** [Rom.]	**fals** (adj.)	**pestilence or fals** (adj.)	**fausseté** [f]
2145.	19.6	**petitio, petitionis**	**asking(e** (ger.)	**asking(e** (ger.)	**asking(e** (ger.)	**asking(e** (ger.)	**asking(e** (ger.)	**petition** [f]
2146.	36.4	**petitio, petitionis**	**asking(e** (ger.)	**asking(e** (ger.)	**asking(e** (ger.)	**asking(e** (ger.)	**asking(e** (ger.)	**petition** [f]
2147.	26.10[206]	**petra, petrae**	**stōn**	**stōn**	**stōn**	**stāblenes(se**	**stāblenes(se**	**establette** [f]
2148.	39.3[207]	**petra, petrae**	**stōn**	**stōn**	**stōn**	**sted–fastnes(se**	**sted–fastnes(se**	**establette** [f]
2149.	10.2[208]	**pharetra, pharetrae**	**arwe cāse**	**arwe girdel**	**quiver** [Rom.]	**hardnes(se**	**hardnes(se**	**dureté** [f]
2150.	8.8	**piscis, piscis**	**fish**	**fish**	**fish**	**fish**	**fish**	**poisson** [m]
2151.	48.7	**placatio, placationis**[209]	**plēsing(e** (ger.)	***wher of he be plesid***	**quēming(e** (ger.)	**quēming(e** (ger.)	**quēming(e** (ger.)	**plaisance** [f]
2152.	38.13[210]	**plaga, plagae**	**wŏund**	**scŏurğe** [Rom.]	**wŏund**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**peché** [m]
2153.	29.14	**planctus, planctus**	**weiling(e** (ger.)	**weiling(e** (ger.)	**sorwing(e** (ger.)	**waimenting(e** (ger.)	**waimenting(e** (ger.)	**plaint** [m]
2154.	17.46	**platea, plateae**	**strēt(e**	**strēt(e**	**wei**	**strēt(e**	**strēt(e**	**rue** [f]
2155.	13.8	**plebs, plebis**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**peuple** [m]
2156.	13.11	**plebs, plebis**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**peuple** [m]
2157.	21.5	**plebs, plebis**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**peuple** [m]
2158.	27.11	**plebs, plebis**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**peuple** [m]
2159.	44.14	**plebs, plebis**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**peuple** [m]
2160.	23.1	**plenitudo, plenitudinis**	**fulnes(se**	**plentē** [Rom.]	**fulnes(se**	**plentē** [Rom.]	**plentēvŏusnes(se** [Rom.]	–
2161.	49.13	**plenitudo, plenitudinis**	**fulnes(se**	**plentē** [Rom.]	**fulnes(se**	**fulnes(se**	**plentēvŏusnes(se** [Rom.]	–
2162.	2.1	**populus, populi**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	–	**peuple** [m]
2163.	3.6	**populus, populi**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**peuple** [m]
2164.	3.8	**populus, populi**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**peuple** [m]

205. pestilencie id est falsitatis.
206. petra id est stabilitate.
207. petram id est stabilitatem.
208. pharetra id est durici.
209. This headword comes from http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/placatio#Latin as *placationem* 'appeasement' inserted into the search engine of Whitaker's dictionary does not yield the two necessary forms, i.e. the nominative and the genitive, but only the information that the item is a noun.
210. plagas id est peccata meas.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2165.	7.7	**populus, populi**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**peuple** [m]
2166.	7.8	**populus, populi**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**peuple** [m]
2167.	9.8	**populus, populi**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**peuple** [m]
2168.	17.30	**populus, populi**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**peuple** [m]
2169.	17.47	**populus, populi**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**peuple** [m]
2170.	17.48	**populus, populi**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**peuple** [m]
2171.	17.51	**populus, populi**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**peuple** [m]
2172.	21.33	**populus, populi**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**peuple** [m]
2173.	28.10	**populus, populi**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**peuple** [m]
2174.	28.10	**populus, populi**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**peuple** [m]
2175.	32.10	**populus, populi**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	–	**folk**	**peuple** [m]
2176.	32.12	**populus, populi**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**peuple** [m]
2177.	34.21[211]	**populus, populi**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**peuple** [m]
2178.	43.3	**populus, populi**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**peuple** [m]
2179.	43.14	**populus, populi**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**peuple** [m]
2180.	43.16	**populus, populi**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**peuple** [m]
2181.	44.7	**populus, populi**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**peuple** [m]
2182.	44.12[212]	**populus, populi**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**fōlī** (adj.) **thought**	**fōlī** (adj.) **thought**	**folle** (from **fou**) (adj.) **pensee** [f]
2183.	44.20	**populus, populi**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**peuple** [m]
2184.	46.3	**populus, populi**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	**nāciŏun** [Rom.]	**peuple** [m]
2185.	46.9	**populus, populi**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**peuple** [m]
2186.	49.5	**populus, populi**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**peuple** [m]
2187.	49.8	**populus, populi**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**peuple** [m]
2188.	27.12	**populus, populi / [plebs, plebis]**	**pēple** [Rom.]	**pēple** [Rom.]	**folk**	**folk**	**folk**	**peuple** [m]
2189.	9.14[213]	**porta, portae**	**gāte**	**gāte**	**gāte**	**ingōing(e** (ger.)	**gāte or entrē**	**entree** [f]
2190.	9.14[214]	**porta, portae**	**gāte**	**gāte**	**gāte**	**gōing(e** (ger.)	**gāte**	**entree** [f]

211. populo graui id est peccatore.
212. populum tuum id est stultas cogitaciones.
213. portis id est introitu.
214. portis id est introitu.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2191.	23.7	**porta, portae**	**gāte**	**gāte**	**gāte**	**gāte**	**gāte**	**porte** [f]
2192.	23.7	**porta, portae**	**gāte**	**gāte**	**gāte**	**gāte**	**gāte**	**porte** [f]
2193.	23.9	**porta, portae**	**gāte**	**gāte**	**gāte**	**gāte**	**gāte**	**porte** [f]
2194.	23.9	**porta, portae**	**gāte**	**gāte**	**gāte**	**gāte**	–	**porte** [f]
2195.	49.19	**portio, portionis**	**part** [Rom.]	**porciŏun** [Rom.]	**porciŏun** [Rom.]	**porciŏun** [Rom.]	**porciŏun** [Rom.]	**portion** [f]
2196.	2.8	**possessio, possessionis**	**possessiŏun** [Rom.]	**possessiŏun** [Rom.]	**possessiŏun** [Rom.]	**having(e** (ger.)	**possessiŏun** [Rom.]	**possession** [f]
2197.	19.7	**potentatus, potentatus**	**pŏuēr(e** [Rom.]	**might**	**might**	**might**	**might**	**pouvoir** [m]
2198.	2.6	**praeceptum, praecepti**	**commaundement** [Rom.]	**hēst(e**	**commaundement** [Rom.]	**commaundement** [Rom.]	**hēst(e**	**commandement** [m]
2199.	7.7	**praeceptum, praecepti**	**commaundement** [Rom.]	**hēst(e**	**biddinge** (ger.)	**commaundement** [Rom.]	(!)[215] **commaundement** [Rom.]	**commandement** [m]
2200.	18.9	**praeceptum, praecepti**	**commaundement** [Rom.]	**hēst(e**	**commaundement** [Rom.]	**commaundement** [Rom.]	**hēst(e**	**commandement** [m]
2201.	16.13	**praeda, praedae**	**prei(e** [Rom.]	**prei(e** [Rom.]	**prei(e** [Rom.]	**prei(e** [Rom.]	**prei(e** [Rom.]	**proie** [f]
2202.	17.37	**praelium, praeli(i) / [proelium, proeli(i)]**	**batail(le** [Rom.]	**batail(le** [Rom.]	**batail(le** [Rom.]	**fight**	**fight**	–
2203.	23.8	**praelium, praeli(i) / [proelium, proeli(i)]**	**batail(le** [Rom.]	**batail(le** [Rom.]	**batail(le** [Rom.]	**batail(le** [Rom.]	**batail(le** [Rom.]	**bataille** [f]
2204.	26.6	**praelium, praeli(i) / [proelium, proeli(i)]**	**batail(le** [Rom.]	**batail(le** [Rom.]	**batail(le** [Rom.]	**batail(le** [Rom.]	**batail(le** [Rom.]	**bataille** [f]
2205.	9.41	**praeparatio, praeparationis**	**māking(e** (ger.) **rēdī** (adj.)	**rēdīinge** (ger.)	**rēdīinge** (ger.)	**rēdīnes(s**	**rēdīnes(s**	**preparation** [f]
2206.	43.14	**pretium, preti(i)**	**prīs** [Rom.]	**prīs** [Rom.]	**prīs** [Rom.]	**prīs** [Rom.]	**prīs** [Rom.]	**prix** [m]
2207.	48.8	**pretium, preti(i)**	**prīs** [Rom.]	**prīs** [Rom.]	**prīs** [Rom.]	**prīs** [Rom.]	**prīs** [Rom.]	**prix** [m]
2208.	33.15	**prex, precis**	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**priere** [f]
2209.	39.2	**prex, precis**	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**preiēr(e** [Rom.]	**priere** [f]
2210.	2.2	**princeps, principis**	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [m]
2211.	23.7	**princeps, principis**	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [m]
2212.	23.9	**princeps, principis**	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [m]
2213.	32.10	**princeps, principis**	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [m]
2214.	44.18	**princeps, principis**	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [m]

215. Dublin MS. *com|manment.*

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2215.	46.9	**princeps, principis**	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [Rom.]	**prince** [m]
2216.	10.7	**procella, procellae**	**tempest** [Rom.]	**tempest** [Rom.]	**storm**	**tempest** [Rom.]	**tempest** [Rom.]	**tempeste** [m&f]
2217.	45.8	**prodigium, prodigi(i)**	**wŏnder**	**wŏnder**	**wŏnder**	**wŏnder**	**wŏnder**	**signe** [m]
2218.	47.12[216]	**progenies, progeniei**	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**prōğenī(e** [Rom.]	**kīnde**	***woniand***	**kinrēde**	**habitant** [m]
2219.	48.11	**progenies, progeniei**	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**prōğenī(e** [Rom.]	**kin**	**kīnde**	**kīnde**	**lignee** [f]
2220.	48.11	**progenies, progeniei**	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**prōğenī(e** [Rom.]	**kin**	**kīnde**	**kīnde**	**lignee** [f]
2221.	48.20	**progenies, progeniei**	**ğenerāciŏun** [Rom.]	**prōğenī(e** [Rom.]	**prōğenī(e** [Rom.]	**prōğenī(e** [Rom.]; **kīnde**	**prōğenī(e** [Rom.]; **kīnde**	**generation** [f]
2222.	48.4	**propositio, propositionis**	**rēsŏun** [Rom.]	**prōposiciŏun** [Rom.]	**prōposiciŏun** [Rom.]	**purpōs** [Rom.]	**purpōs** [Rom.]	**propos** [m]
2223.	17.38	**protectio, protectionis**	**cŏveringe** (ger.)	**prōtecciŏun** [Rom.]	**hiling(e** (ger.)	**dēfens(e** [Rom.]	**dēfens(e** [Rom.]	**protection** [f]
2224.	17.3	**protector, protectoris**	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**hilere**	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**defendeur** [m]
2225.	17.21	**protector, protectoris**	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**hilere**	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**defendeur** [m]
2226.	17.33	**protector, protectoris**	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**hilere**	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**defendeur** [m]
2227.	26.2	**protector, protectoris**	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**hilere**	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**salut** [m]
2228.	27.9	**protector, protectoris**	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**hilere**	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**defendeur** [m]
2229.	27.11	**protector, protectoris**	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**hilere**	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	–
2230.	30.3	**protector, protectoris**	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**hilere**	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**defendeur** [m]
2231.	30.5	**protector, protectoris**	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**hilere**	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**defendeur** [m]
2232.	32.20	**protector, protectoris**	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**hilere**	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**defendeur** [m]
2233.	36.41	**protector, protectoris**	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**hilere**	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**defendeur** [m]
2234.	39.24	**protector, protectoris**	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**hilere**	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**dēfendŏur** [Rom.]	**defendeur** [m]
2235.	11.2	**proximus, proximi**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**prochain** (adj.)
2236.	14.4	**proximus, proximi**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**prochain** (adj.)
2237.	14.4	**proximus, proximi**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**prochain** (adj.)
2238.	14.6	**proximus, proximi**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**prochain** (adj.)
2239.	23.4	**proximus, proximi**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**prochain** (adj.)
2240.	27.4	**proximus, proximi**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**prochain** (adj.)
2241.	34.17	**proximus, proximi**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**prochain** (adj.)
2242.	37.11	**proximus, proximi**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**prochain** (adj.)

216. progenie altera id est habitante.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2243.	44.16	**proximus, proximi**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**nexte**	**nexte**	**prochain** (adj.)
2244.	48.3	**prudentia, prudentiae**	**prūdence** [Rom.]	**prūdence** [Rom.]	**queintīs(e** [Rom.]	**queintīs(e** [Rom.]	**queintīs(e** [Rom.]	**cointise** [f]
2245.	17.53	**psalmus, psalmi**	**Psalm(e**	**Psalm(e**	**Psalm(e**	**Psalm(e**	**Psalm(e**	**psaume** [m&f]
2246.	26.11	**psalmus, psalmi**	**Psalm(e**	**Psalm(e**	**Psalm(e**	**Psalm(e**	**Psalm(e**	**psaume** [m&f]
2247.	32.2[217]	**psalterium, psalterii**	**sautrī(e** [Rom.]	**sautrī(e** [Rom.]	**sautrī(e** [Rom.]	**tēching(e** (ger.)	**tēching(e** (ger.)	**enseignement** [m]
2248.	48.4	**psalterium, psalterii**	**sautrī(e** [Rom.]	**sautrī(e** [Rom.]	**sautrī(e** [Rom.]	**sautrī(e** [Rom.]	**sautrī(e** [Rom.]	**psautier** [m]
2249.	44.5	**pulcritudo, pulcritudinis / <[pulchritudo, pulchritudinis]>**	**fairnes(se, –nis(se, –nusse**	**fairnes(se, –nis(se, –nusse**	**fairhēde**	**fairnes(se, –nis(se, –nusse**	**fairnes(se, –nis(se, –nusse**	**beauté** [f]
2250.	49.12	**pulcritudo, pulcritudinis / <[pulchritudo, pulchritudinis]>**	**fairnes(se, –nis(se, –nusse**	**fairnes(se, –nis(se, –nusse**	**fairhēde**	**fairnes(se, –nis(se, –nusse**	**fairnes(se, –nis(se, –nusse**	**beauté** [f]
2251.	1.5	**pulvis, pulveris**	**dūst**	**pŏudre** [Rom.]	**dūst**	**pŏudre** [Rom.]	**pŏudre** [Rom.]	**poudre** [f]
2252.	7.5	**pulvis, pulveris**	**dūst**	**pŏudre** [Rom.]	**dūst**	**pŏudre** [Rom.]	**pŏudre** [Rom.]	**poudre** [f]
2253.	17.46	**pulvis, pulveris**	**dūst**	**pŏudre** [Rom.]	**dūst**	**pŏudre** [Rom.]	**pŏudre** [Rom.]	**poudre** [f]
2254.	29.12[218]	**pulvis, pulveris**	**dūst**	**pŏudre** [Rom.]	**dūst**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
2255.	34.6	**pulvis, pulveris**	**dūst**	**pŏudre** [Rom.]	**dūst**	**pŏudre** [Rom.]	**pŏudre** [Rom.]	**foudre** [f&m] / **poudre** [f]
2256.	43.27	**pulvis, pulveris**	**dūst**	**pŏudre** [Rom.]	**dūst**	**pŏudre** [Rom.]	**pŏudre** [Rom.]	**poudre** [f]
2257.	21.15[219]	**pulvis, pulveris / [limus, limi]**	**dūst**	**pŏudre** [Rom.]	**dūst**	**passing(e** (ger.)	**pŏudre or passing(e** (ger.)	**trait** [m]
2258.	16.9	**pupilla, pupillae**	**appel, –il, –ul**	**appel, –il, –ul**	**appel, –il, –ul**	**appel, –il, –ul**	**appel, –il, –ul**	**prunelle** [f]
2259.	9.42	**pupillus, pupilli**	**mōderlēs** (adj.)	**mōderlēs** (adj.) **chīld**	**fāderlēs *barn***	**mōderlēs** (adj.)	**mōderlēs** (adj.)	**pupille** (adj.)
2260.	17.23	**puritas, puritatis**[220]	**clēnnesse**	**clēnnesse**	**pūritē** [Rom.]	**clēnnesse**	**clēnnesse**	**pureté** [f]

217. psalterio id est documentis.
218. puluis id est homo.
219. puluerem id est transitum.
220. This headwords comes in the shape provided by http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/puritas#Latin as *puritatem* 'purity' inserted into the search engine of Whitaker's dictionary does not yield the two necessary forms, i.e. the nominative and the genitive, but only the information that the item is a noun.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2261.	17.27	**puritas, puritatis**[221]	**clēnnesse**	**clēnnesse**	**pūritē** [Rom.]	**clēnnesse**	**clēnnesse**	**pureté** [f]
2262.	36.10	**pusillum, pusilli**	**līte**l	**līte**l	**līte**l	**līte**l (adj.) ***vnder-stonde***	**līte**l (adj.) ***vnder-stonde***	**petit**
2263.	37.15	**redargutio, redargutionis**[222]	**reprēving(e** (ger.)	**underniming(e** (ger.)	**blāming(e** (ger.)	**underniming(e** (ger.)	**reprēving(e** (ger.)	**redargution** [f]
2264.	48.8	**redemptio, redemptionis**	**raunsŏun** [Rom.]	**ayēn–biing(e** (ger.)	**bīinge** (ger.)	**raunsŏun** [Rom.]	**raunsŏun** [Rom.]	**redemption** [f]
2265.	18.16	**redemptor, redemptoris**	**ayēn–bīer(e**	**ayēn–bīer(e**	**bīere**	**ayēn–bīer(e**	**ayēn–bīer(e**	**racheteur** [m]
2266.	22.2	**refectio, refectionis**	**refreshing(e** (ger.)	**ful–filling** (ger.)	**rehētinge** (ger.)	**filling** (ger.)	**ful–filling** (ger.)	**refection** [f]
2267.	9.9	**refugium, refugi(i)**	**refūt(e** [Rom.]	**refūt(e** [Rom.]	**flēing** (ger.)	**refūt(e** [Rom.]	**refūt(e** [Rom.]	**refuge** [m]
2268.	17.1	**refugium, refugi(i)**	**refūt(e** [Rom.]	**refūt(e** [Rom.]	**flēing** (ger.)	**refūt(e** [Rom.]	**refūt(e** [Rom.]	**refuge** [m]
2269.	30.3	**refugium, refugi(i)**	**refūt(e** [Rom.]	**refūt(e** [Rom.]	**flēing** (ger.)	**refūt(e** [Rom.]	**refūt(e** [Rom.]	**refuge** [m]
2270.	30.4	**refugium, refugi(i)**	**refūt(e** [Rom.]	**refūt(e** [Rom.]	**flēing** (ger.)	**refūt(e** [Rom.]	**refūt(e** [Rom.]	**refuge** [m]
2271.	31.9	**refugium, refugi(i)**	**refūt(e** [Rom.]	**refūt(e** [Rom.]	**flēing** (ger.)	**(!)**[223] **refūt(e**	**refūt(e** [Rom.]	**refuge** [m]
2272.	45.1	**refugium, refugi(i)**	**refūt(e** [Rom.]	**refūt(e** [Rom.]	**flēing** (ger.)	**refūt(e** [Rom.]	**refūt(e** [Rom.]	**refuge** [m]
2273.	44.11	**regina, reginae**	**quēn(e**	**quēn(e**	**quēn(e**	**quēn(e**	**quēn(e**	**reine** [f]
2274.	21.30	**regnum, regni**	**rēaume** [Rom.]	**rēaume** [Rom.]	**kingdōm**	**kingdōm**	**kingdōm**	**regne** [m]
2275.	44.8	**regnum, regni**	**rēaume** [Rom.]	**regne** [Rom.]	**kingdōm**	**kingdōm**	**kingdōm**	**regne** [m]
2276.	45.6	**regnum, regni**	**rēaume** [Rom.]	**rēaume** [Rom.]	**kingdōm**	**kingdōm**	**kingdōm**	**regne** [m]
2277.	16.16[224]	**reliquia, reliquiae**	**relēf(e** [Rom.]	**relik** [Rom.]	**lēving(e** (ger.)	**ivel** (adj.) **tōken**	**relēf(e or tōken of** ***wykkydnes***	**mauvais** (adj.) **signe** [m]
2278.	20.12	**reliquia, reliquiae**	**relēf(e** [Rom.]	**relik** [Rom.]	**lēving(e** (ger.)	**lēving(e** (ger.)	**lēving(e** (ger.)	**recordation** [f]
2279.	36.39	**reliquia, reliquiae**	**relik** [Rom.]	**relik** [Rom.]	**relik** [Rom.]	**relik** [Rom.]	**relik** [Rom.]	**relique** [f]
2280.	36.40	**reliquia, reliquiae**	**relēf(e** [Rom.]	**relik** [Rom.]	**relik** [Rom.]	**relik** [Rom.]	**relik** [Rom.]	**relique** [f]
2281.	7.10	**ren, renis**	**reine** [Rom.]	**reine** [Rom.]	**nēr(e** [MLG]	**(!)**[225] **reine**	**reine** [Rom.]	**rein** [m]

