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PS: Introduction to the History of the English Language
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The fate of Middle English loanwords from French

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CONTENT

I. The advent of French loans to the English language

II. The development of the French loans

a) unchanged loans

b) partially obsolete and changed loans

c) obsolete loans

d) dialects

III. What remains of the French loans?

IV. List of abbreviations

V. Bibliography

I. The advent of French loans to the English language

It is commonly said that only languages that are object of change, be it semantic, grammatical or phonemic are still alive. Mostly speakers of a language are not aware that they constantly adopt features of other languages or adapt their own language as the process of alteration normally is of a slow kind with minimal impact. This was not so with the events in the Middle Ages that lead to the most significant change of the English language.

When William the Conqueror invaded England in 1066 to seize power, he brought with him a great many Normans who were to help him to strengthen his authority among the English. As they settled in England they stuck to their own language, which was Northern French, not because they showed any hostility towards the English language, but rather because they were not acquainted with it. These Normans soon represented the upper class, who ruled the country, and their way of living and thinking, which they had brought from the continent, differed from the English as much as their language did. No wonder that the French were considered to be an alien race by the English natives at first¹. This was even supported by the fact that the invaders hardly showed any signs of willingness to learn English, looking upon it as subordinate to their own language, which had evolved in a highly developed culture².

The consequence of this point of view was that French became the fashionable language of the aristocracy whereas English was spoken by the mass of people. René Huchon points out this fact as well³:

«Mais ils [les Normands] le consolidèrent en lui imposant des cadres nouveaux, en donnant comme chefs à leurs sujets, des ecclésiastiques, des administrateurs français, qui, pendant cent cinquante ans, formèrent une classe à part, une aristocratie dirigeante et exigeante, s'intéressant aux choses de Normandie au moins autant qu'à celles d'Angleterre, et continuant à se servir de leur langue maternelle.»

For English natives it started to be of advantage to learn the new language as it was the basis of any conversation in the ruling society. Gradually, members of powerful families and Norman settlers mixed by fraternization or marriage and the next generations were raised in French, too. Jespersen states that

“We need only go through a list of French loan-words in English to be firmly convinced of the fact that the immigrants formed the upper class of the English society after the conquest, so many of the words are distinctly aristocratic.”⁴

¹ Jespersen, O., 1978, p.78 : “The Normans, much more than the Danes, were felt as an alien race;”

² Baugh, A., Cable, T., 1978

³ Huchon, R., 1930, p.5

⁴ Jespersen, O., 1978, p. 79

The newly acquired words did not only appear in literature but also in various aspects of life. There was new vocabulary in the fields of administration, e.g. *duke, dame*, warfare, e.g. *danger, dart*, jurisdiction, e.g. *defendant, dower*, art and fashion, e.g. *dress* and individual enjoyment, e.g. *delight, dance* as well as in ecclesiastical matters, e.g. *devotion, divine*.

As members of both languages mingled, the vocabulary, too, started to fuse, which strongly contributed to the development of Old English into what is now referred to as Middle English.

It is estimated that the total number of French words adopted during the Middle English period is slightly over ten thousand⁵. With regard to this extremely high number the question ultimately arises whether all of these loans still exist in the English language of today, whether they have changed over the centuries, or even become obsolescent.

II. The development of the French loans

Both Jespersen and Baugh have come up with statistics that are to demonstrate the penetration of French words into English and Jespersen's is as follows⁶:

-1150	0.3%	16 th c.	14,6%
-1200	0.6%	17 th c.	8,9%
13 th c.	13,6%	18 th c.	5,4%
14 th c.	31,8%	19 th c.	7,2%
15 th c.	15,7%	20 th c.	1,9%

Although Baugh doesn't totally agree with Jespersen's figures, his statistic⁷ shows almost the same course of impact of the French language on English, with its peak being in the 14th century.

This was the century in which Geoffrey Chaucer lived and so a collection of vocabulary used by this great author probably serves best to demonstrate how profound the changes resulting from the Norman occupation really were. Therefore all 216 loans under letter *D* in *A Chaucer Glossary* are listed here taking into account their definitions in *The Oxford English Dictionary* and have been split up in three groups: obsolete loans, partially obsolete and changed loans, and unchanged loans.

a) unchanged loans

⁵ Baugh, A., Cable, T., 178, p. 178

⁶ Jespersen, O., 1978, p.52

⁷ Baugh, A., "The Chronology of French Loan-words in English", p.91

Only thirty-one of the 216 loans, i.e.14%, are still existent in the vocabulary of present day English without having changed.

loan	origin	meaning
dagginge (vbl. n.) ⁸	dague	Action of the verb ‘dag’, clogging with dirt
debonair(e)ly (adv.)	debonair	In a debonair manner: meekly, gently
decree(e) (n.)	decré	1. an ordinance set forth by the civil or other authority 2. <i>Eccl.</i> An edict of an ecclesiastic council 3. <i>Theol.</i> One of the eternal purposes of God whereby events are foreordained 4. <i>Law</i> a judicial decision
delyt (n.)	delit, deleit	1. a) The fact, condition of being delighted; b) <i>phr.</i> To take, have delight in; 2. Anything in which one takes delight, or which affords delight 3. The quality (in objects) which causes delight; 4. <i>Lumps of delight</i> : a former name for <i>Turkish delight</i> ;
delitable (adj.)	delit	Affording delight;
demonstratif	demonstratif, -ve	A adj. 1. Having the function or quality of clearly showing, exhibiting or indicating; 2. <i>Rhet.</i> Setting forth or describing with praise or censure; 3. <i>Gram.</i> Serving to point out or indicate the particular thing referred to; 4. That shows the truth or existence of anything; 5. That serves to demonstrate logically; 6. Characterized or produced by demonstration; 7. Given to, or characterized by, outward exhibition or expression; 8. That teaches a science by the exhibition and description of examples or experiments B. n. <i>Gram.</i> A demonstrative adjective or pronoun;

⁸ see: IV. List of abbreviations

desert (n.)	desert	1. a) deserving; the becoming worthy of recompense, i.e. of reward or punishment; b) In a good sense: Meritorious ness, excellence, worth; c) personified; 2. a) An action or quality that deserves its appropriate recompense; b) A good deed or quality; 3. That which is deserved;
desert(e) (p.p.)	deserver	Forsaken, abandoned, left desolate;
desiring (n.)	desirer	The action of the verb DESIRE;
desiring (pple. Adj.)	desirer	That desires; longing, desirous;
desperacion (n.)	desperation	1. The action of despairing or losing all hope (<i>of anything</i>); 2. <i>spec.</i> despair leading to recklessness;
despised (ppl. Adj.)	despire	Locked down upon, condemned, scorned;
despitous (adj.)	despit	1. a) <i>orig.</i> = DESPITOUS: full of despise, contempt b) (erroneous) 2. Spiteful, malevolent, cruel;
despitously (adv.)	despit	In a despiteous manner, with despise; a) Contemptuously; insultingly; b) With bitter illwill or enmity
desport/ dis- (n.)	desport	1. Diversion from serious duties; relaxation, recreation; 2. Anything which affords diversion and entertainment;
destourbing (vbl.n.)	destourber	That disturbs;
dettelees (adj.)	dete, dette	Free from, or clear of, debt;
dettour (n.)	de(t)tur, -our	1. One who owes or is indebted to another; a) One who owes money to one or more persons b) One who owes an obligation or duty c) poor debtor 2. Book-keeping: debtor; 3. <i>attrib.</i> and <i>Comb.</i> Debtor-law, debtor side;

devyneresse (n.)	devineresse	A female diviner; a prophetess; a sorceress, a witch;
dextrer (n.)	destrier	A war horse, a charger;
diapred (ppl. adj.)	diaspré	a) Having the surface of ground diversified and adorned with a diaper or fret-work pattern; b) <i>Heraldry</i> c) <i>transf.</i> and <i>fig.</i>
digne (adj.)	digne	1. Of high worth or desert; 2. Worthy, deserving; 3. befitting, becoming, appropriate fit; 4. Having a great opinion of one's work;
dignely/ -liche (adv.)	digne	1. Worthily, honourably; befittingly, deservedly, condignly; 2. Haughtily, scornfully;
dilatacioun (n.)	dilatacion	1. a) The action or process of dilating; b) <i>concr.</i> A dilated form, formation, or portion of any structure; c) dilatation and curettage : an operation involving dilatation of the cervix and curettage of the uterus; 2. The spreading abroad, extension, expansion (of immaterial or abstract things); 3. the action or practice of dilating upon a subject in speech or writing;
disciple (n.)	deciple	1. One who follows or attends upon another for the purpose of learning from him; pupil/ scholar; a) One of the personal followers of Jesus Christ during his life; b) Also applied in the N.T. to the early Christians generally; c) A personal follower or pupil of any religious leader; d) <i>gen.</i> A scholar or pupil; 2. One who follows, or is influenced by, the doctrine or example of another; 3. <i>pl.</i> The name of a denomination of Christians, which originated in the early part of the 19 th c. and is chiefly found in the United States; 4. <i>Comb.</i>

discord (n.)	descord	1. a) Absence of concord or harmony (between persons) b) <i>personified</i> 2. Want of agreement or harmony; 3. <i>Mus.</i> The opposite of concord; 4. Disagreement of harmony between sounds;
discorde(n (v.)	descorder	1. <i>intr.</i> Of persons: To disagree, 'differ'; 2. a) Of things (chiefly): To be different (<i>from</i>), discordant or inconsistent (with); b) Of sounds: To be discordant or dissonant; To jar, clash;
dishonour (n.)	deshonor	1. a) The reverse of honour; b) with <i>a.</i> and <i>pl.:</i> An instance of this, an infliction of disgrace; 2. A cause or source of shame, a disgrace; 3. <i>Commerce</i> Refusal or failure to 'honour' or pay 8a bill of exchange, etc.)
disseverance (n.)	dessevrance	The action or fact of dissevering or separating; separation;
durabletee (n.)	durabilité	1. Continuance; lastingness, permanence; 2. Capability of withstanding decay or wear;
duringe (vbl.n.)	dure	1. The action of the verb DURE: duration; 2. Hardening, induration;

The fact that only less than one seventh of the actual amount of words has not altered during the last seven centuries, leads to the conclusion that the probability of words undergoing semantic shifts is very high. Therefore one might ask for what reasons these words could withstand the constant ongoing of modification.

One explanation might be that they were so frequently used by a great number of people that their meanings were very clear to everyone who applied them and consequently they did not even partially die out. This might have been the case with *dilatation*, *disciple* and *dishonour*. Other words like *decree* and *dettour* might have been used quite seldom in oral language but were quite often applied in written language. As the latter was very often concerned with judicial, political or ecclesiastical matters, the same words were used over and over again to express certain situations, and thereby formed a kind of canon of words that remained unchanged until today.

Some of the words listed above are also derivatives from words that did in fact change, such as *detteles* (from *dete*), *desiring* (from *desire*) and *delitable* (from *delit*).

Although the meaning of *dete* has altered over the years, its derivative clearly states by its form what it means, namely being without *dete*. Therefore some of the samples given did not alter due to their meaning expressed in the form of the word, in its pre- or suffixes.

Consequently they were not so susceptible to changes in language and still belong to the standard vocabulary of English.

b) partially obsolete and changed loans

loan	origin	definition	extinct definition
daliaunce (n.)	dalier	2. Sport, play (with (a) companion(s)); 3. Idle or frivolous action, trifling;	1. Talk, confabulation, converse, chat; 4. Waste of time in trifling, idle delay;
damage (n.)	damage / domage / daumage	1. Loss or detriment caused by hurt or injury affecting estate, condition or circumstances 2. a) Injury, harm; (esp. physical) b) A loss, an injury; 4. <i>Law</i> The value estimated in money, of something lost or withheld; 5. <i>slang</i> Cost, expense; 6. <i>attrib.</i> and <i>Comb.</i> Damage – control, etc.	3. a) A disadvantage, inconvenience, trouble; b) A matter for regret, a misfortune, a ‘pity’;

dame (n.)	dame / damme	<p>1. Female ruler, superior / head;</p> <p>2. a) The 'lady'/ mistress of the house b) <i>transf.</i> c) A girl/woman (<i>US slang</i>) d) A comic character</p> <p>3. The mistress of a private elementary school;</p> <p>4. At Eton: A matron who keeps a boardinghouse for boys at the school</p> <p>5. Form of address</p> <p>7. a) Wife/daughter of a Lord b) A woman in rank next below a lady c) Title of feminine members of the Primrose League d) Title of feminine members of the Order of the British Empire</p> <p>10. <i>Comb.</i> Dame-errant, etc.</p>	<p>6. a) Prefixed as a title b) Legal title prefixed to the name c) Prefixed to surname of a housewife</p> <p>8. A mother a) Of human beings, b) Of animals</p> <p>9. the queen at chess</p>
damp nable (adj.)	damnable	<p>2. Subject to divine condemnation</p> <p>4. As a strong expression of angry dislike</p>	<p>1. a) Worthy of condemnation b) Liable to judicial condemnation</p> <p>3. a) Causing loss or harm b) Causing damnation</p>
damp- nably (adv.)	damnable	<p>2. In a 'damnable' way</p>	<p>1. So as to deserve/incur damnation</p>
damp-ne (n) (v.)	dampner	<p>2.b) <i>spec.</i> To condemn as a failure</p> <p>3. <i>transf.</i> To bring condemnation upon</p> <p>4. <i>Theol.</i> A) To condemn to hell b) <i>transf.</i> To cause the eternal damnation of</p> <p>5. Used profanely in imprecations/exclamations</p> <p>6. To curse, swear at;</p>	<p>1. a) <i>trans</i> To pronounce adverse judgement on b) To condemn to a particular penalty or fate</p> <p>2.a) To adjudge to be bad c) To devote to destruction (used by Coverdale)</p> <p>4.c) in passive sense: To be damned</p>

