

**Shakespeare's Non-Standard  
English:  
A Dictionary of His Informal  
Language**

*N. F. BLAKE*

**Continuum**

*Shakespeare's Non-Standard English*

A Dictionary of His Informal Language

ATHLONE SHAKESPEARE DICTIONARY SERIES

*Series Editor*

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English*

A Dictionary of His Informal Language

N. F. BLAKE

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In memory of Carol Paula Chapman  
1950–2004

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# Abbreviations

## 1. Works by or attributed to Shakespeare

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| AC  | <i>Antony and Cleopatra</i>                        |
| AW  | <i>All's Well That Ends Well</i>                   |
| AY  | <i>As You Like It</i>                              |
| CE  | <i>Comedy of Errors</i>                            |
| Cor | <i>Coriolanus</i>                                  |
| Cym | <i>Cymbeline</i>                                   |
| E3  | <i>King Edward III</i>                             |
| 1H4 | The First Part of <i>Henry IV</i>                  |
| 2H4 | The Second Part of <i>Henry IV</i>                 |
| H5  | <i>Henry V</i>                                     |
| 1H6 | The First Part of <i>Henry VI</i>                  |
| 2H6 | The Second Part of <i>Henry VI</i>                 |
| 3H6 | The Third Part of <i>Henry VI</i>                  |
| H8  | <i>Henry VIII</i> (or <i>All is True</i> )         |
| Ham | <i>Hamlet</i>                                      |
| HL  | <i>The History of King Lear</i> (Quarto text)      |
| JC  | <i>Julius Caesar</i>                               |
| KJ  | <i>King John</i>                                   |
| KL  | <i>The Tragedy of King Lear</i> (First Folio text) |
| LC  | <i>A Lover's Complaint</i>                         |
| LL  | <i>Love's Labour's Lost</i>                        |
| MA  | <i>Much Ado About Nothing</i>                      |
| Mac | <i>Macbeth</i>                                     |
| MM  | <i>Measure for Measure</i>                         |
| MN  | <i>A Midsummer Night's Dream</i>                   |
| MV  | <i>Merchant of Venice</i>                          |
| MW  | <i>The Merry Wives of Windsor</i>                  |
| Oth | <i>Othello</i>                                     |
| Per | <i>Pericles</i>                                    |
| PP  | <i>Passionate Pilgrim</i>                          |
| R2  | <i>Richard II</i>                                  |
| R3  | <i>Richard III</i>                                 |
| RJ  | <i>Romeo and Juliet</i>                            |
| RL  | <i>The Rape of Lucrece</i>                         |
| Son | The Sonnets  |
| TA  | <i>Titus Andronicus</i>                            |

|     |                                |
|-----|--------------------------------|
| TC  | <i>Troilus and Cressida</i>    |
| Tem | <i>The Tempest</i>             |
| TG  | <i>Two Gentlemen of Verona</i> |
| Tim | <i>Timon of Athens</i>         |
| TK  | <i>Two Noble Kinsmen</i>       |
| TN  | <i>Twelfth Night</i>           |
| TS  | <i>The Taming of the Shrew</i> |
| VA  | <i>Venus and Adonis</i>        |
| WT  | <i>The Winter's Tale</i>       |

## 2. Abbreviations of scholarly works

Most books and articles are indicated by the surname of the author and date of publication and can be expanded through consulting the Bibliography. Other abbreviations include the following, whose full details can be found in the Bibliography:

|       |   |
|-------|---|
| CDS   | J. Green, <i>Cassell's Dictionary of Slang</i>                              |
| Dent  | R. W. Dent, <i>Shakespeare's Proverbial Language</i>                        |
| DSUE  | E. Partridge, <i>Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English</i>         |
| GSSL  | G. Williams, <i>A Glossary of Shakespeare's Sexual Language</i>             |
| GTSW  | W. W. Skeat, <i>A Glossary of Tudor and Stuart Words</i>                    |
| Hulme | Hilda Hulme, <i>Explorations in Shakespeare's Language</i>                  |
| King  | Arthur King, <i>The Language of Satirized Characters in Poëtaſter</i>       |
| OED   | <i>Oxford English Dictionary</i>  |
| PWPS  | Ernst Leisi, <i>Problemwörter und Problemstellen in Shakespeares Dramen</i> |
| RDHS  | E. Partridge, <i>Routledge Dictionary of Historical Slang</i>               |
| ShL   | A. Schmidt, <i>Shakespeare-Lexicon</i>                                      |
| SML   | Charles Edelman, <i>Shakespeare's Military Language: A Dictionary</i>       |
| SSNT  | A. F. Falconer, <i>Shakespeare's Sea and Naval Terms</i>                    |
| SW    | D. and B. Crystal, <i>Shakespeare's Words</i>                               |

## 3. Other Abbreviations

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| <i>a</i>     | ante                                     |
| Add.Pass.    | Additional Passage                       |
| <i>adj.</i>  | adjective/modifier                       |
| <i>adv.</i>  | adverb(ial)                              |
| AFr.         | Anglo-French                             |
| <i>c</i>     | <i>circa</i> , dated about               |
| C            | century (e.g. C17 = seventeenth century) |
| cf.          | compare                                  |
| <i>conj.</i> | conjunction                              |
| Epil.        | Epilogue                                 |
| F            | First Folio (1623)                       |
| Fr.          | French                                   |
| Gk           | Greek                                    |

## Abbreviations

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Germ.          | German  |
| Gmc            | Germanic  |
| Ind.           | Induction   |
| <i>interj.</i> | interjection  |
| Ital.          | Italian   |
| Lat.           | Latin   |
| ME             | Middle English  |
| <i>n.</i>      | noun  |
| Obs.           | Obsolete  |
| OE             | Old English   |
| OFr.           | Old French  |
| PdE            | Present-day English   |
| <i>pl.</i>     | plural  |
| <i>prep.</i>   | preposition   |
| pret.          | preterite   |
| Prol.          | Prologue  |
| Q(q)           | quarto(s) (distinguished as Q1 [first quarto], Q2 [second quarto] as necessary) |
| sc.            | scene   |
| Scn            | Scandinavian  |
| <i>sg.</i>     | singular  |
| ShE            | Shakespeare's English   |
| <i>v.</i>      | verb  |
| †              | a form found only in Shakespeare or not recorded at all in the OED              |
| *              | a form first found in ShE according to the OED                                  |
|                | end of first speaker's and beginning of next speaker's contribution             |

For abbreviations used in the OED consult the OED itself.

# Introduction

All dictionaries have boundaries, whether they are chronological being restricted to a particular period or to an author such as a Dictionary of Old English, or thematic being restricted to a particular topic such as A Dictionary of Computer Language, or a mixture of both being restricted to certain types of word used by a particular author or in a specified period such as this dictionary. Boundaries cause difficulty for the compiler because of their inherent fuzziness, but the boundaries of thematic dictionaries are more problematic than chronological ones because of the difficulty in defining the topic covered with sufficient rigour. In this dictionary the fuzziness arises from both the difficulty in distinguishing what constitutes Shakespeare's oeuvre and how to define non-standard English.

## *The Shakespearian canon*

The plays attributed to Shakespeare have varied over the years, because many of them were written in conjunction with others (Vickers 2002). In this dictionary I include all the plays in the First Folio (1623) together with *The Two Noble Kinsmen* and *Edward III* which is now regarded as Shakespeare's, but I have not taken account of those lines in *Sir Thomas More* which are accepted as Shakespeare's. However, many of Shakespeare's plays were published in quarto format before (or occasionally after) their appearance in the First Folio and these are divided into 'bad' and 'good' quartos. The former may be earlier versions or adaptations of individual plays for a company smaller than the main London one or memorial reconstructions of the plays by one or more actors who were paid for this work by publishers intent on pirating them. It is difficult to decide with the so-called bad quartos how much of what is there constitutes Shakespeare's own work. But these memorial reconstructions, if they are such, are often invaluable sources of information for the type of non-standard language which people attributed to Shakespeare, even if not actually representing his own words. The good quartos may differ lexically from the versions in the First Folio, and to what extent these variations are attributable to Shakespeare or to another dramatist employed by the acting company is uncertain. I have adopted the policy that all early versions of a play forming part of the Shakespeare canon, other than the quarto *The Taming of a Shrew* (whose status is still a matter of debate), are possible sources for the data forming his informal English, though I accept that it is unlikely that all words recorded in this dictionary were introduced by Shakespeare into the plays.

With the poems the problem is of a different nature. There are a few longer poems like *Venus and Adonis* whose attribution to Shakespeare is unchallenged,

## *Introduction*

since they have dedications over his name. But there are many shorter poems which have been ascribed to Shakespeare over the years, though modern scholarship has gradually reduced their number. In principle I have accepted as potential sources of data the poems included in Wells & Taylor 1988, but in practice many of the shorter poems contain few words included in this dictionary because their subject matter is not conducive to the use of non-standard English.

Wherever possible the quotations from Shakespeare's work used as illustrative examples have been quoted in the original spelling. In a volume in which spelling and variant forms are significant, it has been important to reproduce the spellings found in the original texts. For the First Folio I have used the facsimile in Hinman (1996); for the quartos I have used the facsimiles in Allen & Muir (1981); for *Venus and Adonis* and *The Rape of Lucrece* I have used the facsimiles in Griggs (no date) and Praetorius (no date); for the *Sonnets* I have used the facsimile in Booth (1977); and for other poems I have relied on the original spelling editions in Wells & Taylor (1986).

## *Non-standard English*

In contrast to some other volumes in this series, the subject matter of this dictionary is more difficult to define. At no period in the English language is there a clear division between non-standard and standard English. One reason for this is that many innovations in English vocabulary occur within the non-standard variety and, gradually, some of the words developed at this level are accepted into more formal language. Today this can be seen in the language of drugs and drug-users, for words like *crack*, which were formerly restricted to certain speakers, are now more widely used. But it is very difficult to determine when this 'acceptance' into the standard occurs, and for some speakers this acceptance may never be recognized. This situation applies just as much to earlier periods of English, though, as the standard language was not fully established then, the question of whether a word was part of that language or not is more difficult to determine. Words borrowed from Latin or other languages could be taken over for non-standard use and they are found in the mouths of lower-class people, as the forms *accommodate* and *occupy* in this dictionary reveal. Just as sociolinguistics has revealed to us that there is a continuum in the use of language between the various classes in the country, so also there was in Shakespeare's time no sharp division between the unlettered and the educated as far as language use was concerned. As Fox (2000:50) underlines:

Contrary to long-cherished views about society at this time, held in one form or another since the history of its popular culture began to be written in the late eighteenth century, this was not an environment in which the unlettered majority lived without reference to the printed word or used oral forms which were not at some level influenced by it. Moreover, the growth of literacy and the spread of print did not destroy or weaken the force of communication by word of mouth.

*Words listed in the dictionary*

For reasons stated in the last section, it is impossible to say that every word listed in this dictionary is non-standard. The words included may be categorized as falling into two broad categories: those which are or started life as non-standard and those which belong to a type that is generally non-standard or at least commonly exploited at the spoken level. As an example of the second category one might consider **phrasal verbs**. In Present-day English (PdE) many phrasal verbs and the nouns and adjectives which they spawn start life as non-standard and gradually become accepted into the standard. Thus *to sit in* and *a sit in* started life as part of the non-standard variety, but are now widely accepted in more formal English. The same undoubtedly applies to Shakespeare's English (ShE), though it is impossible to say that all examples of phrasal verbs existed at the non-standard level first, because some of them may have been invented by Shakespeare himself as he extended the range of the language. The status of such new formations is impossible to determine, but they belong to a type which was, and still is, non-standard. Words in the first category usually belong to **canting language** and similar varieties, which are more readily categorized as non-standard, though even some of these could be accepted into the mainstream of the language.

Non-standard English in this volume includes words which belong to distinctive categories of lower-class usage as well as to types of word which are part of the enrichment of the language, whether at a lower or higher level. Words which are pompous, extravagant and over-hyped are just as likely to be regarded by educated speakers of the language as 'unacceptable' as those which are restricted in their currency to beggars, pimps and vagabonds. I do not usually include regional vocabulary when it is spoken by those from that region, such as MacMorris's Irish forms in *Henry V*, or foreign words used by foreigners, for non-standard forms of English should in principle be available to all speakers of the language. Special consideration is given to the following conditions: vocabulary used by lower-class speakers and by more educated speakers when they are in a relaxed, angry or teasing frame of mind; colloquialisms reflecting non-standard or informal pronunciation; discourse and pragmatic markers, exclamations, oaths and words of abuse; clichés; traditional expressions and slang; differences between the First Folio and the quartos because the changes might indicate the difference between a standard and a non-standard expression; forms which might be considered corrupt or abbreviated forms of words; the fashionable vocabulary of the time; various formulaic expressions, such as those for leave-taking; words which suddenly surface into written English during the sixteenth century, especially if they have no known etymology, since these may have been raised from non-standard to the standard variety; and the variation that exists between forms which are or were becoming obsolescent in the formal language because they often continue to survive informally at the spoken level as well as in dialects.

Even these varieties introduce considerable difficulties in sorting out what should be included in this volume. An especial difficulty arises with compound

## Introduction

forms, especially adjectives, for many of these are often thought of as poetic creations designed to heighten the style of the passage in which they occur. But compounding has always been a feature of Germanic languages and even in PdE they are often a mark of non-standard language, as one may recognize by comparing *goggle-box* with *television*. With nouns one can readily imagine that words like *dewberry*, *night-crow* and *ram-tender* arose as non-standard forms, for they are made up of traditional English elements and are based on a mildly humorous attitude which one can regard as common in colloquial English. More problematic are the adjectival compounds, especially those ending in *-ing* which are numerous in the plays and poems. For example, a word like *ear-bussing*, used by Falstaff, might be considered a poetic word, but its constituent parts are English and its speaker and meaning suggest that it existed at a non-standard level. Furthermore, the first elements of many compounds such as *all*, *high* or *thrice* often act as little more than intensifiers, which have always been a feature of informal language. Scholars have assumed that such compounds are poetic creations designed to enhance the high tone of the poems, but that may reflect our present obsession with the heightening of style to the detriment of less formal varieties. I have had to take a view about many of these words, and it is possible that some users of this dictionary may feel that I have been too generous in the number of such forms that I have allowed.

## Organization

This dictionary, like others in the series, is organized around types of word, although there are a few words which are listed separately because they fit into no general type. To help the dictionary-user appreciate its organization, it may be useful to illustrate the general categories employed. They fall into three broad divisions: first, those items which share a grammatical or morphemic feature; second, those which are linked by meaning in that they are related to the same semantic concept; and third, those which fall somewhere between the other two.

In the grammatical and morphemic category the item with most examples is that of **phrasal verbs**. However, these are not listed under the lexical verb after the pattern found in most dictionaries, but under the particle which forms the second element of a phrasal verb. Thus *put on* is listed under **on** and *run away* under **away**. The following particles are included as headwords in the dictionary: **abed, aboard, about, abroad, across, after, again, against, aground, aloft, alone, along, aloof, apart, ashore, aside, asunder, at, away, awry, back, backward, before, behind, besides, between, beyond, by, close, down, downward, for, forth, forward, from, hence, home, in, into, of, off, off and on, on, out, over (ore), round about, to, together, under, unto, up, up and down, upon, upward, with and withal**. The reasons for this arrangement are two. The first is that in many cases it is the particle which carries most semantic weight and the lexical verb operates almost as an intensifier to it. Thus there is little difference in meaning among *bring aboard*, *get aboard* and *go aboard* in which *bring*, *get* and *go* only add variety to and intensify *aboard*. The second is that other uses of the particle can be included under the same headword, for the particle can be used as an independent word

forming a kind of quasi-verb, the phrasal verb can generate adjectives and nouns, and the particle may be used as the initial morpheme of complex words. Hence *to look over* and *to overlook* both appear under **over** rather than under **look** and **over** respectively.

Other items which fall into this category are **functional shift**, **discourse markers** (like *you know*), **exclamations** (like *holla*), **oaths** (like *God save me*) and **intensifiers** (like *horrible* in *horrible steep*). Functional shift arose when the majority of inflexional endings disappeared in English and it had become common by the fifteenth century. The shift of nouns and adjectives to verbs, for example, has always been regarded as relatively non-standard compared with other means of converting nouns and adjectives into verbs such as suffixes. A verb like *to moralise* is still, and was then, considered more formal than *to moral*, though many examples of functional shift appear normal and everyday to us now. Discourse markers, oaths, intensifiers and exclamations (for which features see Blake 2002b) are closely linked, but not always clearly distinguished by editors of Shakespeare's works. Discourse markers are usually embedded in a clause, whose tone they influence. Their omission would not affect the surface meaning of the clause, but would certainly alter the reader's response. Exclamations, which often have an imperative form, and oaths lie outside the clause structure and their omission would seriously alter what was communicated from speaker to hearer. To that extent intensifiers are more like discourse markers, for they affect the tone of a phrase but not its basic meaning.

Morphemes, especially bound morphemes, are a significant feature of non-standard language. They may have been borrowed from Latin or French or have existed from Old English (OE) times or earlier. Initial morphemes included in the dictionary are: **be-**, **de-**, **dis-/des-**, **em-/im-**, **en-/in-**, **fore-**, **half-**, **mis-**, **re-**, **super-**, **sur-** and **un-**. Final morphemes included are: **-age**, **-ant**, **-ard(y)**, **-born**, **-ed**, **-en**, **-er/-or/-ster**, **-ery/-ary**, **-ful**, **-hood**, **-ian**, **-ing**, **-ish**, **-ive(ly)**, **-less**, **-like**, **-ment**, **-monger**, **-ness**, **-ous/-ious**, **-ship**, **-ure**, **-wise**, and **-y**. Although it might be assumed that those of Latin or French origin should be considered part of a formal style, this is not necessarily the case, for the foreign morphemes had had time to become naturalized and could be used with English roots. And some English morphemes like **be-** could be used for poetical and metrical ends. What does emerge is that there was competition between some pairs of OE and Latin/French origin such as **-ing/-ant** and that this feature was exploited by Shakespeare.

Categories built around the same semantic field include **adultery**, **anger**, **animal characteristics applied to humans**, **lavatory humour**, **marriage**, **measures**, **weather**, words for **children** or **head**, and those which embody attitudes of the speaker to the listener, such as **forms of address**, **differing names**, **politeness formulas** and **responses of the hearer to the original speaker**.

Some categories seem to share features of both the preceding types and come somewhere in between the grammatical and the semantic varieties. These include **aphetic forms**, **archaisms and obsolescent forms**, **euphemisms**, **foreign words**, **irony**, **malapropisms**, and **words of uncertain etymology and/or meaning**.



Inevitably, some words could fit into more than one category. An archaism like *yare* could also be included under nautical terminology; a form of address like *strumpet* could also appear under negative words for female human beings; and a word of uncertain origin or meaning like *quat* could have been listed under words for *child*. I have not entered the same word in a given quotation under more than one category, but I may include the same word under two headings if it occurs in two quotations which are significantly different. Where a word that could occur under more than one heading occurs only once, I have had to use my discretion as to which heading it should appear under. I cannot pretend that I have always been consistent in the decisions I have reached, for there are various factors which might have swayed my judgement, such as the word's force in the quotation, the number of words already listed under the appropriate categories, the question of whether words with the same root might with advantage be located under different headings, and so on. An index of words is included at the end so that all words and expressions may be easily located. But the user of the dictionary must bear in mind that the words listed under an individual thematic heading are not necessarily all the words which could have been placed under that heading.

Although I have used a number of dictionaries for comparative purposes, I have relied upon the *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED) for the history and chronology of the words appearing here. I recognize that the OED over-represents Shakespeare in its quotations (Schaefer 1980), but there is nothing as yet to replace it, as the proposed Dictionary of Early Modern English has not appeared. But the dates of first occurrence of words recorded here from the OED need to be treated with caution. Equally its claims that Shakespeare was the first or only person to use a given word or phrase may not always be acceptable today, but the symbols † (for no or only a single occurrence) and \* (for first occurrence) refer to the information found in the OED. In addition to words which clearly belong to non-standard English, I have paid special attention to words which appear in English first in ShE or during the sixteenth century, as these may represent forms which existed earlier at a non-standard level and gradually made their way into writing. When a date appears in square brackets after a word, that means this is the date at which OED records the first appearance in English of that word or the sense under consideration. That Shakespeare may not have been the first author to use the word is hardly significant, since many writers at this time were beginning to exploit the resources of the language more fully than had previously been done. Nevertheless, such words need careful consideration and it is often difficult to evaluate their register with confidence.

In this dictionary all line references are keyed to Wells & Taylor 1988 except those for *King Edward III* for which I follow the lineation in Melchiori 1998.

I realize that a first attempt at compiling a dictionary of this sort is likely to have its shortcomings, but I hope that it will nevertheless direct attention to an aspect of Shakespeare's language which has been unduly neglected by scholars hitherto.

# A

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## (-)A

*Suffix* no longer with any meaning, used as a metrical make-weight in ballad-like verse and occasionally to suggest a foreign speaker: *My dainty Ducke, my deere-a?* (WT 4.4.315, Autolycus in a song), *O me thought there a was nothing a meet.* (Ham 5.1.64 Q2, Clown's song, F has *there was nothing meete*), *Come, take-a-your Rapier,* (MW 1.4.55, Caius).

## ABED

(1) As a phrasal verb: **be abed** 'to be at home': *I would they were a bed.* (Cor 3.1.261, Patrician); **bring abed** 'to give birth': *I meane she is brought a bed?* (TA 4.2.62, Nurse).

(2) As a verbal adjective: **travelling abed** 'experiencing the world from one's bed': *A Cell of ignorance: trauailing a bed,* (Cym 3.3.33, Guiderius).

## ABOARD

(1a) Adverbially 'get on board ship': *Aboord, aboard for shame,* (Ham 1.3.55, Polonius), *Launce, away, away: a Boord.* (TG 2.3.33, Panthino).

(1b) With an auxiliary: *we will aboard.* (H5 2.2.12, Henry V); *I must aboard to morrow.* (Cym 1.6.200, Giacomo).

(2) As a phrasal verb, usually with the sense of being or getting on ship, though many with sexual innuendo: **be aboard:** *as if he had bene aboard carousing to his Mates* (TS 3.3.43–4, Gremio); **bring aboard** 'to embark': *I brought the old man and his Sonne aboard the Prince:* (WT 5.2.113–14, Autolycus); **carry aboard** 'to take on board': *perhappes they will but please themselues vpon her, not carrie her aboard,* (Per sc.15.149–50, Leonine); **clap aboard** 'to board as in a naval battle' hence 'to have intercourse': *Clap her aboard to morrow night,* (TK 2.3.33, Countryman); **come aboard** 'to embark': *That staies but till her Owner comes aboard,* (CE 4.1.86, Dromio of Syracuse); **convey aboard** 'to stow away on ship': *Our fraughtage sir, I haue*

## ABOARD

*conuei'd aboard*, (CE 4.1.87–8, Dromio of Syracuse); **get aboard** 'to embark': *go get a-board*, (WT 3.3.7, Antigonus); **go aboard** 'to embark': *Bassanio presently will go aboard*, (MV 2.6.64, Antonio); **have aboard** 'to take on board': *Come lets haue her aboard sodainly*. (Per sc.15.143–4, Pirate); **lay aboard** 'to board a ship': *I lost mine eye in laying the prize aboard*, (2H6 4.1.26, Whitmore); **lay knife aboard** 'to assert one's claim', with sexual innuendo: *one Paris, that would faine lay knife aboard*: (RJ 2.3.190–1, Nurse); **see aboard** 'to accompany on board': *You shall (at least) go see my Lord aboard*. (Cym 1.1.180, Imogen).

## ABOUT

(1a) Adverbially 'set to work, get going': *About, about: Search Windsor Castle* (MW 5.5.54–5, Mrs Quickly), *About, seeke, burne*, (JC 3.2.200, Plebeians).

(1b) With an auxiliary to imply starting something: *Ile about it this euening*, (AW 3.6.74, Parolles, 'I'll tackle it this evening').

(2) As a phrasal verb implying engagement in some activity: **be about** 'to be planning': *what I am about*. (MW 1.3.34, Falstaff, 'my plan', but understood by Pistol as 'the size of my waist'); 'to be on the point of': *I was about to tell thee*, (TC 1.1.34, Troilus); **come about** 'to become reality': *to see now how a Iest shall come about*. (RJ 1.3.47, Nurse); 'to change direction': *the winde is come about*, (MV 2.6.63, Antonio), SSNT **come about**; **fetch about** 'to tack, go round about': *It makes the course of thoughts to fetch about*, (KJ 4.2.24, Salisbury), SSNT **fetch about**; **go about** 'to quibble': *Goe not about*; (AW 1.3.184, Countess, 'answer the question'); 'to undertake': *What 'tis you go about*: (H8 1.1.131, Norfolk), *Ile roundly goe about her*: (TS 4.5.33, Lucentio, 'I'll tackle her directly'); 'to go a round-about way': *His Horses goe about*. (Mac 3.3.11, First Murderer); 'get to work on': *I will goe about with him*: (MA 4.2.26, Dogberry); **hang about** \*'to cling to': *at a word, hang no more about mee*, (MW 2.2.17–18, Falstaff); **haunt about** 'to hang around': *I haue charg'd thee not to haunt about my doores*: (Oth 1.1.97, Brabantio); **hover about** 'to hover in anticipation': *these rauens for the carcasses, Of those poore English that are markt to die, Houer about*, (E3 4.5.49–51, King John); **look about** 'to be on guard': *Looke about Dauy*. (2H4 5.1.45–6, Shallow); 'to take stock': *'tis time to looke about*, (HL sc.21.90, Kent); **peep about** 'to look around', often with distaste or furtively: *and peepe about To finde our selues dishonourable Graues*. (JC 1.2.138–9, Cassius); **seek about** 'to look for': *Till then Ile sweat and seeke about for eases*, (TC Add.Pass.B.23, Pandarus); **send about** 'to send in different directions': *The Senate hath sent about three seuerall Quests, To search you out*. (Oth 1.2.46–7, Cassio; Q has *send about*); **set about** 'to begin': *Shall we sit about some Reuels?* (TN 1.3.130–1, Sir Andrew); **stir about** 'to keep an eye on things': *Tush, I will stirre about, And all things shall be well*, (RJ 4.2.39–40, Capulet); **tack about** 'to sail ahead into the wind by changing direction', hence 'to follow a direction through indirections': *and we shall take about*, (TK Prol.26); †**trudge about** 'to walk up and down': *goe sirrah trudge about, Through faire Verona*, (RJ 1.2.32–3, Capulet); **turn about** 'to deceive': *how giddily a turnes about all the Hot-blounds*, (MA 3.3.127–8, Borachio).

(3) As a verbal adjective: \***barked about** 'to surround like bark': *a most instant tetter*

*barckt about* (Ham 1.5.71 Q2, Ghost, F has *bak'd*), OED **Bark** *v.*<sup>3</sup><sub>4</sub> [1633]; **scarfed about** \*‘wrapped around’: *My sea-gowne scarfte about me* (Ham 5.2.14, Hamlet).

## ABROAD

(1) Adverbially ‘to be current’: *What newes abroad?* (KJ 5.6.17, Bastard).

(2) As a phrasal verb implying circulation or currency: **air abroad** ‘to spend time’: *I haue (for the most part) bin ayred abroad*, (WT 4.2.5, Camillo); **be abroad** ‘to be active’: *there are Cozeners abroad, therefore it behooues men to be wary*. (WT 4.4.252–3, Autolycus); **buzz abroad** ‘to spread surreptitiously’: *I will buzze abroad such Propheesies*, (3H6 5.6.87, Gloucester); **carry abroad** ‘to circulate’: *Why should I carry lyes abroad?* (WT 4.4.269, Autolycus); **come abroad** ‘to appear publicly’: *thou art so fond To come abroad with him at his request*. (MV 3.3.9–10, Shylock); **go abroad** ‘to appear in public’: *I hope your Lordship goes abroad by advise*. (2H4 1.2.97–8, Falstaff); **make abroad** ‘to be active’: *what make wee Abroad?* (Tim 3.6.46–7, Alcibiades); **noise abroad** ‘to spread information’: *all-telling fame Doth noyse abroad Nauar hath made a vow*, (LL 2.1.21–2, Princess); **range abroad** ‘to roam around’: *Theeues and Robbers raunge abroad vnseene*, (R2 3.2.35, Richard II); **rumour abroad** ‘to disseminate’: *rumor it abroad, That Anne my Wife is very grieuous sicke*, (R3 4.2.52–3, Richard III); **set abroad** ‘to initiate’: *And set abroad new businesse for you all*. (TA 1.1.192, Titus); **shriek abroad** ‘to proclaim in sadness’: *What should it be that they so shrike abroad?* (RJ 5.3.189, Capulet); **\*squander abroad** ‘to scatter over a wide area’, with negative connotations: *and other ventures hee hath squandred abroad*, (MV 1.3.20–1, Shylock); **stir abroad** ‘to go out’: *(As I will meet thee, if thou stirre abroad)* (3H6 5.1.99, Clarence); **walk abroad** ‘to take a turn’: *A troubled mind draue me to walke abroad*, (RJ 1.1.117, Benvolio).

(3) As a verbal adjective with inversion of lexical verb and particle: **displayed abroad** ‘to exhibit’: *His hands abroad display'd*, (2H6 3.2.172, Warwick).

## ACROSS

(1) Adverbially ‘in pieces’: *so I had broke thy pate | Goodfaith, a-crosse*, (AW 2.1.65–6, King | Lafeu).

(2) As a phrasal verb, usually implying ‘into pieces’: **break across** ‘to split open’: *H'as broke my head a-crosse, and has giuen Sir Toby a bloody Coxcombe too:* (TN 5.1.173–4, Sir Andrew).

## ADJECTIVES

### 1. Positive connotations

**acute** \*‘sharp-witted’: *A most acute iuuenall*, (LL 3.1.64, Armado), OED **Acute** *a.*<sub>7</sub>, possibly used ‘with intended impropriety’ (ShL 15); **admirable** ‘amazing’: *But howsoeuer, strange, and admirable*. (MN 5.1.27, Hippolyta), OED **Admirable** [1596]; **aerial** \*‘ethereal’: *till we make the Maine, and th'Eriall blew, An indistinct regard*. (Oth 2.1.40–1, Montano, Q has *Ayre all*); possibly unknown to the Q compositor, but it was fashionable in various senses in C17; OED **Aerial** *a.*<sub>II.4</sub>; **antiquary** \*‘ancient’: *the Antiquary times:* (TC 2.3.246, Ulysses), OED **Antiquary A** *adj.* sole example before C19; **civil** ‘sophisticated’: *as fartuous a ciuill modest wife*, (MW 2.2.96, Mrs

Quickly), PWPS **civil**; **delight** †‘delicate’: *a Courser, whose delight steps*, (Per sc.5.201, Pericles); \***fire-new** ‘brand new’, because fresh from the furnace where coins are struck: *Your fire-new stampe of Honor is scarce currant*. (R3 1.3.254, Queen Margaret), OED records around 1600 and then C19; **jovial** \*‘majestic’, like Jove: *I will be Iouiall*: (KL 4.5.195, Lear), OED **Jovial** a.1 [1604]; †**lass-lorn** ‘without a love’: *the dismissed Batchelor loues, Being lasse-lorne*: (Tem 4.1.67–8, Iris); **lither** ‘yielding’: *Two Talbots winged through the lither Skie*, (1H6 4.7.21, Talbot), OED **Lither** A. *adj.*4 [1565], GTSW **lither**; **lovely** \*‘delightful’: *louely Gentlemen*. (TG 1.2.19, Lucetta), OED **Lovely** a.4; **lowly** ‘humble’, though OED **Lowly** a.3b suggests ‘?lying low’ perhaps implying death: *As lookes the Mother on her lowly Babe*, (1H6 3.7.47, Pucelle); **lush** \*‘succulent’: *How lush and lusty the grasse lookes?* (Tem 2.1.57, Gonzalo), OED **Lush** a<sup>1</sup>.2; \***multipotent** ‘very powerful’: *by Ioue multipotent*, (TC 4.7.13, Hector); **pert** ‘chirpy’: *the pert and nimble spirit of mirth*, (MN 1.1.13, Theseus), OED **Pert** a.6 [1581], from C17 largely dialectal; **prime** \*‘principal’: *The prime man of the State?* (H8 3.2.163, Henry VIII), OED **Prime** a.2; **sheer** \*‘unadulterated’: *on the score for sheere Ale*, (TS Ind.2.22, Sly, ‘only for ale’), OED **Sheer** A. *adj.*7; **single** ‘continuous’: *leisure (Which shall be shortly single)* (Tem 5.1.250–1, Prospero), OED **Single** a.4 [1590]; **sprightly** ‘spirited’: *My spritely brethren*, (TC 2.2.189, Hector), OED **Sprightly** A. *adj.*1 [1596]; †**sun beamed** ‘genial’: *your Sunne beamed eyes*, (LL 5.2.169, Moth), OED **Sun-beam**.

## 2. Negative connotations

**abject** ‘despicable’: *paltry, seruile, abiect Drudges*: (2H6 4.1.105, Suffolk to his captors); OED **Abject** *adj.*3 [1548]; **acerb** ‘bitter’: *as acerbe as the Colloquintida* (Oth 1.3.348–9 Q1, Iago; F has *bitter*), based on Ital. *acerbissimo* it is not usually included in editions of Oth and so not in OED **Acerb** a. [1657]; **addle** ‘rotten, putrid’; of Gmc origin with primary meaning ‘stale urine’, which developed its sense of ‘rotten’ especially in idiomatic association with eggs and punningly with *idle*: *If you loue an addle egge as well as you loue an idle head*, (TC 1.2.129–30, Cressida), OED **Addle** B *adj.*1; ‘muddled’ like a bad egg: *thy head hath bin beaten as addle as an egge* (RJ 3.1.22–3, Mercutio), Dent E71.1; **arch** ‘foremost’: *The most arch deed of pittious massacre* (R3 4.3.2, Tyrrell); *An Heretique, an Arch-one*; (H8 3.2.103, Wolsey), *Yet an arch Villaine keepes him company*: (Tim 5.1.107, Timon), OED **Arch** a.1; **awkward** ‘preposterous’: *with ridiculous and aukward action*, (TC 1.3.149, Ulysses), the oldest and now obsolete meaning, OED **Awkward** B *adj.*1 [1513] then C19; **barren** \*‘dim-witted’: *The shallowest thick-skin of that barren sort*, (MN 3.2.13, Puck), OED **Barren** a.8; †**barren-spirited** ‘dull’: *A barren spirited Fellow*; (JC 4.1.36, Antony); as the first element of a compound, *barren* is derogatory and probably colloquial; OED **Barren** a. and *sb.*III; **base** ‘counterfeit’: *it is the base (though bitter) disposition of Beatrice*, (MA 2.1.194–5, Benedick), OED **Base** a.15 [a1528], Hulme pp. 283–6; **bauble** ‘child-like’: *How many shallow bauble Boates dare saile* (TC 1.3.34, Nestor); **bavin** ‘shallow’, from ‘tinder’: *rash Bavin Wits*, (1H4 3.2.61, Henry IV), OED **Bavin** *sb.*1c takes as sole example of compound *bavin-wits*; **bedlam** ‘mad’: *Ha, art thou bedlam?* (H5 5.1.18, Pistol); **both-sides** ‘to both armies’: *Damnablen both-sides rogue*. (AW 4.3.227, Bertram); **broad** \*‘unrestrained’: *his pranks haue been too broad* (Ham 3.4.2, Polonius); ‘randy’: *proues thee farre and wide, abroad Goose*. (RJ

2.3.80, Romeo), OED **Broad** *a.6c* [1580]; **bubble** ‘insubstantial’: *the bubble Reputation* (AY 2.7.152, Jaques); OED **Bubble** *sb.3* [1599]; **butcher** ‘murderous’: *butcher sire, that reaves his sonne of life*: (VA 766); **citizen a wanton** †‘city-bred, effeminate’: *But not so Citizen a wanton, as To seeme to dye, ere sicke*: (Cym 4.2.8–9, Imogen), OED **Citizen** *4*; **cockered** ‘spoilt’: *A cockred-silken wanton* (KJ 5.1.70, Bastard); the verb *cocker* became popular in C16, OED **Cocker** *v*<sup>1</sup> [1580]; **counter** ‘contrary’: *this is Counter you false Danish Dogges*. (Ham 4.5.108, Gertrude), OED **Counter** *a.* [1596]; **critic** ‘censorious’: *Critticke Tymon laugh at idle toyes*. (LL 4.3.168, Berowne), OED **Critic** *a.2* [1598]; **cross** \*‘perverse’: *What crosse Diuell* (H8 3.2.215, Wolsey), OED **Cross** *a.5a*; **dear** ‘dreadful’: *Full of deare guiltinesse*, (LL 5.2.783, Queen), PWPS **dear**; **deliberate** \*‘carefully reasoning’: *O these deliberate fooles* (MV 2.9.79, Portia), OED **Deliberate** *a.1b*; **fat** \*‘filled with cloying smoke’: *that fat roome*, (1H4 2.5.1, Hal), OED **Fat** *a.7c*; \*‘slow-witted’, characteristic of bulky things: *Wel-liking wits they haue, grosse, grosse, fat, fat*. (LL 5.2.268, Rosaline), OED **Fat** *a.11*; ‘sweaty’: *He’s fat, and scant of breath*. (Ham 5.2.240, Gertrude), PWPS **fat**; †**fickly** ‘variable’: *Dwels in the fickly grace of her he followes*. (KL 2.2.359, Lear; *fickle* HL sc.7.344), possibly a typographical error; **forlorn** ‘wretched’: *To houell thee with Swine and Rogues forlorne*, (KL 4.6.32, Cordelia), OED **Forlorn** *a.5* [1582]; **fulsome** †‘rank’: *the fulsome Ewes*. (MV 1.3.85, Shylock), OED **Fulsome** *a.2c*; **fustian** ‘pompously nonsensical’: *I cannot endure such a Fustian Rascall*. (2H4 2.4.185–6, Doll Tear-sheet), *And discourse Fustian* (Oth 2.3.274, Cassio, ‘talk nonsense’), from *fustian* ‘coarse, woollen cloth’ used figuratively, OED **Fustian** *B. adj.* [1589]; **gambol** \*‘playful’: *and such other Gamboll Faculties hee hath*, (2H4 2.4.252–3, Falstaff), OED **Gambol** *sb.4*; **giant** ‘notorious’: *A Gyant Traytor*. (H8 1.2.200, Henry VIII); **glib** ‘deceptive’: *that glib and oylie Art, To speake and purpose not*, (KL 1.1.225–6, Cordelia), OED **Glib** *A adj.3* [1602]; †**gross-watery** ‘distended with excessive liquid’, i.e. with a beer belly: *this grosse-watry Pumpion*; (MW 3.3.37–8, Mrs Ford); **gunpowder** \*‘explosive’: *this Gun-powder Percy* (1H4 5.4.120, Falstaff), OED **Gunpowder** *5*; **headly** ‘capital’: *the filthy and contagious Clouds Of headly Murther*, (H5 3.3.114–15, Henry V, later Folios have *heady*), OED **Headly** *a. Obs.* records until C14, though possibly survived informally; †**heady-rash** ‘intemperate’: *Nor headie-rash prouoak’d with raging ire*, (CE 5.1.217, Antipholus of Ephesus); **hostile** \*‘inimical’: *attempt of hostile armes* (R3 4.4.223 Q, Richard III; F has *successes of bloody warres*); \***indistinguished** ‘not distinguished’ verging towards ‘limitless’: *Oh ind[is]t[inguish]’d space of Womans will*, (KL 4.5.271, Edgar); **inexorable** ‘fierce, unforgiving’: *More fierce and more inexorable farre, Then emptie Tygers*, (RJ 5.3.38–9, Romeo), King p. 142; **insociable** \*‘unfit for social intercourse’: *such insociable and poynt deuise companions*, (LL 5.1.18–19, Holofernes), OED **Insociable** *a.2*; **lackey** ‘servile’: *A scum of Brittaines, and base Lackey Pezants*, (R3 5.6.47, Richard III), OED **Lackey, lacuey** *sb.4*; **loose** ‘ill-disciplined’: *With unrestrained loose Companions*, (R2 5.3.7, Bolingbroke); ‘lax, slack’: *He fumbles vp into a loose adieu*; (TC 4.5.45, Troilus); **lubberly** ‘clumsy’: *and she’s a great lubberly boy*. (MW 5.5.181, Slender), OED **Lubberly** *A. adj.* [1573]; **madcap** ‘eccentric’: *That last is Beroune, the mery mad-cap Lord*. (LL 2.1.215, Maria), *A mad-cap ruffian*, (TS 2.1.283, Katherine), recorded from late C16; **malcontent** ‘discontented’: *you stand pensiuue, as halfe*

*malecontent*? (3H6 4.1.10, Edward IV), OED **Malcontent A.** *adj.* [1586]; **mankind** 'savage, masculine': *A mankinde Witch?* (WT 2.3.68, Leontes to Paulina), OED **Mankind B.** *adj.*<sup>1</sup>.3; **mastick** †'drooling': *When ranke Thersites opes his Masticke iawes*, (TC 1.3.72, Agamemnon); **mechanic(al)** 'vulgar': *Mechanicke Slaues With greazie Aprons*, (AC 5.2.205–6, Cleopatra), *mechanicall-salt-butter rogue*; (MW 2.2.268, Falstaff), OED **Mechanic A.** *adj.*3 [1599]; **monster** \*'gross': *Monster Ingratitude!* (KL 1.5.39, Lear), OED **Monster B.** *adj.*1 [1839]; **naught** 'naughty': *You are naught*, (Ham 3.2.140, Ophelia), OED **Naught B.** *adj.*2; \***obscene** 'disgusting': *that obscene and most preposterous euent* (LL 1.1.236–7, Armado's letter), OED **Obscene a.1**; **old** 'decrepit': *old, filthy, scuruy Lord*: (AW 2.3.234, Parolles); †**one-trunk-inheriting** 'one who inherits no more than will fit in a trunk': *one Trunke-inheriting slaue*, (KL 2.2.17, Kent); **paltry** 'worthless': *paltry, seruile, abiect Drudges*: (2H6 4.1.105, Suffolk), OED **Paltry a.** emerged in C16 possibly from *palt* 'strong cloth'; **peasant** \*'rude', but possibly also 'weighed down, oppressed' through its link with *pesant*, Hulme p. 237: *Oh what a Rogue and Pesant slaue am I?* (Ham 2.2.552, Hamlet), OED **Peasant sb.2b**; **peasantly** 'wretched': *some peasantly rogue*, (RJ 3.1.[100] Q1, Mercutio; not in F), OED **Peasantly a.** records 1569–1697; **pestilent** \*'troublesome': *What a pestilent knaue is this same?* (RJ 4.4.169, Musician), OED **Pestilent a.4**; †**raging mad, stark mad** 'completely mad': *It shall be raging mad, and sillie milde*, (VA 1151), *But sure he is starke mad*: (CE 2.1.58, Dromio of Ephesus), OED **Raging ppl.a.1 Comb**; †**rudeliest** 'most uncomfortable': *Thou art the rudebyest welcome to this world*, (Per sc.11.30, Pericles); **ruffian** \*'violent', especially of wind and wave: *The Windes, Who take the Ruffian Billowes by the top*, (2H4 3.1.21–2, Henry IV), OED **Ruffian sb.** and *a.4b*; **scald** 'contemptible', of people: *the rascally, scauld, beggerly, lowsie, pragging Knaue Pistoll*, (H5 5.1.5–6, Fluellen), OED **Scald a<sup>1</sup>.2** records c1500–c1625 and a later spelling of *scalled*; \***scarce-bearded** 'immature': *the scarce-bearded Caesar* (AC 1.1.22, Cleopatra); **scurril** 'scurrilous': *Breakes scurrill Iests*, (TC 1.3.148, Ulysses), OED **Scurrile, scurril** [1567]; **shag** \*'hairy': *fetlocks shag, and long*, (VA 295), from attributive use of *shag* 'matted hair or wool', OED **Shag a.1**; **shag-haired** 'very hairy': *like a shag-hayr'd craftie Kerne*, (2H6 3.1.367, York); **shallow** \*'stupid': *A good shallow young fellow*: (2H4 2.4.239, Falstaff); \*'lacking depth': *Think'st thou I am so shallow, so conceitlesse*, (TG 4.2.93, Silvia), OED **Shallow a.6**; **soft** \*'gullible': *a soft and dull ey'd foole*, (MV 3.3.14, Shylock); OED **Soft a.18** [1621]; **stark naked** 'without clothes': *rather on Nylus mudde Lay me starke-nak'd*, (AC 5.2.57–8, Cleopatra), OED **Stark-naked a.1**; **strumpet** \*'fickle': *Hudg'd and embraced by the strumpet winde*. (MV 2.6.16, Gratiano), OED **Strumpet sb.1c**; **stubborn** 'difficult to sustain': *this more stubborne, and boystrous expedition*. (Oth 1.3.226–7, Duke); OED **Stubborn a.2**; **sunburnt** 'unattractive' as typical of working women because their skin was not white: *Compares his sun-burnt louer when shee speakes*, (E3 2.1.109, Edward III); **tart** 'unwelcome': *The Newes is not so tart*. (KL 4.2.55, Goneril; *tooke* HL sc.16.86), OED **Tart a.4** [1601]; **to be pitied** 'paltry': *Such to be pittied, and ore-rested seeming* (TC 1.3.157, Ulysses), †**top-proud** 'excessively proud': *this top-proud fellow*, (H8 1.1.151, Buckingham), OED **Top sb<sup>1</sup>.32**; **vassal** \*'owing allegiance': *That lift your Vassall Hands against my Head*, (R2.3.3.88, Richard II), OED **Vassal sb.** and *a.4*; **vast** 'desolate': *To find the empty, vast, and*

*wand'ring ayre*: (R3 1.4.39, Clarence), OED **Vast** *a.* hardly does justice to the negative connotations of this word, from Lat. *vastus*, which emerged in English in mid C16; **vile** vague term of abuse or contempt, applied to people in insults, but with reference to things expressing general displeasure 'wicked, despicable': *And the vile squealing of the wry-neckt Fife*, (MV 2.5.30, Shylock); **vulgar** 'base-born': *to the Vulgar Groome*. (2H6 4.1.130, Suffolk); 'common': *most inconie vulgar wit*, (LL 4.1.141, Costard); 'generally known': *Most sure, and vulgar*: (KL 4.5.207, Gentleman); **warm** 'comfort-loving': *a Commoditie of warme slaues*, (1H4 4.2.18, Falstaff); **weak** 'credulous, soaked': *a very weake Monster*: (Tem 2.2.144, Trinculo), Hulme pp. 301–3 compares OED **Weak** *v.1b* 'to soak' [1559]; †**woman-tired** 'henpecked', from *tire* in falconry 'to tear with the beak': *Thou dotard, thou art woman-tyr'd*: (WT 2.3.75, Leontes).

### 3. Neutral connotations

\***an hungry** 'very hungry': *They said they were an hungry*, (Cor 1.1.203, Martius, a Tribune), OED **An-hungry** *a.* rare, but *a-hungry* is found in ShE and *an-hungered* from ME onwards; **answerable** \*'in proportion': *And all things answerable to this portion*. (TS 2.1.355, Gremio), OED **Answerable** *a.4b* [1607]; †**beneath** 'lower': *this beneath world* (Tim 1.1.44, Poet), OED **Beneath C**; \***bifold** 'twofold': *By-fould authority*: (TC 5.2.147 Q, Troilus; F has *By foule*); **brief and long/tedious** 'the long and the short of it': \**that is the breff and the long*: (H5 3.3.61–2, Captain Jamy), \**that is the breefe and the tedious of it*, (AW 2.3.29–30, Parolles), OED **Brief B**. quasi-*sb.1b*; **comptible** †'sensitive (to)': *I am very comptible, euen to the least sinister usage*. (TN 1.5.168–9, Viola), OED **Countable** *a.1c*; **credent** \*'credible': *Then 'tis very credent*, (WT 1.2.144, Leontes), OED **Credent** *a.2*; **dead** 'extinguished': *the dead and drow-sie fier*, (MN 5.2.22, Oberon); 'secret': *In that dead time, when Glousters death was plotted*, (R2 4.1.9, Bagot); **deep** 'secret': *our deepe plots* (Ham 5.2.9 Q2, Hamlet; F has *deare*); **far off** \*'distant': *Like farre off mountaines* (MN 4.1.187, Demetrius), *glance a farre-off Looke*, (2H6 3.1.10, Margaret), OED **Far-off** *a.1*; **flood-gate** 'flood barrier' hence often understood as †'passage of flood waters, overwhelming': *my particular grieve Is of so flood-gate, and ore-bearing Nature*, (Oth 1.3.55–6, Brabantio), OED **Flood-gate** *3b*; **gaunt** 'ready': *Gaunt am I for the graue*, (R2 2.1.82, John of Gaunt), Hulme pp. 296–8 suggests that this play on his name is based on a past participle of *gain/gawne* which is found in North England in C15, and that this also explains Cleopatra's *an Arme-gaunt Steede*, (AC 1.5.47, Alexas) meaning 'made ready in harness'; **giant** 'huge', contrasted with *dwarfin*: *This signior Iunios gyant drawfe [sic] don Cupid*, (LL 3.1.175, Berowne); OED **Giant A**. *sb.6* takes as a compound; **grandsire** \*'traditional': *I am prouerb'd with a Grandsire Phrase*, (RJ 1.4.37, Romeo), OED **Grandsire** *5.attrib.*; †**haste-post-haste** 'absolutely immediate': *your haste, Post-haste appearance*, (Oth 1.2.37, Cassio); **hold-fast** 'with firm hold': *in his hold-fast foot the weak mouse pa[n]teth*, (RL 555); **homely** \*'simple': *If you will take a homely mans aduice*, (Mac 4.2.69, Messenger), OED **Homely** *a.5*; **hush** \*'silent': *As hush as death*: (Ham 2.2.489, Player); **infant** \*'immature': *Within the infant rin'd of this weake flower*, (RJ 2.2.23, Friar Lawrence), OED **Infant** *sb<sup>1</sup> (a.)5b*; \***lonely** 'solitary': *I go alone Like to a lonely Dragon*, (Cor 4.1.30–1, Coriolanus); †**maid-pale** 'demure': *Change the complexion of her Maid-pale Peace* (R2



3.3.97, Richard II); **main** \*‘principal’: *Tis a maine goodnes Cosen*, (TK 2.2.63, Palamon), OED **Main** *a.7*; **master** \*‘irrefutable’: *her reasons, her master reasons, her prayers*, (Per sc.19.16–17, Bawd), OED **Master** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.25b; **mean** ‘poor’: *Men for the losse of thee*, (3H6 2.5.119, Father), see Hulme p. 234, but some editors emend to *E’en, Learne thou to make some meaner choise*, (TA 2.1.73, Demetrius); **mere** ‘entire’: *our meere defects* (KL 4.1.20, Gloucester), ‘pure, absolute’: *meere cozonage*. (MW 4.5.60, Bardolph), PWPS **mere**; †**mered** ‘sole’: *he being The meered question?* (AC 3.13.9–10, Enobarbus, ‘the only point at issue’), OED **Mered** *ppl.a.*; \***minutely** ‘happening every minute’: *Now minutely Reuolts* (Mac 5.2.18, Angus), OED **Minutely** *a.*; **mistress** ‘principal’: *the Mistresse Court of mightie Europe*: (H5 2.4.133, Exeter); OED **Mistress** *sb*.19b [1581]; **modern** ‘ordinary’: *Which moderne lamentation might haue mou’d*. (RJ 3.2.120, Juliet), OED **Modern A.** *adj.4* [1591] and King pp. 172–3; **momentary** ‘very brief’: *Making it momentany, as a sound*; (MN 1.1.143 Q, Lysander; F has *momentarie*); sole occurrence in ShE, which otherwise has *momentary*, OED **Momentary** *adj.* records 1508–1726; **neighbour** \*‘surrounding’: *then sweeten with thy breath This neighbour ayre*, (RJ 2.5.26–7, Romeo), OED **Neighbour** *sb*.4d; ‘next’: *Ile lugge the Guts into the Neighbor roome*, (Ham 3.4.186, Hamlet); †**oathable** ‘able to make honest vows’: *you are not Othable*, (Tim 4.3.136, Timon); **odd** ‘inappropriate’: *they such odde action yeeld*, (RL 1433), OED **Odd A.** *adj.9* [a1592]; †**odd-conceited** ‘bizarrely devised’: *od-conceited true-loue knots*: (TG 2.7.46, Julia); †**odd even** ‘neither one thing nor the other’: *At this odde Euen and dull watch o’th’night* (Oth 1.1.125, Roderigo, i.e. about midnight which is neither one day nor the next); nonce creation reflecting the common linking of *odd* with *even*, OED **Even** *a.15c* and **Odd** *a.2c, d*; **often** ‘frequent’: *by often rumination*, (AY 4.1.17–18, Jaques), King p. 91; **old** ‘abundant’: *here will be an old abusing of Gods patience*, (MW 1.4.4–5, Mrs Quickly), *yonders old coile at home*, (MA 5.2.86–7, Ursula), OED **Old** *a.6* records this colloquial usage from c1440; ‘quaint’: *That old and Anticke song* (TN 2.4.3, Orsino); ‘established’: *that intends old right*. (KJ 5.4.61, Salisbury); ‘too much’: *hee should haue old turning the Key*. (Mac 2.3.2, Porter); **only** ‘proper, most acceptable’: *Motley’s the onely weare*. (AY 2.7.34, Jaques), PWPS **only**; \***quick** ‘pregnant’: *she’s quick, the child brags in her belly abreadie*: (LL 5.2.669–70, Costard), normally *quick with child*, but Costard shortens it, OED **Quick** *a.4b*; **rash** \*‘urgent’: *My matter is so rash*: (TC 4.2.63, Aeneas); \*‘quick-acting’: *and that with no rash Potion*, (WT 1.2.321, Camillo), OED **Rash** *a.2b*; †**razorable** ‘ready for the razor’: *till new-borne chinnes Be rough, and Razor-able*: (Tem 2.1.254–5, Antonio); **retrograde** ‘contrary’: *It is most retrograde to our desire*: (Ham 1.2.114, Claudius; Q1, 2 have *retrogard*), King p. 44; **secure** \*‘free from suspicion’: *To lip a wanton in a secure Cowch*; (Oth 4.1.70, Iago), OED **Secure A.** *adj.1d*; **sequent** \*‘successive’: *The Gallies Haue sent a dozen sequent Messengers* (Oth 1.2.40–1, Cassio; Q has *frequent*), OED **Sequent A.** *adj.3a*; \*‘unbroken’: *In sequent toile all forwards do contend*. (Son 60.4), OED **Sequent A.** *adj.3b*; **sole** ‘on its own’: *whose sole name blisters our tongues*, (Mac 4.3.12, Malcolm), OED **Sole** *a.6b* records 1590–1622; **sore** ‘oppressive’: *’twill be sore Law then*, (2H6 4.7.7, John), OED **Sore** *a.5a* records 1526–1610; \***sorrowed** ‘repentant’: *their sorrowed render*, (Tim 5.2.34, Senator), OED **Sorrow** *v.3*; **square** ‘honourable’: *it is not square to take On those that are, Reuenge*: (Tim 5.5.36–7,

Senator), OED **Square** *a.8* [1591]; **steel** \*‘hardened’, like steel: *the flinty and Steele Coach of Warre* (Oth 1.3.229, Othello), OED **Steel** *sb.15b*; **stranger** ‘foreign’: *the stranger pathes of banishment*. (R2 1.3.137, Richard II), *a sequent of the stranger Queenes*: (LL 4.2.137, Holofernes); OED **Stranger** *sb.* (and *a.*) 13b [1593]; **studied** \*‘deliberate’: *twas a studied punishment*, (TK 2.3.4, Arcite), OED **Studied** *ppl.a.1*; **such and such** ‘one or other’: *at such and such a Sconce*, (H5 3.6.73, Gower), OED **Such** *dem.adj.* **B.16b**; **such another, you are** ‘you’re one of that type’: *You are such another woman*, (TC 1.2.254, Pandarus), PWPS **such another**; **such like** ‘equivalent’, here ‘insane’: *I haue made you mad; And euen with such like valour, men hang*, (Tem 3.3.58–9, Ariel), OED **Such-like** **A.** *adj.1a*; **thought** ‘touch’: *if the haire vwere a thought browner*: (MA 3.4.12–13, Margaret), OED **Thought**<sup>1</sup> 6 [1581]; **tickle** ‘uncertain’: *Normandie Stands on a tickle point*, (2H6 1.1.215–16, York), Dent TT14; **tractable** ‘compliant’: *If thou do’st finde him tractable to vs*, (R3 3.1.171, Buckingham; Q has *willing*), OED **Tractable** *a.2*; **vengeance** ‘terrific’: *This fellow has a veng’ance tricke o’th hip*, (TK 2.3.76, Countryman), OED **Vengeance** 6 as *adj.* has a single example [1602]; **wanton** \*‘profuse’: *On the wanton Rushes lay you downe*, (1H4 3.1.209, Glendower), OED **Wanton** **A.** *adj.7a*; ‘luxurious’: *a guard too wanton for the head*, (2H4 1.1.148, Northumberland), OED **Wanton** **A.** *adj.4c*; **wee** ‘little’: *a little wee-face*; (MW 1.4.20, Simple; Q has *whay coloured*), the only example in ShE, often emended to *wey*; **well to live** ‘well to do’: *an honest exceeding poore man, and God be thanked well to liue*. (MV 2.2.48–9, Gobbo); **without-door** †‘external’: *Prayse her but for this her without-dore-Forme*, (WT 2.1.71, Leontes), OED **Without door** *adj.*; **workaday, working day** ‘ordinary’: *tel her but a worky day Fortune*. (AC 1.2.48, Charmian), *is this working day world*. (AY 1.3.12, Rosalind), OED **Workaday** **B.** *attrib.* [1554]; **world-without-end** \*‘long-lasting’: *A time me thinkes too short, To make a world-without-end bargaine in*; (LL 5.2.780–1, Princess), OED **World** *sb.6b*.

## ADULTERY, FORNICATION and LUST

**bastardizing** †‘conception as a bastard’: *had the maidenlest Starre in the Firmament twinkled on my bastardizing*. (KL 1.2.129–30, Edmund), OED **Bastardize** *v.2*; **bed-blotting** ‘adulterous’: *bed-blotting, shame*. (E3 2.1.458, Warwick); **brain-sick** ‘passionate, diseased’: *Beaten away by brainesicke rude desire*. (RL 175); **clasp** ‘embrace’: *the grosse claspes of a Lasciuious Moore*: (Oth 1.1.128, Roderigo); **clasping** ‘sexual encounter’: *By your vntimely clasplings with your Child*, (Per sc.1.171, Pericles); †**codding** ‘lascivious’: *That Codding spirit had they from their Mother*, (TA 5.1.99, Aaron), OED **Codding** *a.* Obs. suggests from *cod* ‘scrotum’; **cool the reins** ‘to cool the kidneys to inhibit lust’: *snowbals for pilles to coole the reines*. (MW 3.5.21, Falstaff); **cuckoldly** ‘having a false wife’: *Hang him (poore Cuckoldly knaue)* (MW 2.2.260, Falstaff), OED **Cuckoldly** *a.* [1594]; **cuckold mad, horn-mad**: ‘mad with rage at being cuckolded’: *I meane not Cuckold mad*, (CE 2.1.58, Dromio of Ephesus), *if he had found the yong man he would haue bin horne-mad*. (MW 1.4.45–6, Mrs Quickly), OED **Horn-mad** *a. b.*; **cuckold-maker** ‘one who makes another man a cuckold’: *The Cuckold and the Cuckold maker are at it*: (TC 5.8.1, Thersites), OED **Cuckold** *sb*<sup>1.4</sup> [1580]; **custom** ‘sin, lust’: *till custome make it Their pearch*, (MM 2.1.3–4, Angelo), PWPS **custom** 2); \***drabbing** ‘associating with prostitutes’:

*drinking, fencing, swearing, Quarrelling, drabbing.* (Ham 2.1.26–7, Polonius); †**emballing** both ‘being made queen with the orb’ and ‘sexual intercourse’: *for little England You’ld venture an emballing:* (H8 2.3.46–7, Old Lady), GSSL **emballing**; **engendering** ‘copulation’: *the ingendring of Toades.* (TC 2.3.157–8, Ajax); **errand** ‘business’ (often involving pimping): *She comes of errands do’s she?* (MW 4.2.158, Mr Ford); **escape** ‘sexual transgression’: *Rome will despise her for this foule escape.* (TA 4.2.112, Chiron), OED **Escape** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.7; **fashion** ‘sex’: *I, fashion you may call it, go too, go too.* (Ham 1.3.112, Polonius), PWPS **fashion**; **forked** ‘horned, cuckolded’: *poore, bare, forked Animall as thou art.* (KL 3.4.101–2, Lear); **fry** ‘to burn with lust’ and ‘to burn in hell’: *frye lechery, frye.* (TC 5.2.56–7, Thersites), OED **Fry** *v*<sup>1</sup>.4c; **game** ‘(sexual) sport’: *Ile warrant her, full of Game.* (Oth 2.3.19, Iago); ‘prostitution’: *And daughters of the game.* (TC 4.6.64, Ulysses), OED **Game** *sb*.3b last quote; **gamester** \*‘fornicator’: *were you a gamester at fiue, or at seuen?* (Per sc.19.77–8, Lysimachus); OED **Gamester** 5; **handle** ‘to talk about, have to do with (sexually)’: *A did in some sort (indeed) handle Women.* (H5 2.3.34, Mrs Quickly), OED **Handle** *v*.5; \***horn-beast** ‘goat, ox’ etc., or ‘cuckold’: *no assembly but horne-beasts.* (AY 3.3.45, Touchstone); **horned** \*‘cuckolded’: *A Horned man’s a Monster, and a Beast.* (Oth 4.1.60, Othello), OED **Horned** *a*.4 [1626]; **horning** ‘cuckolding’: *Tis thought you have a goodly gift in Horning,* (TA 2.3.67, Lavinia), OED **Horning** *vbl*.sb.3 [1575]; \***horn-maker** ‘maker of cuckolds’: *Vertue is no horne-maker:* (AY 4.1.59, Orlando); **horse** ‘whores’: *I would it had beene of Horse.* (1H4 3.3.189, Falstaff), PWPS **horse** 3); **horsing** ‘on horseback’ implying ‘copulation’: *horsing foot on foot?* (WT 1.2.290, Leontes); \***hot-bloodied** ‘lecherous’: *Now the hot-bloodied-Gods assist me:* (MW 5.5.2, Falstaff), OED **Hot-blooded**; **intelligencing** ‘acting as go-between for lovers’: *A most intelligencing bawd.* (WT 2.3.69, Leontes); **juggle** ‘to copulate secretly’: *She and the Dolphin haue bin iugling,* (1H6 5.6.68, York), GSSL **juggling**; **knaue** ‘habitué of brothel’: *if your worship will take order for the drabs and the knaues,* (MM 2.1.224–5, Pompey), OED **Knaue** *sb*.3; **knot** \*‘to copulate’: *a Cesterne, for foule Toades To knot and gender in.* (Oth 4.2.63–4, Othello), OED **Knot** *v*.4b; **late-walking** ‘nocturnal activities’, especially sexual encounters: *the decay of lust and late-walking* (MW 5.5.143, Falstaff); **lecher** ‘lustful adulterer’: *and so did kill The lechers in their deed,* (RL 1636–7); \***lewdster** ‘lecherous person’: *Against such Lewdsters, and their lechery,* (MW 5.3.21, Mrs Page), no further examples till C19; **liberty** ‘licentiousness’: *And manie such like liberties of sinne:* (CE 1.2.102, Antipholus of Syracuse), PWPS **liberty**; **lip** \*‘to kiss (lustfully)’: *To lip a wanton in a secure Cowch;* (Oth 4.1.70, Iago), OED **Lip** *v*<sup>1</sup>.1b; †**loose-wived** ‘having an unfaithful wife’: *heart-breaking to see a handsome man loose-Wiu’d,* (AC 1.2.65–6, Iras); †**love-bed** ‘bed for unlawful sex’: *He is not lulling on a lewd Loue-Bed,* (R3 3.7.72, Buckingham; Q has *day-bed*); **lust-** as first element of compounds: †*Lust-breathed TARQVIN,* (RL 3, ‘inspired by lust’); *the superfluous, and †Lust-dieted man,* (KL 4.1.61, Gloucester, ‘pleasure-obsessed’); *Thy Bed †lust-stain’d,* (Oth 5.1.37, Othello, ‘stained with remains of sexual activity’); *The neere †Lust-wearied Anthony.* (AC 2.1.38, Pompey, ‘exhausted by lust’), **make the beast with two backs** ‘to copulate’ (Oth 1.1.118–19, Iago); **meddle** ‘to have intercourse’: *tis an honester seruice, then to meddle with thy Mistris:* (Cor 4.5.48–9, Servingman), PWPS **meddle**;

**night-cap** implying cuckoldry: (*For I feare Cassio, with my nightcap to*) (Oth 2.1.306 Q, Iago; F has *Night-Cape*); **occupy** ‘to deal with sexually’: *the word occupy, which was an excellent good worde before it was il sorted*, (2H4 2.4.144 Q, Doll Tearsheet; F omits), OED **Occupy** v.8 notes ‘The disuse of this verb in the 17<sup>th</sup> and most of the 18<sup>th</sup> c is notable,’ which it attributes to this meaning driving out the others; **pay more** ‘to compensate’ hence ‘to make pregnant’: *May be he has payd you more, which will shame you to giue him againe*. (WT 4.4.238–40, Mopsa); **plough** \*‘to ravish’: *shee shall be plowed*. (Per sc.19.170, Boulton); OED **Plough** v.6; **pluck** ‘to fuck’: *Neuer pluckt yet I can assure you*. (Per sc.19.47–8, Bawd), GSSL **pluck**; †**potato finger** ‘sweet potatoes’ considered to be aphrodisiacs inciting sexual desire: *Luxury with his fat rumpe and potato finger, tickles these together*: (TC 5.2.55–6, Thersites); **prime** †‘ruttish’: *Were they as prime as Goates, as hot as Monkeyes*, (Oth 3.3.408, Iago), from animals used for stud purposes, goats being considered particularly lecherous, OED **Prime** a.5; †**primrose way** ‘road of pleasure and self-gratification’: *goe the Primrose way to th’euerlasting Bonfire*. (Mac 2.3.18, Porter), OED **Primrose** sb.7; **privacy** \*‘concealment’ of immoral behaviour: *Fie, priuacy? Fie*. (MW 4.5.20–1, Host), OED **Privacy** sb.3; **raging** ‘lascivious’: *his raging eye*, (R3 3.5.81, Gloucester; Q has *lustfull*); **resorter** ‘frequenter (of brothels)’: *that your resorters stand vpon sound legges*, (Per sc.19.31–2, Lysimachus), OED **Resorter** [1531]; **rutting** ‘copulation’: *out of the road of rutting for euer*. (Per sc.19.9, Gentleman), OED **Rutting** vbl.sb. [1607]; **salt** ‘lascivious’: *for the better compassing of his salt and hidden affections*: (Oth 2.1.240–1 Q, Iago), OED **Salt** a<sup>2</sup>.1b [1598]; **sense** ‘lust’: *That Modesty may more betray our Sence Then womans lightnesse?* (MM 2.2.174–5, Angelo), OED **Sense** sb.4b [a1586]; **serve a turn** ‘to have intercourse’: *This Maide will serue my turne* (LL 1.1.287, Costard); **service** ‘how to serve women (sexually)’: *He had some feeling of the sport, hee knew the seruice*, (MM 3.1.383–4, Lucio); cf. OED **Service**<sup>1</sup> 6c and GSSL **service**; **sharpen** \*‘to whet sexual appetite’: *Now she sharpens: well said Whetstone*. (TC 5.2.77, Thersites), OED **Sharpen** v.1b; **sluice** ‘to draw off water’ hence ‘to seduce’: *she ha’s been sluyc’d in’s absence*, (WT 1.2.195, Leontes), OED **Sluice** v.3; **snatch** ‘quick grab’ from hunting, implying ‘quick sexual conquest’: *it seemes some certaine snatch or so Would serue your turnes*. (TA 2.1.95–6, Aaron), OED **Snatch** sb.3a; **solicitor** ‘pander’: *To be his scandalous and vile solicitor*: (E3 2.1.418, Countess); **speeding** ‘effective’: *the slye whorsons Haue got a speeding tricke to laye downe Ladies*. (H8 1.3.39–40, Lovell), OED **Speeding** ppl.a.4; **stick** ‘to kill’, with sexual innuendo: *If the ground be ouer-charg’d, you were best sticke her*. (TG 1.1.99–100, Speed); **strike at the brow** ‘to take good aim’ or ‘to accuse of being a cuckold’: *and shee strikes at the brow*. (LL 4.1.116, Maria); **stuff** ‘to be pregnant’: *A maid and stuft! there’s goodly catching of colde*. (MA 3.4.60–1, Margaret), GSSL **stuff**; **sweet** ‘lustful’: *Giue vp your body to such sweet vncleannesse* (MM 2.4.54, Angelo); **top** \*‘to fuck’: *Cassio did top her*: (Oth 5.2.145, Othello), OED **Top** v<sup>1</sup>.11; **trim** ‘to reduce to a regular shape’, but also ‘to have sexual intercourse with’: *And cut her hands off, and trim’d her as thou saw’st*. (TA 5.1.93, Aaron), cf. OED **Trim** v.11; **tumble** \*‘to have sexual intercourse with’: *before you tumbled me*, (Ham 4.5.62, Ophelia in song), OED **Tumble** v.9; **tumbling** ‘romping sexually’: *While we lye tumbling in the hay*. (WT 4.3.12, Autolycus in a song); **untrussing** ‘undressing’, as prelude to

intercourse: *Claudio is condemned for untrussing*. (MM 3.1.438, Lucio), OED **Untrussing** *vbl.sb.* last quote; **use** ‘to have intercourse with’: *Edward will use Women honourably*: (3H6 3.2.124, Richard), OED **Use** *v.*10b; ‘to abuse, make fun of’, but with sexual innuendo: *and suffer every knaue to use me at his pleasure*. (RJ 2.3.145–6, Nurse); **vault** ‘to leap onto a horse’ hence †‘to have sexual intercourse’: *Whiles he is vaulting variable Ramples* (Cym 1.6.135, Giacomo), OED **Vault** *v.*<sup>2</sup>.1b; **wanton** ‘lustful’: *The wanton Edward*, (3H6 1.4.75, Margaret); **way of flesh** ‘sexual intercourse’: *Videlicet, the way of flesh, you have me*. (TK 5.4.35, Doctor); **wenching** \*‘lecherous’: *what’s become of the wenching rogues?* (TC 5.4.30–1, Thersites); \***whoremasterly** ‘lecherous’: *that Greekish whore-maisterly villaine*, (TC 5.4.6–7, Thersites); **wittol** ‘cuckold who knows of his wife’s infidelities’: *But Cuckold, Wittoll, Cuckold? the Diuell himselfe hath not such a name*. (MW 2.2.288–9, Mr Ford); \***wittolly** ‘having the characteristics of a cuckold’: *the iealous wittolly-knaue* (MW 2.2.261–2, Falstaff), OED **Wittolly** *a.*; **womaned** †‘encumbered with a (loose) woman’: *To haue him see me woman’d*. (Oth 3.4.192, Cassio), OED **Woman** *v.*1c; **work** ‘deed’ of a sexual nature: *this has beene some staire-worke, some Trunke-worke, some behinde-doore worke*: (WT 3.3.71–3, Old Shepherd), in which *behind-door work* is unique to ShE, cf. GSSL **work**; **worse-than-killing** ‘worse than death’: *their worse then killing lust*, (TA 2.3.175, Lavinia), OED **Worse** *adv.*4.