221. This headwords comes in the shape provided by http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/puritas#Latin as *puritatem* 'purity' inserted into the search engine of Whitaker's dictionary does not yield the two necessary forms, i.e. the nominative and the genitive, but only the information that the item is a noun.
222. This headword comes from http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/redargutio#Latin as *redargutiones* 'refutation, reproof' inserted into the search engine of Whitaker's dictionary does not yield the two necessary forms, i.e. the nominative and the genitive, but only the information that the item is a noun.
223. London MS. *restut*(?).
224. reliquias id est prodigia mala.
225. London MS. *and ry reiners*. *Reiners* is probably only a mistaken form of *reines*.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2282.	15.7	**ren, renis**	**reine** [Rom.]	**reine** [Rom.]	**nēr(e** [MLG]	**kide–nēre**	**kide–nēre**	**rein** [m]
2283.	25.2	**ren, renis**	**reine** [Rom.]	**reine** [Rom.]	**nēr(e** [MLG]	**kide–nēre**	**kide–nēre**	**rein** [m]
2284.	18.12	**retributio, retributionis**	**yēlding(e** (ger.)	**yēlding(e** (ger.)	**yēlding(e** (ger.)	**yēlding(e** (ger.)	**reward** [Rom.]	**regard** [m]
2285.	27.6	**retributio, retributionis**	**yēlding(e** (ger.)	**yēlding(e** (ger.)	**yēlding(e** (ger.)	**reward** [Rom.]	**reward** [Rom.]	**regard** [m]
2286.	34.30	**reverentia, reverentiae**	**drēd(e**	**shāmefast(e** (adj.) **drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**vergogne** [f]
2287.	2.2	**rex, regis**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**roi** [m]
2288.	2.6	**rex, regis**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**roi** [m]
2289.	2.10	**rex, regis**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**roi** [m]
2290.	5.2	**rex, regis**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**roi** [m]
2291.	17.54	**rex, regis**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**roi** [m]
2292.	19.10	**rex, regis**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**moi** (pron.) / **roi** [m]
2293.	20.1	**rex, regis**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**roi** [m]
2294.	20.7	**rex, regis**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**seigneur** [m]
2295.	23.7	**rex, regis**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**roi** [m]
2296.	23.8	**rex, regis**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**roi** [m]
2297.	23.9	**rex, regis**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**roi** [m]
2298.	23.10	**rex, regis**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**roi** [m]
2299.	23.10	**rex, regis**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**roi** [m]
2300.	28.9	**rex, regis**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**roi** [m]
2301.	32.16	**rex, regis**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**roi** [m]
2302.	43.6	**rex, regis**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**roi** [m]
2303.	44.1	**rex, regis**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**roi** [m]
2304.	44.7	**rex, regis**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**roi** [m]
2305.	44.10[226]	**rex, regis**	**king**	**king**	**king**	–	–	–
2306.	44.13	**rex, regis**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**roi** [m]
2307.	44.15[227]	**rex, regis**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
2308.	44.16[228]	**rex, regis**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]

226. (filie) regum id est bone (anime).
227. regis id est Dei.
228. regi id est Deo.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2309.	44.17[229]	**rex, regis**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**God, god**	**God, god**	**dieu** [m]
2310.	46.2	**rex, regis**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	–
2311.	46.6	**rex, regis**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**roi** [m]
2312.	46.7	**rex, regis**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**roi** [m]
2313.	47.2	**rex, regis**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**dieu** [m]
2314.	47.4	**rex, regis**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**king**	**roi** [m]
2315.	29.14	**saccus, sacci**	**sak**	**sak**	**sak**	**sak**	**sak**	**sac** [m]
2316.	4.6	**sacrificium, sacrifici(i)**	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**offrende** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [m]
2317.	19.3	**sacrificium, sacrifici(i)**	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [m]
2318.	39.9	**sacrificium, sacrifici(i)**	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [m]
2319.	49.6	**sacrificium, sacrifici(i)**	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [m]
2320.	49.9	**sacrificium, sacrifici(i)**	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [m]
2321.	49.15	**sacrificium, sacrifici(i)**	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [m]
2322.	49.24	**sacrificium, sacrifici(i)**	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [m]
2323.	50.17	**sacrificium, sacrifici(i)**	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [m]
2324.	50.18	**sacrificium, sacrifici(i)**	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [m]
2325.	50.20	**sacrificium, sacrifici(i)**	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [Rom.]	**sacrifice** [m]
2326.	7.14[230]	**sagitta, sagittae**	**arwe**	**arwe**	**arwe**	**wŏund**	**wŏund**	**plaie** [f]
2327.	10.2[231]	**sagitta, sagittae**	**arwe**	**arwe**	**arwe**	**malīce**	**mal(e** (adj.)	**menace** [f]
2328.	17.16[232]	**sagitta, sagittae**	**arwe**	**arwe**	**arwe**	**manāce**	**manāce**	**menace** [f]
2329.	37.2[233]	**sagitta, sagittae**	**arwe**	**arwe**	**arwe**	**as(s)aut**	**as(s)aut**	**assaut** [m]
2330.	44.7[234]	**sagitta, sagittae**	**arwe**	**arwe**	**arwe**	**manāce**	**manāce**	**menace** [f]
2331.	3.2	**salus, salutis**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**salut** [m]
2332.	3.8	**salus, salutis**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**sanctité** [f]
2333.	17.3	**salus, salutis**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	**help**	**force** [f]

229. regis id est Dei.
230. sagittas suas id est vulnera sua.
231. sagittas id est malicias [suas].
232. sagittas id est minas.
233. sagitte id est insultus.
234. Sagitte id est mine.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2334.	17.38	**salus, salutis**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**sanctité** [f]
2335.	17.50	**salus, salutis**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**sanctité** [f]
2336.	17.54	**salus, salutis**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**sanctité** [f]
2337.	19.7	**salus, salutis**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**sanctité** [f]
2338.	21.1	**salus, salutis**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**sanctité** [f]
2339.	26.1	**salus, salutis**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**hēle**	**help**	**hēlth(e**	**salut** [m]
2340.	32.17	**salus, salutis**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	**help**	**santé** [f]
2341.	34.3	**salus, salutis**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**santé** [f]
2342.	36.41	**salus, salutis**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**sanctité** [f]
2343.	37.23	**salus, salutis**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**sanctité** [f]
2344.	43.6	**salus, salutis**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**santé** [f]
2345.	50.15	**salus, salutis**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**sanctité** [f]
2346.	9.15	**salutare, salutaris**	**hēlth(e**	**yēver(e of hēlth(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**sanctité** [f]
2347.	11.6	**salutare, salutaris**	–	**hēlth(e yēver(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**sanctité** [f]
2348.	12.6	**salutare, salutaris**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e yēver(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**sanctité** [f]
2349.	13.11	**salutare, salutaris**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e yēver(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**sanctité** [f]
2350.	19.5	**salutare, salutaris**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e yēver(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**sanctité** [f]
2351.	20.1	**salutare, salutaris**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e yēver(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**sanctité** [f]
2352.	20.5	**salutare, salutaris**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e yēver(e**	**hēle**	–	**hēlth(e**	**sanctité** [f]
2353.	34.10	**salutare, salutaris**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e yēver(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**santé** [f]
2354.	39.13	**salutare, salutaris**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e yēver(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**salut** [m]
2355.	39.22	**salutare, salutaris**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e yēver(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**nom** [m]
2356.	41.7	**salutare, salutaris**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e yēver(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**sanctité** [f]
2357.	41.17	**salutare, salutaris**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e yēver(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**sanctité** [f]
2358.	42.6	**salutare, salutaris**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e yēver(e**	**hēle**	**(!)**[235] **hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**sanctité** [f]
2359.	49.24	**salutare, salutaris**	**hēlth(e**	**yēver(e of the hēlth(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**sanctité** [f]
2360.	50.13	**salutare, salutaris**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e yēver(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	–	**sanctité** [f]
2361.	23.5	**salutare, salutaris / [salvator, salvatoris]**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e yēver(e**	**hēle**	**help**	**hēlth(e**	**sanctité** [f]

235. London MS. *holi*.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2362.	26.15	**salutare, salutaris / [salvator, salvatoris]**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e yēver(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**santé** [f]
2363.	27.11	**salvatio, salvationis**	**sāving(e** (ger.)	**savāciŏun** [Rom.]	**sāving(e** (ger.)	**blessinge** (ger.)	**savāciŏun** [Rom.]	**salvation** [f]
2364.	24.5	**salvator, salvatoris**	**sāveŏur** [Rom.]	**sāveŏur** [Rom.]	**sāveŏur** [Rom.]	**sāveŏur** [Rom.]	**sāveŏur** [Rom.]	**sauveur** [m]
2365.	29.4	**sanctitas, sanctitati**	**hōlīnes(se**	**hōlīnes(se**	**hōlīnes(se**	**hōlīnes(se**	**hōlīnes(se**	**sanctité** [f]
2366.	4.4[236]	**sanctus, sancti**	**hōlī** (adj.) **man**	**seint(e**	**halwe**	**hōlī** (adj.) **nāme**	**hōlī** (adj.) **nāme**	**saint** (adj.) **nom** [m]
2367.	11.1	**sanctus, sancti**	**hōlī** (adj.)	**hōlī** (adj.)	**hōlī** (adj.)	**hōlī** (adj.)	**hōlī** (adj.) **man**	**saint** [m]
2368.	15.2	**sanctus, sancti**	**seint(e**	**seint(e**	**hōlī** (adj.)	**halwe**	**hōlī** (adj.) **man**	**saint** [m]
2369.	15.10	**sanctus, sancti**	**hōlī** (adj.)	**halwe**	**hōlī** (adj.)	**hōlī** (adj.)	**hōlī** (adj.) **servaunt**	**saint** [m]
2370.	17.28	**sanctus, sancti**	**hōlī** (adj.)	**hōlī** (adj.)	**hōlī** (adj.)	**hōlī** (adj.)	**hōlī** (adj.) **man**	**saint** [m]
2371.	19.2	**sanctus, sancti**	**hōlī** (adj.)	**hōlī** (adj.)	**hōlī** (adj.)	**hōlī** (adj.)	**hōlī** (adj.)	**saint** (adj.)
2372.	21.3	**sanctus, sancti**	**hōlīnes(se**	**hōlī** (adj.)	**halwe**	**hōlī** (adj.)	**hōlī** (adj.)	**saint** (adj.)
2373.	29.4	**sanctus, sancti**	**seint(e**	**halwe**	**halwe**	**halwe**	**halwe**	**saint** [m]
2374.	30.30	**sanctus, sancti**	**hōlī** (adj.) **man**	**seint(e**	**halwe**	**halwe**	**halwe**	**saint** [m]
2375.	31.7	**sanctus, sancti**	**hōlī** (adj.) **man**	**seint(e**	**halwe**	**halwe**	**halwe**	**saint** [m]
2376.	33.9	**sanctus, sancti**	**hōlī** (adj.) **man**	**seint(e**	**halwe**	**halwe**	**halwe**	**saint** [m]
2377.	36.29	**sanctus, sancti**	**seint(e**	**seint(e**	**halwe**	**halwe**	**halwe**	**saint** [m]
2378.	49.6	**sanctus, sancti**	**seint(e**	**seint(e**	**halwe**	**halwe**	**halwe**	**saint** [m]
2379.	5.7	**sanguis, sanguinis**	**man–queller(e)**	**blōd**	**blōd**	***þat sinȝeþ***	**sinne**	**pecheur** [m]
2380.	9.12[237]	**sanguis, sanguinis**	**blōd**	**blōd**	**blōd**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**peché** [m]
2381.	13.6	**sanguis, sanguinis**	**blōd**	**blōd**	**blōd**	**blōd**	**blōd**	**sang** [m]
2382.	15.4	**sanguis, sanguinis**	**blōd**	**blōd**	**blōd**	**sinne**	**sinne**	**peché** [m]
2383.	25.9[238]	**sanguis, sanguinis**	**blōd**	**blōd**	**blōd**	***filed with*** **dēdlī** (adj.) **sinne**	***filed with*** **dēdlī** (adj.) **sinne**	**peché** [m] **mortel** (adj.)
2384.	29.11[239]	**sanguis, sanguinis**	**blōd**	**blōd**	**blōd**	**penaunce**	**penaunce**	**penitence** [f]
2385.	49.14	**sanguis, sanguinis**	**blōd**	**blōd**	**blōd**	**blōd**	**blōd**	**sang** [m]

236. sanctum suum nomen.
237. sanguinem id est peccatum.
238. sanguinum id est pollutis mortalibus peccatis.
239. sanguine id est penitencia.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2386.	50.15[240]	**sanguis, sanguinis**	**blōd**	**blōd**	**blōd**	**(!)[241] sinne**	**sinne**	**peché** [m]
2387.	37.3	**sanitas, sanitatis**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**heilnesse**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**santé** [f]
2388.	37.7	**sanitas, sanitatis**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**hēle**	**hēlth(e**	**hēlth(e**	**santé** [f]
2389.	48.9	**sapiens, sapientis**	**wīse–man**	**wīse–man**	**wīse–man**	**wīs(e**	**wīs(e**	**sage** [m]
2390.	18.8	**sapientia, sapientiae**	**wīsdōm**	**wīsdōm**	**wīsdōm**	**wīsdōm**	**wīsdōm**	**savoir** (v.)
2391.	36.32	**sapientia, sapientiae**	**wīsdōm**	**wīsdōm**	**wīsdōm**	**wīsdōm**	**wīsdōm**	**savoir** (v.)
2392.	48.3	**sapientia, sapientiae**	**wīsdōm**	**wīsdōm**	**wīsdōm**	**wīsdōm**	**wīsdōm**	**savoir** (v.)
2393.	50.7	**sapientia, sapientiae**	**wīsdōm**	**wīsdōm**	**wīsdōm**	**wīsdōm**	**wīsdōm**	**savoir** (v.)
2394.	48.13	**scandalum, scandali**	**sclaundre** [Rom.]	**sclaundre** [Rom.]	**sclaundre** [Rom.]	**sclaundre** [Rom.]	**sclaundre** [Rom.]	**esclandre** [m&f]
2395.	49.21	**scandalum, scandali**	**sclaundre** [Rom.]	**sclaundre** [Rom.]	**sclaundre** [Rom.]	**sclaundre** [Rom.]	**sclaundre** [Rom.]	**esclandre** [m&f]
2396.	18.2	**scientia, scientiae**	**cŏnninge** (ger.)	**cŏnninge** (ger.)	**cŏnninge** (ger.)	**cŏnninge** (ger.)	**cŏnninge** (ger.)	**science** [f]
2397.	44.2	**scriba, scribae**	**wrīter(e**	**scrībe** [Rom.]	**maister**	**scrivein** [Rom.]	**scrivein** [Rom.]	**escrivain** [m]
2398.	5.15	**scutum, scuti**	**shēld**	**shēld**	**shēld**	**(!)[242] shēld**	**shēld**	**escu** [m]
2399.	34.2[243]	**scutum, scuti**	**shēld**	**shēld**	**shēld**	**vertū**	**vertū**	**vertu** [f]
2400.	45.9	**scutum, scuti**	**shēld**	**shēld**	**shēld**	**shēld**	**shēld**	**escu** [m]
2401.	9.5[244]	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**ciel** [m]
2402.	9.5[245]	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	–	–	–
2403.	9.40	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**siecle** [m]
2404.	9.40	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**siecle** [m]
2405.	17.54	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**siecle** [m]
2406.	18.10	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**withŏuten** (prep.) **ēnde**	**withŏuten** (prep.) **ēnde**	**siecle** [m]

240. sanguinibus id est peccatis.
241. London MS. *fines*.
242. London MS. *shelþe*.
243. scutum id est virtutem.
244. seculum seculi id est in celis.
245. seculum seculi id est in celis.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2407.	18.10	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	–	–	**siecle** [m]
2408.	20.4	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**siecle** [m]
2409.	20.4	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**siecle** [m]
2410.	20.4	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**siecle** [m]
2411.	20.6	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**siecle** [m]
2412.	20.6	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**siecle** [m]
2413.	21.27	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**siecle** [m]
2414.	21.27	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**siecle** [m]
2415.	24.6	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**siecle** [m]
2416.	36.28	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**siecle** [m]
2417.	36.28	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**siecle** [m]
2418.	36.31	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**siecle** [m]
2419.	36.31	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**siecle** [m]
2420.	40.14	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**siecle** [m]
2421.	40.14	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**(!)**[246] **world**	**world**	**siecle** [m]
2422.	43.10	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**siecle** [m]

246. London MS. *worded*.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2423.	44.8	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**siecle** [m]
2424.	44.8	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**siecle** [m]
2425.	44.20	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**siecle** [m]
2426.	44.20	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**siecle** [m]
2427.	47.13	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**siecle** [m]
2428.	47.13	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**siecle** [m]
2429.	47.13[247]	**seculum, seculi / <[saeculum, saeculi]>**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**ciel** [m]
2430.	10.4	**sedes, sedis**	**sēte**	**sēte**	**setle**	**sēte**	**sēte**	**siege** [m]
2431.	44.8	**sedes, sedis**	**sēte**	**sēte**	**setle**	**sēgğe** [Rom.]	**sēgğe** [Rom.]	**siege** [m]
2432.	46.8	**sedes, sedis**	**sēte**	**sēte**	**setle**	**sēgğe** [Rom.]	**sēte**	**siege** [m]
2433.	17.54	**semen, seminis**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**semail** [m]
2434.	20.10	**semen, seminis**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**semail** [m]
2435.	21.23	**semen, seminis**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**semence** [f]
2436.	21.24[248]	**semen, seminis**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**(!)[249] man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
2437.	21.32	**semen, seminis**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**semence** [f]
2438.	24.14	**semen, seminis**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**semence** [f]
2439.	36.26	**semen, seminis**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**semence** [f]
2440.	36.27	**semen, seminis**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**semence** [f]
2441.	36.30	**semen, seminis**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**sēd**	**semence** [f]
2442.	8.8	**semita, semitae**	**pāth**	**stī(e**	**wei**	**bī–stī**	**pāth**	**sente** [f]
2443.	16.6	**semita, semitae**	**pāth**	**stī(e**	**strēt(e**	**bī–stī**	**pāth**	**sente** [f]
2444.	17.49	**semita, semitae**	**pāth**	**pāth**	**strēt(e**	**wei**	**wei**	**sente** [f]