dart (n.)	dart (<i>accus.</i> <i>of darz,</i> <i>dars</i>)	<p>1. a) A pointed missile weapon thrown by the hand</p> <p>b) <i>fig.</i></p> <p>c) <i>transfig.</i> A kind of eel-spear</p> <p>A light pointed missile thrown at a target in the game called <i>darts</i></p> <p>2. <i>Zool.</i> An organ resembling a dart a) The sting of a venomous insect</p> <p>b) A dart-like organ</p> <p>3. Dress-making: A seam joining the two edges left by cutting a gore in any stuff</p> <p>4. A name for the snake-like lizards of the genus <i>Acontias</i></p> <p>6.a) The act of darting</p> <p>b) The act of casting a dart</p> <p>7. <i>slang</i> (Aus.): Plan, aim, scheme</p> <p>8. <i>Comb.</i> Dart-caster, etc.</p>	<p>5.a) The fish Dace/Dare</p> <p>b) short for: Dart-moth</p>
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date (n.)	date, datte	<p>1. The specification of the time of execution of a writing or inscription, affixed to it, usually at the end or beginning;</p> <p>2. a) The precise time at which anything takes place</p> <p>b) The time at which something happened or is to happen</p> <p>c) An appointment at a particular time</p> <p>d) A person of the opposite sex with whom one makes or has made an appointment/ engagement</p> <p>e) <i>Theatr. colloq.</i> A theatrical engagement/ performance</p> <p>3. The period to which something ancient belongs</p> <p>4. Period, season, duration</p> <p>5. The limit/ term/ end of a period of time</p> <p>7. <i>Phr.</i> Out of date, etc.</p> <p>8. <i>Comb.</i> date-cancel, etc.</p>	6. A fixed decree;
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daunce (n.)	dance, danse	<p>1. A rhythmical skipping and stepping</p> <p>2. a) A definite arrangement of steps and rhythmical movements constituting one particular form or method of dancing</p> <p>b) A tune composed in a dance rhythm</p> <p>3. A social gathering for the purpose of dancing</p> <p>4. <i>transf.</i> and <i>fig.</i></p> <p>6. <i>Phr.</i> a) To begin /lead the dance</p> <p>b) To lead a dance</p> <p>c) Dance of Death</p> <p>d) St. Vitus' dance</p> <p>e) Dance upon nothing</p> <p>7. <i>attrib.</i> and <i>Comb.</i> dance-band, dance-floor, etc.</p>	5. <i>fig.</i> Course of action; mode of procedure
deba(a)t (n.)	debat	<p>1. a) Strife, contention</p> <p>2. a) Contention in argument</p> <p>b) A controversy or discussion</p> <p>c) A type of literary composition</p>	<p>1. b) Physical strife, fight</p> <p>c) To make debate: to make opposition</p> <p>3. Fighting for any one; defence, aid</p>
debate (v.)	debatre	<p>2. <i>trans.</i> To contest, dispute</p> <p>4. To dispute about, argue, discuss</p> <p>5. a) <i>trans.</i> To discuss or consider</p> <p>b) <i>intrans.</i> To deliberate, consider</p>	<p>1. <i>intr.</i> To fight, contend, strive</p> <p>3. To fight for, defend, protect</p>
de-bonair (e)	de- bonaire	<p>A. as adj.</p> <p>1. a) Of a gentle disposition, mild, meek;</p> <p>b) Pleasant and affable in outward manner</p>	<p>B. as n.</p> <p>1. Gracious being or person</p> <p>2. Graciousness of manner</p>

<p>declar- acioun (n.)</p>	<p>declar- ation</p>	<p>3. a) The action of stating, telling, setting forth b) <i>spec.</i> A declaration of love 4. a) Declaration of war/ peace b) Declaration of the poll 5. Action of declaring for or against 6. A proclamation or public statement as embodied in a document, instrument or public act; 7. <i>Law</i> a) A plaintiff's statement of claim in an action b) A simple affirmation allowed to be taken instead of an oath c) In the custom-house d) The creation or acknowledgement of a <i>trust</i> or <i>use</i> in some form of writing e) <i>Scots Law</i>: Account which a prisoner gives of himself on his examination 8. a) In the game of bezique b) In the game of brigde c) In Cricket</p>	<p>1. The action of clearing up 2. The setting forth or expounding of a topic</p>
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declare(n (v.))	déclarer	<p>4. Of things: To manifest, show, demonstrate</p> <p>5. a) To state publicly/ to make known b) <i>with compl.</i> A person, etc. (to be) something c) To declare war d) To declare a dividend</p> <p>6. a) To state emphatically b) Used as a mere asseveration</p> <p>7. To declare oneself: a) to proclaim one's opinions b) To reveal one's true character c) with, for or against d) <i>refl.</i> To declare one's love; to propose marriage</p> <p>8. a) <i>trans.</i> To declare for or against b) To declare for</p> <p>9. To declare off: to break off something; to withdraw</p> <p>10. <i>Law:</i> To make a statement of claim as plaintiff in an action b) To make a formal statement constituting a trust or use c) <i>trans.</i> To make a full and proper statement of or as to (goods liable to duty)</p> <p>11. a) In the game of bezique b) Cricket: To declare the innings at an end c) Bridge</p> <p>13. Racing: To announce the withdrawal of (a horse) from a race</p>	<p>1. To make clear/ plain</p> <p>2. To manifest</p> <p>3. To make exposition or relation of</p> <p>12. To clear (a person) of charge or imputation</p>
declaring (vbl. n.)	déclarer	The action of the verb 'declare' in its various senses	

declin- acioun (n.)	déclin- acion	3. A leaning, bending or sloping downwards 7. <i>Astron.</i> The angular distance of a heavenly body (north or south) from the celestial equator, measured on a meridian passing through the body; 8. Of the magnetic needle: b) The deviation from the true north and south line 9. Dialling: Of a vertical plane 11. <i>attrib.</i> and <i>Comb.</i> declination-needle, etc.	1. A turning aside from standard 2. A mental bias 4. Descent towards setting 5. Decline, decay 6. The withholding of acceptance 10. <i>Gram.</i> = Declension 4
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<p>de-clyne (n) (v.)</p>	<p>décliner</p>	<p>5. To have a downward inclination 6. To bend down, bow down 8. a) Of a heavenly body: To sink (towards setting) b) <i>transf.</i> said of the day: To draw towards its close 9. To fall morally 10. To fail in force 13. a) To withhold oneself from b) Not to consent/ agree in doing c) Not to accept (something offered) d) Chess: to refuse to take a piece offered in 16. a) To bend down 18. To cause to incline downwards 20. a) <i>Gram.</i> To inflect (a noun, etc.) through its different cases</p>	<p>1. a) To turn/ bend aside b) To turn aside from something so as to avoid it 2. a) <i>Astron.</i> + <i>Geog.</i> To diverge from the equator b) Dialling: To have declination c) Of the magnetic needle: To deviate from the true north and south line 3. a) To turn aside in conduct b) To digress c) of things: To diverge from 4. To incline to 7. a) To descend b) To descend in lineage 11. a) To turn aside b) To turn aside from c) in physical sense: To cause to deviate d) To withdraw oneself 12. To turn aside from 14. <i>Scot's Law</i>: To disown to the jurisdiction of 15. To abandon (a practice) 17. To lower 19. To undervalue</p>
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dees (n.pl.)	de	<p><u>I. with plural <i>dice</i></u></p> <p>1. a) Small cube of ivory, bone, etc. marked with spots numbering from one to six</p> <p>b) The games played with these</p> <p>2. a) <i>in fig. and allusive sense</i>: Hazard, chance, luck</p> <p>b) <i>Phr.</i> The die is cast</p> <p>3. a) A small cubical segment formed by cutting anything down</p> <p><u>II. with plural <i>dies</i></u></p> <p>4. a) A cubical block</p> <p>5. An engraved stamp used for impressing a design upon some softer material</p> <p>6. The name of various mechanical appliances</p> <p>7. <i>Sc.</i>: ‘a toy, a gewgaw’</p> <p><u>III.</u></p> <p>8. <i>attrib.</i> and <i>Comb.</i></p> <p>a) Die-like</p> <p>b) Dice-board, etc.</p>	<p>3. b) with negative: Never a dyse = not a bit</p> <p>4. b) A square tablet</p>
deface(n) (v.)	defacer	<p>1. To spoil or ruin the figure of</p> <p>3. a) To blot out</p> <p>b) To blot out of existence</p>	<p>2. To destroy, demolish</p> <p>4. To destroy the reputation of</p> <p>5. To put out of countenance</p> <p>6. To outshine by contrast</p>
defame (n/ diff- (v.)	diffamer	<p>1. To bring ill fame upon</p> <p>2. To attack the reputation of</p>	<p>3. To raise an imputation of (s.th.) against (s.o.)</p> <p>4. To spread abroad</p>

<p>default(e (n.)</p>	<p>defaute</p>	<p><u>I. Failure of something</u></p> <p>2. a) An imperfection</p> <p><u>II. Failure in performance</u></p> <p>3. a) Failure to act</p> <p>b) Computing: A preselected option adopted by a computer when no alternative is specified by the user or programmer</p> <p>7. Failure to meet financial agreements</p> <p>8. <i>attrib.</i> Dealing with default</p>	<p>1. a) Absence (of s.th. wanted)</p> <p>b) Lack of food or other necessities</p> <p>c) For default of: in the absence of</p> <p>2. b) In structure, etc. physical defect</p> <p>4. a) Failure in duty, care, etc.</p> <p>b) <i>trans.</i> Of things: Failure to act or perform its normal or required functions</p> <p>5. a) A failure in duty</p> <p>b) A mistake</p> <p>6. Failure in any case</p>
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<p>defence / diffense (n.)</p>	<p>defense</p>	<p><u>I. The action of warding off</u></p> <p><u>II. The action of guarding</u></p> <p>3. a) Guarding or protecting from attack c) in games: opposed to attack d) Line of defence (mil.) e) <i>Psychol.</i> Defence mechanism f) Defence in depth</p> <p>4. The practice of defending oneself</p> <p>5. a) Something that defends b) Her. c) The military resources of a country</p> <p>6. a) The defending, supporting by argument b) A speech in self-vindication</p> <p><u>III. Law</u> 8. The denial by the accused party of the truth</p> <p><u>IV. 9.attrib.</u> Defence area, defence bond, etc.</p>	<p>1. a) the action of keeping off b) Offence</p> <p>2. a) Prohibition b) In defence (of fish/water): Prohibited from being taken, fished in c) In the game of Ombre</p> <p>3. b) Faculty or capacity of defending</p> <p>7. Without defence: without help</p>
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defen- daunt (n.)	defen- dant	<p>A</p> <p>2. Defending oneself against attack</p> <p>B</p> <p>3. <i>Law</i> A person sued in court of Law</p>	<p>1. as pres. pple.: Defending</p> <p>3. Affording defence</p> <p>1. a) A defender against hostile attack b) One who defends</p> <p>2. The party who denies the charge and accepts the challenge of the appellant in wager of battle</p> <p>4. <i>Phr.</i> In my, his (etc.) defendant: in one's defence</p>
de-fende (n) (v.)	defendre	<p><u>I. To ward off, avert, repel</u></p> <p><u>II. To guard from attack</u></p> <p>4. <i>trans.</i> a) To ward off attack from b) To make defence</p> <p>5. To support by speech</p> <p><u>III. Law</u></p> <p>6. a) Of the defendant: To deny, repel b) To vindicate c) Of a legal court: To take legal measures to vindicate</p>	<p>1. To keep off</p> <p>2. a) To hinder b) with negative clause c) To restrain</p> <p>3. To prohibit, forbid</p> <p>4. c) To 'fence' a court</p>