## ADVERBS

### 1. *Ending in -ly*

**acutely** \*‘wittily’: *I cannot answer thee acutely*: (AW 1.1.202–3, Parolles), OED **Acutely** *adv.*3, but possibly used ‘with intended impropriety’ (ShL 15); †**adoptedly** ‘privately’: when asked if Juliet is her cousin, Isabella answers *Adoptedly, as schoole-maids change their names By vaine, though apt affection*. (MM 1.4.46–7, Isabella), as though a specialized meaning; \***adversely** ‘distastefully’: *if the drinke you giue me, touch my Palat aduersly, I make a crooked face at it*, (Cor 2.1.54–6, Menenius in a bantering mood to Sicinius); OED **Adversely** *adv.* then only C19; \***amazedly** ‘as in a trance’: *Stands Macbeth thus amazedly?* (Mac 4.1.142, Witch); **anticy** ‘grotesquely’: *Goe antiquely, and show outward hidiousnesse*, (MA 5.1.97, Antonio), probably more common at a colloquial level; **backwardly** ‘perversely’: *does he thinke so backwardly of me now*, (Tim 3.3.18, Sempronius), OED **Backwardly** *adv.*3 records *a*1586–1607; †**chirurgically** ‘like a surgeon’: *And most Chirurgically*. (Tem 2.1.146, Antonio); \***conjointly** ‘together’: *and both conioyntly bend* (KJ 2.1.379, Bastard); **damnably** \*‘outrageously’: *I haue mis-us’d the Kings Presse damnably*. (1H4 4.2.13, Falstaff), OED **Damnably** *adv.*2; **darkly** \*‘ominously’: *How darkly, and how deadly dost thou speake?* (R3 1.4.166, Clarence), OED **Darkly** *adv.*3; **dreadfully** \*‘terribly’: *I am most dreadfully attended*; (Ham 2.2.271, Hamlet), OED **Dreadfully** *adv.*3; **dully** \*‘without energy’: *dully sluggardiz’d at home*, (TG 1.1.7, Valentine); **fairly** \*‘becomingly’: *To let the Troope passe fairely*; (H8 5.3.83, Chamberlain), OED **Fairly** *adv.*4; **fitly** \*‘at an appropriate time’: *I will fitly bring you to heare my Lord speake*: (KL 1.2.157–8, Edmund), OED **Fitly** *adv.*1b; **futurely** ‘in the future’: *Or futurely can cope*. (TK 1.1.173, Theseus), OED **Futurely** [*c*1611]; **gingerly** \*‘secretly’: *What is’t that you Tooke vp so gingerly?* (TG 1.2.69–70, Julia), OED **Gingerly**

**A.** *adv.*1b [1607]; **godly** ‘in conformity with God’s law’: *Godly supposed the founder of this lawe*, (H5 1.2.59 Q, Archbishop of Canterbury; F has *Idly*); \***greasily** ‘indecently’: *Come, come, you talke greasely, your lips grow foule*. (LL 4.1.136, Maria); from *greasy* ‘obscene [talk]’, OED **Greasy** *a.*7; **greenly** ‘naively’: *we have done but greenly In hugger mugger to interre him*. (Ham 4.5.81–2, Claudius), *I cannot looke greenely*, (H5 5.2.143, Henry V, ‘act like a love-sick girl’), OED **Greenly** *adv.*3 [1599]; \***guessingly** ‘enigmatically’: *I have a Letter guessingly set downe* (KL 3.7.46, Gloucester); \***guiltily** ‘in a guilty manner’: *Bloody and guilty: guiltily awake*, (R3 5.5.108, Ghost of Hastings); \***infectiously** ‘through mutual attraction as if infected’: *To what infectiously it self affects*, (TC 2.2.58, Hector); **infinitely** ‘excessively’: *To whom I am so infinitely bound*. (MV 5.1.135, Bassanio), King p. 34; †**inventorially** ‘in detail’: *to devide him inuentorially*, (Ham Add.Pass.N.8, Q2, Hamlet), OED **Inventorial** *a.*; \***lamely** ‘without resistance’: *To beare it lamely*, (HL sc.7.435, Lear; *tamely* KL 2.2.450), OED **Lamely** *adv.*; **meanly** \*‘inappropriately’: *His daughter meanly have I matcht* (R3 4.3.37, Richard III), OED **Meanly** *adv.*1.2; †**missingly** ‘with a sense of loss’: *I have (missingly) noted, he is of late much retyred* (WT 4.2.30–1, Camillo); **mortally** †‘as a human being’: *yet I was mortally brought forth*, (Per sc.21.93, Marina), OED **Mortally** *adv.*4; **mutually** \*‘all together’: *Pinch him (Fairies) mutually*: (MW 5.5.98, Fairies), OED **Mutually** *adv.*2; **naughtily** ‘indecently’: *as if I meant naughtily*. (TC 4.2.40, Cressida), OED **Naughtily** *adv.* [1552]; \***neglectingly** ‘in an off-hand manner’: *Answer’d (neglectingly)* (1H4 1.3.51, Hotspur); OED **Neglectingly** *adv.* one other quote from 1616; **nicely** \*‘scrupulously’: *Articles too nicely vrg’d* (H5 5.2.94, French Queen), OED **Nicely** *adv.*4c; **partially** ‘unfairly’: *If partially Affin’d*, (Oth 2.3.211, Montano, ‘if influenced by inclination’; Q has *partiality*); \***prodigiously** ‘ominously’: *Lest that their hopes prodigiously be crost*: (KJ 3.1.17, Constance); \***reportingly** ‘by hearsay’: *and I Beleue it better then reportingly*. (MA 3.1.115–16, Beatrice); **rustically** ‘in an uncourtly condition’: *he keepes me here rustically at home*, (AY 1.1.6–7, Orlando), OED **Rustically** *adv.*2 [1579]; **saucily** ‘illegitimately’: *though this Knaue came something sawcily to the world* (KL 1.1.20–1, Gloucester); ‘rudely’: *Displaid so sawcily against your Highnesse*, (KL 2.2.217, Kent); OED **Saucily** *adv.*; **scantly** †‘grudgingly’: *he hath . . . spoke scantly of me*, (AC 3.4.3–5, Antony), OED **Scantly** 3a; **securely** \*‘confidently’: *but securely done*, (TC 4.6.75, Agamemnon), OED **Securely** *adv.*1; \***shrewishly** ‘peevisly’: *He is verie well-fauour’d, and he speakes verie shrewishly*: (TN 1.5.154–5, Malvolio); **sightly** ‘handsomely’: *It lies as sightly on the backe of him* (KJ 2.1.143, Bastard), OED **Sightly** *a.* and *adv.* 2b [1591]; **sillily** \*‘foolishly’: *So sillily, as if she were a foole*, (TK 4.1.40, Jailer), OED **Sillily** *adv.*2 [1627]; **slickly** †‘sleekly’: *let their heads be slickely comb’d*, (TS 4.1.80–1, Grumio), OED **Slickly** *adv.*1; **soundly** ‘completely’: *Who dotes, yet doubts: Suspects, yet soundly loues?* (Oth 3.3.174, Iago; Q has *strongly*), OED **Soundly** *adv.*3 [1577]; \***startingly** ‘in fits and starts’: *Why do you speake so startingly, and rash?* (Oth 3.4.79, Desdemona), OED **Startingly** *ppl.a.*; **stinkingly** ‘filthily’: *So stinkingly depending?* (MM 3.1.295, Duke), OED **Stinkingly** *adv.* records 1545–1727; **tartly** ‘with sour aspect’: *How tartly that Gentleman lookes*, (MA 2.1.3, Beatrice), OED **Tartly** *adv.* first example after c1000; **tightly** \*‘properly’: *beare you these Letters tightly*, (MW 1.3.74, Falstaff), OED **Tightly** *adv.*1; **tyrannically** ‘vehemently’: *are most tyrannically*

*clap't for't*: (Ham 2.2.341–2, Rosencrantz), OED **Tyrannically** *adv.* records 1602–7; **vastly** †‘desolately’: *like a late sack't lland vastlie stood* (RL 1740); **vildly**, **vilely** expressing general disapproval, ‘disgracefully’: *I tell this tale vildly*. (MA 3.3.142, Borachio), *am I not falne away vilely*, (1H4 3.3.1, Falstaff), OED **Vildly** *adv.* records 1575–1748; **villainously** ‘outrageously’: *And crosse garter'd? | Most villanously*: (TN 3.2.70–1, Sir Toby | Maria), OED **Villainously** *adv.* [1484]; **vulgarly** \*‘publicly’: *So vulgarly and personally accus'd*, (MM 5.1.159, Friar Peter), King pp. 9–10; **wishtly** ‘intently’: *he wishtly lookt on me* (R2 5.4.7 Q, Exton; F has *wistly*), OED **Wishly** *adv.* [1530]; **woingly** \*‘enticingly’: *the Heauens breath Smells woingly here*: (Mac 1.6.5–6, Banquo), OED **Woingly** 2 no further examples till C19; **youngly** ‘as a young person’: *that fresh bloud which yongly thou bestow'st*, (Son 11.3), OED **Youngly** *adv.* 1 records 1559–1607 before C19.

## 2. Adjectives as adverbs without ending especially where F and Q differ

With increasing use of the suffix (-ly), endless adverbs became less formal. Most forms used as adverbs are adjectives, but a few are nouns.

**ample** ‘completely’ (often fawning): *You see my Lord, how ample y'are belou'd*. (Tim 1.2.127, Lord); OED **Ample** *a.6* [1549]; **angel-like** ‘angelically’: *How Angell-like he sings?* (Cym 4.2.49, Arviragus); **bootless** ‘unprofitably’: *yet pleade I must, And bootlesse vnto them*. (TA 3.1.35/6 Q, Titus; not in F); **bountiful** ‘bountifully’: *and giue it bountifull to the desirers*: (Cor 2.3.102, Coriolanus); **brisk** ‘splendidly’: *To see him shine so briske*, (1H4 1.3.53, Hotspur, ironically); **chary** ‘carefully’: *which I will keepe so chary* (Son 22.11), OED **Chary** *a.8* [c1590]; **Christian-like** \*‘in a Christian manner’: *he most Christian-like laments his death*: (2H6 3.2.58, Margaret), OED **Christian-like B.** *adv.* records from ShE to 1632; **clean** ‘entirely’: *renouncing cleane The faith they haue in Tennis* (H8 1.3.29–30, Lovell); **clerk-like** ‘wisely’: *thereto Clerke-like experience'd*, (WT 1.2.391–2, Polixenes), OED **Clerk-like** *adv.* [1603]; **close** \*‘tightly’: *How close tis caulkt & bottomed*, (Per sc.12.58, Cerimon), OED **Close B.** *adv.* 5 [1637]; **convenient** ‘reliably’: *I this morning knowe Where we shall find him most conuenient*. (Ham 1.1.155–6 Q2, Marcellus; F has *conueniently*); **dainty** \*‘elegantly’: *Deinty Madam*. (TK 2.2.130, Woman), OED **Dainty** *a.8* [1614]; **dangerous** ‘severely’: *or wounded dangerous*. (3H6 1.1.11, Edward; Q has *dangerouslie*); **dark** ‘in the dark’: *without Candle may goe darke to bed*: (AY 3.5.40, Rosalind); OED **Dark** *a.12*; **easy** ‘without trouble’: *My practises ride easie*: (KL 1.2.171, Edmund); **eminent** ‘in a lofty position’: *who stands so eminent in the degree of this For[t]une*, (Oth 2.1.237–8, Iago; Q has *eminently*); **especial** ‘specially’: *for your Rapier most especiall*, (Ham 4.7.83 Q2, Claudius; F has *especially*), OED **Especial** *a.6* quasi-*adv.* [1591]; **excellent** ‘very well’: *thou didst it excellent*: (TS Ind.1.87, Lord), OED **Excellent C.** *adv.* 1a records 1483–1642; **fast** ‘locked’: *All fast?* (H8 5.2.3, Cranmer); ‘fast asleep’: *Fast I warrant her she*. (RJ 4.4.28, Nurse); **fiery** ‘brightly’: *Sticke fiery off indeede*. (Ham 5.2.203, Hamlet); **gallant** \*‘gallantly’: *A louer that kils himselfe, most gallant, for loue*. (MN 1.2.20 Q, Quince; F has *gallantly*); **gentle** \*‘gently’: *How calme and gentle I proceeded still* (AC 5.1.75, Caesar), OED **Gentle A** *adj.* 9; **gross** \*‘rudely’: *with what poore iudgement hee hath now caste her off, appeares too grosse*. (HL sc.1.281–2, Goneril; *grossely* KL 1.1.291); **honourable** \*‘with respect’: *Lords use her honourable*. (3H6 3.2.123, Edward IV; Q has *honorablie*); **horrible** ‘terribly’: *My Neece is*

*horrible in loue with a thing you haue* (TC 3.1.94–5, Pandarus; Q has *horribly*); **humble** †‘humbly’: *I humble thanke you sir*. (Ham 5.2.83 Q2, Hamlet to Osric; F has *humbly*); **ill** ‘badly’: *a Stone-cutter, or a Painter, could not haue made him so ill*, (KL 2.2.57–8, Kent); **kind**\* ‘kindly’: *I take all, and your seuerall visitations So kinde to heart*, (Tim 1.2.218–19, Timon), possibly an early example of phrase *to take (something) kind*, OED **Kind** a.10; **loud** ‘loudly’: *Trumpet blow loud*, (TC 1.3.253, Aeneas; Q has *aloud*); **mortal** ‘extremely’: *Would all themseues laugh mortall*. (MM 2.2.126, Isabella, ‘laugh excessively’), OED **Mortal** a.10; **natural** ‘naturally’: *but I do it more naturall*. (TN 2.3.79–80, Sir Andrew); **nimble** ‘nimble’: *those Iackes that nimble leape*, (Son 128.5); **plain** ‘clearly’: *To tell you plaine*, (3H6 3.2.69, Edward IV), OED **Plain B.** *adv.*2; **possible** ‘possibly’: *as the rest of the Court can possible deuise*. (LL 1.1.130 Q, Berowne; F has *possibly*), OED **Possible C.** *adv.* [1542]; **puling** ‘in a whining manner’: *to speake puling, like a beggar* (TG 2.1.24, Speed); **pure** ‘simply’: (*pure for his loue*) (TN 5.1.79, Antonio); **rash** ‘excitedly’: *Why do you speake so startingly, and rash?* (Oth 3.4.79, Desdemona; Q has *rashly*), OED **Rash B.** *adv.*1 last example; **royal** ‘royally’: *To haue prooued most royall*; (Ham 5.2.352 Q2, Fortinbras; F has *royally*); **safe** ‘safely’: *the dull brainlesse Ajax come safe off*, (TC 1.3.374, Ulysses); **scarce** ‘hardly’: *it would scarce allay*. (HL sc.2.157, Edmund; *scarcely* KL 1.2.153); **secure** ‘safely’: *doe it as secure as sleepe*: (1H4 1.2.129, Poins), OED **Secure B.** *quasi-adv.* [c1592]; **seeming** ‘elegantly’: (*beare your bodie more seeming Audry*) (AY 5.4.67–8, Touchstone), OED **Seeming ppl.**a.4 [1590]; **slow** ‘slowly’: *he went wilfull slow*, (Son 51.13), OED **Slow** *adv.*1 [a1500]; **small** ‘quietly’: *and you may speake as small as you will*. (MN 1.2.45–6, Quince), OED **Small** *adv.*3; **sound** \*‘savagely’: *Fairies pinch him, sound*, (MW 4.4.61, Mrs Ford); **sure** ‘certainly’: *As sure as I liue*, (R2 4.1.93, Bishop of Carlisle; Q has *surely*); **tardy** ‘inadequately’: *this ouer-done, or come tardie off*, (Ham 3.2.25, Hamlet); **thick** ‘frequently’: *Why do you send so thicke?* (AC 1.5.62, Alexas), *My heart beates thicker then a feauorous pulse*, (TC 3.2.34, Troilus), OED **Thick** *adv.*3; **tickling** \*‘sensitively’: *Which else runnes tickling vp and downe the veines*, (KJ 3.3.44, John), OED **Tickling ppl.**a.; **top-full** ‘to the brim’: *fill me from the Crowne to the Toe, top-full* (Mac 1.5.41, Lady Macbeth); **true** ‘professionally’: *how true hee keepes the winde?* (3H6 3.2.14, Clarence); **unfortunate** ‘regretably’: *How e’re vnfortunate, I miss’d my ayme*. (1H6 1.5.4, Boy); **voluntary** ‘of my free will’: *I serue heere voluntary*. (TC 2.1.96, Thersites); **wide** ‘mistakenly’: *that he doth speake so wide?* (MA 4.1.62, Hero), OED **Wide** *adv.*5b [1534]; **willing** ‘willingly’: *as willing at thy feete I leaue it*, (2H6 2.3.35 Q, Gloucester; F has *willingly*); **worshipful** ‘dutifully’: *as worshipful he termes it*, (R3 3.4.39 Q, Gloucester; F has *worshipfully*).

### 3. Other adverbs

**afar off** ‘indirectly’: *a kinde of tender, made a farre-off by Sir Hugh here*: (MW 1.1.191–2, Shallow), OED **Afar** *adv.*2b [1574]; **askance** ‘turned sideways’ with negative connotations: *from their own misdeeds askaunce their eyes?* (RL 637); **by and by** ‘immediately’: *it is so late, that we may call it early by and by*, (RJ 3.4.34–5, Capulet), GTSW **by and by**; **cheek by jowl** ‘side by side’: *Ile goe with thee cheeke by iowle*. (MN 3.2.339, Demetrius), replacing earlier *cheek by cheek*, OED **Cheek** sb.5; \***ever and anon** ‘continually’: *which euer and anon He gaue his Nose*, (1H4 1.3.37–8, Hotspur),



OED **Anon** *adv.*6b; **far on** ‘much further’, where *far* is an older form of the comparative, and \***at the farthest** ‘at the end’: *Trauaille you farre on, or are you at the farthest?* (TS 4.2.74, Tranio); **flat-long** ‘with the flat side’: *What a blow vvas there giuen?* | *And it had not falne flat-long.* (Tem 2.1.185–6, Antonio | Sebastian); a variant of *flailing*, this word existed for a brief period either side of 1600, OED **Flatlong** *adv.*2; **flesh and fell** ‘totally’: *The good yeares shall deuoure them, flesh and fell,* (KL 5.3.24, Lear), OED **Flesh** *sb.*1c; **hard** ‘almost’: *your Master is hard at doore:* (MW 4.2.99, Mrs Ford); *Heere hard by:* (1H4 2.2.73, Poins, ‘close at hand’); **jump** ‘precisely’: *Andbringhim iumpbe, when he may Cassio finde* (Oth 2.3.376, Iago), OED **Jump B.** *adv.* records 1539–a1636; **near upon** ‘soon’: *and very neere vpon The Duke is entring:* (MM 4.6.15–16, Friar Peter); \***ouer and above** ‘in addition’: *And stand indebted ouer and aboue In loue and seruice to you euermore.* (MV 4.1.410–11, Antonio), OED **Above A.** *adv.*7; **past thought** ‘unbelievably’: (*Oh she deceaues me Past thought:*) (Oth 1.1.167–8, Brabantio); **pat** ‘exactly’: *You shall see it vwill fall. Pat as I told you;* (MN 5.1.184–5, Bottom), *Pat, pat, and here’s a maruailous conuenient place* (MN 3.1.2, Quince); recorded from end C16 but probably existed informally before that, OED **Pat** *adv.* and *a.* This word is sometimes replaced by alternative forms: *Now might I do it pat, now he is praying,* (Ham 3.3.73, Hamlet; Q2 has *but*), *Pat: he comes like the Catastrophe of the old Comedie:* (KL 1.2.131, Edmund, and out HL sc.2.129); **point device** ‘in every particular’: *I will be point deuise, the very man.* (TN 2.5.157–8, Malvolio), OED **Point-device C.** *adv.*; \***post-haste**, †**post-post-haste** ‘very speedily’: *hath sent post haste To entreat your Maiesty to visit him.* (R2 1.4.54–5, Bushy), *Write from vs, To him, Post, Post-haste, dispatch.* (Oth 1.3.46, Duke); \***right out** ‘completely’: *And be a Boy right out.* (Tem 4.1.101, Iris), OED **Right** *adv.*4; **so**: *Is it euen so,* (R3 4.2.122 Q, Buckingham, ‘thus’; F has *And is it thus?*); *’ist so indeed?* (RJ 1.5.82, Capulet, ‘is that the way you treat me?’); *though he cry Cuckow, neuer so?* (MN 3.1.128–9, Bottom, ‘again and again’); *vaile of modestie from the so-seeming Mist. Page,* (MW 3.2.36–7, Mr Ford, ‘with the hypocritical appearance of’); *I would not haue thee linger in thy paine? So, so.* (Oth 5.2.97–8, Othello, ‘well, well’); *Well of his wealth; but of himselfe, so, so.* (TG 1.2.13, Lucetta, ‘not too bad’); *euen such, and so In fauour was my Brother,* (TN 3.4.372–3, Viola, ‘exactly’); **still among** ‘from time to time’: *and still Among, intermingle your petition of grace* (TK 4.3.85–6, Doctor); \***still and anon**, \***still an end** ‘constantly’: *Still and anon cheer’d vp the heauy time;* (KJ 4.1.47, Arthur), *A Slaue, that still an end, turnes me to shame:* (TG 4.4.60, Proteus), OED **Still** *adv.*3e; **thrice** symbolizing excess: *if thou thou’st him some thrice,* (TN 3.2.42–3, Sir Toby); **through** ‘thoroughly’: *hee’s not yet through warme.* (TC 2.3.219, Ajax); OED **Through II.** *adv.*4; **well** implying a particular state: *For what care I who calles me well or ill,* (Son 112.3), *I thank you forsooth, hartely; I am very well.* (MW 1.1.248–9, Slender, ‘comfortable’), *this is well,* (RJ 4.2.28, Capulet, ‘that’s excellent’).

## AFTER

(1a) As a preposition with verbal effect ‘to follow’: *After them: nay before them if we can.* (2H6 5.5.33, Warwick).

(1b) As an auxiliary in same sense: *Ile after—* (TC 5.1.94, Thersites); *shall we after them?* (2H6 5.5.32, York).

(2) As a phrasal verb: **come after** ‘to follow’: *whose fellowes are these that come after?* (1H4 4.2.61–2, Hal); **drink after** ‘to drink from the same cup after (someone)’: *but, whilst I liue forget to drinke after thee.* (MM 1.2.37–8, Lucio); **follow after** ‘to happen subsequently’: *And what to her adheres, which followes after, Is th’argument of Time:* (WT 4.1.28–9, Time); **go after** ‘to follow’: *Go after her, she’s desperate,* (KL 5.3.152, Albany); **hasten after** ‘to follow quickly’: *pray you hasten your Generals after.* (AC 2.4.1–2, Lepidus); **have after** ‘to follow’: *Haue after, to what issue will this come?* (Ham 1.4.66, Horatio); **hearken after** ‘to enquire about’: *Harken after their offence my Lord.* (MA 5.1.206, Claudio); ‘to submit to the promptings of’: *to harken after the flesh.* (LL 1.1.214–15, Costard); **\*listen after** ‘to make enquiries about’: *whom I sent On Tuesday last, to listen after Newes.* (2H4 1.1.28–9, Northumberland); **look after** ‘to take care of’: *Is Lechery so look’d after?* (MM 1.2.132, Lucio), *go looke after him.* (TN 1.5.131, Olivia); ‘to seek out’: *that folly and greene mindes looke after.* (Oth 2.1.246–7, Iago); **make after** ‘to harass’: *Rowse him, make after him.* (Oth 1.1.68, Iago); **post after** ‘to follow as quickly as possible’: *thou art to post after with oares;* (TG 2.3.34, Panthino); **seek after** ‘to take pains to find out’: *I, or more then wee should seeke after;* (H5 4.1.129, Bates).

(3) As a verbal noun with a potential phrasal verb behind it: **\*after-meeting** ‘follow-up meeting’: *As the maine Point of this our after meeting,* (Cor 2.2.39, Menenius).

(4) As the first element of a compound (usually a noun) equivalent to PdE meaning ‘later’ or ‘after’, though sometimes difficult to decide which is intended or whether the structure is a compound or noun phrase. Such forms became popular towards end C16 and the less common ones in ShE include: **after-debts** ‘obligations outstanding’: *He nere payes after-debts,* (AW 4.3.231, Interpreter); **after-dinner** ‘afternoon’: *an after-dinners sleepe* (MM 3.1.33, Duke); **after-enquiry** ‘interrogation after death’: *or iump the after-enquiry* (Cym 5.5.275–6, Jailer); **\*after-eye** ‘to look after’: *ere left To after-eye him.* (Cym 1.3.15–16, Imogen), OED **After-** II; **after fleet** ‘rear squadron’: *an after Fleete.* (Oth 1.3.36, Messenger), SSNT **after fleet**; **after-hours** ‘future times’: *Which after-hours giues leysure to repent.* (R3 Add.Pass.K.6, Richard III); **after loss** ‘unexpected blow after an affair has ended’: *And doe not drop in for an after losse:* (Son 90.4); **after-love** ‘love which comes after rejection’: *For scorne at first, makes after-loue the more.* (TG 3.1.95, Valentine); **after nourishment** ‘subsequent life’: *Haue after nourishment and life, by care* (Per sc.2.13, Pericles); **\*after supper** ‘after dinner time’: *Between our after supper, and bed-time?* (MN 5.1.34, Theseus); **after-times** ‘the future’: *To sound the bottome of the after-Times.* (2H4 4.1.277, Prince John); **after wrath** ‘anger breaking out later’: *which the Gods giue men To excuse their after wrath.* (AC 5.2.281–2, Cleopatra).

## AGAIN

(1a) Adverbially often with negative connotations like ‘not again’: *yet againe?* *What do you heere?* (Tem 1.1.37, Boatswain); *Loe, loe againe:* (Tem 3.2.34, Caliban).

(1b) With an auxiliary implying ‘to go again, return’: *Ile neuer to Sea againe:* (MW 2.1.89, Mrs Page), *Ile to him againe in name of Broome,* (MW 4.4.75, Mr Ford).

(2a) As a phrasal verb, though often difficult to decide whether a phrasal verb is intended: **begin again** ‘to restart’: *No, it begins againe.* (Tem 1.2.398, Ferdinand);

## AGAIN

**budge again** ‘to retreat’: *We bodg’d againe*, (3H6 1.4.20, York); **cast again** ‘to be thrown alive from the sea’: *We all were sea-swallow’d, though some cast againe*, (Tem 2.1.256, Antonio); **come again** ‘to return’: *the storme is come againe*: (Tem 2.2.37, Trinculo); **get again** ‘to restore’: *I loose more blood with loue, then I will get againe with drinking*, (MA 1.1.233–4, Benedick); **give again** ‘to return’: *My Dukedome since you haue giuen me againe*, (Tem 5.1.170, Prospero); **look again** ‘to reconsider’: *let me looke on that againe*. (TG 4.4.123, Silvia); **meet again** ‘to meet and re-form a single body’: *they all haue met againe, And are vpon the Mediterranean Flote* (Tem 1.2.234–5, Ariel); **offend again** ‘to re-offend’: *What (but to speake of) would offend againe*. (MM 1.2.127, Claudio); **pay again** ‘to repay’: *and swore he would pay him againe when hee was able*: (MV 1.2.77–8, Portia); **retort again** \*‘to reflect back’: *they retort that heate againe* (TC 3.3.96, Ulysses), OED **Retort** v<sup>1</sup>.6; **take again** ‘to take back’: *And yet, take this againe*: (TG 2.1.111, Silvia); **return again** ‘to return’: *I will returne againe into the house*, (TN 3.4.235, Viola); **unfool again** ‘to take away the stigma of being a fool’: *haue you any way then to vnfoole me againe*. (MW 4.2.104–5, Mr Ford); **untread again** ‘to retrace’: *Where is the horse that doth vntread againe His tedious measures* (MV 2.6.10–11, Graziano); **utter again** ‘to repeat’: *And vtters it againe, when Ioue doth please*. (LL 5.2.316, Berowne); **vouch again** ‘to affirm forcefully’: *I therefore vouch againe*, (Oth 1.3.103, Brabantio); **walk again** ‘to return to this world’: *the Spirits o’th’dead May walke againe*: (WT 3.3.15–16, Autolycus).

(2b) With particle before the lexical verb: **reply again** ‘to answer’: *Or else for want of idle time, could not againe reply*, (TG 2.1.156, Speed); **undo again** ‘to free from punishment’: *which Sycorax Could not againe vndoe*: (Tem 1.2.291–2, Prospero).

(3) As a verbal adjective: **weeping again** ‘with renewed weeping’: *Weeping againe the King my Fathers wracke*, (Tem 1.2.393, Ferdinand).

See also **BACK** with which *again* is often linked.

## AGAINST

(1a) As a phrasal verb: **exclaim against** ‘to oppose, reject’: *Here shee exclaimes against repose and rest*, (RL 757); **go against** ‘to operate against’: *you goe against the haire of your professions*: (MW 2.3.37, Shallow, ‘you behave contrary to the dictates of your profession’); **hold against** ‘to intend to attend’: *Doe we all hold, against the Maying?* (TK 2.3.37, Countryman); **inveigh against** ‘to criticize’: *No man inueigh against the withered flowre*, (RL 1254); **look against** ‘to look directly at’, i.e. too pure for me to conquer: *shee is too bright to be look’d against*. (MW 2.2.234–5, Mr Ford), OED **Look** v.13; **oppose against** \*‘to set over against’: *To be oppos’d against the iarring windes?* (KL 4.6.29, Cordelia; *exposd* HL sc.21.30), OED **Oppose** v.4; **proceed against** ‘to institute proceedings against’: *if you violently proceed against him*, (KL 1.2.84–5, Edmund); **push against** ‘to be contrary to’: *This Sessions, . . . Euen pushes ’gainst our heart*. (WT 3.2.1–2, Leontes); **spurn against** ‘to oppose with scorn’: *That spurne against my sovereignty in France*. (E3 1.1.50, Edward III), OED **Spurn** v.3; **stand against** ‘to hold out against’: *if ought in me, Worthy perusal stand against thy sight*, (Son 38.5–6); **swear against** ‘to deny’: *Or made them swere against the thing they see*. (Son 152.12).

(1b) With particle before the lexical verb: **\*bob against** ‘to rebound, bump’: *against her lips I bob*, (MN 2.1.49, Puck), OED **Bob** *v*.4 [1612].

### -AGE

An original Fr. suffix used to create abstract nouns, and new formations were common in C16–17. Although a few of these forms became informal, the majority are affected or rhetorical. Only a few examples are given.

**bag and baggage** common phrase of military origin indicating all belongings both personal and general, OED **Bag** 19 [1525]: *let vs make an honorable retreat, though not with bagge and baggage, yet with scrip and scrippage*. (AY 3.2.157–9, Touchstone); **brewage** ‘beer’: *Ile no Pullet-Spersme in my brewage*. (MW 3.5.29–30, Falstaff), OED **Brewage** 1 [1542]; **coinage** \*‘improvisation’: *Stolne some new aire, or at adventure humd on From musicall Coynadge*; (TK 1.3.75–6, Emilia), OED **Coinage** 6; **cozenage** ‘trickery’: *Out alas (Sir) cozonage: meere cozonage*. (MW 4.5.60, Bardolph), OED **Cozenage**<sup>1</sup> [1583]; **\*guardage** ‘protection’: *Run from her Guardage to the sootie bosome, Of such a thing as thou*: (Oth 1.2.71–2, Brabantio); **rummage** ‘commotion’: *Of this post-hast, and Romage in the Land*. (Ham 1.1.106, Horatio); a Fr. loan originally applied to cargo in a ship’s hold and, from the commotion attending the loading of cargo, it was extended to ‘bustle, turmoil’ at end C16; but OED **Rummage** *sb*.2 has only two examples in this sense both from around 1600; **\*scrip and scrippage** ‘writing on paper and contents of a wallet’, *let vs make an honorable retreat, though not with bagge and baggage, yet with scrip and scrippage*. (AY 3.2.157–9, Touchstone), in which *scrippage* is a nonce formation (revived in C19) to complement *baggage*, and the phrase can also mean ‘with grimace and mockery’, Hulme pp. 35–7; **umbrage** \*‘shadowy outline’: *who els would trace him, his vmbrage, nothing more*. (Ham Add.Pass.N.13–14 Q2, Hamlet; not in F); although first recorded here, the word was fashionable, which Hamlet exploits in his answer to Osric, OED **Umbrage** *sb*.3a; **waftage** \*‘passage, conveyance’: *Staying for waftage*. (TC 3.2.9, Troilus), OED **Waftage** 2.

### AGROUND

As a phrasal verb: **run aground** ‘to be shipwrecked’: *fall too’t yarely; or we run our selues a ground*, (Tem 1.1.3–4, Master).

### ALL

1. *Intensive function occurring in combinations of semi-idiomatic status*

**all about** ‘everywhere’: *she could haue runne, & waddled all about*: (RJ 1.3.39, Nurse); **all in all** ‘completely’: *He was a man, take him for all in all*: (Ham 1.2.186, Hamlet), PWPS **all in all**; **all to** for emphasis ‘completely’: *The very principals did seeme to rend and all to topple*: (Per sc.12.14–15, Gentleman), RDHS **all to**; **and all** ‘and the rest’, though often no more than an emphatic marker ‘indeed’: *I haue enter’d him, and all*. (2H4 2.1.10–11, Mrs Quickly); **liver and all** ‘hook, line and sinker’: *This winnes him, Liuer and all*. (TN 2.5.94, Fabian); **at all** emphatic in affirmative and negative statements: (*And if this be at all*) (Tem 5.1.119, Alonso), *no precious time at al* (Son 57.3); **for all** ‘finally’: *learne now, for all*, (Cym 2.3.103, Imogen), *This is for all*:

(Ham 1.3.131, Polonius, ‘the essence is’); **for all that** ‘despite everything’: *And wish for all that, that I had not kil’d them*; (MV 3.4.73, Portia); **full all** ‘absolutely full’: *For I am sure you haue your hands full all*, (RJ 4.3.11, Juliet); **of all** emphatic marker after a superlative: *Last night of all*, (Ham 1.1.33, Barnardo); **the all** ‘everyone’: *from the All that are*, (WT 5.1.14, Paulina); **all be as it is** ‘be it as it is’: *and all be as it is*. (R2 2.1.147, Richard II), Dent B112.1; **all is one for that** ‘so what?’: *All’s one for that*. (1H4 2.5.155, Falstaff), *But that’s all one*: (AY 3.5.134, Phoebe, ‘so much for that’); **all in every part** ‘the same everywhere’: *’Tis all in euery part*. (2H4 5.5.28–9, Pistol), Dent A133; **when all’s done** ‘everything considered’: *When all’s done You looke but on a stoole*. (Mac 3.4.66–7, Lady Macbeth), Dent A211.1; **all would not do** ‘my best was not enough’: *I neuer dealt better since I was a man: all would not doe*. (1H4 2.5.169–70, Falstaff).

2. Since OE times **all-** acted as a first element in compounds and, where the second element is a participle, it is little more than an intensifier used either informally or poetically. The following contains a selection of forms.

#### 2a. Participial forms

**all amazed** ‘terrified’: *all amaz’d the Priest let fall the booke*, (TS 3.3.34, Gremio); **all-changing** ‘fickle’: *this all-changing-word*, (KJ 2.1.583, Bastard); **all-eating** ‘consuming everything’: *an all-eating shame, and thriftlesse praise*. (Son 2.8); **all ending** ‘eternal’: *And eie lesse terror of all ending night*. (E3 4.4.9, Prince Edward); **all feared** ‘terrifying’: (*The all feard gods*) (TK 5.1.13, Theseus); **all hiding** ‘concealing everything’: *thy blacke all-hiding cloke* (RL 801); **all-licensed** ‘given free reign’: *your all-lycenc’d Foole*, (KL 1.4.183, Goneril); **all naked** ‘totally exposed’: *In thy soules thought (all naked) will bestow it*: (Son 26.8); **all-praised** ‘universally admired’: *this all-praysed Knight*, (1H4 3.2.140, Hal); **all seeing** ‘omnipotent’: *All-seeing heauen*, (R3 2.1.83, Queen Elizabeth); **all shunned** ‘shunned by everyone’: *his disease, of all shunn’d pouerty*, (Tim 4.2.14, Servant); **all unbruised** ‘quite free of knocks’: *and Helms all vnbruis’d*, (KJ 2.1.254, Philip);

#### 2b. Non-participial forms

**all noble** ‘excellent’: *the all noble Theseus*, (TK 1.3.94, Hippolyta); **all-royal** ‘excellent’: *our all royall Brother*, (TK 1.3.12, Emilia); **all-seer** ‘prophet’: *That high All-seer, which I dallied with*, (R3 5.1.20, Buckingham); **all-unable** ‘insufficient’: *rough, and all-unable Pen*, (H5 Epil.1, Chorus); **all-worthy** ‘pre-eminent’: *Oh, my all-worthy Lord*. (Cym 3.5.94, Pisanio to Cloten).

### ALOFT

(1) As a phrasal verb: **mount aloft** ‘to rise’: *and fit thy thoughts, To mount aloft with thy Emperiall Mistris*, (TA 2.1.12–13, Aaron); **raise aloft** ‘to display prominently’: *Then will I raise aloft the Milke-white-Rose*, (2H6 1.1.254, York); **rear aloft** ‘to raise’: *And rear’d aloft the bloody Battleaxe*, (TA 3.1.168, Marcus); **sit aloft** ‘to occupy a position of eminence’: *and sits aloft, Secure of Thunders cracke* (TA 2.1.2–3, Aaron); **stand aloft** ‘to give oneself airs and graces’: *and so stand aloft for more serious wooing*, (Per sc.19.88–9, Lysimachus); ‘to stand to one side’: *hence and stand aloft*, (RJ 5.3.1, Paris; Q2 has *alooft*); **wear aloft** ‘to show off’: *This day Ile weare aloft my Burgonet*, (2H6 5.1.202, Warwick).

(2) As a verbal adjective: **soaring aloft** ‘to rise on high’: *the Romaine Eagle From South to West, on wing soaring aloft* (Cym 5.6.471–2, Soothsayer).

### ALONE

(1) As an adjective meaning ‘single’: *for a fault alone*. (MM 2.1.40, Escalus); ‘unique’: *She is alone*. (TG 2.4.165, Valentine).

(2) As a phrasal verb: **let/leave alone** ‘to not interfere, permit’: *let me alone*: (RJ 4.2.42, Capulet, ‘leave me by myself’), *Leaue me alone to woe him*; (AY1.3.132, Celia), *Let it alone thou foole*, (Tem 4.1.223, Caliban, ‘drop it’); OED **Alone** *a.* and *adv.*4.

(3) As a verbal noun: \***let-alone** ‘not doing something’: *The let alone lies not in your good will*. (KL 5.3.72, Albany), OED **Let** *v.*18f.

### ALONG

(1a) Adverbially meaning ‘to accompany, go along’: *intreated him along With vs*, (Ham 1.1.24–5, Marcellus), *Regard thy danger, and along with me*. (TG 3.1.255, Proteus).

(1b) With an auxiliary in same meaning: *Let’s along*. (WT 5.2.111, Gentleman).

(2a) As a phrasal verb: **bear along** ‘to take’: *beare not along The clogging burthen of a guilty soule*. (R2 1.3.192–3, Bolingbroke); **bring along** ‘to bring’: *Artoys doth bring with him along, the late good counsell giuer to my soule*, (E3 4.7.12–13, Prince Edward); **go along** ‘to visit’: *good Metellus go along by him*: (JC 2.1.217, Brutus); ‘to accompany’: *With him is Gratiano gone along*; (MV 2.8.2, Salerio); **lie along** ‘to lie prostrate’: *when he lies along After your way*. (Cor 5.6.56–7, Conspirator); **speak along** ‘to pass the word down the line’: *speake the word along*: (JC 4.2.33, Brutus); **walk along** ‘to run away’: *Falstaffe sweates to death, and Lards the leane earth as he walkes along*: (1H4 2.3.16–17, Hal).

(2b) With particle before the lexical verb: **pass along** ‘to walk, proceed’: *Did point out to buy them along as you past*. (LL 2.1.245, Berowne).

(3) As a verbal adjective: **bearing along** ‘accompanied by’: *Bearing the King in my behalfe along*: (3H6 2.1.115, Warwick).

### ALOOF

(1) Adverbially, meaning ‘apart’ *One aloofe, stand Centinell*. (MN 2.2.32, Fairy).

(2) As a phrasal verb: **keep aloof** ‘to distance oneself’: *Must keepe aloofe from strict arbitrement*, (1H4 4.1.70, Worcester); **stand aloof** ‘to stand to one side’: *hence and stand aloofe*, (RJ 5.3.1 Q2, Paris; F has *aloft*), *stand all aloofe*, (MV 3.2.42, Portia); ‘to remain uncommitted’: *But in my termes of Honor I stand aloofe*, (Ham 5.2.192–3, Laertes).

### AND

(1) like **an** a subordinating conjunction ‘if, as if’: *And thou wer’t a Lion, we would do so*. (LL 5.2.617, Berowne), *I will roare and ’twere any Nightingale*. (MN 1.2.77–8, Bottom), OED **And C**; (ii) a filler or intensifier in popular songs: *He that has and a little-tyne wit*, (KL 3.2.74, Fool), *King Stephen was and a worthy Peere*, (Oth 2.3.82, Iago) – omitted in Qq in both examples.

**ANGER and HARASSMENT**

**hang the lip** ‘to pout’: *He hangs the lippe at something*; (TC 3.1.136, Helen); **piss over the nettle** ‘to be out of temper’: *Now to be frampall, now to pisse o’th nettle*, (TK 3.5.58, Countryman), Dent N132; **railing** ‘scolding’: *a rayling Wife*, (1H4 3.1.156, Hotspur); **rancour** both ‘evil intention’ and ‘hate’, in *To turne your houshould rancor to pure Loue*. (RJ 2.2.92, Friar Lawrence), *rancour* is contrasted with *pure love*, PWPS **Rancour** 2); **snuff** ‘huff’: *What hath bin seene, Either in snuffes, and packings of the Dukes*. (KL 3.1.16–17, Kent), OED **Snuff** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.5 [1592]; hence **in snuff/take in snuff** ‘to take offence at’: *You’ll marre the light by taking it in snuffe*: (LL 5.2.22, Katherine), *Who therewith angry, when it next came there, Tooke it in Snuffe*. (1H4 1.3.39–40, Hotspur), OED **Snuff** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.4 [1560]; **spleen, in** ‘angry, beside oneself’: *Or I shall say y’are all in all in Spleene*, (Oth 4.1.87, Iago), PWPS **Spleen** 4); **swell** ‘to give vent to (anger)’: *not to swell our Spirit*, (Tim 3.6.100, Senator), OED **Swell** *v*.8; **swollen** ‘angry’: *such swolne and hot discourse*, (TC 2.3.171, Ulysses); **-swollen** as second element of compounds suggesting levels of anger: *my big-swolne heart* (3H6 2.2.111, Richard, ‘enraged’); *your high-swolne hates*, (R3 2.2.105, Buckingham, ‘very angry’).

**ANIMAL CHARACTERISTICS applied to HUMANS**

**amble** \*‘to move (in an affected manner)’ with a horse-like gait: *The skipping King hee ambled vp and downe*, (1H4 3.2.60, Henry IV), OED **Amble** *v*.3; **ape** (a) ‘dupe’: *Boyes, apes, braggarts, Iackes, milke-sops*. (MA 5.1.91, Antonio), *The Ape is dead*, (RJ 2.1.16, Mercutio, ‘the fool is pretending to be dead’); *And for your loue to her, leade Apes in hell*. (TS 2.1.34, Katherine) – an occupation reserved for old maids, cf. RDHS **apes in hell, lead**; *You shew’d your teethes like Apes*, (JC 5.1.42, Antony, ‘you exhibited hostility as apes do’), OED **Tooth** *sb*.8f; cf. OED **Ape** *sb*. 3 & 4; (b) ‘imitator, mimic’, usually with negative connotations: *This is the Ape of Forme, Monsieur the nice*, (LL 5.2.325, Berowne, ‘imitator of fashion’); hence **be her ape** ‘to imitate nature’: *so perfectly he is her Ape*: (WT 5.2.98–9, Gentleman); **ass** ‘dolt’: *I am not altogether an asse*. (MW 1.1.157, Slender), *an affection’d Asse*, (TN 2.3.142, Maria); also used self-deprecatingly: *And I an Asse, am Onyon-ey’d*; (AC 4.2.35, Enobarbus), *I see their knauery; this is to \*make an asse of me*, (MN 3.1.114, Bottom, ‘make a fool of’), Dent A379.1; **baboon** ‘dimwit’: *a Baboone could he speak, would owne a name too deere*, (Per sc.19.203–4, Marina), *hang him Baboone*, (2H4 2.4.242, Falstaff of Poins), OED **Baboon** 3; **Barbary hen** ‘guinea fowl’ hence ‘prostitute’: *hee will not swagger with a Barbarie Henne*, (2H4 2.4.96, Falstaff); **beagle** ‘small hunting dog’, contemptuous term for ‘spy’: *Get thee away, And take Thy Beagles with thee*. (Tim 4.3.175–6, Timon), OED **Beagle** 2 [1559]; †**bear-whelp** ‘bear-cub’ hence ‘fierce men’: *if you hunt these Beare-whelpes, then beware* (TA 4.1.95, Titus); **beat to the pit**: ‘to drive like an animal into a hole’: *Our Enemies haue beat vs to the Pit*: (JC 5.5.23, Brutus); **bell-wether** ‘ram with bell round its neck leading other sheep’ hence ‘suspicious, talkative man’ *a ielialous rotten Bell-wether*: (MW 3.5.101–2, Falstaff), OED **Bell-wether** 3; \***black ousel** ‘blackbird’ hence ‘lady with dark hair’ considered a disadvantage on the marriage market: *Alas, a blacke Ouzell* (2H4 3.2.7, Silence), OED **Ouzel, ousel** 1c; **blow** \*‘to deposit eggs to corrupt’:

*Haue blowne me full of maggot ostentation.* (LL 5.2.409, Berowne), OED **Blow** *v*<sup>1</sup>.28c; **brewer's horse** 'old nag' hence 'supine foolishness': *I am a Pepper-Corne, a Brewers Horse*, (1H4 3.3.8–9, Falstaff), Hulme pp. 49–50; **calf** 'fool': *to kill so Capitall a Calfe* (Ham 3.2.101, Hamlet, 'prize idiot'), OED **Calf**<sup>1</sup> 1c [1553]; **camel** 'beast of burden' hence †'workman': *a Dray-man, a Porter, a very Camell.* (TC 1.2.245, Pandarus), OED **Camel** 1b; \***cast the gorge** 'to throw up violently like an animal': *Shee, whom the Spittle-house, and ulcerous sores, Would cast the gorge at.* (Tim 4.3.40–1, Timon), OED **Cast** *v*.25; **chicken** \*'easy prey': *to scal'd such Chickens as you are.* (Tim 2.2.68–9, Fool), OED **Chicken** 3b; **chough** 'bird easily snared' hence 'easy prey': *and scar'd my Chowghes from the Chaffe,* (WT 4.4.617–18, Autolycus); †'chatter-box': *I my selfe could make A Chough of as deepe chat.* (Tem 2.1.270–1, Antonio); **cock** 'watchman': *Of what kinde should this Cocke come of?* (AY 2.7.90, Jaques), OED **Cock** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.6, but also implying a 'fighting cock'; **colt** 'young horse' hence 'head-strong young man': *I that's a colt indeede, for he doth nothing but talke of his horse,* (MV 1.2.39–40, Portia), OED **Colt** *sb*.2, frequent in various meanings in slang, cf. CDS **Colt** *n*.<sup>1-4</sup>; **cormorant** 'rapacious person': *insatiate cormorant,* (R2 2.1.38, John of Gaunt), OED **Cormorant** 2 [1531]; **cricket** 'insect' hence \*'chatterbox': *Yond Crickets shall not heare it.* (WT 2.1.33, Mamillius), OED **Cricket** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.1c [1612]; in phrases *As merrie as Crickets my Lad.* (1H4 2.5.90, Poins), OED **Cricket** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.1d [1592]; **cur** 'dog which attacks unfairly' hence \*'unfair coward': *Caska, like a Curre, behinde Strooke Cæsar on the necke.* (JC 5.1.44–5, Antony), OED **Cur** 1b; **daw** 'jackdaw', considered a stupid bird, hence 'simpleton': *Good faith, I am no wiser then a Daw.* (1H6 2.4.18, Warwick), OED **Daw** *sb*.2; **dewlap** 'loose skin of the throat in cattle': *on her withered dewlop poure the Ale.* (MN 2.1.50, Puck), OED **Dewlap** 1b; **dog** as term of abuse: *Thou call'dst me dog* (MV 3.3.6, Shylock, 'you insulted me'); 'servant, fellow': *that sad dogge That brings me food,* (R2 5.5.70–1, Richard II, 'that miserable fellow'); **dog at, be** 'to be good at': *I am dogge at a Catch.* (TN 2.3.59–60, Sir Andrew); cf. Dent D506; **dog** 'to haunt': *Death and Destruction dogges thee at thy heeles.* (R3 4.1.39, Queen Elizabeth); **dog-fish** both a type of shark (as compared with the dolphin) and a term of abuse: *Dolphin or Dog-fish,* (1H6 1.6.85, Talbot exploiting the pronunciation *dolphin* of *dauphin*), OED **Dog-fish** 2; **dog-fox** 'male fox' hence \*'cunning man': *that same dog-foxe Vlisses,* (TC 5.4.10–11, Thersites), OED **Dog-fox** 1b; **dogged** 'malicious': *these dogged Spies* (KJ 4.1.128, Hubert); **dog-hearted** 'fierce as a bitch': *his dog-harted daughters,* (HL sc.17.46, Kent); **dog Jew** 'the currish Jew': *As the dogge Iew did vtter in the streets;* (MV 2.8.14, Solanio); **dog-weary** \*'absolutely exhausted': *I haue watcht so long, That I am dogge-wearie,* (TS 4.2.60–1, Biondello); **dormouse** \*'sleeping': *to awake your dormouse valour,* (TN 3.2.18, Fabian), OED **Dormouse** 3; **eel-skin** implying thinness and flabbiness: *My armes, such eele-skins stuft,* (KJ 1.1.141, Bastard); **egg** 'something of little worth': *Some tricke not worth an Egge,* (Cor 4.4.21, Coriolanus), *Will you take Egges for Money?* (WT 1.2.163, Leontes), Dent E90; **eggshell** of even less worth than an egg: *and danger dare, Euen for an Egge-shell.* (Ham Add.Pass.J.43–4, Q2, Hamlet), Dent E95; **fettle** 'to prepare', as with horses: *But fettle your fine ioints 'gainst Thursday next,* (RJ 3.5.153, Capulet); OED **Fettle** *v*.1; **fish** \*'tasty morsel', said of a young woman: *A very fresh Fish heere:* (H8 2.3.87, Old Lady to



Anne), OED **Fish** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.3a [1722]; ‘prostitute’: *’Tis well thou art not Fish*: (RJ 1.1.29, Gregory); **fitchew** \*‘loose woman, prostitute’, from ‘polecat’, an animal considered lascivious and smelly: *’Tis such another Fitchew*: (Oth 4.1.143, Cassio), OED **Fitchew** 1b; **fly-blown** ‘decaying’: *Him . . . Stinking and fly-blowne byes heere at our feete*. (1H6 4.7.75–6, Pucelle); **fore-horse** \*‘leading horse of a team’ hence ‘leader’: *I am The fore-horse in the Teame*, (TK 1.2.58–9, Palamon); ‘someone subject to another’s control’: *I shal stay here the for-horse to a smocke*, (AW 2.1.30, Bertram), OED **Forehorse** *fig*; **fry of fornication** ‘swarm of would-be fornicators’: *what a fry of Fornication is at dore?* (H8 5.3.34, Porter), OED **Fry** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.4; †**galled goose of Winchester** ‘prostitute’: *Some galled Goose of Winchester would hisse*: (TC Add.Pass.B.22, Q, Pandarus), Bevington 1998:353; **Galloway nag** \*‘strong, small horse’ hence †‘prostitute’: *know we not Galloway Nagges?* (2H4 2.4.187–8, Pistol referring to Doll Tearsheet), OED **Galloway** 1 does not include the figurative sense; **goose** figures in many expressions through its assumed association with giddiness, stupidity and venereal disease, though the precise implications in individual examples may be difficult to determine. There are many references to different aspects of geese in RJ 2.3, including *good goose* ‘simpleton’ (1.73), *sweet goose* ‘tasty meat’ (76), and *broad goose* ‘lecherous animal’ (80). Examples in other plays include: *breakes his staffe like a noble goose*; a paradox since geese were not noble (AY 3.4.40, Celia), *The Spring is neare when greene geesse are a breeding*. referring to stupid people (LL 1.1.97, Berowne), *thou art made like a Goose*. (Tem 2.2.130–1, Stephano to Trinculo, ‘you are not steady on your feet’), *how nere the God drew to the complexion of a Goose*: (MW 5.5.7–8, Falstaff, ‘how close he came to making a fool of himself’); †**goose-look** ‘witless appearance’: *Where got’st thou that Goose-looke*. (Mac 5.3.12, Macbeth), OED **Goose** *sb*.7; **green goose** ‘immature young girl’: *A greene Goose, a Goddess, pure pure Idolatry*. (LL 4.3.72, Berowne); **gudgeon** ‘dupe’, after the small fish used as bait: *fish not with this melancholly baite For this foole Gudgin, this opinion*: (MV 1.1.101–2, Gratiano), OED **Gudgeon** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.2 [1584]; \***guinea-hen** ‘prostitute’: *for the loue of a Gynney Hen*, (Oth 1.3.315, Iago), the bird is recorded from 1578, and then extended to ‘prostitute’ possibly because of its plumage as it was also known as the ‘painted hen’, OED **Guinea-hen** 2b; **hackney** ‘prostitute’: *the Hobbie-horse is but a Colt, and your Loue perhaps, a Hacknie*: (LL 3.1.30–1, Moth); a *hackney* was an all-purpose horse and hence one constantly employed, it became applied to a prostitute from mid C16, OED **Hackney** *sb*.4 [1579]; **hare-brained** ‘hot-headed’: *A haire-brain’d Hotspurre*, (1H4 5.2.19, Worcester); the hare was considered rash and impulsive, cf. *such a hare is madnesse the youth*, (MV 1.2.19, Portia); *hare-brain* and *hare-brained* are recorded from mid C16; **hilding** \*‘mean’: *He was some hilding Fellow*, (2H4 1.1.57, Lord Bardolph), originally used of poor or vicious horses, its extension to humans is recorded first in ShE, OED **Hilding** 2; **hold at a bay** ‘to keep at a distance’: *your Deere does hold you at a baie*. (TS 5.2.58, Tranio); †**Jack-dog** ‘fawning’: *scurvy-Iack-dog-Priest*: (MW 2.3.57, Caius), *de Iack dog: Iohn Ape*. (MW 3.1.77, Caius); **jade** ‘worthless horse’ hence ‘persons of either sex of little worth’ but mainly ‘prostitute’: *No such Iade as you*, (TS 2.1.201, Katherine), *I had as liue haue my Mistresse a Iade*. (H5 3.7.58, Constable of France); **jay** ‘woman of loose morals’: *Some Iay of*

*Italy* (Cym 3.4.49, Imogen), Hulme pp. 162–3; **lapwing** noted for its deception, hence ‘deceiver’: *to seeme the Lapwing*, (MM 1.4.31, Lucio, ‘to behave deceptively’), Dent L68; †**March-chick** ‘chicken hatched in March’ hence ‘precocious person’: *A very forward March-chicke*, (MA 1.3.52, Don John); **minnow** ‘small fish’ hence \*‘insignificant person’: *that low spirited Swaine, that base Minow of thy myrth*, (LL 1.1.242–3, Armado’s letter, used for alliteration), OED **Minnow** 1b; **mole** \*‘blind animal’ hence ‘stupid human’: *I will bring these two Moales, these blind-ones, aboard him*, (WT 4.4.837–8, Autolycus), OED **Mole** sb<sup>2</sup>.2b; **mongrel** ‘bastard, person’: *Where’s that Mungrell?* (KL 1.4.48, Lear), OED **Mongrel A.** sb.1b [a1585], King p. 145; **mongrel bitch** \*‘female bastard’: *the Sonne and Heire of a Mungrill Bitch*, (KL 2.2.20–1, Kent), OED **Mongrel B.** adj.1b; **mouse-hunt** ‘weasel’ hence †‘woman-hunter’: *you haue bin a Mouse-hunt in your time*, (RJ 4.4.11, Lady Capulet); **mutton** ‘sheep’ hence ‘strumpet’: *I (a lost-Mutton) gaue your Letter to her (a lac’d Mutton)* (TG 1.1.94–5, Speed), OED **Mutton** 4 and **Laced** ppl.a<sup>1</sup>.5 notes that *mutton* by itself meant ‘strumpet’ with *laced* meaning ‘wearing a bodice’ and records 1578–1694; cf. PWPS **mutton** 2); **nag** ‘old, worthless horse’ *Tis like the for’t gate of a shuffling Nagge*. (1H4 3.1.131, Hotspur); hence ‘worn-out whore’: *Yon ribaudred Nagge of Egypt*, (AC 3.10.10, Scarus); **neb** ‘beak’ hence \*‘mouth’: *How she holds vp the Neb? the Byll to him?* (WT 1.2.184, Leontes), OED **Neb** sb.1b; **nit** ‘gnat’ hence \*‘small person’: *it is most patheticall nit*. (LL 4.1.147, Costard, ‘appealing little thing’), OED **Nit** sb.2; †**ox-beef** ‘ox’: *that same cowardly gyant-like Oxe-beefe hath deuoured many a gentleman of your house*. (MN 3.1.184–5, Bottom), OED **Ox** 6; **ox-head** as a symbol of a cuckold: *I would set an Oxe-head to your Lyons hide*: (KJ 2.1.292, Bastard); **pack-horse** \*‘drudge’: *I was a packe-horse in his great affaires*: (R3 1.3.122, Gloucester), OED **Pack-horse** 1b; **pie** ‘chattering like a magpie’: *What a py’de Ninnie’s this?* (Tem 3.2.64, Caliban), Hulme pp. 286–7; **prove an ox** ‘to turn into an idiot’ (LL 5.2.250, Katherine); cf. OED **Ox** sb.4; †**puppy-headed** ‘stupid’: *I shall laugh my selfe to death at this puppi-headed Monster*: (Tem 2.2.153–4, Trinculo); **rat** ‘vermin’ hence \*‘men’: (*poore Rats*) (R3 5.6.61, Richard III), OED **Rat** sb<sup>1</sup>. 3; **roe** ‘fish eggs’ hence \*‘sperm’: *Without his Roe, like a dried Hering*. (RJ 2.3.35, Mercutio), OED **Roe**<sup>2</sup> 1b; **rouse** ‘to flush out’: *Wee’le quickly rowze the Traitors* (3H6 5.1.65, Edward IV), OED **Rouse** v<sup>1</sup>.2; **screech-owl** \*‘barn owl’, whose cry is ominous hence \*‘bearer of bad news’: *Let him that will a screechoule aye be call’d*, (TC 5.11.16, Troilus); OED **Screech-owl** 1, 2; \***sheep-whistling** ‘keeping sheep by whistling to a dog’: *An old Sheepe-whistling Rogue*, (WT 4.4.776, Autolycus); **shrimp** ‘puny person’: *It cannot be, this weake and writhled shrimpe Should strike such terror to his Enemies*. (1H6 2.3.22–3, Countess), OED **Shrimp** 2 [c1386]; \***snail-slow** ‘very sluggish’: *Snaile-slow in profit*, (MV 2.5.46, Shylock), OED **Snail-slow** a.1 and cf. Dent S579; **snail-paced** ‘slow-moving’: *Delay leds impotent and Snaile-pac’d Begger*: (R3 4.3.53, Richard III); cf. Dent S57; **snipe** \*‘fellow’: *If I would time expend with such a snipe*, (Oth 1.3.377 Q, Iago), OED **Snipe** sb.3; †**soused gurnet** ‘pickled gurnard’: *If I be not asham’d of my Souldiers, I am a sowc’t-Gurnet*: (1H4 4.2.12–13, Falstaff); the fish was well known, but this extension is not recorded elsewhere, OED **Gurnard**, **gurnet**; **stuff** ‘to fill skin with straw or material to make it lifelike’: *My armes, such eeles-skins stuff*, (KJ 1.1.141, Bastard),

OED **Stuff** *v*<sup>1</sup>.7; **sty** ‘place to keep pigs’ hence ‘filthy abode’: *most vngentle Fortune haue plac’t mee in this Stie*, (Per sc.19.121–2, Marina), OED **Sty** *sb*<sup>3</sup>.2 [1598]; **sumpter** ‘pack-horse’ hence ‘drudge’: *be slaue and sumpter To this detested groome*. (KL 2.2.389–90, Lear), OED **Sumpter** *sb*.2*fig.*; **tadpole** ‘young frog’ hence ‘human baby’: *Ile broach the Tadpole on my Rapiers point*: (TA 4.2.84, Demetrius), OED **Tadpole**<sup>1</sup> 1a, b; **tail** or **tale** ‘tail of an animal’ hence ‘penis’ or ‘arse’: *In thy Tale*. | *In thy Taile* (TG 2.3.48–9, Lance | Panthino), OED **Tail** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.2; †**toad-spotted** ‘loathsome’: *A most Toad-spotted Traitor*. (KL 5.3.129, Edgar); **turkey** ‘turkey-cock’: *my wife as jealous as a Turkey*: (TK 2.3.31, Countryman); cf. Dent T612; **turkey-cock** symbol of self-importance: *Contemplation makes a rare Turkey Cocke of him*, (TN 2.5.29–30, Fabian), Dent T612; **waspish headed** ‘spiteful’: *Her waspish headed sonne, has broke his arrowes*, (Tem 4.1.99, Iris); **waterfly** \*‘shallow person’: *dost know this waterflie?* (Ham 5.2.83–4, Hamlet), OED **Water-fly** *fig.*; **whelp** ‘child of savage parents’: *the Son, that he did littour heere, A frekelld whelp, hag-borne* (Tem 1.2.283–4, Prospero), OED **Whelp** *sb*.2 & 3; **wildcat** ‘terrifying woman’: *But will you woo this Wilde-cat?* (TS 1.2.194, Gremio), OED **Wildcat** 2 [1573–80]; **wild goose** ‘foolish person’: *thou hast more of the Wild-Goose in one of thy wits*, (RJ 2.3.67–8, Mercutio), OED **Wild goose** 2 [1592]; \***wild goose chase** ‘fruitless quest’: *Nay, if our wits run the Wild-Goose chase, I am done*: (RJ 2.3.66–7, Mercutio), from a horse race where riders had to chase the leader, OED **Wild goose chase** 2; \***Winchester Goose** (1H6 1.4.52, Gloucester to Winchester, implying the Cardinal’s lasciviousness), Dent G366, OED **Goose** *sb*.3; \***wood bird** ‘birds in the wood’ hence ‘human lovers’: *Begin these wood birds but to couple now?* (MN 4.1.139, Theseus); **woodcock** ‘foolish bird’ hence ‘stupid person’: *Oh this Woodcocke, what an Asse it is*. (TS 1.2.158, Grumio); **wren** ‘tiny bird’, as †term of endearment: *the youngest Wren of mine* (TN 3.2.63, Sir Toby, ‘my sweet little bird’), OED **Wren** 1.*transf.*

### ANIMALS, FISH and INSECTS and associated words

**bandog** ‘fierce dog’: *when Screech-owles cry, and Bandogs howle*, (2H6 1.4.19, Bolingbroke), King p. 130; \***belly pinched** ‘hungry’: *the belly pinched Wolfe* (HL sc.8.12, Gentleman), OED **Belly** *sb*.16; **bobtail** \*‘with docked tail’ and **trundle-tail** ‘dog with curly tail’: *Or Bobtaile tight, or Troudle [sic] taile*. (KL 3.6.28, Edgar in doggerel verse), OED **Bobtail B.** *adj.*, and **Trundle-tail** records 1486–a1639 and then in C19; **bribed buck** ‘stolen stag’: *Diuide me like a brib’d Bucke*, (MW 5.5.23, Falstaff, i.e. quickly); **craven** \*‘cowardly fighting hen’: *No Cocke of mine, you crow too like a crauen* (TS 2.1.225, Katherine), OED **Craven B.** *sb*.2; **cuckoo-bird** ‘cuckoo’ but implying ‘cuckold’ as well: *Take heed, ere sommer comes, or Cuckoo-birds do sing*. (MW 2.1.119, Pistol), OED **curtal dog** \*‘dog with docked tail’: *Hope is a curtall-dog in some affaires*: (MW 2.1.105, Pistol), OED **Curtal B.** *attrib*.2; †**ditch-dog** ‘dead dog thrown in a ditch’: *swallowes the old Rat, and the ditch-Dogge*; (KL 3.4.124–5, Edgar); **gib**, \***gib-cat** ‘Tom-cat’: *from a Paddocke, from a Bat, a Gibbe, Such deere concernings hide*. (Ham 3.4.174–5, Hamlet), as *Melancholly as a Gyb-Cat*, (1H4 1.2.73–4, Falstaff), OED **Gib** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.2, 4 [c1550]; cf. Dent C129; **henloft** ‘pen for fowl’: *stole the goose out of The henloft*. (MW 3.4.39–40 Q, Slender; F has *Pen*), OED **Hen** *sb*.8 [1592]; \***honey-bag** ‘honey sacks’ on the legs of bees: *The honie-bags steale from the*

*humble Bees*, (MN 3.1.160, Titania); **land-fish** ‘monster, something unnatural’: *Hee’s growne a very land-fish*, (TC 3.3.255–6, Thersites); \***long-legged** of spiders: *you long leg’d Spinners*, (MN 2.2.21, in a song); **luce** ‘pike’ in heraldry, with possible pun on ‘louse’: *they may giue the dozen white Luces in their Coate*. (MW 1.1.13–14, Slender), OED **Luce** 1b [1587]; \***lugged** ‘baited, pulled by the ears’: *I am as Melancholly as a Gyb-Cat, or a lugg’d Beare*. (1H4 1.2.73–4, Falstaff), OED **Lugged** *ppl.a.*; **maggot-pie** ‘magpie’: *By Maggot Pyes, & Choughes, & Rookes* (Mac 3.4.124, Macbeth), GTSW **maggot-pye** and OED **Maggot-pie** [1573]; **musit** \*‘hare’s form’: *The many musits through the which he goes*, (VA 683), OED **Muset**<sup>1</sup>; †**near legged** ‘with legs close together as if knock-kneed’: *his horse . . . neere leg’d before*, (TS 3.2.48–55, Biondello), possibly more common than this single occurrence suggests, cf. OED **Near** *adv.* 11; **night-crow** fictitious bird who croaks bad omens at night: *The Night-Crow cry’de, aboding lucklesse time*, (3H6 5.6.45, Henry VI); †**night-dog** ‘dog used for night hunting’: *When night-dogges run, all sorts of Deere are chac’d*. (MW 5.5.230, Falstaff); **pampered jades of Asia** ‘overfed nags of Asia’ (2H4 2.4.161, Pistol) which parodies Marlowe’s *Tamburlaine* (1587), though *pampered jades* may have been a common expression since it occurs as early as 1576, OED **Pampered** *ppl.a.*; \***puppy-dog** ‘young dog’: *then is a Puppy-dog*. (H5 3.3.18, Fluellen); **ramping** ‘on its hind legs’: *and a ramping Cat*, (1H4 3.1.149, Hotspur), representing Fr. *rampant* used in heraldry, but tongue in cheek because of the other meanings of *rampant*; ‘fierce’: *the ramping Lyon slept*, (3H6 5.2.13, Warwick), OED **Ramping** *ppl.a.* 2, 3; **ruddock** ‘robin’, local word from Warwickshire and elsewhere: *the Raddocke would With Charitable bill* (Cym 4.2.225–6, Arviragus), GTSW **ruddock**; \***screeching** ‘screaming’: *the scritch-owle, scritchng loud*, (MN 5.2.6, Puck), OED **Screeching** *ppl.a.* [1816]; \***shuffling** ‘dragging feet’: *a shuffling Nagge* (1H4 3.1.131, Hotspur), OED **Shuffling** *ppl.a.* 1; **spend mouth** ‘to bark’: *for coward Dogs Most spend their mouths*, (H5 2.4.69–70, Dauphin), OED **Spend** *v.* 1.9b [1590]; **spinner** ‘spider’: *Hence you long leg’d Spinners*, (MN 2.2.21, in a song), OED **Spinner** notes frequent use 1530–1615; †**spur-galled** ‘bloodied with spurs’: *Spur-gall’d, and tyrd by iauncing Bullingbrooke*. (R2 5.5.94, Richard II, Q has *Spurrde, gall’d*), OED **Spur-galled** *ppl.a.* [1608] and **Spur-gall** *v.* [1565]; **squirrel** ‘lap-dog’: *the other Squirrill was stolne from me* (TG 4.4.53, Lance), OED **Squirrel** *sb.* 1c; **sup** \*‘to give the last meal of the day’: *then will sup a Flea*. (LL 5.2.685, Berowne), OED **Sup** *v.* 2.3b; †**swine-keeping** ‘looking after pigs’: *lately come from Swine-keeping, from eating Draffe and Huskes*. (1H4 4.2.34–5, Falstaff); **wallet** \*‘protuberance or swagging on an animal’: *like Bulls, whose throats had hanging at ’em Wallets of flesh?* (Tem 3.3.45–6, Gonzalo), OED **Wallet** 2 records this example and another from 1698 only; †**wall-newt** ‘lizard’: *the wall-Neut, and the water*: (KL 3.4.122, Edgar), OED **Wall** *sb.* 2.2b; \***watch-dog**: *the watch-Dogges barke, bowgh-waugh*. (Tem 1.2.385–6, Ariel in a song), OED **Watch-dog**; †**water-rug** ‘shaggy water-dog’: *Showghes, Water-Rugs, and Demy-Wolues* (Mac 3.1.95, Macbeth); **worm-eaten** ‘decayed’, with negative connotations: *this Worme-eaten-Hole of ragged Stone*, (2H4 1.0.35, Rumour), ‘eaten by insects’: *the smircht worm-eaten tapestrie, where his cod-peece seemes as massie as his club*. (MA 3.3.132–3, Borachio), OED **Worm-eaten** 1c [c1575]; **yawning** ‘drowsy’: *The lazie yawning*

*Drone*: (H5 1.2.204, Archbishop of Canterbury, Q has *caning*), OED **Yawning** *ppl.a.3* [1575].