247. saecula id est in celis.
248. semen id est homo.
249. London MS. *am*.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2445.	22.3	**semita, semitae**	**pāth**	**stī(e**	**strēt(e**	**bī–stī**	**pāth**	**sente** [f]
2446.	24.4	**semita, semitae**	**pāth**	**stī(e**	**strēt(e**	**bī–stī**	**pāth**	**sente** [f]
2447.	26.17	**semita, semitae**	**pāth**	**pāth**	**strēt(e**	**bī–stī**	**pāth**	**sente** [f]
2448.	43.20	**semita, semitae**	**pāth**	**pāth**	**strēt(e**	**bī–stī**	**pāth**	**sente** [f]
2449.	13.5	**sepulchrum, sepulchri**	**sepulcre**	**sepulcre**	**grāve**	**biriel(s**	**biriel(s**	**sepulcre** [m]
2450.	48.10	**sepulchrum, sepulchri**	**sepulcre**	**sepulcre**	**sepulcre**	**biriel(s**	**biriel(s**	**sepulcre** [m]
2451.	5.11	**sepulcrum, sepulcri / <[sepulchrum, sepulchri]>**	**sepulcre**	**sepulcre**	**grāve**	**grāve**	**biriel(s**	**cercueil** [m]
2452.	18.3	**sermo, sermonis**	**wōrd**	**sermŏun** [Rom.]	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**parler** (v.)
2453.	49.18	**sermo, sermonis**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**parole** [f]
2454.	50.5	**sermo, sermonis**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**parole** [f]
2455.	18.12	**servus, servi**	**servaunt** [Rom.]	**servaunt** [Rom.]	**servaunt** [Rom.]	**servaunt** [Rom.]	**servaunt** [Rom.]	**serf** [m]
2456.	18.13	**servus, servi**	**servaunt** [Rom.]	**servaunt** [Rom.]	**servaunt** [Rom.]	**servaunt** [Rom.]	**servaunt** [Rom.]	**serf** [m]
2457.	26.14	**servus, servi**	**servaunt** [Rom.]	**servaunt** [Rom.]	**servaunt** [Rom.]	**servaunt** [Rom.]	**servaunt** [Rom.]	**serf** [m]
2458.	30.20	**servus, servi**	**servaunt** [Rom.]	**servaunt** [Rom.]	**servaunt** [Rom.]	**servaunt** [Rom.]	**servaunt** [Rom.]	**serf** [m]
2459.	33.22	**servus, servi**	**servaunt** [Rom.]	**servaunt** [Rom.]	**servaunt** [Rom.]	**servaunt** [Rom.]	–	**servant** [m&f]
2460.	34.31	**servus, servi**	**servaunt** [Rom.]	**servaunt** [Rom.]	**servaunt** [Rom.]	**servaunt** [Rom.]	**servaunt** [Rom.]	**serf** [m]
2461.	49.11	**silva, silvae**	**wōde**	**wōde**	**wōde**	**wōde**	**wōde**	–
2462.	43.16	**similitudo, similitudinis**	**līknes(se**	**līknes(se**	**līkinge** (ger.)	**līknes(se**	**līknes(se**	**similitude** [f]
2463.	34.16[250]	**sinus, sinus**	**bōsŏm**	**bōsŏm**	**bōsŏm**	**help**	**bōsŏm or help**	**aide** [f&m]
2464.	18.5	**sol, solis**	**sŏnne**	**sŏnne**	**sŏnne**	**sŏnne**	**sŏnne**	**soleil** [m]
2465.	49.2	**sol, solis**	**sŏnne**	**sŏnne**	**sŏnne**	**sŏnne**	**sŏnne**	**soleil** [m]
2466.	9.7	**sonitus, sonitus**	**sŏun**	**sŏun**	**dine**	**noise** [Rom.]	**noise** [Rom.]	**parole** [f]
2467.	18.4	**sonus, soni**	**sŏun**	**sŏun**	**sŏun**	**(!)**[251] **sŏun**	**sŏun**	**son** [m]
2468.	41.5	**sonus, soni**	**sŏun**	**sŏun**	**sŏun**	**sŏun**	**sŏun**	**son** [m]
2469.	21.18	**sors, sortis**	**lōt**	**lōt**	**cut**	**lōt**	**lōt**	**sort** [m&f]
2470.	30.18	**sors, sortis**	**tīme**	**lōt**	**cut**	**lōt**	**lōt**	**fait** [m] / **sort** [m&f]

250. sinu meo id est penitencia et salute mea.
251. London MS. *seune*.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2471.	44.5	**species, speciei**	**shāplīnes(se**	**shāp(e**	**shāp(e**	**cŏmlīnesse**	**cŏmlīnesse**	**espere** [f] / **espece** [f]
2472.	46.4	**species, speciei**	**fairnes(se, –nis(se, –nusse**	**fairnes(se, –nis(se, –nusse**	**fairhēde**	**fairnes(se, –nis(se, –nusse**	**fairnes(se, –nis(se, –nusse**	**beauté** [f]
2473.	49.2	**species, speciei**	**shāp(e**	**shāp(e**	**shāp(e**	**spīce** [Rom.]	**spīce** [Rom.]	**espece** [f]
2474.	9.31	**spelunca, speluncae**	**den**	**den**	**dīch(e**	**den**	**den**	**bouche** [f] / **couche** [f]
2475.	4.10	**spes, spei**	**hōpe**	**hōpe**	**hōpe**	**hōpe**	**hōpe**	**esperance** [f]
2476.	13.10	**spes, spei**	**hōpe**	**hōpe**	**hōpe**	**hōpe**	**hōpe**	**espoir** [m]
2477.	15.9	**spes, spei**	**hōpe**	**hōpe**	**hōpe**	**hōpe**	**hōpe**	**espoir** [m]
2478.	21.8	**spes, spei**	**hōpe**	**hōpe**	**hōpe**	**hōpe**	**hōpe**	**espoir** [m]
2479.	39.6	**spes, spei**	**hōpe**	**hōpe**	**hōpe**	**hōpe**	**hōpe**	**espoir** [m]
2480.	31.4[252]	**spina, spinae**	**thorn**	**thorn**	**thorn**	**vīce**	**thorn or vīce**	**vice** [m]
2481.	10.7	**spiritus, spiritus**	**spirit** [Rom.]	**spirit** [Rom.]	**gōst**	**gōst**	**spirit** [Rom.]	**esprit** [m]
2482.	17.18	**spiritus, spiritus**	**spirit** [Rom.]	**spirit** [Rom.]	**spirit** [Rom.]	**spirit** [Rom.]	**spirit** [Rom.]	**esprit** [m]
2483.	30.6	**spiritus, spiritus**	**spirit** [Rom.]	**spirit** [Rom.]	**gōst**	**gōst**	**gōst**	**esprit** [m]
2484.	31.2	**spiritus, spiritus**	**spirit** [Rom.]	**spirit** [Rom.]	**gōst**	**gōst**	**herte or gōst**	**esprit** [m]
2485.	32.6	**spiritus, spiritus**	**spirit** [Rom.]	**spirit** [Rom.]	**gōst**	**spirit** [Rom.]	**spirit** [Rom.]	**esprit** [m]
2486.	33.18	**spiritus, spiritus**	**spirit** [Rom.]	**spirit** [Rom.]	**gōst**	**gōst**	**gōst**	**esprit** [m]
2487.	47.6[253]	**spiritus, spiritus**	**spirit** [Rom.]	**spirit** [Rom.]	**gōst**	**venğeaunce**	**venğeaunce**	**vengeance** [f]
2488.	50.11	**spiritus, spiritus**	**spirit** [Rom.]	**spirit** [Rom.]	**gōst**	**gōst**	**gōst**	**esprit** [m]
2489.	50.12	**spiritus, spiritus**	**spirit** [Rom.]	**spirit** [Rom.]	**gōst**	**gōst**	**gōst**	**esprit** [m]
2490.	50.13	**spiritus, spiritus**	**spirit** [Rom.]	**spirit** [Rom.]	**gōst**	**gōst**	–	**esprit** [m]
2491.	50.18	**spiritus, spiritus**	**spirit** [Rom.]	**spirit** [Rom.]	**gōst**	**(!)**[254] **gōst**	**gōst**	**esprit** [m]
2492.	18.5	**sponsus, sponsi**	**spŏus(e** [Rom.]	**spŏus(e** [Rom.]	**spŏus(e** [Rom.]	**spŏus(e** [Rom.]	**spŏus(e** [Rom.]	**espoux** [m]
2493.	8.4	**stella, stellae**	**sterre**	**sterre**	**sterne** [ON]	**sterre**	**sterre**	**estoile** [f]
2494.	34.14	**sterilitas, sterilitatis**	**barainnesse** [Rom.]	**baraintē** [Rom.]	**barainhēde** [Rom.]	**barainnesse** [Rom.]	**barainnesse** [Rom.]	**tourment** [m]
2495.	6.6	**stratum, strati**	***bed–strau**	**bedding** (ger.)	**bedding** (ger.)	**cŏvertūre** [Rom.]	**cŏvertūre** [Rom.]	**couverture** [f]

252. spina id est vicium.
253. spiritu id est vindicta.
254. London MS. *god*.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2496.	40.3[255]	**stratum, strati**	***bed–strau**	**bedding** (ger.)	**bedding** (ger.)	**sharpnes(se**	**sharpnes(se**	**aspreté** [f]
2497.	9.11	**studium, studi(i)**	**studī(e** [Rom.]	**studī(e** [Rom.]	**studī(e** [Rom.]	**studīing(e** (ger.)	**studīing(e** (ger.)	**estudie** [f]
2498.	13.2	**studium, studi(i)**	**studī(e** [Rom.]	**studī(e** [Rom.]	**studī(e** [Rom.]	**studī(e** [Rom.]	**studī(e** [Rom.]	**estudie** [f]
2499.	48.9	**stultus, stulti**	**fōl** [Rom.]	**fōl** [Rom.]	**fōl** [Rom.]	**fōl** [Rom.]	**fōl** [Rom.]	**fou** [m]
2500.	34.19	**subsannatio, subsannationis**	**mouing(e** (ger.)	**undermowinge** (ger.)	**scōrning(e** (ger.)	**underniming(e** (ger.)	**scōrning(e** (ger.)	**reproche** [f]
2501.	43.15	**subsannatio, subsannationis**	**mouing(e** (ger.)	**undermowinge** (ger.)	**scōrning(e** (ger.)	**underniming(e** (ger.)	**underniming(e** (ger.)	**moquerie** [f]
2502.	38.7	**substantia, substantiae**	**substaunce** [Rom.]	**substaunce** [Rom.]	**substaunce** [Rom.]	**substaunce** [Rom.]	**substaunce** [Rom.]	**substance** [f]
2503.	38.11	**substantia, substantiae**	**substaunce** [Rom.]	**substaunce** [Rom.]	**substaunce** [Rom.]	**substaunce** [Rom.]	**substaunce** [Rom.]	**substance** [f]
2504.	10.7	**sulphur, sulphuris**	**brim–stōn**	**brim–stōn**	**brim–stōn**	**brim–stōn**	**brim–stōn**	**soufre** [m]
2505.	17.19	**summum, summi**	**heigh** (adj.) **plāce**	**heigh** (adj.)	**heigh** (adj.)	**heigh** (adj.)	**heigh** (adj.)	**haut** [m]
2506.	18.7	**summum, summi**	**heigh** (adj.)	**heigh** (adj.)	**heigh** (adj.)	**heigh** (adj.)	**heigh** (adj.)	**hautesse** [f]
2507.	16.11	**superbia, superbiae**	**prīd(e**	**prīd(e**	**prīd(e**	**prīd(e**	**prīd(e**	**orgueil** [m]
2508.	30.22	**superbia, superbiae**	**prīd(e**	**prīd(e**	**prīd(e**	**prīd(e**	**prīd(e**	**orgueil** [m]
2509.	30.30	**superbia, superbiae**	**prīd(e**	**prīd(e**	**prīd(e**	**prīd(e**	**prīd(e**	**orgueil** [m]
2510.	35.12	**superbia, superbiae**	**prīd(e**	**prīd(e**	**prīd(e**	**prīd(e**	**prīd(e**	**orgueil** [m]
2511.	40.10	**supplantatio, supplantationis / [subplantatio, subplantationis]**[256]	**dēceit(e** [Rom.]	**supplaunting(e** (ger.)	**supplaunting(e** (ger.)	**supplaunting(e** (ger.) **ōver putting(e ŏut(e** (ger.)	**putting(e ŏut(e** (ger.)	**supplantation** [f]
2512.	3.3	**susceptor, susceptoris**	**uptāker(e**	**undertāker(e**	**uptāker(e**	**kēper(e**	**kēper(e**	**gouverneur** [m]
2513.	17.3	**susceptor, susceptoris**	**uptāker(e**	**undertāker(e**	**uptāker(e**	**tāker(e**	**tāker(e**	**proviseur** [m]
2514.	41.12	**susceptor, susceptoris**	**tāker(e up**	**undertāker(e**	**uptāker(e**	**tāker(e**	**tāker(e**	**pourvoyeur** [m]
2515.	45.7	**susceptor, susceptoris**	**uptāker(e**	**undertāker(e**	**uptāker(e**	**tāker(e**	**tāker(e**	**proviseur** [m]
2516.	45.11	**susceptor, susceptoris**	**uptāker(e**	**undertāker(e**	**uptāker(e**	**tāker(e**	**tāker(e**	**proviseur** [m]
2517.	7.7	**synagoga, synagogae**	**sinagōg(e**	**congregāciŏun** [Rom.]	**sinagōg(e**	**sinagōg(e**	**sinagōg(e**	**synagogue** [f]

255. stratum id est asperitatem.

256. These headwords come from http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/supplantatio#Latin and http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/subplantatio#Latin respectively as *supplantationem* and *subplantationem* 'hypocritical deceit' inserted into the search engine of Whitaker's dictionary do not yield the two necessary forms, i.e. the nominative and the genitive, but only the information that the items in question are nouns.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2518.	14.1	**tabernaculum, tabernaculi**	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernacle** [m]
2519.	17.13	**tabernaculum, tabernaculi**	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernacle** [m]
2520.	18.5	**tabernaculum, tabernaculi**	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernacle** [m]
2521.	26.9[257]	**tabernaculum, tabernaculi**	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**might**	**might**	**pouvoir** [m]
2522.	26.9	**tabernaculum, tabernaculi**	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernacle** [m]
2523.	26.11	**tabernaculum, tabernaculi**	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernacle** [m]
2524.	30.26	**tabernaculum, tabernaculi**	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernacle** [m]
2525.	41.4	**tabernaculum, tabernaculi**	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernacle** [m]
2526.	42.3	**tabernaculum, tabernaculi**	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernacle** [m]
2527.	45.4[258]	**tabernaculum, tabernaculi**	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	***Noe and his***	**tabernācle *þat is*[259] *Noe and h*is**	***Noe et les siens***
2528.	48.11	**tabernaculum, tabernaculi**	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernācle** [Rom.]	**tabernacle** [m]
2529.	21.11[260]	**taurus, tauri**	**bōle** [ON]	**bōle** [ON]	**bōle** [ON]	**vīce**	**vīce**	**vice** [m]
2530.	49.14	**taurus, tauri**	**bōle** [ON]	**bōle** [ON]	**bōle** [ON]	**bōle** [ON]	**bōle** [ON]	**corps** [m] / **taur** [m]
2531.	35.8[261]	**tegmen, tegminis**	**hiling(e** (ger.)	**cŏveringe** (ger.)	**hiling(e** (ger.)	**grāce**	**grāce**	**grace** [f]
2532.	49.4	**tempestas, tempestatis**	**tempest** [Rom.]	**tempest** [Rom.]	**storm**	**tempest** [Rom.]	**tempest** [Rom.]	**tempeste** [m&f]
2533.	5.8	**templum, templi**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple** [m]
2534.	10.4	**templum, templi**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple** [m]

257. thabernaculo id est potencia.
258. thabernaculum suum id est Noe et suos.
259. *þat is* are taken from Black and St-Jacques (2012: 119, part I) since these are not present in Bülbring (1891).
260. tauri id est vicia.
261. tegmine id est gracia.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2535.	17.8	**templum, templi**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple** [m]
2536.	26.8	**templum, templi**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple** [m]
2537.	27.2	**templum, templi**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple** [m]
2538.	28.8	**templum, templi**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple** [m]
2539.	44.17[262]	**templum, templi**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple**	**joi(e**	**joi(e**	**joie** [f]
2540.	47.8	**templum, templi**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple**	**temple** [m]
2541.	17.32	**temptatio, temptationis / <tentatio, tentationis>**	**temptāciŏun** [Rom.]	**temptāciŏun** [Rom.]	**fōndinge, –unge** (ger.)	**temptāciŏun** [Rom.]	**temptāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tentation** [f]
2542.	1.3	**tempus, temporis**	**tīme**	**tīme**	**tīme**	**tīme**	**tīme**	**temps** [m]
2543.	9.26	**tempus, temporis**	**tīme**	**tīme**	**tīme**	**tīme**	**tīme**	**temps** [m]
2544.	20.9	**tempus, temporis**	**tīme**	**tīme**	**tīme**	**tīme**	**tīme**	**temps** [m]
2545.	31.7	**tempus, temporis**	**tīme**	**tīme**	**tīme**	**tīme**	**tīme**	**temps** [m]
2546.	33.1	**tempus, temporis**	**tīme**	**tīme**	**tīme**	**tīme**	**tīme**	**temps** [m]
2547.	36.20	**tempus, temporis**	**tīme**	**tīme**	**tīme**	**tīme**	**tīme**	**temps** [m]
2548.	36.41	**tempus, temporis**	**tīme**	**tīme**	**tīme**	**tīme**	**tīme**	**temps** [m]
2549.	17.13	**tenebra, tenebrae**	**derknes(se**	**derknes(se**	**mirk(e)nes(se**	**derknes(se**	**derknes(se**	**tenebre(s)** [f]
2550.	17.31	**tenebra, tenebrae**	**derknes(se**	**derknes(se**	**mirk(e)nes(se**	**derknes(se**	**derknes(se**	**tenebre(s)** [f]
2551.	34.7	**tenebra, tenebrae**	**derknes(se**	**derknes(se**	**mirk(e)nes(se**	**derk** (adj.)[263]	**derk** (adj.)[264]	**tenebre(s)** [f]
2552.	2.8	**terminus, termini**	**tērme** [Rom.]	**tērme** [Rom.]	**tērme** [Rom.]	**tērme** [Rom.]	**tērme** [Rom.]	**terre** [f] / **terme** [m]
2553.	1.5	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2554.	2.2	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2555.	2.8	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2556.	2.10	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2557.	7.5	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2558.	8.1	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2559.	8.9	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2560.	9.8	**terra, terrae**	**world**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	–	**world**	**siecle** [m]
2561.	9.40	**terra, terrae**	**lōnd**	**lōnd**	**lōnd**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]

262. templum id est gaudium.
263. Both the OED and the MED list *derk* 'dark' also as a noun, however, given the context of the usage, I assume this particular instance of *derk* 'dark' to be an adjective.
264. Both the OED and the MED list *derk* 'dark' also as a noun, however, given the context of the usage, I assume this particular instance of *derk* 'dark' to be an adjective.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2562.	9.42	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2563.	11.7	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	–	–	**terre** [f]
2564.	15.2	**terra, terrae**	**lōnd**	**lōnd**	**lōnd**	**lōnd**	**lōnd**	**terre** [f]
2565.	16.12	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2566.	16.15	**terra, terrae**	**lōnd**	**lōnd**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2567.	17.9	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2568.	17.17	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**world**	**world**	**monde** [f]
2569.	18.4	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**lōnd**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2570.	18.4	**terra, terrae**	**world**	**ērthe**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**monde** [f]
2571.	20.10	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2572.	21.28	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2573.	21.31	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2574.	21.31	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2575.	23.1	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2576.	23.1	**terra, terrae**	**world**	**lōnd**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**monde** [f]
2577.	24.14	**terra, terrae**	**lōnd**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2578.	26.19	**terra, terrae**	**lōnd**	**lōnd**	**lōnd**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2579.	32.5	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2580.	32.8	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2581.	32.14	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2582.	33.16	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2583.	34.23	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2584.	36.3	**terra, terrae**	**lōnd**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2585.	36.9[265]	**terra, terrae**	**lōnd**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**ciel** [m]
2586.	36.11[266]	**terra, terrae**	**lōnd**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**ciel** [m]
2587.	36.23[267]	**terra, terrae**	**lōnd**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**hēven**	**hēven**	**ciel** [m]
2588.	36.31	**terra, terrae**	**lōnd**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2589.	36.36	**terra, terrae**	**lōnd**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]