<p>degre(e (n.)</p>	<p>degre</p>	<p><u>I</u></p> <p>1. a) a step in an ascent or descent b) <i>transf.</i> s.th. resembling a step c) <i>degree-cut</i> in gem-cutting</p> <p>2. <i>fig.</i> a) a step in a process b) <i>esp. in phr.:</i> by degrees: little by little</p> <p>3. a) a 'step' in direct line of descent b) used of ethnological relationship through more or less remote common ancestry</p> <p>4. a) a position in the scale of rank b) a rank or class of persons</p> <p>5. relative condition or state of being</p> <p>6. a) a step or stage in the intensity or amount b) <i>a degree:</i> a considerable measure/ amount of <i>to a degree:</i> to an undefined, but serious extent</p> <p>d) <i>Crim. Law</i> relative measure of criminality e) third degree</p> <p><u>II. Specific and technical senses</u></p> <p>7. a) a stage of proficiency in art, etc. b) Freemasonry</p> <p>8. <i>Gram.</i> Each of the three stages in the comparison of adjectives or adverbs;</p> <p>9. a) <i>Geom.</i> A unit of measurement of angles or circular arcs b) <i>transf.</i> a position on the earth's surface as measured by degrees</p> <p>10. <i>Thermometry</i> a unit of temperature</p> <p>11. <i>Mus.</i> interval between any note of a scale and the next note</p> <p>13. <i>Alg.</i> The rank of an equation or expression as determined by the highest</p>	<p>4. c) of animals</p> <p>6. c) applied in the natural philosophy of the Middle Ages</p> <p>12. <i>Arithm.</i> A group of three figures taken together in numeration</p>
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degysé (adj.)		3. of persons, etc.: Dressed in a strange or assumed garb for the sake of concealing identity 4. of a thing, etc.: Altered in outward form so as to appear other than it is 6. Intoxicated, drunk, tipsy	1. a) Disfigured b) Altered 2. of dress, etc: Altered in fashion 5. Concealed or hidden so as not to appear
de-gysinge (vbl. n.)		1. Action of the verb disguise b) The assumption of a disguise c) The giving of false appearance 2. <i>concr.</i> b) Dress worn to conceal identity	1. a) Chance of fashion/clothes 2. a) Strange dress 3. A mask, masquerade 4. An alleged appellation for a 'company' of tailors
deyne(n (n.)	degnier	1. a) <i>intr.</i> To think it worthy of oneself (to do something) 2. a) To vouchsafe 4. Short for dedain;	1.b) <i>impers.</i> c) <i>refl.</i> 2.b) To condescend to accept c) In same sense with of 3. To treat (s.o.) as worthy of
deitee (n)	déité	1. a) The estate or rank of a God b) The divine quality, character or nature of God 2. a) <i>concr.</i> A divinity, a divine being; b) <i>fig.</i> An object of worship 3. (with capital) A supreme being as creator of the universe;	1. c) The condition or state in which the Divine Being exists;
deliberacioun (n.)	délibération	1. The action of deliberating, or weighing a thing in the mind; 2. a) The consideration and discussion of the reasons for and against a measure by a number of councillors; 4. a) As a quality: Deliberateness of action b) Absence of hurry; leisureliness;	2. b) A consultation, determination; 3. a) a resolution, determination ; b) The written record of a resolution;

delicious (adj.)	delicious	1. a) Highly pleasing or delightful; b) Intensely amusing; 2. a) Highly pleasing to the bodily senses b) with capital initial: Designating a variety of eating apple of North American origin;	3.a) Characterized by sensuous indulgence b) Of persons: Addicted to sensuous indulgence
delicious-ly (adv.)	delicious	1. a) So as to afford intense pleasure b) With intense delight, enjoyment;	2. Luxuriously, voluptuously 3. With fondness, fondly;
delite(n (v.)	delitier	1. a) <i>trans.</i> To give great pleasure or enjoyment to; b) <i>refl.</i> 2. <i>intr.</i> (for <i>refl.</i>) To be highly pleased, rejoice a) <i>in</i> or <i>to do</i> (anything) b) <i>absol.</i> (of things)	3. <i>trans.</i> to enjoy greatly
deliver (adj.)	Delivre, deslivre	2. Free from all encumbrance or impediments;	1. Free, at liberty; 3. Delivered (of a child)
deliver- aunce (n.)	deli- vrance	1. a) The action of delivering or setting free c) In the ritual observed at a criminal trial 8. a) <i>sc. Law</i> Judgement delivered b) In the (English) Jurors' oath: verdict c) Formal judgement pronounced	1. b) 'Delivery' of a gaol 2. The being delivered of offspring 3. The action of giving up or yielding 4. a) The action of handing over, transferring b) <i>Law</i> Writ of second deliverance 5. Sending forth, emission; 6. Utterance, enunciation; 7. a) Statement, narration, declaration; b) An utterance 8. d) Used (in Sc.) to render 9. = Deliverness

<p>deliver (en (v.)</p>	<p>délivrer</p>	<p>I. 1. a) <i>trans.</i> To set free, liberate, release; b) Now esp. To set free <i>from</i> restraint, trouble; 3. a) To disburden (a woman) <i>of</i> the foetus 4. To disburden, unload; 5. <i>refl.</i> To disburden <i>oneself of</i> what is in one's mind II. III. 7. a) To give up entirely 8. a) To hand over, transfer to another's possession or keeping b) <i>Law:</i> To give, hand over formally c) <i>Colloq. phr.</i> To deliver the goods; IV 9. a) To give, send forth b) A blow, assault, attack 10. a) To give forth in words, utter b) <i>absol.</i> or <i>intr.</i> To 'deliver oneself', discourse V. 12. <i>Pottery and mounding:</i> To set free from the mould</p>	<p>1. c) <i>spec.</i> To release (s.o.) from his vow; 2. a) To free, rid, divest b) <i>refl.</i> To free oneself, get clear or rid of; c) <i>To deliver a gaol:</i> to clear it of prisoners 6. a) <i>trans.</i> To get rid of or dispose of quickly b) ? to dispatch 7.b) <i>refl.</i> To give oneself up 8.c) poetic, with weakened sense of 'To hand over' 9.c) To put forth freely d) <i>fig.</i> To give out as produce 10. c) <i>absol.</i> or <i>intr.</i> To utter notes in singing 11. a) <i>trans.</i> To declare, communicate, report; b) with obj. clause c) with obj. clause and complement</p>
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demeine (v.)	demener	<p>6. a) <i>refl.</i> To behave, conduct or comport oneself</p> <p>b) <i>fig.</i> of hings</p> <p>8. <i>app.</i> To bear or have in mind</p>	<p>1. a) <i>trans.</i> To conduct, carry on</p> <p>b) To lead (one's life)</p> <p>c) To express, exhibit (sorrow, joy, etc.)</p> <p>d) To produce, or keep up (a sound)</p> <p>2. To handle, manipulate</p> <p>3. To direct, rule, govern</p> <p>4. To deal with or treat (any one) in a specified way</p> <p>5. To deal, distribute, hand over;</p> <p>6. c) With an object equivalent to the refl.</p> <p>Pronoun</p> <p>d) <i>absol.</i></p> <p>7. <i>pass.</i> To be behaved</p>
demoniac	de- moniak	<p>A adj.</p> <p>1. a) Possessed by a demon or evil spirit</p> <p>b) Pertaining to demoniacal possession</p> <p>2. Of or pertaining to demons</p> <p>3. Characteristic of or befitting a demon</p> <p>4. Of the nature of a demon;</p> <p>B n.</p> <p>1. One possessed by a demon or evil spirit</p>	<p>2. <i>Eccl. Hist.</i></p>

<p>departe(n (v.)</p>	<p>departir</p>	<p><u>I. To divide or part, with its various senses</u></p> <p><u>II. To go apart or away, with its derived senses:</u></p> <p>6. a) <i>intr.</i> To go away (<i>from</i> a person or place)</p> <p>b) To set out (on a journey), set forth,</p>	<p>1. a) <i>trans.</i> To divide into parts, dispart b) <i>intr.</i> To divide, become divided c) <i>Her.</i> 2. a) <i>trans.</i> To divide or part among persons, etc. To distribute, partition, deal out; b) To deal (blows); c) <i>absol.</i> To share, partake; 3. a) <i>trans.</i> To put asunder, sunder, separate, part; b) To sever or separate (a thing) <i>from</i> (another); d) <i>intr.</i> To separate, make separation e) <i>Old Chem.</i> To separate a metal from alloy or a solution; 4.a) <i>trans.</i> To sever, break off, dissolve (a connexion or the like) b) <i>intr.</i> (for <i>refl.</i>) Of a connexion, etc.: To be severed, dissolved, broken off;</p> <p>5. <i>intr.</i> To go asunder; to part or separate from each other;</p>
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de-parting(e) (vbl.n.)	departir	3. a) The action of leaving, departure;	1. Division (in various senses) 2. a) Separation b) <i>concr</i> 3. b) Decease, death; c) <i>fig.</i> Falling away. 4. departing with: Parting with, giving up;
de-pressioun (n.)	dé-pression	1. <i>lit.</i> The action of pressing down, or fact of being pressed down 2. <i>spec.</i> a) <i>Astron.</i> i) The angular distance of a star, etc., below the horizon; ii) The lowest attitude of a circumpolar star iii) The apparent sinking of the celestial pole towards the horizon as the observer travels towards the equator b) <i>Gunnery:</i> The lowering of the muzzle of a gun below the horizontal line; c) <i>Surg.</i> The operation of couching for cataract 3. <i>concr.</i> A depressed or sunken formation on a surface; 4. <i>fig.</i> a) The action of putting down or bringing low	4. b) Suppression; c) Disparagement;
de-pryve (n (v.)	depriver	<u>I.</u> 1. a) <i>trans.</i> To divest, strip, bereave, dispossess of a possession b) with two objects. 2. To divest of office; to inflict deprivation upon 3. a) To keep (a person) out of what he would otherwise have; <u>II.</u>	3. b) <i>absol.</i> c) <i>Const.</i> with two objects.; 4. a) To remove (<i>from</i>) or cut off from access; b) To keep off, avert; 5. To take away (a possession);

<p>des- cende(n) (v.)</p>	<p>de- scendre</p>	<p><u>I. Intransitive senses</u></p> <p>1. a) To move or pass from a higher to a lower position in space; b) <i>fig.</i> Said of immaterial agents, influences, etc.; d) <i>Astron.</i> Of a heavenly body: i) To move towards the horizon, sink; ii) To move southwards</p> <p>2. <i>transf.</i> To have a downward extension, direction, or slope;</p> <p>3. a) To come down with or as a hostile force; b) To descend on or upon: To visit unexpectedly;</p> <p>5. To proceed (in discourse or writing) to something subsequent in time or order, or (esp.) from generals to particular;</p> <p>6. To come down ideally, mentally or morally;</p> <p>7. a) To go or come down, fall, or sink in any scale; b) <i>Music.</i> To proceed to a lower note; c) <i>Math.</i> Of series: To proceed from higher to lower quantities or powers;</p> <p>8. To be derived in the way of generation; a) simply to descend (from or of) b) to be descended c) <i>fig.</i> To be derived, originate</p> <p>9. a) <i>intr.</i> Of property, privileges, etc.: To come down by way of inheritance; to pass to an heir; b) <i>transf.</i> Of personal qualities, etc.: To pass by heredity;</p> <p><u>II. Transitive senses</u></p> <p>11. To go, come down (ill, wall, etc.)</p>	<p>1.c) To disembark, land from a vessel; e) To descend into or within oneself: To betake oneself to deep meditation or consideration; 4. <i>fig.</i> To submit, yield; 8.d) <i>trans.</i> To trace down (lineage);</p> <p>10. a) (<i>causal.</i>) To cause</p>
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des- censioun (n.)	des- cension	1. a) The action of descending	1. b) <i>concr.</i> The alleged term for a flight of ‘woodwales’; 2. Descent from an ancestor; lineage; 3. A falling in dignity, importance; 4. <i>Old Chem.</i> 5. <i>Astron.</i> The setting of a celestial body; 6. <i>Astrol.</i> The part of the zodiac in which a planet was supposed to have least influence;
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des-charge (v.)	des-charger	<p><u>I. To free, rid, or relieve a thing from that with which it is charged</u></p> <p>1. a) <i>trans.</i> To unload (a ship, etc.) b) To fire off (a fire-arm) c) <i>intr.</i> (for <i>refl.</i>) Of a fire-arm: To go off d) <i>electr. (trans.)</i> To rid of an electric charge; e) <i>transf.</i> and <i>fig.</i> To rid, clear (of); f) <i>refl.</i> To disburden oneself by utterance;</p> <p>2. a) <i>fig.</i> To relieve of (an obligation)</p> <p>3. a) <i>trans.</i> To relieve of a charge or office;</p> <p>5. a) To dismiss from custody; b) To dismiss, let go;</p> <p>6. To charge or command not to do something;</p> <p>7. <i>Arch.</i> a) To relieve of superincumbent weight, pressure by distributing this over adjacent parts;</p> <p><u>II. To remove, throw off, clear away a charge.</u></p> <p>8. To clear cut, emit; a) To clear away, empty out, etc. b) To send forth, let fly (a missile, etc.) c) To give vent to, allow to escape or pass out; d) <i>refl.</i> To find vent, escape;</p> <p>10. a) To pay (a debt, vow, etc.)</p> <p>11. To fulfil, execute, perform (a charge, duty, etc.)</p> <p>12. a) <i>Dyeing</i>, etc. To remove (the dye) from a textile fabric; b) To print (a fabric) with a pattern by discharging parts of the ground colour; c) <i>intr.</i> Of ink, dye, etc.: To be washed out;</p>	<p>2. b) <i>refl.</i> To relieve oneself of an obligation by fulfilling it;</p> <p>3. b) <i>refl.</i> To relieve oneself of an office by quitting it</p> <p>4. <i>trans.</i> To clear of a charge or accusation;</p> <p>9. a) <i>trans.</i> To get rid of, abolish; b) <i>Law.</i> To cancel, annul; c) <i>Arch.</i> To get rid of (a weight)</p> <p>10. b) To pay or settle for; c) To pay, settle with (a creditor) d) To account for, give account of; e) To transfer the responsibility for (s.th.) by charging it on someone else;</p>
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de-scryve (n (v.)	describe	<p>2. a) To set forth in words, written or spoken, by reference to qualities, recognizable features or characteristic marks; b) with complement</p> <p>3. a) To set forth in delineation or pictorial representation b) Of things: To represent or stand for pictorially</p> <p>4. To delineate a) said of personal agents b) said of things;</p> <p>5. To form or trace by motion</p> <p>6. a) To mark off or distribute into parts; 7. = DESCRYP</p>	<p>1. a) To write down, transcribe, copy out b) To enrol c) To declare state;</p> <p>6. b) To apportion, assign under limits;</p>
deserve/ dis- (v.)	deserver	<p>2. a) To have acquired a rightful claim to; b) <i>Const. with inf.</i></p> <p>3. a) <i>absol.</i> or <i>intr.</i> B) To be so entitled; c) in implied good sense</p>	<p>1. a) <i>trans.</i> To become entitled to or worthy of (s.th.) b) <i>Const. with inf.</i> c) with indirect obj. and subordinate clause</p> <p>3. a) To become entitled to the fitting recompense of action, character or qualities;</p> <p>4. a) <i>trans.</i> To secure by service or quality of action; b) <i>Const. to (=for):</i> To earn or win for (another)</p> <p>5. a) To serve, do service to; b) <i>intr. with to</i></p> <p>6. <i>trans.</i> To give in return for service rendered;</p>