### -ANT

This OFr. adjectival ending is found in a number of words, especially those which were introduced into English as rhetorical and foreign, some of which later adopted the English *-ing* suffix. Many were never common and some were obsolescent by the time of ShE. A selection only is provided.

**accordant** \*‘in agreement’: *if hee found her accordant*, (MA 1.2.12, Antonio), OFr. *acordant*; it occurs in ME, but obsolescent and being replaced by *according*. Perhaps its old-fashioned tone was considered suitable for Antonio, described as *an old man*; **accountant** ‘accountable’: (*though peradventure I stand accomptant for as great a sin*) (Oth 2.1.291–2, Iago), OED **Accountant A** *adj.* last quote 1649; **aidant** ‘of assistance’: *be aydant, and remediate In the Goodmans desires*: (KL 4.3.17–18, Cordelia); this word is rare, but its link with Latinate *remediate* suggests it was less learned than that word, OED **Aidant A**. *adj.*1 then C19; **arrant** ‘notorious’, especially with derogatory nouns like *knave* or *thief*: *that arrant Malmesey-Nose [knaue Q] Bardolfe* (2H4 2.1.39–40, Mrs Quickly), *We are arrant Knaues all*, (Ham 3.1.131, Hamlet), a variant of *errant*; **clinquant** ‘glittering’: *All Clinquant all in Gold*, (H8 1.1.19, Norfolk); **conspirant** ‘conspiring’: *Conspirant ’gainst this high illustrious [sic] Prince*, (KL 5.3.126, Edgar); **dividant** †‘separate’: *Whose procreation, residence, and birth, Scarse is dividant*: (Tim 4.3.4–5, Timon), OED **Divident A**. *adj.*2; †**dotant** ‘dotard’: *the palsied intercession of such a decay’d Dotant* (Cor 5.2.46, Watchman); from the verb *dote* + *ant*, it is found only here, for *dotard* is the regular expression though *dotant* may be more savage; **extravagant** \*‘wandering widely’: *an extravagant, and wheeling Stranger*, (Oth 1.1.138, Roderigo); †**festuant** ‘speedy’: *a most festuant preparation* (HL sc.14.8, Cornwall; *festiuuate* KL 3.7.8, normally emended to *festinate*), the status of *festuant* is uncertain, not in OED; **guardant** \*‘sentry’: *a Iacke gardant* (Cor 5.2.63, Menenius), OED **Guardant B**. *sb.*; †**imperceiverant** ‘imperceptive’, bombastic word: *yet this imperseuerant Thing* (Cym 4.1.13–14, Cloten); **important** \*‘importunate’: *My mourning and important teares* (HL sc.18.27, Cordelia; *importun’d* KL 4.3.26), *if the Prince bee too important*, (MA 2.1.63, Beatrice), OED **Important** *a.3*; **intrenchant** †‘impervious to cutting’: *the intrenchant Ayre* (Mac 5.10.9, Macbeth), OED **Intrenchant** *a*<sup>1</sup>.2; **montant** ‘upright thrust in fencing’: *thy stock, thy reuerse, thy distance, thy montant*: (MW 2.3.24–5, Host), GTSW **montant**; **mountant** ‘always readily raised’: *Hold vp you Sluts Your Aprons mountant*; (Tim 4.3.135–6, Timon); **observant** \*‘attendant’: *silly-ducking obseruants*, (KL 2.2.101, Cornwall), OED **Observant B**. *sb.*3; \***operant** ‘potent’: *thy most operant Poyson*. (Tim 4.3.25, Timon); **ordinant** ‘directing’: *even in that was heauen ordinant*, (Ham 5.2.49 Q2, Hamlet; F has *ordinate*); **pliant** \*‘suitable’: *Tooke once a pliant houre*, (Oth 1.3.150, Othello), OED **Pliant** *a.2c*; †**practisant** ‘member of an exploit, ?conspirator’: *Pucell, and her Practisants*: (1H6 3.3.3, Orleans); **pregnant** \*‘receptive’: *your owne most pregnant and vouchsafed eare*. (TN 3.1.87–8, Viola in courtly style), OED **Pregnant**<sup>2</sup> 3d; **procreant** \*‘breeder’: *Leaue Procreants alone, and shut the doore*: (Oth 4.2.30, Othello), OED **Procreant B**. *sb.*; **puissant** ‘powerful’:

*Trayl'st thou the puissant Pyke?* (H5 4.1.41, Pistol), used by Pistol for alliteration, though the word is usually applied to living things or to an army, OED **Puissant** *a.*; **radiant** 'shining, fierce': *like the wreath of radiant fire* (KL 2.2.105, Kent in rhetorical mode); **rampant** 'upright': *The rampant Beare* (2H6 5.1.201, Warwick), a term in heraldry, OED **Rampant** *A. adj.1b*; **repentant** \*'repenting': *I know repentant teares insewe the deed*, (RL 502), OED **Repentant** *A. adj.2*; **significant** \*'gesture': *dumbe significantes* (1H6 2.4.26, York), OED **Significant** *B. sb.*; †**suppliant** 'supplementary': *whereunto your leuie Must be suppliant*: (Cym 3.7.13–14, Senator), OED **Suppliant** *a.<sup>2</sup>*; **termagant** \*'savage' from the god supposedly worshipped by Muslims: *that hotte Termagant Scot*, (1H4 5.4.112–13, Falstaff), OED **Termagant** *3 adj.*; **truant** 'false, vain': *With truant vowes* (TC 1.3.267, Aeneas), OED **Truant** *B. adj.2* [a1572].

### APART

(1) Adverbially in sense 'individually': *Each man a part, all single, and alone*, (Tim 5.1.106, Timon); *Come on, away; apart vpon our knees*: (Cym 4.2.289, Belarius).

(2) As a phrasal verb with sense 'aside' or 'separately': **draw apart** 'to step aside': *And when I had it, drew my selfe apart*, (TA 5.1.112, Aaron); 'to drag away': *To draw apart the body he hath kild*, (Ham 4.1.23, Gertrude); **go apart** 'to stand to one side': *Goe a-part Adam, and thou shalt heare how he will shake me vp.* (AY 1.1.25–6, Orlando); **keep apart** 'to keep back': *Some Nobler token I haue kept apart* (AC 5.2.164, Cleopatra); **lay apart** 'to relinquish': *and lay apart The borrowed Glories*, (H5 2.4.78–9, Exeter); **put apart** 'to send away': *So please you (Madam) To put a-part these your attendants*, (WT 2.2.14–15, Jailer); **stand apart** 'to move away from one another': *Stay, stand apart, I know not which is which.* (CE 5.1.366, Duke); 'to stand at a distance': *Stand all apart, And shew faire dutie to his Majestie.* (R2 3.3.185–6, Bolingbroke).

(3) As a verbal adjective: **laid apart** 'put to one side': *Why, thy godhead laid a part, War'st thou with a womans heart?* (AY 4.3.45–6, Rosalind); **put apart** 'put off (the throne)': *And Henry put apart: the next for me.* (2H6 3.1.383, York); **set apart** 'disregarded': *all reuerence set apart To him and his vsurp'd authoritie.* (KJ 3.1.85–6, John).

### APHETIC FORMS

1. The loss of an initial syllable through weak stress is a recognized feature of the spoken language and such forms were frequent in ShE. Some remained colloquial and a number were adopted into the mainstream, but the status of others is difficult to determine.

**bate** < *abate* 'to lessen': (*Oh let me bate*) (Cym 3.2.54, Imogen, 'speak more moderately'); **bout** < *about* 'throughout': *I haue dispersed them 'bout the Isle*: (Tem 1.2.221, Ariel); **bove** < *above*. *His hopes 'boue Wisedome*, (Mac 3.5.31, Hecate); **casin** < *encasing* 'encompassing': *the casing Ayre*: (Mac 3.4.22, Macbeth); \***casion** [F], **cagion** [Q], abbreviated and corrupt forms of *occasion*, used as peasant dialect: *Without vurther 'casion.* (KL 4.5.234, Edgar); **cern** < *concern*: *what cernes it you, if I weare Pearle and gold*: (TS 5.1.68, Tranio); **cess** < *assess* 'estimation' in phrase *out of*

*all cесс* ‘immeasurably’: *the poore Iade is wrung in the withers, out of all cессe*. (1H4 2.1.6–7, Carrier), OED **Cess** sb<sup>1</sup>.3 [1588]; **cide** < *decide* spelt *side* in *To side this title* (Son 46.9); the interpretation of *side* and its status are unclear (Duncan-Jones 1997:46); **cital** †‘reproof, apology’: *He made a blushing citall of himselfe*, (1H4 5.2.61, Vernon); if formed from the verb *cite* (OED **Cital** 2), this would be a neologism, but it may be an aphetic form of *recital* (OED **Recital** 1 [1550]) and thus more informal; **count** < *account: cals to count*, (E3 2.2.164, Countess); **cross** < *across: you come crosse his humor*, (1H4 3.1.168 Q, Mortimer; F has *doe crosse*); **fore** < *before/afore: the Grace fore meate*, (Cor 4.7.3, Lieutenant); **fray** < *affray: and speake of frayes* (MV 3.4.68, Portia); **gainst** < *against: treason gainst the kingly state of youth*. (LL 4.3.291 Q, Berowne; F has *against*); **gin** < *begin: I ’ginne to be a-weary of the Sun*, (Mac 5.5.47, Macbeth); **gree** < *agree: how gree you now?* (MV 2.2.95–6, Old Gobbo), *Are there no other tokens Betweene you ’greed*, (MM 4.1.40–1, Duke); **greed on** < *agreed on* ‘settled, fixed’: *all the means Plotted, and ’greed on for my happinesse*. (TG 2.4.180–1, Valentine); either an aphetic form of *agree* or functionally shifted from the noun, which was common from C15–16 but after 1600 it became archaic; **hold** < *withhold: (From whom this Tyrant holds the due of Birth)* (Mac 3.6.25, Lord); **lack** < *alack: ’Lacke, good youth:* (Cym 4.2.376, Lucius); **larum** < *alarum: dwelling in a continual larum of ielousie*, (MW 3.5.67–8, Falstaff) and **larum-bell** ‘alarm’: *A Watch-case, or a common Larum-Bell?* (2H4 3.1.17, Henry IV), OED [1568]; **las** < *alas: ’Las what’s the matter?* (Oth 5.1.113 Q, Emilia; F has *Alas*); **lated** probably < *belated*, but with a close link to *late*; its use was largely poetic: *I am so lated in the world*, (AC 3.11.3, Antony); †**lege** < *allege: ’tis no matter sir, what he leges in Latine*. (TS 1.2.28, Grumio); **leven** < *eleven*, used by lower-class characters: *a leuenpence-farthing better:* (LL 3.1.166, Costard), *every Leauen-weather toddes*, (WT 4.3.31, Clown); **long** ultimately < *along* with functional shift ‘to belong’: *The borrowed Glories, . . . longs To him* (H5 2.4.79–81, Exeter); **long of** < *along of* ‘because of’: *and long of her it was* (Cym 5.6.271, Cymbeline); **mong(st)** < *among(st): ’mong other things*, (MV 3.5.84, Lorenzo), *’mongst happy soules* (R2 2.1.130, Gaunt); **noint** < *anoint: who shall be flayd aliue, then ’noynted ouer with Honey*, (WT 4.4.784–5, Autolycus); †**panyn** word of uncertain meaning in *Then he’s a Rogue, and a passy measures panyn*: (TN 5.1.198, Sir Toby) which may be a mistake for *pavyon/pavan* ‘a stately dance’. However, the context seems to require a derogatory word for ‘fellow’, and *panyon/panion* is an aphetic form of *companion* usually with negative connotations and found from 1553–92, OED **Panion**. The sense is ‘mincing fellow’; **parel** < *apparel: Ile bring him the best Parrell that I haue* (KL 4.1.50, Old Man); **paritor** < *apparitor: Sole Emperor and great generall Of trotting Parrators* (LL 3.1.180–1, Berowne); \***peach** < *appeach* ‘to act as informer’: *If I be tane, Ile peach for this:* (1H4 2.2.44, Falstaff); †**plain** < *explain: What’s dumbe in shew, I’le plaine with speach*. (Per sc.10.14, Gower); **point** < *appoint: point the day of marriage*, (TS 3.2.15, Katherine); **pose** < *appose* ‘to interrogate’: *Say you so: then I shall poze you quickly*. (MM 2.4.51, Angelo); **pothecary** < *apothecary*, very common C14–17: *he did buy a poyson Of a poore Pothecarie*, (RJ 5.3.287–8, Prince, though elsewhere in F *apothecary* is used, though Q1 uses the aphetic form); **prentice** < *apprentice* common C14–17 and frequent in ShE: *my accuser is my Prentice*, (2H6 1.3.201, Horner); **ray** < *array: set in*

ray, (E3 3.3.227, Edward III, 'deployed'); **rest** < *arrest* 'to apprehend': *hee is rested on the case.* | *What is he arrested?* (CE 4.2.42–3, Dromio of Syracuse | Adriana), common C16–17, but rare after that, OED **Rest** *v*<sup>3</sup>; **say** < *assay* (1) *n.* 'evidence of quality': *And that thy tongue (some say) of breeding breathes,* (KL 5.3.134, Edmund, the punctuation in F suggests the compositor did not understand this sense); (2) *v.* 'to test': *Of all sayd yet, mayst thou prooue prosperous,* (Per sc.1.102, Daughter), both forms common C15–16; **scape** < *escape*: *if I scape hanging* (1H4 2.2.15, Falstaff), *here are simple scapes:* (MV 2.2.159–60, Lancelot), common from ME till end C17; **scuse** < *excuse*: *That scuse serues many men* (MV 4.1.441, Portia), recorded only C16–17; **spite** < *despite* 'displeasure': *in his masters spight.* (TN 5.1.126, Orsino), OED **Spite** *sb*.2; *In spight of spight, alone vpholds the day.* (KJ 5.4.5, Salisbury, 'against the odds'), OED **Spite** *sb*.5c [1592], cf. Dent S764; *Deliuier'd Letters spight of intermission,* (KL 2.2.209, Kent, 'without more ado'), OED **Spite** *sb*.6; **stablish** < *establish* \*'to plant firmly': *It is a glorious thing to stablish peace,* (E3 5.1.40, Queen), OED **Stablish** *v*.4; **stonish** < *astonish*: *that can so stonish a mother,* (Ham 3.2.315 Q2, Hamlet; F has *astonish*); **stover** < *estover* 'winter forage': *Medes thetchd with Stouer, them to keepe:* (Tem 4.1.63, Iris), OED **Stover** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.2 [1557]; **stroy** < *destroy*: *what I haue left behinde Stroy'd in dishonor.* (AC 3.11.53–4, Antony); **surance** < *assurance*: *Now giue some surance that thou art Reuenge,* (TA 5.2.46, Titus); **tamed** < *attamed* 'pierced, broached', implying a woman that has been sexually used: *a flat tamed peece:* (TC 4.1.64, Diomedes); †**temnest** < *contemnedest*(?): *basest and temnest wretches* (HL sc.7 137, Gloucester), usually emended to *contemned*; **tend** < *attend*: *They 'tend the Crowne,* (R2 4.1.189, Richard II); **tendance** < *attendance*: *his Lobbies fill with tendance,* (Tim 1.1.81, Poet); **tice** < *entice*: *These two haue tic'd me hither to this place,* (TA 2.3.92, Tamora); **tire** < *attire* 'head-dress': *I like the new tire vwithin excellently,* (MA 3.4.12, Margaret); **tired** < *attired* 'ceremoniously attired': *Which tyred Maiestie did make thee offer:* (R2 4.1.169, York); 'decked out with trappings': *the tyred Horse his rider:* (LL 4.2.127, Holofernes); **tween** < *between* (Oth 2.3.10, Othello); **twit** < *atwite*: *She twits me with my falsehood to my friend;* (TG 4.2.8, Proteus); **twixt** < *betwixt*: *The profits yet to come twixt me and you,* (Oth 2.3.10 Q, Othello; F has 'tweene'); **vaunt** < *vant* 'first part': *our Play Leapes ore the vaunt and firstlings of those broyles,* (TC Prol.26–7); \*'van of an army': *Plant those that haue reuolted in the Vant,* (AC 4.6.8, Caesar); OED **Vaunt** *sb*<sup>2</sup>. derives this form from the independent use of the prefix *vant*- an aphetic form of *avant*, and it is only recorded either side of 1600, when it may have been a frequent alternative to *van*, which is the 'modernization' often found in editions; **venge** < *avenge/revenge*: 'to revenge': *to venge this wrong of mine,* (RL 1691); \***versal** < *universal* used by Nurse and so often considered a vulgarism: *shee lookes as pale as any clout in the versall world.* (RJ 2.3.195–6), but used by others after Shakespeare, OED **Versal**; **void** < *avoid*: *I would haue voided thee.* (Cor 4.5.83, Coriolanus); **ware** < *beware*: *Ware pensals.* (LL 5.2.43, Rosaline); **witch** < *bewitch*: *And witch the World* (1H4 4.1.111, Vernon).

2. Some forms show the opposite tendency, namely to add a weak initial syllable: \***apperil** 'risk, danger': *Let me stay at thine apperill* (Tim 1.2.32, Apemantus); variant of *peril*, possibly invented by Shakespeare to fit Apemantus's character, OED **Apperil** *Obs.* *Rare*; **araise** 'to raise from the dead': *whose simple touch Is powerfull to*



*arayse King Pippen*, (AW 2.1.74–5, Lafeu); variant of *raise* found occasionally in late ME, OED **Araise** *v.* *Obs.* 2 last example; \***assubjugate** ‘to debase’: *Nor by my will assubjugate his merit*, (TC 2.3.190, Ulysses); possibly a coded, playfully learned creation from *subjugate*, for it refers to the pretended lowering of Ajax’s status to that of Achilles; only quote before C19 in OED **Assubjugate** *v.*

### ARCHAISMS and OBSOLESCEMENT FORMS

This heading covers forms which are already archaic or which were being replaced by more up-to-date forms, though many survive in either a poetic or informal register. **a(-)**, sometimes written **o**, which OED **A prep**<sup>1,2</sup> describes as a ‘worn-down proclitic form’ of OE prepositions *an*, *on* and *of*, and cf. OED **A-prefix**. It may be freestanding or attached, usually by a hyphen, to its noun: *we’ll a Birding together*, (MW 3.3.221, Mr Page), *to giue her Musicke a mornings*, (Cym 2.3.11–12, Cloten); *A my word*, (TS 1.2.107, Grumio). It occurs either as part of an adverbial or as a reflex of the older gerund, which then became extended to the present participle in progressive constructions. The *a* was already archaic, for in *Hamlet* F changes examples found in Q2, often at some cost to the metre or sense: Q2’s *now a is a praying*, (Ham 3.3.73, Hamlet) and *my cause aright* (Ham 5.2.291, Hamlet) become F’s *now he is praying* and *my causes right*. (1) Examples of its non-verbal, mostly adverbial, use include: *you are Pictures out adores*: (Oth 2.1.112 Q, Iago, ‘outside’; F has *out of doore*); *speech a fire* (Ham 4.7.163 Q2, Laertes, ‘fiery’; F has *of fire*); *I loue a ballet in print, a life*, (WT 4.4.258, Mopsa, ‘on my life’); *bite the holy cords a twaine*, (KL 2.2.74, Kent, ‘in two’; *in twaine* HL sc.7.72); *I am a weary*, (RJ 2.4.25, Nurse, ‘exhausted’; Q1 has *wearie*); (2) Examples of the verb use of **a-** include: *doues that sit a billing*. (VA 366); *he fals straight a capring*, (MV 1.2.58–9, Portia, ‘dancing’); *Whither were you a going?* (H8 1.3.50, Chamberlain); *At game a swearing, or about some act* (Ham 3.3.91 Q2, Hamlet; F has *swearing*); **aby** ‘to answer for’: *Least to thy perill, thou aby it deare*. (MN 3.2.176 Q, Demetrius; F has *abide*), OED **Aby**, **abye** *v.* common until C16, but old-fashioned and archaic by C17, as F’s *abide* indicates; **afeard** ‘afraid’, common in C16 and ShE, though in C17 it lost ground to *afraid*, as in F which often has *afraid* for *afeard* in Q: *a Conquerour, and a feard to speake?* (LL 5.2.573–4 Q, Costard; F has *affraid*), RDHS **afeard**, and OED **Afeard**, **-ed** *ppl.a.* notes ‘It survives everywhere in the popular speech.’; **agazed** ‘astounded’: *All the whole Army stood agaz’d on him*. (1H6 1.1.126, Messenger); as there is no verb *agaze*, OED **Agazed**, **agased** *ppl.a.* suggests it is a variant of *aghost* and records c1400–1600; **agone** ‘ago’: *O he’s drunke sir Toby an houre agone*: (TN 5.1.196, Feste), OED **Ago**, **agone** *ppl.a.*; **albeit** ‘although’: *Albeit they were flesht Villaines*, (R3 4.3.6, Tyrrell, Q has *Although*), originally *all be it that*, this conjunction was reduced to *albeit* or *albe*, but was replaced by *although* as the variation between Q and F indicates, OED **Albeit** *conj.2*; **alderliest** ‘best beloved’: *With you mine Alder liefest Soueraigne*, (2H6 Add.Pass.A.5, Margaret; not in Q); archaic and its appearance in italics in F suggests the compositor was uncertain as to its status, GTSW **alderliest** and OED **All D.** 3; **amid(st)** ‘among’, being replaced by *among(st)*: *amid this hurlye* (TS 4.1.189, Petruccio), *enthron’d and sphear’d Amid’st the other*, (TC 1.3.90–1, Ulysses); **amongst** often replaced by *among*, as though the

former was old-fashioned: *Amongst this princely heape*, (R3 2.1.54 Q, Gloucester; F has *Among*); **anchor** ‘anchorite’: *And Anchors cheere in prison be my scope*, (Ham Add.Pass.E.2, Q2, Player Queen); the presence of this line only in Q suggests that *anchor* was old-fashioned and designed to distance the play within the play; OED **Anchor** *sb*<sup>2</sup>. 1 last example before C19; **another, be such** suggesting there is something more to a person than surface respectability: *the Prince himselfe is such another*: (2H4 2.4.255, Falstaff), OED **Another** 1c and RDHS **another, you are**; **athwart** *prep.* ‘across’: *Athwart mens noses* (RJ 1.4.59, Q, Mercutio; F has *ouer*); *adv.* ‘awry’: *and quite athwart Goes all decorum*. (MM 1.3.30–1, Duke), OED **Athwart** *adv.* and *prep.* mostly from C16–17; **avised** ‘informed’: *Be auis’d sir, and passe good humours*: (MW 1.1.152, Nym), older form of *advised*, which died out in early C17, OED **Advise** *v.*; **balm** ‘to soothe’: *This rest might yet haue balm’d thy broken sinewes*, (HL sc.13.91, Kent), OED **Balm** *v.arch.*3 last example before C19; **bare ‘poor’**: *bare and rotten pollicy* (1H4 1.3.107 Q, Hotspur; F has *base*), OED **Bare A.** *adj.*10b last example; **behoof/behove** ‘advantage’: *for a my behoue*, (Ham 5.1.63, Grave-digger in a song), OED **Behoof** 1; **behove** ‘to make use of’: *He did behooue his anger ere ’twas spent*, (Tim 3.6.22, Alcibiades), OED **Behove** *v.*1; **betwixt** often replaced by *between* in F or Q: *This Coronet part betwixt you*. (HL sc.1.131, Lear; *betweene* KL 1.1.139), OED **Betwixt** *prep.*; **bill** ‘inventory’: *from the Bill, That writes them all alike*: (Mac 3.1.101–2, Macbeth), OED **Bill** *sb*<sup>3</sup>.5a last example; **bolle** ‘swollen’: *Here one being throng’d, bears back all boln, & red*, (RL 1417), past participle of the verb *bell* ‘to swell’, obsolescent at end C16, OED **Bollen** *ppl.a*; **braid** ‘to reproach’: *T’would brayde your selfe too neare for me to tell it*: (Per sc.1.136, Pericles), OED **Braid** *v*<sup>2</sup> last example; **can** ‘to know how to’, lexical verb surviving informally, though otherwise an auxiliary: *all is writ, he spoken can*: (Per sc.5.12, Gower, ‘he is able to speak’), *you can doe it*: (2H4 3.2.144, Shallow, ‘you know what’s what’), OED **Can** *v.*B1; **certain** ‘for sure’: *This beauteous Lady, Thisby is certaine*. (MN 5.1.129, Quince), OED **Certain B.** *adv.*3; **clepe** ‘to call’: *he clepeth a Calf, Cause*: (LL 5.1.22, Holofernes), OED **Clepe** *v.* archaic and poetic verb replaced by *call*; **con** ‘to learn by heart’: *I haue taken great paines to con it*. (TN 1.5.166–7, Viola), *con thanks* ‘to show gratitude’: *I con him no thanks for’t* (AW 4.3.157, Bertram), OED **Con** *v*<sup>1</sup>.4b; **dern** ‘dreary’: *that dearne time* (HL sc.14.61, Gloucester; *sterne* KL 3.7.61); ‘secret’: *By many a dearne and painefull pearch* (Per sc.10.15, Gower), OED **Dern A.** *adj.*; **deserve** ‘to requite’: *I will deserue your paines*. (Oth 1.1.185, Brabantio, ‘I’ll recompense your efforts’), OED **Deserve** *v.*6 last quote 1523–5; **despiteous** ‘pitiless’: *Turning dispiteous torture out of doore?* (KJ 4.1.34, Hubert), OED **Despiteous** obsolescent in C16 before its C19 revival; **dole** ‘grief’: *Omit we all their dole and woe*: (Per sc.10.42, Gower), archaic form also used for comic purposes, OED **Dole** *sb*<sup>2</sup>.; **due** obsolescent variant of *dow*, ‘to endow’: *That I thy enemy dew thee withall*: (1H6 4.2.34, General), OED **Due** *v.*1, records C14 to ShE; **dure** ‘to endure’: *To dure ill-dealing fortune*; (TK 1.3.5, Hippolyta), OED **Dure** *v.*4 last quote 1598; **eche** ‘to increase’: *To ich it, and to draw it out in length*, (MV 3.2.23, Portia; Qq have *ech* and *eche*), *With your fine fancies quaintly each*, (Per sc.10.13, Gower), OED **Eche** *v.*1; **eftsoons** ‘afterwards’: *That I poore man might eftsoones come betweene* (TK 3.1.12, Arcite), OED **Eftsoon, -soons** *adv.*3; **eisel** ‘vinegar’: *Woo’t drinke vp Esile*, (Ham

5.1.273, Hamlet), OED **Eisell** extinct in early C17; **eke** 'also': *And I to Page shall eke unfold* (MW 1.3.88, Pistol, in an impromptu poem), *Most brisky Iuuenall, and eke most louely Iew*, (MN 3.1.89, Flute); archaic and confined to informally pompous and dubiously poetic instances often as a metrical filler, OED **Eke** *adv.*; **eld** 'old age': *The superstitious idle-headed-Eld* (MW 4.4.35, Mrs Page); in TC 2.2.103 F's *wrinkled old* appears in Q as *elders*, suggesting some uncertainty between forms with ⟨o⟩ and ⟨e⟩; *eld* was becoming obsolescent, surviving informally and as an archaism; the same applies to *elder* and *eldest* the former comparative forms of the adjective; **else** 'something else': *Bastards and else*. (KJ 2.1.276, Bastard), OED **Else** *adv.* 1c last example; **ender** 'someone who ends another's life': *That is to you my origin and ender*: (LC 222), used from Chaucer onwards in love poems, but obsolescent by Shakespeare's time, OED **Ender** *sb.* 1a; **enow** 'enough': *we were Christans enow before*, (MV 3.5.19–20, Lancelot), *haue Napkins enow* (Mac 2.3.5–6, Porter); survived informally among lower-class people, especially when placed immediately after the noun, OED **Enow** **A.** *adj.* 1; **ere** 'before': *Ere I will see the crowne* (R3 3.2.41 Q, Hastings; F has *Before*), superseded by *before*; **erst** 'formerly': *That erst did follow thy proud Chariot-Wheeles*, (2H6 2.4.14, Gloucester), OED **Erst** **B.** *adv.*; **extraught** 'extracted': *whence thou art extraught*, (3H6 2.2.142, Richard), OED **Extraught** *pp.* *pple* 1 last quote; **eyne** 'eyes', older plural used in rhyme and sometimes by country people: *on Hermias eyne*, (MN 1.1.242, Helena, rhyming *mine*), *to blinke through vwith mine eine*. (MN 5.1.175, Bottom, rhyming *mine*); **faith** 'to believe in': *worth in thee Make thy words faith'd?* (KL 2.1.68–9, Edmund), OED **Faith** *v.* last example; **fast by** 'near at hand': *A Vessell rides fast by*, (WT 4.4.501, Florizel), OED **Fast** *adv.* 4; **fet** 'to fetch, derive', a variant of *fetch* surviving mostly as a past participle or compound: *Whose blood is fet from Fathers of Warre-prooffe*: (H5 3.1.18, Henry V), *and heare my deepe-fet groanes*. (2H6 2.4.34, Duchess of Gloucester, 'originating far down'); *Yorke, with all his farre-fet pollicie*, (2H6 3.1.293, Somerset, 'cunning, carefully planned'); although popular at the end of C16, *far-fet* was in competition with *far-fetched* and disappeared in C17, OED **Far-fet** *a.*; **foeman** 'enemy': *Then foe-mens markes vpon his batter'd shield*, (TA 4.1.126, Marcus), OED **Foeman** last quote 1620 before C19; **forme** 'first': *from your forme state*, (Ham 3.2.157, Player Queen; Q2 has *former*), OED **Forme** *a.* 1 records till c1450 but probably deliberately archaic in the play within a play; **fro** being replaced by *from* and in C16 archaic and informal, and frequently modernized to *from* in modern editions: *That coap'st with death himselfe, to scape fro it*: (RJ 4.1.75, Friar Lawrence; Q has *from*); **ghast** 'to frighten': *whether gasted by the noyse I made*, (KL 2.1.54, Edmund), OED **Gast** *v.* 1; **ging** 'group of (usually unsavoury) people': *a knot: a ging, a packe, a conspiracie* (MW 4.2.108–9, F2, Mr Ford; F has *gin* which may be a variant of *ging*), OED **Ging** *sb.* 3; cf. GTSW **ging**; **haught** 'proud': *and the haught Northumberland*, (3H6 2.1.169, Warwick), an obsolescent word often used to replace *haughty*, to give a more lofty tone: *the Queenes kindred hauty and proud*, (R3 2.3.28 Q, Citizen; F has *haught*), and even F's *haughtie* was sometimes replaced by *haught* in later Folios (e.g. 2H6 1.3.71); **hent** 'to take up a position at': *The generous, and grauest Citizens Haue hent the gates*, (MM 4.6.14–15, Friar Peter), *And merrily hent the Stile-a*: (WT 4.3.124, Autolycus in a song), OED **Hent** *v.* 3b last

quote; **hest** 'command': *Refusing her grand hests*, (Tem 1.2.275, Prospero), OED **Hest** *sb. arch.*; **hight** 'is called': *which as I remember, hight Costard*, (LL 1.1.249, Armado's letter), a deliberate archaism; possibly imitating Spenser, OED **Hight** *v. arch.* and GTSW **hight**; **hoar** 'to make white': *Hoare the Flamen*, (Tim 4.3.155, Timon), OED **Hoar** *v. Obs*; **husht** 'to silence': *As to be husht, and nought at all to say*. (R2 1.1.53, Mowbray; Q has *huisht*), OED **Husht** *v.* last quote 1598; **injury** 'to hurt by word or deed': *I neuer iniured thee*, (RJ 3.1.67 Q2, Romeo; Q1 has *iniured*), OED **Injury** *v.* replaced c1600 by *injure*; **inly** 'heartfelt': *Didst thou but know the inly touch of Loue*, (TG 2.7.18, Julia); OED **Inly** *a. Obs.* last quote 1612; **iwis** 'certainly': *There be foolles aliue Iwis* (MV 2.9.67, Aragon, motto in casket where *iwis* rhymes with *bliss* etc.), *I-wis it is not halfe way to her heart*: (TS 1.1.62, Katherine), an archaism used mainly as a discourse marker, King pp. 150–1; **maid child** 'female child': *but brought forth a Mayd child calld Marina* (Per sc.22.25–6, Pericles), OED **Maid-child** last quote; **main** archaic form of *maim* 'to cripple': *for thereby is England main'd* (2H6 4.2.160, Cade), OED **Maim** *v.*; **make** 'spouse': *Else one selfe mate and make could not beget, Such different issues*, (HL sc.17.35–6, Kent); OED **Make** *sb.*<sup>1</sup>.5 uncommon after early C17 and the second quarto emends to *mate*; **-meal** suffix forming adverbs meaning 'by pieces': *make him By ynch-meale a disease*: (Tem 2.2.2–3, Caliban, 'inch by inch'), *to teare her Limb-meale*: (Cym 2.4.147, Posthumus, 'limb by limb'); **mean** 'to lament': *And thus she meanes videlicet*. (MN 5.1.318, Demetrius as Thisbe is about to lament the death of Pirus), OED **Mean** *v.*<sup>2</sup>; **mell** 'to have to do with, have intercourse with': *Men are to mell with, boyes are not to kis*. (AW 4.3.233, Interpreter); *mell* was often found in rhyme or, as here, alliteratively and might otherwise have disappeared earlier, OED **Mell** *v.*<sup>2</sup>.3, 5; **milch-kine** 'dairy cows', with the old plural: *And make milch-kine yeeld blood*, (MW 4.4.32, Mrs Page); **mirable** 'wondered at': *Not Neoptolymus so mirable*, (TC 4.7.26, Hector), OED **Mirable** *A. adj.* records c1450–1606; **mo** 'more', becoming archaic/poetic, dialectal and informal and often replaced by *more* in either Q or F: *I haue no moe sonnes of the royall bloud*, (R3 4.4.200 Q, Queen Elizabeth; F has *more*), *With many moe of noble fame and worth*, (R3 4.5.13 Q, Sir Christopher; F has *other*); **mought** archaic preterite of *may* 'could' which survives in literary texts in C16–17: *That mought not be distinguisht*: (3H6 5.2.45, Somerset), OED **May** *v.*<sup>1</sup>; **nill** 'will not': *I nill relate*, (Per sc.10.55, Gower), OED **Nill** *v.*; **nole** 'head': *An Asses nole I fixed on his head*. (MN 3.2.17, Puck); obsolescent shortly after 1600, OED **Noll** 1; **obstacle** 'obstinate': *that thou wilt be so obstacle*: (1H6 5.6.17, Shepherd), OED **Obstacle** *sb.* 1 as adjective; **ope** 'to open': *Nor ope her lap to saint seducing gold*, (RJ 1.1.211, Romeo; F has *open*), OED **Ope** *v.* obsolescent from C17; **othergates** 'in another manner': *hee would haue tickel'd you other gates then he did*. (TN 5.1.191–2, Sir Andrew); obsolescent and used as part of Andrew's characterization; OED **Othergates** *A. adv.* no further examples till C19; **out** *prep.* 'outside': *withim and out that Wall*: (Tim 4.1.38, Timon), OED **Out** *prep.* 2; **parlous** 'dangerous', popular, syn-copated form of *perilous* common C14–17: *Thou art in a parlous state shepheard*. (AY 3.2.42–3, Touchstone); 'cunning, precocious': *A parlous Boy*: (R3 2.4.35, Queen Elizabeth), OED **Parlous** *a.* 1, 2; **passing** 'egregious': *her passing deformitie*: (TG 2.1.71, Speed), *Oh passing Traytor, periur'd and vniust*. (3H6 5.1.109, Warwick),

OED **Passing** *ppl.a.3*; **peace** ‘to be silent’: *the Thunder would not peace at my bidding*, (KL 4.5.101–2, Lear), OED **Peace** *v.2*; **peer** ‘mate’: *This King unto him tooke a Peere*, (Per sc.1.21, Gower), OED **Peer** *sb.3*; **pertly** ‘openly’: *For yonder wals that pertly front your Towne*, (TC 4.7.102, Ulysses); ‘promptly’: *appear, & pertly*. (Tem 4.1.58, Prospero); in most of its senses obsolescent about this time, OED **Pertly** *adv.* 1–3; **piring** ‘looking closely’: *Piring in Maps* (MV 1.1.19 Q1, Solanio; F has *Peering*), OED **Pire** *v.* records 1390–c1400 before C19; **prison** ‘to imprison’ through functional shift: *will prison false desire*, (RL 642), OED **Prison** *v.* last quote 1608 before C19; **provand** ‘provisions’: *Cammels in their Warre, who haue their Prouand Onely for bearing Burthens*, (Cor 2.1.248–9, Brutus); last instance before C19 revival, and replaced by *provender* (cf. 1H6 1.2.11); **quittal** ‘requit’: *As in reuenge or quittall of such strife*. (RL 236), OED **Quittal**, **quital** records c1530–a1633; **quiver** ‘nimble’: *a little quiuer fellow*, (2H4 3.2.278, Shallow), OED **Quiver** *a.* last example before C19; **raught** ‘snatched away’: *This Staffe of Honor raught*, (2H6 2.3.43, Margaret), archaic past participle of *reach*, OED **Reach** *v.1*; **razed** ‘slashed’ as decoration: *with two Prouinciall Roses on my rac’d Shooes*, (Ham 3.2.264–5, Hamlet), OED **Raced** *ppl.a.* records 1576–1602; **rede** ‘counsel, advice’: *And reaks not his owne reade*. (Ham 1.3.51, Ophelia, ‘and doesn’t follow his own advice’), becoming informal especially in the idiomatic *recks not his own rede*, **requit** ‘to repay’, from *quit* ‘to repay’: *the Sea (which hath requit it) Him, and his innocent childe*: (Tem 3.3.71–2, Ariel), OED **Requit** *v.Obs.* records a1553–1607; **riping** ‘fruition of affairs’: *But stay the very riping of the time*, (MV 2.8.42, Salerio), this OE verbal noun was being replaced by *ripening*; **rushling** ‘rustling’: *all Muske, and so rushling*, (MW 2.2.66, Mrs Quickly), archaic form of *rustling*; OED **Rushle** *v.* records 1553–1632; **sain** old past participle ‘said’: *that hath tofore bin saine*. (LL 3.1.80, Armado, rhyming with *plaine*); **sans** ‘without’: *Sans witch-craft could not*. (Oth 1.3.64, Brabantio; Q has *Sauince*), *A confidence sans bound*. (Tem 1.2.97, Prospero); **sate** older past tense of *sit* or *set* both with the sense \*‘to set aside, reject’: *He sate our messengers* (TC 2.3.78 Q, Agamemnon; F has *sent*), OED **Set** *v.126* [1678]; **seld** ‘seldom’: *As seld I haue the chance*; (TC 4.7.34, Ajax); obsolescent about 1600, being replaced by *seldom*; hence †*seld-shown* ‘rarely seen or exhibited’: *seld-showne Flamins Doe presse among the popular Throngs*, (Cor 2.1.210–11, Brutus); **shoon** older plural of ‘shoes’, in ShE only in popular rhyme and the mouths of common people: *By his Cockle hat and staffe, and his Sandal shoone*. (Ham 4.5.25–6, Ophelia when mad, rhyming *one*), *Spare none, but such as go in clouted shooen*, (2H6 4.2.184, Cade); *clouted shoon* virtually equivalent to PdE ‘hobnail boots’ came to characterize country bumpkins and in C16 signified rebellious folk, OED **Clout-shoe** 2; **sick** ‘to fall ill’: *a little time before That our great Grand-sire Edward sick’d, and dy’d*. (2H4 4.3.127–8, Clarence); OED **Sick** *v.1* last example of the intransitive verb; **siege** ‘seat’, especially of noblemen or justices, hence figuratively implying rank: *vpon the verie siege of Iustice, Lord Angelo hath to the publike eare Profest the contrarie*. (MM 4.2.99–101, Provost); ‘tail-end, excrement’: *how cam’st thou to be the siege of this Moone-calfe?* (Tem 2.2.104–5, Stephano); ‘rank, status’: *Of the vnworthiest siedge*. (Ham Add.Pass.K.9, Q2, Claudius), *I fetch my life and being, From Men of Royall Seige*, (Oth 1.2.21–2, Othello; Q has *height*); in most meanings this word was obsolescent

in early C17, OED **Siege** *sb.*1, 3c; **sith** *adv.* ‘since that time’: *And sith so nabored to his youth and hauior*, (Ham 2.2.12 Q2, Claudius; F has *since*). *Sith Loue breeds such offence*. (Oth 3.3.385, Iago; Q has *since*); *prep.* ‘after’: *I come to tell you things sith then befallne*. (3H6 2.1.106, Warwick); as adverb and preposition *sith* is not recorded after 1600 in OED **Sith A & B**; **slipper** ‘deceitful’, referring to people: *A slipper, and subtle knaue, a finder of occasion*: (Oth 2.1.242, Iago; Q has *subtle slippery*), replaced by *slippery* in the later folios, and this is the last example in OED **Slipper a.3b**; **by small and small** ‘little by little’: *I play the Torturer, by small and small* (R2 3.2.194, Scrope), OED **Small B. absol.3b** last example; **smell** ‘to pay slight attention to’: *You smell this businesse with a sence as cold As is a dead-mans nose*: (WT 2.1.153–4, Leontes), OED **Smell v.6b** records 1553–1653; **sod** archaic past participle of *seethe* ‘to boil’: *or women That have sod their Infants* (TK 1.3.20–1, Hippolyta); \*‘soaked’: *Her eyes though sod in tears* (RL 1592), OED **Sod ppl.a.1c** [1613]; **somever** linked with *how*, *what*, *when* or *where* to give ‘however, whatever, whenever, wherever’, either separated by other words or when one of the other texts may have *soever*: *How in my words someuer she be shent*, (Ham 3.2.387, Hamlet), *And what someuer els* (Ham 1.2.248 Q2, Hamlet; F has *whatsoever*); OED **Somever** records c1440–1621; **spital-house** ‘hospital’: *Shee, whom the Spittle-house, and ulcerous sores, Would cast the gorge at*. (Tim 4.3.40–1, Timon), OED **Spittle sb<sup>1</sup>.5** last example; **sprite** ‘ghost’: *walke like Sprights, To countenance this horror*. (Mac 2.3.79–80, Macduff), OED **Sprite sb.**; **spur** ‘to ask’: *Tis long of you y<sup>e</sup> spur me with such questions*. (LL 2.1.118, Rosaline), OED **Speer v<sup>1</sup>.**; **streak** ‘to smear’: *with the iuyce of this Ile streake her eyes*, (MN 2.1.257, Oberon); OED **Streak v<sup>1</sup>.5** last example; **tangle** ‘to ensnare’: *they<sup>e</sup>le tangle thee*. (2H6 2.4.56, Duchess of Gloucester), OED **Tangle v<sup>1</sup>.1**; **think** ‘to ponder’: *These deeds must not be thought After these wayes*. (Mac 2.2.31–2, Lady Macbeth), OED **Think v<sup>2</sup>.2a** last quote; **threat** ‘to threaten’: *threat you me with telling of the King*: (R3 1.3.113, Gloucester), OED **Threat v.3**; **titely** ‘quickly’: *titely carried with a merrie gale*, (E3 3.1.77, Mariner), OED **Titely, titly adv.** largely extinct by end C15; **tittle** ‘small points in writing’: *What, shalt thou exchange for ragges, roabes: for tittles titles*, (LL 4.1.81–2, Armado in his letter); originally from Lat. *titulus* it came to represent small strokes in writing, but used by Armado punningly, OED **Tittle sb.1c** obsolescent around 1600; **todraw** ‘to tear apart’: *Making practise on the Times To draw with ydle Spiders stings* (MM 3.1.530–1, Duke), PWPS **to draw** suggests this reading, with the older *to* prefix; **top-gallant** ‘platform at head of the topmast’, hence ‘summit’: *to the high top gallant of my ioy*, (RJ 2.3.179, Romeo), OED **Topgallant A. sb.1** last quote 1590; **tother** ‘the other’: *yesterday, or tother day*; (Ham 2.1.56, Polonius; Q2 has *th’other*), King p. 187; **toward** ‘promising’: *spoken like a toward Prince*. (3H6 2.2.66, Clifford), OED **Toward A. adj.3** records to 1625; **trim** ‘accurately’: *hee that shot so trim* (RJ 2.1.13 Q1, Mercutio; F has *true*), OED **Trim B. adv.1** records till c1613; **trothed** ‘betrothed’: *my new trothed Lord*. (MA 3.1.38, Hero), OED **Troth v.** last example 1605 before C19; **true-man** ‘honest man’: *sometime hangs both Theefe, and True-man*: (Cym 2.3.70, Cloten), OED **True-man Obs** last example 1647; **twire** \*‘to peep’: *When sparkling stars twire not thou guil<sup>st</sup> th<sup>e</sup>eaunen*, (Son 28.12), OED **Twire v<sup>1</sup>.1 arch**; **ure** ‘to accustom’: *And vre thy shoulders to an Armors weight*. (E3 1.1.159, Edward III), OED **Ure v<sup>3</sup>**. *Obs* last

example of an uncommon verb; **utterance** from Fr. *outrance* occurs in military and chivalric phrases, usually with verbs of action, but obsolescent and died out in C17: *Which he, to seeke of me againe, perforce, Behooues me keepe at utterance.* (Cym 3.1.71–2, Cymbeline, ‘to the utmost degree’), recorded 1480–a1630; *come Fate into the Lyst, And champion me to th’utterance.* (Mac 3.1.72–3, Macbeth, ‘to the bitter end’), recorded till early C17 and revived in C19; **uttermost** ‘total commitment’: *In making question of my vttermost* (MV 1.1.156, Antonio); ‘as far as possible’: *That shall be rackt to the vttermost,* (MV 1.1.181, Antonio), *I will be free, Euen to the vttermost* (TS 4.3.79–80, Katherine), OED **Uttermost** *a. (sb.)* 5, 7 obsolescent although *to the uttermost* survived longest; **vaward** \*‘vanguard’: *I begge The leading of the Vaward.* (H5 4.3.130–1, York); \*‘forefront’: *And since we haue the vaward of the day,* (MN 4.1.104, Theseus), popular in ShE, but already obsolescent and being replaced by *vanguard*, the ‘modernization’ found in many editions; **very** ‘true’: *I haue found The very cause of Hamlets Lunacie.* (Ham 2.2.48–9, Polonius), *Thou art very Trinculo indeede:* (Tem 2.2.104, Stephano), OED **Very A.** *adj.* 2; ‘properly so called’ indicating the noun must be understood in its full sense: *he is a stone, a very pibble stone,* (TG 2.3.9–10, Lance), OED **Very A.** *adj.* 1; sometimes used extravagantly: *and I were your verie, verie Rosalind?* (AY 4.1.66–7, Rosalind); and also **veriest** ‘merest’: *the veriest Hinde,* (Cym 5.5.77, Posthumus), OED **Very A.** *adj.* 3c; **want** ‘to pine for’: *They want their Porredge, & their fat Bul Beeues:* (1H6 1.2.9, Alençon), OED **Want v.**; **wax** ‘to grow’, becoming archaic, especially in present indicative plural **waxen** ‘they increase’: *And waxen in their mirth,* (MN 2.1.56, Puck), OED **Wax v.** 1; **weal** ‘well-being’: *upon whose weale depends and rests The liues of many,* (Ham 3.3.14–15 Q2, Rosencrantz; F has *spirit*), OED **Weal sb.** 1.2a; **weet** ‘to know’: *I binde One paine of punishment, the world to weete We stand vp Peerelesse.* (AC 1.1.40–2, Antony), OED **Weet v.** 1. describes this word from OE *witan* as obsolete from mid C16, but ‘down to the second decade of the 17th c. it was frequent as a literary archaism (chiefly poet.), as attributed in the drama to rustic speakers, and as a variant of *wit* in the phrases *to do* or *give* (a person) *to wit*’; **welkin** ‘sky’: *the Welkins Vicegerent,* (LL 1.1.216, Armado’s letter), *and let the Welkin roare:* (2H4 2.4.166, Pistol, in doggerel verse), OED **Welkin** 2c; ‘comprehension’: *who you are, and what you would are †out of my welkin, I might say Element, but the word is ouer-worne.* (TN 3.1.56–8, Feste, ‘beyond my ken’), OED **Welkin** 3; **whelk** ‘pimple’: *his face is all bubukles and whelkes,* (H5 3.6.103–4, Fluellen), OED **Whelk** 2 1 obsolescent in early C17 with C19 revival; **wheresomever** ‘wherever’: *Would I were with him, wheresomere hee is,* (H5 2.3.7, Bardolph); possibly Shakespeare gave this form, rather than *wheresoever*, to Bardolph to suggest informality, because it was obsolescent, OED **Wheresomever**; **whilere** ‘recently’: *You taught me but whileare?* (Tem 3.2.120, Caliban), OED **Whilere**; **whilst**, earlier form of *while*, becoming old-fashioned: *Whilst all tongues cried,* (R2 5.2.11 Q, York; F has *While*); **whosomever** ‘whoever’: *who some euer you take him to be,* (TC 2.1.66, Thersites), OED **Whosomever** last example, possibly given to Thersites because it was old-fashioned; **wight** ‘person’ (of either sex); common in OE and ME poetry, this had become either archaic or informal by C16, when it became used contemptuously in insults or with ironic commiseration, euphemistically in old-style poetry, and for rhyming purposes: (a)

contemptuous: *with venomous wights she staves, As hidiously as hell;* (TC 4.2.14–15, Troilus); (b) in old-style poetry: *He was a wight of high Renowne,* (Oth 2.3.86, Iago in drinking song), *So for her many of wight did die,* (Per sc.1.39, Gower); (c) in rhyme: *Armado is a most illustrious wight,* (LL 1.1.175, Berowne, rhyming *Knight*); **witting** ‘knowing’: *As witting I no other comfort haue.* (1H6 2.5.16, Mortimer), OED **Witting** *ppl.a.*; **woe is me** ‘I am unhappy’ (Ham 3.2.156, Player Queen), an old-fashioned impersonal expression suitable for the play within a play, OED **Woe A**, *int.* and *adv.*3b; **wolt out** 2nd person singular of *will out*, by now somewhat archaic and used to a seaman: *ha ses one, wolt out?* (Per sc.15.112, Marina referring to a sailor, ‘My! says one, going for a walk?’); **womb** ‘stomach’ of either sex: *my wombe vndoes mee.* (2H4 4.2.22, Falstaff, suggesting a distended stomach as if pregnant), OED **Womb** *sb.1*; **wot** ‘know’, used only in present tense and present participle and obsolete except in phrase *God wot*, though the verb may be changed in Q or F: *The Slaue, . . . little wots, What watch the King keepes,* (H5 4.1.278–80, Henry V), *the picture (she says) that you wot of:* (MW 2.2.86, Mrs Quickly), OED **Wot** *v.arch.*; **wotting** ‘knowing’: (*Wotting no more then I*) (WT 3.2.75, Hermione); **y-** the old past participial prefix attached to certain words to give a flavour of pomposity or antiquity: *it is ycliped, Thy Parke.* (LL 1.1.235, Armado’s letter, ‘called’); *Now sleepe yslacked hath the rout,* (Per sc.10.1, Gower, ‘reduced in tempo’); **yare** ‘ready’: *Is tye, and yare, and braueley rig’d,* (Tem 5.1.227, Boatswain), *you shall finde me y’are.* (MM 4.2.55–6, Pompey; F’s apostrophe suggests *yare* was not familiar to the compositor in this context, who inserted *y’are* ‘you are’ instead), OED **Yare** *a.1* last quote; **yaw** ‘to move unsteadily’, from the nautical sense of a vessel deviating from its course: *and yet but yaw neither in respect of his quick saile,* (Ham Add.Pass.N.9–10, Q2, Hamlet), OED **Yaw** *v*<sup>1</sup>.2 records 1584–1604 and then C19; **yoke** ‘pair’: *a yoake of his discarded men:* (MW 2.1.165, Mr Page), OED **Yoke** *sb.5b* records c1380–1598.

### -ARD(Y)

This Gmc suffix was adopted into OFr. and from there into English where it became an ending for nouns, often with negative or humorous overtones and thus usually part of informal English, and nouns borrowed from Fr. could develop secondary, occasionally pejorative, meanings.

**bastard** ‘Spanish wine’: *your browne Bastard* (1H4 2.5.72, Hal); ‘hybrid plants’: *Gilly-vors, (Which some call Natures bastards)* (WT 4.4.82–3, Perdita); **bastardy** \*‘baseness’: *Is guilty of a seuerall Bastardie, If he do breake the smallest Particle* (JC 2.1.137–8, Brutus), OED **Bastardy** 3; **bombard**: ‘small cannon’, hence also ‘tankard or human being shaped like this cannon’: *that huge Bombard of Sacke,* (1H4 2.5.456, Hal referring to Falstaff); **baiting of bombards** ‘drinking’ from the possible sense ‘toying with drinking mugs’, though the precise derivation of the phrase is not clear: *heere ye lye baiting of Bombards, when Ye should doe Seruice.* (H8 5.3.79–80, Chamberlain); **buzzard** ‘hawk which cannot be trained’ hence ‘fool’: *Well tane, and like a buzzard.* (TS 2.1.206, Katherine), OED **Buzzard** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.2; **costard** ‘apple’ hence ‘head’: *I will knog his Vrinalls about his knaues costard,* (MW 3.1.13–14, Evans), OED **Costard** 2 [1530]; **dastard** *n., adj.* ‘sot, coward’: *Before this out-dar’d dastard?* (R2 1.1.190, Bolingbroke), *our dastard Nobles,* (Cor 4.5.76, Coriolanus),



OED **Dastard** used from C15 onwards though an English word; **drunkard** 'a drunk, sot': *We are meerly cheated of our liues by drunkards*, (Tem 1.1.53, Antonio); **dullard** 'dim-wit': *mak'st thou me a dullard in this Act?* (Cym 5.6.265, Cymbeline), *make a dullard of the world*, (KL 2.1.73, Edmund, 'assume everyone was stupid'), OED **Dullard A.** *sb.* records c1440–1613 before C19; **haggard** 'wild hawk' hence 'disobedient woman or wife': *this proud disdainful Haggard*. (TS 4.2.39, Hortensio of Bianca), OED **Haggard sb<sup>2</sup>**.1b [1579]; **niggard** 'miser': *beautious niggard why doost thou abuse*, (Son 4.5).

## ASHORE

As a phrasal verb: **bear ashore** 'to carry off the ship': *Beare him ashore*, (AC 2.7.83, Antony); **cast ashore** 'to be tossed on land by shipwreck': *since I was cast a'shore*. (Tem 2.2.121–2, Stefano); **come ashore** 'to land': *How came we a shore?* (Tem 1.2.159, Miranda); **fetch ashore** 'to bring off the ship': *I must fetch his Necessaries a Shore*. (Oth 2.1.282–3, Iago); **swim ashore** 'to save oneself by swimming to shore from a shipwreck': *Swom ashore (man) like a Ducke*: (Tem 2.2.127–8, Trinculo); **throw ashore** 'to strand': *What tempest (I troa) threw this Whale, (with so many Tuns of oyle in his belly) a'shoare at Windsor?* (MW 2.1.61–2, Mrs Ford); **welcome ashore** 'to receive with open arms': *the aide Of Buckingham, to welcome them ashore*. (R3 4.4.369–70, Ratcliffe).

## ASIDE

- (1) Adverbially 'move back': *Aside, aside, heere comes Lord Timon*. (Tim 2.2.116, Servants), *but soft, aside; heere comes the King*. (Ham 5.1.212, Hamlet).
- (2) As a phrasal verb: **beat aside** 'to knock away': *with one hand beates Cold death aside*, (RJ 3.1.160–1, Benvolio); **cast aside** 'to discard': *Not cast aside so soone*. (Mac 1.7.35, Macbeth); **daff aside** 'to brush aside': *his Cumrades, that daft the World aside*, (1H4 4.1.96, Hotspur); **draw aside** 'to pull back': *Goe, draw aside the curtaines*, (MV 2.7.1, Portia); **fling aside** 'to reject': *Whose enmity he flung aside*: (Tem 2.1.122, Francisco); **glance aside** 'to look away': *forbear to glance thine eye aside*, (Son 139.6); **hedge aside** 'to deviate': *Or hedge aside from the direct forth right*; (TC 3.3.152, Ulysses); **lay aside** 'to abandon': *To lay aside vnnecessary soothing*, (E3 3.3.7, Lorraine); **rush aside** 'to ignore': *hath rusht aside the Law, And turn'd that blacke word death, to banishment*. (RJ 3.3.26–7, Friar Lawrence); **set aside** 'to abandon': *Our purpos'd hunting shall be set aside*. (MN 4.1.182, Theseus); **stand aside** 'to stand to one side': *let's stand aside and see the end of this controuersie*. (TS 5.1.54–5, Petruccio); **step aside** 'to make oneself scarce': *so please you step aside*, (RJ 1.1.153, Benvolio); **throw aside** 'to look sideways': *he threw his eye aside*, (AY 4.3.103, Oliver); **take aside** 'to take away': *Take him aside*. (TN 5.1.97, Orsino); **turn aside** 'to pause': *I prythee turne aside, and weepe for her*, (AC 1.3.76, Cleopatra); **walk aside** 'to leave': *Wilt please you walke aside*. (MM 4.1.57, Mariana).
- (3) As a verbal adjective: **casting aside** 'putting off': *Wolues and Beares, they say, (Casting their sauagenesse aside)* (WT 2.3.187–8, Antigonus); **set aside** 'discarded': *all dissembling set aside, Tell me for truth*, (3H6 3.3.119–20, Louis); **setting aside** 'ignoring': *setting all this chat aside, Thus in plaine termes*: (TS 2.1.262–3, Petruccio).