265. terram id est celum.
266. terram id est celum.
267. terram id est celum.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2590.	40.2	**terra, terrae**	**lōnd**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	–	**terre** [f]
2591.	41.8[268]	**terra, terrae**	**lōnd**	**lōnd**	**lōnd**	**lōnd**	**lōnd**	**terre** [f]
2592.	43.4	**terra, terrae**	**lōnd**	**ērthe**	**lōnd**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2593.	43.27	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2594.	44.18	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2595.	45.2	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2596.	45.6	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2597.	45.8	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2598.	45.9	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2599.	45.10	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2600.	46.2	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2601.	46.7	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2602.	46.9	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2603.	47.2	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2604.	47.4	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2605.	47.9	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2606.	48.11	**terra, terrae**	**lōnd**	**lōnd**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**lōnd**	**terre** [f]
2607.	49.1	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2608.	49.5	**terra, terrae**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**ērthe**	**terre** [f]
2609.	49.13	**terra, terrae**	**world**	**ērthe**	**world**	**world**	**world**	**siecle** [m]
2610.	24.11	**testamentum, testamenti**	**testāment** [Rom.]	**testāment** [Rom.]	**wit–word**	**testāment** [Rom.]	**testāment** [Rom.]	**testament** [m]
2611.	24.15	**testamentum, testamenti**	**testāment** [Rom.]	**testāment** [Rom.]	**testāment** [Rom.]	**testāment** [Rom.]	**testāment** [Rom.]	**testament** [m]
2612.	43.19	**testamentum, testamenti**	**testāment** [Rom.]	**testāment** [Rom.]	**testāment** [Rom.]	**testāment** [Rom.]	**testāment** [Rom.]	**testament** [m]
2613.	49.6	**testamentum, testamenti**	**testāment** [Rom.]	**testāment** [Rom.]	**testāment** [Rom.]	**testāment** [Rom.]	**testāment** [Rom.]	**testament** [m]
2614.	49.17	**testamentum, testamenti**	**testāment** [Rom.]	**testāment** [Rom.]	**testāment** [Rom.]	**testāment** [Rom.]	**testāment** [Rom.]	**testament** [m]

268. terra Iordanis id est de conuercione gentis.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2615.	18.8	**testimonium, testimoni(i)**	**witnessing(e** (ger.)	**witnessing(e** (ger.)	**witnessing(e** (ger.)	**witnessing(e** (ger.)	**witnes(se**	**tesmoignage** [m]
2616.	24.11	**testimonium, testimoni(i)**	**witnessing(e** (ger.)	**witnes(se**	**witnessing(e** (ger.)	**witnes(se**	**witnes(se**	**tesmoignage** [m]
2617.	26.18	**testis, testis**	**witnes(se**	**witnes(se**	**witnes(se**	**witnes(se**	**witnes(se**	**tesmoin** [m]
2618.	34.13	**testis, testis**	**witnes(se**	**witnes(se**	**witnes(se**	**witnes(se**	**witnes(se**	**tesmoin** [m]
2619.	21.15	**testum, testi**	**tīle–stōn**	**sherd**	**pot(e**	**shel(le**	**shel(le**	**tache** [f]
2620.	18.5	**thalamus, thalami**	**chaumbre** [Rom.]	**privē** (adj.) **chaumbre**	**chaumbre** [Rom.]	**chaumbre** [Rom.]	**chaumbre** [Rom.]	**chambre** [f]
2621.	32.7	**thesaurus, thesauri**	**trēsŏur** [Rom.]	**trēsŏur** [Rom.]	**trēsŏur** [Rom.]	**trēsŏur** [Rom.]	**trēsŏur** [Rom.]	**tresor** [m]
2622.	9.4	**thronus, throni**	**trōne** [Rom.]	**trōne** [Rom.]	**trōne** [Rom.]	**trōne** [Rom.]	**trōne** [Rom.]	**trone** [m]
2623.	9.8	**thronus, throni**	**trōne** [Rom.]	**trōne** [Rom.]	**trōne** [Rom.]	**trōne** [Rom.]	**trōne** [Rom.]	**trone** [m]
2624.	2.11	**timor, timoris**	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**dŏut(e** [Rom.]	**dŏut(e** [Rom.]	**doute** [m&f]
2625.	5.8	**timor, timoris**	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**dŏut(e** [Rom.]	**drēd(e**	**crainte** [f]
2626.	13.7	**timor, timoris**	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**doute** [m&f]
2627.	13.9	**timor, timoris**	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**dŏut(e** [Rom.]	**dŏut(e** [Rom.]	**peur** [f]
2628.	13.9	**timor, timoris**	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**dŏut(e** [Rom.]	**dŏut(e** [Rom.]	**doute** [m&f]
2629.	18.10	**timor, timoris**	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**dŏut(e** [Rom.]	**drēd(e**	**peur** [f]
2630.	30.14	**timor, timoris**	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**doute** [m&f]
2631.	33.11	**timor, timoris**	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**peur** [f]
2632.	35.1	**timor, timoris**	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**doute** [m&f]
2633.	17.5	**torrens, torrentis**	**strōnd(e**	**strēm**	**strōnd(e**	**wel(le**	**rivēr(e** [Rom.]	***foiffaiz* / fontaine** [f]
2634.	35.9	**torrens, torrentis**	**stef** (adj.) **strēm**	**strēm**	**strōnd(e**	**wel(le**	**wel(le**	**fontaine** [f]
2635.	2.11	**tremor, tremoris**	**trembling(e** (ger.)	**trembling(e** (ger.)	**quāking(e** (ger.)	**quāking(e** (ger.)	**quāking(e** (ger.)	**tremeur** [m]
2636.	47.5	**tremor, tremoris**	**trembling(e** (ger.)	**trembling(e** (ger.)	**quāking(e** (ger.)	**drēd(e**	**drēd(e**	**tremeur** [m]
2637.	4.1	**tribulatio, tribulationis**	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulation** [f]
2638.	9.9	**tribulatio, tribulationis**	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulation** [f]
2639.	9.22	**tribulatio, tribulationis**	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	–	**tribulāciŏun**	**tribulation** [f]
2640.	17.7	**tribulatio, tribulationis**	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulation** [f]
2641.	19.1	**tribulatio, tribulationis**	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**angwisshe** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulation** [f]
2642.	21.10	**tribulatio, tribulationis**	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulation** [f]
2643.	24.18	**tribulatio, tribulationis**	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulation** [f]

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2644.	24.23	**tribulatio, tribulationis**	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulation** [f]
2645.	31.9	**tribulatio, tribulationis**	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**ennemi** [m]
2646.	33.4	**tribulatio, tribulationis**	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulation** [f]
2647.	33.6	**tribulatio, tribulationis**	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulation** [f]
2648.	33.17	**tribulatio, tribulationis**	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**(!)**[269] **tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulation** [f]
2649.	33.19	**tribulatio, tribulationis**	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulation** [f]
2650.	36.41	**tribulatio, tribulationis**	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulation** [f]
2651.	43.26	**tribulatio, tribulationis**	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulation** [f]
2652.	45.1	**tribulatio, tribulationis**	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulation** [f]
2653.	49.16	**tribulatio, tribulationis**	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulāciŏun** [Rom.]	**tribulation** [f]
2654.	46.5	**tubus, tubi** / <[**tuba, tubae**]>	**tromp(e** [Rom.]	**tromp(e** [Rom.]	**tromp(e** [Rom.]	**tromp(e** [Rom.]	**tromp(e** [Rom.]	**trompe** [f]
2655.	47.11[270]	**turris, turris**	**tŏur**	**tŏur**	**tŏur**	**folk**	**tŏur, folk**	**gens** [m&f, pl.]
2656.	21.8	**uber, uberis**	**tēt(e**	**tēt(e**	**pappe** [Rom.]	**tēt(e**	**tēt(e**	**mamelle** [f]
2657.	35.9	**ubertas, ubertatis**	**plentē** [Rom.]	**plentē** [Rom.]	**plentēvŏusnes(se** [Rom.]	**plentē** [Rom.]	**plentē** [Rom.]	– / **plenté** [f]
2658.	8.3	**ultor, ultoris**	**avenĝer** [Rom.]	**avenĝer** [Rom.]	**venĝer(e** [Rom.]	**wrēcher**	**wrēcher**	**vengeur** [m]
2659.	16.10	**umbra, umbrae**	**shadwe**	**shadwe**	**shadwe**	**shadwe**	**shadwe**	**suavité** [f]
2660.	22.4	**umbra, umbrae**	**shadwe**	**shadwe**	**shadwe**	**shadwe**	**shadwe**	**ombre** [f&m]
2661.	43.21	**umbra, umbrae**	**shadwe**	**shadwe**	**shadwe**	**shadwe**	**shadwe**	**ombre** [f&m]
2662.	21.21[271]	**unicorn, unicornis**	**ūnicorn(e** [Rom.]	**ūnicorn(e** [Rom.]	**ūnicorn(e** [Rom.]	**prīd(e**	**prīd(e**	**orgueil** [m]
2663.	28.6	**unicorn, unicornis**	**ūnicorn(e** [Rom.]	**ūnicorn(e** [Rom.]	**ūnicorn(e** [Rom.]	**ūnicorn(e** [Rom.]	**ūnicorn(e** [Rom.]	**unicorne** [f]
2664.	23.1	**universus, universi**	**al** (adj.) **that** (rel. pron.)	**al** (adj.) **that** (rel. pron.)	**al** (adj.) **that** (rel. pron.)	**ēch** (pron.)	**ēch** (pron.)	**tous** (adj.) **cil** (rel. pron.)
2665.	24.2	**universus, universi**	**al** (adj.) **man that** (rel. pron.)	**al** (adj.) **that** (rel. pron.)	**al** (adj.) **that** (rel. pron.)	**al** (adj.) **thō** (pron.) **that** (rel. pron.)	**al** (adj.) **thō** (pron.) **that** (rel. pron.)	**tous** (pron.)
2666.	14.6	**usura, usurae**	**ūsūre** [Rom.]	**ūsūre** [Rom.]	**oker** [ON]	**oker** [ON]	**ūsūre** [Rom.]	**usure** [f]
2667.	32.7	**uter, utris**	**bŏuĝe** [Rom.]	**botel** [Rom.]	**gŏurd(e** [Rom.]	**gŏurd(e** [Rom.]	**gŏurd(e** [Rom.]	**vaisseau** [m]

269. London MS. *tribulacous,* with a stroke over the *o* and part of the *u*.
270. turribus eius id est gentibus, induratis corda.
271. vnicornium id est superbie.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2668.	21.8	**uteru[s/m], uteri**	**wōmb(e**	**wōmb(e**	**wōmb(e**	**wōmb(e**	**wōmb(e**	**ventre** [m]
2669.	29.11	**utilitas, utilitatis**	**prōfit(e** [Rom.]	**prōfit(e** [Rom.]	**prōfetābiltē** [Rom.]	**prōfit(e** [Rom.]	**prōfit(e** [Rom.]	**profit** [m]
2670.	4.3	**vanitas, vanitatis**	**vanitē** [Rom.]	**vanitē** [Rom.]	**vanitē** [Rom.]	**īdelnes(se**	**īdelnes(se**	**vanité** [f]
2671.	25.4	**vanitas, vanitatis**	**vanitē** [Rom.]	**vanitē** [Rom.]	**vanitē** [Rom.]	**īdelnes(se**	**īdelnes(se**	**vanité** [f]
2672.	30.7	**vanitas, vanitatis**	**vanitē** [Rom.]	**vanitē** [Rom.]	**vanitē** [Rom.]	**vanitē** [Rom.]	**vanitē** [Rom.]	**vanité** [f]
2673.	37.13	**vanitas, vanitatis**	**vanitē** [Rom.]	**vanitē** [Rom.]	**vanitē** [Rom.]	**vanitē** [Rom.]	–	**vanité** [f]
2674.	38.8	**vanitas, vanitatis**	**vanitē** [Rom.]	**vanitē** [Rom.]	**vanitē** [Rom.]	**vanitē** [Rom.]	**vanitē** [Rom.]	**vanité** [f]
2675.	39.6	**vanitas, vanitatis**	**vanitē** [Rom.]	**vanitē** [Rom.]	**vanitē** [Rom.]	**vanitē** [Rom.]	**vanitē** [Rom.]	**vanité** [f]
2676.	44.11	**varietas, varietatis**	**dīversitē** [Rom.]	**dīversitē** [Rom.]	**sērnes** [ON]	**selcŏuthnesse**	**dīversenes** [Rom.]	**diversité** [f]
2677.	44.15	**varietas, varietatis**	**dīversitē** [Rom.]	**dīversitē** [Rom.]	**sērnes** [ON]	**merveillŏus** (adj.) **thing**	**merveillŏus** (adj.) **thing**	**divers** (adj.)
2678.	2.9	**vas, vasis**	**vessel** [Rom.]	**vessel** [Rom.]	**vessel** [Rom.]	**pot(e**	**pot(e**	**vaisseau** [m]
2679.	7.14[272]	**vas, vasis**	**vessel** [Rom.]	**vessel** [Rom.]	**vessel** [Rom.]	**pīne**	**pein(e**	**peine** [f]
2680.	30.16	**vas, vasis**	**vessel** [Rom.]	**vessel** [Rom.]	**vessel** [Rom.]	**vessel** [Rom.]	**vessel** [Rom.]	**vaisseau** [m]
2681.	13.5	**venenum, veneni**	**venim** [Rom.]	**venim** [Rom.]	**venim** [Rom.]	**venim** [Rom.]	**venim** [Rom.]	**venin** [m]
2682.	16.15	**venter, ventris**	**wōmb(e**	**wōmb(e**	**wōmb(e**	**wōmb(e**	**wōmb(e**	**ventre** [m]
2683.	21.8	**venter, ventris**	**wōmb(e**	**wōmb(e**	**wōmb(e**	**wōmb(e**	**wōmb(e**	**ventre** [m]
2684.	21.9	**venter, ventris**	**wōmb(e**	**wōmb(e**	**wōmb(e**	**ŏutgōinge** (ger.)	**ŏutgōinge** (ger.)	**issue** [f]
2685.	21.14	**venter, ventris**	**wōmb(e**	**wōmb(e**	**wōmb(e**	**wōmb(e**	**wōmb(e**	**ventre** [m]
2686.	30.11	**venter, ventris**	**wōmb(e**	**wōmb(e**	**wōmb(e**	–	**wōmb(e**	**ventre** [m]
2687.	43.27	**venter, ventris**	**wōmb(e**	**wōmb(e**	**wōmb(e**	**wōmb(e**	**wōmb(e**	**ventre** [m]
2688.	1.5	**ventus, venti**	**wīnd**	**wīnd**	**wīnd**	**wīnd**	**wīnd**	**vent** [m]
2689.	17.12	**ventus, venti**	**wīnd**	**wīnd**	**wīnd**	**wīnd**	**wīnd**	**vent** [m]
2690.	17.46	**ventus, venti**	**wīnd**	**wīnd**	**wīnd**	**wīnd**	**wīnd**	**vent** [m]
2691.	34.6	**ventus, venti**	**wīnd**	**wīnd**	**wīnd**	**wīnd**	**wīnd**	**vent** [m]
2692.	5.1	**verbum, verbi**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**parole** [f]
2693.	16.5	**verbum, verbi**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**parole** [f]
2694.	16.7	**verbum, verbi**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**parole** [f]
2695.	18.2	**verbum, verbi**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**parole** [f]
2696.	18.4	**verbum, verbi**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**parole** [f]

272. vasa id est penas.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2697.	21.1	**verbum, verbi**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**parole** [f]
2698.	32.4	**verbum, verbi**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**parole** [f]
2699.	32.6	**verbum, verbi**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**parole** [f]
2700.	35.3	**verbum, verbi**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**parole** [f]
2701.	40.9	**verbum, verbi**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**parole** [f]
2702.	44.1	**verbum, verbi**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**wōrd**	**parole** [f]
2703.	43.17	**verecundia, verecundiae**	**shāme**	**shāme**	**shāme**	**shāme**	**shāme**	**vergogne** [f]
2704.	5.10	**veritas, veritatis**	**treuth**	**treuth**	**sōthfastnes(se**	**sōthnes(se**	**sōthnes(se**	**verité** [f]
2705.	11.1	**veritas, veritatis**	**treuth**	**treuth**	**sōthfastnes(se**	**sōthnes(se**	**sōthnes(se**	**verité** [f]
2706.	14.3	**veritas, veritatis**	**treuth**	**treuth**	**sōthfastnes(se**	**sōthnes(se**	**sōthfastnes(se**	**verité** [f]
2707.	24.5	**veritas, veritatis**	**treuth**	**treuth**	**sōthfastnes(se**	**sōthnes(se**	**sōthnes(se**	**verité** [f]
2708.	24.11	**veritas, veritatis**	**treuth**	**treuth**	**sōthfastnes(se**	**sōthnes(se**	**sōthfastnes(se**	**verité** [f]
2709.	25.3	**veritas, veritatis**	**treuth**	**treuth**	**sōthfastnes(se**	**sōthnes(se**	**sōthnes(se**	**verité** [f]
2710.	29.12	**veritas, veritatis**	**treuth**	**treuth**	**sōthfastnes(se**	**sōthnes(se**	**sōthnes(se**	**verité** [f]
2711.	30.6	**veritas, veritatis**	**treuth**	**treuth**	**sōthfastnes(se**	**sōthnes(se**	**sōthfastnes(se**	**verité** [f]
2712.	30.30	**veritas, veritatis**	**treuth**	**treuth**	**sōthfastnes(se**	**sōthnes(se**	**sōthnes(se**	**verité** [f]
2713.	35.5	**veritas, veritatis**	**treuth**	**treuth**	**sōthfastnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**rightfulnes(se**	**verité** [f]
2714.	39.13	**veritas, veritatis**	**treuth**	**treuth**	**sōthfastnes(se**	**sōthnes(se**	**sōthnes(se**	**verité** [f]
2715.	39.14	**veritas, veritatis**	**treuth**	**treuth**	**sōthfastnes(se**	**sōthnes(se**	**sōthnes(se**	**verité** [f]
2716.	39.15	**veritas, veritatis**	**treuth**	**treuth**	**sōthfastnes(se**	**sōthnes(se**	**sōthnes(se**	**verité** [f]
2717.	42.3	**veritas, veritatis**	**treuth**	**treuth**	**sōthfastnes(se**	**sōthnes(se**	**sōthnes(se**	**verité** [f]
2718.	44.6	**veritas, veritatis**	**treuth**	**treuth**	**sōthfastnes(se**	**sōthnes(se**	**sōthnes(se**	**verité** [f]
2719.	50.7	**veritas, veritatis**	**treuth**	**treuth**	**sōthfastnes(se**	**sōthnes(se**	**sōthnes(se**	**verité** [f]
2720.	21.5	**vermis, vermis**	**wǒrm**	**wǒrm**	**wǒrm**	**wǒrm**	**wǒrm**	***vair***
2721.	7.17	**vertex, verticis**	**nekke**	**nol**	**scalp(e** [ON]	**haterel *of hys* hēd**	**haterel *of hys* hēd**	**teste** [f]
2722.	29.6	**vesper, vesperi[s]**	**ēve(n–tīde**	**ēve(n–tīde**	**ēvening**	**ēve(n**	**ēve(n**	**vespre** [m&f]
2723.	16.6	**vestigium, vestigi(i)**	**step**	**step**	**step**	**trāce** [Rom.]	**trāce** [Rom.]	**trace** [f]
2724.	17.40	**vestigium, vestigi(i)**	**step**	**step**	**step**	**trāce** [Rom.]	**trāce** [Rom.]	**trace** [f]
2725.	21.18	**vestimentum, vestimenti**	**clōth**	**clōth**	**clōth**	**clōthing** (ger.)	**clōth**	**vestement** [m]