desirous (adj.)	desirous	1. Having desire or longing a) with <i>of</i> ; b) with <i>inf.</i> C) with <i>obj. clause</i> d) simply	2. Of feelings, actions, etc.: Characterized by, of the nature of, or expressing, desire or longing; 3. Full of eagerness or spirit; 4. Longing for s.th. lost; 5. Exciting desire; desirable;
de-spise (n (v.)	despire	1. a) <i>trans.</i> To look down upon; to view with contempt;	1. b) with <i>inf.</i> or <i>clause.</i> To scorn or disdain <i>to do that</i> ; 2. <i>intr.</i> To look down (<i>on, upon; up, above;</i>) 3. a) <i>trans.</i> To exhibit contempt for; b) <i>fig.</i> Of things: To set at naught, disregard;
despit (n.)	despit	1. a) The feeling or mental attitude of looking down upon or despising anything; 2. a) Action that shows contemptuous disregard; b) Disregard of opposition, defiance 3. (<i>with pl.</i>) An act that shows contempt, hatred, malice, or spite; 4. Indignation, anger, evil feeling, especially such as arises from offended pride, vexation or annoyance; 5. <i>Phr. In despite of</i> e) Notwithstanding, in spite of; f) archaic const. in his, her, their, other's, one's own despite ; 6. In later use often despite of ;	1. b) to hold or have in (to) despite: to hold in contempt; c) The object of contempt or scorn; 5. b) In anger or indignation at; in punishment of; c) In open defiance of;

de-sporte (n (v.)	de- sporter	2. <i>refl.</i> To disport oneself: to cheer, divert, amuse, etc. oneself 3. <i>intr.</i> (for <i>refl.</i>) = prec.	1. <i>trans.</i> To divert (from sadness, ennui, etc.) 4. ? to depart oneself 5. <i>trans.</i> ? To divert, or turn away;
destinee (n.)	destineé	<u>I. As a fact or condition</u> 1. a) That which is destined or fatal to happen; 2. That which is destined to happen to a particular person, country, institution etc; 3. In weakened sense: What in the course of events will become or has become of a person or thing; <u>II. As an agency or agent</u> 4. a) The power or agency by which, according to various systems of philosophy and popular belief, all events, or certain particular events, are unalterably predetermined; 5. <i>Mythol.</i> The goddess of destiny; <u>III. attrib.</u>	1. b) A declaration or prognostication of what is fated to happen 4. b) With possessive pronoun: The power or agency held to predetermine a particular person's life or lot;
de-sto(u) rben (v.)	de- stourber	1. a) <i>trans.</i> To agitate and destroy (quiet, peace, rest) b) To throw into a state of physical agitation, commotion, or disorder; c) To move anything from its settled condition or position; d) <i>refl.</i> To put oneself out by moving, etc. 2. To agitate mentally, discompose the peace of mind or calmness of (any one); 3. a) To interfere with the settled course or operation of; 4. b) <i>Law:</i> To deprive of the peaceful enjoyment or possession of;	3. b) with <i>inf.</i> To hinder by interference; 4. a) with <i>offfrom:</i> To deprive of; to draw away from, by disturbance;

destrat/ distract (p.p.)	distrain	3. Perplexed or confused in mind by having the thoughts drawn in different directions; 4. a) Deranged in mind; crazy, mad, insane;	1. Torn or drawn asunder, divided, separated; 2. Drawn away, diverted; 4. b) as <i>pa. pple.</i> Driven mad, distracted c) <i>phr.</i> Distract of one's wits, etc;
de-stroye (n (v.)	destruire	1. a) trans. To pull down or undo (that which has been built); b) Said of the action of water in dissolving and demolishing or washing away; 3. a) To undo, break into useless pieces b) To render useless; 4. To put out of existence (living beings) 5. a) To bring to nought, put an end to; b) <i>Math.</i> To cancel, eliminate; 6. To counteract or neutralize the effect of;	2. a) To lay waste, ravage, make desolate; b) Said of the action of water in dissolving and demolishing or washing away; 7. To destroy into or to: to consign or give order to perdition in;
de- struccion (n.)	de- struction	1. a) The action of demolishing or building a structure of any kind; b) The action of ravaging or laying waste c) The action of putting to death, slaughter; d) <i>personified</i> 2. The fact, condition, or state of being destroyed; 3. A cause or means of destruction;	4. <i>pl.</i> = Ruins

<p>deter- mine(n (v.)</p>	<p>deter- miner</p>	<p><u>I. To put an end or limit to; to come to an end</u></p> <p>1. a) <i>trans.</i> To put an end to (in time); 2. a) <i>intr.</i> (for <i>refl.</i>) To come to an end; b) To end <i>in</i> (a termination, conclusion, or result) 3. b) <i>Logic</i>: To limit by adding differences; to limit in scope;</p> <p><u>II. To bring to an end in dispute, controversy or doubtful manner:</u></p> <p>4. a) <i>Trans.</i> To settle or decide (a dispute, etc.) b) with an object expressing the sentence, conclusion; c) with subordinate clause, expressing the matter at issue; 5. a) <i>intr.</i> To come to a judicial decision; c) To decide or fix <i>upon, on</i>; 8. <i>trans.</i> To fix or decide causally 9. a) To decide upon (one of several); b) <i>with alternative clause</i> 11. <i>trans.</i> To ascertain definitely by observation, examination, calculation, etc.; 12. a) <i>Geom. (trans.)</i> To fix or define the position of; b) <i>intr.</i> To be defined as to position; 13. To discuss and resolve a disputed question;</p> <p><u>III. To direct to some end or conclusion; to come to some conclusion</u></p> <p>14. a) <i>trans.</i> To give a terminus or aim to; b) <i>fig.</i> To direct, impel, give a direction or definite bias to</p> <p>15. a) <i>intr.</i> To take its</p>	<p>1. b) To cause to end <i>in</i> (some conclusion) 3. a) <i>trans.</i> To set bounds to, to bound, limit; c) To limit <i>to</i>, restrict <i>to</i>;</p> <p>5. b) To decide <i>for</i>; 6. a) To lay down decisively or authoritatively; b) To decide or declare to be; 7. <i>trans.</i> To settle or fix beforehand; 10. To conclude from reasoning, investigation, etc.;</p> <p>15. b) <i>intr.</i> To be directed <i>upon</i> (anything) as a goal or final object; 17. <i>refl.</i> To bring oneself to a decision;</p>
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dette (n.)	dete, dette	<p>1. That which is owed or due</p> <p>a) A sum of money</p> <p>b) A thing immaterial</p> <p>2. a) A liability or obligation to pay or render s.th.;</p> <p>b) in debt: under obligation to pay s.th.</p> <p>3. <i>fig.</i> Used in Biblical language as the type of an offence requiring expiation, a sin;</p> <p>4. <i>Phrases</i> a) debt of honor: a debt that cannot be legally enforced, but depends for its validity on the honour of the debtor;</p> <p>b) debt of (to) nature: the necessity of dying;</p> <p>c) action of debt: an action at law for recovering a debt;</p> <p>e) National debt;</p> <p>f) small debt;</p> <p>5. <i>attrib.</i> and <i>Comb.</i> Debt-collecting, -collector, etc.;</p>	<p>1. c) That which one is bound to do;</p> <p>2. c) Obligation to do s.th.; duty;</p> <p>4. d) bill of debt: a promissory note;</p>
devyn/ dyvyn (n.)	devin	<p>2. a) One who has officially to do with 'divine things';</p>	<p>1. A diviner, soothsayer, augur; prophet, seer;</p> <p>2.b) Applied to non-Christian writers on theology, and to the priests of heathen religions;</p>

<p>devys (n.)</p>	<p>devis</p>	<p>1. a) The action of devising, contriving, or planning; b) The manner in which a thing is devised or framed; 3. a) Will, pleasure, inclination, fancy, desire; 6. S.th. devised or contrived for bringing about some end or result; 7. <i>concr.</i> The result of contriving; 8. S.th. artistically devised or framed; 9. a) <i>spec.</i> An emblematic figure or design, esp. one borne or adopted by a particular person; b) A motto or legend borne with or in place of such a design; 10. A fanciful, ingenious, or witty writing or expression; 11. S.th. devised or fancifully invented for dramatic representation;</p>	<p>1. c) A contrived shape or figure; 2. Purpose, intention; 3. b) Will or desire as expressed or conveyed to another; 4. Opinion, notion; what one thinks about s.th. 5. Familiar conversation, talk, chat; 12. Phrases at device, to device</p>
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devyse(n) (v.)	deviser	<p>4. <i>Law.</i> To assign or give by will;</p> <p>5. a) To order, appoint, or arrange the plan or design of;</p> <p>b) S.th. immaterial or abstract, or a product of the mind;</p> <p>c) <i>absol.</i> or with clause: To contrive, plan;</p> <p>7. a) <i>trans.</i> In a bad sense: a) To plot, scheme, lay plans, to bring about (evil);</p> <p>b) To contrive or make up deceitfully or falsely;</p>	<p>1. <i>trans.</i> To divide, to separate, part; to distribute;</p> <p>b) To separate mentally, distinguish;</p> <p>2. To arrange, set in battle array;</p> <p>3. To assign, appoint, order, direct;</p> <p>5. d) To design, draw, represent by art.</p> <p>6. a) <i>refl.</i> To plan, determine, resolve;</p> <p>b) <i>intr.</i> To resolve or decide upon</p> <p>c) with <i>inf.</i> To design;</p> <p>7. c) with <i>obj. cl.</i> or <i>absol.</i> To feign, pretend;</p> <p>8. <i>trans.</i> To ‘contrive’ successfully;</p> <p>9. To prepare with skill, make ready, provide, purvey;</p> <p>10 <i>trans.</i> (or <i>absol.</i>) To conceive, imagine;</p> <p>11. <i>intr.</i> To think, meditate, consider, deliberate;</p> <p>12. a) <i>trans.</i> To consider, scan, survey, examine;</p> <p>b) To perceive, discern, observe;</p> <p>13. a) to set forth in detail, recount, describe;</p> <p>b) <i>intr.</i> or <i>absol.</i> To give an account;</p>
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devo- cioun (n.)	devocion	<p><u>I. In religious use: appearing in ME from ecclesiastical L., through OF</u></p> <p>1. a) The fact or quality of being devoted to religious observances and duties; b) <i>Const.</i> to, toward a deity, etc.;</p> <p>2. a) Religious worship or observance; prayer and praise; b) <i>spec.</i> Worship directed to a special object, e.g. the Sacred Heart, etc.;</p> <p>c) An act of worship; d) A form of prayer or worship, intended for private or family use;</p> <p>4. The action of devoting or setting apart to a sacred use or purpose;</p> <p><u>II. In non-religious use; introduced in 16th c. from ancient L. through It. and Fr.</u></p> <p>5. The quality of being devoted to a person, cause, pursuit, etc.;</p> <p>8. The action of devoting or applying to a particular use or purpose;</p>	<p>1. c) A feeling of devout reverence or awe; d) A devout impulse or desire;</p> <p>2. e) An object of religious worship;</p> <p>3. An offering made as an act of worship, an oblation;</p> <p>6. a) Devoted or attached service; command, disposal; b) <i>quasi-concr.</i></p> <p>7. That to which a person's action, or a thing, is devoted;</p>
devoir (n.)	deveir	<p>1. That which one ought to do, or has to do; duty, business;</p> <p>4. A dutiful act of civility or respect;</p>	<p>2. That which one can do, (one's) utmost or best; endeavour, effort;</p> <p>3. Service due or rendered to any one.</p> <p>5. <i>pl.</i> Moneys due; dues; duties;</p> <p>6. A school exercise or piece of home-work;</p>

<p>de-vouire (n (v.)</p>	<p>devorer</p>	<p><u>I. properly</u> 1. To swallow or eat up voraciously, as a beast of prey; 2. Of human beings: a) To eat greedily b) <i>spec.</i> To eat like a beast, to eat ravenously or barbarously; <u>II. transf. with <i>consume</i> as the main notion</u> 3. Of a person or personal agent: a) To consume destructively, recklessly, or wantonly; b) with the sense <i>swallow up</i> more or less present: cf. 5; 4. Of inanimate agencies: To consume, destroy; <u>III. with <i>swallow</i> as the main notion:</u> 5. Of water, the earth, etc.: To swallow up, engulf; 6. Of persons: a) To take in greedily and with eagerness the sense of (a book, discourse, etc.) b) To take in eagerly with the eyes: to look upon with avidity; c) To absorb greedily or selfishly; d) To swallow or suppress with one's own breast (char grin, grief, etc.) 7. Of things: a) To occupy (a person) so as to engross the attention; to absorb; b) To absorb so as to do away with; 8. <i>Phrases</i> b) To devour the way, course, etc.</p>	<p>3. c) To make a prey of, treat with rapine; d) To despoil (a person) of (substance) by consuming it; 8. a) To devour difficulties;</p>
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devout (adj.)	devot	<p>A.</p> <p>1. a) Devoted to divine worship or service;</p> <p>3. Of actions and things: Showing or expressing devotion;</p> <p>3. Earnest, sincere, hearty;</p> <p>B. as n.</p> <p>2. That which is devout, the devotional part;</p>	<p>1. b) <i>gen.</i> Devoted, religiously or reverently attacked;</p> <p>1. A devotee;</p>
diete (n.)	diete	<p>2. <i>esp.</i> Customary course of living as to food: way of feeding;</p> <p>3. Prescribed course of food, restricted in kind or limited in quantity;</p> <p>4. food; The provisions or victuals in daily use viewed as a collective whole, <i>esp.</i> in relation to their quality and effects;</p> <p>5. a) An allowance or provision of food;</p> <p>7. a) <i>Comb.</i> Diet-bag; -list; -money;</p> <p>b) Used <i>attrib.</i> of (<i>esp.</i> carbonated soft) drinks with reduced sugar content sold commercially, as diet cola, Pepsi, etc. <i>orig.</i> U.S.;</p>	<p>1. Course of life: way of living or thinking;</p> <p>5. b) Board.</p> <p>6. Allowance for the expenses of living;</p>
diffam- acioun (n.)	etymol. form of <i>defame/</i> <i>- ation,</i> <i>etc.</i>	<p>2. the action of defaming, or attacking any one's good fame;</p>	<p>1. The bringing of ill fame or dishonour upon any one; disgrace, shame;</p>