## ASUNDER

As a phrasal verb, usually with a forceful lexical verb: **break asunder** ‘to tear apart’: *his wouen girthes he breaks asunder*, (VA 266); **crack asunder** ‘to tear off’: *And from my shoulders crack my Armes asunder*, (1H6 1.7.11, Talbot); **fly asunder** ‘to be sent flying in all directions’: *And Corne shall flye asunder*. (H8 5.1.112, Cranmer); **hack asunder** ‘to cut into pieces’: *hack their bones assunder*, (1H6 4.7.47, Orleans); **keep asunder** ‘to part’: *keepe them asunder*: (MW 3.1.68, Shallow); **live asunder** ‘to live apart’: *That could not liue asunder day or night*, (1H6 2.2.31, Burgundy); **part asunder** ‘to separate’: *The perillous narrow Ocean parts asunder*. (H5 Prol.22); **pluck asunder** ‘to pull apart’: *Pluck them asunder*. (Ham 5.1.261, Claudius); **rend/rent asunder** ‘to destroy’: *And will you rent our ancient loue asunder*, (MN 3.2.216, Helena); **whirl asunder** ‘to fly apart’: *They whurle a-sunder, and dismember mee*. (KJ 3.1.256, Blanche).

## AT

(1) As a phrasal verb: **ache at** ‘to suffer because of’: *My wounds ake at you*. (Tim 3.6.94, Alcibiades); **bait at** ‘to humiliate’: *To be thus taunted, scorned, and baited at*: (R3 1.3.109 Q, Queen Elizabeth; F has *To be so baited, scorn’d, and stormed at*), OED **Bait** *v*<sup>1</sup>.4b; **bark at** ‘to make angry noises towards’: *thou barkst at him*. (TC 2.1.34–5, Thersites); **be at** ‘to be busy with’: *a certaine conuocation of wormes are e’ne at him*. (Ham 4.3.20–1, Hamlet, ‘eating him’), *They are at it, harke*: (TC 5.3.98, Troilus, ‘fighting’); **blurt at** ‘to treat in derision’: *whilst ours was blurted at, and helde a Mawkin* (Per sc.17.34. Dionyza), OED **Blurt** *v*.2a; **carp at** ‘to belittle’: *will be mock’d, or carp’d at*, (H8 1.2.87, Wolsey); **catch at** ‘to guess’: *You may be pleas’d to catch at mine intent*, (AC 2.2.45, Caesar); ‘to stretch out hands for’: *sawcie Lictors Will catch at vs* (AC 5.2.210–11, Cleopatra); OED **Catch** *v*.35, 36; **chatter at** ‘to make noises at’: *Apes, that moe and chatter at me*, (Tem 2.2.9, Caliban); **check at** ‘to strike’: *like the Haggard, checke at euery Feather* (TN 3.1.63, Viola); ‘to turn to fly at’, a term from falconry: *the stallion checkes at it?* (TN 2.5.112, Sir Toby); **connive at** ‘to look indulgently upon’: *Sure the Gods doe this yeere conniue at vs*, (WT 4.4.677–8, Autolycus); **drive at** ‘to shoot against’: *Some that would stand, let driue at some that flie*, (E3 4.6.29, Normandy); **flout at** ‘to scorn’: *neuer flout at me*, (MA 5.4.105–6, Benedick); **gird at** ‘to mock’: *take a pride to gird at mee*: (2H4 1.2.6, Falstaff); **glance at** ‘to hint at’: *Cæsars Ambition shall be glanced at*. (JC 1.2.320, Cassius); **grin at** ‘to ridicule’: *Scoffing his State, and grinning at his Pompe*, (R2 3.2.159, Richard II); **have at** ‘to attempt’: *Haue at it with you*: (WT 4.4.294, Autolycus, ‘let’s have a go at it’); ‘to attack’: *haue at you with a Prouerbe*, (CE 3.1.51, Dromio of Ephesus), *Haue at the worst can come*, (TK Epil.10, ‘Let’s face the worst that can come’); \***hawk at** ‘to attack on the wing’: *I had rather see a wren hawke at a fly* (TK 5.5.2, Emilia), OED **Hawk** *v*<sup>1</sup>.3; **hoop at** ‘to accompany’, like the shouts of appreciation: *That admiration did not hoope at them*. (H5 2.2.105, Henry V); **hoot at** ‘to mock’: *That she is liuing, Were it but told you, should be hooted at Like an old Tale*: (WT 5.3.116–18, Paulina); **level at** ‘to aim at’, from archery: *according to my description leuell at my affection*. (MV 1.2.36–7, Portia); †**mete at** ‘to aim at’: *Let the mark haue a pricke in’t, to meat at*, (LL 4.1.131, Boyet), OED **Mete** *v*<sup>1</sup>.2b; **mock at** ‘to slander’: *Our*

*Madames mock at vs.* (H5 3.5.28, Dauphin); **muse at** ‘to look at in amazement’: *Do not muse at me* (Mac 3.4.84, Macbeth); **rail at** ‘to decry’: *In vaine I raile at oportunitie*, (RL 1023); **rate at** ‘to value’: *Rate me at what thou wilt*, (2H6 4.1.31, Suffolk); ‘to criticize’: *Be thus upbrayded, chid, and rated at*, (2H6 3.1.175, Cardinal Beaufort); **run at** ‘to aim for’: *that which we run at*; (H8 1.1.142, Norfolk); **scorn at** ‘to mock’: *and all the world wilt blurt and scorne at vs.* (E3 4.6.45, Normandy); **shoot at** ‘to aim at’: *But shoote not at me in your wakened hate*: (Son 117.12); **sit at** ‘to exist on’: *I sit at ten pounds a weeke*. (MW 1.3.8, Falstaff), OED **Sit** *v.*8; **snap at** ‘to cheat’: *no reason, in the Law of Nature, but I may snap at him*. (2H4 3.2.321–2, Falstaff); **spurn at** ‘to injure’: *Spurnes enuiously at Strawes*, (Ham 4.5.6, Horatio, ‘to worry about trifles’); hence ‘to reject’: *Will you then Spurne at his Edict*, (R3 1.4.192–3, Clarence); **storm at** ‘to rage insultingly at’: *To be so baited, scorn’d, and stormed at*, (R3 1.3.109, Queen Elizabeth; Q has taunted), OED **Storm** *v.*; **strain at** ‘to scruple at’: *I doe not straine it at the position*. (TC 3.3.107, Ulysses); **venture at** ‘to attempt’: *and held for certaine The King will venture at it*. (H8 2.1.155–6, Gentleman); **wink at** ‘to overlook’: *If little faults . . . Shall not be wink’d at*, (H5 2.2.53–4, Henry V).

(2a) As a verbal adjective: **bemocked-at** ‘ineffective’ and hence dismissed and jeered at: *or with bemockt-at-Stabs* (Tem 3.3.63, Ariel); **galling at** †‘provoking’: *gleeking & galling at this Gentleman* (H5 5.1.70–1, Gower), OED **Gall** *v*<sup>1</sup>.6b; **rating at** ‘valuing’: *Rating my selfe at nothing*, (MV 3.2.255, Bassanio).

(2b) As a verbal noun: **checking at** ‘interruption of’: *As checking at his Voyage*, (Ham 4.7.61, Claudius); **frowning at** ‘serious consideration’: *found their courage Worthy his frowning at*. (Cym 2.4.22–3, Posthumus); **winking at** ‘turning a blind eye to’: *And I, for winking at your discords* (RJ 5.3.293, Prince).

### AUXILIARY-TYPE VERBS

A number of verbs fulfil a role similar to that of auxiliaries within the informal language.

**come**: *but what is, come see*, (AY 2.4.85, Corin), *come: come buy, come buy*, (WT 4.4.229, Autolycus in a song); **gan** preterit of (*be*)*gin* ‘to commence’: *mine Italian braine, Gan in your duller Britaine operate Most vildely*: (Cym 5.6.196–8, Giacomo); **go**: *I must go looke my twigges*, (AW 3.6.107, Dumaine), *Make that thy question, and goe rot*: (WT 1.2.326, Leontes, ‘rot to hell’), *This being done, let the Law goe whistle*: (WT 4.4.697–8, Clown), Dent W313; **run**: *Poore Lady, shee’l run mad When she shall lacke it*. (Oth 3.3.322–3, Emilia, ‘grow mad or distressed’), the use of *run* as a pseudo-auxiliary was common from ME times and this idiom was used frequently; **stand**: *how stand you affected to his wish?* (TG 1.3.60, Antonio, ‘how do you react to his wish’), *they stand bald before him*. (Cor 4.5.199, Servingman, ‘stand deferentially with hats off’), *his soule Shall stand sore charged*, (H5 1.2.282–3, Henry V), *Stand gracious to the Rites that we intend*. (TA 1.1.78, Titus, ‘graciously receive’).

### AWAY

(1a) Adverbially ‘go, be off’: *I say to you, as I was said to, Away*. (Cor 5.2.107, Menenius); ‘get going’: *awaie Artoys, awaie, My soule doth prophesie we win the daie*. (E3 4.6.16–17, Prince Edward); ‘(being) absent’: *Yet seem’d it Winter still, and you*

away, (Son 98.13); 'taken away': *And these house clogges away.* (TK 3.1.44, Palamon).

(1b) With an auxiliary: **could away** 'could put up with': *She neuer could away with me.* (2H4 3.2.198, Shallow), OED **Away** *adv.*16 [1477].

(2a) As a phrasal verb: **bear away** 'to set sail': *And then sir she beares away.* (CE 4.1.87, Dromio of Syracuse), SSNT **bear away**; **bring away** 'to bring forward': *bring them away:* (MM 2.1.41, Elbow); **carry it away** 'have the upper hand': *Do the Boyes carry it away?* (Ham 2.2.361, Hamlet); **cast away** 'to be ruined': *the poore Wench is cast away:* (LL 5.2.668–9, Costard); 'to dismiss': *if he thriue and I be cast away,* (Son 80.13); **chase away** 'to banish': *Can chase away the first-conceiued sound?* (2H6 3.2.44, Henry VI); **chide away** 'to banish': *A thing like death to chide away this shame,* (RJ 4.1.74, Friar Lawrence); **come away** 'to come forward': *Come away, Seruant, come;* (Tem 1.2.188, Prospero); **fall away** 'to lose weight': *am I not falne away vilely,* (1H4 3.3.1, Falstaff); 'to desert': *Camindius and the rest That fell away,* (AC 4.6.15–16, Enobarbus); **give away** 'to abandon': *thy Solicitor shall rather dye, Then giue thy cause away.* (Oth 3.3.27–8, Desdemona); **hurl away** 'to discard': *To hurle awaie their pretie colored Ew,* (E3 4.6.15, Prince Edward); **lead away** 'to lead astray': *How many gazers mightst thou lead away,* (Son 96.11); **make away** 'to destroy': *thine ignorance makes thee away,* (AW 1.1.207, Parolles); 'to escape': *one of them is heereabout, And cannot make away.* (Oth 5.1.58–9, Cassio); **march away** 'to march off': *And on to morrow bid them march away.* (H5 3.6.172, Henry V); **part away** 'to depart': *You'l part away disgrac'd.* (H8 3.1.96, Campeius); **pass away** 'to seek other company': *if these faire Ladies Passe away frowning.* (H8 1.4.32–3, Chamberlain); **pass away from** 'to give up': *Your oath is past, to passe away from these.* (LL 1.1.49, King); **plod away** 'to vanish': *plod away ith' hoofe:* (MW 1.3.77, Falstaff), OED **Plod** *v.*; **puff away** 'to blow' of the wind as in contemporary maps with pictures of cherubs blowing: *And being anger'd, puffes away from thence,* (RJ 1.4.102, Mercutio); **root away** 'to eradicate': *I will goe root away The noysome Weedes,* (R2 3.4.38–9, Gardener); **run away** 'to run for one's life': *And saw the Lyons shadow ere himselfe, And ranne dismayed away.* (MV 5.1.8–9, Jessica); **shift away** 'to depart without notice': *But shift away:* (Mac 2.3.144, Malcolm), OED **Shift** *v.*22a; **shuffle away** 'to spirit away': *he shall likewise shuffle her away,* (MW 4.6.28, Fenton); **sigh away** 'to give up': *and sigh away sundaies:* (MA 1.1.190, Benedick, 'to abandon Sunday as a day of rest', because of marriage); **skirr away** 'to run away': *And make them sker away, as swift as stones* (H5 4.7.59, Henry V); **slink away** 'to leave unnoticed': *we will slinke away in supper time,* (MV 2.4.1, Lorenzo); **sneak away** 'to leave furtively': *That he would sneake away so guilty-like,* (Oth 3.3.38 Q, Iago; F has *steale*); **steal away** 'to leave secretly': *doe thy worst to steale thy selfe away,* (Son 92.1); **take away** 'to clear a table': *Come, take away:* (TA 3.2.80, Titus); 'to remove': *Take the foole away.* (TN 1.5.35, Olivia); **turn away** 'to dismiss': *you will be hang'd for being so long absent, or to be turn'd away:* (TN 1.5.15–16, Maria).

(2b) With particle before lexical verb in phrasal verb: **go away** 'to depart': *and away went I for foule Cloathes:* (MW 3.5.98–9, Falstaff).

(3a) As a verbal adjective: **being away** 'not present': *My Father and Glendower being both away,* (1H4 4.1.132, Hotspur); **broke away** 'escaped': *One of her feathered*

## AWAY

*creatures broake away*, (Son 143.2); **stealing away** ‘pilfering, thieving’: *Stealing away the treasure of his Spring*. (Son 63.8); **thrown away** ‘to discard’: *Easely tane vp and quickly throwne away*, (E3 4.4.45, Prince Edward).

(3b) As a verbal noun: **castaway** ‘someone expelled by others’, without any maritime sense: *And call vs Orphans, Wretches, Castawayes*, (R3 2.2.6, Boy); **run-away** ‘fugitive’: *the close night doth play the run-away*, (MV 2.6.47, Lorenzo); **sending away** ‘exiling’: *This sodaine sending him away*, (Ham 4.3.8, Claudius); **turning away** ‘dismissal’: *and for turning away, let summer beare it out*. (TN 1.5.19, Feste).

## AWRY

(1) Adverbially in sense ‘off the mark’: *Meerely awry*: (Cor 3.1.306, Brutus).

(2) As a phrasal verb suggesting something is crooked: **aim awry** ‘to take the wrong course’: *thou aymest all awry*. (2H6 2.4.59, Gloucester); **pluck awry** ‘to pull awkwardly’: *Out you rogue, you plucke my foote awrie*, (TS 4.1.133, Petruccio); **turn awry** ‘to go wrong’: *enterprises of great pitch and moment, With this regard they currents turne awry*, (Ham 3.1.88–9 Q2, Hamlet; F has *away*).

(3) As a verbal adjective: **eyed awry** ‘looked at obliquely’: *ey’d awry, Distinguish forme*: (R2 2.2.19–20, Bushy); **looking awry** ‘looking in the wrong manner’: *Looking awry vpon your Lords departure, Finde shapes of greefe*, (R2 2.2.21–2, Bushy).

## AY

**ay** ‘yes’: *I, Sir*. (Tem 1.2.269, Ariel); **to say ay and no** ‘to agree to everything’ through flattery: *To say I, and no, to euey thing that I said: I, and no too*, (KL 4.5.98–9, Lear), Dent A411.1.

# B

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## BACK

(1) Adverbially 'give back': *backe my Ring*, (Cym 2.4.118, Posthumus).

(2a) As a phrasal verb: **bear back** 'to make room': *Stand backe: roome, beare backe*. (JC 3.2.166, Plebeians); **call back** 'to revoke': *to call backe her Appeale* (H8 2.4.231, Campeius); 'to summon to return': *tis not teares will serue, To call him backe, if he be taken hence*, (E3 5.1.162–3, Edward III); **come back** 'to return': *Who euen but now come back againe assured*, (Son 45.11); **fall back** 'to fall down backwards': *wondring eyes Of mortalls that fall backe to gaze on him*, (RJ 2.1.71–2, Romeo); **give back** 'to withdraw': *giue backe; or else embrace thy death*: (TG 5.4.124, Valentine); **hold back** 'to restrain': *what strong hand can hold his swift foote back*, (Son 65.11); **pluck back** 'to drag back': *As thou goest onwards still will plucke thee backe*, (Son 126.6); **put back** 'to reject': *Petitioners for Blood, thou ne're put'st backe*. (3H6 5.5.79, Margaret), OED **Put** *v*<sup>1</sup>.39a; **rebound it back** 'to return with interest': *Defiance Frenchman we rebound it backe*, (E3 1.1.89, Prince Edward); **render back** 'to return': *Then render backe this commonplace of prayer*, (E3 4.4.116, Prince Edward); 'to repay': *Rather then render backe; out with your Kniues*, (Tim 4.1.9, Timon); **send back** 'to return': *I send them back againe and straight grow sad*. (Son 45.14); **stand back** 'to give way': *Stand backe: roome, beare backe*. (JC 3.2.166, Plebeians); **turn back** 'to return': *If thou turne back and my loude crying still*. (Son 143.14).

(2b) With particle before the lexical verb: **receive back** 'to accept again': *From me do backe receiue the Flowre of all*, (Cor 1.1.143, Menenius); **toss back** 'to hurl back defiantly': *Backe do I toss these Treasons to thy head*, (KL 5.3.137, Edmund; *Heere do I toss* HL sc.24.142).

(3) As a verbal noun: **\*giving back** 'return': *About the giuing backe the Great Seale to vs*, (H8 3.2.348, Norfolk), OED **Giving** *vbl*.sb.3 [1611]; **goer-back** 'one who retreats': *that I might pricke The goer backe*. (Cym 1.1.169–70, Imogen); **keeper-back** 'one who delays': *a keeper backe of death*, (R2 2.2.70, Queen); **paying back** 'restitution': *I do not like that paying backe*, (1H4 3.3.180, Falstaff); **plucking back**

‘restraint’: *More straining on, for plucking backe*; (WT 4.4.465, Florizel); **withdrawing back** ‘withdrawal’: *Of your withdrawing of your army backe*: (E3 1.1.125, Montague). (4) As first element of compounds: **back-friend** ‘false friend’: *A back friend, a shoulder-clapper*, (CE 4.2.37, Dromio of Syracuse), referring to the arresting officer; cf. **bum-bailey**; **back-wounding** ‘unfair attacks’: *Back-wounding calumnie* (MM 3.1.445, Duke).

## BACKWARD

(1) As a phrasal verb: **fall backward** ‘to fall on one’s back’ of a woman who thus invites intercourse: *thou wilt fall backward when thou hast more wit*, (RJ 1.3.44, Nurse); **spell backward** ‘to turn inside out’: *she would spell him backward*: (MA 3.1.61, Hero).

(2) As a verbal noun: **goer backward** ‘one whose condition deteriorates’: *would demonstrate them now But goes backward*. (AW 1.2.47–8, King).

## BATTLES, SOLDIERS, WEAPONS and BLOODSHED

**action** ‘fighting’: *would, in Action glorious, I had lost Those legges*, (Oth 2.3.179–80, Iago), King p. 132, OED **Action** 10; †**bed-work** ‘theoretical warfare, war-games’: *They call this Bed-worke, Mapp’ry, Closset-Warre*: (TC 1.3.205, Ulysses), OED **Bed sb.**19; **blow** ‘to blow up’: *like a Morter-piece to blow vs.* (H5 5.3.44–5, Man); **breath** ‘short bout’: *either to the vttermost, Or els a breath*, (TC 4.6.93–4 Q, Agamemnon; F has *breach*); **chipped** ‘cut into pieces’: *That noselesse, handlesse, hacket and chipt*, (TC 5.5.34, Ulysses), OED **Chipped ppl.a.**2 [1599]; †**closet-war** ‘theoretical warfare’: *They call this Bed-worke, Mapp’ry, Closset-Warre*: (TC 1.3.205, Ulysses); **cock** both ‘firing pin on a gun’ and ‘penis’: *I can take, and Pistols cocke is vp*, (H5 2.1.50, Pistol), OED **Cock sb.**13, SML **cock**; **crack** ‘gunpowder’: *ouer-charg’d with double Cracks*, (Mac 1.2.37, Captain), SML **crack**; **defend** †‘protected’: *would allure and make a battrie through his defend parts*, (Per sc.21.36–7, Lysimachus); **dudgeon** †‘handle of dagger’: *on thy Blade, and Dudgeon, Gouts of Blood*, (Mac 2.1.46, Macbeth), OED **Dudgeon sb.**2; \***elder gun** ‘pop-gun’: *that’s a perillous shot out of an Elder Gunne*, (H5 4.1.196–7, Williams, ‘What hurt would that do anyone?’), OED **Elder sb.**3; \***exhale** ‘to draw a sword’: *doting death is neere, Therefore exhale*. (H5 2.1.59–60, Pistol); from *ex* + *hale* ‘to draw, pull’; Shakespeare may have intended confusion with *exhale* ‘to die’; OED **Exhale v.**2; cf. King p. 29; **fall** \*‘clash’: *the clinke, and fall of Swords*, (Oth 2.3.227, Iago), OED **Fall sb.**1h; **fan** †‘puff of air’ caused by a weapon: *Euen in the fanne and winde of your faire Sword*: (TC 5.3.41, Troilus), OED **Fan sb.**9; \***file, o’th’right-hand** ‘belonging to the bravest and best’, from the placing of such men on the right of any line: *I mean of vs, a’th’right hand File, do you?* (Cor 2.1.22–3, Menenius), OED **File sb.**2.7b and SML **file**; **fire and sword** ‘superior force’: *thou hadst fire and sword on thy side*, (1H4 2.5.319–20, Hal), OED **Fire sb.**5; **fit** \*‘to furnish (with arms etc.)’: *Ile fit thee*, (TA 4.1.113, Titus), OED **Fit v.**11; **forted** ‘fortified’: *A fortified residence ’gainst the tooth of time*, (MM 5.1.12, Duke), from the verb *fort*, occurring from the middle C16, but its participial adjective is rare, OED **Fort v.** [1566]; **fox** ‘old-fashioned broadsword’: *thou dyest on point of Fox*, (H5 4.4.9, Pistol), OED **Fox sb.**6 [1599], and SML **fox**; \***front**

**to front** ‘face to face’: *Front to Front, Bring thou this Fiend of Scotland, and my selfe* (Mac 4.3.234–5, Macduff), OED **Front** *sb.*2; **gasp** ‘the bitter end’: *Fight till the last gaspe*: (1H6 1.3.106, Pucelle), OED **Gasp** *sb.*1b [1577]; **gore blood** ‘blood’: *bedawb’d in blood, All in gore blood*, (RJ 3.2.55–6, Nurse), common in C16–17, OED **Gore blood, gore-blood** 2a; **gout** ‘drop’: *And on thy Blade, and Dudgeon, Gouts of Blood*, (Mac 2.1.46, Macbeth), the original sense of the word, from Fr. *goute* ‘drop’, which came to refer to inflammation of the foot and is rare in this sense in formal English, OED **Gout** *sb.*1.5 [1503]; **half sword** in phrase *at half sword* ‘at close quarters’ for a *half-sword* was a short sword: *if I were not at halfe Sword with a dozen* (1H4 2.5.164–5, Falstaff), OED **Half-sword** 2 [1589]; **have the day** ‘to win a battle’: *If my yong Lord your Sonne, haue not the day*, (2H4 1.1.52, Lord Bardolph); **\*hurly** ‘conflict, struggle’: *amid this hurlie* (TS 4.1.189, Petruccio); **imbrue** ‘to shed (blood)’: *shall wee haue Incision? shall wee embrew?* (2H4 2.4.193, Pistol), *Come blade, my brest imbrue*: (MN 5.1.339, Flute), OED **Imbrue** *v.* [1430], but with blood understood only from the 1590s; **landman** †‘soldier’, as opposed to sailor: *I haue an absolute hope Our Landmen will stand vp.* (AC 4.3.8–9, Soldier), now usually *landsmen*; **land-service** †‘foot-soldier’, one who serves on land: *And then for the Land-seruice*, (WT 3.3.92, Clown, referring to Antigonus); ‘military as opposed to naval service’: *As I was then aduised by my learned Councel, in the lawes of this Land-seruice*, (2H4 1.2.135–6, Falstaff), OED **Land-service** [a1588]; **man of war** ‘soldier’: *Doth the man of Warre, stay all night sir?* (2H4 5.1.25, Davy), OED **Man-of-war** 1 [1449]; **martialist** ‘soldier, follower of Mars’: *The gaine o’th Martialist*, (TK 1.2.16, Palamon), OED **Martialist** 1,2; **petard** ‘small bomb’: *Hoist with his owne petar*, (Ham Add.Pass.H.6, Q2, Hamlet); OED **Petard** *sb.*1 [1598] and SML **petar, petard**; **pistol-proof** ‘able to withstand pistol-fire and Pistol’ (2H4 2.4.113, Falstaff), OED **Pistol** *sb.*2; **point-blank** ‘at close range’: *this boy will carrie a letter twentie mile as easie, as a Canon will shoot point-blanke twelue score*: (MW 3.2.28–9, Mr Ford), *now art thou within point-blanke of our Iurisdiction Regall.* (2H6 4.7.24–5, Cade), OED **Point-blank** *C. adv.*1 [1594] and SML **blank, point blank**; **puff** ‘to blow away’ through gunfire: *When it hath blowne his Rankes into the Ayre, . . . Pufft his owne Brother*: (Oth 3.4.133–5, Iago); **rendezvous** original military meaning ‘assembly point’ hence \*‘refuge’: *and there my rendezvous is quite cut off*: (H5 5.1.79, Pistol); and \*‘last resort’: *That is my rest, that is the rendezvous of it.* (H5 2.1.15, Nym), OED **Rendezvous** *sb.*3a, b; **run a-tilt** ‘to make a charge with lances’: *and runne a-Tilt at Death*, (1H6 3.5.11, Pucelle); **shot** \*‘soldier, marksman’: *giue me alwayes a little, leane, old, chopt, bald Shot.* (2H4 3.2.271–2, Falstaff), as a collective noun: *Wherefore a guard of chosen Shot I had*, (1H6 1.6.31, Talbot), OED **Shot** *sb.*1.21a, b and SML **shot**; \*‘range, reach’: *Out of the shot and danger of Desire*, (Ham 1.3.35, Laertes), OED **Shot** *sb.*1.8b; **show face/head** ‘to come and fight’: *thou boy-queller, shew thy face*: (TC 5.5.47, Achilles), *thou coward Troylus, shew thy head.* (TC 5.6.1, Ajax); **shrink** ‘to give way’: *If there be ten, shrinke not*, (TG 4.1.2, Outlaw), OED **Shrink** *v.*8; **sow of lead** ‘ingot’ hence ‘dull, heavy warrior’: *Alcides was To him a sow of lead*: (TK 5.5.119–20, Theseus), OED **Sow** *sb.*1.6a; **strength** ‘army’: *Buckingham and his rash leuied Strength.* (R3 4.3.50, Richard III; Q has *armie*), OED **Strength** *sb.*1.11b; **suit of buff** ‘military uniform’: *is in a suite of buffe which rested him*, (CE



4.2.45, Dromio of Syracuse); **suit of the camp** 'campaign equipment': *horrid Sute of the Campe*, (H5 3.6.78, Gower; Q has *shout*); **sword** as in **long-sword** and **two-hand-sword** old-fashioned sword contrasted with the modern rapier: *with my long-sword, I would haue made you foure tall fellowes skippe like Rattes*. (MW 2.1.214–15, Shallow; Q has *two hand sword*), SML **two-hand sword**; **\*sword-and-buckler** sword and shield of old-fashioned look, hence used as a term of contempt as being unfashionable: *that same Sword and Buckler Prince of Wales*. (1H4 1.3.228, Hotspur), OED **Sword** *sb.* 6d; **sword-man** \*'warrior, fighter': *Worthy fellowes, and like to prooue most sinewie sword-men*. (AW 2.1.58–9, Parolles), OED **Swordman** 2; **take the foil** 'to be defeated': *Fraunce hath tane the foyle*, (E3 3.1.142, Mariner); **tented** \*'provided with tents': *the Tented Field*; (Oth 1.3.85, Othello), OED **Tented** *a.*1; **tickled** 'easily set off': *whose lungs are tickled a'th'sere*: (Ham 2.2.325–6, Hamlet), the reference is to the trigger mechanism of a gun (*sere*); **\*toasting-iron** contemptuous word for 'sword': *Ile so maule you, and your toasting-Iron*, (KJ 4.3.99, Bastard); **\*traversed** 'crossed', in peace rather than for war: *Haue wander'd with our trauerst Armes*, (Tim 5.5.7, Alcibiades), OED **Traversed** *pp.*1.a.1, but cf. SML **traverse**; **tuck** 'sword': *dismount thy tucke*, (TN 3.4.218–19, Sir Toby, 'draw your sword'), OED **Tuck** *sb.*<sup>3</sup>1a [1508]; **turn girdle** 'to prepare oneself to fight': *If he be, he knowes how to turne his girdle*. (MA 5.1.141, Claudio); cf. Dent B698, though the reason for the expression is unknown; **\*unshrinking** 'refusing to retreat': *the vnshrinking station where he fought*, (Mac 5.11.8, Ross); **whinyard** 'short sword': *their byting whinyards*, (E3 1.2.33, King David), SML **whinyard**.

## BE

### 1. Verb phrases

**be**: 'to be going (somewhere)': *Towards Florence is he?* (AW 3.2.68, Countess); 'to be occupied with': *courtesies, which I will be euer to pay*, (Cym 1.4.36, Posthumus); 'to be permitted': *shall it be?* (TC 5.6.22, Troilus, 'are we going to let it happen'); **be absolute for** 'to be convinced of': *Be absolute for death*: (MM 3.1.5, Duke); **be bold upon** 'to impose upon': *we are too bold vpon your Rest*: (JC 2.1.86, Cassius); **be at charges for** 'to spend money on': *Ile be at Charges for a Looking-glasse*, (R3 1.2.242, Gloucester); **be clear of** 'to be rid of': *Let me be cleere of thee*. (TN 4.1.4, Sebastian); **be out at elbow** 'to be poorly dressed': *He cannot Sir: he's out at Elbow*. (MM 2.1.58, Pompey); **be even with** 'to settle accounts with': *and he is euen with you*. (TC 4.6.45, Cressida); **be of a feather** 'to have a particular nature': *I am not of that Feather, to shake off My Friend* (Tim 1.1.102–3, Timon); **be on foot** 'to be ready': *to be on foot at an houres warning*. (Cor 4.3.43, Adrian); **be forth coming** 'to be available for trial': *I charge you see that hee be forth comming*. (TS 5.1.85–6, Tranio); **be with God** 'to be dead': *Well Susan is with God*, (RJ 1.3.21, Nurse); **be as good as one's word** 'to keep one's promise': *Ile bee as good as my word*, (MW 3.4.106, Mrs Quickly), OED **Good A.** *adj.*21c [1577], Dent W773.1; **be here already** 'to be back immediately': *I am heere already sir*. (MA 2.3.5, Boy); **be inward with** 'to have the confidence of': *Who is most inward with the Noble Duke?* (R3 3.4.8, Buckingham); **be long about** 'to spin out': *Y'are long about it*. (Cor 1.1.125, Citizen); **be meet with** 'to get even with': *but hee'l be meet with you*, (MA 1.1.45, Leonato); **be in the mind** 'to

be disposed to': *I am not in the minde*, (AY 3.3.81, Touchstone); **be the most** 'to be satisfied fully': *That were the most, if he should husband you*. (KL 5.3.63, Albany); **be out of the road** 'to give up': *I am out of the road of rutting* (Per sc.19.9, Gentleman); **be over shoes** 'to be immersed in': *he was more then ouer-shooes in loue*. (TG 1.1.24, Proteus); **be past it** 'to be impotent': *He's now past it*, (MM 3.1.440–1, Lucio); **be plain with** 'to talk frankly with': *I was alwaies plaine with you*, (MV 3.5.3, Lancelot); **be in plight** 'to be physically fit': *I am in plight*, (TK 3.1.89, Arcite); **be round with** 'to speak plainly to': *let her be round with him*, (Ham 3.1.186, Polonius); **be sharp with** 'to deal severely with': *But if we liue, weele be as sharpe with you*. (TA 1.1.407, Saturninus); **be short with** 'to deal quickly with': *We will be short with you*. (H8 5.2.86, Gardiner); 'to be rude to': *you are very short with vs*, (TA 1.1.406, Saturninus); **be slow** 'to be reluctant': *I am nothing slow to slack his hast*. (RJ 4.1.3, Paris); **be strong with** 'to be crucial for': *wilbe strong with vs for giuing ore*. (Per sc.16.33, Pander); **be sure (to)** 'to be certain': *So should I be sure to be heart-burn'd*. (1H4 3.3.49–50, Falstaff); **be in a tale** 'to tell the same story': *they are both in a tale*: (MA 4.2.30–1, Dogberry); **be to it** 'to hit the nail on the head': *That's too't indeede sir*: (TC 3.1.30, Servant); **be to** 'belong to': *halfe all Cominius Honors are to Martius* (Cor 1.1.273, Brutus); **be twain** 'to be at odds': *they two are twaine*. (TC 3.1.98–9, Pandarus); **be woe for** 'to regret': *I am woe for't, Sir*. (Tem 5.1.141, Prospero); **be worth the use on** 'to be well spent': *The time is worth the use on't*. (WT 3.1.14, Dion).

2. *Parts of verb to be in idiomatic expressions*

**I am not what I am** 'I am not what I seem to be' (Oth 1.1.65, Iago); **be as your fancies teach you** 'to follow your own inclination' (Oth 3.3.89, Desdemona); **be what they will** 'whoever they are' (H8 2.1.66, Buckingham); **let be** 'forget it': *Let be, let be*: (WT 5.3.61, Leontes), *since no man of ought he leaues, knowes what ist to leaue betimes, let be*. (Ham 5.2.168–70 Q2, Hamlet); **so be it** 'let it happen thus': *but stoutlie say so be it*, (RL 1209); **so/this it is** 'things are such': *But so it is, my haste doth call me hence*, (TS 3.3.60, Petruccio), *this it is: my heart accords thereto, And yet a thousand times it answer's no*. (TG 1.3.90–1, Proteus); **there's for you** 'that got you': *There's for you Patroclus*. (TC 2.1.117, Achilles); **there is it** 'that's the point' (1H4 3.3.12, Falstaff); **there you are** 'now you are caught' (Ham 1.5.111, Hamlet); **as 'twere far off** 'allusively' (R3 3.5.91, Gloucester); **what's that to you?** 'what business is it of yours?' (TS 2.1.299, Petruccio).

## BE-

This Gmc prefix, originally meaning 'about', was used with verbs as an intensifier adding little extra meaning. Useful in verse for its extra syllable, it is also found in informal usage, being popular in C16–17. Entries included here are those when the verb with *be-* has a different sense from that without it, and those which were informal or fashionable at the time.

\***bedabbled** 'sprinkled': *Bedabbled with the dew*, (MN 3.3.31, Hermia); **bedaub** 'to stain': *all bedaub'd in blood*, (RJ 3.2.55, Nurse); \***bedazzle** 'to be blinded': *That haue bin so bedazled with the sunne*, (TS 4.6.47, Katherine); \***begirt** 'to lay siege to': *And there begyrt that Hauen towne with seege*: (E3 3.4.119, Edward III), OED **Begirt** *v.* [1608]; **behoove** \*'to control': *He did behooue his anger* (Tim 3.6.22, Alcibiades),

Hulme pp. 249–52 suggests the existence of a verb *be* + *hove* where *hove* is related to *hover*; †**belee** ‘to becalm’ by having its wind taken away: *must be be-leed, and calm’d By Debitor, and Creditor.* (Oth 1.1.29–30, Iago, i.e. ‘left without credit’), SSNT **belee**; \***belied** ‘calumniated’: *As any she beli’d with false compare.* (Son 130.14), OED **Belied** *ppl.a.* [1610]; †**belock** ‘to grasp firmly’: *the hand, which with a vowd contract Was fast belockt in thine:* (MM 5.1.205–6, Mariana); \***bemoock** ‘to mock’: *Bemoocke the modest Moone.* (Cor 1.1.257, Sicinius); \***bemoil** ‘to cover with mud’: *how she was bemoil’d,* (TS 4.1.67, Grumio); \***be-monster** ‘to exhibit a devilish face’: *Be-monster not thy feature,* (HL sc.16.62, Albany); \***benetted** ‘trapped’: *thus benetted round with Villaines,* (Ham 5.2.30, Hamlet); †**bepray** ‘to pray’: *I bepray you* (LL 5.2.688 Q, Costard; F has *pray*), **be-rattle** ‘to take by storm’: *so be-ratted the common Stages* (Ham 2.2.343, Rosencrantz), OED **Berattle** *v.* last quote; **berhyme** ‘to compose love poems’: *she had a better Loue to berime her:* (RJ 2.3.38, Mercutio); \***bescreeened** ‘hidden’: *thus bescreeen’d in night* (RJ 2.1.94, Juliet); †**besort** ‘suitable company’: *With such Accomodation and besort* (Oth 1.3.237, Othello), **bespice** †‘to poison’: *be-spice a Cup, To giue mine Enemy a lasting Winke:* (WT 1.2.318–19, Leontes); †**bestilled** ‘frozen in silence’: *whilst they bestil’d Almost to Jelly* (Ham 1.2.204–5, Horatio; Q2 has *distil’d*), \***bethump** ‘to overwhelm’: *I was neuer so bethumpt with words,* (KJ 2.1.467, Bastard); †**betumbled** ‘disordered’: *her betombl’d couch* (RL 1037); \***bewhore** ‘to call someone a whore’: *my Lord hath so bewhor’d her,* (Oth 4.2.118, Emilia).

## BEAR

**bear** ‘to win’: *It must not beare my Daughter.* (Tim 1.1.134, Old Athenian); **bear a brain** ‘to have one’s wits about one’: *nay I doe beare a braine.* (RJ 1.3.31, Nurse); **bear a hand** ‘to assert oneself’: *You beare too stubborne, and too strange a hand* (JC 1.2.37, Cassius, ‘you assert yourself in a stubborn and unfriendly way’), OED **Bear** *v.* 3e; **bear in hand** ‘to deceive’: *she beares me faire in hand.* (TS 4.2.3, Tranio); **bear hard** ‘to bear a grudge’: *who beares hard His Brothers death* (1H4 1.3.264–5, Worcester), OED **Bear** *v.*<sup>1</sup>.16; **bear the knave by the volume** ‘to put up with being called a knave constantly’ (Cor 3.3.34, Coriolanus); **bear question** ‘to permit debate’: *thy great impiement Will not beare question:* (KL 5.3.32–3, Edmund).

## BEFORE

(1a) Adverbially ‘travel in advance’: *Before, and greet his Grace (my Lord) we come.* (2H4 4.1.226, Archbishop of York).

(1b) With auxiliary ‘to attend as in a court’: *He must before the Deputy Sir,* (MM 3.1.302, Elbow).

(2) As a phrasal verb; **be before** ‘to be in court’: *I was before Master Tisick, the Deputie, the other day:* (2H4 2.4.82–3, Mrs Quickly); **bow before** ‘to make obeisance to’: *By all the Gods that Romans bow before,* (JC 2.1.319, Ligarius); **come before** ‘to attend’: *bid come before vs Angelo:* (MM 1.1.15, Duke); ‘to precede’: *one that comes before To signifie th’approaching of his Lord,* (MV 2.9.86–7, Messenger); **fall before** ‘to be killed by’: *To fall before the Lion,* (TN 3.1.128, Olivia); **get before** ‘to travel

earlier': *get thee before to Couentry*, (1H4 4.2.1, Falstaff); **go before** 'to surpass': *If that thy Gentry (Britaine) go before This Lowt*, (Cym 5.2.8–9, Giacomo); 'to go in advance': *go before to field, heele be your follower*, (RJ 3.1.57, Mercutio); **lay before** 'to exhibit (to)': *wherefore ere this time Had you not fully laide my state before me*, (Tim 2.2.121–2, Timon); **run before** 'to run away from': *For well I wot, Thou runst before me*, (MN 3.3.10–11, Demetrius); **see before** 'to know what to do': *I see before me (Man)* (Cym 3.2.78, Imogen).

(3) As a verbal adjective: **running before** 'accompanying': *The farsed Title running fore the King*, (H5 4.1.260, Henry V).

## BEHIND

(1a) As a phrasal verb: **be behind** 'to be unknown': *where wee'll shew What's yet behinde that meete you all should know*. (MM 5.1.537–8, Duke); 'to lag': *So shal I no whit be behinde in dutie* (TS 1.2.173, Hortensio); 'to be accomplished': *The greatest is behinde*. (Mac 1.3.115, Macbeth); **break behind** 'to fart': *so he break it not behinde*. (CE 3.1.77, Dromio of Ephesus); **come behind** 'to attack from the rear': *What, to come behinde Folkes?* (2H6 4.7.81, George); **hox behind** 'to hamstring from the rear': *a Coward, Which hoxes honestie behind*, (WT 1.2.245–6, Leontes), OED **Hox** *v.* notes *hox* is a shortened form of *hoxen* and records from 1388; **lag behind** 'to bring up the rear': *Fortune in fauor makes him lagge behinde*. (1H6 3.7.34, Pucelle); **leave behind** 'to leave standing': *Leaue not a racke behinde*: (Tem 4.1.156, Prospero); 'to remain as if in person': *the King is left behind, And in my loyall Bosome lyes his power*. (R2 2.3.96–7, York); 'to bequeath': *Ile leaue my Sonne my Vertuous deeds behinde*, (3H6 2.2.49, Henry VI); **limp behind** 'to fail to match': *so farre this shadow Doth limpe behinde the substance*. (MV 3.2.128–9, Bassanio); **live behind** 'to flourish under': *No glory liues behinde the backe of such*. (MA 3.1.110, Beatrice); 'to remain alive': *And thou shalt liue in this faire world behinde*, (Ham 3.2.166, Player King); **look behind** 'to turn one's head': *See Suitors following, and not looke behind*: (Oth 2.1.160, Iago); **remain behind** 'to follow': *Thus bad begins, and worse remaines behinde*. (Ham 3.4.163, Hamlet); **stay behind** 'to remain': *I do but stay behinde, To do the office for thee, of reuenge*, (KJ 5.7.70–1, Bastard), *For Gods sake let not vs two stay behinde*: (R3 2.2.117 Q, Buckingham; F has *stay at home*); **take behind** 'to seize from the rear': *And snatch 'em vp, as we take hares behinde*, (AC 4.8.10, Scarus); **trip behind** 'to trip from the rear': *Tript me behind*: (KL 2.2.126, Oswald); **whip behind** 'to hide quickly behind': *I whipt behind the Arras*, (MA 1.3.56–7, Borachio).

(1b) With particle before lexical verb: **strike behind** 'to hit from the rear': *like a Curre, behinde Strooke Caesar on the necke*. (JC 5.1.44–5, Antony).

(2) As a verbal adjective: **hurt behind** 'with wounds on the back': *the strait passe was damm'd With deadmen, hurt behinde*, (Cym 5.5.11–12, Posthumus); **placed behind** 'set in the rear': *He being in the Vauward, plac't behinde, With purpose to relieue and follow them*, (1H6 1.1.132, Messenger).

(3) As first element of compound: **behindhand** *adj.* †'dilatatory': *my behind-hand slacknesse*. (WT 5.1.150, Leontes), usually adverbial and developed from *behind the hand*, OED **Behindhand** *adv.* 4.

## BESIDES

As a phrasal verb: **fall besides** ‘to lose’: *how fell ye besides your fiue witts?* (TN 4.2.88, Feste).

## BETTING and GAMBLING

**ace** ‘one at dice, i.e. nothing’: *Lesse then an ace man. For he is dead, he is nothing.* (MN 5.1.303–4, Lysander); and in various phrases: *turn up [an] ace* ‘to have bad luck’ as well as such forms as *Ames-ace* ‘two aces’, the lowest throw with two dice (AW 2.3.80, Lafeu); cf. RDHS **ambs-ace**, and *deus-ace* ‘two and one’ (the next lowest throw with two dice, LL 1.2.46, Moth); **bank** \*‘to put money in the bank’, in card games, hence ‘to win’: *I haue bank’d their Townes?* (KJ 5.2.104, Louis); **boot** ‘good odds’: *Ile giue you boote, Ile giue you three for one.* (TC 4.6.41, Menelaus); **cooling card** ‘card that undermines an opponent’s eagerness’, from some unknown game: *there lies a cooling card.* (1H6 5.5.40, Suffolk), OED **Card** *sb*<sup>2</sup>.2a; **dead for a ducat** ‘I bet a ducat he’s dead’: *dead for a Ducate, dead.* (Ham 3.4.23, Hamlet); **done** ‘agreed’ to a wager: *Done: The wager?* (Tem. 2.1.34, Sebastian); **my dukedom to a beggarly denier** an exaggerated wager, for a *denier* was a coin of little value (R3 1.2.238, Gloucester); **eleven and twenty** probably a reference to the card game ‘thirty-one’: *teacheth trickes eleuen and twentie long,* (TS 4.2.58, Tranio); **face** ‘to outwit by bluffing’: *I haue fac’d it with a card of ten:* (TS 2.1.401, Tranio); **as false as dicers’ oaths** gamblers notoriously swore falsely (Ham 3.4.44, Hamlet); **five shillings to one** ‘five to one’ as a bet (MA 3.3.75, Dogberry); **forty pence** ‘small bet’, hence used to imply something insignificant: *Is it bitter? Forty pence, no:* (H8 2.3.90, Old Lady); **Fulham** ‘false dice’, loaded to produce the required number: *for gourd, and Fullam holds:* (MW 1.3.80, Pistol), OED **Fulham** records from mid C16 and suggests it is named after Fulham (London) ‘once a noted haunt of gamesters’; **gamester** ‘gambler’: *You are a gentleman and a gamester sir.* (LL 1.2.42, Moth); **gourd** ‘false dice’: *Let Vultures gripe thy guts: for gourd, and Fullam holds:* (MW 1.3.80, Pistol), found in C16–17, OED **Gourd**<sup>3</sup>; **half** ‘half the stake’: *Sonne, Ile be your halfe, Bianca comes.* (TS 5.2.84, Baptista); **hat** in betting a wager: *Ile lay my head to any good mans hat,* (LL 1.1.296, Berowne), *My hat to a halfe-penie,* (LL 5.2.556, Berowne), Dent C63.1; **hold** ‘to stick (of a wager)’: *Will this hold,* (Cym 1.4.167, Frenchman); **impone** †‘to wager’: *he impon’d as I take it, sixe French Rapiers* (Ham 5.2.113–14, Osric), an attempt by Osric to elevate his language, OED **Impone** 1b; **lay** ‘to wager’: *Ile lay fourteene of my teeth,* (RJ 1.3.14, Nurse); **life**: *My life vpon’t, ‘I bet my life’* (TN 2.4.22, Orsino); **look unto the main** ‘to wait for the main chance’, from the game of hazard (2H6 1.1.208, Salisbury), Dent E235; **lots to blanks, it is** the meaning of this phrase is uncertain, but seems to have been some kind of lottery meaning something like ‘the odds are’ (Cor 5.2.12, Menenius); **main** ‘chance, throw of the dice’: *Vnto the maine?* (2H6 1.1.209, Warwick), PWPS **main**; **match** ‘agreement to a wager, you’re on’: *A match, ’tis done.* (TS 5.2.79, Petruccio), OED **Match** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.11; \***novum** ‘game of dice’: *Abate throw at Novum,* (LL 5.2.538, Berowne), adaptation of Lat. *novem quinque*, as the two principal throws were nine and five; **odds** ‘advantage’: *I shall winne at the oddes:* (Ham

5.2.157, Hamlet, 'given the odds'), *Nothing but Oddes with England*. (H5 2.4.129, Dauphin, 'to fight at a disadvantage'), OED **Odds** *sb.*4a, b; **play** 'to wager, a wager': *Shall I play my freedome* (TN 2.5.183, Sir Toby), *I make my play*: (H8 1.4.47, Sands); **rest** 'last chance' from the reserved stake in primero (a card game): *he that sets vp his rest to doe more exploits* 'he that stakes his all' (CE 4.3.26–7, Dromio of Syracuse), *That is my rest*, 'that's my last chance' (H5 2.1.15, Nym), GTSW **rest**; **set** 'hand of cards': *shall I now giue ore the yeilded Set?* (KJ 5.2.107, Louis, 'give up the hand already won'); **set my life on any chance** 'to gamble my life on any terms' (Mac 3.1.114, Murderer); **six and seven** 'higgledy piggledy, uncertain', from gambling at dice: *euery thing is left at six and seven*. (R2 2.2.122, York); cf. PdE *sixes and sevens* and Dent A208; **my soul and body on the action** a kind of wager (2H6 Add.Pass.D.8, Clifford); **at (the) stake** 'the bet placed': *When honour's at the stake*, (Ham Add.Pass.J.47, Q2, Hamlet), *My Fortunes and my Friends at stake*, (Cor 3.2.63, Volumnia); **ten** 'the highest non-court card': *whiles he thought to steale the single Ten*, (3H6 5.1.43, Richard); **ten to one**: 'Tis ten to one 'it's probable', from odds at betting (TS 5.2.64, Petruccio); **throw** 'throw of a dice': *at this throw*: 'when I throw the dice this time' (TN 5.1.37–8, Orsino); **tray-trip**, **tray-trip** 'game with dice where throwing a three won': *Shall I play my freedome at tray-trip, and becom thy bondsclaue?* (TN 2.5.183–4, Sir Toby), recorded in C16–17, GTSW **tray-trip**; **twenty to one** 'most likely': *Twenty to one then, he is ship'd already*, (TG 1.1.72, Speed); **world to nothing**, **all the** a wager of heavy odds (R3 1.2.225, Gloucester); **my wretchedness unto a row of pins** a pseudo-wager (R2.3.4.27, Queen).

## BETWEEN

(1) As a phrasal verb: **come between** 'to intervene, be present': *That I poore man might eftsoones come betweene* (TK 3.1.13, Arcite).

(2a) As part of a verbal noun: **\*go-between** 'one who acts as courier between two parties, especially lovers': *euen as you came in to me, her assistant, or goe-betweene, parted from me*: (MW 2.2.252–3, Falstaff); **goer between** 'go-between': *let all pittifull goers betweene be cal'd to the worlds end after my name*: (TC 3.2.196–8, Pandarus), for forms with **goer**- see OED **Goer** b.

(2b) As second element of compounds: **broker between** 'pander, procurer': *and all brokers betweene, Panders*: (TC 3.2.199–200, Pandarus).

## BEYOND

As a phrasal verb: **go beyond** 'to over-reach': *The King ha's gone beyond me*: (H8 3.2.409, Wolsey).

## BITE

**bite by the ear** 'to show affection for': *I will bite thee by the eare for that iest*. (RJ 2.3.72, Mercutio); **bite the law by the nose** 'to bend the law to one's own needs': *That thus can make him bite the Law by th'nose*, (MM 3.1.108, Claudio); **bite one's thumb** 'to insult by making an obscene gesture': *I wil bite my Thumb at them*, (RJ 1.1.40, Samson).

## BLOW

### BLOW

**blow nails** ‘to wait patiently’: *we may blow our nails together*, (TS 1.1.107, Gremio), Dent N10.1; **blow wind in the breech** ‘to follow someone’s lead’: *All the Boyes in Athens blow wind i’th breech on’s*, (TK 2.3.49–50, Countryman); **blown** ‘blooming’: *That vnmatch’d Forme and Feature of blowne youth*, (Ham 3.1.162, Ophelia); ‘swollen’: *No blowne Ambition* (KL 4.3.27, Cordelia); **well blown** ‘successfully under way’: *Tis well blowne Lads*. (AC 4.4.25, Antony).

### -BORN

On the somewhat vulgar nature of this element, see King pp. 98–9.

**base-born** ‘contemptible’: *Contemptuous base-borne Callot as she is*, (2H6 1.3.86, Queen Margaret); **bawd born** ‘born to be a bawd’: *Baud is he doubtlesse, and of antiquity too: Baud borne*. (MM 3.1.334–5, Lucio); **\*eldest born** ‘first born’: *Gonerill, Our eldest borne, speake first*. (KL 1.1.53–4, Lear), OED **Eldest** *a.superl.*7; **\*fool-born** ‘appropriate only for fools’: *Reply not to me, with a Foole-borne Iest*, (2H4 5.5.55, Henry V), OED **Fool A.** *sb.*5d; †**forest born** ‘wild’: *this Boy is Forrest borne*, (AY 5.4.30, Orlando); **gentleman born** ‘real nobility’: *thy Sonnes and Daughters will be all Gentlemen borne*. (WT 5.2.126, Old Shepherd); †**hag-born** ‘born of a witch’: *A frekelld whelpe, hag-borne* (Tem 1.2.284, Prospero), OED **Hag** *sb.*1.6; †**hedge-born** ‘bastard’: *like a Hedge-borne Swaine, That doth presume to boast of Gentle blood*. (1H6 4.1.43–4, Talbot); **\*hell-born** ‘hellish’ *Or blot with Hell-born sin such Saint-like forms*. (RL 1519); †**latter born** ‘younger child’: *My wife, more carefull for the latter borne*, (CE 1.1.78, Egeon), OED **Latter B.** *adv. Comb.*; **low-born** ‘of humble birth’: *This is the prettiest Low-borne Lasse*, (WT 4.4.156, Polixenes), OED **Low-born** *a.* one quote c1205 before WT; **mean-born** ‘characteristic of low birth’: *Enquire me out some meane-borne gentleman*, (R3 4.2.55 Q, Richard III; F has *meane poore*); †**now-borne** ‘recently issued’: *on the now borne briefe*, (AW 2.3.180, King); **self-born** ‘originating from oneself’: *in one selfe-borne howre* (WT 4.1.8, Time), OED **Self-born** [1587]; **shard-born(e)** either ‘born in dung’ (OED **Shard-born** *a.*) or ‘borne aloft by its wing-cases’: *The shard-borne Beetle*, (Mac 3.2.43, Macbeth); **\*twin-born** ‘born as part of a pair’: *O hard Condition, Twin-borne with Greatnesse*, (H5 4.1.230–1, Henry V).

### BRING

†**bring asleep** ‘to lull to sleep’: *a Nurses Song Of Lullabie, to bring her Babe asleepe*. (TA 2.3.28–9, Tamora), OED **Asleep** 2; **bring on foot** ‘to start’: *this faire Action may on foot be brought*. (H5 1.2.310, Henry V); **bring to a pass** ‘to come to a (given) state’: *Till I be brought to such a sillie passe*. (TS 5.2.129, Widow); **bring to yoke** ‘to enforce submission upon’: *And brought to yoke the Enemies of Rome*. (TA 1.1.69, Captain), OED **Yoke** *sb.*8.

### BURN

**burn daylight** ‘to waste time’: *Wee burne day-light: heere, read, read*: (MW 2.1.51, Mrs Ford); **heart-burned** ‘suffering from heartburn’: *So should I sure to be heart-burn’d*. (1H4 3.3.49–50, Falstaff); **burning-glass** ‘glass used to produce heat from sun’s

rays': *her eye, did seeme to scorch me vp like a burning-glasse*: (MW 1.3.59–60, Falstaff); OED **Burning-glass** [1570] possibly a popular word of scientific implication; **heart-burning** 'consuming': *Thine in all complements of deuoted and heart-burning heat of dutie*. (LL 1.1.265–6, Armado's letter); **hot burning** 'lustful': *Tweene frozen conscience and hot burning will*, (RL 247).

## BY

(1) As a phrasal verb: **be by** 'to be present': *Ile not be by the while*: (R2 2.1.212, York), *VWhen he was by the birds such pleasure tooke*, (VA 1101); **cast by** 'to throw away': *Citizens Cast by their Graue beseming Ornaments*, (RJ 1.1.89–90, Prince); **come by** 'to acquire': *Cosin, how haue you come so earely by this Lethargie?* (TN 1.5.119–20, Olivia); 'to pass': *I will leere vpon him, as he comes by*: (2H4 5.5.6–7, Falstaff); **go by** 'to pass': *let her go by* (TS 1.2.256, Petruccio), *the time goes by*: (TN 3.4.356, Officer); **hang by** 'to hang on': *it was not better then Picture-like to hang by th'wall*, (Cor 1.3.10–11, Volumnia); **jostle by** 'to push past': *iustles roughly by All time of pause*; (TC 4.5.33–4, Troilus); **lay by** 'to relinquish': *Which lay nice manners by*, (AW 5.1.15, Helen), *got with swearing, Lay by*: (1H4 1.2.35–6, Hal), possibly nautical in origin, SSNT **lay by**; 'to come to a standstill': *the Billowes of the Sea, Hung their heads, & then lay by*, (H8 3.1.10–11, Gentlewoman in a song); **lie by** 'to have sexual intercourse with' and 'to dwell next door to': *the King lyes by a begger, if a begger dwell neer him*: (TN 3.1.8–9, Viola); **live by** 'to make one's living from': *dost thou liue by thy Tabor?* (TN 3.1.1–2, Viola); **neighbour by** \*'to be in the vicinity': *from forth a coppes that neighbors by*, (VA 259), OED **Neighbour** v.2; **pass by** 'to survive': *Thou hast past by the ambush of young daies*, (Son 70.9); **put by** 'to push away': *he put it by with the backe of his hand thus*, (JC 1.2.223, Casca); **set by** 'to put on one side': *set it by a while* (Ham 5.2.236 Q2, Hamlet; F has *set by a-while*); **shine by** 'to radiate nearby': *Thy Luster thickens, When he shines by*: (AC 2.3.25–6, Soothsayer); **stand by** 'to be present (sometimes in secret)': *Stand by, and marke the manner of his teaching*. (TS 4.2.5, Hortensio); 'to support': *Now, Brother Richard, will you stand by vs?* (3H6 4.1.142, Edward IV); 'to be maintained by': *the Church stands by thy Tabor*, (TN 3.1.9–10, Viola); **stay by** 'to assist': *stay thou by thy Lord*, (JC 5.5.44, Brutus); 'to continue': *you staid well by't in Egypt*. (AC 2.2.183, Maecenas); **throw by** 'to discard': *he throwes that shallow habit by*, (RL 1814); **walk by** 'to step aside': *I will walke by*: (Oth 5.2.32, Othello).

(2a) As a verbal adjective: **being by** 'present': *I being by*, (R3 4.2.103 Q, Richard III); **gone by** 'happened': *And the particular accidents, gon by* (Tem 5.1.309, Prospero); **wandering by** 'passing slowly': *Then came wand'ring by, A Shadow* (R3 1.4.52–3, Clarence).

(2b) As a verbal noun: †**putting by** 'rejection': *and at euery putting by, mine honest Neighbors showed*. (JC 1.2.231–2, Casca), OED **Putting** vbl.sb<sup>1</sup>.9; **stander by** 'bystander': *Riuers and Dorset, you were standers by, . . . when my Sonne Was stab'd* (R3 1.3.207–9, Queen Margaret), OED **Stander** 2 [1545]; **standing by** 'doing nothing': *More monstrous standing by*: (WT 3.2.189, Paulina).

(3) As first element of compounds, suggesting 'additional, extra, subsidiary' (OED **By-** 5), examples include: †**by-dependances** 'subsidiary circumstances':



## BY

*And all the other by-dependances* (Cym 5.6.391, Cymbeline); †**by-drinkings** ‘additional drinks’: *for your Dyet, and by-Drinkings*, (1H4 3.3.72, Mrs Quickly); **by-past** ‘former’ *the by-past perrils in her way?* (LC 158); **by-paths** ‘subsidiary paths’: *By what by-pathes, and indirect crook’d-wayes* (2H4 4.3.313, Henry IV); †**by peeping** ‘looking suggestively sideways’: *then by peeping in an eye* (Cym 1.6.109, Giacomo); \***by-room** ‘adjoining room’: *doe thou stand in some by-roome*, (1H4 2.5.28–9, Hal); **by-word** ‘proverbial for cowardice’: *Hath made vs by-words to our enemies*. (3H6 1.1.42, Warwick), OED **Byword** 2 [1535]. Both *by-path* and *by-word* were established words, but the others are either Shakespeare creations or occur in ShE for the first time.

# C

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## CANTING LANGUAGE and SLANG TERMS

**angler** ‘thief who steals using a hook on a long pole’: *Nero is an Angler in the Lake of Darknesse*: (KL 3.6.6–7, Edgar), DSUE **angler**;  **aunt** ‘prostitute’: *Are Summer songs for me and my Aunts* (WT 4.3.11, Autolycus in a song), DSUE  **aunt**;  **cackling** used with  *cheat* to suggest ‘cock, capon’ so here with sense ‘like a cock’: *I’ld driue ye cackling home* (KL 2.2.84, Kent), DSUE  **cackling cheat**;  **cheat** ‘stolen goods’: *and my Reuennew is the silly Cheate*. (WT 4.3.27, Autolycus), OED  **Cheat** *sb*<sup>1.3</sup>;  **cog** ‘to deceive with smooth talk’: *That lye, and cog, and flout, deprauue, and slander*, (MA 5.1.96, Antonio), *since you can cogg, Ile play no more with you*. (LL 5.2.235, Princess), OED  **Cog** *v*<sup>3</sup>, CDS  **cog** *v*<sup>1</sup>;  **cogging** ‘cheating’: *your cogging companions* (MW 1.1.117 Q, Slender; F has  *cony-catching*), *Some cogging, cozening Slaue*, (Oth 4.2.136, Emilia);  **commission** ‘shirt’: *you are ot’h commission*, (HL sc.13.33–4, Lear), DSUE  **commission**;  **cozen** ‘to cheat, rob’: *I beleuee a meanes to cosen some bodie* (TS 5.1.34–5, Pedant), OED  **Cozen** *v*. [1573], common around 1600;  **cozener** ‘cheat’: *the Diuell take such Couzeners*, (1H4 1.3.251, Hotspur);  **cuff** *n*. ‘blow with the fist’: *This mad-brain’d bridegroom tooke him such a cuffe*, (TS 3.3.36, Gremio), of uncertain origin, probably thieves’ cant, OED  **Cuff** *sb*<sup>2.1</sup>;  **cuff** *v*. ‘to slap round the head’: *I meane to tuggue it, and to cuffe you soundly*. (1H6 1.4.47, Gloucester), *And new replenisht pendants cuff the aire*, (E3 4.4.20, Audley), OED  **Cuff** *v*<sup>1.1</sup>;  **doxy** ‘wench, prostitute’: *the Doxy ouer the dale*, (WT 4.3.2, Autolycus in a song); cant of vagabonds for a beggar’s mistress, OED  **Doxy**<sup>1</sup> [c1530];  **drab** ‘prostitute’: *if your worship will take order for the drabs and the knaues*, (MM 2.1.224–5, Pompey), *Birth-strangled Babe, Ditch deliuer’d by a Drab*, (Mac 4.1.30–1, Witch); cant word surfaced in C16 and attained wider circulation, OED  **Drab** *sb*<sup>1</sup>;  **drawl** ‘to speak affectedly’, hence  *drawling-affecting* as an adjective, appearing as  *drawling, affecting* in modern editions: *I neuer heard such a drawling-affecting rogue*. (MW 2.1.133–4, Mr Page); the verb, an inventive derivation from  *draw*, emerged at end C16, probably from vagabonds’ cant, OED  **Drawl** *v*.2;  **epileptic** ‘falling sickness’, the device used by

counterfeit beggars: *your Epilepticke visage*, (KL 2.2.81, Kent); **fater** ‘vagrant who shams illness’: *downe dogges, downe faters* (2H4 2.4.155 Q, Pistol; F has *Fates*), DSUE **fater**; **Fraterretto** devil’s name hiding the cant word **frater** ‘itinerant swindler’: *Fraterretto cals me*, (KL 3.6.6, Edgar), DSUE **frater**; **hempen caudle** ‘hangman’s rope’ from *caudle* ‘last drink’: *Ye shall haue a hempen Candle [sic] then, & the help of hatchet*. (2H6 4.7.87–8, Cade), OED **Caudle** *sb*.1b and many compounds use *hempen* with this sense; \***herb-woman** ‘female seller of herbs’, the context of the brothel suggests this is a cant word: *Why, your hearbe-woman, she that sets seeds and rootes of shame and iniquitie*. (Per sc.19.86–7, Lysimachus); **hook and line** probably implying ‘theft, thieving’ from cant word *hooker* ‘thief’: *Hold Hooke and Line, say I*: (2H4 2.4.154, Pistol); cf. DSUE **hook**; **limbo** ‘prison’: *he’s in Tartar limbo* (CE 4.2.32, Dromio of Syracuse, i.e. the hell of Tartarus), RHDS **limbo**, OED **Limbo**<sup>1</sup> 2 [1590]; **limbo patrum** or *limbus patrum* a region on the borders of hell where the souls of the ‘fathers’ waited for the coming of Christ, but here used of ‘prison’: *I haue some of ’em in Limbo Patrum*, (H8 5.3.61–2, Porter); **loiterer** ‘vagrant’: *Oh illiterate loyterer*; (TG 3.1.289, Lance), OED **Loiterer** [1530]; **prig** \*‘thief’: *Out vpon him: Prig, for my life Prig: he haunts Wakes, Faires, and Beare-baitings*. (WT 4.3.100–1, Clown), OED **Prig** *sb*<sup>3</sup>.2 [1610]; **purchase** ‘booty’: *thou shalt haue a share in our purchase*, (1H4 2.1.91–2 Q, Gadshill; F has *purpose*), DSUE **purchase**; **quail** \*‘prostitute’: *and one that loues Quailes*, (TC 5.1.48–9, Thersites), OED **Quail** *sb*.4; **rabbit-sucker** ‘spendthrift’: *hang me vp by the heeles for a Rabbit-sucker*, (1H4 2.5.439–40, Falstaff), RDHS **rabbit-sucker**; **ruffian** ‘swaggerer, devil’: *that Father Ruffian*, (1H4 2.5.459, Hal), cf. RDHS **ruffian**; **sapient** ‘itinerant medical quack’: *Thou sapient sir sit here*, (HL sc.13.18, Lear), CDS **sapient**; **set a match** ‘to plan a robbery’: *if Gadshill haue set a match*. (1H4 1.2.106 Q, Falstaff; F has *Watch*), RDHS **set**, v.; **setter** ‘informant’: *’tis our Setter, I know his voyce* (1H4 2.2.50, Poins), OED **Setter** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.7a [1592]; **sheep-biter** 2 ‘sneaking, shiftly fellow’: *Wouldst thou not be glad to haue the niggardly Rascally sheepe-biter, come by some notable shame?* (TN 2.5.4–5, Sir Toby), OED **Sheep-biter** records 1589–1700, apparently a cant term, CDS **sheep-biter** 2 ‘wretched, miserable person’ late C17; \***Tartar** ‘strolling vagabond’: *Here’s a Bohemian-Tartar* (MW 4.5.18, Host), OED **Tartar** *sb*<sup>2</sup>.2b, CDS **tartar**.