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2726.	44.10	**vestimentum, vestimenti**	**clōth**	**clōth**	**clōthing** (ger.)	**vestement** [Rom.]	**clōthing** (ger.)	**vestement** [m]
2727.	21.18	**vestis, vestis**	**clōth**	**clōth**	**clōth**	**clōthing** (ger.)	**clōthing** (ger.)	**vesture** [f]
2728.	44.11	**vestitus, vestitus**	**clōthing** (ger.)	**clōthing** (ger.)	**clōthing** (ger.)	**clōthing** (ger.)	**clōthing** (ger.)	**vesture** [f]
2729.	1.1	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voie** [f]
2730.	1.7	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voie** [f]
2731.	2.12	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voie** [f]
2732.	5.9	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voie** [f]
2733.	9.26	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voyer** [m] / **voie** [f]
2734.	13.7	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voie** [f]
2735.	13.7	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voie** [f]
2736.	15.11	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voie** [f]
2737.	16.5	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voie** [f]
2738.	17.24	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voie** [f]
2739.	17.33	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voie** [f]
2740.	17.35	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voie** [f]
2741.	18.6	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voie** [f]
2742.	24.4	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voie** [f]
2743.	24.9	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voie** [f]
2744.	24.10	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voie** [f]
2745.	24.11	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voie** [f]
2746.	24.13	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voie** [f]
2747.	26.17	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voie** [f]
2748.	31.10	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voie** [f]
2749.	34.7	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voie** [f]
2750.	35.4	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voie** [f]
2751.	36.5	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voie** [f]
2752.	36.7	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voie** [f]
2753.	36.24	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voie** [f]
2754.	36.36	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voie** [f]
2755.	38.1[273]	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**vertū**	**vertū**	**vertu** [f]

273. vias id est virtutes.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2756.	43.20	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voie** [f]
2757.	48.13	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voie** [f]
2758.	50.14	**via, viae**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**wei**	**voie** [f]
2759.	30.14	**vicinus, vicini**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**voisin** [m]
2760.	43.15	**vicinus, vicini**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**neighebor**	**ennemi** [m]
2761.	2.3	**vinculum, vinculi**	**bōnd** [ON]	**bōnd** [ON]	**bōnd** [ON]	**misbilēve**	**bōnd *of her* misbilēve**	**incredulité** [f]
2762.	17.51	**vindicta, vindictae**	**venǧeaunce** [Rom.]	**venǧeaunce** [Rom.]	**venǧeaunce** [Rom.]	**venǧeaunce** [Rom.]	**venǧeaunce** [Rom.]	**vengeance** [f]
2763.	4.8	**vinum, vini**	**wīn(e**	**wīn(e**	**wīn(e**	**wīn(e**	**wīn(e**	**vin** [m]
2764.	1.1	**vir, viri**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
2765.	5.7	**vir, viri**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
2766.	17.28	**vir, viri**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
2767.	17.52	**vir, viri**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
2768.	25.9[274]	**vir, viri**	**man**	**man**	**man**	–	**man**	**homme** [m]
2769.	31.2	**vir, viri**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
2770.	33.8	**vir, viri**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**homme** [m]
2771.	39.6	**vir, viri**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**man**	**– / homme** [m]
2772.	2.9[275]	**virga, virgae**	**yērd**	**yērd**	**wōnd(e** [ON]	**sharpnes(se–**	**yērd or sharpnes(se–**	**aspreté** [f]
2773.	22.5[276]	**virga, virgae**	**yērd**	**yērd**	**wōnd(e** [ON]	**disciplīne**	**lōr(e**	**discipline** [f]
2774.	44.8	**virga, virgae**	**yērd**	**yērd**	**wōnd(e** [ON]	**yērd**	**yērd**	**verge** [f]
2775.	44.8	**virga, virgae**	**yērd**	**yērd**	**wōnd(e** [ON]	**yērd**	**yērd**	**verge** [f]
2776.	44.16	**virgo, virginis**	**virǧīn(e** [Rom.]	**maiden**	**maiden**	**maiden**	**maiden**	**vierge** [f]
2777.	17.35	**virtus, virtutis**	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertu** [f]
2778.	17.43	**virtus, virtutis**	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertu** [f]
2779.	20.1	**virtus, virtutis**	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertu** [f]
2780.	20.13	**virtus, virtutis**	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertu** [f]
2781.	20.13	**virtus, virtutis**	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertu** [f]
2782.	21.15	**virtus, virtutis**	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertu** [f]
2783.	23.10	**virtus, virtutis**	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertu** [f]

274. viris sanguinum id est pollutis mortalibus peccatis.
275. virga ferrea id est asperitate.
276. Virga id est disciplina.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2784.	28.4	**virtus, virtutis**	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertu** [f]
2785.	28.10	**virtus, virtutis**	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertu** [f]
2786.	29.8	**virtus, virtutis**	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertu** [f]
2787.	30.13	**virtus, virtutis**	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertu** [f]
2788.	32.6	**virtus, virtutis**	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertu** [f]
2789.	32.16	**virtus, virtutis**	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertu** [f]
2790.	32.16	**virtus, virtutis**	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertu** [f]
2791.	32.17	**virtus, virtutis**	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertu** [f]
2792.	37.10	**virtus, virtutis**	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertu** [f]
2793.	43.11	**virtus, virtutis**	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertu** [f]
2794.	45.1	**virtus, virtutis**	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertu** [f]
2795.	45.7	**virtus, virtutis**	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertu** [f]
2796.	45.11	**virtus, virtutis**	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertu** [f]
2797.	47.7	**virtus, virtutis**	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	–	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertu** [f]
2798.	47.12	**virtus, virtutis**	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertu** [f]
2799.	48.6	**virtus, virtutis**	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertū** [Rom.]	**vertu** [f]
2800.	37.12	**vis, vis**	**vīolence** [Rom.]	**fōrce** [Rom.]	**fōrce** [Rom.]	**fōrce** [Rom.]	**strength(e**	**force** [f]
2801.	50.11[277]	**viscus, visceris**	**entraille(s** [Rom.]	**bŏuel** [Rom.]	**bŏuel** [Rom.]	**herte**	**herte**	**coeur** [m]
2802.	7.5	**vita, vitae**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**vie** [f]
2803.	15.11	**vita, vitae**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**vie** [f]
2804.	16.15	**vita, vitae**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**living(e** (ger.)	**living(e** (ger.)	**vie** [f]
2805.	20.4	**vita, vitae**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**vie** [f]
2806.	22.8	**vita, vitae**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**vie** [f]
2807.	25.9	**vita, vitae**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**vie** [f]
2808.	26.2	**vita, vitae**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**vie** [f]
2809.	26.7	**vita, vitae**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**vie** [f]
2810.	29.5	**vita, vitae**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**vie** [f]
2811.	30.12	**vita, vitae**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**vie** [f]
2812.	33.12	**vita, vitae**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**vie** [f]

277. visceribus meis id est in corde.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2813.	35.10	**vita, vitae**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**vie** [f]
2814.	41.12	**vita, vitae**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**vie** [f]
2815.	48.19	**vita, vitae**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**līf**	**vie** [f]
2816.	21.11[278]	**vitulus, vituli**	**calf**	**calf**	**calf**	**temptāciŏun**	**temptāciŏun**	**tentation** [f]
2817.	28.6[279]	**vitulus, vituli**	**calf**	**calf**	**calf**	**folk**	**folk**	**gens** [m&f, pl.]
2818.	49.10	**vitulus, vituli**	**calf**	**calf**	**calf**	**calf**	**calf**	**veau** [m]
2819.	50.20[280]	**vitulus, vituli**	**calf**	**calf**	**calf**	**gōdnes(se**	**gōdnes(se**	**bonté** [f]
2820.	30.16	**vituperatio, vituperationis**	**dēspīsing** (ger.)	**blāming(e** (ger.)	**missaue**	**blāming(e** (ger.)	**blāming(e** (ger.)	**blasme** [m&f]
2821.	26.11	**vociferatio, vociferationis**	**crīing** (ger.)	**crīing ŏut(e** (ger.)	**heiing(e** (ger.) **of voice**	**bēring** (ger.) **voice**	**of voice bēring** (ger.)	***pourtant* voix** [f]
2822.	32.3[281]	**vociferatio, vociferationis**	**crīing** (ger.)	**crīing ŏut(e** (ger.)	**heiing(e** (ger.) **of voice**	–	**strength(e**	**pouvoir** [m]
2823.	8.8	**volucer/volucris, volucris**	**brid**	**fŏul**	**fŏul**	**brid**	**brid**	**oiseau** [m]
2824.	5.15	**voluntas, voluntatis**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**volonté** [f]
2825.	15.2	**voluntas, voluntatis**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**volonté** [f]
2826.	20.2	**voluntas, voluntatis**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**volonté** [f]
2827.	27.10	**voluntas, voluntatis**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**volonté** [f]
2828.	29.5	**voluntas, voluntatis**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**volonté** [f]
2829.	29.8	**voluntas, voluntatis**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**volonté** [f]
2830.	39.11	**voluntas, voluntatis**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**volonté** [f]
2831.	50.19	**voluntas, voluntatis**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**volonté** [f]
2832.	26.8	**voluntas, voluntatis / <voluptas, voluptatis>**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**volonté** [f]
2833.	35.9	**voluptas, voluptatis / [voluntas, voluntatis]**	**līking(e** (ger.)	**dēlīt(e** [Rom.]	**lust**	**dēlīting** (ger.)	**dēlīt(e** [Rom.]	**delit** [m]

278. vituli multi id est temptaciones.
279. vitulum id est gentes.
280. vitulos id est bonitates.
281. vociferacione id est toto robore.

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2834.	1.2	**voluptas, voluptatis / /<voluntas, voluntatis>/**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**wil(le**	**volonté** [f]
2835.	21.26	**votum, voti**	**vŏu(e** [Rom.]	**vŏu(e** [Rom.]	**vŏu(e** [Rom.]	**vŏu(e** [Rom.]	**wōn(e** [ON]	**voeu** [m]
2836.	49.15	**votum, voti**	**avŏu(e** [Rom.]	**vŏu(e** [Rom.]	**vŏu(e** [Rom.]	**vŏu(e** [Rom.]	**wōn(e** [ON]	**voeu** [m]
2837.	3.4	**vox, vocis**	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voix** [f]
2838.	5.2	**vox, vocis**	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voix** [f]
2839.	5.3	**vox, vocis**	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voix** [f]
2840.	6.8	**vox, vocis**	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voix** [f]
2841.	17.8	**vox, vocis**	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voix** [f]
2842.	17.15	**vox, vocis**	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	–	**voice** [Rom.]	**voix** [f]
2843.	18.3	**vox, vocis**	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voix** [f]
2844.	25.7	**vox, vocis**	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**volonté** [f] / **voix** [f]
2845.	26.12	**vox, vocis**	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voix** [f]
2846.	27.2	**vox, vocis**	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voix** [f]
2847.	27.8	**vox, vocis**	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voix** [f]
2848.	28.3	**vox, vocis**	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voix** [f]
2849.	28.4	**vox, vocis**	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voix** [f]
2850.	28.4	**vox, vocis**	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voix** [f]
2851.	28.5	**vox, vocis**	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voix** [f]
2852.	28.7	**vox, vocis**	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voix** [f]
2853.	28.7	**vox, vocis**	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voix** [f]
2854.	28.8	**vox, vocis**	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voix** [f]
2855.	30.29	**vox, vocis**	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	–	**voix** [f]
2856.	41.5	**vox, vocis**	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voie** [f] / **voix** [f]
2857.	41.9[282]	**vox, vocis**	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**dēth**	**dēth**	**mort** [f]
2858.	43.18	**vox, vocis**	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voix** [f]
2859.	45.6[283]	**vox, vocis**	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**venğeaunce**	**venğeaunce**	**vengeance** [f]
2860.	46.1	**vox, vocis**	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voix** [f]

282. voce id est pro morte.
283. vocem id est [vindictam].

Nº	Verse	Latin	LV	EV	RRP	MEGPP L	MEGPP D	French
2861.	46.5	**vox, vocis**	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voice** [Rom.]	**voix** [f]
2862.	4.7	**vultus, vultus**	**chēre** [Rom.]	**chēre** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**face** [f]
2863.	10.8	**vultus, vultus**	**chēre** [Rom.]	**chēre** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**semblaunce**	**fāce** [Rom.]	**face** [f]
2864.	15.11	**vultus, vultus**	**chēre** [Rom.]	**chēre** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**face** [f]
2865.	16.3	**vultus, vultus**	**chēre** [Rom.]	**chēre** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**semblaunce** [Rom.]	**semblaunce** [Rom.]	**volonté** [f] / **voult** [m]
2866.	20.6	**vultus, vultus**	**chēre** [Rom.]	**chēre** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**semblaunce** [Rom.]	**chēre** [Rom.]	**face** [f]
2867.	20.9[284]	**vultus, vultus**	**chēre** [Rom.]	**chēre** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**jūğement**	**dōm**	**jugement** [m]
2868.	20.12	**vultus, vultus**	**chēre** [Rom.]	**chēre** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**semblaunce** [Rom.]	**chēre** [Rom.]	**vue** [f]
2869.	41.7[285]	**vultus, vultus**	**chēre** [Rom.]	**chēre** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**gōst**	**gōst**	**esprit** [m]
2870.	41.17[286]	**vultus, vultus**	**chēre** [Rom.]	**chēre** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**gōst**	**gōst**	**esprit** [m]
2871.	42.6[287]	**vultus, vultus**	**chēre** [Rom.]	**chēre** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**gōst**	**gōst**	**esprit** [m]
2872.	44.14	**vultus, vultus**	**chēre** [Rom.]	**chēre** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**semblaunce** [Rom.]	**chēre** [Rom.]	**face** [f]
2873.	33.16	**vultus, vultus / [facies, faciei]**	**chēre** [Rom.]	**chēre** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**semblaunce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**voult** [m]
2874.	43.5	**vultus, vultus / [facies, faciei]**	**chēre** [Rom.]	**chēre** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**fāce** [Rom.]	**face** [f]

284. uultus id est iudicii.
285. vultus mei id est spiritus mei.
286. vultus mei id est spiritus mei.
287. vultus id est spiritus.

Appendix II

Appendix II presents the descriptive data for the Cochran Q tests conducted in Chapter 4. The first set of the data pertains to the analysis of borrowing vs. non-borrowing distribution, the second to Romance vs. non-Romance items, and the third one to Scandinavian vs. non-Scandinavian nouns.

TABLE 1: The Cochran Q test run on all Psalters for the borrowing vs. non-borrowing opposition

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
RRP	1753	.2500	.43314	.00	1.00
MEGPPL	1753	.2728	.44554	.00	1.00
MEGPPD	1753	.2591	.43828	.00	1.00
EV	1753	.2894	.45361	.00	1.00
LV	1753	.2854	.45173	.00	1.00

TABLE 2: The Cochran Q test run on all Psalters for the Romance vs. non-Romance opposition

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
RRP	1753	.2327	.42270	.00	1.00
MEGPPL	1753	.2693	.44370	.00	1.00
MEGPPD	1753	.2544	.43566	.00	1.00
EV	1753	.2864	.45219	.00	1.00
LV	1753	.2824	.45028	.00	1.00

TABLE 3: The Cochran Q test run on all Psalters for the Scandinavian vs. non-Scandinavian opposition

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
RRP	1753	.0160	.12541	.00	1.00
MEGPPL	1753	.0034	.05842	.00	1.00
MEGPPD	1753	.0046	.06742	.00	1.00
EV	1753	.0029	.05335	.00	1.00
LV	1753	.0029	.05335	.00	1.00

Sources

Anglo-Norman Dictionary = Trotter, David Andrew, William Rothwell, Geert de Wilde and Heather Pagan (eds.). *Anglo-Norman Dictionary*. 2nd edition. [online] http://www.anglo-norman.net/.

Black, Robert Ray and Raymond C. St-Jacques (eds.). 2012. *The Middle English Glossed Prose Psalter*. Parts I and II. Heidelberg: Universitätsverlag Winter.

Charzyńska-Wójcik, Magdalena. 2013. *Text and Context in Jerome's Psalters: Prose Translations into Old, Middle and Early Modern English*. Lublin: Wydawnictwo KUL.

Concise Dictionary of English Etymology = Skeat, Walter William (ed.). 1993 [1995]. *The Concise Dictionary of English Etymology*. Ware: Wordsworth Reference.

Dictionnaire du Moyen Français = Dictionnaire du Moyen Français, version 2012 (DMF 2012). ATILF – CNRS et Université de Lorraine. [online] http://www.atilf. fr/dmf.

Douay Bible = 1609-1610. *The Holie Bible Faithfvlly Translated into English, ovt of the Avthentical Latin Diligently Conferred with the Hebrew, Greeke, and Other Editions in Diuers Languages: with Argvments of the Bookes, and Chapters: Annotations: Tables: and Other Helpes, for Better Vnderstanding of the Text: for Discouerie of Corrvptions in Some Late Translations and for Clearing Controversies in Religion*. Volume II. Doway: Lavrence Kellam.

EV = Forshall, Josiah and Frederic Madden (eds.). 1850. *The Holy Bible, Containing the Old and New Testaments, with the Apocryphal Books, in the Earliest English Versions Made from the Latin Vulgate by John Wycliffe and His Followers*. Oxford: University Press.

Hetzenauer, Michael P. (ed.). 1914. *Biblia Sacra Vulgatæ Editionis Sixti V Pont. Max. Iussu Recognita et Clementis VIII Auctoritate Edita. Ex Tribus Editionibus Clementinis Critice Descripsit Dispositionibus Logicis et Notis Exegeticis Illustravit, Appendice Lectionum Hebraicarum er Græcarum Auxit*. Regensburg and Rome: Friderici Pustet and Co.

IBM SPSS Statistics = IBM Corporation. 1989 [2016]. *IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows*. Version 24.0. Armonk, NY: IBM Corporation.

Jerome [Eusebius Sophronius Hieronymus]. *Liber Psalmorum juxta Septuaginta Interpretes ab Hieronymo Semel et Iterum Emendatus*. [online] http://www.documentacatholicaomnia.eu/04z/z_0347-0420__Hieronymus__ Divi na_Bibliotheca_28_Liber_Psalmorum_Iuxta_Septuaginta_Emendatus__MLT.pdf.html, [17.06.2014].

King James Bible = 1611 [2011]. *Holy Bible: King James Version, 1611 Edition*. Reprint. Peabody, MA: Hendrickson Publishers.

LV = Forshall, Josiah and Frederic Madden (eds.). 1850. *The Holy Bible, Containing the Old and New Testaments, with the Apocryphal Books, in the Earliest English Versions Made from the Latin Vulgate by John Wycliffe and His Followers*. Oxford: University Press.

MED = Kurath, Hans, Sherman McAllister Kuhn, John Reidy, Robert E. Lewis et al. (eds.). 1952-2001. *Middle English Dictionary*. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press. [online] http://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/med/.

MEGPP = Bülbring, Karl Daniel (ed.). 1891. *The Earliest Complete English Prose Psalter together with Eleven Canticles and a Translation of the Athanasian Creed. Edited from the Only Two MSS. in the Libraries of the British Museum and of the Trinity College, Dublin with Preface, Introduction, Notes and Glossary*. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co.