<p>diffini- cioun (n).</p>	<p>Obs. of <i>definitio</i> <i>n</i></p>	<p>2. The action of determining a controversy or question at issue;</p> <p>3. <i>Logic</i>, etc. The action of defining, or stating exactly what a thing is, or what a word means;</p> <p>4. a) A precise statement of the essential nature of a thing;</p> <p>b) A declaration or formal explanation of the signification of a word or phrase;</p> <p>c) definition in use: a definition which does not provide an equivalent for the expression to be defined, but instead replaces the whole context in which that expression occurs by an equivalent not containing that expression;</p> <p>5. a) The action of making definite;</p> <p>b) <i>gen.</i> Definiteness, precision, exactitude;</p> <p>c) The degree of distinctness of the details in a photograph, film, television, picture, etc.</p> <p>6. <i>Comb.</i></p>	<p>1. The setting of bounds or limits;</p>
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<p>dif- fusioun (n.)</p>	<p>diffusion</p>	<p>2. a) The action of spreading abroad; b) The condition of branching out on all sides; c) <i>quasi-concr.</i> That which is extended, a diffused extension or extent; e) Formerly used as a semi-technical term in psychological writings: The arousal of a widespread response by a stimulus; 3. a) <i>fig.</i> Spreading abroad, dispersion, dissemination (of abstract things, as knowledge) b) <i>Anthropol.</i> The spread of elements of a culture or language from one region or people to another; 4. of speech or writing: Diffuseness; 5. <i>Physics</i> The permeation of a gas or liquid between the molecules of another fluid placed in contact with it; 6. <i>attrib.</i> and <i>Comb.</i> As diffusion, apparatus, -bulb, -cell;</p>	<p>1. The action of pouring or shedding forth; 2, d) In diffusion: in distribution among the members of a body generally;</p>
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dignitee (n.)	digneté	<p>1. a) The quality of being worthy or honourable;</p> <p>2. a) Honourable or high estate, position, or estimation;</p> <p>b) <i>collect.</i> Persons of high estate or rank;</p> <p>3. a) An honourable office, rank, or title;</p> <p>b) <i>transf.</i> A person holding a high office or position;</p> <p>4. a) Nobility or befitting elevation of aspect, manner, or style;</p> <p>b) <i>Rhet.</i></p> <p>5. <i>Astrol.</i> A situation of a planet in which its influence is heightened, either by its position in the zodiac, or by its aspects with other planets;</p>	<p>1. b) The quality of being worthy of s.th.;</p> <p>6. The term for a ‘company’ of canons;</p> <p>7. <i>Alg.</i> =POWER</p> <p>8. A self-evident theorem, an axiom;</p>
diligence (n.)	diligence	<p>1. a) Constant and earnest effort to accomplish what is undertaken;</p> <p>4. <i>Law</i> The attention and care due from a person in a given situation;</p> <p>5. <i>Sc. Law</i> The process of law by which persons, lands, or effects are attacked, an execution, or in security for debt;</p>	<p>1. b) Assiduity in service;</p> <p>c) With <i>a</i> and <i>pl.</i>: an act of diligence;</p> <p>d) One in whom the quality is personified;</p> <p>e) Phrases to put diligence, to do one’s diligence</p> <p>2. a) Speed, dispatch, haste;</p> <p>b) A ‘company’ of messengers;</p> <p>3. a) Careful attention, headfulness, caution;</p> <p>b) with <i>pl.</i></p>
diluge (n.)	déluge	<p>1. A great flood or overflowing of water, a destructive inundation;</p> <p>2. <i>spec.</i> the great flood in the time of Noah;</p> <p>3. <i>fig.</i> and <i>transf.</i></p>	<p>4. the inundation (of);</p>

dyne (v.)	disner	1. a) <i>intr.</i> To eat the principal meal of the day, now usually taken at or after mid-day; b) Phrases to dine forth or out 3. To furnish or provide (a person) with a dinner;	2. <i>trans.</i> To hinder from advancement, progress or promotion;
dis-chevele(n) (v.)	des-chevelé	1. b) in vaguer sense: With disarranged/ disordered dress; 2. Of the hair: Unconfined by head-gear, hanging loose; unkempt; 3. <i>transf.</i> disordered, ruffled, disorderly, untidy;	1. a) = DISHEVEL 3. b) In good sense: Unconstrained, free, easy;
dis-confite (v.)	desconfit	1. <i>trans.</i> To undo I battle; to defeat/ overthrow in battle 2. <i>gen.</i> a) To defeat/ overthrow the plans or purposes of b) To throw into perplexity, confusion, or dejection	2. c) To frustrate or defeat <i>of</i> ;
dis-confiture (n.)	des-confiture	1. Complete defeat in battle; 2. <i>gen.</i> Defeat, overthrow, or frustration of plans or hopes;	3. Physical damage or injury;
dis-confort (n.)	des-confort	3. a) Now in weakened sense: he condition of being uncomfortable; uneasiness; b) with <i>pl.</i> s.th. that makes one uncomfortable;	1. Undoing or loss of courage; 2. a) Absence or deprivation of comfort or gladness; b) with <i>pl.</i> s.th. that causes distress;
dis-conforten (v.)	des-conforter	3. Now in weakened sense: To make uncomfortable or uneasy;	1. <i>trans.</i> To deprive of courage or strength of mind; 2. a) To deprive of comfort or gladness; b) <i>intr.</i> (for <i>refl.</i>) To distress oneself, grieve;

dis- cordant (adj.)	dis- cordant	<p>A.</p> <p>1.a) Not in accord, not harmoniously connected or related; at variance;</p> <p>b) Living in discord, disagreeing;</p> <p>2. Of sound: Inharmonious, dissonant, jarring;</p>	<p>B. n. in pl.</p> <p>Discordant things, attributes, or propositions;</p>
dis- cover(n (v.)	descouvrir	<p>3. a) To disclose or expose to view (anything covered up, hidden, etc.)</p> <p>c) to discover check (Chess)</p> <p>4. To divulge, reveal, disclose to knowledge (anything secret or unknown)</p> <p>a) with simple object</p> <p>b) with <i>subord. Cl.</i></p> <p>6. To reveal the identity of (a person)</p> <p>7. b) <i>esp.</i> To manifest by action;</p> <p>c) with <i>subord. Cl.</i></p> <p>8. To obtain sight or knowledge of (s.th. previously unknown)</p> <p>a) with <i>simple obj.</i></p> <p>b) with <i>subord. Cl. or inf. phrase</i></p> <p>c) To catch sight of;</p> <p>d) <i>spec.</i> To bring to public notice, make famous or fashionable;</p>	<p>1. <i>trans.</i> To remove the covering (clothing, roof, etc.) from (anything);</p> <p>2. To remove, withdraw (anything serving as a cover)</p> <p>4. c) <i>absol.</i></p> <p>5. To reconnoitre;</p> <p>7. a) To manifest, exhibit, display (an attribute, quality, etc.)</p> <p>9. To bring into fuller knowledge;</p> <p>10. a) <i>intr.</i> To make discoveries, to explore;</p> <p>b) To have or obtain a view: to look;</p> <p>11. <i>trans. and intr.</i> To distinguish, discern;</p>
discover (n.)	discover	<p>A. adj.</p> <p>2. <i>Law.</i> Of an unmarried woman or a widow: not covert, not under the cover, authority, or protection of a husband;</p>	<p>1. Uncovered, exposed, unprotected;</p> <p>B. n.</p> <p>An uncovered or exposed state;</p>

dis- crecioun (n.)	des- crecion	<p><u>I. From ancient Latin sense of <i>discretio</i></u></p> <p>1. The action of separating or distinguishing or condition of being distinguished or disjunct;</p> <p><u>II. In Latin sense of <i>discretio</i></u></p> <p>4. a) Liberty or power of deciding, or of acting according to one's own judgement or as one thinks fit;</p> <p>b) <i>Law</i> The power of a court of justice to decide as to the punishment to be awarded;</p> <p>5. <i>Phrases at the discretion of</i></p> <p><u>III. Cf. DISCREET</u></p> <p>6. a) Ability to discern or distinguish what is right;</p> <p>b) age of, years of, discretion: The time of life at which a person is presumed to be capable of exercising discretion or prudence;</p> <p>7. <i>Sc.</i> Propriety of behaviour, esp. of female conduct, as opposed to lightness or coquetry;</p>	<p>2. The action of discerning or judging;</p> <p>3. The faculty of discerning;</p> <p>8. a) An honorary title formerly frequently applied to bishops, and sometimes noblemen;</p> <p>b) A fanciful term for a 'company' of priests;</p>
discreet	discret, -ète	<p>A. adj.</p> <p>1. a) Showing discernment or judgment in the guidance of one's own speech and action;</p> <p>b) Of speech, action and the like;</p> <p>2. In <i>Sc.</i> Applied more to behaviour towards others;</p> <p>B. as adv. = DISCREETLY</p> <p>C. n. A discreet person;</p>	<p>3. Rare 16th c. spelling of DISCRETE</p>
discreetly (adv.)	discret	In a discreet manner; with discretion prudently;	

dis- deigne(n) (v.)	des- deignier	<p>1. a) <i>trans.</i> To think unworthy of oneself, or of one's notice;</p> <p>b) <i>with inf. or gerund:</i> To think it beneath one, to scorn;</p> <p>c) To think (a thing) unworthy of (s.th.)</p> <p>d) To think anything unworthy of;</p>	<p>2. a) To be indignant, angry, or offended at;</p> <p>b) with <i>subord. Cl.:</i> To be indignant <i>that.</i>;</p> <p>3. <i>intr.</i> To be moved to indignation or scorn;</p> <p>b) <i>impers. It discerns me:</i> it moves my indignation, offends me;</p>
disdeyn (n.)	desdeign	<p>1. a) The feeling entertained towards that which one thinks unworthy of notice or beneath ones dignity;</p>	<p>1. b) with <i>pl.</i> An instance or exhibition of this;</p> <p>2. a) Indignation: anger or vexation arising from offended dignity;</p> <p>b) <i>fig.</i> Of a wound: Angriness, inflamed condition;</p> <p>3. a) Loathing, aversion, dislike;</p> <p>b) <i>transf.</i> The quality which excites aversion;</p>
disease (n.)	desaise	<p>1. a) Absence of ease: uneasiness, discomfort;</p> <p>2. A condition of the body, or of some part or organ of the body, in which its functions are disturbed or deranged;</p> <p>a) <i>gen.</i> The condition of being (more or less seriously) out of health;</p> <p>b) An individual case or instance of such a condition;</p> <p>c) Any one of the various kinds of such conditions;</p> <p>3. <i>fig.</i> A deranged, depraved, or morbid condition (of mind or disposition, etc.</p> <p>4. <i>Comb.</i>, disease-germ, etc.;</p>	<p>1. b) A cause of discomfort or distress;</p> <p>c) Molestation to disease to: to molest;</p>

disese(n (v.)	des- aaisier	2. To bring into morbid or unhealthy condition;	1. a) <i>trans.</i> To deprive or ease, make uneasy; b) To disturb (from quiet, rest, or sleep)
disfigure (v.)	disfigurer	1. a) <i>trans.</i> To mar the figure or appearance of, destroy the beauty of; b) <i>fig.</i> To mar or destroy the beauty or natural form of (s.th. immaterial)	1. c) To misrepresent injuriously; 2. To alter the figure or appearance of; to disguise; 3. The technical expression for: To carve (a peacock) 4. <i>intr.</i> To loose its figure, become misshapen;
des- honest (adj.)	des- honeste	4. Of actions, etc.: Discreditable as being at variance with straightforward or honourable dealing, underhand;	1. Entailing dishonour or disgrace; 2. Unchaste, lewd, filthy; 3. Unseemly to the sight;
des- honestee (n.)	des- honesté	4. The reverse of honesty, lack of probity or integrity;	1. dishonour, disgrace, discredit, shame; 2. Unchastity, lewdness; 3. Shameful or foul appearance, ugliness, deformity;

dismal (n.)	dis mal	A sb	<p>1. The <i>dies mali</i>, evil, unlucky or unpropitious days, of the mediæval calendar, called also <i>dies AEgyptiaci</i>, ‘Egipcian daies’; hence, by extension, Evil days (generally), days of disaster, gloom, or depression, the days of old age;</p> <p>1. Of days: Of or belonging to the <i>dies mali</i>; unlucky, unpropitious.</p> <p>2. Of other things: Boding or bringing misfortune and disaster; unlucky, sinister, malign, fatal;</p>
		<p>B. adj. [orig. attributive use of A]</p> <p>3. Of the nature of misfortune or disaster; disastrous, calamitous;</p> <p>4. Causing dismay: terrible, dreadful, dire;</p> <p>5. a) Of a character or aspect that causes gloom and depression; depressingly dark, sombre, gloomy;</p> <p>b) Of sounds: Cheerless, woeful;</p> <p>7. <i>Dismal Desmond</i>: a toy-dog with drooping ears</p>	
		<p>C. sb²</p> <p>4. <i>pl.</i> a) Law spirits, the dumps, the ‘blues’;</p> <p>b) Expressions of gloom or dependency</p> <p>c) Depressing circumstances, miseries;</p> <p>5. A local name of dreary tracts of swampy land on the eastern sea-board of the U.S., esp. in North Carolina;</p>	<p>1. A dismal person a) The devil, b) A funeral mute;</p> <p>2. ‘The designation of a mental disease, most probably, melancholy’ (Jam.), hypochondria;</p> <p>3. <i>pl.</i> Mourning elements;</p>
		<p>D. <i>Comb.</i> As dismal-dreaming;</p>	