## CAP

**cap** \*‘summit, top’: *Thou art the Cap Of all the Fooles aliue*. (Tim 4.3.360, Apemanus), OED **Cap** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.4h; **gain the cap of** ‘to win the respect of’ (one to whom others doff their caps): *Such gaine the Cap of him*, (Cym 3.3.25, Belarius); **hold the cap off** ‘to show deference to’: *I haue euer held my cap off to thy Fortunes*. (AC 2.7.56, Menas, ‘I have always promoted your interests’); **there’s my cap** ‘let’s celebrate’ (AC 2.7.131, Enobarbus); **throw caps at money** ‘to whistle for money’: *I perceiue our Masters may throwe their caps at their money*, (Tim 3.4.97–8, Hortensius); **throw up one’s cap** ‘to express pleasure and support’: *he that throwes not vp his cap for ioy*, (3H6 2.1.196, Warwick); **wear one’s cap with suspicion** ‘to worry about being a cuckold’: *hath not the world one man but he will weare his cap with suspicion?* (MA 1.1.186–7, Benedick); **cap-a-pie** ‘head to foot, entirely’: *I am Courtier Cap-a-pe*;

*CHANCE* (words expressing luck, good or bad fortune, or the unknown)

(WT 4.4.736, Autolycus), from Fr. *cap-à-pied*, Dent T436.1; **half-cap** 'slight greeting': *With certaine halfe-caps, and cold mowing nods*, (Tim 2.2.208, Flavius).

**CARRY**

**carry** \*'to fix': *all this Businesse Our Reuerend Cardinall carried*. (H8 1.1.99–100, Buckingham); 'to perform': *And carry it sweetly, and deliverly* (TK 3.5.29, Schoolmaster); **carry coals** 'to put up with insults': *I knew by that peece of Seruice, the men would carry Coales*. (H5 3.2.46–7, Boy), OED **Coal** *sb.*12, DSUE **carry coals**; **carry crotchets** 'to assume airs and graces': *I will carie no Crotchets*, (RJ 4.4.144, Peter), cf. OED **Crochet** *sb.*1.9; **carry good will** 'to behave decently': *can you carry your good wil to y<sup>e</sup> maid?* (MW 1.1.213–14, Evans); **carry it** 'to succeed': *shall pride carry it?* (TC 2.3.215, Ajax); **carry it so** 'to undertake something exactly': *and carry it so As I haue set it downe*. (KL 5.3.36–7, Edmund).

**CHANCE** (words expressing luck, good or bad fortune, or the unknown)

**adventure** 'chance': *And in this mist at all aduentures go*. (CE 2.2.219, Antipholus of Syracuse, 'come what may'), OED **Adventure** 3c; **at (the) height**, 'at the topmost level', referring to Fortune's wheel: *I feare our happinesse is at the height*. (R3 1.3.41, Queen Elizabeth; Q has *highest*); **befall what may befall** 'come what may', also found with slight variants: *Oh let me stay, befall what may befall*. (2H6 3.2.406, Suffolk); \***befortune** 'to befall': *I wish all good befortune you*. (TG 4.3.41, Eglamour); **be it as it may** 'no matter how it goes': *But be it as it may: I here entayle The Crowne to thee* (3H6 1.1.195–6, Henry VI), Dent B65; \***buttons, in one's** 'to be lucky': *'tis in his buttons, he will carry't*. (MW 3.2.63–4, Host, 'he has fortune on his side'), OED **Button** *sb.*1e, DSUE **buttons** 5; **chance** 'to come about': *And chanc'd it as it may*. (Tim 5.2.11, Senator, 'and see what happens'), *How chance my brother Troylus went not?* (TC 3.1.134–5, Paris), OED **Chance** *v.*5 records *a1555–1606*; **come what can/will come** 'whatever happens' (TK 2.3.18, Arcite); **fair be/(be)fall (to)** 'to prosper, have good fortune': *Faire be to you my Lord*, (TC 3.1.43, Pandarus), (*Faire fall the bones that tooke the paines for me*) (KJ 1.1.78, Bastard), *Now faire befall your maske*. (LL 2.1.123, Berowne), OED **Befall** *v.*4e; \***fortune-tell** 'to tell someone's fortune', back-formation from *fortune-telling/-teller* used jocularly: *Ile coniuere you, Ile fortune-tell you*. (MW 4.2.172–3, Mr Ford); \***fortune-teller** used pejoratively: *A thred-bare Iugler, and a Fortune-teller*, (CE 5.1.240, Antipholus of Ephesus); **fortune-telling** used pejoratively: *wee doe not know what's brought to passe vnder the profession of Fortune-telling*. (MW 4.2.160–1, Mr Ford); anything linked with fortune-telling was generally considered sharp practice for theft and deceit, and the various compounds became prominent at the end of C16; **go all which way it will** 'events must take their course' (R2 2.2.87, York); **God's above all** proverbial statement 'everything is determined by God' (Oth 2.3.95, Cassio), Dent H348; **hap** 'to come about': *Hap what hap may*, (TS 4.5.33, Lucentio, 'whatever happens'); **hit or miss** 'whatever the outcome': *But hit or misse, Our proiects life this shape of sence assumes*, (TC 1.3.377–8, Ulysses), Dent H475; **let come what comes** 'come what may' (Ham 4.5.133, Laertes); **sink or swim** 'to take one's chance': *If he fall in, good night, or sinke or swimme*: (1H4 1.3.192, Hotspur), Dent

*CHANCE* (words expressing luck, good or bad fortune, or the unknown)

S485; **sort** 'to turn out' either well or badly: *all my paines is sorted to no prooffe*. (TS 4.3.43, Petruccio, 'all my efforts are in vain'), *Sort how it will, I shall haue Gold for all*. (2H6 1.2.107, Hume, 'no matter how it turns out'), OED **Sort** *v*<sup>1</sup>.7c records 1592–1650; **speed** 'to turn out': *Speed how it will*. (Cor 5.1.61, Menenius, 'Go how it may'), OED **Speed** *v*.2b; **things must be as they may** 'events must take their course' (Per sc.5.155, Fisherman); **thrive** 'to have (good or bad) fortune': *thriue I as I may*. (MV 2.7.60, Morocco, 'to prosper as best I can'), OED **Thrive** *v*.2; **tide** 'to befall': *Tide life, tide death*, (MN 5.1.202, Flute, 'come life, come death'), an idiomatic expression, more often with *come* or *hap*, OED **Tide** *v*<sup>1</sup>.1.

### CHEATING, DECEPTION and TREACHERY

**Abraham** 'cheating': *Young Abraham Cupid* (RJ 2.1.13, Mercutio), from *Abraham man*, a beggar who cheated the public by feigning madness, OED **Abraham-man**, RDHS **abraham work**; **bore** 'to deceive, mock': *He bores me with some trickes*; (H8 1.1.128, Buckingham), OED **Bore** *v*<sup>1</sup>.6 [1602], DSUE **bore**, *v*.; **bought and sold** 'betrayed': *Fly Noble English, you are bought and sold*, (KJ 5.4.10, Melun), Dent B787; **cheater** 'card-sharp': *a tame Cheater*, (2H4 2.4.94, Falstaff), OED **Cheater** 2 [1532]; **chopping** 'devious': *The chopping French we do not vnderstand*. (R2 5.3.122, Duchess of York); cf. PdE *logic-chopping*; **cleanly coined** 'forged with appearance of purity': *cleanly coin'd excuses*, (RL 1073); **colt** 'to deceive': *What a plague meane ye to colt me thus?* (1H4 2.2.36–7, Falstaff), OED **Colt** *v*.2 [1580]; **cony-catch** 'to cheat, deceive': *Take heede signior Baptista, leas't you be cony-cacht in this businesse*: (TS 5.1.91–2, Gremio), OED **Cony-catch** *v*. [1590]; **cony-catching** 'cheating': *you are so full of conicatching*. (TS 4.1.38, Curtis), *your cony-catching Rascalls*, (MW 1.1.117, Slender); from *cony* 'a rabbit, dupe', common at end C16/beginning C17, cf. GTSW **coney**; **covertest sheltered** 'most cleverly disguised': *the couertst sheltred Traytor* (R3 3.5.32, Buckingham); †**cozen-German** with a pun on *cousin-german*, probably 'German trickster': *three Cozen-Iermans, that has cozend all the Hosts of Readins*, (MW 4.5.71–3, Evans); in Q this passage has **cosen Garmombles** ultimately from *german nobles* which in Nashe's *Strange News* appears as *geremumble*, and by a further transformation here into Evans's *garmombles*; **cozening** 'deceiving': *damn'd for cozening the diuell*. (1H4 1.2.121–2, Hal); **deal double** 'to deceive': *if you should deale double with her, truely it were an ill thing* (RJ 2.3.158–9, Nurse); **dealing** 'behaviour': *This is close dealing*. (2H6 2.4.74, Gloucester, 'underhand plotting'); **dissembling** 'hypocrisy': *all dissembling set aside*, (3H6 3.3.119, Louis); **double dealer** 'one who cheats': *I will be so much a sinner to be a double dealer*: (TN 5.1.31–2, Orsino); **double dealing** 'duplicitous': *But that it would be double dealing sir, I would you could make it another*. (TN 5.1.26–7, Feste); **double-meaning** 'ambiguous': *a double-meaning Prophetier*. (AW 4.3.102–3, Bertram); **draw** 'to deceive': *they will draw you* (MM 2.1.198, Escalus); †**faith-breach** 'breach of trust', this may have had wider use, as *faith-breaker* was a common compound at the time: *Now minutely Reuolts vpbraid his Faith-breach*: (Mac 5.2.18, Angus); **fast and loose, play at** 'to cheat', from a cheating game played by gypsies: *Like a right Gypsie, hath at fast and loose Beguil'd me*, (AC 4.13.28–9, Antony), CDS **fast and loose** and Dent FP401; **feigning** 'sham', but also suggesting *faining* 'affectionate': *With faining voice, verses*

of *faining loue*, (MN 1.1.31, Egeus); **fobbed** ‘cheated’: *and resolution thus fobb’d* (1H4 1.2.59, Falstaff), RDHS **fob**, v. and OED **Fob** v<sup>1</sup>. from late C16, and cognate with Ger. *foppen*; **fop** ‘to dupe’: *and begin to finde my selfe fopt in it.* (Oth 4.2.198–9, Roderigo), OED **Fop** v.2 [1602] and only in C17; **hoodwink** \*‘to deceive’: *The time you may so hoodwinke:* (Mac 4.3.73, Macduff), *the prize Ile bring thee too Shall hudwinke this mischance:* (Tem 4.1.205–6, Caliban), OED **Hoodwink** v.3 [1610]; **juggle** ‘to trick’: *the spels of France should iuggle Men into such strange mysteries?* (H8 1.3.1–2, Chamberlain); **juggling** ‘deceit’: *Here is such patcherie, such iugling,* (TC 2.3.70, Thersites); **packing** ‘plotting’: *What hath bin seene, Either in snuffes, and packings of the Dukes.* (KL 3.1.16–17, Kent); *Here’s packing with a witness to deceiue vs all.* (TS 5.1.110, Gremio), OED **Packing** vbl.sb<sup>2</sup>. [a1509]; **shift** ‘to live by fraud’: *I must conicatch, I must shift.* (MW 1.3.29–30, Falstaff), OED **Shift** v.6 [1579]; **shuffle** \*‘to act evasively’: *to shufflle: to hedge, and to lurch,* (MW 2.2.25, Falstaff), OED **Shuffle** v.7; **shuffling** ‘evasion’: *’tis not so aboue, There is no shuffling,* (Ham 3.3.60–1, Claudius), OED **Shuffling** vbl.sb.4 [1579]; **treacher, treacherer** ‘deceiver’: *Knaues, Theeues, and Trecherers by spirituall predominance,* (HL sc.2.117–18, Edmund; *Treachers* KL 1.2.120–1), OED **Treacher** records c1290–1767, **Treacherer** 1571–1601; **two sleeves**: *I confesse two sleeues.* (TS 4.3.140, Grumio), Hulme pp. 47–8 suggests an allusion to the Tailor cheating by stealing some of his client’s material, for tailors often charged for three sleeves; **wrangle** ‘to play unfairly’: *you should wrangle, And I would call it faire play.* (Tem 5.1.177–8, Miranda), Hulme pp. 280–2.

### CHILDREN and ADOLESCENTS, words for

**bairn** ‘(male) child’: *Mercy on’s, a Barne? A very pretty barne;* (WT 3.3.68–9, Old Shepherd). This OE word was uncommon in the South by C17 and came to be a Northern, especially Scottish, form, but Shakespeare uses it several times; **birth-child** ‘child adopted because born within a given territory’: *Thetis byrth-childe* (Per Add.Pass.8 Q, Gower); **chrisom child** ‘innocent babe’: *and went away and it had bene any Christome Child:* (H5 2.3.11–12, Mrs Quickly), OED **Chrisom** 4 and cf. Dent C363; **crack** \*‘lad’: *when hee was a Crack, not thus high:* (2H4 3.2.29–30, Shallow); cf. OED **Crack** sb.11; **fruit of bachelorship** ‘illegitimate child’: *She was the first fruite of my Bachler-ship.* (1H6 5.6.13, Shepherd); cf. RDHS **bachelor’s baby**; **gentleman** \*‘boy’, condescendingly: *How like (me thought) I then was to this Kernell, This Squash, this Gentleman,* (WT 1.2.161–2, Leontes); **imp** ‘child’: *Great Hercules is presented by this Impe,* (LL 5.2.582, Holofernes), OED **Imp** sb.3b; **wanton** ‘pampered child’: *then a wantons Bird, That let’s it hop a little from his hand,* (RJ 2.1.222–3, Juliet); **weather-cock** \*‘young boy’, because small like a weather-cock: *Where had you this pretty weather-cocke?* (MW 3.2.15, Mr Ford), OED **Weathercock** 2b; †**widow-comfort** ‘son, a comfort to a widow’: *My widow-comfort, and my sorrowes cure.* (KJ 3.4.105, Constance).

### CLOSE

- (1) Adverbially ‘nearby, attentively’: *Close in the name of ieasting,* (TN 2.5.18–19, Maria).
- (2) As a phrasal verb: **fight close** ‘to defend well’: *Fight close or in good faith You*

*catch a clap*. (3H6 3.2.23 Q, Richard; F has *Fight closer*); **keep close** ‘to be prudent, keep oneself to oneself’: *Let Huswiferie appeare: keepe close, I thee command*. (H5 2.3.57, Pistol); ‘to keep secret’: *What there is else, keepe close*, (1H4 2.5.544–5, Hal); **stand close up** ‘to be near and attentive’: *You great fellow, Stand close up, or Ile make your head ake*. (H8 5.3.85–6, Porter’s assistant); **wait close** ‘to wait nearby’: *Wait close, I will not see him*. (2H4 1.2.56, Falstaff).

(3) As verbal noun: **keeping close** ‘supervision’: *I will take order for her keeping close*. (R3 4.2.54, Richard III).

### CLOTHES and ORNAMENTS: preparation and associated concepts

**apparel** ‘masculine accoutrement’: *a monster, a very monster in apparell*, (TS 3.2.67–8, Biondello), PWPS **apparel** 2); **baby’s cap** ‘something of little value’: *A knacke, a toy, a tricke, a babies cap*. (TS 4.3.67, Petruccio of a hat); †**belly-doublet** ‘doublet stuffed to make the stomach seem slimmer or larger’ hence ‘belly’ itself: *with your armes crost on your thinbellie doublet*, (LL 3.1.15–16, Moth), *the fat Knight with the great belly doublet*: (H5 4.7.46, Fluellen); **biggin** \*‘head-dress’: (*with homely Biggen bound*) (2H4 4.3.158, Hal), found principally in late C16/early C17, OED **Biggin**<sup>1</sup> 2; **blistered** ‘ornamented with puffs’: *Short blistred Breeches*, (H8 1.3.31, Lovell), an elegant style from France, OED **Blistered** *ppl.a.2* records 1592–1613; **boot-hose** ‘over-stocking used like a boot’: *and a kersey boot-hose on the other*, (TS 3.2.64–5, Biondello), OED **Boot** *sb*<sup>3</sup>.8; **brogue** ‘rough shoe’, fit for peasants: *My clowted Brogues* (Cym 4.2.215, Arviragus), OED **Brogue** *sb*<sup>2</sup>.1 [1586]; **buff** \*‘leather’, worn by beadles and other officers: *a fellow all in buffe*: (CE 4.2.36. Dromio of Syracuse), OED **Buff** *sb.2b*; **bugle-bracelet** ‘bracelet of glass beads’: *Bugle-bracelet, Necke lace Amber*, (WT 4.4.223, Autolycus in a song), OED **Bugle** *sb*<sup>3</sup>.2; \***buskined** ‘wearing hunting-boots’: *Your buskin’d Mistresse, and your Warrior loue*, (MN 2.1.71, Titania); cf. King pp. 44, 114; **changeable taffeta** ‘shot silk’: *the Tailor make thy doublet of changeable Taffata*, (TN 2.4.73, Feste); **clouted shoon** ‘nailed shoes’: *Spare none, but such as go in clouted shooen*, (2H6 4.2.184, Cade), implying ignorant countrymen, often referred to as a *clout-shoe*, OED **Clout** *v.3*; **codpiece** ‘box enclosing penis and testicles’ hence symbol for ‘penis’ and male ‘sexual appetite’: *King of Cod-peeces*, (LL 3.1.179, Berowne, referring to Cupid), *for the rebellion of a Cod-peece, to take away the life of a man?* (MM 3.1.378–9, Lucio); †**copatain** assumed to be the same as *copintank* ‘high-crowned’, referring to ostentatious hats: *and a copataine hat*: (TS 5.1.60, Vincentio), OED **Copataine**; **cover** \*‘to put one’s hat on’: *Will you cower than sir? | Not so sir neither, I know my dutie*. (MV 3.5.49–50, Lorenzo | Lancelot, for servants should not have hats on in their master’s presence), OED **Cover** *v*<sup>1</sup>.4; **cradle-cloth** ‘cloth for use in cradles’: *had exchang’d In Cradle-clothes, our Children where they lay*, (1H4 1.1.86–7, Henry IV), Hulme pp. 320–1; \***dogskin** ‘cheap leather’: *The next gloves that I give her shall be dog skin*; (TK 3.5.46, Countryman), OED **Dog-skin** [1731]; **dressing** ‘robe of office’: *In all his dressings*, (MM 5.1.56, Isabella); \***enfoldings** ‘garments’: *Seest thou not the ayre of the Court, in these enfoldings?* (WT 4.4.731, Autolycus); \***foreskirt** ‘loose part of a coat which hangs in front’: *Honours traine Is longer then his fore-skirt*; (H8 2.3.98–9, Old Lady); **garnish** †‘clothes’, a figurative extension: *the louely garnish of a boy*: (MV 2.6.45, Lorenzo),

OED **Garnish** *sb.*2; **half kirtle** 'skirt, lower half of the skirt and bodice': *Ile forswear halfe Kirtles*, (2H4 5.4.21, Doll Tearsheet); **hole in coat** 'to be flawed': *if I finde a hole in his Coat*, (H5 3.6.85, Fluellen), *ther's a hole made in your best coate* (MW 3.5.130, Mr Ford), Dent H522; **line** 'mark made by a cosmetic pencil to hide natural blemishes': *a strumpets artifitiall line*, (E3 3.3.81, Edward III); **neat's leather** 'cowhide' hence 'shoes': *that euer trod on Neates-leather*. (Tem 2.2.70, Stephano); **nether-stocks** 'stockings': *he weares wodden nether-stocks*. (KL 2.2.193, Fool), OED **Nether-stock** [1565–6]; **night-cap**, possibly suggesting attire worn by lower classes: *and threw vpppe their sweatie Night-cappes*, (JC 1.2.245–6, Casca); **oes** 'round spangles used as ornaments': *Then all yon fierie oes, and eies of light*. (MN 3.2.189, Lysander), OED **O** *sb.*; **outsides** 'outer garments': *And make his Wrongs, his Out-sides*, (Tim 3.6.32, Senator, 'mere external things'), OED **Outside A.** *sb.*2b; **paint** 'to over-use cosmetics': *let her paint an inch thicke*, (Ham 5.1.189, Hamlet); **painting** 'use of cosmetics associated with whores': *Painting Sir, I have heard say, is a Misterie*; (MM 4.2.34, Pompey), PWPS **painting**; **pinked** 'ornamented with holes': *rail'd vpon me, till her pinck'd porrenger fell off her head*, (H8 5.3.46–7, Man), from the verb *pink* 'to make holes', OED **Pinked** *ppl.*a.2 [1598]; **poke** \*'pocket worn on a person': *drew a diall from his poake*, (AY 2.7.20, Jaques), OED **Poke** *sb.*<sup>1</sup>.1c; †**puke-stocking** 'dark-coloured woollen stocking': *Puke stocking, Cad-dice garter, Smooth tongue, Spanish pouch*. (1H4 2.5.69–70, Hal); **ruffling** \*'with elaborate ruffs': *To decke thy bodie with his ruffling treasure*. (TS 4.3.60, Petruccio), OED **Ruffling** *ppl.*a<sup>1</sup>.1; **shift** both 'petticoat' and 'ingenious device', used to suggest impropriety: *When hee was made a Shriuer, 'twas for shift*. (3H6 3.2.108, Clarence), OED **Shift** *sb.*3b and 10; **show outward hideousness** 'to dress outrageously': *Goe antiquely, and show outward hidiousnesse*, (MA 5.1.97, Antonio); †**silken-coated** 'dressed like gentlemen': *these silken-coated slaues* (2H6 4.2.127, Cade), OED **Silken** *a.*10; \***skirted** 'having a belted coat with full skirts', fashionable for servants: *French-thrift, you Rogues, my selfe, and skirted Page*. (MW 1.3.79, Falstaff), OED **Skirted** *ppl.*a.1a; †**sleeve-hand** 'cuff of a sleeve': *you would thinke a Smocke were a shee-Angell, he so chauntes to the sleeue-hand*, (WT 4.4.209–11, Servant); \***slippered** 'with slippers', symbol of old age: *the leane and slipper'd Pantaloone*, (AY 2.7.158, Jaques), formed from the noun *slipper*; **slip-shod** 'wearing slippers' or 'down-at-heel shoes': *thy wit shall not go slip-shod*. (KL 1.5.12–13, Fool), OED **Slip-shod** *a.*1 [1580]; **slops** 'loose baggy trousers' common in C16–17, especially among sailors: *a Germaine from the waste downward, all slops*, (MA 3.2.31–2 Q, Don Pedro; F omits), OED **Slop** *sb.*<sup>1</sup>.4; **snipped** \*'badly cut': *your sonne was misled with a snipt taffata fellow there*, (AW 4.5.1–2, Lafeu), OED **Snipped** *ppl.*a.2; †**statute cap** woollen cap decreed by a statute of 1571 that ordinary citizens must wear: *Well, better wits haue worne plain statute caps*, (LL 5.2.281, Rosaline); **tailor made thee** 'someone with fine clothes outside, but no spirit inside': (KL 2.2.53–4, Kent), Dent T17; **tawdry-lace** 'lace', originally sold at St Audrey's fair as a 'necktie', popular with women in C16–17: *you promis'd me a tawdry-lace*, (WT 4.4.248–9, Mopsa), OED **Tawdry-lace**; †**thinbelly** 'cut to emphasize the thinness of the stomach', but characteristic of someone in love: *with your armes crost on your thinbellie doublet, like a Rabbet on a spit*, (LL 3.1.16–18, Moth); \***thread and thrum**



the yarn and tuft in weaving, hence ‘everything both good and bad’, but also indicating the thread of life cut by the Fates: *O Fates! come, come: Cut thred and thrum*, (MN 5.1.280–1, Bottom), OED **Thread** *sb*.2c and GTSW **thrum**; \***three-pile** type of velvet as symbol of high living: *and in my time wore three pile*, (WT 4.3.13–14, Autolycus); \***three-piled** ‘of top-quality’ because finely cut, but also implying ‘bald’ through link with *pilled*, for it is used punningly: *thou art good veluet: thou’rt a three pild-peece* (MM 1.2.31–2, Gentleman); **thrummed** ‘having a shaggy surface’: *there’s her thrum’d hat, and her muffler too*: (MW 4.2.70–1, Mrs Page), OED **Thrummed** *ppl.a*.1 [1535]; †**tire-valiant** ‘fanciful head-dress’ and †**ship-tire** ‘ornamental head-dress resembling a ship’: *Thou hast the right arched-beauty of the brow, that becomes the Ship-tyre, the Tyre-valiant, or any Tire of Venetian admittance*. (MW 3.3.50–3, Falstaff), OED **Tire** *sb*.1.3; **tottered** variant of *tattered* ‘with ragged garments’: *a hundred and fiftie totter’d Prodigalls*, (1H4 4.2.34, Falstaff), OED **Tottered** *ppl.a*.1 [1570]; **tottering** ‘tattered’: *And woon’d our tott’ring colours clearly vp*, (KJ 5.5.7, Dauphin); **totters** ‘rags’: *tere a passion to totters*, (Ham 3.2.10 Q2, Hamlet; F has *tatters*), variant of *tatters*; **toze** ‘to separate out wool’ hence ‘to tease out’: *for that I insinuate, at toaze from thee thy Businesse*, (WT 4.4.735, Autolycus), OED **Toze** *v*.1c; **tricking** ‘finery’: *Go get vs properties And tricking for our Fayries*. (MW 4.4.77–8, Mrs Page); **turbaned** ‘wearing a turban’, with negative connotations: *a malignant, and a Turbond-Turke* (Oth 5.2.362, Othello), OED **Turbaned** records 1591–a1649 before C19. This and the 1591 reference both have *turbaned Turks*. The *turban* referred to in Cym 3.3.6 is first recorded from mid C16; **union** ‘pearl of special quality’, a word associated in C17 with Cleopatra: *in the Cup an union shal he throw* (Ham 5.2.219, Claudius; Q2 has *Vnice*), OED **Union** *sb*.2; **waist** ‘belt’: *That as a waste doth girdle you about* (KJ 2.1.217, John), OED **Waist** 2 records 1550–1611; \***wrong side out** ‘perverse’, from clothing being inside out: *told me I had turn’d the wrong side out*: (KL 4.2.9, Oswald), OED **Wrong** *a*.10b, Dent S431.1.

## COLD

**cold** *n*. \*‘misfortune’: *A maid and stuft! there’s goodly catching of colde*. (MA 3.4.60–1, Margaret, ‘that’s not so lucky’), OED **Cold** *sb*.3 [1616]; **cold** *adj*. ‘modest’ set in opposition to ‘liberal’: *our cold Maids doe Dead Mens Fingers call them*: (Ham 4.7.143, Gertrude); in this line Q2 has *cull-cold*, meaning ‘cold to fondle’; ‘cowardly’: *Feare and Cold heart*, (1H4 2.4.29, Hotspur); **dead-cold** ‘as cold as death’: *But dead-cold winter must inhabite here still*. (TK 2.2.45, Arcite); **key-cold** ‘stone-cold’: *Poore key-cold Figure of a holy King*, (R3 1.2.5, Anne), keys in doors would get cold and because of their size would remain so a long time; \***numb cold** ‘bitingly cold’: *(All thin and naked) to the numbe cold night?* (R3 2.1.118, Edward IV), OED **Numb A**. *adj*.1c [1605]; †**scarce-cold** ‘only just concluded’: *Of yet this scarce-cold-Battaile*, (Cym 5.6.470, Soothsayer).

## COLOUR WORDS

**Abram** ‘auburn’, colloquial form of *auburn*, formerly often spelt *abern*, *abron* (OED **Abraham**, **Abram**): *our heads are some browne, some blacke, some Abram*, (Cor

2.3.19, Citizen), OED **Abraham, Abram** [1599], GTSW **Abram-colour'd**; **black and blue** 'totally': *we will foole him blacke and blew*, (TN 2.5.9, Sir Toby, 'make a complete ass of him'); **black Monday** 'Easter Monday': *my nose fell a bleeding on blacke monday* (MV 2.5.24–5, Lancelot), cf. CDS **black Monday**; **blue-cap** \*'Scotsman': *a thousand blew-Cappes more*. (1H4 2.5.360, Falstaff); because Scots were traditionally associated with blue headgear (cf. *blue-bonnets*), though this is the first reference in OED **Blue-cap 2**; **coal-black** 'very black': *That comes in likenesse of a Cole-blacke Moore*. (TA 3.2.77, Titus); **-colour(ed)** as the second element of compounds often adds nothing further to the meaning of the first element. Bottom uses *-colour* instead of *-coloured*. Most of the words belong to pompous and inflated language, though a few carry negative connotations: *a \*Caine colour'd Beard*. (MW 1.4.21, Simple, 'reddish' like Cain's hair), OED **Cain**<sup>2</sup>.2; *in a dam'd colour'd stocke*. (TN 1.3.130, Sir Andrew, possibly suggesting 'any damn colour'), *the ebon coloured Inke*, (LL 1.1.238, Armado's letter, 'black'), *a faire hot Wench in Flame-coloured Taffata*; (1H4 1.2.8–9, Hal, 'fiery red', a colour suitable for prostitutes), *your french crowne colour beard, your perfit yellow*. (MN 1.2.88–9 Q, Bottom, 'golden'; F has *colour'd*), *And let her ioy her Rauen-coloured loue*, (TA 2.3.83, Lavinia, 'black'), *the rubi-colour'd portall opend*, (VA 451); *besieged with sable coloured melancholie*, (LL 1.1.227, Armado's letter, 'black'), *your straw-colour beard*, (MN 1.2.86–7, Bottom, 'pale yellow'), *a whay coloured beard*. (MW 1.4.21 Q, Simple, 'pale, yellowish'; F has *yellow*); **damned** 'black': *thou art damn'd, like an ill roasted Egge, all on one side*. (AY 3.2.36–7, Touchstone), PWPS **damned**; **ebon** \*'black': *deaths ebon dart* (VA 948), shortened form of *ebony*, OED **Ebon B.** *adj.*2; **Ethiop** 'black, wicked': *Such Ethiop vvords*, (AY 4.3.36, Rosalind), OED **Ethiop B.** *adj.*2; **green** 'immature': *a greene Girle*, (Ham 1.3.101, Polonius), OED **Green** *a.8c*; **grizzle** \*'grey hair': *what wilt thou be When time has sow'd a grizzle on thy case?* (TN 5.1.162–3, Orsino), OED **Grizzle B.** *sb.*3; \***grizzled, grizzly** both meaning 'of grey colour' were confused, the former being attested from C15, the latter only from end C16: *His Beard was grisly? no*. (Ham 1.2.239, Hamlet; Q2 has *grissl'd*), OED **Grizzled a.**, **Grizzly a.**; †**hell-black** 'black as hell': *In Hell-blacke-night indur'd*, (KL 3.7.58, Gloucester); **linen** 'white' from fear: *those Linnen cheekes of thine* (Mac 5.3.18, Macbeth), cf. Dent L306.1; \***nighted** 'black like night': *cast thy nighted colour off* (Ham 1.2.68 Q2, Gertrude; F has *nightly*); *to dispatch His nighted life*: (KL 4.4.12–13, Regan); based on *night* or an aphetic form of *benighted*; \***orange tawny** 'tan coloured': *your orange tawnie beard*, (MN 1.2.87, Bottom), OED **Orange-tawny A.** *adj.*; \***pitch ball** 'ball of pitch', hence 'black ball': *With two pitch bals stucke in her face for eyes*. (LL 3.1.192, Berowne), OED **Pitch sb**<sup>1</sup>.5 [1879]; **purple in grain** 'fast-dyed crimson': *your purple in graine beard*, (MN 1.2.87–8, Bottom); **rosed** \*'red': *thy Rosed lips*, (TA 2.4.24, Marcus), OED **Rosed a.2**; **sanded** \*'sandy coloured': *So flew'd, so sanded*, (MN 4.1.119, Theseus), OED **Sanded ppl.a.1**; \***umbered** 'darkened': *Each Battaile sees the others umber'd face*. (H5 4.0.9, Chorus); \***wax-red** 'as red as wax': *my wax-red lips*. (VA 516), OED **Wax sb**<sup>1</sup>.11e; **white** as first or second element of compounds, usually merely indicating colour: *ye sanguine shallow harted Boyes, Ye white-limb'd walls*, (TA 4.2.96–7, Aaron, 'white-washed' implying cowardice), *most Lilly white of hue*, (MN 3.1.87, Flute, 'white as a lily'), *the Milke-white-Rose*, (2H6 1.1.254, York,

## COLOUR WORDS

'white as milk'), *my snow-white pen* (LL 1.1.237–8, Armado's letter), a cliché, Dent S591.1.

## COME

**come on end** 'to buck and rear': *bounds, comes on end, Forgets schoole dooing*, (TK 5.6.67–8, Pirithous); **come ill** 'to be unwelcome': *It comes not ill*: (Tim 3.6.110, Alcibiades); **come near** 'to just miss the target': *Indeed you come neere me now Hal*, (1H4 1.2.13, Falstaff); 'to understand': *do you come neere me now*: (TN 3.4.63, Malvolio); **come to the broomstaff** 'to get to close quarters' in a fight: *they came to th' broomestaffe to me*, (H8 5.3.53, Man); **come and go** 'to act as a go-between': *hee may come and goe betweene you both*: (MW 2.2.121, Mrs Quickly), OED **Come** *v.*26; **come to the full** 'to succeed': *my Auguring hope Sayes it will come to th' full*. (AC 2.1.10–11, Pompey); **come in partial** 'to allow any bias': *And nothing come in partiall*. (MM 2.1.31, Angelo, 'allow no extenuating circumstances on my behalf'); **come to prooffe** 'to get tested': *neuer any of these demure Boyes come to any prooffe*: (2H4 4.2.87–8, Falstaff); **come roundly** 'to speak plainly': *shall I then come roundly to thee*, (TS 1.2.58, Hortensio); **come (too) short of** 'to be insufficient': *her promis'd proportions Came short of Composition*: (MM 5.1.217–18, Angelo, 'did not match the agreement'); *Indeed neighbour he comes too short of you*. (MA 3.5.40, Leonato, 'he's not your equal'); **come well** 'to arrive in an appropriate manner': *And yet I come not well*. (TS 3.2.87, Petruccio).

## CONTRACTIONS and ELLIPSES

There are numerous examples of the omission of pronouns, especially as subject and of some other grammatical words, and of contracted forms of auxiliaries, both features typical of informal language in the history of English. For typical elisions see Partridge 1964. Selected examples of lexical contractions are given here.

**canstick** 'candlestick': *I had rather heare a brazen cansticke turnd*, (1H4 3.1.127 Q, Hotspur; F has *Candlestick*), OED **Canstick** records 1562–1617; †**concupy** 'concubine': *Heele tickle it for his concupie*. (TC 5.2.180, Thersites), OED **Concupy** suggests an abbreviation of *concubine*; **condition** 'on condition that, even if': *Condition I had gone bare-foote to India*. (TC 1.2.71, Pandarus), contraction of *on condition*; **coz, cos** contraction of *cousin* used in familiar address to or about any relative or person of equal status: *seeke the Crowner, and let him sitte o'my Coz*: (TN 1.5.129–30, Olivia of Sir Toby), OED **Coz** [1559]; **Dad** for *father*: *Since I first cal'd my brothers father Dad*. (KJ 2.1.468, Bastard), OED **Dad** *sb*<sup>1</sup>. [a1500]; \***daff** 'to put off (clothes)': *till we do please To daft [i.e. daff it] for our Repose*, (AC 4.4.12–13, Antony); 'to turn aside, put off': *Euery day thou dafts me with some deuise Iago*, (Oth 4.2.180, Roderigo; Q has *doffst*), *I would haue daft all other respects*, (MA 2.3.163, Don Pedro, 'I would ignore all other considerations'); this variant of *doff*, from *do off*, is common in ShE and early examples in OED are from there, OED **Daff** *v*<sup>2</sup>., GTSW **daff**; †**dich** abbreviated or corrupted form of 'do it': *Much good dich thy good heart*, (Tim 1.2.71, Apemantus), GTSW **dich**; **disposed** \*'inclined (to be merry)': *Boyet is disposde*. (LL 2.1.250, Princess), OED **Disposed** *ppl.a.*4b; **doff** from *do off* 'to take off': *To*

*doffe their dire distresses.* (Mac 4.3.189, Ross), *doffe thy name*, (RJ 2.1.89, Juliet; Q1 has *part*), OED **Doff** *v.*; **dout** from *do out* ‘to extinguish’, but in ShE the spelling is always *doubt*, possibly suggesting some uncertainty about the word; it survives in dialects: *I haue a speech of fire, that faine would blaze, But that this folly doubts it.* (Ham 4.7.163–4, Laertes; Q2 has *drownes*), OED **Dout** *v.* [1526]; **dup** from *do up* ‘to open’, probably a cant term: *Ɔ dupt the chamber dore*, (Ham 4.5.52, Ophelia in song), OED **Dup** *v.* [1547]; **ha, a** contractions of *have*. *So would I ha done by yonder Sunne*, (Ham 4.5.64, Ophelia in song; Q2 has *a*), *for thou shalt ha’t.* (TS 5.2.186, Lucentio, [rhymes with *Kate* 185]); **ignomy** from *ignominy*, with which it interchanges: *Thy ignomy sleepe with thee in the graue*, (1H4 5.4.99, Hal; Q has *ignominy*), *I blush to thinke vpon this ignomie.* (TA 4.2.114 Q, Chiron; F has *ignominie*), OED **Ignomy** [1534]; **\*intrince** from *intrinsicate* ‘intricate’: *Which are t’intrince, t’vnloose:* (KL 2.2.75, Kent), OED **Intrince** *a.*; **main** elliptical for *main land* ‘mainland’: *swell the curled Waters ’boue the Maine*, (KL 3.1.5, Gentleman), OED **Main** *sb.*<sup>1.4</sup> [1555]; **rim** \*elliptical for *rim of the belly* or *belly’s rim* ‘peritoneum’: *I will fetch thy rymme out at thy Throat*, (H5 4.4.14, Pistol), OED **Rim** *sb.*<sup>2.b</sup>; **roast eggs** ‘to cook eggs as sign of simple, female occupation’: *He wrestle? he rost eggs.* (TK 2.3.79, Countryman, ‘he’s more fit to cook eggs than to wrestle’); **roof** for *roof of the mouth*: *till my very rough was dry* (MV 3.2.204, Gratiano; Q2 has *roof*), OED **Roof** *sb.*<sup>3</sup> where *rough* is listed as an alternative spelling; **so** expressing approval or acquiescence: *So, Lye there my Art:* (Tem 1.2.24–5, Prospero), *Whose he is, we are, and that is Caesars.* | *So.* (AC 3.13.51–2, Enobarbus | Thidias); ellipsis for a whole clause, ‘so be it’: *And if it please you, so: if not: why so:* (TG 2.1.123, Silvia), PWPS **so**; **tables** shortened form of *pair of tables* ‘two folding boards forming the board for backgammon’: *when he plaies at Tables, chides the Dice* (LL 5.2.326, Berowne), GTSW **tables**; **†water** for *water-newt* ‘newt’, where *-newt* is understood from *wall-newt* which precedes: *the Wall-newt, and the water:* (KL 3.4.122, Edgar), OED **Water** *sb.*<sup>30</sup> records *water-newt* from 1668, but *water-lizard* from 1608.

## COPY

‘substance’, from Lat. *copia* ‘plenty’: *It was the copie of our Conference.* (CE 5.1.63, Adriana), Hulme pp. 278–9.

## COUNTRYSIDE and AGRICULTURE

**\*antre** ‘cave’: *of Antrees vast, and Deserts idle*, (Oth 1.3.139 Q, Othello; F has *Antars*), OED **Antre** no other examples till C19; **bean-fed** ‘well-fed’ hence ‘frisky’: *When I a fat and beane-fed horse beguile*, (MN 2.1.45, Puck), OED **Bean** *sb.*<sup>7</sup> [1589]; **bourne** ‘boundary’, the cliffs of Dover acting as England’s boundary: *Somnet of this Chalkie Bourne* (KL 4.5.57, Edgar), OED **Bourne** *sb.*<sup>2</sup>. popular with Berners and Shakespeare, but not otherwise till C18; **\*eaning** ‘giving birth to lambs; lambing’: *in eaning time* (MV 1.3.86, Shylock), though *ean* ‘to bring forth lambs’ is found in OE, OED **Ean** *v.* *Obs*; **flat** \*‘swamp’: *Bogs, Fens, Flats*, (Tem 2.2.2, Caliban), OED **Flat** *C.* *absol.* and *sb.*<sup>3.5b</sup>; **harvest-home** \*‘end of harvesting’: *his Chin new reapt, Shew’d like a stubble Land at Haruest home.* (1H4 1.3.33–4, Hotspur); hence the figurative sense ‘El Dorado’: *the Cuckoldy-rogues Coffer, Ɔ ther’s my haruest-home.*

(MW 2.2.264–5, Falstaff), OED **Harvest-home** 1; **head-land** ‘strip of land unploughed at top of field’: *sowe the head-land with Wheate?* (2H4 5.1.12, Davy; Q has *hade land*); **rising** ‘upward slope’: *Vpon the rising of the Mountaine foote* (TG 5.2.44, Duke); **sheel** ‘to shell’: *That’s a sheal’d Pescod.* (KL 1.4.182, Fool), OED **Sheel** *v.*; **sheep-shearing** \*‘the feast held at the shearing season’: *I must go buy Spices for our sheepe-shearing.* (WT 4.3.115–6, Clown), OED **Sheep-shearing** *vbl.sb.3*; \***sickleman** ‘reaper’: *You Sun-burn’d Sicklemen of August weary,* (Tem 4.1.134, Iris), OED **Sickle** *sb.3a* no further quote till C19; \***steppe** ‘vast plain’: *Come from the farthest steppe of India?* (MN 2.1.69 Q, Titania; F has *steepe*), OED **Steppe** [1671]; \***tod** ‘to yield a tod of wool’: *euery Leauen-weather toddes,* (WT 4.3.31, Clown); dialectal, OED **Tod** *v.* has two further examples from end C18; **unfolding** ‘which calls shepherds to their folds’: *th’vnfolding Starre calles vp the Shepheard;* (MM 4.2.202–3, Duke); **weeding** †‘weeds’: *Hee weedes the corne, and still lets grow the weeding.* (LL 1.1.96, Longueville), OED **Weeding** *vbl.sb.1c.*

### COURTLY ATTITUDES and BEHAVIOUR, including FLATTERY

**abandon** ‘to leave’: *Therefore you Clowne, abandon: which is in the vulgar, leaue the societie:* (AY 5.1.46–7, Touchstone), King p. 28–9; **affectation** ‘putting on airs and graces’: *he heares with eare? why, it is affectations.* (MW 1.1.137–8, Evans), OED **Affectation** 4 [1593]; **affecting** \*‘aping fashion’: *such antique lisping affecting phantacies,* (RJ 2.3.26–7, Mercutio), OED **Affecting** *ppl.a.2*; **affection** ‘affection’: *witty without affection,* (LL 5.1.4, Nathaniel), OED **Affection** *sb.13* [1553]; \***beetle brows** ‘prominent brows (on a mask)’, but *beetle-browed* was usually pejorative: *Here are the Beetle-browes shall blush for me.* (RJ 1.4.32, Mercutio), the link between beetle and brows was traditional at end C16, OED **Beetle** *a.2*; **bending** *n.* ‘bowing’: *flexure and low bending:* (H5 4.1.252, Henry V); *adj.* ‘sycophantic’: *the bending Peeres* (R3 4.4.95, Queen Margaret); **brave** ‘to swagger’: *Lucius and Ile goe braue it at the Court,* (TA 4.1.120, Titus), OED **Brave** *v.7* [1549]; \***buttering** ‘flattery’: *eate no Fish of Fortunes butt’ring.* (AW 5.2.8, Lavatch); †**carpet consideration** ‘service at court’, as distinct from the battlefield: *with vn hatch’d Rapier, and on carpet consideration,* (TN 3.4.229–30, Sir Toby), OED **Carpet** *sb.6*; **carriage** ‘behaviour’: *Grow from the Kings Acquaintance, by this Carriage.* (H8 3.1.160, Wolsey), OED **Carriage** 10ff. this and related senses were popular around 1600 and ridiculed by Moth (LL 1.2.66–9), King pp. 35–6; \***chamber-counsels** ‘intimate secrets’: *all the neerest things to my heart, as well My Chamber-Councels,* (WT 1.2.238–9, Leontes), OED **Chamber** *sb.13*; **clap on shoulder** ‘to show favour to one’: *all laugh’d, and clap’d him on the shoulder,* (LL 5.2.107, Boyet); **compliment** ‘niceties of taking leave’: *stay not thy complement; I forgiue thy duetie,* (LL 4.2.141, Holofernes), King pp. 66–8; **complimental** ‘excessively polite’: *I will make a complementall assault vpon him,* (TC 3.1.39–40, Pandarus), OED **Complimental** 2; **conceive** \*‘to understand’: *Faire in all Haile is foule, as I conceiue.* (LL 5.2.340, Princess), King p. 30; **couching** ‘low bow’: *These couchings, and these lowly courtesies* (JC 3.1.36, Caesar); **court-contempt** ‘scorn of courtiers for those outside’: *Reflect I not on thy Basenesse, Court-Contempt?* (WT 4.4.733–4, Autolycus); **court holy-water** ‘flattery’: *Court holy-water in a dry house, is better then this Rain-water out o’dooere.* (KL 3.2.10–11, Fool), Dent H532; **court hurry**

'business of the court': *so soone as the Court hurry is over*, (TK 2.1.18, Jailer); **court it** 'to behave like a courtier': *why should he dispaire that knowes to court it* (TA 2.1.91, Demetrius); **court-odour** 'scent of the court': *Receiues not thy Nose Court-Odour from me?* (WT 4.4.733, Autolycus); **crave** 'to beg to know': *Ile craue the day When I shall aske the banes*, (TS 2.1.179–80, Petruccio), King p. 97; **duck** 'to bob up and down, cringe': *Ducke with French nods, and Apish curtesie*, (R3 1.3.49, Gloucester), *The Learned pate Duckes to the Golden Foole*. (Tim 4.3.17–18, Timon), OED **Duck** v.2 [1530]; **duty** 'polite obligation': *stay not thy complement; I forgiue thy duetie*, (LL 4.2.141, Holofernes); **encounter** 'to approach': *Will you incounter the house*, (TN 3.1.73, Sir Toby), OED **Encounter** v.6<sup>¶</sup> used bombastically to impress; **endeard** 'obliged' in over-polite formula: *So infinitely endeer'd*. (Tim 1.2.228, Lord), King p. 40; **exquisite** 'delightful': *my very exquisite Friend*. (Tim 3.2.29–30, Lucullus); 'over-refined': *Who, the most exquisite Claudio?* (MA 1.3.46, Don John), *thy exquisite reason, deere knight*. (TN 2.3.137–8, Sir Toby), *Is your Englishmen so exquisite in his drinking?* (Oth 2.3.74, Cassio; Q has expert); 'elegant' as affected love language of praise: *Most radiant, exquisite, and vnmatchable beautie*. (TN 1.5.163, Viola to Olivia); courtly word used satirically or ironically, OED **Exquisite A. adj.**; **extend manners** 'to exercise courtesy': *Let it not gaule thy patience (good Iago) That I extend my Manners*. (Oth 2.1.100–101, Cassio); **feeder** 'giver or receiver of food' used both neutrally and contemptuously of hangers-on: *I will your very faithfull Feeder be*, (AY 2.4.98, Corin), *to be abus'd By one that lookes on Feeders?* (AC 3.13.108–9, Antony), OED **Feeder** 1 [1579]; **flatterer** 'sycophant': *Time-pleasers, flatterers*, (Cor 3.1.47, Brutus); **French** over-refinement associated with the French: *Ducke with French nods, and Apish curtesie*, (R3 1.3.49, Gloucester), *French-thrift*, (MW 1.3.79, Falstaff, i.e. disposing of French pages who were fashionable), OED **French A adj.**; **\*hinge the knee** 'to bend in deference': *hindge thy knee, And let his very breath whom thou'lt obserue Blow off thy Cap*: (Tim 4.3.212–14, Apemantus); **hold a trencher** 'to perform any obsequious service': *Holding a trencher, iesting merrilie?* (LL 5.2.477, Berowne); †**inland** 'civilized': *who was in his youth an inland man*, (AY 3.2.334–5, Rosalind), OED **Inland B. adj.** 1b; **\*inland bred** 'sophisticated': *yet am I in-land bred*, (AY 2.7.96, Orlando), OED **Inland C. adv.**; **kiss one's hand** 'to show deference to': *Hast thou not kist thy hand*, (2H6 4.1.54, Suffolk); **kiss three fingers** 'to behave in a courtly manner': *it had beene better you had not kiss'd your three fingers so oft*, (Oth 2.1.175–6, Iago); †**kissing comfits** 'sweets for concealing bad breath': *haile-kissing Comfits, and snow Eringoes*: (MW 5.5.20, Falstaff), also known as *kissing-causes*, OED **Kissing** vbl.sb.2; **knee** 'right to be kneeled to': *And giue them Tittle, knee, and approbation* (Tim 4.3.37, Timon), *No knees to me*. (TK 1.1.35, Emilia, 'don't kneel to me'); †**knee-crooking** 'flattering': *Many a dutious and knee-crooking knaue*; (Oth 1.1.45, Iago), cf. *crooke the pregnant Hindges of the knee*, (Ham 3.2.59, Hamlet); **lisping** 'talking affectedly': *these lisping-hauthorne buds, that come like women in mens apparrell*, (MW 3.3.66–7, Falstaff), *such antique lisping affecting phantacies*, (RJ 2.3.26–7, Mercutio; Q1 has *limping*); †**low-crooked** 'extravagantly bowing': *Low-crooked-curtsies, and base Spaniell fawning*: (JC 3.1.43, Caesar); **make a leg** 'to bow courteously': *hee that cannot make a legge*, (AW 2.2.9–10, Lavatch); **million of manners** 'excessive courtesy': *heer's a million of manners*. (TG 2.1.92–3, Speed); **mince**

‘to simper in affectation’: *I know no wayes to mince it in loue*, (H5 5.2.127, Henry V), *yond simpring Dame, . . . that minces Vertue*, (KL 4.5.116–18, Lear); ‘to walk tall’: *hold vp your head & mince*. (MW 5.1.7–8, Falstaff), OED **Mince** v.6 [1562]; **minion** ‘favourite’: *Fortunes Minion, and her Pride*: (1H4 1.1.82, Henry IV), *this your Minion, whom I know you loue*, (TN 5.1.123, Orsino), OED **Minion** sb<sup>1</sup>.1b [1566]; **monsieur** ‘gentleman who apes French fashions’: *I would pray our Monsieurs To thinke an English Courtier may be wise*, (H8 1.3.21–2, Chancellor), OED **Monsieur** sb.4; \***mouth-honour** ‘mere surface respect’: *Mouth-honor, breath Which the poore heart would faine deny*, (Mac 5.3.29–30, Macbeth); **new devised** ‘fashionable’: *ran-some him to any French Courtier for a new deuis’d curtsie*. (LL 1.2.60–1, Armado); **new-fangled** ‘fond of novelty’, with negative connotations: *more new-fangled then an ape*, (AY 4.1.143–4, Rosalind); ‘in the latest fashion’: *Some in their garments though new-fangled ill*: (Son 91.3); **new legs** ‘new ways of bowing’: *They haue all new legs*, (H8 1.3.11, Sands); **new-tuned** ‘recently coined’: *they tricke vp with new-tuned Oathes*: (H5 3.6.76–7, Gower); **noblesse** ‘nobility’: *true noblesse would Learne him forbearance* (R2 4.1.110–11 Q, Carlisle; F has *Noblenesse*); common in ME, but being replaced by *nobleness* as F shows, OED **Noblesse** 1; **ostentation** ‘showing off’: *Haue blowne me full of maggot ostentation*. (LL 5.2.409, Berowne), OED **Ostentation** sb.2 popular at end C16; **painted flourish** ‘ostentatious encomium’: *my beauty though but mean, Needs not the painted flourish of your praise*: (LL 2.1.13–14, Princess); **parasite** ‘hanger-on’: *A Parasite, a keeper backe of death*, (R2 2.2.70, Queen), OED **Parasite** sb.1 [1539]; †**pardon-meas** ‘over-polite person always saying “pardon me”’: *these pardon-mee’s, who stand so much on the new form, that they cannot sit at ease on the old bench*, (RJ 2.3.31–3, Mercutio); Mercutio’s outburst suggests that *pardon me* was an overused phrase especially by those flattering the great, possibly through the influence of courtesy books, and it is used in ShE by gentlemen like Benedick (MA 2.1.116), OED **Pardon** v.3b; **passy measure** corruption of Ital. *passamezzo* ‘a stately dance’ used here to suggest ‘mincing’: *Then he’s a Rogue, and a passy measures pany*: (TN 5.1.198, Sir Toby), OED **Passmeasure** [1568]; **pensioner** ‘gentleman in the sovereign’s bodyguard’: *Earles: nay, (which is more) Pentioners*, (MW 2.2.75–6, Mrs Quickly), OED **Pensioner** 2 [1548]; \***peregrinate** ‘outlandish’: *too peregrinat, as I may call it*. (LL 5.1.13–14, Holofernes), OED **Peregrinate** a.; **picked** ‘over-refined’: *He is too picked, too spruce, too affected*, (LL 5.1.12–13, Holofernes), *the Age is growne so picked*, (Ham 5.1.135–6, Hamlet), OED **Picked** ppl.a.2b [1573]; †**please-man** ‘flatterer’: *Some carry-tale, some please-man, some slight Zanie*, (LL 5.2.463, Berowne); **plume of feathers** ‘ostentatious fool’: *What plume of feathers is hee that indited this Letter?* (LL 4.1.93, Princess), OED **Feather** sb.8b; **popinjay** ‘parrot’, used negatively of an over-dressed man: *(To be so pestered with a Popingay)* (1H4 1.3.49, Hotspur), OED **Popinjay** 4b [1528]; **private** †‘favourite’: *Faith, her [i.e. Fortune’s] priuates, we*. (Ham 2.2.236, Guildenstern), deliberately misunderstood by Hamlet to refer to genitalia, OED **Private** B. sb.2; **refined** \*‘polished’: *a refined trauailer of Spaine*, (LL 1.1.161, King), OED **Refined** ppl.a.2; \***remember courtesy** ‘to cover one’s head’: *I doe beseech thee remember thy curtesie*. (LL 5.1.92–3, Armado); **rival** ‘associate’: *Horatio and Marcellus, the Riuals of my Watch*, (Ham 1.1.9–10, Barnardo), King p. 149; **show fair duty** ‘to make

obaisance': *And shew faire dutie to his Maiestie.* (R2 3.3.186, Bolingbroke); †**silly-ducking** 'grotesquely obsequious': *silly-ducking obseruants*, (KL 2.2.101, Cornwall); **smoothing** 'ingratiating': *his smoothing words* (2H6 1.1.154, Winchester); **society** 'company': *the societie: which in the boorish, is companie, of this female:* (AY 5.1.47–8, Touchstone), a word mocked as fashionable; **soothe** 'to flatter': *And sooth the diuell that I warne thee from.* (R3 1.3.296, Queen Margaret), OED **Soothe** *v.*5 [1573]; **soother** 'flatterer': *The Tongues of Soothers.* (1H4 4.1.7, Hotspur), OED **Soother** *sb.*1 [1553]; \***soothing** 'ingratiating': *My tongue could neuer learne sweete soothing words:* (R3 1.2.156 Q, Gloucester; F has *smoothing*); \***spark** 'young man who affects elegance of dress etc.', with negative connotations: *'Tis not his fault the spark.* (AW 2.1.25, Parolles), *good sparkes and lustrous, a word good mettals.* (AW 2.1.40–1, Parolles), OED **Spark** *sb.*2 [c1600], King p. 146; **speak fair** 'to talk in a courtly manner': *Because I cannot flatter and speake faire,* (R3 1.3.47 Q, Gloucester; F has *looke faire*); 'to deceive through fine talk': *Yeeld to his Humour, smooth and speake him faire,* (TA 5.2.140, Tamora); **spruce** 'over-refined', usually with negative connotations: *too picked, too spruce, too affected, too odde,* (LL 5.1.12–13, Holofernes), *Three-pil'd Hyperboles, spruce affection;* (LL 5.2.407, Berowne), OED **Spruce** *a.*2 [1599]; **strain courtesy** 'to exaggerate courtesy by letting others go first': *They all straine curt'sie who shall cope him first.* (VA 888); \*'to ignore the demands of politeness': *in such a case as mine, a man may straine curtesie.* (RJ 2.3.48, Romeo), OED **Courtesy** *sb.*1c (a) and (b); **swashing** 'showy', with negative connotations: *Weele haue a swashing and a marshall outside,* (AY 1.3.119, Rosalind), OED **Swashing** *ppl.*a.1 [1556]; †**time-pleaser** 'sycophant': *Time-pleasers, flatterers,* (Cor 3.1.47, Brutus), OED **Time** *sb.*51b; †**trencher-knight** 'parasite': *Some mumble-newes, some trencher-knight, som Dick* (LL 5.2.464, Berowne); **tuner** †'one who uses courtly language', especially fashionable words: *The Pox of such antique lispng affecting phantacies, these new tuners of accent:* (RJ 2.3.26–7, Mercutio), OED **Tuner** 1b; **turn into tongue** 'to be all tongue' and lack manly qualities: *men are onelie turned into tongue, and trim ones too:* (MA 4.1.321, Beatrice).



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## DEATH, MURDER and associated words

**bane** ‘to poison’: *To haue it bain’d?* (MV 4.1.45, Shylock), OED **Bane** *v.*1 records 1578–1596, with this as last example; **chop** ‘to push unexpectedly (to destroy someone)’: *And then we wil chop him in the malmsey But* (R3 1.4.152–3 Q, Murderer; F has *throw*), OED **Chop** *v.*<sup>1</sup>.7 [1560]; **come dead** ‘to die’: *yet none does knowe but you how shee came dead*, (Per sc.17.29, Dionyza); **conclude** \*‘to terminate (a life)’, humorous and affected: *Quaile, crush, conclude, and quell*. (MN 5.1.282, Bottom), OED **Conclude** *v.*5b [1606] and then C19; **crants** ‘funeral garlands, especially for young women’: *she is allow’d her virgin Crants*, (Ham 5.1.226 Q2, Priest; F has *Rites*), OED **Crants** *Obs.* [1592]; F’s reading suggests the unfamiliarity of *crants*; **dead as a doornail** ‘absolutely dead’, referring to the heavy nails which studded doors: *if I doe not leaue you all as dead as a doore naile*, (2H6 4.9.39–40, Cade); Caius’s comment *de herring is no dead, so as I vill kill him*: (MW 2.3.11–12) probably echoes the expression *as dead as a herring*, OED **Dead** *a.*32b, Hulme pp. 52–3; **deadman** ‘deceased person’: *The Deadmans knell*, (Mac 4.3.171, Ross), last quote in this sense in OED **Deadman** *Obs.*; **deathsmān** ‘executioner’: *I am onely sorry He had no other Deathsman*. (KL 4.5.256–7, Edgar), OED **Deathsman** *arch.* records 1589–a1632 before C19; **defeat** \*‘destruction’: *A damn’d defeate was made*. (Ham 2.2.573, Hamlet), *their defeat Dooes by their owne insinuation growe*, (Ham 5.2.59–60 Q2, Hamlet; F has *debate*), OED **Defeat** *sb.*2; **die well** ‘to die in a state of grace’: *fortune cannot recompence me better Then to die well*, (AY 2.3.76–7, Adam), PWPS **die well**; **eat iron like an ostridge** ‘to kill someone’: *Ile make thee eate Iron like an Ostridge*, (2H6 4.9.28, Cade), Dent I97; **eat swords** ‘to be stabbed’: *a should eate Swords first*. (TC 2.3.214, Ajax), OED **Eat** *v.*2d; **fail** \*‘to die’: *had the King in his last Sicknesse faild*, (H8 1.2.185, Surveyor), from sense ‘to lose power or strength’ and possibly dialectal, OED **Fail** *v.*3d; **with the fiends** ‘dead’: *Thou are straightway with the Fiends*. (Cym 3.5.83, Cloten); \***foul-play** ‘wickedness’ leading to death: *It is apparant foule-play*, (KJ 4.2.93, Salisbury), OED **Foul A.** *adj.*14b; **have** ‘to be killed’:

*I haue it*, (RJ 3.1.108, Mercutio); **headsman** \*‘executioner’: *Come headesman, off with his head*. (AW 4.3.310, Interpreter), OED **Headsman** 2; **man of blood** ‘one laden with blood-guiltiness’: *The secret’st man of Blood*. (Mac 3.4.125, Macbeth); **mate** ‘to kill’: *Which mates him first that first intends deceit*. (2H6 3.1.265, Suffolk), OED **Mate** *v*<sup>1</sup>.2b records 1300–1400; **pepper** ‘to finish off’, figurative extension of ‘to discharge shot’ found from *a*1500: *I haue pepper’d two of them*: (1H4 2.5.192–3, Falstaff), *I am pepper’d I warrant, for this world*: (RJ 3.1.98–9, Mercutio), OED **Pepper** *v*.5; **poop** ‘to cause death through sexual disease’: *I, shee quickly poupt him, she made him roast-meate for wormes*, (Per sc.16.22–3, Boult); ShL:880 from the context glosses ‘to strike fatally’, but OED **Poop** *v*<sup>2</sup>. glosses ‘To deceive, cheat, cozen, befool’ and quotes a few other examples from 1575–1663, suggesting its etymology is obscure. But Hulme pp. 114–15 shows that *poope* meant ‘vagina’ and was associated with sexual diseases; **rid the world** ‘to be killed’: *This Gloster should be quickly rid the World*, (2H6 3.1.233, Margaret); **rip one’s heart** ‘to kill’: *To know our enemies mindes, we rip their hearts*, (KL 4.5.259, Edgar); **rope-maker** ‘maker of rope for hanging, hangman’: *God and the Rope-maker beare me witnesse*, (CE 4.4.91, Dromio of Ephesus); **slaughtering** \*‘murderous’: *some direfull slaughtering death*, (TA 5.3.143, Marcus), OED **Slaughtering** *ppl.a.1*; **sped** ‘killed’: *A plague a both the Houses, I am sped*: (RJ 3.1.91, Mercutio), OED **Speed** *v*.9c [1594]; **spit** ‘to stick through’ as though spitting a dead animal for cooking: *that did spit his body Vpon my Rapiers point*: (RJ 4.3.55–6, Juliet), OED **Spit** *v*<sup>1</sup>.1b; **stark and stiff** or **stiff and stark** \*‘rigid (in death)’: *Many a noble man lies starke and stiffe*, (1H4 5.3.41 Q, Hal), *Shall stiff and starke, and cold appeare like deathe* (RJ 4.1.103, Friar Lawrence), OED **Stark A** *adj*.4b; **suffer** \*‘to die’: *an Islander, that hath lately suffered by a Thunderbolt*: (Tem 2.2.35–6, Trinculo), OED **Suffer** *v*.9b; †**underhangman** ‘assistant hangman’: *to be stil’d The vnder Hangman of his Kingdome*; (Cym 2.3.126–7, Imogen to Cloten, clearly intended as an insult); \***widow-maker** ‘one who creates widows by killing their husbands’: *Oh it grieues my soule, That I must draw this mettle from my side To be a widdow-maker*: (KJ 5.2.15–17, Salisbury); **worm’s meat** ‘dead body as food for worms’: *They haue made wormes meat of me*, (RJ 3.1.107, Mercutio), OED **Worm** *sb*.6c.

## DIMINUTIVES and FREQUENTATIVES

Usually informal in expressing affection, condescension or even contempt, they are expressed through various morphological endings or with adjectives; the etymology of some words is uncertain.

### 1. *-et/-let*

**canzonet** ‘little poem’: *Let me superuise the cangenet*. (LL 4.2.121, Holofernes), OED **Canzonet**; **capilet** ‘small horse’, diminutive of *capul*, *caple*, possibly used as a name: *Ile giue him my horse, gray Capilet*. (TN 3.4.278, Sir Andrew); **crownet** ‘coronet’: *Their Crownets Regall*, (TC Prol. 6); **droplet** ‘little drop’: *those our droplets, which From niggard Nature fall*; (Tim 5.5.81–2, Alcibiades); **frontlet** ‘frown’: *what makes that Frontlet on?* (KL 1.4.171, Lear); \***herblet** ‘small herb’: *euen so These Herbelets shall*, (Cym 4.2.287–8, Belarius); **howlet** ‘owl’: *Lizards legge, and Howlets wing*: (Mac 4.1.17, Witch), *three fooles, fell out about an howlet* (TK 3.5.68, Jailer’s

daughter), OED **Howlet**, possibly from Fr., but given a diminutive form in English; **ringlet** ‘small circles on the grass’: *you demy-Puppets, that By Moone-shine doe the greene soure Ringlets make*, (Tem 5.1.36–7, Prospero); **smilet** ‘little smile’: *those happie smilets, That playd on her ripe lip* (HL sc.17.20–1, Gentleman), OED **Smilet** [1592] and HL only.

2. *-il*

**testril** diminutive of *tester* ‘sixpence’: *There’s a testrill of me too*: (TN 2.3.32, Sir Andrew).

3. *-ing*

**lording** ‘young lord’: *You were pretty Lordings then?* (WT 1.2.63, Hermione), King p. 104; **sweeting** (a) ‘little darling’: *I marry Sweeting*, (1H6 3.7.21, Dauphin to Pucelle); (b) ‘kind of apple’: *Thy wit is a very Bitter-sweeting*, (RJ 2.3.74, Mercutio), OED **Sweeting**<sup>1</sup> 2 [1530];

4. *-kin*

A Dutch suffix and popular around 1600

\***bodikins** diminutive of *body* and the form is a shortened form of *God’s body* as an oath: *Gods bodykins man*, (Ham 2.2.532, Hamlet), *Body-kins M. Page*, (MW 2.3.41, Shallow), OED **Bodikin**, **Bodikie**; **cannikin** ‘small drinking mug’: *And let me the Cannakin clinke*, (Oth 2.3.63, Iago in drinking song); **lakin** diminutive of *ladykin* ‘little lady’ used in the oath *By’r lakin*, (Tem 3.3.1, Gonzalo); **lambkin** \*‘sweet-heart’: *Let vs condole the Knight, for (Lambekins) we will liue*. (H5 2.1.122, Pistol), *thy tender Lamb-kinne, now is King*, (2H4 5.3.117, Pistol); \***manikin** ‘dwarf’: *This is a deere Manakin to you Sir Toby*. (TN 3.2.51, Fabian); **minikin** ‘dainty’: *and for one blast of thy minikin mouth*, (HL sc.13.39, Edgar in a song), referring ironically to the shepherd controlling his sheep, OED **Minikin B** *adj.* [1573]; **pitikins** diminutive of *pity* in the oath: *Ods pittikins*: (Cym 4.2.295, Imogen), OED **Pitikins**, **pitikins** [1604].