Middle French Psalter = 1401-1500. *Histoire de la Bible, Psautier et Apocalypse*. MS Bibliothèque Nationale Fonds Française 6260. [online] http://gallica.bnf. fr/ark:/12148/btv1b9060447r. r=6260+psautier.langEN, [17.07.2015].

Montebourg Psalter = Michel, Francisque (ed.). 1876. *The Oxford Anglo-Norman Psalter [MS Bodleian Douce 320]*. [online] http://www.anglo-norman.net/ sources/?session=SNWK 32162T1441569310, [27.04.2016].

OED = Simpson, John and Edmund Weiner (eds.). 1989. *Oxford English Dictionary*. 2nd edition. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology = Onions, Charles Talbut, George Washington Salisbury Friedrichsen and Robert William Burchfield (eds.). 1966 [1992]. *The Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Postilla = Lyra, Nicholas of. 1492. *Postilla Super Totam Bibliam*. Strasbourg: Johannes Gruninger. [online] http://www.umilta.net/nicholalyra.html, [14.05.2014].

RRP = Bramley, Henry Ramsden (ed.). 1884. *The Psalter, or Psalms of David and Certain Canticles with a Translation and Exposition in English by Richard Rolle of Hampole. Edited from Manuscripts*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Weber, Robert (ed.). 1969. *Biblia Sacra iuxta Vulgatam Versionem*. Stuttgart: Württembergische Bibelanstalt.

Whitaker, William. *Words: Latin-to-English and English-to-Latin Dictionary*. [online] http:// ablemedia.com/ctcweb/showcase/wordsonline.html.

Wiktionary, the free dictionary. [online] https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Wiktionary: Main_ Page.

References

Adams, Michael. 2009. The period dictionaries. In Anthony Paul Cowie (ed.). *The Oxford History of English Lexicography. Volume I: General-Purpose Dictionaries*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press. 326-352.

Alford, John Alexander. 1995. Rolle's English Psalter and lectio divina. *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library* 77: 47-59.

Allen, Hope Emily (ed.). 1931. *English Writings of Richard Rolle, Hermit of Hampole*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Allen, Hope Emily. 1927 [1966]. *Writings Ascribed to Richard Rolle, Hermit of Hampole, and Materials for His Biography*. New York, NY: Kraus.

Allen, Rosamund S. 1988. *Richard Rolle. The English Writings*. New York, NY: Paulist Press.

Baker, Peter S. 1998. The inflection of Latin nouns in Old English texts. In Peter S. Baker and Nicholas Howe (eds.). *Words and Works: Studies in Medieval English Language and Literature in Honour of Fred C. Robinson*. Toronto, ON: University of Toronto Press. 187-206.

Bale, John. 1557-1159. *Catalogue of Illustrious British Writers = Scriptorum Illustrium Majoris Britanniae quam Nunc Angliam et Scotam Vocant Catalogus*. Basel: Oporinus.

Barber, Charles, Joan C. Beal and Philip A. Shaw. 1993 [2009]. *The English Language. A Historical Introduction*. 2nd edition. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.

Baugh, Albert Croll and Thomas Cable. 1951 [1991]. *A History of the English Language*. 3rd edition. London and New York, NY: Routledge.

Berger, Samuel. 1884. *La Bible française au Moyen Age: Étude sur les plus anciennes versions de la Bible écrites en prose de langue d'öil*. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale.

Björkman, Erik. 1900. *Scandinavian Loan-Words in Middle English*. Part I. Halle: Ehrhardt Karras.

Black, Robert Ray and Raymond C. St-Jacques (eds.). 2012. *The Middle English Glossed Prose Psalter*. Parts I and II. Heidelberg: Universitätsverlag Winter.

Blake, Norman Francis. 1996. *A History of the English Language*. Basingstoke and New York, NY: Palgrave.

Bloomfield, Leonard. 1933. *Language*. New York, NY: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Bobrick, Benson. 2001. *The Making of the English Bible*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson.

Boynton, Susan. 2011. The Bible and the liturgy. In Susan Boynton and Diane J. Reilly (eds.). *The Practice of the Bible in the Middle Ages: Production, Reception and Performance in Western Christianity*. New York, NY: Columbia University Press. 10-33.

Bramley, Henry Ramsden (ed.). 1884. *The Psalter, or Psalms of David and Certain Canticles with a Translation and Exposition in English by Richard Rolle of Hampole. Edited from Manuscripts*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Brewer, Charlotte. 2009. The OED Supplements. In Anthony Paul Cowie (ed.). *The Oxford History of English Lexicography. Volume I: General-Purpose Dictionaries*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press. 260-278.

Brinton, Laurel J. and Leslie K. Arnovick. 2006. *The English Language: A Linguistic History*. Don Mills, ON: Oxford University Press.

Britnell, Richard. 2009. Use of French language in medieval English towns. In Jocelyn Wogan-Browne, Carolyn Collette, Maryanne Kowaleski, Linne Mooney, Ad Putter and David Trotter (eds.). *Language and Culture in Medieval Britain: The French of England, c.1100-c.1500*. Woodbridge and Rochester, NY: York Medieval Press. 81-89.

Bruce, Frederick Fyvie. 1961 [1963]. *The English Bible*. 2nd edition. London: Methuen and Co.

Bruce, Frederick Fyvie. 1984. John Wycliffe and the English Bible. *Churchman* 98(4). [online] http://www.churchsociety.org/churchman/articles.asp?fvol=98&fyear=&fauthor=Bruce&ftitle=, [08.03.2013].

Bülbring, Karl Daniel (ed.). 1891. *The Earliest Complete English Prose Psalter together with Eleven Canticles and a Translation of the Athanasian Creed. Edited from the Only Two MSS. in the Libraries of the British Museum and of the Trinity College, Dublin with Preface, Introduction, Notes and Glossary*. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co.

Burnley, David. 1992. Lexis and semantics. In Norman Blake (ed.). *The Cambridge History of the English Language. Volume II: 1066-1476*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 409-499.

Burrow, John Anthony and Thorlac Turville-Petre. 2005. *A Book of Middle English*. 3rd edition. Malden, MA, Oxford and Carlton, VIC: Blackwell Publishing.

Campbell, Alistair. 1959. *Old English Grammar*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Campbell, Lyle. 2004. *Historical Linguistics. An Introduction*. 2nd edition. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Canon, Garland. 2000. Problems in studying loans. In Jeff Good and Alan C. L. Yu (eds.). *Proceedings of the 25th Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society*. Berkeley: Berkeley Linguistic Society. 326-336.

Carney, Ellen Alana. 1980. *Richard Rolle's English Psalter, Psalms 91-105: An Edition with an Introductory Essay on Rolle's Style*. PhD dissertation: Fordham University.

Charzyńska-Wójcik, Magdalena. 2013a. *Text and Context in Jerome's Psalters: Prose Translations into Old, Middle and Early Modern English*. Lublin: Wydawnictwo KUL.

Charzyńska-Wójcik, Magdalena. 2013b. English equivalents of *dicere* in prose translations of Jerome's Psalters. *Roczniki Humanistyczne* LXI(5): 7-25.

Charzyńska-Wójcik, Magdalena. 2016a. Going Dutch on the Scottish borders … of the Psalter. In Aniela Korzeniowska and Izabela Szymańska (eds.). *Scottish Culture: Dialogue and Self-Expression*. Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper. 80-98.

Charzyńska-Wójcik, Magdalena. 2016b. The anatomy of two medieval translations of the Psalter. In Łukasz Bogucki, Barbara Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk and Marcel Thelen (eds.). *Translation and Meaning*. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang. 189-208.

Charzyńska-Wójcik, Magdalena. 2016c. The give and take of Psalter translations. In Przemysław Łozowski and Katarzyna Stadnik (eds.). *Visions and Revisions Studies in Theoretical and Applied Linguistics*. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang. 43-52.

Charzyńska-Wójcik, Magdalena. 2016d. Parallax: looking at the medieval through the modern lens. *Roczniki Humanistyczne* LXIV(5): 49-63.

Charzyńska-Wójcik, Magdalena. 2017a. Handling synonymity in medieval translations of the Psalter into English. In Piotr P. Chruszczewski, Richard L. Lanigan, John R. Rickford, Katarzyna Buczek and Aleksandra R. Knapik (eds.). *Ways to Religion*. Wrocław: Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Filologicznej we Wrocławiu, Polska Akademia Nauk Oddział we Wrocławiu and Washington, D.C.: International Communicology Institute. 9-39.

Charzyńska-Wójcik, Magdalena. 2017b. Translations or transgressions? Syntactic convergence with the source in two medieval vernacular Psalters. In Anna Bloch-Rozmej and Anna Bondaruk (eds.). *Constraints on Structure and Derivation in Syntax, Phonology and Morphology*. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang. 19-49.

Charzyńska-Wójcik, Magdalena. *in prep*. *Behind the Glosses of the Middle English Glossed Prose Psalter*.

Charzyńska-Wójcik, Magdalena. *in press* a. To translate is human, to explain — divine.

Charzyńska-Wójcik, Magdalena. *in press* b. Między przekładem wiernym a parafrazą: wpływ czynników socjolingwistycznych na wybór techniki tłumacza. To appear in Aleksandra R. Knapik and Piotr P. Chruszczewski (eds.). *Między tekstem a kulturą*.

Charzyńska-Wójcik, Magdalena and Jerzy Wójcik. 2013. Principles of equivalent selection in English prose translations of Jerome's Psalters: a study based on *exaudire* and *videre*. *Roczniki Humanistyczne* LXI(5): 27-45.

Charzyńska-Wójcik, Magdalena and Rafał Charzyński. 2014. Listen to the text — on translation strategies in two historical Italian Psalters. In Magdalena Charzyńska-Wójcik, Jerzy Wójcik and Anna Bloch-Rozmej (eds.). *Language Change: Faces and Facets*. Lublin: Wydawnictwo KUL. 77-97.

Chaurand, Jacques. 1969 [2011]. *Histoire de la langue française*. 12th edition. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.

Claiborne, Robert. 1990 [1994]. *English: Its Life and Times*. New York, NY: Bloomsbury.

Coetsem, Frans van. 1988. *Loan Phonology and the Two Transfer Types in Language Contact*. Dordrecht: Foris Publications.

Coetsem, Frans van. 2000. *A General and Unified Theory of the Transmission Process in Language Contact*. Heidelberg: Universitätsverlag C. Winter.

Condit, Blackford. 1882. *The History of the English Bible Extending from the Earliest Saxon Translations to the Present Anglo-American Revision; with Special Reference to the Protestant Religion and the English Language*. New York, NY and Chicago, IL: A.S. Barnes and Company.

Crowley, Terry. 1992. *An Introduction to Historical Linguistics*. 2nd edition. Auckland: Oxford University Press.

Cunyus, John G. 2009. *The Audacity of Prayer: A Fresh Translation of the Book of Psalms (Latin-English Edition)*. Glen Rose, TX: Searchlight Press.

Curnow, Timothy Jowan. 2006. What language features can be 'borrowed'? In Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald and Robert Malcolm Ward Dixon (eds.). *Areal Diffusion and Genetic Inheritance: Problems in Comparative Linguistics*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press. 412-436.

Dance, Richard. 2003. *Words Derived from Old Norse in Early Middle English: Studies in the Vocabulary of The South-West Midland Texts*. Tempe, AZ: Arizona Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies.

Daniell, David. 2003. *The Bible in English. Its History and Influence*. New Haven, CT and London: Yale University Press.

Davies, Philip R. and Claire E. Thomson. 2002. The Wycliffite Bible: an electronic resource. In Johann Cook (ed.). *Bible and Computer*. Leiden: Brill. 677-680.
Deanesly, Margaret. 1920a. *The Lollard Bible and Other Medieval Biblical Versions*. Cambridge: University Press.
Deanesly, Margaret. 1920b. Vernacular books in England in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. *The Modern Language Review* 15(4): 349-358.
Deanesly, Margaret. 1951. *The Significance of the Lollard Bible. The Ethel M. Wood Lecture delivered before the University of London on 12 March, 1951*. London: The Athlone Press.
Delisle, Jean and Judith Woodsworth (eds.). 1995. *Translators through History*. Amsterdam and Philadelphia, PA: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
Devries, William Levering. 1889. The English Bible. *The Old and New Testament Student* 9(1): 152-161.
Dodson, Sarah Clara. 1932. The glosses in "The Earliest Complete English Prose Psalter". *Studies in English* 12: 5-26.
Dove, Mary. 2006. Wyclif and the English Bible. In Ian Christopher Levy (ed.). *A Companion to John Wyclif*. Leiden and Boston, MA: Brill. 365-406.
Dove, Mary. 2007. *The First English Bible: The Text and Context of the Wycliffite Versions*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
Duckworth, David. 1977. Zur terminologischen und systematischen Grundlage der Forschung auf dem Gebiet der englisch-deutschen Interferenz: Kritische Übersicht und neuer Vorschlag. In Herbert Kolb and Hartmut Lauffer (eds.). *Sprachliche Interferenz: Festschrift für Werner Betz zum 65. Geburtstag*. Tübingen: Niemeyer. 36-56.
Durkin, Philip. 2014. *Borrowed Words. A History of Loanwords in English*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
Eadie, John. 1876. *The English Bible: An External and Critical History of the Various English Translations of the Scripture, with Remarks on the Need of Revising the English New Testament*. London: Macmillan and Co.
Emonds, Joseph and Jan Terje Faarlund. 2014. *English: The Language of the Vikings*. Olomouc: Palacký University.
Eršil, Jaroslav. 1966. *Magistri Iohannis Hus Opera Omnia. [Volume XXII:] Polemica*. Prague: Academia Scientiarum Bohemoslovaca.
Everett, Dorothy. 1922. The Middle English prose Psalter of Richard Rolle of Hampole. *The Modern Language Review* 17(3): 217-227.
Everett, Dorothy. 1923. The Middle English prose Psalter of Richard Rolle of Hampole. III. Manuscripts of Rolle's containing Lollard interpolations in the Commentary. *The Modern Language Review* 18(4): 381-393.
Fennell, Barbara A. 2001. *A History of English: A Sociolinguistic Approach*. Malden, MA, Oxford and Carlton, VIC: Blackwell Publishing.
Field, Frederic W. 2002. *Linguistic Borrowing in Bilingual Contexts*. Amsterdam and Philadelphia, PA: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
Finkenstaedt, Thomas, Ernst Leisi and Dieter Wolff (eds.). 1970. *A Chronological English Dictionary*. Heidelberg: Winter.
Fletcher, Alan J. 2013. Written versus spoken macaronic discourse in late medieval England: the view from a pulpit. In Judith A. Jefferson, Ad Putter and Amanda Hopkins (eds.). *Multilingualism in Medieval Britain (c. 1066-1520): Sources and Analysis*. Turnhout: Brepols Publishers. 137-151.

Forshall, Josiah and Frederic Madden (eds.). 1850. *The Holy Bible, Containing the Old and New Testaments, with the Apocryphal Books, in the Earliest English Versions Made from the Latin Vulgate by John Wycliffe and His Followers*. Oxford: University Press.

Fowler, David Covington. 1960. John Trevisa and the English Bible. *Modern Philology* 58(2): 81-98.

Fowler, David Covington. 1995. *The Life and Times of John Trevisa, Medieval Scholar*. Seattle, WA and London: University of Washington Press.

Freeborn, Dennis. 1998. *From Old English to Standard English: A Course Book in Language Variation across Time*. 2nd edition. Basingstoke and London: Macmillan Press Ltd.

Froehlich, Karlfried. 1977. "Always to keep to the literal sense in Holy Scripture means to kill one's soul": the state of biblical hermeneutics at the beginning of the fifteenth century. In Earl Miner (ed.). *Literary Uses of Typology from the Late Middle Ages to the Present*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. 20-48.

Gelderen, Elly van. 2006. *A History of the English Language*. Amsterdam and Philadelphia, PA: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Gillingham, Susan. 2008. *Psalms through the Centuries*. Volume I. Malden, MA, Oxford and Carlton, VIC: Blackwell Publishing.

Gómez Capuz, Juan. 1997. Towards a typological classification of linguistic borrowing (illustrated with Anglicisms in Romance languages). *Revista Alicantina de Estudios Ingleses* 10: 81-94.

Grant, Anthony. 2009. Loanwords in British English. In Martin Haspelmath and Uri Tadmor (eds.). *Loanwords in the World's Languages: A Comparative Handbook*. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton. 360-83.

Grzega, Joachim. 2003. Borrowing as a word-finding process in cognitive historical onomasiology. *Onomasiology Online* 4: 22-42.

Gy, Pierre-Marie. 1984. La Bible dans la liturgie au Moyen Age. In Pierre Riché and Guy Lobrichon (eds.). *Le Moyen Age et la Bible*. Paris: Beauchesne. 537-552.

Hanna, Ralph. 2003. English Biblical texts before Lollardy and their fate. In Fiona Somerset, Jill C. Havens and Derrick Gustave Pitard (eds.). *Lollards and Their Influence in Late Medieval England*. Woodbridge: Boydell Press. 141-153.

Hargreaves, Henry. 1965. From Bede to Wyclif: medieval English Bible translations. *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library* 48: 118-140.

Hargreaves, Henry. 1969. The Wycliffite's versions. In Geoffrey William Hugo Lampe (ed.). *The Cambridge History of the Bible. Volume II: The West from the Fathers to the Reformation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 387-415.

Haspelmath, Martin. 2008. Loanword typology: steps toward a systematic cross-linguistic study of lexical borrowability. In Thomas Stolz, Dik Bakker and Rosa Salas Palomo (eds.). *Aspects of Language Contact. New Theoretical, Methodological and Empirical Findings with Special Focus on Romancisation Processes*. Berlin and New York, NY: Mouton de Gruyter. 43-62.

Haspelmath, Martin. 2009. Lexical borrowing: concepts and issues. In Martin Haspelmath and Uri Tadmor (eds.). *Loanwords in the World's Languages. A Comparative Handbook*. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton. 35-54.

Haspelmath, Martin and Uri Tadmor (eds.). 2009. *Loanwords in the World's Languages: A Comparative Handbook*. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.

Haugen, Einar. 1950. The analysis of linguistic borrowing. *Language* 26(2): 210-231.

Heaton, William James. 1913. *Our Own English Bible. Its Translators and Their Work. The Manuscript Period*. 3rd edition. London: Francis Griffiths.

History of the OED = History of the OED. Oxford English Dictionary. [online] http://public.oed.com/history-of-the-oed/, [12.07.2015].

Hock, Hans Henrich. 1991. *Principles of Historical Linguistics*. 2nd edition. Berlin and New York, NY: Mouton de Gruyter.

Hock, Hans Henrich and Brian Daniel Joseph. 2009. *Language History, Language Change, and Language Relationship. An Introduction to Historical and Comparative Linguistics*. Berlin and New York, NY: Mouton de Gruyter.

Hocket, Charles Francis. 1958. *A Course in Modern Linguistics*. New York, NY: MacMillan Company.

Horstman, Carl (ed.). 1896. *Yorkshire Writers: Richard Rolle of Hampole and His Followers*. Volume II. London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co. and New York, NY: Macmillan and Co.

Howard, Philip. 1994. Philip Howard Column: Tyndale's language of the common man is the bedrock of English literature today. *The Times* (April 29, 1994). London.

Huchon, Mireille. 2002. *Histoire de la langue française*. Paris: Librairie Générale Française.

Hudson, Anne. 1986. Wyclif and the English language. In Anthony Kenny (ed.). *Wyclif in His Times*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. 85-103.

Hudson, Anne. 2011. Five problems in Wycliffite texts and a suggestion. *Medium Aevum* 80(2): 301-324.

Hug, Sibylle. 1987. *Scandinavian Loanwords and Their Equivalents in Middle English*. Bern: Peter Lang.

Hunt, Tony. 2008. Vernacular literature and its readership. I – The Anglo-Norman book. In Nigel Morgan and Rodney Malcolm Thomson (eds.). *The Cambridge History of the Book. Volume II: 1100-1400*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 367-380.