disparage (v.)	des- paragier	2. To bring discredit or reproach upon; to dishonour, discredit; to lower in credit or esteem; 4. To speak of or treat slightly; to treat as s.th. lower than it is; to undervalue; to vilify;	1. <i>trans.</i> To match unequally; to degrade or dishonour by marrying to one of inferior rank; 3. a) To lower in position or dignity; to degrade b) To lower in one's own estimation ; to cast down
dis- poylinge (vbl.n.)	des- puillier	1. The action of the verb DESPOIL; robbing;	2. Spoil, plunder; sp. The arms or clothes of an enemy, the skin of a beast;
dis-poi(l) le(n) (v.)	des- puillier	1. <i>trans.</i> To strip of possessions by violence; to plunder, rob, spoil; a) a person b) a place; 2. To strip or deprive (a person etc.) violently of (some possession); to rob: a) of arms, clothes, or s.th. material; b) of things immaterial; also <i>fig.</i> 4. To strip of worth, value or use; to render useless, mar, destroy; to spoil; 5. a) To make a spoil of (goods, etc.); to carry off by violence, rob, plunder; b) To remove forcibly, take away;	3. <i>spec.</i> To strip of clothes, to disrobe a) orig. as an act of violence, spoliation, etc. b) without the notion of spoliation: To undress; to strip <i>of</i> armour, vestments, etc; c) <i>refl.</i> To disrobe or undress <i>oneself</i> , put off one's clothes; d) To take off (clothes). e) with double obj.: To strip (a person) of (clothes);

dispose(n (v.)	disposer	<p><u>I. Transitive sentences</u></p> <p>1. a) To place (things) at proper distances apart and in proper positions with regard to each other, to place suitably, adjust; to place or arrange in particular order;</p> <p>b) To put into the proper or suitable place; to put away, stow away, deposit; to put (a number of things) each into the proper place, distribute;</p> <p>5. a) To put into the proper frame or condition for some action or result; to make fit or ready;</p> <p>c) To bring into a particular physical or mental condition;</p> <p>6. To put into a favourable mood for (s.th.): to give a tendency or inclination to;</p> <p>a) To incline the mind or heard of;</p> <p>b) To import a physical tendency or inclination to;</p> <p><u>II. Intransitive senses</u></p> <p>7. a) To make arrangements, to determine or control the course of affairs or events; to ordain, appoint;</p> <p>b) To settle matters, make terms;</p> <p>8. dispose of</p> <p>b) To put or get (anything) off one's hands; to put away, stow away, put into settled state or position;</p> <p>c) To make over or part with by way of or sale on bargain, sell;</p>	<p>1. c) <i>gen.</i> To dispose of, deal with in any way;</p> <p>d) To place in a particular employment, situation or condition; to assign, appoint;</p> <p>2. To regulate or govern in an orderly way; to order, control, direct, manage, command;</p> <p>3. To assign or deliver authoritatively;</p> <p>4. To bestow, make over, hand over ; to deal out, dispense, distribute;</p> <p>5. b) To make suitable, adapt, suit;</p> <p>8. a) To make a disposition, ordering, or arrangement of;</p> <p>d) To make fit or ready: = sense 5;</p> <p>9. dispose upon or on: to dispose of;</p>
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<p>dis- posicioun (n.)</p>	<p>dis- posicion</p>	<p><u>I. The action or faculty of disposing, the condition of being disposed</u></p> <p>1. a) the action of setting in order, or condition of being set in order; arrangement, order; relative position of the parts or dements of a whole; <i>c Rhet. and Logic.</i> The due arrangement of the parts of an argument or discussion; d) <i>Arch.</i>, etc. The due arrangement of the several parts of a building, esp. in reference to the general design; e) <i>Mil.</i> See 2b)</p> <p>2. a) Arrangement of (affairs, measures, etc.), esp. for the accomplishment of a purpose; plan, preparation; b) <i>Mil.</i> The arrangement of troops in preparation for a military operation; c) <i>Naut.</i></p> <p>3. Ordering, control, management; direction, appointment;</p> <p>4. a) The action of disposing of, putting away, getting rid of, making over, etc; b) Power of disposing of; disposal, control;</p> <p><u>II. The way or manner in which a thing has been disposed or is situated or constituted</u></p> <p>6. Natural tendency or bent of the mind, esp. in relation to moral or social qualities, mental constitution or temperament; turn of mind;</p> <p>7. a) The state or quality of being disposed, inclined, or 'in the mind' (to s.th., or to do s.th.)</p> <p>9. a) Physical aptitude, tendency or inclination (to s.th., o;54 lo s.th.);</p>	<p>1. b) Relative position; situation (of one thing);</p> <p>5. <i>Astrol.</i> a) The situation of a planet in a horoscope, as supposed to determine the nature or fortune of a person, or the course of events; b) the state of being 'disposed of'; c) The nature or</p>
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dis-preise (n (v.)	des- preisier	<p>1. <i>trans.</i> To do the opposite of <i>to praise</i>; to speak of with disparagement, depreciation, blame, or disapprobation; to blame, censure;</p> <p>3. To bring dispraise upon, to cause to be depreciated or despised;</p>	<p>2. To speak of depreciatingly or contemptuously; to depreciate, despise;</p>
dispute(n (v.)	desputer	<p><u>I. Intransitive</u></p> <p>1. a) To contend with opposing arguments or assertions; to debate or discourse argumentatively;</p> <p>b) Const. <i>about, on, upon</i> a subject; <i>with, against</i> an opponent;</p> <p>2. To contend otherwise than with arguments (e.g. with arms);</p> <p><u>II: transitive</u></p> <p>3. To discuss, debate, or argue (a question);</p> <p>a) with <i>subord. cl.</i>;</p> <p>b) with <i>simple object</i> (orig. representing or equivalent to a clause);</p> <p>5. To argue against, contest, controvert;</p> <p>a) To call in question or contest the validity or accuracy of a statement, etc. , or the existence of a thing;</p> <p>b) To controvert (a person);</p> <p>6. To encounter, oppose, contest, strive, against, resist (an action, etc.)</p> <p>7. To contend or compete for the possession of; to contest a prize, victory, etc.;</p> <p><u>III.</u></p> <p>8. To move or influence by disputation; to argue <i>into</i> or <i>out of</i> s.th.;</p>	<p>4. To maintain, uphold, or defend (an assertion, cause, etc.) by argument, or disputation;</p>

dis-severe(n) (v.)	dessevrer	1. <i>trans.</i> To separate (a person or thing <i>from</i> another or <i>from</i> a body, two or more things from each other); to divide, disjoint, sever, art, disunite; 2. a) To divide into parts; 3. a) <i>refl.</i> To separate, part from each; b) <i>intr.</i> To separate, part, go asunder, depart;	2. b) To break up, dissolve or disperse (a combination);
dis-temper (v.)	dis-temprer	2. <i>trans.</i> and <i>fig.</i> To dilute; to mix with s.th. so as to weaken or impair; to allay; 3. <i>Painting</i> To paint or colour in distemper;	1. <i>trans.</i> To treat with water or some other liquid; to mix with a liquid so as to dissolve wholly or partly;

distille (v.)	distiller	<p>1. a) <i>intr.</i> To trickle down or fall in minute drops, as rain, tears; b) To pass or flow gently; d) To drip or be wet <i>with</i>;</p> <p>2. <i>trans.</i> To let fall or give forth in minute drops, or in a vapour which condenses into drops;</p> <p>3. <i>transf.</i> and <i>fig.</i> To give forth or import in minute quantities; to infuse;</p> <p>4. a) To subject to the process of distillation; b) To extract the essence of (a plant, etc.) by distillation; c) To transform or convert (<i>into</i> s.th.) by distillation; d) <i>absol.</i> To perform distillation; e) <i>fig.</i> To extract the quintessence of; f) To drive (a volatile constituent) <i>off</i> or <i>out</i> by distillation;</p> <p>5. a) To obtain, extract, produce, or make, by distillation; b) <i>fig.</i></p> <p>6. <i>intr.</i> To become vaporized and then condensed into liquid;</p>	<p>1. c) To melt into, or become dissolved in, <i>tears</i>;</p> <p>7. <i>trans.</i> To melt, dissolve (<i>lit.</i> and <i>fig.</i>)</p>
dis-tingwed (p.p.)	distingué	<p>4. a) Possessing distinction; remarkable, eminent; b) Having an air of distinction;</p>	<p>1. Separate, individually distinct;</p> <p>2. Clearly perceived or perceptible; clear, distinct;</p> <p>3. Differentiated from others by character or quality;</p>

<p>distresse (n.)</p>	<p>destrece</p>	<p><u>I.</u> 2. a) The sore pressure or strain of adversity, trouble, sickness, pain, or sorrow; b) with <i>a.</i> and <i>pl.</i> A sore trouble, a misfortune or calamity that presses hardly; c) <i>Naut.</i> ‘A term used when a ship requires immediate assistance from unclocked-for damage as danger’; d) ‘Distressed’ or exhausted condition under extreme physical strain; <u>II. Law</u> 3. a) The action of distraining; b) double, grand, finite, infinite, etc. distress 4. a) The chattel or chattels seized by this process; <u>III.</u> 5. <i>attrib.</i> and <i>Comb.</i> As distress call, light, etc.</p>	<p>1. a) The action or fact of straining or pressing tightly, strain, stress, pressure; b) The overpowering pressure of some adverse force as anger, hunger, bad weather; 3. c) The right or power of distraining, the seignory of a district; 4. b) <i>Old Law of Scotland</i></p>
<p>divers (adj.)</p>	<p>diviers, divers</p>	<p>3. Various, sundry, several more than one, some number of; a) with the notion of <i>variety</i> the more prominent: Different, various; b) with that of <i>indefinite number</i> more prominent: several, sundry; c) <i>absol.</i> end with <i>of</i>: Several, many;</p>	<p>1. a) Different or not alike in character or quality; not of the same kind; b) Const. <i>from</i> : Different (in kind, etc.) <i>from</i> 2. differing from or opposed to what is right, good, or profitable; perverse, evil, cruel; 4. as <i>adv.</i> = DIVERSITY</p>

divinitee (n.)	devinité	<p>1. The character or quality of being divine; divineness, godhood;</p> <p>2. a) <i>concr.</i> A divine being; a god, a deity;</p> <p>b) <i>fig.</i> An object of adoration, an adorable being;</p> <p>3. divine quality, virtue, or power;</p> <p>4. a) The science of divine things;</p> <p>b) Applied also to the theological systems of heathen nations or philosophers;</p> <p>6. <i>attrib.</i> as divinity act, book, chair, etc.</p>	5. =DIVINATION
divynour (n.)	devineor, -eour	<p>1. a) One who practises divination; a soothsayer, prophet, seer; a magician, sorcerer;</p> <p>b) A successful conjecture or guesser;</p>	<p>2. a) A divine, a theologian</p> <p>b) =DIVINE</p>