5. *-le(d)*

**babble** *n.* ‘chatter, nonsense’: *This babble shall not henceforth trouble me*: (TG 1.2.99, Julia); **babble** *v.* ‘to chatter, gossip’: *for the Watch to babble and to talke, is most tollerable*, (MA 3.3.34–5, Dogberry); **dibble** ‘gardener’s tool for digging small holes’: *Ile not put The Dible in earth*, (WT 4.4.99–100, Perdita); \***dwindle** diminutive of *dwine* ‘to waste away’: *Shall he dwindle, peake, and pine*: (Mac 1.3.22, Witch), OED **Dwindle** *v.*; \***fleckled** ‘dappled’: *And fleckled darknesse like a drunkard reeles*, (RJ 2.2.3, Friar Lawrence); the verb *fleckle*, a diminutive of *fleck* (Q1 and some modern editions read *flecked*), occurs infrequently, OED **Fleckled a.**; \***haggled** ‘cut to ribbons’: *Yorke all haged ouer Comes to him*, (H5 4.6.11–12, Exeter); diminutive and frequentative form of the verb *hag* (OED **Hag v**<sup>1</sup>.), related to *hack*, *hackle*, etc., OED **Haggle v.**; **nuzzling** ‘nestling up’: *And nousling in his flanke* (VA 1115), OED **Nuzzle v**<sup>1</sup>.4 derives from *nose + le*, **paddle** \*‘to paw suggestively’: *Didst thou not see her paddle with the palme of his hand?* (Oth 2.1.253–4, Iago), OED **Paddle v**<sup>1</sup>.2a; **paddling** \*‘pawing’ in a sexual manner: *Or paddling in your necke with his damn’d Fingers*, (Ham 3.4.169, Hamlet), OED **Paddle v**<sup>1</sup>.2b; **prattle** diminutive and frequentative of *prate* ‘to gossip, tattle’: *if you prattle mee into these perilles*. (AW 4.1.42–3, Parolles); \***scantle** ‘small piece’: *And cuts me from the best of all my land*, A

*huge halfe moone, a monstrous scantle out.* (1H4 3.1.96–7 Q, Hotspur; F has *Cantle*); F's reading suggests this diminutive of the verb *scant* was not well known; **writhled** 'wrinkled', with negative connotations: *this weake and writhled shrimpe* (1H6 2.3.22, Countess), OED **Writhled** *a.1* [1565] derives from the verb *writhe* + *-le*.

#### 6. *-ling*

**catling** \*'catgut for lute strings': *vnlesse the Fidler Apollo get his sinewes to make cattlings on.* (TC 3.3.293–4, Thersites), OED **Catling** 2; **changeling** *n., adj.* 'child substituted for another at birth or left by the fairies': *Of fickle Changelings, and poore Discontents,* (1H4 5.1.76, Henry IV), *I do but beg a little changeling boy,* (MN 2.1.120, Oberon), both senses recorded from mid C16, Dent C234; **codling** 'variety of apple', here suggesting 'immature apple': *a Codling when tis almost an Apple:* (TN 1.5.153, Malvolio), OED **Codling**<sup>2</sup> notes etymology is uncertain, though Malvolio seems to understand it as a diminutive; **darling** 'precious little one': *her Darlings losse;* (2H6 3.1.216, Henry VI); 'pampered gentlemen': *The wealthy curled darlings of our Nation,* (Oth 1.2.69 Q, Brabantio; F has *Deareling*); \***eanling** 'new-born lambs': *all the eanelings which were streakt and pied* (MV 1.3.78, Shylock), OED **Ean**; **firstling** 'first intimations, first actions': *The very firstlings of my heart shall be The firstlings of my hand.* (Mac 4.1.163–4, Macbeth), *the vaunt and firstlings of those broyles,* (TC Prol.27); \***fondling** 'darling': *Fondling, she saith, since I have hemd thee here* (VA 229), OED **Fondling** 2 [1640]; **gosling** 'young goose', hence 'inexperienced person': *Ile neuer Be such a Gosling to obey instinct;* (Cor 5.3.34–5, Coriolanus), *Marie whip the Gosseling,* (Per sc.16.82, Bawd), King p. 145; **groundling** \*'member of the audience at plays in the pit': *to split the eares of the Groundlings:* (Ham 3.2.10–11, Hamlet); OED **Groundling** 3 derives from *ground* or developed from *groundling* 'a small fish' (hence the sense 'one of humble rank') and first attested with reference to plays in Ham; in none of its senses is it recorded before 1600; †**heartlings** 'little hearts', in oath *Odd's-hart-lings, that's a prettie iest* (MW 3.4.55, Slender); **inkling** 'hint': *I can giue you inckling Of an ensuing euill,* (H8 2.1.140–1, Gentleman); †**lifelings** diminutive of *life* in oath *'Odds lifelings 'On God's life'* (TN 5.1.182, Sir Andrew); **sapling** 'young tree' hence \*'inexperienced young person of either gender': *you'r a young foolish sapling,* (Per sc.16.83–4, Bawd), *Peace tender Sapling,* (TA 3.2.50, Titus), OED **Sapling** 2; **scantling** 'specimen, small taste': *shall giue a scantling Of good or bad,* (TC 1.3.335–6, Nestor), OED **Scantling** *sb.2e* [1585]; **starveling** 'lean person': *Sir Iohn hangs with mee, and thou know'st hee's no Starueling.* (1H4 2.1.68–9, Gadshill), OED **Starveling** *A sb.1* [1546]; **stripling** 'young person': *He, with two striplings (Lads more like to run The Country base, then to commit such slaughter,* (Cym 5.5.19–20, Posthumus), OED **Stripling** [1398]; \***tanling** 'one tanned by the sun': *But to be still hot Summers Tanlings, and The shrinking Slaues of Winter.* (Cym 4.4.29–30, Belarius); not otherwise found before C19; **twinkling** 'moment': *Ile take my leau of the Iew in the twinkling.* (MV 2.2.161–2, Lancelot), OED **Twinkling** *vbl.sb<sup>1</sup>.3c* [1582] possibly an abbreviated form of *in the twinkling of an eye*, **underling** 'slave': *The fault (deere Brutus) is not in our Starres, But in our Selues, that we are underlings.* (JC 1.2.141–2, Cassius); **weakling** 'someone powerless': *My selfe a weakling,* (RL 584), OED **Weakling** 2; **worldling** 'a worldly minded person', also used insultingly: *A footra for the World, and Worldlings*

*base, I speake of Affrica, and Golden ioyes.* (2H4 5.3.100–1, Pistol), OED **Worldling** 1 [1549]; **youngling** ‘young man’, used patronizingly: *Yongling thou canst not loue so deare as I.* (TS 2.1.333, Gremio).

7. *Other forms*

**diminutive** ‘insignificant person’: *For poor’st Diminutives, for Dolts,* (AC 4.13.37, Antony), OED **Diminutive B** sb.3; **little** ironically and affectionately: *my little good Lord Cardinall.* (H8 3.2.350, Norfolk to Wolsey), *thou whorson little tydie Bartholomew Bore-pigge,* (2H4 2.4.232–3, Doll Tearsheet to Falstaff), *O coz, coz, coz: my pretty little coz,* (AY 4.1.195, Rosalind to Celia), *A very little little let vs doe,* (H5 4.2.33, Constable), OED **Little** a.3 [1567]; **pink** \*‘tiny’: *Plumpie Bacchus, with pinke eyne:* (AC 2.7.111, drinking song), probably derived from the diminutive noun *pinkeny* ‘pink eye’, OED **Pinkeny, pinkany**; **pretty** used patronizingly: *Farewell prettie Lady,* (AW 1.1.76, Lafeu to Helen); **tiny** linked with *little* to create a diminutive indicating familiarity, especially in songs: *When that I was and a little tine boy,* (TN 5.1.385, Feste in song), *any pretty little tine Kickshawes,* (2H4 5.1.123–4, Shallow), *He that has and a little-tyne wit,* (KL 3.2.74, Fool in song), OED **Tiny** a. [1598]; **wee** ‘tiny’: *No forsooth: he hath but a little wee-face;* (MW 1.4.20, Simple; some editors emend to *wey*), the pairing of *little* and *wee* is common, OED **Wee** sb. and a.

**DIS-/DES-**

This prefix, Lat. *dis-* which became Fr. *des-*, was borrowed in either form into English where it became a living prefix with different senses and was used in ShE principally to form new verbs to add to those which may have existed informally already. The sense with verbs was to ‘undo’ the action of the root verb, and a selection of the forms in ShE is given.

**disbench** †‘to unseat’: *I hope my words dis-bench’d you not?* (Cor 2.2.70–1, Brutus); **\*discandy** ‘to thaw’: *The hearts . . . do dis-Candie, melt their sweets* (AC 4.13.20–2, Antony), OED **Discandy** records from ShE only; **discase** ‘to take off clothes’: *therefore dis-case thee instantly* (WT 4.4.634, Camillo), *I will discase me,* (Tem 5.1.85, Prospero), OED **Discase** v. [1596] and then C19; **disdained** †‘disdainful’: *dis-dain’d contempt* (1H4 1.3.181, Hotspur), OED **Disdained** ppl.a.2; †**diseat** ‘to make eating unpalatable’: *Will cheere me euer, or dis-eate me now.* (Mac 5.3.23, Macbeth), Blake 2001; **\*disedge** ‘to blunt, dull’: *when thou shalt be disedg’d by her,* (Cym 3.4.93, Imogen), two C17 examples before C19; **disfurnish** ‘to strip, rob’: *shee’le disfurnish vs of all our Cavalerea,* (Per sc.19.20–1, Boult); ‘to divest of money’: *to disfurnish my self against such a good time,* (Tim 3.2.45–6, Lucullus); **\*dishorn** ‘to remove horns’: *We’ll all present our selues; dis-horne the spirit,* (MW 4.4.63, Mrs Page, i.e. ‘rob him of his masculinity’); †**disinsanity** ‘madness’: *what tediousity, & disensanity is here among ye?* (TK 3.5.2–3, Schoolmaster), used pompously though perhaps *dis-* acts as a bogus intensifier; **disjoint** \*‘to come apart at the seams’: *let the frame of things disioynt,* (Mac 3.2.18, Macbeth), OED **Disjoint** v.4; **\*dislimn** ‘to efface’: *the Rache dislimes, and makes it indistinct* (AC 4.15.10, Antony), OED **Dislimn** only example before C19; **dislocate** \*‘to put out a joint or limb’: *apt enough to dislocate and teare Thy flesh and bones,* (HL sc.16.64–5, Albany); **dismantle** \*‘to strip’: *This Realme dismantled was of Ioue himselfe,* (Ham 3.2.270–1, Hamlet, in a poem), OED

**Dismantle** *v.2*; \***dismasked** ‘unmasked’: *Dismaskt, their damaske sweet commixture showne*, (LL 5.2.296, Boyet); **dismount** \*‘to draw’: *dismount thy tucke*, (TN 3.4.218–19, Sir Toby, ‘draw your sword’), OED **Dismount** *v.7*; **display** †‘to behave arrogantly’: *Displaid so sawcily against your Highnesse*, (KL 2.2.217, Kent), OED **Display** *v.5b*; \***disprized** ‘undervalued’: *The pangis of dispriz’d Loue*, (Ham 3.1.74, Hamlet; Q2 has *despiz’d*); †**disproperty** ‘to dispossess’: *dispropertied their Freedomes*; (Cor 2.1.245, Brutus); **disquantity** \*‘to reduce in number’: *A little to disquantity your Trainee*, (KL 1.4.227, Goneril); **disrelish** \*‘to loathe’: *begin to heaue the, gorge, disrellish and abhorre the Moore*, (Oth 2.1.233–4, Iago); **disroot** \*‘to unseat’: *nor diffring plunges Dis-roote his Rider* (TK 5.6.74–5, Pirithous), OED **Disroot** *v.1b*; †**disvouch** ‘to contradict’: *Euery Letter he hath writ, hath disuouch’d other*. (MM 4.4.1, Escalus).

## DISCOURSE MARKERS

These form a significant part of informal language, and they are often used with exaggeration and/or repetitively in ShE, as when Fluellen says: *Yes certainly, and out of doubt, and out of question too, and ambiguities*. (H5 5.1.43–4). They are closely related to EXCLAMATIONS and OATHS, and the allocation of individual items to one or the other is difficult. Here they are grouped rather arbitrarily into general sections by the tone they impart to a clause, though many could readily appear in more than one section:

### 1. *Implying certainty or conviction*

Modern equivalents are ‘truly, certainly’.

**a conscience**: *ther’s two vnwholesome a conscience*, (Per sc.16.19–20, Pander); **ambiguities**: *out of question too, and ambiguities*. (H5 5.1.43–4, Fluellen); **assure**: *Ile assure you, a vt’t red as prauw words* (H5 3.6.64, Fluellen), King pp. 179–80; **believe**: *Beleeve, His mother was a wondrous handsome woman*, (TK 2.5.19–20, Emilia); cf. King pp. 73–4; **bethink**: *Trust too’t, bethinke you*, (RJ 3.5.195, Capulet); **certain/certainly**: *that’s the certaine of it*: (H5 2.1.13–14, Nym), *Yes certainly*, (H5 5.1.43, Fluellen); **certes**: *Certis she did*, (CE 4.4.76, Dromio of Ephesus), OED **Certes** *adv. arch.*; **conscience**: *so would any young wench o’my Conscience* (TK 2.4.12, Jailer’s daughter); **death**: *God knows I will not doe it, to the death*. (R3 3.2.52, Hastings); **diction of him, to make true** (Ham Add.Pass.N.12–13, Q2, Hamlet); **doubt**: usually in negative: *words him (I doubt not) a great deale from the matter*. (Cym 1.4.15–16, Giacomo, ‘doubtless’), *Out of doubt hee is transported*. (MN 4.2.3–4, Starveling), (*Who had no doubt some noble creature in her*) (Tem 1.2.7, Miranda); **doubtless**: *This honest Creature (doubtlesse) Sees, and knowes more*, (Oth 3.3.247–8, Othello); **earnest** developed from the original sense ‘payment’: *In earnest it’s true*; (Cor 1.3.97, Valeria), *in good earnest la*. (2H4 2.1.156–7, Mrs Quickly; Q has *so God saue me law*), King p. 36; **express**: (*as I expresse it*) (WT 3.2.26, Hermione); **fault of a better, for**: (*as to one it pleases me, for fault of a better, to call my friend*) (2H4 2.2.35–6, Hal), King p. 191; **feel**: *but thought will doo’t. I feele* (AC 4.6.36, Enobarbus); **flat, that’s**: *Nay, I will; that’s flat*: (1H4 1.3.217, Hotspur); **God knows/wot**: *Which God he knowes, I saw not*. (CE 5.1.230, Antipholus of Ephesus), *seele Grooome (God wot) it was defect Of spirite*, (RL 1345–6); **hear**: (*as I heare*) (3H6 3.1.29, Henry VI); **know**: *by this I know ‘tis made*, (CE 3.1.116, Antipholus of Ephesus), *This tricke may chance to scath you, I know*

*what*, (RJ 1.5.83, Capulet), *What is the end of study, let me know?* (LL 1.1.55, Berowne); **knowledge**: *an arrant Knaue, on my knowledge.* (2H4 5.1.35, Shallow); **law**: *And to begin Wench, so God helpe me law,* (LL 5.2.414, Berowne); **life**: *Dead for my life.* (LL 5.2.713, Princess), *On my life my Lord a bubble.* (AW 3.6.5–6, Dumaine); **look**: *for looke, thy cheekes Confesse it* (AW 1.3.172–3, Countess), *for look you Brutus He drawes Mark Antony out of the way.* (JC 3.1.25–6, Cassius); **love's sake, for**: *he desires you for loues sake to make no more noise with it.* (Oth 3.1.12–13, Clown; Q has of all louses); **mark**: *But sirrah marke we use To say,* (AC 2.5.31–2, Cleopatra), *Marke you your party in conuerse;* (Ham 2.1.42, Polonius), King p. 106; **merely**: *Meerely, thou art deaths foole.* (MM 3.1.11, Duke); **methinks**: *Methinkes your maw, like mine, should be your cooke,* (CE 1.2.66, Dromio of Ephesus); **methought**: *he beate him most vnpittifully, me thought.* (MW 4.2.188–9, Mrs Ford); **note** to emphasize certainty: *that is the very note of it.* (MW 1.1.154, Nym); **for my part**: *For my part I onely heare your sonne was run away.* (AW 3.2.43–4, Lavatch); **promise**: *I feare it, I promise you.* (MN 3.1.26, Starveling); **protest**: *And neuer in my dayes, I doe protest, Was it so precious* (R3 3.2.75–6, Hastings), King pp. 180–1; **question**: *out of doubt, and out of question too,* (H5 5.1.43–4, Fluellen); **rates 'times'**: *(millions of rates) Exceede the wine of others.* (TK 1.4.29–30, Theseus); **right (so)**: *Right, I meane you.* (TS 5.2.33, Widow), *Right so I say.* (AW 2.3.13, Parolles); **sans fable**: *Sans Fable, she her selfe reuil'd you there.* (CE 4.4.74, Dromio of Ephesus); **say**: *for whose dear loue (They say) she hath abiur'd* (TN 1.2.35–6, Captain), *Sir sooth to say, you did not dine at home.* (CE 4.4.70, Dromio of Ephesus), *and as thou saist, charged my brother* (AY 1.1.3, Orlando), *Ile follow as they say, for Reward.* (1H4 5.4.159, Falstaff), *Say what thou canst, Ile goe along with thee.* (AY 1.3.104, Celia), *My wife kil'd too? | I haue said.* (Mac.4.3.214, Macduff | Ross); **sooth, sooth-law**: *Sooth-law Ile helpe:* (AC 4.4.8, Cleopatra), *(good-sooth you do)* (MN 2.2.135, Helena), *Very sooth, to morrow.* (WT 1.2.17, Polixenes); **soul**: *a man that I loue and honour with my soule,* (H5 3.6.7–8, Fluellen), *I do repent it from my very Soule.* (TA 5.3.189, Aaron), OED **Soul** sb.4; **speak**: *Or if you will, to speake more properly, I will enforce it* (KJ 2.1.515–16, Blanche), OED **Speak** v.4; *I am (if a man should speake truly) little better then one of the wicked.* (1H4 1.2.93–4, Falstaff); **stand**: *If I stand heere, I saw him.* (Mac 3.4.73, Macbeth, 'as sure as I stand here'); **sure**: *Sure, there's some wonder in this Handkerchiefe,* (Oth 3.4.99, Desdemona), OED **Sure B.** adv.3b; **surely**: *But surely Master not a ragge of Monie.* (CE 4.4.87, Dromio of Ephesus); **suspicion**: *and (out of all suspition,) she is vertuous.* (MA 2.3.154–5, Don Pedro); **swear**: *An idle Lord, I swear.* (AW 2.5.49, Parolles), *Ile be sworne, As my mother was the first houre I was borne.* (MW 2.2.37–8, Mrs Quickly); **take**: *as I take it,* (MM 4.2.108, Messenger); **tell**: *you shall finde no Boyes play heere, I can tell you.* (1H4 5.4.74–5, Falstaff), *I am not, I tell thee true.* (TN 4.2.118, Malvolio); *I cannot tell, I make it breede as fast,* (MV 1.3.95, Shylock), King pp. 188–9; **term**: *I would not (as they tearme it) praise it,* (TC 1.1.44, Pandarus); **troth, good**: *Good troth you do me wrong* (MN 2.2.135, Helena); **truly**: *Truely I will not goe first: truly-la: I will not doe you that wrong.* (MW 1.1.289–90, Slender), OED **Truly** adv.5b; **truly to speak**: *Truly to speake, and with no addition, We goe to gaine a little patch of ground* (Ham Add.Pass.J.8–9, Q2, Captain); **truth, good truth**: *My Lord, in truth, thus far I witnes with him:* (CE 5.1.255, Angelo), *good troth,* (Cym 3.6.46, Imogen), *The thickest, &*

*the tallest: it is so, truth is truth.* (LL 4.1.48, Costard), Dent T581, King p. 191; **verily**: *Verely I speake it in the freedome of my knowledge:* (WT 1.1.11–12, Archidamus), OED **Verily A adv.**; **verity**: *In veritie you did,* (CE 4.4.78, Dromio of Ephesus); **warrant v.** in phrases with literal meaning such as ‘I assure you/him/her’, but as discourse marker little more than ‘indeed, assuredly’: *but (I warrant you) the women haue so cride and shrekt at it,* (MW 1.1.276–7, Slender), *shee shall haue Whipping cheere enough, I warrant her.* (2H4 5.4.5, Officer); **yea and nay/no** ‘in truth’: *by the yea and no Of generall Ignorance,* (Cor 3.1.148–9, Coriolanus), *By yea and nay, Sir,* (2H4 3.2.8, Shallow; Q has *By yea, and no sir*).

### 2. Expressing mock dis-belief

Modern equivalents are ‘really, of course’.

**almost** common in rhetorical questions and proverbial sententiae: *You cannot reason (almost) with a man,* (R3 2.3.39, Citizen), OED **Almost adv.**; **haply, happily**: *and haply with his Trunchen may strike at you;* (Oth 2.1.271 Q, Iago; F has *happely*); these two forms interchange and were becoming old-fashioned in this sense; **know**: *Answer’d (neglectingly) I know not what,* (1H4 1.3.51, Hotspur, ‘something or other’), *You must knowe, . . . Your Mother came to Cicelie,* (AC 2.6.43–5, Pompey), *Know you not, he ha’s?* (Mac 1.7.30, Lady Macbeth); **quoth** used ironically to repeat what someone else has said or to utter a traditional attribution: *Did they, quoth you?* (LL 4.3.219, Berowne), *Veale quoth the Dutch-man:* (LL 5.2.247, Katherine), *At hand quoth Pick-purse.* (1H4 2.1.48, Chamberlain); **quotha** more contemptuous in repeating another’s expression: *The humour of it (quoth’a?) heere’s a fellow frights English out of his wits.* (MW 2.1.130–1, Mr Page), *Lend mee thy Lanthorne (quoth-a)* (1H4 2.1.39–40, Carrier), King p. 99; **say** ‘really?’: *What I say, My foote my Tutor?* (Tem 1.2.471–2, Prospero); *Imprison’d is he, say you?* (Tim 1.1.96, Timon), *and you crow Cock, with your combe on. | Sayest thou?* (Cym 2.1.23–5, Lord | Cloten); **to see this age** ‘what a time it is’ (TN 3.1.11, Feste); **ways, come/go thy/your**: *I, goe your waies, goe your waies:* (AY 4.1.172, Rosalind), *Nay, come your waie,* (AW 2.1.94, Lafeu).

### 3. Expressing uncertainty, surprise or a request

Modern equivalents are ‘perhaps, please, unfortunately’.

**ay**: *I, are you thereabouts?* (AC 3.10.29, Enobarbus); **belike**: *Belike this shew imports the Argument* (Ham 3.2.133, Ophelia); **beseech**: *Haue patience I beseech.* (CE 4.2.16, Luciana), *Therefore beseech you, I may be Consull:* (Cor 2.3.102–3, Coriolanus), King pp. 74–6; **blame**: *And I too blame haue held him heere too long.* (CE 4.1.47, Angelo); **charity**: *for Charity, be not so curst.* (R3 1.2.49, Gloucester); **devil’s name**: *hath this Flemish drunkard pickt (with The Deuills name) out of my conuersation,* (MW 2.1.22–3, Mrs Page); **face**: *I will tell thee wonders. | With what face?* (LL 1.2.131–2, Armado | Jacquenetta); **favour**: *He reade it first by your fauour.* (AW 4.3.222, Interpreter); **fear**: *My Lord, I feare Has forgot Brittain.* (Cym 1.6.113–14, Imogen); **go, go** ‘now, now’: *Go, go, you question with an idle tongue.* (Ham 3.4.12, Hamlet); **God’s sake**: *For Gods sake hence, and trouble vs not,* (R3 1.2.50, Anne); **not so**: *no good my friend not so,* (R3 2.3.18 Q, Citizen; F has *No, no, good friends, God wot*); **peradventure** (H5 3.3.70, Fluellen); **perchance**: *Which first (perchance) shee’l proue on Cats* (Cym 1.5.38, Cornelius); **perdie**: *in thy hateful Lungs, yea in thy Maw perdy;* (H5 2.1.47, Pistol), *Why*



*then belike he likes it not perdie.* (Ham 3.2.281, Hamlet, rhyming with *Comedie* in a riddling couplet). This original oath, from Fr. *per dé*, became little more than a discourse marker used light-heartedly or by lower-class characters, OED **Pardie**, **perdie**; **perforce** accompanied by *must* or in **force perforce** or **of force**: *And force perforce Ile make him yeeld the Crowne*, (2H6 1.1.258, York), *which if you giue-o're To stormy Passion, must perforce decay*, (2H4 1.1.163–4, Morton), *We must of force dispenche with this Decree.* (LL 1.1.145, King); **pity** expressing distress or anxious surprise, often in combination with an exclamation: *Alack, for pittie: I not remembring how I cride out then* (Tem 1.2.132–3, Miranda), *Where, O for pittie, we shall much disgrace, . . . The Name of Agincourt:* (H5 4.0.49–52, Chorus), recorded from C15–17 and replaced by *for pity's sake*; **pray**, **prithiee**, **prethee** frequently used as a discourse marker with or without the subject pronoun and its status is revealed by often being put in brackets: *giue vs leaue (I pray) a while*, (TG 3.1.1, Duke), *Cry holla, to thy tongue, I prethee:* (AY 3.2.239, Celia), *pray you Worke not so hard:* (Tem 3.1.15–16, Miranda), *Pray'ye sir:* (AC 2.6.113, Menas, 'Indeed?'); **say**: *out of our way I say.* (Tem 1.1.26, Boatswain); **see**: *Ile see thee to stand vp.* (AW 2.1.61, King); **seems** 'apparently': *The skye it seemes would powre down stinking pitch*, (Tem 1.2.3, Miranda), *whom (it should seeme) Hath sometime lou'd:* (WT 4.4.359–60, Florizel); **wish**: *I wish forbear*, (AC 1.3.11, Charmian); **yea and/or no/nay** 'shilly-shallying': *Receaues the scroll without or yea or no*, (RL 1340), *Whether your Grace be worthy, yea or no*, (2H6 1.3.110, Warwick).

#### 4. *Highlighting what has been or will be spoken*

Modern equivalents are 'indeed, now'.

**all, that is**: *I pray you mocke at `em, that is all.* (H5 5.1.53, Fluellen); **as it is**: *Being, as it is, much spoke of.* (Cym 2.4.87, Posthumus); **ay**: *For eevery ynch of Woman in the World, I, eevery dram of Womans flesh* (WT 2.1.139–40, Antigonus); **forsooth**: *I am going forsooth*, (AW 1.3.93, Lavatch), *No, no forsooth I dare not for my life.* (TS 4.3.1, Grumio), King pp. 189–90; **†good deed**: *yet (good-deed) Leontes, I loue thee not a Iarre o' th' Clock, behind* (WT 1.2.42–3, Hermione); **\*guess**: *Better farre I guesse, That we do make our entrance seuerall wayes:* (1H6 2.1.29–30, Talbot), OED **Guess** v.6 [1692]; **heart**: *And could not get him for my heart to do it.* (TS 1.2.38, Petruccio); **heartily**: *Much good do you scald knaue, heartily.* (H5 5.1.50, Fluellen); **hold**: *Hold, my Hand:* (JC 1.3.116, Casca); **hope**: *you'll let vs in I hope?* (CE 3.1.55, Antipholus of Ephesus); **humour** used in various phrases by Nym to emphasize his points: *Slice, I say; pauca, pauca: Slice, that's my humor.* (MW 1.1.123, Nym); **indeed**: *Indeed good Ladie the fellow has a deale of that, too much*, (AW 3.2.91–2, Dumaine), King pp. 190–1; **it is**: *A peeuish selfe-wild harlotry it is.* (RJ 4.2.14, Capulet); **know**: *Alas, you know*, (3H6 4.1.4, Clarence), *Who (you all know) are Honourable men.* (JC 3.2.125, Antony); **leave**: *Tis a wonder, by your leaue, she wil be tam'd so.* (TS 5.2.194, Lucentio); **may**: *I will scoure you with my Rapier, as I may*, (H5 2.1.54, Nym); **more**: *More; shee's a Traytor*, (WT 2.1.91, Leontes); **what the goodyear** a meaningless expletive: *We must giue folkes leaue to prate: what the good-ier.* (MW 1.4.117–18, Mrs Quickly), *What the good yeere my Lord, why are you thus out of measure sad?* (MA 1.3.1–2, Conrad); OED **Goodyear** suggests an expansion of *good year* as an exclamation 'I hope for a good year'; common in C16–17; **yea/yes**: *Incens'd the Seas, and Shores; yea, all the Creatures*

(Tem 3.3.74, Ariel), *I say, take heed; Yes, heartily beseech you.* (H8 1.2.176–7, Queen Katherine).

##### 5. *Highlighting a stage in presenting a case*

Modern equivalents are ‘furthermore, for instance, good’.

**besides:** *Besides she uses me with a more exalted respect,* (TN 2.5.25–6, Malvolio); **come on:** *Come on sir, I shall now put you to the height of your breeding.* (AW 2.2.1–2, Countess); **example:** *and the miserie is example, that so terrible shewes* (AW 3.5.21–2, Mariana); **good then:** *good then: if his face be the worst thing about him,* (MM 2.1.150–1, Pompey); **have ‘got it?’:** *you haue me, haue you not?* (Ham 2.1.67, Polonius); **just:** *Iust, you say well:* (AW 2.3.19, Parolles); **nay:** (*Oh cunning how I got*), *nay some markes Of secret* (Cym 5.6.205–6, Giacomo), *Were he my brother, nay our kingdomes heyre,* (R2 1.1.116, Richard II); **now:** *Now (by my modesty) a goodly Broker:* (TG 1.2.41, Julia), *Now faire one, do’s your busines follow vs?* (AW 2.1.99, King); **pass:** *for what is inward betweene vs, let it passe.* (LL 5.1.91–2, Armado, ‘enough of that’); **plain dealing/ to be plain** (MM 2.1.239, Escalus); **say ‘granted’:** *But say it is my humor; Is it answered?* (MV 4.1.42, Shylock); **say so:** *And those Byles did runne, say so;* (TC 2.1.5, Ther-sites); **said:** *that thou hadst seene that, that this Knight and I haue seene: hah, Sir Iohn, said I well?* (2H4 3.2.208–10, Shallow, ‘agreed?’); **said, well ‘excellent’:** *Wel said, thou look’st cheereby,* (AY 2.6.13, Orlando), *Well said Hal,* (1H4 5.4.74, Falstaff); **what can be said?** ‘what more needs to be said?’ (TN 3.4.79, Malvolio); **see:** *now I see you’l be a Courtier.* (MW 3.2.8, Mrs Page); *What instance for it? Let me see,* (TC Add.Pass.B.9, Q, Pandarus), *So much for this Sir; now let me see the other,* (Ham 5.2.1, Hamlet); **see the business ‘I get the message’** (KL 1.2.171, Edmund); **\*in a sense ‘in some respect’, \*in all sense ‘totally, absolutely’, \*in no sense ‘in no respect’, \*in the (specified) sense ‘in the (specified) manner’:** *And no lesse in a sense as strong As that which causeth it.* (TC 4.5.4–5, Cressida), *You should in all sence be much bound to him,* (MV 5.1.136, Portia), *And in no sence is meete or amiable.* (TS 5.2.146, Katherine), *He in the worst sence consters their deniall:* (RL 324), OED **Sense** *sb.22*; **then** either alone or with other words: *And then (they say)* (Ham 1.1.142, Marcellus), *Then belike my Children shall haue no names:* (AC 1.2.31, Charmian); **think:** *By this I thinke the Diall points at fwe:* (CE 5.1.119, Merchant), *is it meet, thinke you, that wee should also, looke you, be an Asse* (H5 4.1.78–9, Fluellen), *and ’tis powrefull: thinke it:* (WT 1.2.203, Leontes); **trow:** *What is the matter trow?* (Cym 1.6.48, Imogen); **trust** most often in middle or end of sentence for emphasis: *But thus I trust you will not marry her.* (TS 3.2.115, Baptista), *trust me, I was going to your house.* (MW 2.1.31–2, Mrs Ford); **understand:** *Not much imployment for you, you vnderstand me.* (AW 2.2.63–4, Countess, ‘understood?’), *there is three Vmpires in this matter, as I vnderstand;* (MW 1.1.126–7, Evans); **well** used especially to begin responses either to signify agreement or as little more than an expletive: *Wel, let vs see honest M’ Page:* (MW 1.1.60, Shallow), *doe not approach Till thou do’st heare me call.* | *Well: I conceiue.* (Tem 4.1.49–50, Prospero | Ariel), *Well, then to worke* (KJ 2.1.37, Philip); **witnes:** *Here’s packing with a witnesse to deceiue vs all.* (TS 5.1.110, Gremio); **word, on my:** *A my word, and she knew him as wel as I do,* (TS 1.2.107, Grumio), King p. 105; **world ‘a vast quantity’:** *For there will be a World of Water shed,* (1H4 3.1.91, Glendower); *whose Poesie was For all the world like Cutlers Poetry Vpon a knife;* (MV 5.1.148–50, Gratiano,

## DISCOURSE MARKERS

'indeed'), *'tis a world to see How tame when men and women are alone, A meacocke wretch can make the curstest shrew*: (TS 2.1.307–9, Petruccio, 'it is a marvel to see'), OED **World** sb.19c; **yet**: *The Duke yet would haue darke deeds darkelie answered*, (MM 3.1.435–6, Lucio).

(6) *Summing up*

Modern equivalents are 'to sum up, that's that, then'.

**all, this is for** (Ham 1.3.131, Polonius); **as it were**: *which Friends sir as it were, durst not (looke you sir) shew themselues (as we terme it) his Friends*, (Cor 4.5.211–13, Serv-ingman); **brief**: *And to be breefe, my practise so preuayl'd* (Cym 5.6.199, Giacomo); **few**: *In few, Ophelia, Doe not beleue his vowes*; (Ham 1.3.126–7, Polonius); **fewness**: *fewnes, and truth*; (MM 1.4.38, Lucio); **fine**: *In fine, deliuers me to fill the time*, (AW 3.7.33, Helen); **lastly and finally** used for emphasis: *and the three party is (lastly, and finally) mine Host* (MW 1.1.129–30, Evans); **let it be so**: *Let it be so; thy truth then be thy dowre*: (KL 1.1.108, Lear); **more, which is**: *and which is more, within these three daies his head to be chop'd off*. (MM 1.2.66–7, Mistress Overdone); **once**: *Once this your long experience of your wisdom*, (CE 3.1.90, Balthasar); **rendezvous of it, that's the** (H5 2.1.15, Nym); **say**: *So say I Madame*, (AW 3.2.40, Lavatch), *There's no more to say*: (Cym 3.2.81, Imogen); **see you now** (Ham 2.1.61, Polonius); **short**: *And to be short, what not, that's sweete and happie*. (TS 5.2.115, Petruccio); **there**: *There take you that sir knaue*. (CE 1.2.92, Antipholus of Syracuse), *there; my blessing with you*: (Ham 1.3.57, Polonius); **word**: *At a word, I am not*. (MA 2.1.110, Antonio), *And in a word, but euen now worth this, And now worth nothing*. (MV 1.1.35–6, Salerio), OED **Word** sb.13, 14.

## DISPUTES and QUARRELS

\***bandying** 'quarrelling': *This factious bandying of their Fauourites* (1H6 4.1.190, Exeter); †**bate-breeding** 'initiating quarrels': *this bate-breeding spie*, (VA 655), OED **Bate** sb<sup>1</sup>.2; **blow coal** 'to stoke up disagreement': *it is you Haue blowne this Coale, betwixt my Lord, and me*; (H8 2.4.76–7, Katherine); **breed no bate** 'to initiate no quarrels': *and breedes no bate with telling of discrete stories*: (2H4 2.4.251–2, Falstaff), used scornfully of Hal and Poin by Falstaff; OED **Bate** sb<sup>1</sup>.1 records C14–17; **come to question** 'to provoke a quarrel': *I'de haue it come to question*; (KL 1.3.13, Goneril); †**door particulars** 'private quarrels': *these domestique dore particulars* (HL sc.22.32, Goneril); *these domesticke and particular broiles*, KL 5.1.21). The sense of *door* 'private' may come from some phrase like 'within door', but it is not otherwise attested; **garboil** 'trouble': *The Garboyles she awak'd*: (AC 1.3.61, Antony), OED **Garboil** sb. [1548]; **odds** plural form with singular sense: 'quarrel': *this peeuish oddes*. (Oth 2.3.178, Iago), *that puttes oddes Among the rout of Nations*, (Tim 4.3.43–4, Timon, 'causes dissension among nations'); **odds with, at (most)** 'striving with': *Almost at oddes with morning*, (Mac 3.4.126, Lady Macbeth), *at most oddes with his owne grauity* (MW 3.1.50–1, Mr Page), OED **Odds** sb.3; \***squabble** 'to brawl, quarrel': *Drunke? And speake Parrat? And squabble?* (Oth 2.3.273–4, Cassio on the effects of alcohol); the verb may be from the noun recorded about the same time, but their origin is uncertain, OED **Squabble** v.1; **squarer** †'quarrel-some person': *Is there no young squarer now, that will make a voyage with him to the*

*diuell?* (MA 1.1.76–8, Beatrice), OED **Squarer** 2; **stuff** ‘matter’ hence ‘fight’: *Here’s good stuffe toward.* (2H4 2.4.197, Mrs Quickly), OED **Stuff** *sb* 1.8; \***swagger** ‘to behave insolently’: *What hempen home-spuns haue we swaggering here,* (MN 3.1.71, Puck); ‘to hector, quarrel’: *hee will not swagger with a Barbarie Henne, if her feathers turne backe* (2H4 2.4.96–7, Falstaff of Pistol), *I doe not loue swaggering: I am the worse when one sayes, swagger:* (2H4 2.4.100–2, Mrs Quickly); **swaggerer** ‘quarreller, bully’: *your ancient Swaggerer comes not in my doores.* (2H4 2.4.81–2, Mrs Quickly), OED **Swaggerer** [1592], King p. 131; **swasher** ‘braggart’: *I haue obseru’d these three Swashers:* (H5 3.2.29–30, Boy of Bardolph, Nym, and Pistol), OED **Swasher**<sup>2</sup> records 1589–1621 before C19 revival.

## DO

do (a), as in PdE, informally as an all-purpose verb, especially replacing other verbs implying activity, including sexual intercourse: *The Noble Thanes do brauely in the Warre,* (Mac 5.9.3, Siward, ‘fight’), *Ha, ha, ha, you can do it sir:* (2H4 3.2.144, Shallow, ‘you’re a good one’), *w[e] will doe as we may.* (AW 1.3.19, Lavatch, ‘we will make the most of it’), *Well: what has he done? | A Woman.* (MM Add.Pass.A.3–4, Mrs Overdone | Pompey); also signifies ‘to be sufficient, appropriate’: *if all this will not do, Ile drowne you* (R3 1.4.264–5, Murderer; Q has *serue*); (b) the imperative either alone or repeated is used to encourage or mark agreement: *do rudenes, do Camell; do, do.* (TC 2.1.55–6, Thersites); also used as a kind of auxiliary: *di’e take it:* (Per sc.5.189, Fisherman); (c) the infinitive can have a passive sense: *That’s the next to do.* (AC 2.6.59, Caesar), *what haue you to do?* (TS 1.2.225, Tranio, ‘What business is it of yours?’); (d) the past participle with *to be* indicates consent: *A match, ’tis done.* (TS 5.2.79, Petruccio) and in the phrase *when all’s done* ‘after all’: *Why this is the best fooling, when all is done.* (TN 2.3.28–9, Sir Andrew); resignation: *what’s done, is done.* (Mac 3.2.14, Lady Macbeth, ‘you can’t change what has been done’), *I am done.* (RJ 1.4.39, Romeo, ‘I’ve had enough’); ‘to have intercourse’: *she’s done, And undon in an howre.* (TK 4.1.123–4, Jailer’s daughter, ‘she’s seduced and ruined’), and with *to have* indicates irritation and command: *haue done your foolishnes,* (CE 1.2.72, Antipholus of Syracuse), *Haue done, haue done:* (TG 2.4.97, Silvia, ‘be quiet’); **do the deed** ‘to have sexual intercourse’: *one that will doe the deede.* (LL 3.1.193, Berowne); **do duty** ‘to offer service, show obedience’: *by him do my duties to the Senate:* (Oth 3.2.2, Othello); **do good on** ‘to produce a good effect on’: *Who can do good on him?* (MM 4.2.66, Provost); **do ill** ‘to make a mistake’: *I haue done ill,* (AC 4.6.17, Enobarbus); **do so ill well** ‘to do a bad imitation so well’: *You could neuer doe him so ill well,* (MA 2.1.107, Ursula); **do one’s part in** ‘to do the best for’: *the Gods haue done their part in you.* (Per sc.16.67, Bawd); **do right** ‘to behave as a gentleman’: *you haue done me right.* (2H4 5.3.73, Falstaff); *do me right, or I will protest your cowardise:* (MA 5.1.147, Benedick, ‘answer my challenge’); **do shame** ‘to disgrace’: *you whoreson loggerhead, you were borne to doe me shame.* (LL 4.3.202, Berowne), OED **Shame** *sb*.11 last example 1611; **do well** ‘to be successful’: *will it doe well?* (MW 2.3.71, Host); **haue to do with** ‘to have dealings with’, but also with sexual implications: *I will not haue to do with you.* (LL 5.2.428, Berowne); **what’s to do?** ‘how shall we entertain ourselves?’ (TN 3.3.18,

Sebastian); **what hast thou to do** ‘what business do you have to interfere?’ (TS 3.3.88, Katherine).

### DOMESTIC TASKS and EQUIPMENT

**bed-room** ‘sleeping space’: *Then by your side, no bed-roume me deny*, (MN 2.2.57, Lysander); **\*buck-basket** ‘laundry-basket’: *Is the Buck-basket—* (MW 3.3.2, Mrs Page), **\*buck-washing** ‘washing in the basket’: *You were best meddle with buck-washing*. (MW 3.3.149, Mrs Ford); †**candle-case** ‘storage for candles’: *a paire of bootes that haue beene candle-cases*, (TS 3.2.44–5, Biondello), OED **Candle** *sb*.6; **\*court-cupboard** ‘sideboard’: *remoue the Court-cubbord*, (RJ 1.5.6–7, Servinman); **\*day-bed** a symbol of superior status: *hauing come from a day bedde*, (TN 2.5.46, Malvolio); **dish** ‘plate’ hence ‘woman, loose woman’: *he will to his Egyptian dish againe*: (AC 2.6.126, Enobarbus), PWPS **dish** 2); **dishclout** ‘dishcloth’, used in contemptuous comparisons: *Romeos a dish-clout to him*: (RJ 3.5.219, Nurse), OED **Dish-clout** *ac.*, Hulme p. 49 suggests an allusion to the proverb *make my dishclout a tablecloth*; **feather-bed** ‘soft bed’: *and to be in perill of my life with the edge of a feather-bed*, (MV 2.2.158–9, Lancelot), possibly a cant phrase implying the dangers of marriage; **\*goose** ‘tailor’s iron heated in a fire’: *Come in Taylor, here you may rost your Goose*. (Mac 2.3.14, Porter), implying the heating of the iron and the roasting of the tailor in hell for his lechery, OED **Goose** *sb*.5; **keech** ‘cake of wax or tallow’, used of Wolsey as the son of a butcher: *I wonder, That such a Keech can with his very bulke Take vp the Rayes o’th’beneficiall Sun*, (H8 1.1.54–6, Buckingham), Hulme pp. 321–3; **kennel** ‘drain, gutter’: *Go hop me ouer euerie kennell home*, (TS 4.3.98, Petrucio, used as a dismissive insult), *kennell, puddle, sinke, whose filth and dirt* (2H6 4.1.71, Lieutenant), a variant of *cannel*, OED **Kennel** *sb*.2. [1582]; **link** *\*‘blackening’*: *There was no Linke to colour Peters hat*, (TS 4.1.120, Grumio), OED **Link** *sb*.3.2; **liquor** ‘to grease’: *and liquor Fishermens-boots with me*: (MW 4.5.92, Falstaff), OED **Liquor** *v*.1 [1573]; **luggage** ‘what has to be lugged about, encumbrances’: *what doe you meane To doate thus on such Luggage?* (Tem 4.1.229–30, Caliban), OED **Luggage** [1596]; †**painted cloth** ‘cheap wall hangings’ rather than tapestries: *I answer you right painted cloath, from whence you haue studied your questions*. (AY 3.2.268–9, Orlando ‘I use the simplistic moral statements found on such wall hangings’); **poking-stick** ‘rod used to iron ruffs’: *Pins, and poaking-stickes of steele*. (WT 4.4.227, Autolycus in a song), OED **Poking** *vbl.sb*.2 [1592]; **pottle** ‘tankard of two quarts’: *a pottle of burn’d sake*, (MW 2.1.200–1, Shallow); **pottle-pot** ‘two-quart pot’: *Is it such a matter to get a Pottle-pots Maiden-head?* (2H4 2.2.70–1, Poins); **snuff** ‘candle end’ hence ‘old age’: *My snuffe, and loathed part of Nature* (KL 4.5.39, Gloucester; *snurff* HL sc.20.39), OED **Snuff** *sb*.1c; **\*three-legged** ‘with three legs’ of a stool: *To combe your noddle with a three-legg’d stoole*, (TS 1.1.64, Kate); **tooth-picker** ‘tooth-pick’: *I will fetch you a tooth-picker now from the furthest inch of Asia*: (MA 2.1.248–50, Benedick), OED **Tooth-picker** 1 [1545]; †**torch-stave** ‘stick with candles attached’: *With Torch-staues in their hand*: (H5 4.2.46, Grandpré); **tun-dish** ‘dish with pipe to fit into the bung-hole of a tun to fill it’: *Why? For filling a bottle with a Tunne-dish*: (MM 3.1.431, Lucio with bawdy implication); the word occurs mainly in technical documents, OED **Tun-dish**, **tundish** has this as its only figurative use;

**waterwork** ‘imitation tapestry painted in size or distemper’: *the Germane hunting in Waterworke*, (2H4 2.1.147, Falstaff), OED **Waterwork** 4 [a1548] and this quote only.

## DOWN

(1a) Adverbially ‘go down, sink down’: *and downe, downe, adowne’a*, &c. (MW 1.4.40, Mrs Quickly in a song).

(1b) With an auxiliary: *Edwards Friends must downe*, (3H6 4.5.28, Queen, ‘must be killed’).

(2a) As a phrasal verb: **bear down** ‘overturn’: *malice beares downe truth*. (MV 4.1.211, Bassanio); ‘to argue forcefully against’: *to beare me downe with braues*. (TA 2.1.30, Chiron); **book down** ‘to record’: *Booke both my wilfulnesse and errors downe*, (Son 117.9); **brawl down** ‘to destroy through warfare’: *haue braul’d downe The flintie ribbes of this contemptuous Citie*, (KJ 2.1.383–4, Bastard); **bring down** ‘to reduce to work as a prostitute’: *and brought them downe againe*, (Per sc.16.15, Bolt); **drain down** ‘to toss off’: *dreines his draughts of Renish downe*, (Ham 1.4.11, Hamlet); **drink down** ‘to forgive’: *I hope we shall drinke downe all vnkindnesse*. (MW 1.1.180, Mr Page); **face down** ‘to insult’: *a villaine that would face me downe He met me* (CE 3.1.6–7, Antipholus of Ephesus); **fell down** ‘to kill’: *Ile fell thee downe*: (2H6 4.2.114, Cade); **go down** ‘to attack’: *Goe downe vpon him*, (H5 3.5.53, King Charles); **keep down** ‘to prevent from developing’: *poore Chicken He was kept downe with hard meate, and ill lodging* (TK 5.4.97–8, Jailer’s daughter); **kneel down** ‘to submit’: *Kneele thou downe Philip*, (KJ 1.1.161, John); **lay down** ‘to seduce’: *a speed-ing tricke to lay downe Ladies*. (H8 1.3.40, Lovell); **\*lob down** ‘to hang down’: *their poore Iades Lob downe their heads*, (H5 4.2.46–7, Grandpré), OED **Lob** v. 2; **pay down** ‘to pay the price’: *Make vs pay downe, for our offence, by waight* (MM 1.2.113, Claudio), OED **Pay** v<sup>1</sup>.7; **pluck down** ‘to ruin’: *Aiix imploy’d, pluckes downe Achilles Plumes*. (TC 1.3.379, Ulysses); ‘to depose’: *who set thee vp and pluckt thee downe*, (3H6 5.1.26, Warwick); **put down** ‘to confound’: *You haue put him downe Lady*, (MA 2.1.264, Don Pedro); ‘to abolish’: *till eating and drinking be put downe*. (MM 3.1.368, Lucio); **quoit down** *\*‘to throw down’*: *Quoit him downe* (2H4 2.4.189, Falstaff), OED **Quoit** v.2, the verb is functionally shifted from the noun; **ravin down** ‘to eat up greedily’: *Like Rats that rauyn downe their proper Bane*, (MM 1.2.121, Claudio); **set down** ‘to record, appoint’: *I can set downe a story* (Son 88.6), *You Nicke Bottome are set downe for Pyramus*. (MN 1.2.18, Quince), OED **Set** v.143e [1574]; *\*‘to commence a siege’*: *If they set downe before’s*: (Cor 1.2.28, Senator); ‘to put down’: *Set downe, set downe your honourable load*, (R3 1.2.1, Anne); ‘to be in bed’: *The King by this, is set him downe to sleepe*. (3H6 4.3.2, Watchman); ‘to take it easy’: *†set thee downe sorrow*; (LL 4.3.3–4, Berowne), cf. **sit**; **sink down** ‘to decline’: *Sinkes downe to death, opprest with melancholie*, (Son 45.8); **sit down** ‘to sit down’: *peace, sit you downe*, (Ham 3.4.33, Hamlet); ‘to begin a siege’: *All places yeelds to him ere he sits downe*, (Cor 4.7.28, Aufidius), OED **Sit** v.21c; *\*‘to take things easy’*: *untill then sit downe sorrow*. (LL 1.1.302–3, Costard), possibly idiomatic, but no other examples occur, but cf. **set down**; **swear down** ‘to swear on’: *Though they would swear downe each particular Saint*, (MM 5.1.241, Duke); **take down** ‘to humble’,

## DOWN

with sexual innuendo: *Ile take him downe, & a were lustier then he is*, (RJ 2.3.141–2, Nurse); **tender down** ‘to lay down (as a pledge)’: *had he twentie heads to tender downe* (MM 2.4.180, Isabella); ‘to proffer’: *how all Mindes, . . . tender downe Their seruices to Lord Timon*: (Tim 1.1.53–6, Poet); **thump down** ‘to suppress’: *Then thus I thumpe it downe*. (TA 3.2.11, Titus); **topple down** ‘to overthrow’: *topples down Steeples and mossegroovn towers*. (1H4 3.1.30–1 Q, Hotspur; F has *tombles downe*); **tumble down** ‘to cause to collapse’: *As many Coxcombes . . . will he tumble downe*, (Cor 4.6.142–3, Menenius), Hulme p. 330 suggests it may be linked to firearms as a *tumbler* was part of the gun-lock.

(2b) With particle before the lexical verb: **fall down**: *That downe fell Priest and booke*, (TS 3.3.37, Gremio), *When downe the weedy Trophies, and her selfe, Fell in the weeping Brooke*, (Ham 4.7.146–7, Gertrude); **topple down** ‘to fall down’: *downe topples she*, (MN 2.1.53, Puck).

(3) As a verbal noun: **coming down** ‘descent’: *the comming downe of thy fat-woman*: (MW 4.5.18–19, Host); **lying down**: *thou art perfect in lying downe*: (1H4 3.1.223, Hotspur); **\*plucker down** ‘one who overthrows another’: *Thou setter vp, and plucker downe of Kings*: (3H6 2.3.37, Edward); *plucker* is found linked with *up* from 1495, but with *down* first here, OED **Plucker** 1; †**puller down** ‘one who deposes another’: *Proud setter vp, and puller downe of Kings*, (3H6 3.3.157, Queen Margaret), OED **Puller** 1; **putting down** ‘extermination’: *Ile Exhibit a Bill in the Parliament for the putting downe of men*: (MW 2.1.26–7, Mrs Page); **setting down** ‘siege’: *Our setting downe befor’t*. (Mac 5.4.9, Siward).

(4) As first element of compounds: **\*down-fall**, **\*down-trod** ‘crushed, abandoned’: *I will lift the downfall Mortimer* (1H4 1.3.133, Hotspur; Q has *down-trod*), abbreviated forms of *down-fallen*, *down-trodden*, which are themselves quite rare; †**down gyved** ‘around the ankles like fetters’: *and downe giued to his Anckle*, (Ham 2.1.81, Ophelia); **downright** ‘heavy’: *haue at thee with a downe-right blow*. (2H6 2.3.95–6, Horner); ‘in a straightforward manner’: *We shall chide downeright*, (MN 2.1.145, Titania); **down roping** ‘dribbling in rope-like strings’: *The gumme downe roping from their pale-dead eyes*, (H5 4.2.48, Grandpré), cf. *roping Isyckles* (H5 3.5.23, Constable); **down-trodden** \*‘oppressed by tyranny’: *For this downe-troden equity, we tread* (KJ 2.1.241, Philip), OED **Downtrodden** *ppl.a.*

## DOWNWARD

As a phrasal verb: **sink downward** ‘to decay’: *Whil’st my grosse flesh sinkes downward, heere to dye*. (R2 5.5.112, Richard II).

# E

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## -ED and other PAST PARTICIPLES used adjectivally

A productive Gmc suffix which was not simply the past participle of verbs, for it could also make adjectives out of nouns in the sense 'having the quality of' and 'full of' (Smithers 1970). A selection of forms is given here.

(1) *Simplexes*

**affectioned** 'obstinate': *an affection'd Asse*, (TN 2.3.142, Maria), OED **Affectioned** *ppl.a.3* [1582]; **aged** 'old and wise': *How well supplied with aged Counsellours*, (H5 2.4.33 Q, Constable; F has *Noble*); \*'characteristic of old age': *shorten vp their sinewes With aged Cramps*, (Tem 4.1.257–8, Prospero), OED **Aged** *ppl.a.2*; **bottled** \*'swollen, resembling a bottle': *That bottel'd Spider*, (R3 4.4.81, Queen Elizabeth), OED **Bottled** *ppl.a.1*; \***burdened** 'oppressive': *Now thy proud Necke, beares halfe my burthen'd yoke*, (R3 4.4.111, Queen Margaret); the usual adjectives are *burdenous* or *burdensome*, and this may be a Shakespearian invention or a less formal form, OED **Burdened** *ppl.a.*; †**cockled** 'having a shell': *tender hornes of Cockled Snayles*. (LL 4.3.314, Berowne); \***collied** 'dark': *Briefe as the lightning in the collied night*, (MN 1.1.145, Lysander), from *colly* 'soot'; **delighted** 'brilliant' through false link with *light*: *delighted Beautie* (Oth 1.3.289, Duke), PWPS **delighted**; **enseamed** \*'filthy': *In the ranke sweat of an enseamed bed*, (Ham 3.4.82, Hamlet), from OFr. *enseimer*, OED **Enseam** *v*<sup>2</sup>.; **exampleed** \*'given precedent': *euery step Exemplified by the first pace that is sicke Of his Superiour*, (TC 1.3.131–3, Ulysses), OED **Example** *v.5b* [a1637]; **fazed** 'worn-out': *an olde fazd ancient*, (1H4 4.2.31 Q, Falstaff; F has *old-fac'd*), OED **Feaze** *v*<sup>1</sup>.1a [1568]; **forfeited** 'subjected to forfeiture': *Vndone, and forfeited to cares for euer*. (AW 2.3.264, Bertram), King p. 9; †**gauded** 'painted': *their nicely gawded Cheekes*, (Cor 2.1.214, Brutus, often emended to *guarded*); \***inter-chained** 'locked together': *Two bosomes interchained with an oath*: (MN 2.2.55 Q, Lysander; F has *interchanged*); **kingdomed** \*'furnished with a kingdom': *Kingdom'd Achilles* (TC 2.3.173, Ulysses), OED **Kingdomed** *a.1*; \***lovered** 'provided with a lover': *Who young and simple would not be so louer'd*. (LC 320), formed from the



noun *lover* + *ed*; \***masoned** 'built by masons': *The masond Turrets*, (TK 5.1.54, Arcite); \***obscured** 'disguised': *my obscured course*. (KL 2.2.159, Kent); **officed** 'having a particular function': *My speculatiue, and offic'd Instrument*: (Oth 1.3.270, Othello; Q has *actiue*), OED **Office** *v.5* found only around 1600; \***orbed** 'spherical': *Tellus Orbed ground*: (Ham 3.2.149, Player King; Q2 has *orb'd the ground*), OED **Orbed** *a*<sup>1</sup>.; \***planned** 'made of planks': *a planned gate*, (MM 4.1.29, Isabella, sometimes emended to *planked*), OED **Planch** *v.1b*; **raised** 'obliterating': *to raz'd obliuion yeeld his part* (Son 122.7); **scandalled** \*'shameful': *blind-Boyes scandald company*, (Tem 4.1.90, Ceres), cf. OED **Scandalled** *ppl.a.1*; **slivered** \*'cut off as a slip': *Slippes of Yew, Sliuer'd in the Moones Eclipse*: (Mac 4.1.27–8, Witch), OED **Sliver** *v.1*; \***smirched** 'stained': *Who smirched thus, and mired with infamy*, (MA 4.1.134 Q, Leonato; F has *smeered*), *the smircht worm-eaten tapestrie*, (MA 3.3.132, Borachio), OED **Smirched** *ppl.a.*; \***sneaped** 'silenced or checked by cold': *And giue the sneaped birds more cause to sing*. (RL 333), OED **Sneap** *v.2*; \***strumpeted** 'debased by being named a strumpet': *And maiden vertue rudely strumpeted*, (Son 66.6), OED **Strumpet** *v.2*; **sweltered** \*'exuded like sweat': *Sweltred Venom sleeping got*, (Mac 4.1.8, Witch), OED **Sweltered** *ppl.a.1*; **sympathized** †'arranged of corresponding parts': *A message well simpathis'd*, (LL 3.1.49, Moth), OED **Sympathized** *ppl.a.1a*; **vexed** \*'turbulent': *As mad as the vext Sea*, (KL 4.3.2, Cordelia; *vent* HL sc.18.2), OED **Vexed** *ppl.a.3*; **whelked** 'twisted': *Hornes wealk'd, and waued like the enraged Sea*; (KL 4.5.71, Edgar); there is no verb *to whelk* and this form was constructed from the noun + *ed*, OED **Whelked** [*a*1560]; **wrested** 'usurped': *The imminent decay of wrested pompe*. (KJ 4.3.155, Bastard), OED **Wrested** *ppl.a.3* records 1565–95.

(2) *Compounds*

†**bare-picked** 'eaten to the bone': *for the bare-pickt bone of Maiesty*, (KJ 4.3.149, Bastard); †**bare-ribbed** 'skeletal': *in his fore-head sits A bare-rib'd death*, (KJ 5.2.176–7, Bastard); †**birth-strangled** 'strangled at birth': *Finger of Birth-strangled Babe*, (Mac 4.1.30, Witch), OED **Birth** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.12; †**ditch-delivered** 'delivered at birth in a ditch': *Ditch-deliuer'd by a Drab*, (Mac 4.1.31, Witch); †**fen-sucked** 'drawn in by watery mud': *You Fen-suck'd Fogges, drawne by the powerfull Sunne*, (KL 2.2.340, Lear); †**fool-begged** 'foolish': *This foole-beg'd patience in thee will be left*. (CE 2.1.41, Adriana), an echo of the proverb 'to beg a person for a fool' (Dent F496) regarding custody of a lunatic; †**thick-ribbed** 'impenetrable': *or to recide In thrilling Region of thicke-ribbed Ice*, (MM 3.1.122–3, Claudio, 'hell'); †**wing-led** 'speedy': *And that a wingled Mercury did beare*, (R3 2.1.89 Q, Gloucester; F has *winged*).

**EM-/IM-**

Variant prefix to *en-/in-* before words, especially verbs, beginning with initial <b, m, p>, which could be rhetorical or inflated in style. With verbs it has an intensive force. A few examples only are provided.

\***embounded** 'enclosed': *embounded in this beauteous clay*, (KJ 4.3.138, Hubert); \***emmew** 'to put in a pen': *doth emmew As Falcon doth the Fowle*, (MM 3.1.89–90, Isabella), \***impaint** 'to add colour to': *to impaint his cause*: (1H4 5.1.80, Henry IV); **empale** 'to surround': *Empale him with your weapons round about*: (TC 5.7.5,

Achilles); ‘to enclose with some dress or equipment’: *with this armour I impall thy breast*, (E3 3.3.180, Edward III); **impawn** \*‘to put in pawn’: *let there be impawn’d Some suretie* (1H4 4.3.110–11, Hotspur), OED **Impawn** *v.*1.

### EN- [also IN-]

This prefix, mostly <en-> in F, was added to verbs and their participles, whose status is difficult to determine, though in many cases the prefix acts as an intensifier and may signify the shift of nouns to verbs. Occasionally the prefix was used with other parts of speech. The prefix is mostly rhetorical and a few examples only are given.

†**enlog** ‘to overload’: *to enclogge the guiltlesse Keele*, (Oth 2.1.71, Cassio; Q has *clog*); \***incorpsed** ‘made into one body’: *As had he beene encorps’t* (Ham 4.7.73, Claudius); †**encouch** ‘to embed’: *encouch the word, Before and after with such sweete laments*, (E3 2.1.69–70, Edward III); †**endart** ‘to shoot’: *But no more deepe will I endart mine eye*, (RJ 1.3.100, Juliet); \***enfetter** ‘to bind in fetters’: *His Soule is enfetter’d to her Loue*, (Oth 2.3.336, Iago); \***enfreedoming** ‘setting at liberty’: *Enfreedoming thy person*: (LL 3.1.121, Armado); **engross** ‘to fatten’: *Not sleeping, to engrosse his idle Body*, (R3 3.7.76, Buckingham), OED **Engross** *v.*9; †**enguard** ‘to protect’: *He may enguard his dotage* (KL 1.4.306, Goneril); \***enhearse** ‘to dispose of’: *did my ripe thoughts in my braine inhearse*, (Son 86.3); **enkindle** ‘to rouse up’: *enkindle all the sparkes of Nature* (KL 3.7.84, Gloucester; *vnbridle* HL sc.14.84), OED **Enkindle** *v.*2b; **enlard** ‘to fatten’: *That were to enlard his fat already, pride*, (TC 2.3.193, Ulysses), OED **Enlard** *v.* records 1556–1621; \***enmesh** ‘to trap’: *That shall enmesh em all*: (Oth 2.3.353 Q, Iago; F has *en-mash*); †**enpatron** ‘to patronize’: *you enpatrone me*. (LC 224); \***enrapt** ‘carried away in prophetic ecstasy’: *a Prophet suddenly enrapt*, (TC 5.3.67, Priam); †**enridged** ‘formed in ridges’: *and waued like the enridged sea*, (HL sc.20.71, Edgar; *enraged* KL 4.5.71); †**enscarped, ensteeped** ‘sloping to form an obstacle (under water)’: *The guttered rocks, and congregated sands, Traitors enscerped*; (Oth 2.1.70–1 Q, Cassio; F has *ensteep’d*), Hulme pp. 282–3; **ensconce** ‘to hide’: *will en-sconce your raggs*; (MW 2.2.26, Falstaff); †**ensear** ‘to dry up’: *Enseare thy Fertile and Conceptionis wombe*, (Tim 4.3.188, Timon); \***entresured** ‘provided with treasure’: *Shrowded in Cloth of state, balmed and entresured* (Per sc.12.62–3, Cerimon), \***entwist** ‘to twist’: *the sweet Honisuckle, Gently entwist*; (MN 4.1.41–2, Titania); **enurned** ‘buried’: *we saw thee quietly enurn’d*, (Ham 1.4.30, Hamlet; Q2 has *interr’d*); **envired** ‘beset’: *to be ten times worse inuierd by friends*: (E3 2.1.415, Countess), OED **Envire** *v.* last quote c1530.

### -EN

An archaic suffix forming adjectives of different derivations, many of them former past participles, and now used in elevated language.

\***chidden** ‘checked’: *The chidden Billow seemes to pelt the Clouds*, (Oth 2.1.12, Gentleman; Q has *chiding*), OED **Chidden**; **driven** ‘drifting’: *driuen Snow*, (WT 4.4.219, Autolycus in a song), OED **Driven** *ppl.a.2* [1579]; **drunken** ‘unsteady’: *What a drunken Knaue was the Sea*, (Per sc.5.98, Fisherman); \***fly-bitten** ‘decaying’, being attacked by insects or their grubs: *these Fly-bitten Tapistries*. (2H4 2.1.148–9,

Falstaff); **fretten** ‘harried’: *vhen they are fretten with the gusts of heauen*: (MV 4.1.76 Q, Antonio; F has *fretted*); **hempen** ‘made of hemp’ hence ‘rustic’: *What hempen home-spuns haue we swagging here*, (MN 3.1.71, Puck); **latten** ‘inferior metal’: *this Latine Bilboe*: (MW 1.1.148, Pistol), suggesting Slender’s sword is thin and useless like its owner, OED **Latten** *a.3*; **lenten** ‘threadbare’, because Lent is a season of fasting: *A good lenton answer*: (TN 1.5.8, Maria); **shotten** ‘with no spunk left’: *then am I a shotten Herring*: (1H4 2.5.129, Falstaff); and **-shotten** as second element of compounds: *that nooke-shotten Ile of Albion*. (H5 3.5.14, Brittany, ‘heavily indented’; Q has *short nooke Ile of England*), [His horse] *Waid in the backe, and \*shoulder-shotten*, (TS 3.2.54–5, Biondello, ‘with dislocated shoulder’), also recorded as *shoulder-shot*; **silken** \*‘effeminate’: *A cockred-silken wanton* (KJ 5.1.70, Bastard), *With silken, slye, insinuating Iackes?* (R3 1.3.53, Gloucester); ‘made of silk’, ironically: *A custard coffen, a bauble, a silken pie*, (TS 4.3.82, Petruccio of a cap), OED **Silken** *a.8*, King pp. 87–8; **sodden** ‘rotten through venereal disease’: *they are so pittifully sodden*. (Per sc.16.18, Bawd), OED **Sodden** *ppl.a.2* [1599]; \***sweaten** ‘exuded’: *Greaze that’s sweaten* (Mac 4.1.81, Witch), a pseudo-archaic past participle created to rhyme with *eaten*; †**thoughten** ‘thought’: *be you thoughten, that I came with no ill intent*, (Per sc.19.135, Lysimachus, not in Wells & Taylor, 1988), OED **Thoughten** *a.* Obs.; **threaden** ‘made with linen thread’: *the threaden Sayles*, (H5 3.0.10), OED **Threaden** *a.* [c1400]; †**twiggen-bottle** ‘bottle with outer casing of twigs or wicker-work’: *Ile beate the Knaue into a Twiggen-Bottle*. (Oth 2.3.141–2, Cassio when drunk; Q has *wicker bottle*); *twiggen* is recorded from 1549, OED **Twiggen**; **waxen** ‘waxed’: *Mowbrayes waxen Coate*, (R2 1.3.75, Bolingbroke); **wheaten** ‘made of wheat’: *Your wheaten wreathe* (TK 1.1.64, Theseus).