Huttar, George L. 1994. Lexical borrowing, creolization and basic vocabulary. In Susan C. Herring and John C. Paolillo (eds.). *UTA Working Papers in Linguistics 1*. Arlington, TX: UTA. 1-11.

Ingham, Richard. 2007. Bilingualism and language education in medieval England. Seminar *Multilingualism in the Middle Ages*, 15.10.2007. World Universities Network. Summary. [online] http://www.wun.ac.uk/external/ multilingualism/seminar_archive/07_08_program/index.html, [17.02.2014].

Ingham, Richard. 2010. Later Anglo-Norman as a contact variety of French? In Richard Ingham (ed.). *The Anglo-Norman Language and Its Contexts*. Woodbridge and Rochester, NY: York Medieval Press. 8-25.

Ingham, Richard. 2012. *The Transmission of Anglo-Norman. Language History and Language Acquisition*. Amsterdam and Philadelphia, PA: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Jakobson, Roman. 1938 [1962]. Sur la théorie des affinités phonologiques entre des langues. In Roman Jakobson. *Selected Writings*. Volume I. The Hague: Mouton. 234-246.

Jefferson, Lisa. 2000. The language and vocabulary of the fourteenth- and early fifteenth-century records of the Goldsmiths' Company. In David A. Trotter (ed.). *Multilingualism in Later Medieval Britain*. Cambridge: D. S. Brewer. 175-211.

Jefferson, Lisa and William Rothwell. 1997. Society and lexis: a study of the Anglo-French vocabulary in the fifteenth-century accounts of the Merchant Taylors' Company. *Zeitschrift für französische Sprache und Literatur* 107(3): 273-301.

Jerome [Eusebius Sophronius Hieronymus]. 395. *De optimo genere interpretandi — A Letter to the Senator Pammachius*. [online] http://www.newadvent. org/fathers/3001057.htm, [18.07. 2015].

Jespersen, Otto. 1894. *Progress in Language; with Special Reference to English*. London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co. and New York, NY: Macmillan and Co.

Jespersen, Otto. 1962. *The Growth and Structure of the English Language*. 9th edition. Oxford: Blackwell.

Jones, Mari C. 2014. *Variation and Change in Mainland and Insular Norman. A Study of Superstrate Influence*. Leiden and Boston, MA: Brill.

Jurkowski, Maureen. 1995. New light on John Purvey. *The English Historical Review* 110(439): 1180-1190.

Kastovsky, Dieter. 1992. Semantics and vocabulary. In Richard Milne Hogg (ed.). *The Cambridge History of the English Language. Volume I: The Beginnings to 1066.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 290-408.

Keating, Corey. 2001. *John Wycliffe's Motivation for Translating the Scriptures into His Vernacular Language*. [online] http://www.ntgreek.org/SeminaryPapers / ChurchHistory/Wycliffe-Translating %20Bible%20into%20Vernacular.pdf, [17.07.2015].

Kenyon, Frederic George. 1895. *Our Bible and the Ancient Manuscripts: Being a History of the Text and its Translations*. 4th edition. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode.

Kibbee, Douglas A. 1991. *For to Speke Frenche Trewely. The French Language in England, 1000-1600: Its Status, Description and Instruction*. Amsterdam and Philadelphia, PA: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Knapp, Peggy Ann. 1971. John Wyclif as Bible translator: the texts for the English sermons. *Speculum* 46(4): 713-720.

Konrath, Matthias. 1878. *Beiträge zur Erklärung und Textkritik des William von Schorham*. Berlin: Weidmann.

Kowaleski, Maryanne. 2009. The French of England: a maritime *lingua franca*? In Jocelyn Wogan-Browne, Carolyn Collette, Maryanne Kowaleski, Linne Mooney, Ad Putter and David Trotter (eds.). *Language and Culture in Medieval Britain: The French of England, c.1100-c.1500.* Woodbridge and Rochester, NY: York Medieval Press. 103-117.

Kuczynski, Michael P. 1999. The psalms and social action in late medieval England. In Nancy van Deusen (ed.). *The Place of the Psalms in the Intellectual Culture of the Middle Ages*. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press. 191-214.

Kuskin, William (ed.). 2006. *Caxton's Trace: Studies in the History of English Printing*. Notre Dame, IN: University of Notre Dame Press.

Kuskin, William. 2008. *Symbolic Caxton: Literary Culture and Print Capitalism*. Notre Dame, IN: University of Notre Dame Press.

Lahey, Stephen Edmund. 2009. *John Wyclif*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Lambert, Malcolm David. 2002. *Medieval Heresy: Popular Movements from the Gregorian Reform to the Reformation*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.

Lapidge, Michael. 1975. The hermeneutic style of tenth-century Anglo-Latin literature. *Anglo-Saxon England* 4: 67-111.

Larsen, Andrew Eric. 2006. John Wyclif, c. 1331-1384. In Ian Christopher Levy (ed.). *A Companion to John Wyclif*. Leiden and Boston, MA: Brill. 1-65.

Lavender, Jake. 2004. *The Midland Prose Psalter: A Middle English Transcript Edition of MS. Cambridge, Magdalene, Pepys 2498, FF. 263s.-361s*. PhD dissertation: University of Houston.

Lavinsky, David W. 2009. *After Wyclif: Lollard Biblical Scholarship and the English Vernacular, c.1380-c.1450*. PhD dissertation: University of Michigan.

Legge, Mary Dominica. 1980. Anglo Norman as a spoken language. In Reginald Allen Brown (ed.). *Proceedings of the Battle Conference on Anglo-Norman Studies II, 1979*. Woodbridge: Boydel Press. 108-117.

Lehmann, Winfred P. 1962. *Historical Linguistics: An Introduction*. New York, NY: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Lewis, John. 1818. *A Complete History of the Several Translations of the Holy Bible and New Testament, into English, Both in MS. and in Print: and of the Most Remarkable Editions of Them since the Invention of Printing*. 3rd edition. London: W. Baynes.

Light, Laura. 2013. The thirteenth-century pandect and the liturgy: Bibles with missals. In Eyal Poleg and Laura Light (eds.). *Form and Function in the Late Medieval Bible*. Leiden and Boston, MA: Brill. 185-215.

Lindberg, Conrad. 1985. *The Middle English Bible. [Volume II:] The Book of Baruch*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.

Lindberg, Conrad. 1989. *The Middle English Bible. [Volume III:] The Book of Judges*. Oslo: Norwegian University Press.

Lis, Kinga. 2012. *The Etymology of Wycliffe's Verbs. A Study Based on Psalms 18-23*. Unpublished manuscript.

Lis, Kinga. 2014. The latinity of the Wycliffite Psalters. In Magdalena Charzyńska-Wójcik, Jerzy Wójcik and Anna Bloch-Rozmej (eds.). *Language Change: Faces and Facets*. Lublin: Wydawnictwo KUL. 129-171.

Lis, Kinga. 2015a. "The simplest and most proper" English of the 14th-century Richard Rolle's Psalter rendition. In Anna Bondaruk, Anna Bloch-Rozmej, Wojciech Malec, Ewelina Mokrosz and Sławomir Zdziebko (eds.). *Young Minds vs. Old Questions in Linguistics. Proceedings of the Fourth Central European Conference in Linguistics for Postgraduate Students*. Lublin: The Institute of East-Central Europe and the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin. 98-121.

Lis, Kinga. 2015b. Is there a method in this… madness? — on variance between two manuscript copies of a Middle English Psalter. *Linguistics Beyond and Within* 1: 152-168.

Lis, Kinga. 2015c. Richard Rolle's Psalter rendition — the work of a language purist? *Studia Anglica Posnaniensia* 50(1): 45-70.

Lis, Kinga. 2015d. How to measure the French influence — lexical choices in a 14th-century English Psalter. In Anna Malicka-Kleparska, Maria Bloch-Trojnar and Karolina Drabikowska (eds.). *Concepts and Structures — Studies in Semantics and Morphology*. Lublin: Wydawnictwo KUL. 103-120.

Lis, Kinga. 2016a. The soul in the mediaeval Psalter. *Adeptus: Pismo Humanistów* 7: 84-101.

Lis, Kinga. 2016b. Why differ? — divergent lexical choices in two Middle English prose Psalter translations and their *raison d'être*. In Marta Mamet-Michalkiewicz and Agnieszka Adamowicz-Pośpiech (eds.). *Translation in Culture*. Katowice: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Śląskiego. 173-192.

Lis, Kinga. 2016c. Law and order in mediaeval Psalter. *Language and Literary Studies of Warsaw* 6: 229-253.

Lis, Kinga. 2017. On the lexical convergence between Middle English, Middle French and Anglo-Norman Psalters. In Karolina Drabikowska, Marietta Izdebska and Anna Prażmowska (eds.). *Form, Meaning and Function in Theoretical and Applied Linguistics*. Newcastle upon Tyne: Cambridge Scholars. 107-135.

Liuzza, Roy Michael. 2000. Scribal habbit: the evidence of the Old English Gospels. In Mary Swan and Elaine M. Treharne (eds.). *Rewriting Old English in the Twelfth Century*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press. 143-165.

Lodge, R. Anthony. 1993. *French: From Dialect to Standard*. London and New York, NY: Routledge.

Long, Lynne. 2013. The translation of sacred texts. In Carmen Millán and Francesca Bartrina (eds.). *The Routledge Handbook of Translation Studies*. London and New York, NY: Routledge. 464-474.

Marsden, Richard. 2011. The Bible in English in the Middle Ages. In Susan Boynton and Diane J. Reilly (eds.). *The Practice of the Bible in the Middle Ages: Production, Reception and Performance in Western Christianity*. New York, NY: Columbia University Press. 272-295.

Marsh, George Perkins. 1862. *The Origin and History of the English Language and of the Early Literature It Embodies*. London: Samspon Low, Son, and Co.

Martin, Robert. *online. Présentation générale du DMF*. [online] http://atilf. atilf.fr/scripts/dmfX.exe?INIT_SESSION;CRITERE=PRESENTATIONS;ISIS=isis_dmf2012.txt;OUVRIR_MENU=1;LANGUE=FR;ISIS=isis_dmf.txt;OUVRIR_MENU=0, [21.12.2015].

McMahon, April Mary Scott. 1994. *Understanding Language Change*. Cambridge, New York, NY and Melbourne, VIC: Cambridge University Press.

Menger, Louis Emil. 1904. *The Anglo-Norman Dialect. A Manual of Its Phonology and Morphology with Illustrative Specimens of the Literature*. New York, NY: The Columbia University Press.

Metzger, Bruce Manning. 2001. *The Bible in Translation. Ancient and English Versions*. Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Academic.

Middendorf, Heinrich. 1888. *Studien zu Richard Rolle von Hampole Unter Besonderer Berücksichtigung Seiner Psalmkommentar*. Magdeburg: Friese und Fuhrmann.

Mildert, William van. 1823. *The Works of the Rev. Daniel Waterland, D.D. Formerly Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, Canon of Windsor, and Archdeacon of Middlesex; Now First Collected and Arranged. To Which Is Prefixed a Review of the Author's Life and Writings*. Volume X. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Mombert, Jacob Isidor. 1890. *A Hand-Book of the English Versions of the Bible with Copious Examples Illustrating the Ancestry and Relationship of the Several Versions, and Comparative Tables*. 2nd edition. New York, NY: D. Appleton and Company.

Morley, Henry. 1889. *English Writers: An Attempt Towards a History of English Literature. IV. The Fourteenth Century In Two Books: —Book I*. London, Paris, New York, NY and Melbourne, VIC: Cassel and Company.

Moulton, William Fiddian. 1878. *The History of the English Bible*. London, Paris and New York, NY: Cassell Petter and Galpin.

Mugglestone, Lynda (ed.). 2002. *Lexicography and the OED: Pioneers in the Untrodden Forest*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Mugglestone, Lynda. 2009. The Oxford English Dictionary. In Anthony Paul Cowie (ed.). *The Oxford History of English Lexicography. Volume I: General-Purpose Dictionaries*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press. 230-259.

Muir, Arthur Laurence. 1935. The influence of the Rolle and Wyclifite Psalters upon the Psalter of the Authorised Version. *The Modern Language Review* 30(3): 302-310.

Muir, Arthur Laurence. 1948. Some observations on the early English Psalters and the English vocabulary. *Modern Language Quaterly* 9(3): 273-276.

Muir, Laurence. 1970. Translations and paraphrases of the Bible, and Commentaries. In Jonathan Burke Severs (ed.). *A Manual of the Writings in Middle English. 1050-1500*. Volume II. Hamden, CT: The Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences. 381-409 and 534-552.

Munday, Jeremy. 2001. *Introducing Translation Studies. Theories and Applications*. London and New York, NY: Routledge.

Munday, Jeremy. 2009. Issues in translation studies. In Jeremy Munday (ed.). *The Routledge Companion to Translation Studies*. Revised edition. London and New York, NY: Routledge. 1-19.

Myers-Scotton, Carol. 1993. *Duelling Languages: Grammatical Structure in Codeswitching*. Oxford: Clarendon.

Myers-Scotton, Carol. 2002. *Contact Linguistics: Bilingual Encounters and Grammatical Outcomes*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Nevalainen, Terttu. 1999. Early Modern English lexis and semantics. In Roger Lass (ed.). *The Cambridge History of the English Language. Volume III: 1476-1776*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 332-458.

Nichols, Stephen G. 2009. New challenges for new medievalism. [online] http://www.academia.edu/5470816/New_Challenges_for_New_Medievalism, [20. 06.2015].

Nichols, Stephen G. 2011. Mutable stability: the paradox of reading and copying medieval literature. [online] http://www.academia.edu/475271/Mutable_Stability_ A_Paradox_of_Reading_and_Copying_Medieval_Literature, [20.06.2015].

Nida, Eugene. 1964. *Toward a Science of Translating: with Special Reference to Principles and Procedures Involved in Bible Translating*. Leiden: E. J. Brill.

Norton, David. 2000. *A History of the English Bible as Literature*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Pahta, Päivi and Arja Nurmi. 2011. Multilingual discourse in the domain of religion in medieval and early modern England: a corpus approach to research on historical code-switching. In Herbert Schendl and Laura Wright (eds.). *Code-Switching in Early English*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter. 219-251.

Partridge, Astley Cooper. 1973. *English Biblical Translation*. London: Andrè Deutsch.

Patrick, Millar. 1949 [1950]. *Four Centuries of Scottish Psalmody*. London, Glasgow and New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Paues, Anna Carolina. 1902. *A Fourteenth Century English Biblical Version Consisting of a Prologue and Parts of the New Testament Edited from the Manuscripts together with Some Introductory Chapters on Middle English Biblical Versions (Prose-Translations)*. Cambridge: University Press.

Peikola, Matti. 2003. The Wycliffite Bible and "Central Midland Standard": assessing the manuscript evidence. *Nordic Journal of English Studies* 2(1): 29-51.

Penniman, Josiah Harmar. 1919. *A Book about the English Bible*. New York, NY: Macmillan Company.

Pollard, Alfred W. 1911. *Records of the English Bible: The Documents Relating to the Translation and Publication of the Bible in English, 1525-1611*. London, New York, NY, Toronto, ON and Melbourne, VIC: Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press.

Pope, Midred Katherine. 1934. *From Latin to Modern French, with Especial Consideration of Anglo-Norman; Phonology and Morphology*. Manchester: Manchester University Press.
Poplack, Shana and David Sankoff. 1984. Borrowing: the synchrony of integration. *Linguistics* 22: 99-135.
Poplack, Shana and Marjory Meechan (eds.). 1998. Instant Loans, Easy Conditions: The Productivity of Bilingual Borrowing. Special issue, *International Journal of Bilingualism* 2(2): 127-324.
Poplack, Shana, David Sankoff and Christopher Miller. 1988. The social correlates and linguistic processes of lexical borrowing and assimilation. *Linguistics* 26: 47-104.
Pyles, Thomas and John Algeo. 1964 [1993]. *The Origins and Development of the English Language*. 4th edition. Fort Worth, TX, Philadelphia, PA, San Diego, CA, New York, NY, Orlando, FL, Austin, TX, San Antonio, TX, Toronto, ON, Montreal, QC, London, Sydney, NSW and Tokyo: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich College Publishers.
Ramsay, Robert Lee. 1920. The Latin text of the Paris Psalter: a collation and some conclusions. *The American Journal of Philology* 41: 147-176.
Rector, Geoff. 2009. An illustrious vernacular: the Psalter *en romanz* in twelfth-century England. In Jocelyn Wogan-Browne, Carolyn Collette, Maryanne Kowaleski, Linne Mooney, Ad Putter and David Trotter (eds.). *Language and Culture in Medieval Britain. The French of England c.1100-c.1500*. York: York Medieval Press. 198-206.
Rector, Geoff. 2010. The *Romanz* Psalter in England and Northern France in the twelfth century: production, mise-en-page, and circulation. *Journal of the Early Book Society* 13: 1-38.
Reinheimer-Rîpeanu, Sanda. 2004. *Les emprunts latins dans les langues romanes*. Bucaresti: Editura Universitatii din Bucaresti. [online] http://ebooks.unibuc.ro/filologie/ Ripeanu/ main.htm, [19.05.2013].
Reiss, Katharina and Hans Josef Vermeer. 1984. *Grundlegung einer allgemeinen Translationstheorie*. Tübingen: Niemeyer.
Reuter, Ole. 1938. A study of the French words in the "Earliest Complete English Prose Psalter". *Societas Scientiarum Fennica. Commentationes Humanarum Litterarum* 9(4).
Rey, Alain, Frédéric Duval and Gilles Siouffi. 2007 [2011]. *Mille ans de langue française: histoire d'une passion. I. Des origines au français moderne*. Paris: Perrin.
Ringe, Don and Joseph Francis Eska. 2013. *Historical Linguistics. Toward a Twenty-First Century Reintegration*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.
Romaine, Suzanne. 1989. *Bilingualism*. Oxford and New York, NY: Basil Blackwell.
Rothwell, William. 1968. The teaching of French in medieval England. *The Modern Language Review* 68(1): 37-46.
Rothwell, William. 1973. Où en sont les études d'anglo-normand? *Zeitschrift für französische Sprache und Literatur* 83(3): 195-204.
Rothwell, William. 1975. The role of French in thirteenth-century England. *Bulletin of the John Rylands University Library of Manchester* 58: 445-466.
Rothwell, William. 1979. Anglo-French lexical contacts, old and new. *The Modern Language Review* 74(2): 287-296.
Rothwell, William. 1980. Lexical borrowing in a medieval context. *Bulletin of the John Rylands University Library of Manchester* 63(1): 118-143.
Rothwell, William. 1982. A mis-judged author and a mis-used text: Walter de Bibbesworth and his "Tretiz". *The Modern Language Review* 77(2): 282-293.