<div data-bbox="183 190 331 280" data-label="Text"> <p>divisioun (n.)</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="331 190 454 224" data-label="Text"> <p>devisiun</p> </div> <div data-bbox="470 190 1029 224" data-label="Section-Header"> <p><u>I. As an action or condition</u></p> </div> <div data-bbox="470 235 1029 1915" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a) The action of dividing or state of being divided into parts or branches, partition, severance; b) <i>Camb. Univ.</i> the partition of the term into two halves; the point of time at which the term is thus divided; d) ‘Methodical arrangement, disposition’ e) The propagation of perennial plants by splitting dumps into parts capable of rooting themselves; f) <i>Biol.</i> The spontaneous separation or breaking up of a cell into two or more approximately equal parts that constitute daughter-cells: 2. The action of distributing among a number; 4. The fact of being divided in opinion, sentiment or interest; 5. <i>Math.</i> A) The action or process of dividing one number or quantity by another; the inverse of multiplication; b) The process of ‘dividing’ a ratio; 6. <i>Logic, etc.</i> a) The action of dividing into kinds or classes; classification; b) Enumeration of the parts of a whole, partition; c) Distinction of the various significations of a term; 8. The separating of the members of a legislative body, etc. into two groups, in order to count their votes; </div> <div data-bbox="470 1926 1029 2027" data-label="Section-Header"> <p><u>II. What produces, or is produced by, dividing</u></p> </div> <div data-bbox="470 2038 1029 2136" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. S.th. that divides or makes separation; 10.a) One of the parts60 which </div>	<div data-bbox="1029 235 1394 716" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The action of distinguishing, or of perceiving or making a difference; distinction; 7. <i>Mus.</i> A) The execution of a rapid melodic passage; b) <i>fig.</i> Variation, modulation; </div> <div data-bbox="1029 2038 1394 2136" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11. <i>Mus.</i> A florid melodic passage; </div>
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doctour (n.)	doctor	<p>1. a) A teacher, instructor;</p> <p>2. a) One who, by reason of his skill in any branch of knowledge, is competent to teach it; an eminently learned man;</p> <p>3. <i>spec.</i> Applied to a) The Doctors of the Church b) The leading Schoolmen of mediaeval philosophy;</p> <p>4. a) One who, in any faculty or branch of learning, has attained to the highest degree conferred by a University;</p> <p>b) Prefixed, as title, to the name, and in addressing a person</p> <p>5. Hence used with express or implied specification of: a) One who is proficient in knowledge of theology: a learned divine; b) One who is proficient in knowledge of law;</p> <p>6. a) <i>spec.</i> A doctor of medicine;</p> <p>b) <i>fig.</i> Applied humorously to any agent that gives or preserves health;</p> <p>c) One who mends or repairs;</p> <p>d) <i>Colloq. Phr.</i> What the doctor ordered</p> <p>7. <i>transf.</i> A name given to various mechanical appliances, usually for curing or removing defects;</p> <p>8. A fish of the genus <i>Acanthurus</i> : also called doctor-fish and surgeon-fish</p> <p>9. Angling A kind of artificial fly;</p> <p>10. S.th. used to 'doctor' or adulterate food or drink;</p> <p>11. (<i>Naut.</i>) A ship's cook;</p> <p>12. <i>Old slang</i> a false or loaded die;</p> <p>13. <i>Comb.</i> As doctor-farrier, -like, etc.;</p>	<p>1. b) <i>spec. (Sc.)</i> An assistant-master in a school;</p> <p>2. b) <i>transf.</i> One who is eminently skilled in a particular art or craft;</p> <p>4. c) Doctor of the chair</p>
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doctrine (n.)	doctrine	<p>2. That which is taught a) In the most general sense: Instruction, teaching;</p> <p>b) That which is taught or laid down as true concerning a particular subject or department of knowledge;</p> <p>c) Monroe doctrine</p> <p>3. A body or system of principles or tenets; a doctrinal or theoretical system;</p> <p>6. <i>attrib.</i> and <i>Comb.</i></p>	<p>1. a) The action of teaching or instructing; instruction;</p> <p>b) Public instruction; preaching;</p> <p>4. Learning, erudition, knowledge;</p> <p>5. Disciple;</p>
dominacoun (n.)	domination	<p>1. a) The action of dominating; the exercise of ruling power;</p> <p>3. <i>pl.</i> The fourth of the guarders of the angels in the Dionysian hierarchy;</p>	<p>1. b) A lordship or sovereignty;</p> <p>c) Predominance, prevalence;</p> <p>2. The territory under rule; a dominion;</p>
don-geoun (n.)	donjon, dongon	<p>1. a) The great tower or keep of a castle, situated in the innermost court or bailey;</p> <p>b) More fully, donjon-keep; -tower;</p> <p>c) <i>Arch.</i></p> <p>2. A strong close cell; a dark subterranean place of confinement;</p> <p>3. a) <i>transf.</i> and <i>fig.</i></p> <p>c) Applied to a person of profound learning or wisdom;</p> <p>4. <i>attrib.</i> and <i>comb.</i>: Of or belonging to a dungeon, as dungeon-bolt, -cell, etc;</p>	<p>3. b) A habitation mansion;</p>

dor-ma (u)nt (adj.)	dormant	<p>A. adj.</p> <p>1. a) Sleeping, lying asleep or as asleep; b) Of animals: with animation suspended; c) Of plants: with development suspended; d) <i>Her.</i> Represented in a sleeping or recumbent attitude;</p> <p>2. a) In a state of rest or inactivity; quiescent; b) dormant commission, credit, warrant; c) <i>Mechanics</i></p> <p>3. a) Fixed, stationary; b) dormant table</p> <p>5. dormant window;</p> <p>B. sb.</p> <p>2. =DORMER window; 3. A dish which remains on the table throughout a repast;</p>	<p>4. Causing or producing sleep;</p> <p>1. a) A fixed horizontal beam; a sleeper; a summer; b) The part between the opening and the top of a doorway;</p>
dossers (n.pl.)	dossier	<p>1. An ornamental cloth used to cover the back of a seat, esp. Of a throne or chair of state, or as a hanging for the wall of a hall or room of state;</p> <p>2. a) A basket carried on the back, or slung in pairs over the back of a beast of burden, a pannier;</p> <p>3. <i>attrib.</i> and <i>comb.</i> As dosser-head, etc.</p>	<p>2. b) A syphilitic swelling or bubo;</p>

Double- nesse (n.)	double	<p>1. a) The quality or state of being double or twofold.</p> <p>c) doubleness of mind = double-mindedness</p> <p>2. The character of being 'double' in action or conduct; duplicity, deceitfulness, treachery;</p>	1. b) Double or doubtful meaning, ambiguity;
doucet (n.)	doucet, doucette	3. <i>Hunting (pl.)</i> The testicles of a deer;	<p>1. A sweet dish, in old cookery;</p> <p>2. A wind instrument resembling a flute;</p>
doute (n.)	dute, doute	<p>1. a) The (subjective) state of uncertainty with regards to the truth or reality of anything; undecided ness of belief or opinion;</p> <p>b) The condition of being (objectively) uncertain;</p> <p>4. Phrases; to make doubt, no doubt, etc;</p> <p>5. <i>comb.</i></p>	<p>2. A matter or point involved in uncertainty; a difficulty;</p> <p>3. a) Apprehension, dread, fear;</p> <p>b) A thing to be dreaded; danger, risk;</p>

doute(n (v.)	duter, douter	<u>I.</u> 1. <i>intr.</i> To be in doubt or uncertainty; 2. a) <i>trans.</i> To be uncertain or divided in opinion about; b) with clause, introduced by <i>whether, if, that.</i> 4. <i>impers.</i> To cause to doubt, make doubtful; <u>II.</u> 5. <i>trans.</i> To dread, fear, be afraid of b) <i>with inf. Phrase or objective clause:</i> To fear, be afraid; 6. In weakened sense: a) To anticipate with apprehension, to apprehend (s.th. feared or undesired) b) To suspect, have suspicions about; c) <i>with inf. Phrase or clause:</i> To apprehend, suspect;	3. To hesitate, scruple, delay: with <i>inf.</i> 5. a) <i>with simple object</i> ; 7. <i>refl.</i> To fear; to be afraid; 8. a) <i>intr.</i> To be fear, to be afraid of; b) to doubt of: To fear for, be in fear about; 9. <i>impers.</i> To make (a person) afraid;
dowaire, dower (n.)	douaire	1. The portion of a deceased husband's estate which the law allows to his widow for her life; 2. a) The money or property which the wife brings to her husband; 3. <i>fig.</i> Endowment; 4. <i>Comb.</i> As dower-chest, -house, -land;	2. b) <i>transf.</i> Money or value given by the man to his bride's relatives for her;

<p>dresse(n) (v.)</p>	<p>dresser</p>	<p><u>I. To make straight or right; to bring into proper order; to array make ready, prepare, tend;</u></p> <p>3. b) <i>Printing</i>;</p> <p>4. <i>Mil. A) trans.</i> To draw up (troops) in proper alignment;</p> <p>b) <i>intr.</i> To ‘form’ in proper alignment;</p> <p><u>II.</u></p> <p>7. a) <i>trans.</i> To array, attire or ‘rig out’, with suitable clothing or raiment;</p> <p>b) <i>refl.</i> (and <i>pass.</i>) To attire oneself with attention to fashion or artistic effect;</p> <p>c) <i>intr.</i> In reflexive sense; esp. To dress for dinner;</p> <p>d) <i>trans.</i> (and <i>intr.</i> for <i>refl.</i>) to dress up;</p> <p>e) <i>transf.</i> and <i>fig.</i> (of 7a) and d))</p> <p>f) <i>intr.</i> of a male: to allow the sexual organs to be on one side or the other of the fork of the trouser</p>	<p>1. a) <i>trans.</i> To make straight; to erect, set up;</p> <p>b) <i>refl.</i> and <i>intr.</i> To raise oneself, to rise;</p> <p>2. a) <i>trans.</i> To put (things) ‘straight’ or ‘to rights’;</p> <p>b) To right, redress, remedy;</p> <p>c) To arrange amongst; to divide;</p> <p>3. a) To place or set in position;</p> <p>5. a) <i>trans.</i> To make ready or prepare for any purpose; to order, arrange, draw up;</p> <p>b) <i>intr.</i> To make arrangements, arrange;</p> <p>6. <i>refl.</i> and <i>intr.</i> To prepare oneself, make ready;</p> <p>13. d) To train or break in (a horse or other animal);</p>
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<p>due/ dewe (adj.)</p>	<p>deü, later dû</p>	<p>A. adj.</p> <p>1. a) That is owing or payable, as an enforceable obligation or debt; b) Of a person: That owes. c) <i>Phrases; to fall or become due</i></p> <p>5. a) Owing by right of circumstances or condition; that ought to be given or rendered; b) <i>simply</i>. Merited, appropriate: proper, right;</p> <p>6. a) Such as ought to be, to be observed, or to be done; fitting; proper; rightful; b) Of time;</p> <p>7. Such as is necessary or requisite for the purpose; adequate, sufficient;</p> <p>9. To be ascribed or attributed: a) as a quality or attribute to its possessor b) as a thing to its author or introducer c) as an effect or result to its cause or origin; d) due to, as prepositional phr.</p> <p>10. Under engagement or contract to be ready, be present, or arrive (at a defined time);</p> <p>11. <i>Phrases and Comb.</i> As due-bill, due-date, etc.</p> <p>B. adv.</p> <p>1. = DULY, in various senses; 2. with reference to the points of the compass: Properly; right, straight, directly; 3. <i>Comb.</i> As due-distant at due distance;</p>	<p>2. Belonging or falling <i>to</i> by right; 3. Belonging or incumbent as a duty; 4. Pertaining or incumbent as a necessity; 8. Of a person: Proper, right; genuine, real, true;</p>
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<p>duetee/ deweté (n.)</p>	<p>dueté</p>	<p>1. a) The action and conduct due to a superior; b) <i>spec.</i> An action due to a feudal superior or lord of a manor; 3. A payment due and enforced by law or custom; b) A payment to the public revenue levied upon import, export, etc; c) <i>Sc. Law</i> A payment made in recognition of feudal superiority; 4. a) Action, or an act, that is due in the way of moral or legal obligation; b) Absolutely: Moral obligation; 5. a) The action which one's position or station directly requires; b) <i>Eccl.</i> Performance of the prescribed services or offices of the church; c) <i>Mil.</i> Prescribed or appointed military service; d) <i>School work.</i> The service other than teaching performed by an assistant master; e) <i>phr.</i> On duty, of duty; f) Of things: to do duty to discharge a function; g) to do one's duty euphemism for 'to defecate, urinate'; 6. <i>Mech.</i> The measure of effectiveness of an engine, expressed by the number of units of practically effective work done per unit amount or weight of fuel; 7. a) <i>attrib.</i> and <i>comb.</i> As duty call, dance, man, etc; b) <i>attrib.</i> or <i>quasi-adj.</i>: Designating a visit, work, etc. undertaken as a duty;</p>	<p>2. That which is owing to any one; (one's) due; b) with possessive of the person by whom it is due; 3. a) Payment for the services of the church;</p>
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duk (n.)	dux, ducs	<p>2. a) In some European countries: A sovereign prince, the ruler of a small state called dutchy;</p> <p>c) Loosely used as the translation of the Russian <i>knyaz</i>; prince;</p> <p>3. a) In Great Britain and some other countries: A hereditary title of nobility, ranking next below that of a prince;</p> <p>b) <i>slang</i>. A man of showy demeanour or appearance;</p> <p>c) <i>Phr.</i> Duke of Exeter's daughter, etc.</p> <p>6. name of a kind of cherry</p> <p>7. <i>slang</i> The hand or fist;</p>	<p>1. a) A leader; a leader of an army; a chief, ruler;</p> <p>b) Rendering L. dux, a provincial military commander, under the later emperors;</p> <p>c) in O.T. rendering dux of the Vulgate, in sense 'chief or leader of a tribe';</p> <p>2. b) Used to render the Venetian DOGE;</p> <p>4. The castle or rook at chess;</p> <p>5. The great eagle-owl;</p>
durable (adj.)	durable	<p>1. Capable of lasting or continuing in existence; persistence, lasting;</p> <p>2. a) Able to withstand change, decay, or wear;</p> <p>b) <i>spec.</i> Designating a class of goods the usefulness of which continues over a period of time, as distinguished from goods produced for immediate consumption;</p>	<p>3. Able to endure toil, fatigue, etc.</p> <p>4. Capable of being endured, endurable;</p>
dura- cioun (n.)	duration	<p>1. a) Lasting, continuance in time; the continuance or length of time;</p> <p>c) <i>Phonetics</i>: The quantity or length of a sound;</p> <p>d) The time during which a war lasts;</p>	<p>1. b) Lasting in use; endurance of war;</p> <p>2. Hardening;</p>

dure(n (v.)	durer	1. <i>intr.</i> To last, continue in existence; 5. To harden: see DURING	2. To persist, ‘hold out’ in action; to continue in a certain state, condition, or place; 3. To continue or extend onward in space; 4. <i>trans.</i> To sustain, undergo, bear (pain, opposition, etc.)
duresse (n.)	duresse	3. Forcible restraint or restriction; 4. Constraint, compulsion;	1. Hardness; roughness, violence, severity; 2. Harsher severe treatment, infliction of hardship;

127 French loans, which is even more than half of the samples given (59%), are still in frequent use, but have undergone semantic changes over the centuries. Now, why do some meanings of these words still apply, while others have died out?

On the one hand, the affected loans may have become partially redundant as some of the things they articulated were very rarely used or needn’t be expressed any longer for they, too, became unnecessary as society itself changed. *Dower*, for example did not need to express ‘the value given by the man to his wife’s relatives’ any longer, for the custom of a man donating money to his wife’s family had more or less died out.