## END

**butt-end** \*‘dregs’: *the butt-end of a Mothers blessing*; (R3 2.2.98, Gloucester); cf. PdE *fag-end*; **end** ‘at the bottom of’: *The Cardinall is the end of this*. (H8 2.1.41, Gentleman); **odd ends** ‘odds and ends’: *With old odde ends stolne out of holy writ*, (R3 1.3.335 Q, Gloucester; F has *odde old ends*); **stand an end** ‘to stand upright (of hair)’: *And each particular haire to stand an end*, (Ham 1.5.19, Ghost); **and there’s an end** ‘and that’s that’: *and ther’s an end*. (1H4 5.3.61, Falstaff), *there’s th’end on’t*: (TN 5.1.194–5, Sir Toby), King p. 151 and Dent E113.1; **to as much end** ‘with as much benefit’: *to as much end, As giue a Crutch to th’dead*. (H8 1.1.171–2, Buckingham); **town’s end** ‘outskirts of the town’, where rubbish was deposited: *they for the Townes end, to beg* (1H4 5.3.37–8, Falstaff), OED **Town-end**, of which *town’s end* is a variant, records from C15.

## ENDEARING or RESPECTFUL ADJECTIVES in forms of address

Some fashionable forms are used ironically or satirically.

**admired** ‘excellent’ (especially in the effusive language of love): *Admir’d Miranda, Indeede the top of Admiration*, (Tem 3.1.37–8, Ferdinand); **anoointed** elliptical for ‘your majesty’: *Annoointed, I implore so much expence of thy royall sweet breath*, (LL 5.2.519–20, Armado to King); **budding** ‘on the threshold of maturity’: *Yong budding Virgin, faire, and fresh, & sweet*, (TS 4.6.38, Katherine to Lucentio); **bully**

'jolly': *What saies my Bully Rooke?* (MW 1.3.2, Host), GTSW **bully-rook**, King p. 145; **cloudy** 'sorrowing': *You cloudy-Princes*, (R3 2.2.100, Buckingham); **fair** 'courteous', fashionable and hackneyed adjective: *Faire Cousin, You debase your Princely Knee*, (R2 3.3.188, Richard II to Bolingbroke), King pp. 80–3; †**fiery kindled** 'burning with ardour': *fierie kindled spirits*, (KJ 2.1.358, Bastard to John and Philip); **generous** \*'noble': *most generous sir*, (LL 5.1.86, Holofernes to Armado), OED **Generous** a.2; **german** 'closely related': *You royall German foes*, (TK 5.1.9, Theseus to Palamon and Arcite); †**good faced** 'honest-looking': *No, good fac'd sir, no sweet sir*. (WT 4.3.114, Autolycus to Clown); **heavenly** 'divine', a fashionable word: *my heavenly Jewell?* (MW 3.3.39, Falstaff to Mrs Ford), King p. 87; **honey** 'sweet': *my good sweet Hony Lord*, (1H4 1.2.158, Poins to Hal), *my honie Loue*, (TS 4.3.52, Petruccio to Katherine); **honey-sweet** 'darling', used as term of endearment: *Prythee honey sweet Husband*, (H5 2.3.1, Mrs Quickly to Pistol), *Not I hony sweete Queene*: (TC 3.1.138, Pandarus to Helen); this word is used by courtiers in excessive courtliness and by others in imitation of elevated style but was becoming old-fashioned, OED **Honey-sweet** a.; **incapable** \*'naïve': *Incapeable, and shallow Innocents*, (R3 2.2.18, Duchess of York to Clarence's children), OED **Incapable** a.4; **kind** expressing general approval 'dear, beloved': *Looke, here is writ, kinde Iulia*: (TG 1.2.110, Julia), King p. 83; **little** 'dear': *Come hether little kinsman*, (KJ 3.3.18, Eleanor to Arthur), King p. 120; **lusty** 'frolicsome': *on lustie Gentlemen*. (RJ 1.4.113, Romeo to Benvolio and others); **mad** 'high-spirited': *my mad wenches?* (LL 2.1.257, Boyet to courtly ladies), King pp. 120–1; **naughty** 'indelicate': *you naughty mocking Vnckle*: (TC 4.2.28, Cressida to Pandarus); **noble** 'esteemed', ironically: *Noble Peere*, (R2 5.5.67, Richard II to Groom), King p. 121; **old** a familiar, if somewhat patronizing, expression of cordiality: *Well said old Mole*, (Ham 1.5.164, Hamlet to Ghost), *Well go thy waies olde Lad* (TS 5.2.186, Lucentio to Petruccio); cf. PdE *old boy*, OED **Old** a.5b [1589], King p. 121; **poor** 'unfortunate': *alas, poore Ape, how thou sweat'st?* (2H4 2.4.217–18, Doll Tearsheet to Falstaff), *Now God helpe thee, poore Monkie*: (Mac 4.2.60, Lady Macduff to her son); **pretty** 'beautiful': somewhat patronizing in *pretty Lady?* and *Pretty Ophelia*. (Ham 4.5.40, 55, Claudius to Ophelia), *my pretty knaue*, (KL 1.4.95, Lear to Fool, 'my fine lad'), but fashionable in *prettie sweeting*. (TN 2.3.41, Feste in a song), King pp. 181–2; **pure** 'perfect': *Welcome pure wit*, (LL 5.2.484, Berowne to Costard), King, pp. 91–2; **radiant** 'exquisitely brilliant', affected love language of praise: *Most radiant, exquisite, and vnmatchable beautie*. (TN 1.5.163, Viola to Olivia), *Most radiant Piramus*, (MN 3.1.87, Flute); **sacred** 'revered': *O my most sacred Lady*, (WT 1.2.78, Polixenes to Hermione); **shallow** \*'inexperienced': *Incapeable and shallow Innocents*, (R3 2.2.18, Duchess of York to Clarence's children), OED **Shallow** a.6b; †**super-dainty** 'delicious': *my super-daintie Kate*, (TS 2.1.188, Petruccio), nonce form of hyper-politeness, OED **Super-** prefix 9a; **sweet** in terms of address may be fashionable or ironic, especially when repeated: *Sweet Lord, if your friendship were at leysure*, (Ham 5.2.91, Osric to Hamlet); *Sweete Queene, sweete Queene, that's a sweete Queene Ifaith* — (TC 3.1.69–70, Pandarus to Helen), King pp. 89, 182–5; **sweet honey** 'seductive': *Sweete hony Greek tempt me no more to folly*. (TC 5.2.19, Cressida to Diomedes); **tall** 'tiny': *my tall Fellow*: (2H4 5.1.51, Shallow to Page), King

pp. 143–4; **tender** ‘immature’: *my tender Iuuenall?* (LL 1.2.8, Armado to Moth); **tidy** ‘brave’: *thou whorson little tydie Bartholmew Bore-pigge*, (2H4 2.4.232–3, Doll Tearsheet to Falstaff), OED **Tidy** a.3 records c1350–a1625; **tiny** ‘dear’: *Welcome my little tyne theeefe*, (2H4 5.3.58, Shallow to Page); **tricksy** \*‘mischievous’: *My tricksey Spirit*. (Tem 5.1.229, Prospero to Ariel); **unmatchable** ‘unique’, affected love language of praise and very common c1590–1660: *Most radiant, exquisite, and vnmatchable beautie*. (TN 1.5.163, Viola to Olivia); \***well educated** ‘well instructed’: *Define, define, well educated infant*. (LL 1.2.90, Armado to Moth); \***well-warranted** ‘proved to be good’: *my noble and well-warranted Cosen* (MM 5.1.252, Duke to Angelo); **whoreson** ‘cuddly’: *ah, you whorson little valiant Villaine, you*. (2H4 2.4.209, Doll Tearsheet to Falstaff).

### -ER/-OR/-STER

The English suffix *-er*, which was reinforced by the *-er/-or* from OFr. and Lat., was common at this time. It originally indicated a trade or profession, but became used to indicate an agent of any activity. Its popularity is indicated by its use with words of English, French or Latin origin. It is difficult to tell how many were invented by Shakespeare, were part of the informal language or were more technical in their nature. A selection of the less common ones recorded from C16, some of which are treated at greater length, is included here.

#### (1) *Simplexes*

**abettor** ‘helper’: *Thou fowle abettor*, (RL 886), OED **Abettor** 2 [1580]; **abuser** ‘corrupter’: *an abuser of the World*, (Oth 1.2.79, Brabantio), OED **Abuser**<sup>2</sup> 2 [1579]; **achiever** ‘winner’: *when the atchieuer brings home full numbers*: (MA 1.1.8–9, Leonato), OED **Achiever** [1594]; **answerer** ‘one who answers an appeal’, in Regan’s taunt to Gloucester: *Be simple answerer, for we know the truth*. (HL sc.14.42, *simple answer’d* KL 3.7.42), possibly an informal variant of the legal *defendant* and found occasionally, OED **Answerer** [1533]; \***approacher** ‘one who approaches’: (*like Tapsters, that bad welcom*) *To Knaues, and all approachers*: (Tim 4.3.216–17, Apemantus); its linking with *knaues* and the English suffix in <er> suggest a less formal word; also in *grey approachers* (TK 5.6.9, Palamon, ‘those approaching death’); \***boggler** ‘one who moves and starts in turn’: *You haue beene a boggeler euer*, (AC 3.13.111, Antony); **botcher** ‘patcher (of clothes), tailor’: *a was a Botchers Prentize* (AW 4.3.190, Parolles), *let the Botcher mend him*: (TN 1.5.42–3, Feste), OED **Botcher**<sup>1</sup> 2b [1530]; †**budger** ‘one who retreats’: *Let the first Budger dye the others Slaue*, (Cor 1.9.5, Martius); **buzzer** †‘rumour-monger’: *wants not Buzzers to infect his eare* (Ham 4.5.88, Claudius), OED **Buzzer**<sup>1</sup> 2; **cen surer** ‘critic’: *To cope malicious Censurers*, (H8 1.2.79, Wolsey), OED **Censurer** 3 [1586]; **chamberer** \*‘frequenter of ladies’ chambers, gallant’: *those soft parts of Conuersation That Chamberers haue*: (Oth 3.3.268–9, Othello); **clipper** both ‘counterfeiter of money’ and ‘trimmer of French heads’: *to morrow the King himselfe will be a Clipper*. (H5 4.1.225–6, Henry V), OED **Clipper**<sup>1</sup> 2; **coiner** ‘maker’: *Some Coyner with his Tooles Made me a counterfeit*: (Cym 2.5.5–6, Posthumus), OED **Coiner** 2 [1579]; **confiner** ‘liver in the confines (of a country)’: *stirr’d vp the Confiners*, (Cym 4.2.339, Roman Captain), OED **Confiner** 2 last quote; \***confirmer** ‘maintainer’: *the confirmer of false reckonings*, (AY

3.4.28–9, Celia), OED **Confirm** *v.*8; **cozier** ‘cobbler’: *ye squeak out your Coziers Catches* (TN 2.3.86–7, Malvolio), OED **Cozier** records 1532–1658; **curer** ‘healer, doctor’: *he is a curer of soules, and you a curer of bodiees*: (MW 2.3.35–6, Shallow), *Ile be a curer of madmen*. (TC 5.1.47, Thersites), OED **Curer** [1581]; †**Dansker** ‘Dane’: *what Danskers are in Paris*; (Ham 2.1.7, Polonius); **decayer** ‘something which causes decay’: *your water, is a sore Decayer of your horson dead body*. (Ham 5.1.166–7, Clown), OED **Decayer** [1541]; **defier** ‘challenger’: *The intelligence of state came in the instant With the defier*. (TK 1.2.106–7, Valerius), OED **Defier** [1585]; **disposer** \*‘one who disposes of something’: *my disposer Cressida*. (TC 3.1.84, Paris), OED **Disposer** 5; **entertainer** \*‘one who cherishes sentiment’: *That’s offer’d comes to th’entertainer*. (Tem 2.1.17–18, Gonzalo), set in contrast to *grief* as a quibble, OED **Entertainer** 1b; \***exorcizer** ‘one who exorcizes’: *No Exorcisor harne thee*, (Cym 4.2.277, Guiderius in a song); cf. OED **Exorcize**, **-ise** *v.* [1502]; **expecter** ‘one who awaits an outcome’: *signifie this louing enterview To the expecters of our Troian part*: (TC 4.7.39–40, Hector), OED **Expecter** 1 [1584]; **feeder** \*‘trainer’: *The Tutor and the Feeder of my Riots*: (2H4 5.5.62, Henry V), OED **Feeder** 1c; **fencer** ‘swordsmen, champion’: *he has bin Fencer to the Sophy*. (TN 3.4.271, Sir Toby), *fourre tall Fencers* (MW 2.1.215 Q, Shallow; F has *fellowes*); \***footlicker** ‘fawning servant’: *which may make . . . thy Caliban For aye thy foot-licker*. (Tem 4.1.217–19, Caliban); **intelligencer** ‘informer’, often in religious context: *Hels blacke Intelligencer*, (R3 4.4.71, Queen Margaret), OED **Intelligencer** 1a [1581] and Fox 2000:370; **lieger** \*‘representative’: *Where you shall be an euerlasting Leiger*; (MM 3.1.56, Isabella), OED **Ledger A. sb.**7; **livers**: *As prouder liuers do*. (Cym 3.3.9, Belarius, ‘those living in splendour’), OED **Liver** *sb.*<sup>2</sup>.1b; **masker** ‘one who participates in a masquerade’, with negative connotations: *Ioynd with a Masker, and a Reueller*. (JC 5.1.62, Cassius), OED **Masker** [a1548]; **meddler** ‘promoter of intercourse’: *Money’s a medler*, (WT 4.4.320, Autolycus in a song), cf. **meddle**; †**moraler** ‘moralizer’: *you are too seuer a Moraller*. (Oth 2.3.292, Iago); **mover** †‘instigator’: *the mouers of a languishing death*: (Cym 1.5.9, Cornelius), OED **Mover**<sup>1</sup> 2c; †‘coward’: *See heere these mouers*, (Cor 1.6.4, Martius); **nibbler** ‘one who nibbles’: *The tender nibbler would not touch the bait*, (PP 4.11), OED **Nibbler** [1598]; **opener** ‘go-between’, usually in a religious sense: *The very Opener, and Intelligencer, Betweene the Grace, the Sanctities of Heauen, And our dull workings*. (2H4 4.1.246–8, Prince John), OED **Opener** [1548]; **opposer** \*‘enemy’: *blacke and fearefull On the opposer*. (AW 3.1.5–6, Dumaine), OED **Opposer** 3; †**pauser** ‘one who stops to think’: *Out-run the pawser, Reason*. (Mac 2.3.111, Macbeth); **perfumer** †‘fumigator of rooms’: *Being entertain’d for a perfumer, as I was smoaking a musty roome*, (MA 1.3.54–5, Borachio), OED **Perfumer** 1; **player** ‘deceiver’: *Players in your Huswiferie*, (Oth 2.1.115, Iago); **presager** ‘that which foreshadows’: *let my books be then the eloquence, And domb presagers of my speaking brest*, (Son 23.9–10), OED **Presager** [1591]; **proceeder** \*‘one who makes progress’ in the university degree system: *Quicke proceeders marry*, (TS 4.2.11, Hortensio), OED **Proceeder** 3; **professor** ‘one who pretends to proffer something’: *Woe vpon ye, And all such false Professors*. (H8 3.1.113–14, Katherine, ‘hypocrites’), OED **Professor** 3; **profferer** ‘one who makes an offer’: *say no, to that, Which they would haue the profferer construe, I*. (TG 1.2.55–6, Julia), OED **Profferer**

records 1515–1723; **prophesier** ‘oracle’: *a double-meaning Prophesier*. (AW 4.3.102–3, Bertram), in C17 often implying a Puritan; **racker** ‘someone who tears proper order apart’: *such rackers of ortagrifhie*, (LL 5.1.19, Holofernes), OED **Racker**<sup>1</sup> [1565]; **riper** \*‘older person’: *the riper should by time decease*, (Son 1.3); **roarer** ‘blusterer’ used figuratively for ‘tempestuous waves’: *what cares these roarers for the name of King?* (Tem 1.1.15–16, Boatswain), OED **Roarer**<sup>1</sup> [1598]; \***rumourer** ‘one who spreads rumours’: *Go see this Rumorer whipt*, (Cor 4.6.49, Brutus), recorded once elsewhere in 1886, OED **Rumourer**; **saltier** ‘leaper’: *they cal themselues Saltiers*, (WT 4.4.324–5, Servant); \***seemer** ‘hypocrite’: *hence shall we see If power change purpose: what our Seemers be*. (MM 1.3.53–4, Duke); **sutler** ‘camp-follower who sells provisions’: *I shal Sutler be vnto the Campe*, (H5 2.1.106–7, Pistol), OED **Sutler** [1590]; **Swisser** ‘Swiss guard’ hence just ‘guard’: *where is my Swissers*, (Ham 4.5.95 Q2, Claudius; F has *Switzers*), OED **Swisser** [1530], **Switzer** 1 [1577] and SML **Switzers**; **sworder** \*‘gladiator’: *A Romane Sworder, and Bandetto slaue Murder’d sweet Tully*. (2H6 4.1.137–8, Suffolk), OED **Sworder** 1; **tasker** \*‘one who sets a task’: *But now to taske the tasker*, (LL 2.1.20, Princess), OED **Tasker** 2; **temporizer** ‘opportunist’: *a houering Temporizer*, (WT 1.2.304, Leontes); **thriver** ‘one who attempts to succeed’: *Pittifull thriuors in their gazing spent*. (Son 125.8), recorded 1573–c1659; \***tilter** ‘one who jousts’: *a puisny Tilter y’ spurs his horse but on one side*, (AY 3.4.39–40, Celia), OED **Tilter** sb<sup>1</sup>.1 [1611]; **titler** ‘fighter for a title to someone’: *The two bold Tytlers, at this instant are Hand to hand at it*. (TK 5.5.83–4, Servant), OED **Titler** records 1594–1634; **torch** †‘one who gives light by carrying a torch’: *the horses of the sunne shall bring Their fiery torcher* (AW 2.1.161–2, Helen, some editors emend to *coacher*), OED **Torch**<sup>1</sup> 1; †**truncheon** ‘one who wields a club’: *some forty Truncheoners draw to her succour*, (H8 5.3.50–1, Man), OED **Truncheon** 8; **undertaker** \*‘meddler’: *Nay, if you be an vndertaker, I am for you*. (TN 3.4.309–10, Sir Toby); ‘one who aids or assists’: *and presse you forth Our vndertaker*. (TK 1.1.73–4, Queen), OED **Undertaker** 3c; \***undeserver** ‘one who stays at home’: *the vndeseruer may sleepe*, (2H4 2.4.378–9, Falstaff); ‘one who deserves no reward’: *Heap’d vpon me (poore Vndeseruer)* (H8 3.2.176, Wolsey); **villager** ‘rustic’: *Brutus had rather be a Villager, Then to repute himselfe a Sonne of Rome* (JC 1.2.173–4, Brutus), *That ruder Tongues distinguish villager*, (TK 3.5.106, Schoolmaster), OED **Villager** [1570]; **washer** ‘washer-woman’: *his Washer, and his Ringer*. (MW 1.2.4–5, Evans), OED **Washer** sb<sup>1</sup>.3b [1530]; **whiffler** ‘official who clears the way in processions’: *like a mightie Whiffler fore the King*, (H5 5.0.12, Chorus), OED **Whiffler**<sup>1</sup> [1539]; **wrangler** ‘quarreller’: *he hath made a match with such a Wrangler*, (H5 1.2.264, Henry V), *The Seas and Windes (old Wranglers)* (TC 2.2.74, Troilus, ‘long-standing opponents’), OED **Wrangler** 1a [c1515].

(2) *Compounds*

†**ape-bearer** ‘keeper of performing apes’: *he hath bene since an Ape-bearer, then a Prozesse-seruer (a Bayliffe)* (WT 4.3.94–5, Autolycus); **blood-sucker** ‘murderer’: *A Knot you are, of damned Blood-suckers*. (R3 3.3.5, Grey), OED **Blood-sucker** 2 [1561]; \***body-curer** ‘physician’ and \***soul-curer** ‘priest’: *Peace, I say, Gallia and Gaule, French & Welch, Soule-Curer, and Body-Curer*. (MW 3.1.89–90, Host); cf. **curer**; \***bread-chipper/-chopper** ‘servant who prepares (possibly steals) bread’: *and call*

*me Pantler, and Bread-chopper, and I know not what?* (2H4 2.4.318–19, Hal; Q has *bread-chipper*), cf. *hee would haue chipp'd Bread well.* (2H4 2.4.240, Falstaff); **andleholder** 'spectator': *Ile be a Candle-holder and looke on,* (RJ 1.4.38, Romeo); **andlewaster** 'someone who burns the midnight oil with studying' or 'who carouses through the night': *make misfortune drunke, With candle-wasters:* (MA 5.1.17–18, Leonato), OED **Candle-waster** three examples 1599–1600; **anvas climber** 'sailor': *and from the ladder tackle, washes off a canuas clymer,* (Per sc.15.111–12, Marina); **cave-keeper** 'one who lives in a cave': *I thought I was a Caue-keeper,* (Cym 4.2.300, Imogen); **child-killer** 'murderer of children': *that cruell Child-killer.* (3H6 2.2.112, Richard); **clock-setter** 'organizer of time': *Old Time the clocke setter,* (KJ 3.1.250, Bastard); **crow-keeper** 'scarecrow', possibly a human to scare crows away: *Skaring the Ladies like a Crow-keeper.* (RJ 1.4.6, Benvolio), *That fellow handles his bow, like a Crow-keeper:* (KL 4.5.87–8, Lear, 'incompetently'), OED **Crow** sb<sup>1</sup>. 11 [1562]; †**direction-giver** 'planner, executive': *sweet Protheus, my direction-giuer,* (TG 3.2.89, Thurio); **grave-maker**: *Gardiners, Ditchers and Graue-makers;* (Ham 5.1.30, Clown); **lie-giver** 'one who calls another a liar': *Till thou the Lye-giuer, and that Lye, doe lye In earth* (R2 4.1.59–60, Surrey), cf. *give the lie*; **master leaver** 'one who abandons his lord': *A Master leauer, and a fugitiue:* (AC 4.10.21, Enobarbus); †**pork-eater** 'one who eats pork', i.e. not a Jew: *if wee grow all to be porke-eaters,* (MV 3.5.22, Lancelot); †**purpose-changer**: 'one who changes his word': *that same purpose-changer,* (KJ 2.1.568, Bastard); **quarter carrier** 'one who carries a quarter (of something)': *were he A quarter carrier of that honour, which His Enemy come in,* (TK 1.2.107–9, Palamon), not in OED; †**ram-tender** 'one who looks after rams', with negative connotations: *An old Sheepe-whistiing [sic] Rogue, a Ram-tender,* (WT 4.4.776–7, Autolycus), OED **Ram** sb<sup>1</sup>.6; \***sin-absolver** 'one who grants absolution for sins': *A Sin-Absoluer,* (RJ 3.3.50, Romeo), OED **Sin** sb.4c; **star-gazer** 'astrologer': *That the star-gazers hauing writ on death,* (VA 509), OED **Star-gazer** 1 [1560]; **stone-cutter** 'stone-mason': *a Stone-cutter, or a Painter, could not haue made him so ill,* (KL 2.2.57–8, Kent), OED **Stone-cutter** 1 [1540]; **tooth-drawer** 'dentist': *worne in the cap of a Tooth-drawer.* (LL 5.2.612, Berowne).

### -(E)RY/-ARY

These noun suffixes, frequently with negative connotations, usually indicate an abstract entity and were popular at this time.

**ancientry** 'old people (collectively)': *getting wenches with childe, wronging the Auncientry,* (WT 3.3.60–1, Old Shepherd), OED **Ancientry** arch.3 records 1548–1611; 'tradition': *full of state & aunchentry,* (MA 2.1.69, Beatrice); **bawdry** 'sexual exploits': *He's for a Jigge, or a tale of Baudry,* (Ham 2.2.503–4, Hamlet), OED **Bawdry**<sup>1</sup> 3 [1589]; **beggary** 'impoverishment': *Brats annd Beggery* (Cym 2.3.116, Cloten), *countenanc'd by Boyes, and Beggerie:* (2H4 4.1.35, Westmorland); **bravery** 'passion': *But sure the brauery of his grieffe did put me Into a Towing passion.* (Ham 5.2.80–1, Hamlet); 'noisy exhibition': *Vpon malicious brauery, dost thou come* (Oth 1.1.101 Q, Brabantio; F has *knauerie*), OED **Bravery** 1 [1548]; **butchery** 'murder': *this peece of ruthfull Butchery,* (R3 4.3.5, Tyrrell); 'blood-bath': *furious cloze of ciuill Butchery,* (1H4 1.1.13, Henry IV), OED **Butchery** sb.5 [1561]; **charactery** 'hidden



meaning': *All the Charractery of my sad browes*: (JC 2.1.307, Brutus), common in ShE with four examples, but recorded only from 1588 in OED **Charactery**, Carlton (1968); **daubery** 'false pretence': *by thFigure, & such dawbry as this is*, (MW 4.2.162–3, Mr Ford), OED **Daubery**, from *dauber*, [1546]; cf. OED **Daub** v.7; **drollery** \*'comic show': *for thy walles a pretty slight Drollery*, (2H4 2.1.145–6, Falstaff, possibly suggesting something unsavoury), *A liuing Drolerie*: (Tem 3.3.21, Sebastian), OED **Drollery** 2; **drudgery** 'work': *for one to doe her Husbandry, and her Drudgery*: (2H4 3.2.112, Mouldy), OED **Drudgery** [1550]; **emperry** 'dominion': *large and ample Emperie*, (H5 1.2.226, Henry V), OED **Emperry** 1b [1548]; **foolery** 'something of no importance': *It was meere Foolerie, I did not marke it*. (JC 1.2.236, Casca), OED **Foolery** 2 [1552]; 'acting in a foolhardy manner': *Manhood is call'd Foolerie*, (Cor 3.1.245, Cominius), OED **Foolery** 1 [1579]; **foppery** \*'affectation': *This is the excellent foppery of the world*, (KL 1.2.116, Edmund), *the grossnesse of the foppery* (MW 5.5.123, Falstaff, 'the crudeness of the hoax'), OED **Foppery** 2 [1697]; **forgery** 'white lie': *What forgeries you please*: (Ham 2.1.20, Polonius), *the forgeries of iealousie*, (MN 2.1.81, Titania); **frippery** 'place where old clothes are sold': *Oh, ho, Monster; wee know what belongs to a frippery*, (Tem 4.1.224–5, Trinculo), OED **Frippery** 3 [1598]; \***gallantry** 'a body of fashionable people': *all the gallantry of Troy*. (TC 3.1.132–3, Paris); **harlotry** 'profligate and lewd person', unlike *harlot* confined to women: *He sups to night with a Harlotry*: (Oth 4.2.237–8, Iago; Q has *harlot*), recorded in this sense from end C16, OED **Harlotry** sb.4 [1584]; 'silly woman': *A peeuish selfe-will'd Harlotry*, (1H4 3.1.194, Glendower of his daughter); **housewifery** 'careful housekeeping': *Let Huswiferie appeare*: (H5 2.3.57, Pistol); possibly suggesting †'sexual favours': *Players in your Huswiferie*, (Oth 2.1.115, Iago), not in OED; **husbandry** 'management': *There's Husbandry in Heauen*, (Mac 2.1.4, Banquo), *for one to doe her Husbandry, and her Drudgery*: (2H4 3.2.112, Mouldy), OED **Husbandry** 4b; 'thrift': *duls the edge of Husbandry*. (Ham 1.3.77, Polonius); **idolatry** 'excessive attachment to an individual': *LET not my loue be cal'd Idolatrie*, (Son 105.1); †**jadery** 'malicious horsey behaviour': *all foule meanes Of boystrous and rough Iadrie*, (TK 5.6.71–2, Pirithous); cf. OED **Jade** sb<sup>1</sup>.3; **knavery** (a) 'villainy': *tis as arrant a peece of knauery marke you now*, (H5 4.7.2–3, Fluellen), (b) \*'tricks': *he was full of iests, and gypes, and knaueries, and mockes*, (H5 4.7.46–7, Fluellen), OED **Knavery** 2a; (c) †'tricks of dress': *With Amber Bracelets, Beades, and all this knau'ry*. (TS 4.3.58, Petruccio), OED **Knavery** 2b; **lechery** 'fornication': *Is Lechery so look'd after?* (MM 1.2.132, Lucio), *Against such Lewdsters, and their lechery*, (MW 5.3.21, Mrs Page); **lottery** 'a decision reached arbitrarily, decimation of soldiers by lot': *Till each man drop by Lottery*. (JC 2.1.118, Brutus), *the lottrie of my destenie* (MV 2.1.15, Portia), OED **Lottery** 2 [1570]; \***mappery** 'bookish theory': *They call this Bed-worke, Mapp'ry, Closset-Warre*: (TC 1.3.205, Ulysses); **mockery** n. (a) 'deceptive image': *Vnreal mock'ry hence*. (Mac 3.4.106, Macbeth), *Minding true things, by what their Mock'ries bee*. (H5 4.0.53, Chorus), OED **Mockery** 2; (b) 'derision, scorn': *And vent it for a Mock'rie?* (Cym 5.5.56, Posthumus); *adj.* 'mocking': *in mockerie merement*, (LL 5.2.138 Q, Princess; F has *mocking*), *a Mockerie, King of Snow*, (R2 4.1.250, Richard II); **mystery** 'service (as a bawd)': *Your Mystery, your Mystery: May dispatch*. (Oth 4.2.32, Othello, 'on with your trade'); **nunnery** 'community of

nuns', but some accept a slang sense of 'brothel': *Get thee to a Nunnerie*. (Ham 3.1.123, Hamlet), OED **Nunnery** 1b [1593]; **patchery** 'roguey': *Here is such patcherie, such iugling, and such knauerie*: (TC 2.3.70–1, Thersites), *See him dissemble, Know his grosse patchery*, (Tim 5.1.94–5, Timon), OED **Patchery**<sup>2</sup> [1582]; **peasantry**/**\*pleasantry** \*'rusticity': *How much low peasantry would then be gleaned* (MV 2.9.45 Q, Aragon; F has *pleasantry*), OED **Peasantry** 2, **Pleasantry** 1 [1655]; **revelry** 'feasting': *our Rusticke Reuelrie*: (AY 5.4.175, Duke Senior); **roguey** \*'knavishness': *there is nothing but Roguey to be found in Villanous man*; (1H4 2.5.124–5, Falstaff), OED **Roguey** 1; **ropery** \*'trickery': *what sawcie Merchant was this that was so full of his roperie?* (RJ 2.3.136–7, Nurse; Q1 has *roperipe*), OED **Ropery** 2; **savagery** \*'savage behaviour': *This is the bloodiest shame, The wildest Sauvagery*, (KJ 4.3.47–8, Salisbury), OED **Savagery** 1; \*'wild vegetation': *That should deracinate such Sauvagery*: (H5 5.2.47, Burgundy), OED **Savagery** 3 [1872]; **slavery** \*'servitude': *And sold to slauery*. (Oth 1.3.137, Othello); 'subject to another's power': *And free vs from his slauery*. (H8 2.2.44, Suffolk), OED **Slavery** 3a, b; **slippery** 'dangerous': *My credit now stands on such slippery ground*, (JC 3.1.192, Antony), OED **Slippery** 1b; 'cunning, deceptive': *glib and slipp'ry Creatures*, (Tim 1.1.54, Poet), OED **Slippery** 4; **slobbery** 'wet and dirty': *I will sell my Dukedome, To buy a slobbry and a durtie Farme*. (H5 3.5.12–13, Brittany), as adjective recorded from C14, but this might be interpreted as a noun, OED **Slobbery** 1; **slovenry** 'dirtiness': *And time hath worne vs into slouenrie*. (H5 4.3.115, Henry V), common 1600–50, OED **Slovenry**; **sluttery** 'sluttishness': *Our radiant Queene, hates Sluts, and Sluttery*. (MW 5.5.45, Pistol), *Sluttery to such neate Excellence, oppos'd* (Cym 1.6.45, Giacomo), OED **Sluttery** 1 [a1586]; **\*stitchery** 'needlework': *lay aside your stitchery*, (Cor 1.3.71, Valeria), OED **Stitchery** suggests this is a Shakespearian coinage; **thievery** 'stealing': *It's an honourable kinde of theeuery*. (TG 4.1.38, Speed), OED **Thievery** 1 [1568]; 'what is stolen': *Crams his rich theeuery up*, (TC 4.5.42, Troilus), OED **Thievery** 2 [1583]; **treasury** 'riches' implying 'sexual fortune': *And reuell in Lauinia's Treasurie*. (TA 2.1.132, Aaron), OED **Treasury** sb.2fig. [c1384]; **trumpery** \*'worthless finery': *The trumpery in my house, goe bring it hither* (Tem 4.1.186, Prospero), OED **Trumpery** 2d, cf. Fr. *tromperies* 'deceits' (H5 5.2.117, Catherine); **\*varletry** 'rabble of menial servants': *the showing Varlotarie Of censuring Rome?* (AC 5.2.55–6, Cleopatra); **\*villagery** 'villages': *That frights the maidens of the Villagree*, (MN 2.1.35, Fairy), OED **Villagery**.

## EUPHEMISMS

Of frequent occurrence in ShE, but only a few examples are given here; others may be found throughout this volume.

**caparison** 'gaudy finery' for 'rags': *With Dye and drab, I purchas'd this Caparison*, (WT 4.3.26–7, Autolycus); **clap** 'blow' for 'gonorrhoea': *Fight close or in good faith You catch a clap*. (3H6 3.2.23 Q, Richard; F has *Blow*), OED **Clap** sb<sup>1,2</sup>. and CDS **clap** recorded from late C16; **deed** for 'copulation': *one that will doe the deede, Though Argus were her Eunuch* (LL 3.1.193–4, Berowne), GSSL **deed**; **etcetera** \*used to cloak a supposed obscenity: *and are et cetera's nothing?* (2H4 2.4.181, Pistol), OED **Etcetera** 2b; **fescue** 'small stick used for pointing out letters to

children' for 'penis': *doe but put a feskue in her fist*, (TK 2.3.34–5, Countryman), OED **Fescue** *sb.2*; **fiddlestick** for 'sword': *heere's my fiddlestick*, (RJ 3.1.47, Mercutio); **fish** 'to catch fish' for 'to trap and seduce women': *And his Pond fish'd by his next Neighbor* (WT 1.2.196, Leontes); **grope** \*'to catch trout' for 'to have sexual intercourse': *Groping for Trowts, in a peculiar Riuer*. (MM Add.Pass.A.6, Pompey); cf. PdE *grope*; **hole** for 'vagina': *a great Naturall, that runs lolling vp and downe to hid his bable in a hole*. (RJ 2.3.84–5, Mercutio); **let blood** 'to be bled surgically' for 'to be beheaded': *dangerous Aduersaries To morrow are let blood* (R3 3.1.179–80, Gloucester); **open et cætera** for **open-arse** for 'medlar', not given in full in any early versions, though it is often introduced in modern editions: *An open Et cætera, thou a poprin Peare*. (RJ 2.1.37–8 Q1, Mercutio; F has *An open*), OED **Open-arse**; †**so-forth** for 'cuckold': *Sicilia is a so-forth*: (WT 1.2.218, Leontes); cf. PdE *a so-and-so*; **speak** \*'to engage in fighting': *They lye in view, but haue not spoke as yet*. (Cor 1.4.4, Messenger); **thing** a disrespectful catch-all, often with a sexual innuendo: *To haue a foolish thing*. (Oth 3.3.308 Q, Iago; F has *wife*), *Are you now going to dispatch this thing?* (R3 1.3.339, Gloucester; Q has *deede*), *Oh this learning, what a thing it is*. (TS 1.2.157, Gremio), *what one thing, what another*, (TC 5.3.106, Pandarus, 'with one misfortune after another'); **thing of darkness** 'evil being': *this Thing of darkenesse, I Acknowledge mine*. (Tem 5.1.278–9, Prospero); **thing of naught** 'something naughty': *A Paramour is (God blesse vs) a thing of nought*. (MN 4.2.13–14, Flute); **trinkets** 'knick-knacks' for 'handcuffs': *Get off your Trinkets*, (TK 3.3.52, Arcite); **wooden thing** 'dolt': *that's a wooden thing*. (1H6 5.5.45, Suffolk), OED **Wooden** *a.2b*.

## EXCLAMATIONS

These express a variety of emotions such as joy, sorrow, surprise, amazement etc. and are closely linked to DISCOURSE MARKERS, INTENSIFIERS and OATHS. Sometimes the precise emotion may be difficult to determine and, although the exclamations are grouped here under various categories, these are somewhat arbitrary and should not be regarded as restrictive. There may be variation in form between F and Qq.

### 1. Acceptance or relief

**amen** 'so be it', often with an intensifier: *Marry Amen*. (TN 4.2.103, Feste), PWPS **amen**, cf. RDHS **amen to everything; be it so** 'agreed': *Then be it so, and go we to determine* (R3 2.2.111, Gloucester); **go**: *there it goes*, (Tem 4.1.254, Ariel, 'well done'), *Let that goe*: (AW 2.5.76, Bertram, 'No matter'); **no marvel** 'hardly surprising': *No maruaile then, though he were ill affected*, (KL 2.1.97, Regan); **rare** 'excellent': *and then cries rare*, (TK 3.5.16, Schoolmaster); **with all my heart** 'Yes, agreed': *I with all my heart*, (AW 2.3.218, Lafeu); **yes and every dram** 'totally': *Yes good faith, eu'ry dramme of it*, (AW 2.3.220, Lafeu, 'Yes indeed, every last drop').

### 2. Amusement or exasperation, sometimes ironically

**an(d) end** 'that's enough': *And end sir to your business*: (AW 2.2.58, Countess); **come, or come, come**: *Come: you are a tedious foole*: (MM 2.1.112, Escalus to Pompey), *Come, come, doe you thinke I doe not know you* (MA 2.1.111, Ursula to Antonio masked); **fine** 'wonderful': *Fine yfaith*: (MN 3.2.285, Helena); **my heart** *Oh my*

*heart*. (WT 4.4.424, Old Shepherd); **tut** 'dear, dear': *Tut our horses they shall not see*, (1H4 1.2.175, Poins), *Tut, a pin*: (MW 1.1.107, Shallow); **wonderful** 'amazing': *O wonderful, when diuels tell the truth!* (R3 1.2.73, Anne); **you may** 'that's your little joke': *I you may, you may*. (TC 3.1.105, Pandarus).

### 3. Call for action, attention or encouragement

**avaunt** 'be off': *Rogues, hence, auauant, vanish like haile-stones*; (MW 1.3.76, Falstaff); **avoid** 'go away': *False Fiend auoide*. (2H6 1.4.40, Bolingbroke); **cheerly** \*'quickly', cry of encouragement (especially among sailors): *cheerely, cheerly my harts: yare, yare*: (Tem 1.1.5–6, Boatswain), OED **Cheerly** *adv.*1b, SSNT **Cheerly**; **clubs** call for officers to come and separate combatants in a brawl: *Clubs, clubs, these louers will not keep the peace*. (TA 2.1.37, Aaron); **courage** 'take heart': *What, courage man*: (MA 5.1.133, Claudio); **do, do** 'carry on': *Doe, doe; we steale by lynne and leuell*, (Tem 4.1.238, Trinculo); **down with 'em** 'capture them' (TG 4.1.2, Outlaw); **good hope** 'be comforted': *Madam, good hope*, (R3 1.3.34, Buckingham); **good now** 'please listen' (AC 1.3.78, Cleopatra); **halloo** \*cry for attention, to make such a cry: *Pillicock sat on Pillicock hill, alow: alow, loo, loo*. (KL 3.4.72, Edgar; *a lo lo lo* HL sc.11.69); confused with *hallow* with the same sense, OED **Halloo** *v.* and **Hallow** *v.*<sup>2</sup>; **havoc** 'action': *Cry hauocke kings, backe to the stained field* (KJ 2.1.357, Bastard); **hear you, do you hear** 'pay attention': *Heare you M. Steward*, (Tim 4.2.1, Servant); **heigh** to summon attention: *Heigh my hearts, cheerly*, (Tem 1.1.5, Boatswain); **heigh ho** to introduce a weary complaint: *Heigh-ho, an't be not foure by the day, Ile be hang'd*. (1H4 2.1.1–2, Carrier), PWPS **heigh-ho**; **hem** to attract attention: *Ther's a man Neece, hem*: (TC 1.2.225, Pandarus); **hey** exclamation used in songs and as a filler: *With a hey, and a ho, and a hey nonino*, (AY 5.3.16, Pages); \***hillo, hilloa** loud shout to attract attention: *Hillo, ho, ho, boy*; (Ham 1.5.119, Hamlet); \***hist** call for both attention and silence: *Hist Romeo hist: O for a Falkners voice*, (RJ 2.1.203, Juliet), OED **Hist** *int.*1 [1617]; **hold** 'take note': *Hold then: goe home, be merrie*, (RJ 4.1.89, Friar Lawrence to Juliet); **holla, hollo** call for attention to stop or to approach or to express surprise, sometimes joined with **ho(a)**: *holla Dennis*. (AY 1.1.83, Oliver), *Hollo, what storme is this?* (TA 2.1.25, Aaron); **longer liver take all** 'take heart': *Be brisk awhile, and the longer liuer take all*. (RJ 1.5.14–15, Servicingman), Dent L395; **loo, low** cry to encourage dogs: *now dogge, lowe; Paris lowe*; (TC 5.8.2, Thersites); **mark there** 'like that': *I fling my Cap up; marke there; then do you* (TK 3.5.17, Schoolmaster); **no question** 'undoubtedly': *There be some such, no question*. (Oth 4.3.61, Emilia), OED **Question** *sb.*5b [1594]; **now, good now** 'please, please': *Now, good now, Say so but seldome*. (WT 5.1.19–20, Leontes); **of all loves** used emphatically 'for love's sake': *send her your little Page of al loues*: (MW 2.2.110–11, Mrs Quickly); **out of my sight** 'go away': *Out of my sight, thou dost infect mine eyes*. (R3 1.2.148, Anne); **out on ye** 'go to hell': *Out on ye, Owles, nothing but Songs of Death*, (R3 4.4.438, Richard III); **oyez** 'listen': *fame with her lowd'st (O yes) Cries*, (TC 4.7.27–8, Hector); **pack** 'away with you': *Hence, packe*, (Tim 5.1.111, Timon); **pity** 'have mercy': *Pitie she cries, some fauour*, (VA 257); **no remedy** 'without fail': *you must send her your Page, no remedie*. (MW 2.2.118, Mrs Quickly); **renew** 'back to battle': *Renew, renew*, (TC 5.5.6, Agamemnon); **rescue** 'help' (R3 5.7.1, Catesby); **room** 'give way': *But roome Fairy*, (MN 2.1.58, Puck); **say, say** 'own up': *Say, say: who*

*gaue it thee?* (TG 1.2.37, Julia); **shake** ‘buzz off’: *Shake quoth the Doue-house*, (RJ 1.3.35, Nurse); **short** ‘be quick’: *breefe, short, quicke, snap*. (MW 4.5.2, Host); **silence** ‘be quiet’: *Silence: One word more Shall make me chide thee*, (Tem 1.2.478–9, Prospero); **slice** ‘cut it out’: *Slice, I say; pauca pauca*: (MW 1.1.123, Nym); †**snap** ‘quickly’: *speake, breathe, discusse: breefe, short, quicke, snap*. (MW 4.5.2, Host); **so ho** call when a hare is sighted: *a baud. So ho*. (RJ 2.3.121, Mercutio); †**sola** cry to attract attention, from hunting: *Ah heauens, it is most patheticall nit, Sowla, sowla*. (LL 4.1.147–8, Costard), recorded only in ShE and used by the clowns, OED **Sola** *int.*; **stay a while** ‘just a moment’: *But stay a while, what companie is this?* (TS 1.1.46, Lucentio); **strike** ‘start playing’: *Strike Drum*. (RJ 1.4.114, Benvolio); **swits and spurs** ‘carry on’: *Swits and spurs, Swits and spurs, or Ile crie a match*. (RJ 2.3.64–5, Romeo); **thick, thick** ‘quickly’: *thicke, thicke, spare not me*. (AW 2.2.43, Lavatch); **tis so** ‘right’: *She sayes tis so, they answer all tis so*, (VA 851); **to** call to draught animals to get on with their work: *to Achilles, to Ajax, to* — (TC 2.1.110, Thersites); **to her boy** to encourage dogs to pursue some animal: *and to her Boy say I*. (MW 1.3.49, Pistol); **ware** ‘watch out’: *Ware pensals. How?* (LL 5.2.43, Rosaline), *ware hornes ho?* (TC 5.8.4, Thersites), OED **ware** *v*<sup>1</sup>.3; **westward ho** ‘let’s go’, cry of Thames watermen: *There lies your way, due West. | Then Westward hoe*: (TN 3.1.133, Olivia | Viola); **what hoa**, **\*whoa ho ho** to attract attention from a distance: *Whoa hoe, hoe, Father Page*. (MW 5.5.174, Slender), OED **Whoa** *int.*1; **when** ‘get moving’: *Come thou Tortoys, when?* (Tem 1.2.318, Prospero); **whoebub** ‘outcry’, obsolete form of *hubbub*: *had not the old-man come in with a Whoo-bub against his Daughter*, (WT 4.4.615–17, Autolycus), OED **Hubbub** 1 [1555], common till 1660; **With you, goodman boy** ‘ready for you’ (KL 2.2.43, Kent); **wo ha ho** cry to attract attention (MV 5.1.39, Lancelot), OED **Wo** *int.*1; **word** ‘listen’: *but a word I pray*: (TS 1.1.112, Hortensio); **yare** \*‘hurry’, frequent in nautical language: *Yare, yare, good Iras; quicke*: (AC 5.2.278, Cleopatra), OED **Yare** *adv.*1c.

#### 4. *To correct, reprove or contradict*

**\*hum** ‘my God’: *Humh: I guesse at it*. (Mac 4.3.204, Macduff), *these Shrugs, these Hums, and Ha’s*, (WT 2.1.76, Leontes); **nay more** ‘no certainly’: *nay more, I doubt it not*. (RJ 3.4.14, Capulet); **nay then thus**: ‘it’s like this’ (CE 5.1.428, Dromio of Ephesus); **soud** nonce exclamation, otherwise unrecorded: *Sit downe Kate, And welcome. Soud, soud, soud, soud*. (TS 4.1.128), used by Petruccio to confuse and browbeat Kate; **tut, tut** ‘don’t be silly’: *Tut, tut, my Lord, we will not stand to prate*, (R3 1.3.348, Murderers; Q has *Tush feare not*); **what of that?** ‘So what? No matter’: *But what of that? Demetrius thinks not so*: (MN 1.1.228, Helena).

#### 5. *Disgust, contempt or impatience*

**blessed pudding** ‘stuff and nonsense’ (Oth 2.1.253, Iago; not in Q); **buzz** expressing impatience: *Buzze, buzze*. (Ham 2.2.395, Hamlet), OED **Buzz** *int.* apparently a stage usage; **excellent** ‘well done’ ironically: *O excellent!* (MN 3.2.248, Helena), King pp. 175–6; **fie**: *Fie how impatience lowreth in your face*. (CE 2.1.85, Luciana); **foh** variant of *faugh* recorded from mid C15: *foh: a fico for the phrase*. (MW 1.3.26, Pistol), *Foh, one may smel in such, a will most ranke*, (Oth 3.3.237, Iago; Q has *Fie*); **fum**: *fie, foh, and fumme*, (KL 3.4.171, Edgar), possibly suggesting the refrain of a song; **fut** ‘stupid!’ (HL sc.2.126, Edmund); **go hang** ‘go to hell’: *Would cry to a*

*Sailor goe hang*: (Tem 2.2.50, Stephano in a song); **have done** ‘that’s enough’: *Haue done for shame*, (R3 1.3.271 Q, Buckingham; F has *Peace, peace*); **hell** ‘damn’: *O hell! What haue we here*, (MV 2.7.62, Morocco); **ill fare** ‘bad luck’, also punningly ‘bad food’ (KJ 5.7.35, John); **mew** ‘indeed’: *Marry your manhood mew* — (HL sc.16.67, Goneril, corrected in Q from *now*); **pah, puh**: *And smelt so? Puh.* (Ham 5.1.196, Hamlet; Q2 has *Pah*); **pardon you, I’ll** ‘I’ll show you what’s what’: *But, and you will not wed, Ile pardon you.* (RJ 3.5.187, Capulet); **pish**: *Pish for thee, Island dogge*: (H5 2.1.40, Pistol), OED **Pish A. Int.** [1592]; **push** expressing impatience: *Push, did you see my Cap?* (Tim 3.7.107, Lord), OED **Push int.**; **room** ‘give way’: *Stand backe: roome, beare backe.* (JC 3.2.166, Plebeians); **shame**: *oh for shame, for shame*, (AY 3.5.18, Phoebe, ‘how disgraceful’); **spite**: *O spight! O hell!* (MN 3.2.146, Helena, ‘hell and damnation’); *spight of spight, needs must I rest a-while.* (3H6 2.3.5, Warwick, ‘come what may’); **stand** ‘stop’: *His flattering holla, or his stand, I say*, (VA 284); **thanks**: *she will none, she giues you thankes*, (RJ 3.5.139, Lady Capulet, ‘thanks for nothing’); **tilly-vally** expressing disgust (TN 2.3.75, Sir Toby); **tush** expressing contempt of what has been said: *tush man, mortall men, mortall men.* (1H4 4.2.66–7, Falstaff); **what remedy** ‘so what?’: *if it will not, vwhat remedy?* (TN 1.5.46–7, Feste); **when** exclamation of impatience: *When Harrie when?* (R2 1.1.162, Gaunt); **when canst tell/can you tell?** scornfully rejecting another’s demand or menace: *I prethee lend me thine. | I, when, canst tell?* (1H4 2.1.38–9, Gadshill | Carrier).

#### 6. *Multipurpose*

**come** expressing a command, acceptance or encouragement: *Come go with vs*, (CE 5.1.415, Antipholus of Syracuse); **go to** expressing exhortation or reproof: *go too, no more* (AW 1.1.49, Countess, ‘OK, that’s enough’), King p. 124; **ho, hoa, ho** (a) to attract attention: *Who’s with in there, hoa?* (MW 1.4.127, Fenton); (b) mockingly: *Oh ho, oh ho, would’t had bene done*: (Tem 1.2.351, Caliban); (c) cry of pain: *These Louers cry, oh ho they dye*: (TC 3.1.117, Pandarus in a song); (d) to accompany an intended destination: *On toward Callice, hoa.* (KJ 3.3.73, John); modern editors may use *ho* for better-class speakers and *hoa* for others, though this distinction does not exist in ShE; \***la** (a) by itself or repeated: *La, la, la, la: Nothing doubting sayes hee?* (Tim 3.1.21, Lucullus); (b) with *you* ‘look, that’s it’: *La-you now, you heare*, (WT 2.3.50, Antigonus); (c) to strengthen different asseverations: *Truely I will not goe first: truely-la:* (MW 1.1.289, Slender); **law** ‘truly’: *Beleeue me law*, (Per sc.15.126, Marina); **marry** supposedly based on the Virgin ‘Mary’ (though by C16 this origin may well have been forgotten) and capable of expressing various emotions or acting as little more than a hedge, sometimes suggesting irony or contempt: *I marry do’s he:* (MW 2.1.171, Page), *Marry will I:* (Tem 3.2.40, Stephano), Fischer (1998); **may be**, ‘perhaps’: *It may be I shall otherwise bethinke me.* (JC 4.2.302, Brutus), *may be he will relent*: (MM 2.2.3, Provost); *But be it, as it may bee, I wil marrie thee:* (AY 3.3.36–7, Touchstone, ‘whatever the situation’); *You are neuer without your trickes, you may, you may.* (Cor 2.3.35–6, Citizen, ‘go on, go on’); **out**: *Out idle wordes*, (RL 1016); **out (up)on** expressing abhorrence or reproach, OED **Out int.2b**: *Out vpon you: How am I mistooke in you?* (MW 3.3.96–7, Mrs Page); **in sooth** ‘truly’: *He is a maruellous good neighbour insooth*, (LL 5.2.576–7, Costard; Q has *faith*), OED **Sooth sb.4**; **there’s for you** ‘take that’ (TN 4.1.24, Sir Andrew);

## EXCLAMATIONS

**way(s)**: *Well go thy waies olde Lad* (TS 5.2.186, Lucentio, 'be off'), *out of our way I say*. (Tem 1.1.26, Boatswain, 'be off'); **what** see King p. 122, Blake (1992): (a) expressing surprise and/or displeasure: *what, gon without a word?* (TG 2.2.16, Proteus); (b) as a welcome: *How now Grumio.* | *What Grumio.* (TS 4.1.96–7, Philip and Joseph greeting Grumio); (c) to summon someone impatiently: *What wife I say*: (MW 4.2.110, Mr Ford); (d) with other words, such as adverbs: **what now** almost as a kind of mild oath: *What now? How chance thou art return'd so soone.* (CE 1.2.42, Antipholus of Syracuse), **what though** 'no matter': *but what though, yet I liue like a poore Gentleman borne.* (MW 1.1.256–7, Slender); **whoop** exclamation of surprise, excitement or disgust: *hee makes the maid to answeare, Whoop, doe me no harme good man.* (WT 4.4.199–200, Servant).

7. *Pity, regret verging towards contempt*

**ah**: *Ah, sweet Anne Page.* (MW 3.1.38, Slender), *Ah Rogue.* (TN 2.5.34, Sir Toby), *Ah! he is yong;* (R3 1.3.11, Queen Elizabeth); may vary with **oh** between F and Qq; *O for pittie,* (H5 4.0.49, Chorus).

8. *Request for help, silence*

**help, ho, murder, help** (KL 2.2.41, Oswald); **hush, husht** demand for silence: *An aduocate for an Impostor? Hush:* (Tem 1.2.480, Prospero), *Husht master, heres some good pastime toward;* (TS 1.1.68, Tranio), OED suggests that these two forms of *hush* are later variants of *husht* after the rise of the verb *hush*; **lurk, lurk** 'keep out of sight' (HL sc.13.108, Edgar); **more** *no more o'that*: (TN 1.5.27, Maria, 'that's enough'); **mum** expression indicating silence: *Well said M', mum, and gaze your fill.* (TS 1.1.73, Tranio); linked with other words as a password: *I come to her in white, and cry Mum; she cries Budget,* (MW 5.2.5–6, Slender; cf. 5.5.193–4), OED **Mum B. int.** and King pp. 104–5; **peace** 'be quiet': *Peace: we'll heare him.* (TG 4.1.9, Outlaw), *Peace, your tattlings.* (MW 4.1.23, Evans); **soft** 'stop, be quiet': *not too fast: soft, soft.* (TN 1.5.283, Olivia), *Soft Swaine a-while, beseech you,* (WT 4.4.389, Polixenes); **\*softly** used as an interjection instead of *soft* as above: *Softly my Masters:* (TS 1.2.238, Tranio), *Softly, deere sir: good sir, softly: you ha done me a charitable office.* (WT 4.3.75–6, Autolycus), OED **Softly adv.**10; **to boot** in phrases like *Grace to boot*: (WT 1.2.82, Hermione), *This, and Saint George to boote.* (R3 5.6.31, Richard III) meaning 'God (or St George) help us', from *boot* 'benefit, advantage'; **whist** exclamation commanding silence: *the wilde waues whist:* (Tem 1.2.380, Ariel in a song).

9. *Sorrow tinged with regret*

**alack** often with another exclamation: *Alack, for pittie:* (Tem 1.2.132, Miranda), *alack the heauie day,* (R2 4.1.247, Richard II); **alas** often with another exclamation: *Alas the day,* (MW 3.5.36, Mrs Quickly), *alas, the while* (MV 2.1.31, Morocco), PWPS **alas the while**; **ay** expressing regret or hurt, often coupled with **me**: *Aye me, but yet thou mightst my seate forbear,* (Son 41.9); **do de** indicating speaker is suffering from cold (KL 3.4.54, Edgar); **God save the mark** 'God avert the omen' (RJ 3.2.53, Nurse); **heart, my rising heart** 'misery' (KL 2.2.292, Lear); **heavy matters** 'bad business': *Heavy matters, heavy matters:* (WT 3.3.109, Old Shepherd); **Lord's sake, for the** cry of prisoners asking for alms: *all great doers in our Trade, and are now for the Lords sake.* (MM 4.3.17–18, Pompey); **'tis hard** 'tough luck' (AW

2.3.294, Parolles); **'tis so** 'that's life' (AW 3.2.297, Parolles); **welladay, weraday** 'alas': *A welady, hee's dead, hee's dead*, (RJ 3.2.37, Nurse; Q2 has *weraday*); **well-anear** 'alas': *The Lady shreekes and wel-a-neare, Do's fall in trauayle with her feare*: (Per sc.10.51–2, Gower), OED **Well-anear** [1600], in C17 becomes dialectal; **woe above woe** 'one blow after another' (3H6 2.5.94, Henry VI); **woe the day/while** 'what a disaster': *O woe, the day*. (Tem 1.2.15, Miranda), *many of our Princes (woe the while) Lye drown'd and soak'd in mercenary blood*: (H5 4.7.73–4, Mountjoy).

#### 10. Surprise or wonder

**and** 'really?': *And why so?* (Cym 1.1.15, Gentleman); **bless thyself** 'listen to this': *Now blesse thy selfe*: (WT 3.3.110, Old Shepherd); **bounce** 'boom!': *Bounce would hee say*, (2H4 3.2.281, Shallow), OED **Bounce A. int.**; **good luck** 'my goodness': *Good-lucke (and't be thy will) what haue we heere?* (WT 3.3.67–8, Old Shepherd); **ha** expresses wonder or surprise, sometimes with a sense of seeking confirmation of what has been said, somewhat like a modern tag: *Ha, thou mountaine Forreyner*: (MW 1.1.147, Pistol), *Am I a Woodman, ha?* (MW 5.5.26, Falstaff); **how (how)** expressing surprise: *How? thy wife?* (MM 2.1.68, Escalus), *How, how? Another?* (Cym 1.1.115, Posthumus); **hoyday** expressing contemptuous surprise: *Hoyday, a Riddle, neither good nor bad*: (R3 4.4.390, Richard III), OED describes this as an obsolete form of *heyday* of uncertain origin; **marvel** 'surprising': *'Tis meruaile, but that you are but newly come*, (TS 4.2.87, Tranio, 'very surprising, except that'); **mercy** expressing fear or surprise: *Mercy, mercy: This is a diuell*, (Tem 2.2.96–7, Stephano), *Oh mercie God, what masking stufte is heere?* (TS 4.3.87, Petruccio), OED **Mercy sb.** 4; **†name of me, i'th** 'goodness gracious me' (WT 4.3.51, Clown); **news** expressing surprise at new information: *These are newes indeed*. (RJ 3.5.123, Juliet); **O, oh** expressing pain, surprise, desire etc.: *Oh I am slaine*. (Ham 3.4.24, Polonius), *O me, O me, my Child*, (RJ 4.4.46, Lady Capulet); **†pooh wooh** 'really?': *True? pow waw*. (Cor 2.1.139, Volumnia); **rah tah tah**: *Rah, tah, tah, would hee say, Bounce would hee say*, (2H4 3.2.280–1, Shallow); **sure, I am**: *I am shure you know him*, (MW 3.1.56 Q, Mr Page; F has *thinke*), OED **Sure A. adj.** 8b; **wench, there's a** 'what a girl!': *Why there's a wench: Come on, and kisse mee Kate*. (TS 5.2.185, Petruccio); **whip me** 'damn me!': *Nay then whip me: hee'le rather giue her two*. (3H6 3.2.28, Richard); **why** see Blake (1992): (a) expressing surprise or pleasure: *Why that's my spirit*: (Tem 1.2.216, Prospero); (b) a summons: *Why Iessica I say*. | *Why Iessica*. (MV 2.5.6, Shylock | Lancelot); (c) a command: *Why then young Bertram take her* (AW 2.3.106, King); **why so** more emphatic than *why* itself: *Why so this gallant will command the sunne*. (TS 4.3.194, Hortensio); **wonder** exclamation of amazement: *O wonder! How many goodly creatures are there heere?* (Tem 5.1.184–5, Miranda).

#### (11) *Triumph verging towards contempt*

**ah ha**: *Ah ha, does she so?* (TN 3.4.93, Malvolio), and cf. *Ha, ah ha, well masters good night*, (MA 3.3.81, Dogberry); **most happy** 'what luck' (KL 4.5.225, Oswald); **O braue** 'well done' (2H6 4.7.147, Cade's followers).

#### Eye

**eye** \*'tinge': *With an eye of greene in't*. (Tem 2.1.60, Sebastian), OED **Eye sb.** 9; **in one's eye(s)** (a) 'in one's sight': *in your eye*: (TN 2.2.15, Malvolio); (b) 'to one's



face': *We shall expresse our dutie in his eye*, (Ham 4.4.6, Fortinbras), *first kill him, and in her eyes*; (Cym 3.5.138, Cloten); OED **Eye** *sb.*4b; **blear someone's eye** 'to dupe someone': *While counterfeit supposes bleer'd thine eine*. (TS 5.1.109, Lucentio); **catch in the eye** 'to notice': *Has caught me in his eye*, (Tim 4.3.471, Flavius); **change eyes** 'to fall in love' by exchanging looks: *They haue chang'd eyes*: (Tem 1.2.444, Prospero); **have an eye of** 'to observe': *I haue an eye of you*: (Ham 2.2.292, Hamlet), OED **Eye** *sb.*6b; **laugh upon the apple of one's eye** 'to laugh intimately with someone' (LL 5.2.475, Berowne), Dent A290; **eyes drop millstones** 'to be hard-hearted': *Your eyes drop Mill-stones, where Fooles eyes fall Teares*: (R3 1.3.351, Gloucester), Dent M967; **eye-beam** \*'look': *So sweete a kisse the golden Sunne giues not, . . . As thy eye beames*, (LL 4.3.24–6, King); \***eye-drops** 'tears': *Would . . . haue wash'd his Knife With gentle eye-drops*. (2H4 4.3.215–16, Warwick); **eye-glance** 'quick cast of the eye': *Even with an ey-glance, to choke Marsis Drom* (TK 5.2.12, Palamon); **eye-glass** †'crystalline lens of the eye' resembling glass: *your eye-glasse Is thicker then a Cuckolds Horne* (WT 1.2.270–1, Leontes); **eye-sore** 'blot': *An eye-sore to our solemne festiuall*. (TS 3.2.101, Baptista); **eye-string** 'tendon which moves the eye', (supposed to break at death or with blindness): *I would haue broke mine eye-strings; Crack'd them, but to looke vpon him*, (Cym 1.3.17–18, Imogen), OED **Eyestring** [1601]; \***eye-wink** 'nod of recognition': *they could neuer get an eye-winke of her*: (MW 2.2.70, Mrs Quickly), OED **Eye-wink** *sb.*, ShE and then C19; **-eyed** as second element of compounds: *the fire-ey'd Maid of smoakie Warre*, (1H4 4.1.115, Hotspur, 'with fiery eyes'); *thredding darke ey'd night*, (KL 2.1.118, Regan, 'black'); *a soft and dull ey'd foole*, (MV 3.3.14, Shylock, 'easily duped'); *dull eyde melancholie*, (Per sc.2.2, Pericles, 'sad'); *After the slander of most Step-Mothers, †Euill-ey'd vnto you*. (Cym 1.1.72–3, Queen, 'malicious'), OED **Evil C.** *Comb.*1; *who euen now gaue mee good eyes too*; (MW 1.3.52–3, Falstaff, 'glad eye'); *shuddring feare, and \*greene-eyed ieaalousie*. (MV 3.2.110, Portia, 'seeing everything through jealousy'); *A needy-hollow-ey'd-sharpe-looking-wretch*; (CE 5.1.241, Antipholus of Ephesus, 'with sunken eyes'); *my father partie,eyd*, (HL sc.15.7, Edgar, 'with eyes of many colours'); *poorely led?* (KL 4.1.10); *That are quick-eyd pleasures foes*; (TK 1.5.8, song, 'happy'); *And I an Asse, am Onyon-ey'd*; (AC 4.2.35, Enobarbus, 'with tearful eyes'); *Sower-ey'd disdain, and discord* (Tem 4.1.20, Prospero, 'malevolent'); *To †thicke-ey'd musing, and curst melancholly?* (1H4 2.4.46, Lady Percy, 'deceptive'); *Say wall-ey'd slaue*, (TA 5.1.44, Lucius, 'with very white eyes'), OED **Wall-eyed** *a.*1; \**wall-ey'd wrath, or staring rage* (KJ 4.3.49, Salisbury, 'glaring eyes'), OED **Wall-eyed** *a.*2.

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## FACE

**face** ‘to defy’: *Face not mee: thou hast brau’d many men, braue not me; I will neither bee fac’d nor brau’d.* (TS 4.3.123–4, Grumio to Tailor), with a quibble on *face* ‘to trim, turn up’, and a possible echo of the phrase *face and brace*, OED **Face** v.1, 4, 12; **-face(d)** a common second element of compounds: *What a brazen-fac’d Varlet art thou*, (KL 2.2.26, Kent, ‘cheeky’); *what’s the matter? That you haue such a †Februarie face*, (MA 5.4.40–1, Don Pedro, ‘glum look’), OED **February** 3; *O, he that’s freckle fac’d?* (TK 4.2.121, Pirithous, ‘with freckles’); *the †glasse-fac’d Flatterer* (Tim 1.1.59, Poet, ‘reflecting the moods of the person flattered’); *he hath a half-face like my father*: (KJ 1.1.92, Bastard, ‘profile’); *Ill-fac’d, worse bodied, shapelesse euery where*: (CE 4.2.20, Adriana, ‘with ugly face’); *a hungry †leane-fac’d Villaine*: (CE 5.1.238, Antipholus of Ephesus, ‘ascetic’); *an old-fac’d Ancient*: (1H4 4.2.33, Falstaff, ‘worn-out’; Q has *fazd*); *hee is white-liuer’d, and red-fac’d*: (H5 3.2.31, Boy, ‘with red features’, a sign of excessive drinking); *he’s round fac’d, and when he smiles He showes a Lover*, (TK 4.2.136–7, Messenger, ‘with well-shaped head’); *this Companion with the saffron face* (CE 4.4.62, Antipholus of Ephesus, ‘yellow face’); *Seize on the shamefac’d Henry*, (3H6 4.10.20, Edward IV, ‘modest’), a misinterpretation of *shamefast*, OED **Shame-faced** 1; *That smooth-fac’d Gentleman, tickling commoditie*, (KJ 2.1.574, Bastard, \*‘plausible’); *Piramus is a \*sweet-fac’d man*, (MN 1.2.79–80, Quince, ‘handsome’); *a \*thin fac’d knaue, a gull?* (TN 5.1.204, Sir Toby, ‘puritanical’).