Rothwell, William. 1983. Language and government in medieval England. *Zeitschrift für französische Sprache und Literatur* 93(3): 258-270.
Rothwell, William. 1985. Stratford Atte Bowe and Paris. *The Modern Language Review* 80(1): 39-54.
Rothwell, William. 1991. The missing link in English etymology: Anglo-French. *Medium Aevum* 60(2): 173-196.
Rothwell, William. 1992. The French vocabulary in the archive of the London Grocers' Company. *Zeitschrift für französische Sprache und Literatur* 102: 23-41.
Rothwell, William. 1993. The legacy of Anglo-French: faux amis in French and English. *Zeitschrift für romanische Philologie* 109: 16-46.
Rothwell, William. 1994a. The trilingual England of Geoffrey Chaucer. *Studies in the Age of Chaucer* 16: 45-67.
Rothwell, William. 1994b. Of kings and queens, or nets and frogs: Anglo-French homonymics. *French Studies* 48: 257-273.
Rothwell, William. 1998a. Anglo-Norman at the (green)grocer's. *French Studies* 52: 1-16.
Rothwell, William. 1998b. Arrivals and departures: the adoption of French terminology into Middle English. *English Studies* 79(2): 144-165.
Rothwell, William. 1999. Sugar and spice and all things nice: from oriental bazar to English cloister in Anglo-French. *The Modern Language Review* 94(3): 647-659.
Rothwell, William. 2000a. Anglo-French and Middle English vocabulary in "Femina Nova". *Medium Aevum* 69: 34-58.
Rothwell, William. 2000b. Glanures lexicologiques dans des documents des 14e et 15e siècles provenant de l'évêché de Durham. *Zeitschrift für romanische Philologie* 116: 213-236.
Rothwell, William. 2001a. The teaching and learning of French in later medieval England. *Zeitschrift für französische Sprache und Literatur* 111(1): 1-18.
Rothwell, William. 2001b. English and French in England after 1362. *English Studies* 6: 539-559.
Rothwell, William. 2001c. Stratford Atte Bowe re-visited. *The Chaucer Review* 36(2): 184-207.
Rothwell, William. 2006. Anglo-French and English society in Chaucer's "The Reeve's Tale". *English Studies* 87(5): 511-538.
Rothwell, William. 2007. Synonymity and semantic variability in medieval French and Middle English. *The Modern Language Review* 102(2): 363-380.
Rothwell, William. 2010. *Strange*, *foreign*, and *alien*: the semantic history of three quasi-synonyms in a trilingual medieval England. *The Modern Language Review* 105(1): 1-19.
Rothwell, William. 2011. Anglo-French and the AND. In William Rothwell, Andrew Rothwell, David Trotter and Michael Beddow (eds.). *Introduction to the On-Line AND*. [online] http://www.anglo-norman.net/sitedocs/main-intro.shtml?session=S3101801381260822, [17.08. 2015].
Russell, Erin. 2005. John Wycliffe and the English language. [online] http://homes.chass.utoronto.ca/~cpercy/courses/6361russell.htm, [19.07.2015].
Ryken, Leland. 2002. *The Word of God in English: Criteria for Excellence in Bible Translation*. Wheaton, IL: Crossway Books.
Samuels, Michael Louis. 1963 [1989]. Some applications of Middle English dialectology. *English Studies* 44: 81-94. [Re-issued in Margaret Laing (ed.). 1989. *Middle English Dialectology: Essays on Some Principles and Problems*. Aberdeen: Aberdeen University Press. 64-80.]
Samuels, Michael Louis. 1969 [1989]. The dialects of MS Bodley 959. In Conrad Lindberg (ed.). *MS. Bodley 959: Genesis-Baruch 3.20 in the Earlier Version of the Wycliffite Bible*. Volume V.

Stockholm: Almqvist & Wikseil. 329-339. [Re-issued in Margaret Laing (ed.). 1989. *Middle English Dialectology: Essays on Some Principles and Problems*. Aberdeen: Aberdeen University Press. 136-149.]

Sankoff, David, Shana Poplack and Swathi Vanniarajan. 1990. The case of the nonce loan in Tamil. *Language Variation and Change* 2: 71-101.

Sankoff, Gillian. 2004. Linguistic outcomes of language contact. In Jack K. Chambers, Peter Trudgill and Natalie Schilling-Estes (eds.). *The Handbook of Language Variation and Change*. Malden, MA, Oxford and Carlton, VIC: Blackwell Publishing. 638-668.

Schendl, Herbert. 2013. Code-switching in late medieval macaronic sermons. In Judith A Jefferson, Ad Putter and Amanda Hopkins (eds.). *Multilingualism in Medieval Britain (c. 1066-1520): Sources and Analysis*. Turnhout: Brepols Publishers. 153-167.

Seńko, Władysław. 1993 [2001]. *Jak rozumieć filozofię średniowieczną*. Kęty: Wydawnictwo Antyk.

Serjeantson, Mary Sidney. 1924. The dialect of the earliest complete English prose Psalter. *English Studies: A Journal of English Language and Literature* 6(1): 177-199.

Serjeantson, Mary Sidney. 1927a. The dialects of the West Midlands in Middle English. *The Review of English Studies* 3(9): 54-67.

Serjeantson, Mary Sidney. 1927b. The dialects of the West Midlands in Middle English. III. Tentative assignment of texts to the West Midland dialect area. *The Review of English Studies* 3(11): 319-331.

Serjeantson, Mary Sidney. 1935 [1968]. *A History of Foreign Words in English*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

Shepherd, Geoffrey. 1969. English versions of the Scriptures before Wyclif. In Geoffrey William Hugo Lampe (ed.). *The Cambridge History of the Bible. Volume II: The West from the Fathers to the Reformation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 362-387.

Sheskin, David J. 2000. *Handbook of Parametric and Nonparametric Procedures*. 2nd edition. Boca Raton, FL, London, New York, NY and Washington, D.C.: Chapman and Hall/CRC.

Short, Ian. 2007 [2013]. *Manual of Anglo-Norman*. Oxford: Anglo-Norman Text Society.

Skaffari, Janne. 2009. *Studies in Early Middle English Loanwords: Norse and French Influences*. Turku: University of Turku.

Slater, John Rothwell. 1911. English versions before 1611. *The Biblical World* 37(4): 232-239.

Smith, Jeremy J. 2012. Language of the manuscripts. In Robert Ray Black and Raymond C. St-Jacques (eds.). *The Middle English Glossed Prose Psalter*. Part I. Heidelberg: Universitätsverlag Winter. xxxiv-xxxix.

Sneddon, Clive R. 2011. The Old French Bible: the first complete vernacular Bible in Western Europe. In Susan Boynton and Diane J. Reilly (eds.). *The Practice of the Bible in the Middle Ages: Production, Reception and Performance in Western Christianity*. New York, NY: Columbia University Press. 296-314.

Stanton, Robert. 2002. *The Culture of Translation in Anglo-Saxon England*. Cambridge and Rochester, NY: D. S. Brewer.

St-Jacques, Raymond C. 1989. Middle English Glossed Prose Psalter and its French source. In Jeanette Beer (ed.). *Medieval Translators and Their Craft*. Kalamazoo, MI: Medieval Institute Publications. 135-154.

Sutherland, Annie. 2015. *English Psalms in the Middle Ages, 1300-1450*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Swadesh, Morris. 1955. Towards greater accuracy in lexicostatistic dating. *Linguistics* 21:121-137.

Tanquerey, Frédéric Joseph. 1915. *L'Évolution du verbe en anglo-français (XIIe-XIVe siècles)*. Paris: Édouard Champion.

Thomas, Hugh M. 2003. *The English and the Normans: Ethnic Hostility, Assimilation, and Identity 1066-c.1220*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Thomason, Sarah Grey. 2003. Contact as a source of language change. In Brian D. Joseph and Richard D. Janda (eds.). *The Handbook of Historical Linguistics*. Malden, MA, Oxford and Melbourne, VIC: Blackwell Publishing. 687-712.

Thomason, Sarah Grey and Terrence Kaufman. 1988. *Language Contact, Creolization, and Genetic Linguistics*. Berkeley, CA, Los Angeles, CA and London: University of California Press.

Toury, Gideon. 1995. *Descriptive Translation Studies and Beyond*. Amsterdam and Philadelphia, PA: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Townend, Matthew. 2002. *Language and History in Viking Age England. Linguistic Relations between Speakers of Old Norse and Old English*. Turnhout: Brepols Publishers.

Townend, Matthew. 2006 [2012]. Contacts and conflicts: Latin, Norse, and French. In Lynda Mugglestone (ed.). *The Oxford History of English*. Updated edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press. 75-105.

Trask, Robert Lawrence. 1996 [2007]. *Historical Linguistics*. London: Arnold. [Revised by Robert McColl Millar. 2007. *Trask's Historical Linguistics*. London: Hodder Education.]

Trotter, David A. 2003. L'anglo-normand: variété insulaire, ou variété isolée? *Mediévales. Grammaires du Vulgaire* 45: 43-54[2-11].

T'sou, Benjamin K. 2001. Language contact and lexical innovation. In Michael Lackner, Iwo Amelung and Joachim Kurtz (eds.). *New Terms for New Ideas. Western Knowledge and Lexical Change in Late Imperial China*. Leiden: Brill. 35-56.

Tyler, Elizabeth M. 2009. From Old English to Old French. In Jocelyn Wogan-Browne, Carolyn Collette, Maryanne Kowaleski, Linne Mooney, Ad Putter and David Trotter (eds.). *Language and Culture in Medieval Britain: The French of England, c.1100-c.1500.* Woodbridge and Rochester, NY: York Medieval Press. 164-178.

Tyler, Elizabeth M. 2011. Introduction. England and multilingualism: medieval and modern. In Elizabeth M. Tyler (ed.). *Conceptualizing Multilingualism in England, c. 800-c.1250*. Turnhout: Brepols. [1]-13.

Watson, Nicholas. 1991 [2006]. *Richard Rolle and the Invention of Authority*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.

Wells, John Edwin. 1916. *A Manual of the Writings in Middle English. 1050-1400*. London: Oxford University Press and New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

Wełna, Jerzy. 1980. On gender change in linguistic borrowing (Old English). In Jacek Fisiak (ed.). *Historical Morphology*. The Hague, Paris and New York, NY: Mouton Publishers. 399-420.

West, William N. 2006. Old news: Caxton, de Worde, and the invention of the edition. In William Kuskin (ed.). *Caxton's Trace: Studies in the History of English Printing*. Notre Dame, IN: University of Notre Dame Press. 241-274.

Westcott, Brooke Foss. 1916. *A General View of the History of the English Bible*. New York, NY: The Macmillan Company.

Whitney, William Dwight. 1881. On mixture in language. *Transactions of the American Philological Association* 12: 5-26.

Wichmann, Søren. 2004. Structural patterns of verb borrowing. *Workshop on loan word typology*, May 1-2, 2004. Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology.

Wichmann, Søren and Jan Wohlgemuth. 2008. Loan verbs in a typological perspective. In Thomas Stolz, Dik Bakker and Rosa Salas Palomo (eds.). *Aspects of Language Contact. New Theoretical, Methodological and Empirical Findings with Special Focus on Romancisation Processes*. Berlin and New York, NY: Mouton de Gruyter. 89-121.

Wilkins, David. 1737. *Concilia Magnae Britanniae et Hiberniae ab Anno MCCCL ad Annum MDXLV*. Volume III. London: R. Gosling, F. Giles, T. Woodward and C. Davis.

Wilson, Richard M. 1956. Three Middle English mystics. *Essays and Studies, N.S.* 9: 87-112.

Winford, Donald. 2010. Contact and borrowing. In Raymond Hickey (ed.). *The Handbook of Language Contact*. Malden, MA, Oxford and Chichester: Wiley Blackwell. 170-187.

Wittman, Emily Ondine. 2013. Literary narrative prose and translation studies. In Carmen Millán and Francesca Bartrina (eds.). *The Routledge Handbook of Translation Studies*. London and New York, NY: Routledge. 438-450.

Wogan-Browne, Jocelyn. 2009. General introduction: what's in a name: the "French" of "England". In Jocelyn Wogan-Browne, Carolyn Collette, Maryanne Kowaleski, Linne Mooney, Ad Putter and David Trotter (eds.). *Language and Culture in Medieval Britain: The French of England, c.1100-c.1500.* Woodbridge and Rochester, NY: York Medieval Press. 1-13.

Wohlgemuth, Jan. 2009. *A Typology of Verbal Borrowings*. Berlin and New York, NY: Mouton de Gruyter.

Wollmann, Alfred. 1990. *Untersuchungen zu den frühen Lehnwörtern im Altenglischen: Phonologie und Datierung*. Munich: Fink.

Wollmann, Alfred. 1993. Early Latin loan-words in Old English. In Michael Lapidge, Malcolm Godden and Simon Keynes (eds.). *Anglo-Saxon England* 22. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 1-26.

Woodbine, George E. 1943. The language of English law. *Speculum* 18: 395-436.

Workman, Herbert B. 1926 [2001]. *John Wyclif: A Study of the English Medieval Church*. Volume II. Eugene, OR: Wipf and Stock Publishers.

Wright, Laura. 1992. Macaronic writing in a London archive, 1380-1480. In Matti Rissanen, Ossi Ihalainen, Terttu Nevalainen and Irma Taavitsainen (eds.). *History of Englishes. New Methods and Interpretations in Historical Linguistics*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter. 762-770.

Zettersten, Arne (ed.). 1976. *The English text of Ancrene Riwle, edited from Magdalene College, Cambridge MS. Pepys 2498*. London and New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Summary

The aim of the book was to analyse the nominal layer of the first fifty Psalms in four Middle English prose Psalters from the point of view of etymology and intertextual divergences between the texts in this respect. The texts in question were 14th-century prose Psalter renditions from Latin into Middle English: Richard Rolle's Psalter, the *Middle English Glossed Prose Psalter* — in two manuscript copies, Psalters from the Early and Late Wycliffite Bibles. The study was conducted with reference to the shared Latin base text but each of the translations was analysed independently of the other renditions.

In the course of the study 2874 Latin nouns were used as the starting point for the creation of the database but the actual number of the analysed nouns differs for each of the translations due to some methodological considerations, such as the categorial status of an item employed as a rendering for a given Latin lemma. The etymological angle of the study shaped the division of the data into categories established in accordance with the language of origin of individual items and thus three major etymological groupings were distinguished, i.e. native, Romance and ON. Additionally, one noun of MLG origin is attested three times in one of the translations.

The study allowed me to determine that the Psalter to employ the greatest number of native nouns was Rolle's rendition. This is also the text to employ the fewest loanwords from Romance languages and the greatest number of borrowings from Old Norse. The etymological shapes of the remaining texts do not present any striking divergences. The statistical tests conducted on the analysed data confirm the exceptional status of Rolle's translation, which diverges from all the remaining renditions in a statistically significant manner as far as the distribution of borrowings vs. non-borrowings in general is concerned, but also in the distribution of Old Norse and Romance loanwords when analysed independently. Interestingly, however, one of the manuscript copies of the *Middle English Glossed Prose Psalter* was also proved to differ significantly, from the statistical point of view, with respect to both the Wycliffite translations and Rolle's Psalter in terms of borrowing vs. non-borrowing opposition and loanwords from Romance languages.

It is, however, impossible to determine from present-day perspective the precise reasons behind the divergences in the etymological make-up of the texts. There are

some factors to which one can point as potentially responsible, to at least some extent, for the differences in the distribution of loanwords. These are (1) the temporal distance separating the renditions, (2) different geographical locations at which the texts were translated/copied, (3) sources to which the translators had access and made recourse, (4) the type of the rendition at which the translators aimed, (5) manuscript culture, which promoted diversity while fending off change, and (6) translators' idiosyncratic preferences.

Despite the fact, however, that the divergences in the distribution of loanwords are statistically significant, the etymological make-ups of the renditions appear to form a coherent picture that is, more than anything else, a reflection of the contemporary social, cultural and linguistic situation obtaining in mediaeval England. This is, beyond any doubt, the *raison d'ẽtre* of both the high number of borrowings and the divergences in their participation in the texts, even though other factors could, and probably did, contribute.

List of Tables

Chapter 2:
Table 1: Exemplary table 1 87
Table 2: Exemplary table 2 88

Chapter 3:
Table 1: Native nouns in RRP 103
Table 2: Nouns of mixed Old Norse-native origin in RRP 104
Table 3: Nouns of mixed Romance-native origin in RRP 105
Table 4: Nouns of mixed Romance-native origin in RRP in Durkin's (2014) classification 107
Table 5: Nouns of *purely* native origin in RRP 108
Table 6: Nouns of Romance origin in RRP 115
Table 7: Nouns of Old Norse origin in RRP 119
Table 8: Noun of Middle Low German origin in RRP 120
Table 9: The etymological make-up of RRP 120
Table 10: Native nouns in MEGPP L 123
Table 11: Nouns of mixed Old Norse-native origin in MEGPP L 124
Table 12: Nouns of mixed Romance-native origin in MEGPP L 125
Table 13: Nouns of *purely* native origin in MEGPP L 126
Table 14: Native nouns in MEGPP D 133
Table 15: Nouns of mixed Old Norse-native origin in MEGPP D 133
Table 16: Nouns of mixed Romance-native origin in MEGPP D 134
Table 17: Nouns of *purely* native origin in MEGPP D 135
Table 18: Nouns of Romance origin in MEGPP L 142
Table 19: Nouns of Romance origin in MEGPP D 146
Table 20: Nouns of Old Norse origin in MEGPP L 150
Table 21: Nouns of Old Norse origin in MEGPP D 150
Table 22: The etymological make-up of MEGPP L 151
Table 23: The etymological make-up of MEGPP D 151
Table 24: Native nouns in EV 153
Table 25: Nouns of mixed Old Norse-native origin in EV 154
Table 26: Nouns of mixed Romance-native origin in EV 155
Table 27: Nouns of *purely* native origin in EV 156
Table 28: Native nouns in LV 162

Table 29: Nouns of mixed Old Norse-native origin in LV 163
Table 30: Nouns of mixed Romance-native origin in LV 164
Table 31: Nouns of *purely* native origin in LV 164
Table 32: Nouns of Romance origin in EV 171
Table 33: Nouns of Romance origin in LV 175
Table 34: Nouns of Old Norse origin in EV 179
Table 35: Nouns of Old Norse origin in LV 180
Table 36: The etymological make-up of EV 180
Table 37: The etymological make-up of LV 181
Table 38: Summary of the data for all Psalters 184

Chapter 4:
Table 1: Divergences in the percentage participation of loanwords — all texts 187
Table 2: Divergences in the percentage participation of loanwords — RRP and MEGPP L . . . 188
Table 3: The McNemar test: borrowings vs. non-borrowings — all texts 190
Table 4: Divergences in the percentage participation of loanwords — MEGPP D and LV 191
Table 5: Divergences in the percentage participation of loanwords — MEGPP D and EV 192
Table 6: Divergences in the percentage participation of loanwords — MEGPP D and RRP . . 192
Table 7: The McNemar test: borrowings vs. non-borrowings —RRP, MEGPP D, EV and LV . 193
Table 8: The McNemar test: Romance vs. non-Romance items — all texts 193
Table 9: The McNemar test: Romance vs. non-Romance items —
RRP, MEGPP D, EV and LV 194
Table 10: The McNemar test: Scandinavian vs. non-Scandinavian items — all texts 194
Table 11: The influence of Lyra's *Postilla* 201

Conclusion:
Table 1: The etymological make-up of all Psalters 208

List of Charts

Chapter 3:

Chart 1: Native nouns — headwords in RRP . . . 103
Chart 2: Native nouns — occurrences in RRP . . . 103
Chart 3: The etymological make-up of RRP — headwords . . . 121
Chart 4: The etymological make-up of RRP — occurrences . . . 121
Chart 5: Native nouns — headwords in MEGPP L . . . 124
Chart 6: Native nouns — occurrences in MEGPP L . . . 124
Chart 7: Native nouns — headwords in MEGPP D . . . 133
Chart 8: Native nouns — occurrences in MEGPP D . . . 133
Chart 9: The etymological make-up of MEGPP L — headwords . . . 151
Chart 10: The etymological make-up of MEGPP L — occurrences . . . 152
Chart 11: The etymological make-up of MEGPP D — headwords . . . 152
Chart 12: The etymological make-up of MEGPP D — occurrences . . . 152
Chart 13: Native nouns — headwords in EV . . . 154
Chart 14: Native nouns — occurrences in EV . . . 154
Chart 15: Native nouns — headwords in LV . . . 162
Chart 16: Native nouns — occurrences in LV . . . 163
Chart 17: The etymological make-up of EV — occurrences . . . 181
Chart 18: The etymological make-up of EV — headwords . . . 181
Chart 19: The etymological make-up of LV — occurrences . . . 181
Chart 20: The etymological make-up of LV — headwords . . . 182

Conclusion:

Chart 1: The etymological make-up of the Psalters – headwords . . . 209
Chart 2: The etymological make-up of the Psalters – occurrences . . . 209