On the other hand the restricted use may have been caused by another word with similar denotation that better served the concept which had to be expressed as it was either more specific or less difficult to apply for the average speaker. *Dalliance* with the meaning of ‘talk/chat’ and ‘idle delay’ was given up; the synonyms given here are much easier to use especially in informal language, and still express the same thing as the French loan.

c) obsolete loans

As the number of words that were absorbed by the English language was so big, it is not very surprising that some of these loans were less frequently used with time and vanished in the end.

loan	origin	definition
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dagged (ppl. adj.)	dague	1. Jagged, slashed (of a garment) 2. Clogged with dirt, dagged.
daigon (n.)	dague	A piece (of cloth).
damageous (adj.)	damageus, -gious	Fraught with damage, hurtful, injurious;
dan / daun (n.)	dan	An honorable title = Master, Sir; a)Used in addressing b)Applied to distinguished men, knights, scholars, etc.
darreyne(n) (adj.)	darrein, derrein	Last, ultimate, final;
debonairetee (n.)	debonaireté	Debonair character or disposition, mildness, gentleness.
decoped (p.p.)	décopé	Cut in figures; slashed.
decret (n.)	décret	1. Earlier form of decree 2. A decision, determination
deduyt (n.)	déduit	Diversion, enjoyment, pleasure;
defame (n.)	deffame	1. Ill fame, evil repute 2. Defamation, slander
defet (adj.) var. of defeat		Marred, disfigured;
defye(n) / diffye(n) (v.)	<i>Possibly defier</i>	1. To digest (food) 2. <i>intr.</i> Of food: to undergo digestion 3. a) To ‘concoct’ b) to dissolve ; c) <i>intr.</i> 4. To defy out: to eject as excrement
defoule(n) (v.)	defouler	1. <i>trans.:</i> To trample under foot b) <i>absol. or intr.</i> 2. To bruise, break, crush 3. To oppress, to outrage 4. To violate the chastity of, deflower 5. To violate (laws, holy places, etc.) 6. To render (materially) foul, filthy, dirty 7. <i>fig.</i> a) To defile/ pollute morally b) To render ceremonially unclean c) To sully (fame, reputation, etc.) 8. To make unsightly or ugly
degysinesse (n.)		Strangeness of guise or fashion
deynous (adj.)	desdeignous	Disdainful, proud, haughty;

delibere(n (v.)	délibérer	1. a) <i>intr.</i> To deliberate, take counsel, consider; b) <i>intr.</i> To deliberate upon; 2. <i>trans.</i> To determine, resolve; a) with simple <i>obj.</i> or <i>infin.</i> b) <i>refl.</i> c) <i>pass.</i> To be determined
delices (n.pl.)	delice	1. a) Delight, pleasure, joy; b) <i>spec.</i> Sensual or worldly pleasure 2. a) Something that affords pleasure, a delight; b) A dainty, delicacy;
delyé (adj.)	délié	Delicate, fine;
delitous (adj.)	delitous	Delightful
deliverly/ -liche (adv.)		1. Lightly, actively, nimbly; 2. Deftly, cleverly;
delivernesse (n.)		Lightness, activity, nimbleness, agility, quickness;
demeyne (n.)	demener	1. Bearing, behaviour, demeanour; 2. Treatment (of others)
depardieux (adj.)	de par Dieu (phr.)	In God's name; by God: used as an asseveration;
depeynt(ed (ppl. Adj.)	depeindre	Depicted, painted, delineated; ornamented, colored;
de(s)ceivaunce (n.)	decevaunce	Deceit, deception;
desespeir/ dis- (n.)	desespeir	By-form of despair
desesperaunce/ dis- (n.)	dés- ésperaunce	Despairing, despair;
deshherited/ dis- (p.p.)	des(h)erité	A disinherited person;

deslavee (adj.)	deslavé	1. Of floods: Overflowing, abundant; 2. Of speech or behavior: Going beyond bounds, immoderate, unbridled, dissolute
desorde(y)nee/ dis- (adj.)	desordené	Inordinate, immoderate, excessive, disorderly;
destinable (adj.)	destinable	Of, pertaining to, or fixed by destiny; fated, fatal;
destinal (adj.)	destinal	Of, pertaining to, or according to destiny or fate;
destroubled (p.p.)	destroubler	Disturbed.
disjoint (n.)	desjointe	A disjointed or out-of-joint condition; a position of perplexity or difficulty; a dilemma, 'fix';
disobeisaunt (adj.)	disobeisant	A. adj. Not submissive, DISOBEDIENT B. sb. A rebel
disordenaunce (n.)	desordenance	Disorder, confusion, irregularity;
despende(n) (v.)	despendre	1. <i>trans.</i> To pay away, expend, spend: a) money, wealth b) other things, c) to dispend land: to have an income from land, to possess land; 2. To spend, consume, employ, occupy (time). 3. <i>pass.</i> To be brought to an end or finished up; To be exhausted or spent; To come to an end; 4. To spend to no purpose, to waste, squander; 5. To distribute, DISPENSE 6. To dispense <i>with</i> , do without;
dispendours (n. pl.)	despendour	One that expends; a dispenser; an almoner; a steward = DISPENSATOR;
displeasance (n.)	desplaisance	The fact of being displeased, displeasure, dissatisfaction, discontent, annoyance, vexation, a cause or instance of this, a grievance, trouble;

displesant (adj.)	desplaisant	1. a) That displeases or causes displeasure or annoyance; displeasing; unpleasant; disagreeable b) Const. <i>to, unto</i> ; 2. Displeased, angry, grieved;
disputisoun (n.)	desputeisun	= DISPUTATION
dissimilour/ dissymulour (n.)	dissimulour	= DISSEMBLER
dissimule(n) (v.)	dissimuler	1.a) <i>trans.</i> To alter the semblance of (one's feelings, actions, etc.) so as to conceal or deceive; b) with <i>inf. phr.</i> 2. To alter the outward appearance of (a person or thing); to disguise; 3. a) To pretend not to see or notice; To overlook, ignore; b) <i>intr.</i> with <i>with</i> , in some sense; 4. <i>absol.</i> or <i>intr.</i> To practice dissimulation; b) const. <i>with</i> 5.a) <i>trans.</i> To simulate, feign; b) with <i>subord. cl.</i> or <i>inf.phr.</i> 6. <i>trans.</i> To feign, invert, make up falsely; 7. In the later Wycliffite version used to represent <i>dissimulare</i> of the vulgate, where the sense of the original is 'linger' and 'leave off, cease';
dissimulinge (vbl. n.)	dissimuler	See dissimule(n);
disteyne (n.)	desteindre	1. <i>trans.</i> To imbue or stain (a thing) with a colour different from the natural one, to discolour, stain, dye; 2. <i>transf.</i> and <i>fig.</i> To defile; To bring a blot or stain upon; to sully, dishonour; 3. To deprive of its colour, brightness, or splendour, to dim;
distemperaunce (n.)	distemprance	1. <i>gen.</i> Improper proportioning or mingling (of elements); 2. Of the air, climate, weather: Intemperateness, inclemency; 3. Disturbance of 'humour', temper, or mind; 4. Distempered condition (of the 'humors', etc.) 5. Lack or absence of moderation, excess, intemperateness;

distempré (adj.)	destempré	= DISTEMPERED
distreyne (v.)	Obs. of DISTRAIN	
disturne (v.)	destourner	To turn aside or away; to avert, divert, pervert;
ditee (n.)	dit	1. S.th. indited or composed and put in writing; a composition, writing; 2. A composition in poetic form, or intended to be set to music; a song, a ditty; 3. Manner or mode of composition; form of speech; 4. Clamour, vociferation;
diversely (adv.)	divers	In a divers manner, in a different way; differently, otherwise; in diverse ways or directions, variously; with diversity;
diverseth (pr. 3. sg.)	diverser	1. <i>trans.</i> To render diverse or different; to vary, change, diversify; 2. <i>intr.</i> To be or grow diverse, different or varied; 3. <i>intr.</i> To turn aside, diverge, be diverted;
divynails (n.pl.)	de-, divinail	1, Divining, soothsaying, divination; 2. S.th. to be divined, a riddle;
dortour (n.)	dortour	a) A sleeping room, bed-chamber, dormitory, esp. that of a monastery; b) <i>transf.</i> and <i>fig.</i>
doutance (n.)	doutance	1. Doubt, uncertainty, hesitation; 2. Fear, dread;
doutous (adj.)	dutus, doutous	1. Doubtful; of uncertain existence, meaning, or issue; 2. Full of uncertainty of mind; doubting; 3. Fraught with terror, fearful, dreadful, terrible;
dowe (v.)	douer	1. <i>trans.</i> To enrich with property; 2. To invest <i>with</i> s.th. 3. To bequeath, give as an endowment;
drurye (n.)	druerie, drurierie	1. Love, esp. sexual love, love-making, courtship; <i>often</i> illicit love, amour; 2. A love-token, keepsake, gift, present; 3. A beloved person, 'love', sweetheart; 4. A beloved, prized, or precious thing, a treasure;

27% of the 216 words have become extinct. The reason for vocabulary to disappear may be the same already mentioned in II b). The concept the words applied to may have become extinct or were already better expressed by another word.

Yet, we have to understand that the process of changing or even disappearing is a slow one that has a lot of gradations in between. This explains why sometimes words have actually vanished but have been preserved in certain dialects or through literature. Because of this we may still find extinct loans, e.g. *debonair* in literary works.

d) dialects

Another aspect of language where vocabulary may differ is dialect.

Dialects do not only differ in respect of pronunciation but also regarding the use of words. These differences are mostly due to social, ethnic or religious clashes, but may also be the result of geographic separation. Whereas *dame* has the concept as stated in II b) in formal language, which would be used by the aristocracy or higher society, it may also ironically refer to an ordinary woman in the working class.

In addition to the meanings attributed to *desperation* in II a), this word is used in Scottish dialect for ‘a great rage’. This demonstrates that there can be linguistic differences due to national boundaries. The same is true for *disciple* which means ‘fellow’ in Irish dialects.

The obsolete form of address *dan* was used a lot longer in dialect and the extinct form of *describe*, *descrive* (or even *descryve* in Scottish dialects) is still in use. Here we can see that language change does not proceed everywhere at the same time. While loans may have become extinct in formal language they may be used much longer in dialects or even in formal language in another region where the language is spoken.

III. What remains of the French loans?

Although the Norman Conquest influenced the English language in every respect, its effect on the vocabulary was much more direct and observable. But doesn't this mean that a great deal of native words were lost in favour of these new ones?

Many Old English words were not given up, but served as synonyms, which very often allowed a much better differentiation. Mostly, the native word was used in colloquial, the loan in standard or literary language. The following word pairs may serve as an example for this increased differentiation: *ask* vs. *demand*, *wish* vs. *desire* and *give* vs. *deliver*.

Moreover, the English tendency to form derivatives resulted in the creation of many new words, e.g.: *due* lead to the formation of *duty* (which has no equivalent in French), *duteous*, *dutiable*, *dutied*, *dutiful*, *dutifully*, *dutifulness*, *dutiless*.

Furthermore, not only vocabulary was adopted, but also phrases that were loan-translated into English: *to draw near*, *to do justice*;

As the French loans in the English language were separated from their originals on the continent, they developed in a very different way. This means that when comparing words with the same origin in Modern English and Modern French, in most cases they will differ greatly. This demonstrates that the former loans have become an essential part of the English language and can neither be called strange nor are they considered as such by English natives.

Of the 216 words starting with the letter *D* that Chaucer used seven hundred years ago, thirty-one have not altered, fifty-eight have become obsolete and the majority has undergone the process of constant change of language without vanishing. Therefore, one can say that a clear majority of 85.6% still plays an important role in the English language today; nevertheless one must keep in mind that I only observed the development of a small section of all French loans and so the result of my essay cannot be taken as an evaluation for the fate of the total number of French loan-words.

Baugh states that of the more than 10, 000 words seventy-five percent have remained in general use.⁹ Although his number diverges from mine, Baugh, too, comes to the conclusion that the main part of the loans is still constantly used.

IV. List of abbreviations

abl.	ablative	Ethnol.	Ethnology	pa. pple.	past participle
absol.	absolute, -ly	fig.	figurative, -ly	pass.	passive, -ly
acc.	accusative	freq.	frequent, -ly	pers.	person, -al
adj.	adjective	gen.	general, -ly	Philos.	Philosophy
adv.	adverb	Geol.	Geology	Phys.	Physics
Agric.	Agriculture	Geom.	Geometry	poet.	poetic, -al
arch.	archaic	Gram.	Grammar	Polit.	Politics
Archaeol.	Archaeology	Heb.	Hebrew	poss.	possessive
attrib.	attributive, -ly	Hist.	History	Pott.	Pottery
Astr.	Astronomy	Hort.	Horticulture	ppl. a./adj.	participial
					adjective
Astrol.	Astrology	imp.	imperative	pple.	participle
Biol.	Biology	impers.	impersonal	pr.	present
colloq.	colloquial	ind.	indicative	pref.	prefix
Comb.	Combinations	indef.	indefinite	prep.	preposition
compl.	complements	inf.	infinitive	pres.	present
concr.	concrete, -ly	infl.	influenced	pron.	pronoun

⁹ Baugh, A., "The Chronology of French Loan-words in English", p. 93

conj.	conjunction	int.	interjection	Psych.	Psychology
contr.	contrast (with)	intr.	intransitive	refl.	reflexive
dial.	dialect	L.	Latin	Rhet.	Rhetoric
Ecccl.	Ecclesiastical	Math.	Mathematics	sb.	substantive
Ecol.	Ecology	Mech.	Mechanics	spec.	specifically
Econ.	Economy	Med.	Medicine	subj.	subject
Educ.	Education	Mil.	Military	suppl.	supplement
Electr.	Electricity	Mus.	Music	Theol.	Theology
Electron.	Electronics	n.	noun	trans.	transitive
esp.	especially	obj.	object	v..	verb
etc.	et cetera	orig.	origin, -al, -ally	vbl. sb./n.	verbal
					substantive/ noun

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