## FALL

**fall** with adjectives ‘to become’: *With this she fell distract*, (JC 4.2.207, Brutus, ‘lost her senses’); *shall wee fall foule for Toyes?* (2H4 2.4.166, Pistol, ‘quarrel over’); *and her death shall fall heauie on you*, (MA 5.1.148–9, Benedick, ‘turn out badly’); *Should straitte fall mad*, (TA 2.3.104, Tamora); **crest-fallen** ‘abashed’: *let it make thee Crest-falne*, (2H6 4.1.60, Suffolk); **†folly-fallen** ‘foolish’: *But wisemens folly falne, quite taint their wit.* (TN 3.1.67, Viola); **†sick-fallen** ‘diseased’: *confusion waites As doth a*

*Rauen on a sick-falne beast*, (KJ 4.3.153–4, Bastard); \***trade-fallen** ‘whose business is collapsing’: *and Ostlers, Trade-falne*, (1H4 4.2.29, Falstaff), OED **Trade-fallen** *a.Obs.*; †**fast-falling** ‘flowing quickly’: *will shed fast-falling Teares*, (3H6 1.4.163, York); †**tear-falling** ‘lacrimose’: *Teare-falling Pittie dwells not in this Eye*. (R3 4.2.67, Richard III), OED **Tear** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.6.

## FLOWERS, FRUIT and VEGETABLES

### 1. *Natural*

\***apple-john** ‘apple eaten when shrivelled’ (symbol of anything withered): *I am withered like an olde Apple Iohn*. (1H4 3.3.4, Falstaff); OED **Apple-John**; \***barky** ‘made of bark’: *the female Iuy so Enrings the barky fingers of the Elme*. (MN 4.1.42–3, Titania); **bosky** ‘covered in bushes’: *My boskie acres, and my vnshrubd downe*, (Tem 4.1.81, Ceres), OED **Bosky** *a*<sup>1</sup>. [1593], GTSW **bosky**; **busky** ‘bushy’: *Above you busky hill*: (1H4 5.1.2, Henry IV; Q has *bulky*), OED **Busky** [1570]; **chimney sweeper** ‘ribwort’: *Golden Lads, and Girles all must, As Chimney-Sweepers come to dust*. (Cym 4.2.263–4); **crowflower** ‘buttercup’: *Of Crow-flowers, Nettles, Daysies*, (Ham 4.7.141, Gertrude), OED **Crow-flower** [1597]; **cuckoo-flower** ‘various plants in flower when cuckoo is calling’ (KL 4.3.4, Cordelia), OED **Cuckoo-flower**; \***dead men’s fingers** popular name of a flower, possibly *Orchis mascula*: *But our cold Maids doe Dead Mens Fingers call them*: (Ham 4.7.143, Gertrude), OED **Dead man’s (men’s) finger(s)** 1 records this and one quote from C19; **dewberry** ‘blackberry’: *Feede him with Apricocks, and Dewberries*, (MN 3.1.158, Titania), OED **Dewberry** [1578]; †**furrow weeds** ‘noisome weeds in ploughed land’: *Crown’d with ranke Fenitar, and furrow weeds*, (KL 4.3.3, Cordelia), OED **Furrow** *sb*.5; **golden lad** ‘dandelion’: *Golden Lads, and Girles all must, As Chimney-Sweepers come to dust*. (Cym 4.2.263–4); \***honey-stalk** ‘clover flower’: *or hony stalkes to sheepe*, (TA 4.4.91, Tamora); \***kecksy** ‘hollow stem of hemlock’: *hatefull Docks, rough Thistles, Keksyes, Burres*, (H5 5.2.52, Burgundy), OED **Kecksy** relates to *kex*, chiefly dialectal and no further examples till 1800; \***knotted** ‘arranged in intricate floral patterns’: *thy curious knotted garden*; (LL 1.1.241, Armado’s letter), OED **Knotted** *a*.2; **love-idleness** ‘pansy’: *maidens call it, Loue in idlennesse*. (MN 2.1.168, Oberon), OED **Love** *sb*.16b [1578]; **Mary-buds** ‘marigolds’: *winking \*Mary-buds begin to ope* (Cym 2.3.23, in a song), OED **Mary** 1c; †**nose-herb** ‘herb cultivated for smell rather than culinary properties’ (AW 4.5.18–19, Lafeu); **oxlip** ‘intermediate in appearance between cowslip and primrose’: *bold Oxlips*, (WT 4.4.125, Perdita), OED **Oxlip** [1568]; \***pignut** ‘earth-nut’: *and I with my long nayles will digge thee pig-nuts*; (Tem 2.2.167, Caliban); **spur** \*‘root’: *and by the spurs pluckt vp The Pyne, and Cedar*. (Tem 5.1.47–8, Prospero), OED **Spur** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.9.

### 2. *Representing human beings or other figurative uses*

**blackberry** ‘something worthless’: *Viesses is not prou’d worth a Black-berry*. (TC 5.4.11, Thersites), Dent B441.1, 442; **bud** ‘young noble’: *The choysest buds of all our English blood*, (E3 2.2.83, Prince Edward), OED **Bud** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.3b, GTSW **bud**; **canker** ‘one of little merit’: *this Canker Bullingbrooke?* (1H4 1.3.174, Hotspur), OED **Canker** 5 [1582]; **cod** ‘pods’ or ‘testicles, scrotum’: *the wooing of a peascod instead of her, from whom I tooke two cods*, (AY 2.4.47–9, Touchstone), OED **Cod** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.2, 4; **hawthorn**

**bud** \*‘young dandy about town’: *these lisp[ing]-hawthorne buds, that come like women in mens apparrell*, (MW 3.3.66–7, Falstaff); **ill-rooted** \*‘unsteady on one’s feet’: *some o’th’their Plants are ill rooted already*, (AC 2.7.1–2, Servant); **kernel** †‘boy’: *How like (me thought) I then was to this Kernell*, (WT 1.2.161, Leontes of his son); cf. *acorn*; **knot-grass** ‘weed with creeping stems’: *You minimus, of hindring knot-grasse made*, (MN 3.2.330, Lysander); **medlar** ‘fruit of the medlar tree’, slang for †‘vagina’: *As Maides call Medlers when they laugh alone*, (RJ 2.1.36, Mercutio), pronounced like *meddler*; **nut** ‘something of little value’ and possibly objects which could be used by witches: *a rush, a haire, a drop of blood, a pin, a nut, a cherrie-stone*: (CE 4.3.72–3, Dromio of Syracuse); **pepper-corn** ‘something minute’: *I am a Pepper-Corne*, (1H4 3.3.8, Falstaff); **pink** \*‘perfection’: *I am the very pinck of curtesie*. (RJ 2.3.54, Mercutio), from *pink* ‘dianthus’ to which Romeo refers in his response, OED **Pink** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.2; **rush** ring made from rushes by country girls for mock marriages with their swains: *Tibs rush for Toms fore-finger*, (AW 2.2.21–2, Lavatch), probably used here also with an obscene sense, OED **Rush** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.1c records c1449–1601; **sap** ‘life-blood’: *There is some sappe in this*. (WT 4.4.565, Florizel), OED **Sap** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.1b; \***scrubbed** ‘stunted’: *a little scrubbed boy, No higher then thy selfe*, (MV 5.1.162–3, Gratiano), OED **Scrubbed** *a.* from *scrub* ‘stunted tree’; **squash** ‘young man, boy’: *How like (me thought) I then was to this Kernell, This Squash, this Gentleman*. (WT 1.2.161–2, Leontes of his son), OED **Squash** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.1; **wormwood** ‘what is painful to the soul’: *To weed this Wormewood from your fruitfull braine*, (LL 5.2.833, Rosaline), OED **Wormwood** 2a, b.

## FOOD and DRINK

\***ale and cakes**, \***cakes and ale** these two words were collocated as symbols of the good life: *Do you looke for Ale, and Cakes heere, you rude Raskalls?* (H8 5.3.9–10, Porter), *Dost thou think because thou art vertuous, there shall be no more Cakes and Ale?* (TN 2.3.110–11, Toby), OED **Cake** *sb*.7; **ale, to the** ‘ale-drinking’: *as to goe to the Ale with a Christian*: (TG 2.5.49–50, Lance), OED **Ale** 2; †**ale-washed** ‘befuddled’: *among foming Bottles, and Ale-washt Wits*, (H5 3.6.79, Gower), OED **Ale B.2**; †**alms-drink** ‘dregs’: *They haue made him drinke Almesdrinke*. (AC 2.7.5, Servant), OED **Alms** 4b defines *alms-drink* ‘the remains of liquor reserved for alms-people’, but Bevington 1990:144 notes that Lepidus’s drinking is a kind of charity to keep the peace; he has to drink his glass empty every time a toast is proposed; **barley-broth** contemptuous term for strong beer, used by the French of the typical English drink: *Can sodden Water, A Drench for sur-reyn’d Iades, their Barly broth, Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?* (H5 3.5.18–20, Constable), OED **Barley B.** 2 [1593]; \***batler**, †**batlet** ‘small bat for making butter’ with possible sexual innuendo: *and I remember the kissing of her batler*, (AY 2.4.45–6, Feste of the dairy maid Jane Smile); OED **Batler**, no other quote till C19, but the Second Folio has *ballet*, a word found in Warwickshire and perhaps intended here, Brissenden 1993: 136; †**beest eating** ‘devouring the first milk after parturition’, normally considered undrinkable: *the beast eating Clowne*, (TK 3.5.133, Schoolmaster); **belly-god** ‘glutton’: *whats this Edward but a belly god*, (E3 3.3.155, King John), OED **Belly-god** [c1540]; **book** ‘bible’ hence †‘bottle’: *Here, kisse the Booke*. (Tem 2.2.129, Stephano, ‘take a swig’

parodying kissing the Bible); **bottle-ale** \*‘cheap’: *the Mermidons are no bottle-ale houses.* (TN 2.3.26–7, Feste), PWPS **bottle ale**; **bread and cheese** ‘plain fare’: *I love not the humour of bread and cheese:* (MW 2.1.129, Nym, ‘a subsistence existence’), OED **Bread** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.2d [1589]; **-broth** as second element of compounds applied to various boiled dishes or melted snow: *Like a †Hell-broth, boyle and bubble.* (Mac 4.1.19, Witch, ‘witch’s brew’); *whose blood Is very snow-broth:* (MM 1.4.56–7, Lucio, ‘icy liquid’), OED **Broth** *sb*.2; **bull-beeves** ‘beef dishes’: *They want their Porredge, & their fat Bul Beeues:* (1H6 1.2.9, Alençon), OED **Bull** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.11; **bunghole** ‘hole in a cask for pouring’: *till he find it stopping a bunghole.* (Ham 5.1.200, Hamlet), OED **Bung** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.6 [1571]; **burn** ‘to heat’: *Ile go burne some Sacke,* (TN 2.3.184, Sir Toby, ‘make a hot toddy’); **burned** ‘mulled’: *a pottle of burn’d sacke,* (MW 2.1.200–1, Shallow), OED **Burnt, burned** *ppl.a*.5 [1583]; **cake is dough** ‘plot has miscarried’: *My cake is doug,h [sic]* (TS 5.1.130, Gremio), Dent C12; **cheese** its strong taste and smell carried negative connotations: *that stole [stale Q] old Mouse-eaten dry cheese, Nestor:* (TC 5.4.9–10, Thersites); Welshmen were considered notoriously fond of cheese: *Heauens defend me from that Welsh Fairy, Least he transforme me to a peece of Cheese.* (MW 5.5.80–1, Falstaff); \***cheese-paring** ‘the rind of a cheese, something of no worth’: *like a man made after Supper, of a Cheese-paring.* (2H4 3.2.304–5, Falstaff); **chip** ‘to steal’: *hee would haue chipp’d bread well.* (2H4 2.4.240, Falstaff), OED **Chip** *v*<sup>1</sup>.1; **clinking of pewter** †‘service as a tapster’: *Berlady a long Lease for the clinking of Pewter.* (1H4 2.5.44–5, Hal); possibly an idiomatic expression, not otherwise recorded, OED **Clinking** *vbl.sb.*, but CDS *clink n*<sup>3</sup> notes that it was later a word for inferior beer; **crush** ‘to drink’: *come and crush a cup of wine.* (RJ 1.2.82, Servant), OED **Crush** *v*.7 [1592]; †**custard coffin** ‘pastry case for custard’: *A custard coffen, a bauble, a silken pie,* (TS 4.3.82, Petruccio of a cap); **dead drunk** ‘so drunk as to be insensible’: *he drinkes you with facillitie, your Dane dead drunke.* (Oth 2.3.75–6, Iago), expression which emerged at end of C16 in informal English; *dead* still used informally as an intensifier, e.g. *dead interesting*; **double-beer** ‘strong beer’: *a Pot of good Double-Beere* (2H6 2.3.64–5, Neighbour); **dowsets** ‘stag’s testicles’, a delicacy at the time: *And the Ladies eate his dowsets:* (TK 3.5.158, Schoolmaster), OED **Doucet, dowset** 3 [a1611]; **draw** ‘to draw beer from a barrel’: *he shall draw; he shall tap;* (MW 1.3.10, Host), hence ‘to take a swig of alcohol’: *Well drawne Monster,* (Tem 2.2.145–6, Trinculo); **drenched** \*‘drunken’: *Their drenched Natures* (Mac 1.7.68, Lady Macbeth); **drink brown and white bastard** ‘to drink sweet wine’ and ‘to procreate bastards of varied complexions’: *we shall have all the world drinke browne & white bastard.* (MM 3.1.272–3, Elbow); **drink deep** ‘to drink heavily’: *Wee’l teach you to drinke deepe,* (Ham 1.2.174, Hamlet; Q2 has *for to drinke*); **drinking** ‘for drinking alcohol’: *Glasses, glasses, is the onely drinking:* (2H4 2.1.145, Falstaff); ‘excessive consumption of alcohol’: *Wine, and Metheglins, and to drinkings* (MW 5.5.157, Evans); **Dutch dish** ‘butter’: *halfe stew’d in grease (like a Dutch-dish)* (MW 3.5.110, Falstaff), butter being particularly associated with the Dutch; **dyeing scarlet** ‘drinking heavily’: *They call drinking deepe, dying Scarlet;* (1H4 2.5.14–15, Hal), used by tapsters, presumably from painting the nose or face red; †**eale** ‘beer-yeast, leaven’: *the dram of eale* (Ham Add.Pass.B.20, Q2, Hamlet), Hulme pp. 323–7; **eat** ‘to devour sexually’: *They eate vs hungerly, and when they are*

full *They belch vs.* (Oth 3.4.103–4, Emilia); **eggs and butter** ‘fried eggs’: *they are vp already, and call for Egges and Butter.* (1H4 2.1.59, Chamberlain), PWPS **eggs and butter**; \***fap** ‘drunk’: *And being fap, sir, was (as they say) casheerd.* (MW 1.1.162, Bardolph), found only in ShE until C19, the word is not understood by Slender; OED **Fap** *a.*; **farce, force** ‘to stuff’: *wit larded with malice, and malice forced with wit,* (TC 5.1.54–5, Thersites); a cookery term, its figurative use may have been informal, OED **Force** *v.*<sup>3</sup>. 1; †**faucet-seller** ‘seller of pipes for tapping barrels’: *hearing a cause betweene an Orendge wife, and a Forset-seller,* (Cor 2.1.68–9, Menenius); **feed fat** ‘to benefit’: *Aduantage feedes him fat, while men delay.* (1H4 3.2.180, Henry IV), OED **Feed** *v.*5; ‘to satiate’: *I will feede fat the ancient grudge I beare him.* (MV 1.3.45, Shylock), OED **Feed** *v.*6; **fish-meal** †‘meagre meal, consisting of fish’: *and making many Fish-Meales,* (2H4 4.2.89, Falstaff), referring to eating fish on Fridays as a penance, so the word might be more widespread though this meaning is not recorded in OED **Fish** *sb.*<sup>1</sup>.7; **flapjack** ‘type of pancake’: *Fish for fasting-dayes and more; or Puddinges and Flap-iackes,* (Per sc.5.123–4, Fisherman), OED **Flapjack** [c1600]; **fluster** \*‘to confuse with drink’: *Three else of Cyprus, . . . Haue I to night fluster’d with flowing Cups,* (Oth 2.3.51–4, Iago); the verb *fluster* surfaces first here, though it clearly existed earlier, for the verbal noun *flustering* is recorded from 1422, OED **Fluster** *v.*2; **froth** *n.* \*‘something insubstantial’: *a froth of fleeting ioy.* (RL 212), OED **Froth** *sb.*2; **froth** *v.* \*‘to make the beer froth so that the glass has less beer’: *let me see thee froth,* (MW 1.3.13–14, Host), OED **Froth** *v.*3; **gallimaufry** ‘inappropriate mixture’ from a dish made of odds and ends: *he loues the Gally-mawfry* (MW 2.1.110, Pistol referring to different types of women), *which the Wenches say is a gally-maufrey of Gambols,* (WT 4.4.325–6, Servant, ‘mixture of dances’); frequently collocated with *hodge-podge*, OED **Gallimaufry** *sb.*2 [1551–56]; \***gormandizing** ‘over-eating’: *Leaue gourmandizing;* (2H4 5.5.53, Henry V); **gossips’ feast** ‘celebratory feast of baptism or re-baptism’: *Go to a Gossips feast,* (CE 5.1.408, Abbess); †**hodge-pudding** ‘a pudding made of various ingredients, a medley’: *What, a hodge-pudding? A bag of flax?* (MW 5.5.150, Mr Ford); cf. PdE *hodge-podge*; **honey dew** \*‘sweet or luscious substance’: *as doth the hony dew, Vpon a gathred Lillie* (TA 3.1.112–13, Titus), OED **Honey-dew** 2 [1608]; **kill one’s stomach** ‘to satisfy one’s appetite’ and ‘to assuage one’s anger’: *you might kill your stomacke on your meat, And not vpon your Maid.* (TG 1.2.68–9, Lucetta); **lethargy** ‘drunkenness producing torpor’: *how haue you come so earely by this Lethargie?* (TN 1.5.119–20, Olivia), OED **Lethargy** *sb.*2; **lime** †‘to add lime to liquor’, a form of adulteration: *Let me see thee froth, and lyme.* (MW 1.3.13–14 Q, Host; F has *liue*), OED **Lime** *v.*<sup>1</sup>.5a; **malt-worm** ‘drunkard’: *mad Mustachio-purple-hu’d-Maltwormes,* (1H4 2.1.74–5, Gadshill), *hee doth nothing but rost Mault-Wormes:* (2H4 2.4.338, Falstaff), OED **Malt-worm** 2 [c1550]; **meat** ‘female flesh, woman’: *a man loues the meat in his youth, that he cannot indure in his age.* (MA 2.3.226–7, Benedick), PWPS **meat** 2); **mess** ‘course of dishes’: *Layes her full Messe before you.* (Tim 4.3.423, Timon); ‘piece of meat’: *I will chop her into Messes:* (Oth 4.1.195, Othello), OED **Mess** *sb.*1, 2; **metheglin** ‘spiced mead’ associated with Wales: *Wine, and Metheglins, and to drinkings* (MW 5.5.157, Evans), OED **Metheglin** [1533]; **pall** †‘to become useless’, from wine going off: *When our deare plots do paule,* (Ham 5.2.9, Hamlet),

OED **Pall** *v*<sup>1</sup>.3; †**pepper gingerbread** ‘hot, spiced ginger bread’: *Pepper Gingerbread*, (1H4 3.1.251, Hotspur); **pickle** ‘drunken state’: *How cam’st thou in this pickle?* (Tem 5.1.284, Alonso), OED **Pickle** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.4 [1562]; **pipe-wine** ‘wine from the cask’, but also implying pipe music: *I shall drinke in Pipe-wine first with him, Ile make him dance.* (MW 3.2.81–2, Mr Ford); \***pissing conduit** popular name for a conduit near the Royal Exchange: *The pissing Conduit run nothing but Clarret Wine* (2H6 4.6.3–4, Cade); **plum porridge** ‘sweet thick broth’ referring to a person who would eat this food, hence ‘weakling, milksop’: *hang him plumb porredge.* (TK 2.3.78, Countryman), OED **Plum-porridge** [1591]; **poor-john** ‘dried salt fish’: *a very ancient and fish-like smell: a kinde of, not of the newest poore-Iohn:* (Tem 2.2.26–7, Trinculo), *’Tis well thou art not Fish: If thou had’st, thou had’st benee poore Iohn.* (RJ 1.1.29–30, Gregory); in both its straight and figurative senses recorded from end C16, but no doubt part of informal language earlier, OED **Poor John**, **poor-John**; \***poppering pear** ‘type of pear’ after the Flemish town Poperinghe, a euphemism for ‘penis’: *O that she were An open, or thou a Poprin Peare,* (RJ 2.1.37–8, Mercutio), OED **Poppering**; **porridge** ‘gruel’: *set Rats-bane by his Porredge,* (KL 3.4.51–2, Edgar); first course before main dishes: *porredge after meat.* (TC 1.2.239, Pandarus, ‘nobodies after the nobles’); **potato** ‘sweet potato’, an aphrodisiac: *Let the skie raine Potatoes:* (MW 5.5.18–19, Falstaff); **potent in potting** ‘heavy drinkers’: *where indeed they are most potent in Potting.* (Oth 2.3.70–1, Iago); †**pottle-deep** ‘to the bottom of the tankard’: *hath to night Carrows’d Potations, pottle-deepe;* (Oth 2.3.49–50, Iago); **prunes and dried cakes** ‘left-overs’: *hang him Rogue, hee liues vpon mouldie stew’d-Pruines, and dry’de Cakes.* (2H4 2.4.141–2, Doll Tearsheet, ‘left-overs from brothels and bakers’, i.e. behaves like a scavenger); **pudding** \*‘stuffing’, more usually of meat or fish: *Puddinges and Flap-iackes,* (Per sc.5.124, Fisherman), OED **Pudding** *sb*.1b; †**pullet-sperm** ‘egg yoke’: *Ile no Pullet-Spersme in my brewage.* (MW 3.5.29–30, Falstaff); **qualified** ‘diluted’, of alcoholic drink: *one Cup to night, and that was craftily qualified too:* (Oth 2.3.35–6, Cassio, ‘carefully diluted’), OED **Qualify** *v*.11 [1591]; **red-hot** ‘on fire’: *they were red-hot with drinking,* (Tem 4.1.171, Ariel); **red-nose** ‘red-nosed’, a sign of excessive drinking: *or the Red-Nose Inne-keeper of Dauintry.* (1H4 4.2.46–7, Falstaff), popular around 1600 and then replaced by *red-nosed*; **reeling ripe** \*‘drunk enough to stagger’: *And Trinculo is reeling ripe:* (Tem 5.1.282, Alonso), OED **Reeling** *vbl.sb*<sup>1</sup>.; **relics** ‘left-overs’ of food: *the bits, and greazie reliques, Of her ore-eaten faith,* (TC 5.2.162–3, Troilus), OED **Relic** 3b; **rouse** \*‘bout of drinking’: *o’retooke in’s Rouse,* (Ham 2.1.58, Polonius, ‘quite drunk’), OED **Rouse** *sb*<sup>3</sup>.2; †**rump-fed** ‘fed on meat’, implying ‘fat, pampered’, rump being a cut of meat from animal or fowl: *Aroynt thee, Witch, the rumpe-fed Ronyon cries.* (Mac 1.3.5, Witch); the sense is derogatory; **salt-butter** †‘cheap-living’, because salt butter imported from Flanders was cheaper than English butter: *mechanicall-salt-butter rogue;* (MW 2.2.268, Falstaff); **score** ‘account, tab’, in taverns: *eate and drinke on my score,* (2H6 4.2.75, Cade, ‘for free’), OED **Score** *sb*.10; **seconds** \*‘inferior flour’, hence anything of poor quality: *my oblacion, poore but free, Which is not mixt with seconds,* (Son 125.10–11), OED **Second B.** *sb*<sup>2</sup>.5; **seethe** ‘to boil’ hence \*‘to be urgent’: *my businesse seethes.* (TC 3.1.40, Pandarus), OED **Seethe** *v*.5; **simple of itself** ‘without eggs’, referring to sack: *Simple of it selfe: Ile no*

*Pullet-Spersme in my brewage*. (MW 3.5.29–30, Falstaff), OED **Simple** *a.11*; \***skim-milk** ‘milk with cream removed’, used figuratively: *for moving such a dish of skim milke with so honorable an action*. (1H4 2.4.31–2 Q, Hotspur; F has *skim’d Milk*), OED **Skim-milk**; **small ale** ‘light beer’: *a pot o’th smallest Ale*. (TS Ind.2.74, Sly); **sop** ‘pieces of bread or cake soaked in wine or some other liquid’: *and threw the sops all in the Sextons face*: (TS 3.3.46, Gremio); also used figuratively of \*anything thoroughly soaked or beaten: *O excellent device; and make a sop of him*. (R3 1.4.154–5, Murderer, planning to drop Clarence in the butt of Malmsey), *Ile make a sop oth’ Moonshine of you*, (KL 2.2.30, Kent about to beat up Oswald), *And seem’d to aske him sops as hee was drinking*: (TS 3.3.49, Gremio, ‘demand sops’), OED **Sop** *sb*<sup>1.2</sup>, cf. CDS **sop**; \***spilth** ‘spillage’: *With drunken spilth of Wine*; (Tim 2.2.157, Flavius), OED **Spilth** *sb*. no further examples till C19; **sponge** \*‘drunkard’: *ere I will be married to a sponge*. (MV 1.2.95–6, Portia), OED **Sponge** *sb*<sup>1.8</sup>; **stewed** from the verb *stew* ‘to keep too long’, but associated with *stews* ‘brothel’ and thus acquiring unsavoury associations as ‘fit for a brothel’: *Sodden businesse, there’s a stewed phrase indeede*. (TC 3.1.41–2, Servant, i.e. ‘one fit for a brothel’), *There’s no more faith in thee then a stu’de Prune*; (1H4 3.3.112–13, Falstaff, i.e. ‘what one is told in a brothel’), *Stew’d in Corruption*; (Ham 3.4.83, Hamlet); OED **Stewed** *ppl.a*<sup>1</sup> *c* and *ppl.a*<sup>2</sup>; **stuffing** ‘padding, food’: *he is no lesse then a stuft man: but for the stuffing well*, (MA 1.1.56–7, Beatrice); cf. OED **Stuffing** *vbl.sb*.1 and 2; **sweet mouth** ‘sweet tooth’: *she hath a sweet mouth*. (TG 3.1.320, Speed); **swill** ‘to booze’: *That drinke and swill in every place they come*, (E3 3.1.27, King John), OED **Swill** *v.3b* [c1530]; **swine-drunk** ‘boarishly inebriated’: *for he will be swine-drunke*, (AW 4.3.259, Parolles), OED **Swine** 5 [1592]; **tap** ‘to draw beer from a barrel’: *he shall draw; he shall tap*; (MW 1.3.10, Host), OED **Tap** *v*<sup>1.4c</sup> [1401]; **tippling** ‘drinking of ale and other intoxicating liquors’, with negative connotations: *And keepe the turne of Tipling with a Slave*, (AC 1.4.19, Caesar), OED **Tippling** *vbl.sb*<sup>1.2</sup> [1567]; **toast** ‘toasted bread in wine’ hence ‘tasty morsel’: *made a Toste for Neptune*. (TC 1.3.44, Nestor), OED **Toast** *sb*<sup>1.1</sup> [c1430]; **tossport** ‘drunkard’: *With tospottes still had drunken heades*, (TN 5.1.399, Feste in a song), OED **Tossport** [1568]; **trenchering** †‘trenchers’ collectively: *Nor scrape trenchering*, (Tem 2.2.182, Caliban, ‘scrape dishes clean’), OED **Trenchering** *Obs.rare* 2; **trencherman** ‘eater’, with negative connotations: *he’s a very valiant Trencher-man*, (MA 1.1.49, Beatrice), OED **Trencherman** 2 [1590]; **turn** ‘to curdle’: *It turnes in lesse then two nights?* (Tim 3.1.54, Flaminius), OED **Turn** *v.46b* [1577]; **turn o’the toe** ‘to spin, be inebriated’: *till his braines turne o’th toe, like a parish top*. (TN 1.3.39–40, Sir Toby); †**twice sod** ‘twice-boiled’: *Twice sod simplicitie, bis coctus*, (LL 4.2.22, Holofernes, ‘simpleton twice over’); \***underskinker** ‘assistant barman’: *clapt euen now into my hand by an vnder Skinker*, (1H4 2.5.22–3, Hal), OED **Underskinker**; **wafer-cake** †‘fragile’, because wafers are thin and fragile: *mens Faiths are Wafer-Cakes*, (H5 2.3.47, Pistol); the concrete sense of the word is recorded from end C16 only, OED **Wafer-cake** 1; **wassail** \*‘riotous drinking festivity’: *The King doth wake to night, and take his rouse, Keepes wassels* (Ham 1.4.9–10, Hamlet); the word is much older, though this sense is new, OED **Wassail** *sb.4*; **watering** †‘boozing’: *when you breath in your watering*, (1H4 2.5.15–16, Hal, ‘pause for breath when drinking’), OED **Watering** *vbl.sb.6b*.



## FOOT

**foot further** ‘one step more’: *Ile starue ere I rob a foote further.* (1H4 2.2.22, Falstaff); **the better foot before** ‘as quickly as possible’ (KJ 4.2.170, John), Dent F570; **my foot my tutor?** ‘shall the lowest part of me guide my actions?’: *What I say, My foote my Tutor?* (Tem 1.2.471–2, Prospero); cf. Dent F562; **know the lady’s foot by the square** ‘to flatter a lady’: *Do not you know my Ladies foot by th squier?* (LL 5.2.474, Berowne); **set foot under someone’s table** ‘to make oneself dependent upon another’: *and in his wayning age Set foot vnder thy table.* (TS 2.1.397–8, Gremio); **upon the foot of motion** ‘ready to move’ (Macbeth 2.3.124, Malcolm); \***footfall** ‘footstep’: *like Hedg-hogs, which . . . mount Their pricks at my foot-fall:* (Tem 2.2.10–12, Caliban), then C19 in OED **Footfall**, **foot-fall**; **barefoot**, **barefooted**: *would haue walk’d barefoot to Palestine* (Oth 4.3.36–7, Emilia; Q2 has *barefooted*), *I must dance bare-foot on her wedding day*, (TS 2.1.33, Katherine, the action of an unmarried elder sister), Dent D22; **fleet-foot** †‘swift in movement’: *the fleet-foot Roe* (VA 561), OED **Fleet** *a*<sup>1</sup>.4.; **free-footed** ‘unrestrained’: *this feare, Which now goes too free-footed.* (Ham 3.3.25–6, Claudius); **hasty footed** ‘swift’: *the hasty footed time*, (MN 3.2.201, Helena); **leaden footed** ‘slow, tardy’: *be leaden footed Till his great rage be off him.* (TK 1.2.84–5, Valerius); **light-foot** ‘nimble’: *Some light-foot friend post to y<sup>e</sup> Duke* (R3 4.4.371, Richard III); **nimble-footed** ‘cowardly’ or ‘given to amusements’, but with negative connotations: *The nimble-footed Mad-Cap, Prince of Wales*, (1H4 4.1.95, Hotspur); ‘quick, speedy’: *Being nimble footed, he hath out-run vs.* (TG 5.3.7, Outlaw); **swift-footed** ‘speedy’: *swift-footed time* (Son 19.6); \***three-foot** ‘with three feet’: *Sometime for three-foot stoole, mistaketh me*, (MN 2.1.52, Puck); **tiger-footed** ‘hastening to seize prey’: *This Tiger-footed-rage*, (Cor 3.1.313, Menenius); **under-foot** ‘to the ground’: *Off with that bable, throw it vnderfoote.* (TS 5.2.127, Petruccio).

## FOR

(1) As a phrasal verb: **answer for** ‘to pay the penalty’: *If the first, that did th’Edict infringe Had answer’d for his deed.* (MM 2.2.94–5, Angelo); **arrive for** ‘to arrive in’: *I am arriu’d for fruitfull Lumbardie*, (TS 1.1.3, Lucentio); **be for** ‘to play’: *name what part I am for*, (MN 1.2.17, Bottom); ‘to join up with’: *My Lord, I am for you*, (MA 2.1.347, Leonato); ‘to be ready to fight with’: *If you do sir, I am for you*, (RJ 1.1.51, Samson); ‘to be in favour of’: *He’s for a Iigge, or a tale of Baudry*, (Ham 2.2.503–4, Hamlet); **call for** ‘to demand’: *prompts me aloud, To call for recompence:* (TC 3.3.2–3, Calchas); ‘to summon by shouting’: *You are lookt for, and cal’d for, askt for, & sought for*, (RJ 1.5.11–12, Servingman); **care for** ‘to desire’: *You care not for a Grand guard?* (TK 3.6.58, Arcite); **detect for** ‘to accuse of’: *I neuer heard the absent Duke much detected for Women*, (MM 3.1.385–6, Duke, ‘accused of womanizing’); **die for** ‘to long for’: *Which die for goodnes, who haue liu’d for crime.* (Son 124.14); **fish for** ‘to use artifice to extract something’: *That sort was well fish’d for.* (Tem 2.1.109, Antonio), OED **Fish** *v*<sup>1</sup>.3 [1563]; **hearken for** ‘to be anxious to hear of’: *That euer said I harkned for your death.* (1H4 5.4.51 Q, Hal); ‘to seek to gain’: *The yongest daughter whom you hearken for*, (TS 1.2.260, Petruccio), OED **Hearken** *v*.7; **know for** ‘to be aware of’: *more diseases then he knew for.* (2H4 1.2.5, Mr Page); **lay for** ‘to watch for’: *all the Country is laid for me:* (2H6 4.9.3–4, Cade); ‘to ambush’: *and lay for hearts.*

(Tim 3.6.113, Alcibiades, 'capture hearts', i.e. enlist more troops); \***long for** 'to desire': *like a childe That longs for euery thing* (TG 3.1.124–5, Duke), OED **Long** v<sup>1</sup>.6; **look for** 'to expect, look forward to': *Do you looke for Ale, and Cakes heere*, (H8 5.3.9–10, Porter), *I will proclaime thee Angelo, looke for't.* (MM 2.4.151, Isabella); 'to search for': *You are lookt for, and cal'd for, askt for, & sought for*, (RJ 1.5.11–12, Servinman); **quote for** 'to repute': *He's quoted for a most perfidious slaue* (AW 5.3.208, Bertram); **revenge for** 'to exact vengeance for': *Reuenge the heauens for old Andronicus.* (TA 4.1.128, Marcus); **seek for** 'to look for': *The foure strangers seeke for you* (MV 1.2.120 Q, Servant); **send for** 'to summon': *I was sent for to the King;* (TC 4.1.36, Aeneas); **set for** 'to set a trap for': *Poore Birds they are not set for;* (Mac 4.2.36, Son); **stand for** 'to support': *I stand wholly for you,* (MW 3.2.55, Mr Page); 'to fight for': *if thou dar'st not stand for ten shillings.* (1H4 1.2.139, Falstaff); 'to represent': *Doe thou stand for my Father,* (1H4 2.5.379, Hal); 'to be ready': *Our Souldiers stand full fairely for the day.* (1H4 5.3.29, Hotspur); \***stay for** 'to wait for': *we stay for you.* (MW 1.1.280–1, Mr Page), OED **Stay** v<sup>1</sup>.14b; **swear for** 'to vouch for': *Ile sweare for 'em.* (WT 4.4.155, Perdita); **take for** 'to mistake for': *That I deere brother, be now tane for you.* (TN 3.4.368, Viola).

(2) As a verbal adjective: **being entertained for** 'being employed as': *Being entertain'd for a perfumer,* (MA 1.3.54, Borachio); **hoped-for** 'anticipated': *Winter marres our hop'd-for Hay.* (3H6 4.10.29, Edward IV); \***longed-for** 'passionately desired': *With any long'd-for-change,* (KJ 4.2.8, Pembroke); **reuerenced for** 'honoured as': *therein reuerenc'd for their lawfull King.* (1H6 5.6.140, Dauphin); **unlooked-for** 'not yet born': *all the vnlook'd-for Issue of their Bodies,* (3H6 3.2.131, Richard); 'unexpected': *this vnlookt for sport comes well:* (RJ 1.5.29, Capulet); **unpaid-for** 'bought on credit': *rustling in vnpayd-for Silke:* (Cym 3.3.24, Belarius); **wished-for** 'desired': *they wisht-for come,* (1H4 1.2.203, Hal).

(3a) As a prefix intensifying verbs: **forbear** 'to allow': *canst thou not forbear me halfe an howre?* (2H4 4.3.238, Henry IV); 'to stop': *Fidler forbear* (TS 3.1.1, Lucentio); **fordo** 'to destroy': *That either makes me, or foredoes me quight.* (Oth 5.1.131, Iago), *That she for-did her selfe.* (KL 5.3.230, Edmund); **forslow** 'to delay': *Foreslow no longer, make we hence amaine.* (3H6 2.3.56, Clarence); **forspeak** 'to forbid': *Thou hast forespoke my being in these warres,* (AC 3.7.3, Cleopatra); **forswear** 'to perjure': *you are forsworne,* (KJ 3.1.27, Constance).

(3b) As a prefix to a participial adjective: **forbid** \*'cursed': *He shall liue a man forbid:* (Mac 1.3.20, Witch), OED **Forbid** v.2f; **forspent** 'exhausted': *(almost fore-spent with speed)* (2H4 1.1.37, Travers).

## FORE-

From OE times the first element of a compound meaning 'beforehand, previously', but often little more than an intensifier of the second element; many instances must have been informal and popular in C16, though some are unique to ShE.

(1) With nouns: **forecast** 'forethought': *Warwicke had no more fore-cast,* (3H6 5.1.42, Richard); \***forerank** 'principal object': *Within the fore-ranke of our Articles.* (H5 5.2.97, Henry V); **fore-runner** \*'predecessor': *that great fore-runner of thy bloud,*

(KJ 2.1.2, [King Philip]); †**forespurrer** ‘messenger’: *As this fore-spurrer comes before his Lord.* (MV 2.9.94, Messenger).

(2) With verbs: **fore-advise** ‘to pre-admonish’: *As you were fore-aduis’d,* (Cor 2.3.191, Sicinius); \***foredoom** ‘to anticipate judgement’: *Your eldest daughters have foredoome themselues,* (HL 24.286, Kent; *fore-done* KL 5.3.267); **forerun** ‘to precede’: *These signes fore-run the death or fall of Kings.* (R2 2.4.15, Captain); ‘to anticipate’: *this same thought did but fore-run my need,* (RJ 5.1.53, Romeo), OED **Fore-run** v.5.

(3) With past participles: †**fore-bemoaned** ‘grieved for earlier’: *The sad account of fore-bemomed mone,* (Son 30.11); †**fore-betrayed** ‘previously betrayed’: *Would yet againe betray the fore-betrayed,* (LC 328); **foredone** ‘exhausted’: *with weary taske fore-done.* (MN 5.2.4, Puck); \***foregone** ‘former’: *Then can I greeue at greeuances fore-gon,* (Son 30.9); **forepast** ‘past’: *stratagemis forepast* (E3 4.4.129, Prince Edward); ‘antecedent’: *My fore-past proofes,* (AW 5.3.122, King); †**fore-recited** ‘previously exposed’: *The fore-recited practices,* (H8 1.2.128, Henry VIII); **fore-spent** ‘past, exhausted’ (H5 2.4.36, Constable); **fore-thought** ‘predestined’: *the doome fore-thought by heauen.* (KJ 3.1.237–8, Constance); †**fore-vouched** ‘previously affirmed’: *your fore-voucht affection* (KL 1.1.219, France); **forewearied** ‘exhausted’: *Fore-wearied in this action* (KJ 2.1.233, John).

### FOREIGN WORDS or words with a FOREIGN FORM

Especially those in which the original foreign form of a word is kept to emphasize the pomposity of the speaker who shows he/she is familiar with fashionable words or to scorn the addressee by associating him/her with strange habits. Many of these forms are italicized in F. Only words and short phrases are included; quotations and sentences are not listed.

**adieu** Fr. ‘good-bye’, a courteous form: *Father, and wife, and gentlemen adieu.* (TS 2.1.317, Petruccio); **adsum** Lat. ‘I am here’ implying magic and the exotic (2H6 1.4.24, Spirit); **alias** Lat. ‘otherwise known as’: Shakespeare never uses this word (introduced in mid C16 with negative implications) in a legal sense, suggesting an informal use: *The blacke prince sir, alias the prince of darkenesse, alias the diuell.* (AW 4.5.42–3, Lavatch), *then you should discover a brace of vnmeriting, proud, violent, testie Magistrates (alias Fooles) as any in Rome.* (Cor 2.1.42–4, Menenius), OED **Alias** A. *adv.*1 and cf. RDHS **alias man**; **alla stoccata** ‘at the thrust’, courtly Ital. term from fencing used insultingly at Tybalt: *Allastucatho carries it away.* (RJ 3.1.73, Mercutio); \***ambuscado** affected refashioning of *ambuscade* to Span., popular with young men in C17: *of Breaches, Ambuscados, Spanish Blades.* (RJ 1.4.84, Mercutio); **amort** Fr. *à mort* ‘lifeless’ [c1590] and popular around 1600: *what sweeting all a-mort?* (TS 4.3.36, Petruccio teasing Katherine), GTSW **amort** and Dent AA6; **aqua-vitæ** Lat. ‘water of life’ hence ‘spirits’: *Ah where’s my man? giue me some Aqua-vitæ?* (RJ 3.2.88, Nurse); originally the ardent spirits of alchemists, extended colloquially to strong spirits; \***argal, argo** corruption of Lat. *ergo* ‘therefore’ introducing the conclusion of a syllogism, hence a piece of reasoning: *argall she drown’d herselfe wittingly.* (Ham 5.1.12–13, 48, Clown), *Argo, their thred of life is spun.* (2H6 4.2.31, Bevis); cf. DSUE **argy-bargy**; \***asinego** Span. *asinico* ‘a little ass’ hence ‘fool’: *An Asinico may tutor thee. Thou scurvey valiant Asse,* (TC 2.1.46,

Thersites), GTSW **assinego** and RDHS **asinego**; **ate** Gk ‘goddess of discord’: *An Ate stirring him to bloud and strife*, (KJ 2.1.63, Chatillon); ‘strife’: *more Atees more Atees stirre them*, (LL 5.2.681, Berowne); **ave** Lat. ‘(shout of) welcome, approbation’: *Their lowd applause, and Aues vehement*: (MM 1.1.70, Duke); cf. *Ave Maria*, OED **Ave B.1**; **baccare** possibly mock Lat. meaning ‘stand back’ and contrasted with ‘forward’: *Bacare, you are meruaylous forward*. (TS 2.1.73, Gremio); its italicization in F suggesting an unusual word, OED **Backare**, **baccare** records 1553–1660, GTSW **backare**; \***bandetto** Ital. *bandito* ‘outlaw’: *A Romane Sworder, and Bandetto slaue* (2H6 4.1.137, Suffolk), OED **Bandit 1**; **barricado** Span. *barricada* ‘barricade’, supplanting Fr. *barrique* in English: *it hath bay Windowes transparant as baricadoes*, (TN 4.2.37–8, Feste to Malvolio in prison); **basta** Ital. ‘enough’: *Basta, content thee*: (TS 1.1.196, Lucentio), GTSW **basta**; **bastinado** Span. ‘beating (with a cudgel)’: *I will deale in poyson with thee, or in bastinado, or in steele*: (AY 5.1.52–3, Touchstone); popular in late C16 English, OED **Bastinado 2** [1594]; **ben venuto** Ital. ‘welcome’: *I will . . . vndertake your bien vonuto*, (LL 4.2.153–5, Holofernes); ‘host’: *I shal be your Been venuto*. (TS 1.2.282, Hortensio, ‘I will pick up the tab’); **bilbo** (a) ‘iron fetters’: *Worse then the mutines in the Bilboes*, (Ham 5.2.6, Hamlet); (b) ‘sword, especially a Spanish sword’: *I combat challenge of this Latine Bilboe*: (MW 1.1.148, Pistol); (c) ‘one who carries such a sword’: *like a good Bilbo in the circumference of a Pecke*, (MW 3.5.102–3, Falstaff). The etymology of (a) is uncertain but usually identified with (b) OED **Bilbo**<sup>2</sup> [1557]; but (b) is derived from the Span. town Bilbao, known for sword manufacture. Sense (c) was probably more colloquial, as its occurrence in ShE only in MW suggests, OED **Bilbo**<sup>1</sup> [1598], and SML **bilbo**; **un boítier vert** ‘green box’: *vetch me in my Closset, vnboysteene verd; a Box, a greene-a-Box*: (MW 1.4.42–3, Caius), faulty French in attempt to impress others; \***bona-roba** Ital. *buonaroba* ‘young woman’: *wee knew where the Bona-Roba’s were*, (2H4 3.2.22, Shallow); this word (listed in Florio’s dictionary) entered underworld slang and was picked up by Shallow to be one of the boys, GTSW **bona roba** and OED **Bona-roba**; **bon jour** ‘good morning’: *Bon iour, there’s a French salutation to your French slop*: (RJ 2.3.41–2, Mercutio); **bonos dies** ‘good day’: *Bonos dies sir Toby*: (TN 4.2.13, Feste), the bad Lat. may be a comment on the learning of priests; **cabillero** see **cavaleiro**; **cam** ‘awry’: *This is cleane kamme*. (Cor 3.1.305, Sicinius); a Welsh word, rare in English, ‘is used here for its abrupt, contemptuous colloquialism’ (Parker 1994:264); OED **Cam B adv.** [1579] ‘no doubt in oral use long before the 16th c. when first found in literature’; **candidatus** Lat. ‘white-clothed’: *Be Candidatus then, and put it on*, (TA 1.1.185, Marcus); **canus** ‘dog’, adapted from Lat. *canis* for rhyme: *Cerberus that three-headed Canus*, (LL 5.2.583, Holofernes); **capocchia** Ital. ‘little darling’: *a poore Chipochia, hast not slept to night?* (TC 4.2.34–5, Pandarus to Cressida), GTSW **capocchia**; **capriccio** \*‘caprice’, probably an Ital. affectation: *Will this Caprichio hold in thee, art sure?* (AW 2.3.290, Parolles), OED **Capriccio 2**; **carbonado** ‘piece of fish or meat grilled on coals’: *let him make a Carbonado of me*. (1H4 5.3.58, Falstaff), GTSW **carbonado**; **cardecue** Fr. *quart d’écu* ‘French coin of small value’: *for a Cardceue* (AW 4.3.280, Parolles), OED **Cardecu** [1605]; **Castiliano vulgo** ‘in common Castilian’, the precise meaning of this apparent Span. phrase is not clear, possibly an oath: *Castiliano*

*vulgo, for here coms Sir Andrew Agueface.* (TN 1.3.40–1, Sir Toby); **cavaleiro** Span. ‘gentleman, cavalier’; later re-formed after the Fr. form, and used in ShE by comic characters as a title, possibly to indicate social pretensions: *Caualeiro Slender*, (MW 2.3.67–8, Host to Slender), *Caualeiro-Justice*: (MW 2.1.188, Host to Shallow); cf. *Cauallery Cobweb* (MN 4.1.22–3, Bottom), OED **Cavalier** 2; **cavalleria** Ital. †‘company of knights’, here ‘customers of a brothel’: *shee’le disfurnish vs of all our Cauallereea*, (Per sc.19.20–1, Boulton), OED **Cavalry** [1591]; **caveto** for Lat. *cavete* ‘beware’: *therefore Caveto bee thy Counsailor*. (H5 2.3.49, Pistol); **cessez** Fr. ‘stop’: *Boy Sesity*: (KL 3.4.93, Edgar; *caese* HL sc.11.90); \***charneco** ‘port-wine’: *here’s a Cuppe of Charneco*. (2H6 2.3.63, Neighbour), from a village near Lisbon, GTSW **charneco**, **charnico**; **chevalier** Fr. *chevalier* rather than Anglo-Norman *chevaler* ‘mounted knight’: *mount Cheualiers to Armes*. (KJ 2.1.287, Philip); †**coraggio** Ital. ‘take heart’: *Coragio Bully-Monster Corasio*. (Tem 5.1.260–1, Stephano to Caliban), OED **Coraggio** records only from ShE; **cornuto** Ital. ‘cuckold’: *the peaking Curvuto her husband* (MW 3.5.66, Falstaff); cf. Lat. *cornutus* ‘horned’, recorded in OED from Lydgate and then ShE, GTSW **cornuto**; **couple a gorge**: Pistol’s attempt at Fr. *coupez la gorge* ‘cut the throat’ (H5 2.1.69); †**cubiculo** ‘bedroom’: *Wee’l call thee at the Cubiculo: Go*. (TN 3.2.50, Sir Toby); humorous use based on Lat. phr. *in cubiculo*; **diablo** Span. or Ital. ‘devil’ as a swear word: *Diablo, hoa*: (Oth 2.3.154, Iago); **diliculo surgere** ‘to rise early’, a phrase from Lily’s Latin grammar (TN 2.3.2, Sir Toby); **domicella** Medieval Lat. ‘maiden’: *But Damosella virgin, Was this directed to you?* (LL 4.2.127–8, Holofernes to Jaquenetta); **Domine** Lat. ‘Master’ in vocative as a title for schoolteachers: *by any meanes, deere Domine*. (TK 3.5.137, Theseus to Schoolmaster); **Don** Span. title applied informally to inappropriate beings for humorous effect: *if Don worme (his conscience) finde no impediment* (MA 5.2.76–7, Benedick), *This signior Iunios gyant drawfe[sic], don Cupid*, (LL 3.1.175, Berowne; Q has *dan*); \***dowsabell** Fr. *doucebel* ‘sweetheart’, also used as a name: *Where Dowsabell did claime me for her husband*, (CE 4.1.110, Dromio of Syracuse); \***duello** Ital. ‘rules of duelling, as found in books on duelling’: *the Passado hee respects not, the Duello he regards not*; (LL 1.2.170–1, Armado), apparently introduced by Shakespeare as a mark of inflated language; **ergo** Lat. ‘therefore’, term in scholastic debate, often used in casuistical propositions: *ergo, he that kisses my wife is my friend*: (AW 1.3.49–50, Lavatch), see **argal**, **argo**; \***eryngo** ‘candied root of sea holly’, used as a sweetmeat and regarded as an aphrodisiac: *haile-kissing Comfits, and snow Eringoes*: (MW 5.5.20, Falstaff); of uncertain origin, possibly Ital. or Span., GTSW **eringo**, **eryngo**; **extempore** ‘off the cuff’: *It is extempore, from my mother wit*. (TS 2.1.258, Petruccio), the italics in F suggest it was meant as a Latinism; \***fantastico** Ital. ‘absurd person who imitates the latest fashion’: *limping antique affecting fantasticoes* (RJ 2.3.26–7 Q1, Mercutio; F has *phantacies*); its foreign origin highlights the strangeness of the individual’s behaviour; **fatuus** Lat. ‘foolish’, pedantic showing off: *We have beene fatuus*, (TK 3.5.42, Schoolmaster); **fico**, **fig**, and **figo** ‘fig’, an abusive exclamation or oath, indicating something of no value, or as an obscenity for the vagina, *fico* Ital. ‘fig’ used as a euphemism: *foh: a fico for the phrase*. (MW 1.3.26, Pistol), *Vertue? A figge*, (Oth 1.3.319, Iago), *The Figge of Spaine*. (H5 3.6.57, Pistol, a saying usually accompanied by thrusting the thumb between

first and second finger), and the proverbial *I loue long life better then Figs.* (AC 1.2.28, Charmian). When used as an obscenity the form of the word changes and Ital. *fico* and Span. *figo* may have been euphemisms, but no doubt in performance the precise form of the word changed. It is used by vulgar people, and its use by Iago may indicate something of his true nature; OED **Fig** *sb*<sup>2</sup>. Functional shift produced the verb †**fig** ‘to insult someone by giving him the obscene fig sign’: *do this, and figge-me like The bragging Spaniard.* (2H4 5.3.119–20, Pistol), OED **Fig** *v*<sup>2</sup>; **firago** variant of Lat. *virago* ‘aggressive woman’: *I haue not seen such a firago:* (TN 3.4.266–7, Sir Toby), used to frighten and possibly confuse Sir Andrew as to its import, for here it refers to a man, who is a woman in disguise; \***fives** variant of Fr. *avives* ‘disease of horses’: *his horse . . . past cure of the Fiues,* (TS 3.2.48–53, Biondello), OED **Fives**, **Avives**; **fleur-de luce** Fr. *fleur-de lys* symbolizing France, from the lilies on the French flag: *On which Ile tosse the Fleure-de-Luce of France.* (2H6 5.1.11, York); **gemini** Lat. ‘twins’: *or else you had look’d through the grate, like a Geminy of Baboones:* (MW 2.2.9–10, Falstaff); **gratis** Lat. ‘without payment’: *A halter gratis,* (MV 4.1.376, Gratiano); **hay** Ital. *hai* † ‘home-thrust in fencing’: *the Punto reuerso, the Hay.* (RJ 2.3.24, Mercutio), also for a hit, OED **Hay** *int. and sb*<sup>5</sup>; **hic iacet** Lat. ‘here lies’ hence ‘death’, from inscription on tombstones: *I would haue that drumme or another, or hic iacet.* (AW 3.6.62–3, Parolles); **homo** Lat. ‘man’: *Homo is a common name to all men.* (1H4 2.1.95, Gadshill), Dent H537.1; **hurricane** adapted from Span. *huracon* ‘strong wind’ to mean \*‘waterspout’: *the dreadfull spout, Which Shipmen doe the Hurricano call,* (TC 5.2.174–5, Troilus), OED **Hurricane**; **ignis fatuus** Lat. ‘will o’th’wisp’: *I did not thinke that thou hadst bene an Ignis fatuus,* (1H4 3.3.37–8, Falstaff), OED **Ignis fatuus** [1563]; **imprimis** Lat. ‘first’, to start a list or reckoning: *now I begin, Inprimis wee came downe a fowle hill,* (TS 4.1.59, Grumio), OED **Imprimis** [1465]; **intervallum** Lat. ‘interval’ with English plural form: *laugh without interuallums.* (2H4 5.1.73–4 Q, Falstaff), OED **Intervallum** [1574]; **ipso facto** Lat. ‘by that very act’, used by a professional man: *Please her appetite And doe it home, it cures her ipso facto,* (TK 5.4.36–7, Doctor), OED **Ipsos facto** [1548]; \***juvenal** ‘youth’: *The Iuuenall (the Prince your Master) whose Chin is not yet fledg’d,* (2H4 1.2.29–30, Falstaff). Although borrowed from Lat., this word is used humorously and affectionately by Armado, Flute and Falstaff as an informal word, OED **Juvenal B.** *sb.*; **labras** from Lat. *labra* or Ital. *labbra* ‘lips’: *word of deniall in thy labras here;* (MW 1.1.149, Pistol); **l’envoi** Fr. ‘end of literary text’ here ‘conclusion’: *come, thy Lenuoy begin.* (LL 3.1.69, Armado); **licitor** Lat. ‘Roman official’: *sawcie Lictors Will catch at vs like Strumpets,* (AC 5.2.210–11, Cleopatra); **lustique** ‘jolly’: *Lustique, as the Dutchman saies:* (AW 2.3.42, Lafeu), presumably for the Germ. *Lustig*; **Madonna** ‘Madam’ (TN 1.5.39, Feste to Olivia) no doubt affected because of its Lat. or Ital. origin, OED **Madonna** 1; **magnifico** Ital. ‘Venetian nobleman’: *the Magnifico is much below’d,* (Oth 1.2.12, Iago); †**malicho** ‘piece of mischief (?)’: *this is Miching Malicho, that meanes Mischeefe.* (Ham 3.2.131–2, Hamlet); the origin of the word (Q2 has *Mallico*) is uncertain but assumed to be Span. *malhecho*, but OED **Miching malicho** queries this origin, though it must be informal; **mandragora** Lat. ‘juice of the mandrake’ here ‘narcotic’: *giue me to drinke Mandragora.* (AC 1.5.3, Cleopatra), OED **Mandragora** 1c; **manus** Lat.

'hand': *did he strangle Serpents in his Manus*: (LL 5.2.585, Holofernes); †**marcantant** 'merchant': *Master, a Marcantant, or a pedant*, (TS 4.2.64, Biondello), based on Ital. *mercatante*, probably used in the bigger ports in England; **mehercle** Lat. 'by Hercules!', an exclamation (LL 4.2.77, Nathaniel); \***memento mori** Lat. 'reminder of death': *a Deaths-Head, or a Memento Mori*. (1H4 3.3.29–30, Falstaff), OED **Memento** 5; **minime** Lat. 'certainly not': *Minnime honest Master, or rather Master no*. (LL 3.1.58, Moth); **minimus** Lat. superlative of 'small' hence 'tiny thing': *You minimus, of hindring knot-grasse made*, (MN 3.2.330, Lysander to Hermia); **mi perdonato** Ital. 'pardon me', to assist the Ital. setting of TS and also used by a servant (TS 1.1.25, Tranio); **misanthropos** Gk 'hater of men', possibly a proper noun: *I am Misanthropos*, (Tim 4.3.53, Timon); \***modicum** Lat. 'small amount', in italics in Q and F as though a loanword: *what modicums of wit he utters*: (TC 2.1.70, Thersites), OED **Modicum** 1c; \***monarcho** 'ridiculous person': *a Spaniard that keeps here in court A Phantasime, a Monarcho*, (LL 4.1.97–8, Boyet); the nickname of a mad Italian who fancied himself emperor and thus applied to anyone with absurd pretensions; **monsieur** Fr. title used with humorous names and as a mocking form of address: *Why how now Monsieur, what a life is this* (AY 2.7.9, Duke Senior to Jaques); **Morisco** Span. 'Moor' hence †'Morris dancer': *like a wilde Morisco*, (2H6 3.1.365, York), OED **Morisco** B.sb.4b; **mort dieu** Fr. 'God's death': *Mordiu they quait at vs, and kill vs vp*, (E3 4.6.40, King John), OED **Mort dieu** records 1593–1605; **mort du vinaigre** pseudo-Fr. saying of uncertain meaning, used as an oath: *Mor du vinager, is not this Helen?* (AW 2.3.45, Parolles); **mustachio** 'moustache': *with his royall finger thus dallie with my excrement, with my mustachio*: (LL 5.1.98–9, Armado), pseudo-Span. used from mid C16, possibly suggesting fashionable excess; **no point** italicized in Q and F as though Fr., hence often edited as *non point* in modern editions, i.e. 'not a bit, not at all': *Dumaine was at my seruice, and his sword: No point (quoth I)* (LL 5.2.276–7, Maria), OED **Point** sb<sup>1</sup>.6b, also implying 'it's blunt'; **œillades** 'amorous glances': *with most iudicious illiads*: (MW 1.3.53–4, Falstaff), OED **œillade** [1592]; **palabras, pocas palabras** 'few words': *palabras, neighbour Verges*. (MA 3.5.15–16, Dogberry), therefore *Pocas pallabris, let the world slide*: (TS Ind.1.5, Sly); based on Span. *pocas palabras*, this popular phrase occurs in several plays of this period, though Shakespeare puts it into the mouths of lower-class speakers, OED **Palabra** and GTSW **pocas palabras; palisado** 'palisade', Fr. with quasi-Span. ending: *Of Palizadoes, Frontiers*, (1H4 2.4.52, Lady Percy); **paraquito** \*'little parrot, chatterbox', affectionate form of address: *Come, come, you Paraquito, answer me directly* (1H4 2.4.83–4, Lady Percy to Hotspur). Span. *paraquet* and *paraquito* were popular at end C16, but Shakespeare is the first to apply the word figuratively to a human; OED **Parakeet** b; **passado** 'forward thrust in fencing': *the Passado hee respects not*, (LL 1.2.170, Armado), GTSW **passado; pauca** short for *paucas palabras* see above: *and Pauca, there's enough to go to*. (H5 2.1.77, Pistol; Q has *Paco*); **pauca verba** Lat. 'few words': *Pauca verba; (Sir Iohn) good worts*. (MW 1.1.113, Evans); cf. *palabras* (above); **pedagogus** Lat. 'teacher', inflated usage: *By title Pedagogus*, (TK 3.5.112, Schoolmaster); **perdu** Fr. 'lost' hence 'soldier placed in dangerous position with great likelihood of being killed': *poore Per du*, (HL sc.21.33, Cordelia), GTSW **perdu**,

**perdue** and cf. SML **forlorn**; **per se** ‘in himself’: *he is a very man per se and stands alone*. (TC 1.2.15–16, Alexander of Ajax), Dent A275; **phantasma** Gk ‘phantom’: *Like a Phantasma, or a hideous Dreame*: (JC 2.1.65, Brutus); **pia mater** Lat. ‘brain’, from its reference to the soft membrane around the brain: *One of thy kin has a most weake Pia-mater*. (TN 1.5.111, Feste); **pourquoi** Fr. ‘why’, affectation of courtliness: *Pur-quoy my deere knight?* (TN 1.3.88, Sir Toby); **primero** adapted from Span. *primera* ‘game of cards’, fashionable 1530–1640 and played for high stakes: *and left him at Primero* (H8 5.1.7, Gardiner), OED **Primero**; **primo, secundo, tertio** ‘first, second, third’: these Lat. forms may be an allusion to a children’s game (TN 5.1.33, Feste); **punto** Ital. ‘stroke with the point of a sword’, a fencing term fashionable at end C16/beginning C17, and **punto reverso** ‘back-handed stroke of this type’: *to see thee passe thy puncto*, (MW 2.3.23–4, Host), *ah the immortal Passado, the Punto reuerso, the Hay*. (RJ 2.3.23–4, Mercutio); †**quid for quo** part Lat. and part English and more usually *quid pro quo* ‘tit for tat’: *’tis but Quid for Quo*. (1H6 5.5.65, Margaret); **quietus** legal Lat. ‘discharge’ with added sense \*‘discharge from life, death’: *might his Quietus make* (Ham 3.1.77, Hamlet), OED **Quietus** 3; **qui passa** Ital. *chi passa* ‘who’s going down the street’, found in a popular song: *Quipassa, o’th bels and bones*. (TK 3.5.87, Jailer’s daughter); **quondam** Lat. ‘former’: *I haue, and I will hold the Quondam Quickly for the onely shee*: (H5 2.1.76–7, Pistol, ‘formerly known as Quickly’, i.e. maiden name), popular at end C16; **rebato** ‘ruff’: *I thinke your other rebato were better*. (MA 3.4.6, Margaret), possibly from Ital., GTSW **rebato, rabato**; **renegado** Span. ‘heretic’: *yond gull Maluolio is turned Heathen, a verie Renegatho*: (TN 3.2.65–6, Maria); this and the anglicized *renegade* are found at end C16 and became immediately fashionable; **rivo** exclamation used in drinking sessions: *Riuo, sayes the drunkard*. (1H4 2.5.111, Hal); the italics in F indicate a foreign word and OED **Rivo** suggests Span. origin, recording its use c1592–1607; **sancta majestas** Lat. ‘sacred majesty’, i.e. the throne of England: *Ah Sancta Maiestas! who would not buy thee deere* (2H6 5.1.5, York); **solus** Lat. ‘alone’, not fully understood by Pistol when used by Nym: *I would haue you solus*. (H5 2.1.43, Nym), *Solus, egregious dog? O Viper vile; The solus in thy most meruailous face*, etc. (H5 2.1.44ff., Pistol); **stanza/stanzo/stanze** ‘stanza’: *another stanzo: Cal you’em stanzo’s?* (AY 2.5.16–17, Jacques); OED **Stanza** sb.1a, b records first from LL 4.2.104 and the word was clearly new and elegant; **stoccado** ‘thrust in fencing’, imitating Span., but possibly adapted from Ital. *stoccata: you stand on distance: your Passes, Stoccado’s*, (MW 2.1.211, Shallow; Q has *passado*), GTSW **stoccata**; **strappado** ‘a form of torture’, from Fr. with quasi-Span. ending: *were I at the Strappado*, (1H4 2.5.240–1, Falstaff), GTSW **strappado**; **verbatim** Lat. ‘word for word, literally’: *Verbatim to rehearse* (1H6 3.1.13, Winchester), found in English from late C15; **via** ‘get going’, Ital. loan used to encourage others and claimed in Florio’s dictionary (1598) to be of military origin: *Why Via, to London will we march*, (3H6 2.1.182, Warwick), *fia saies the fiend; away, saies the fiend*, (MV 2.2.9–10, Lancelot); common around 1600, OED **Via** int. and GTSW **via!**; **videlicet** legal Lat. ‘viz, that is to say’: *a house of saile; Videlicet, a Brothell*, (Ham 2.1.60–1, Polonius), and used comically by Demetrius in *And thus she meanes videlicet*. (MN 5.1.318), found in English from late C15; **\*villiago** Ital. *vigliacco* ‘rascal’: *I see them*



*Lording it in London streets, Crying Villiago vnto all they meete.* (2H6 4.7.200–1, Clifford); popular around 1600, OED **Viliaco**; **vive le roi** Fr. ‘Long live the king’, which Louis claimed to hear from English men as he attempted to conquer England (KJ 5.2.104, Louis); **vox** Lat. ‘voice’ here ‘appropriate voice’: *you must allow Vox.* (TN 5.1.292–3, Feste); **zany** Fr. or Ital. *zani* ‘clowns’ in the *Comedia dell’arte*, hence ‘buffoon, ludicrous imitator’: *no better then the fooles Zanies.* (TN 1.5.85, Malvolio), OED **Zany** *sb.*1 and GTSW **zany**.

## FORMS OF ADDRESS

These forms are **nouns** used when addressing other people, but a few are included where the other person may not be present but referred to tangentially. Given the potentially informal nature of pejorative terms, the listing in the first category is more extensive than that for the second.

### 1. PEJORATIVE TERMS

#### 1a. *Female*

**acorn** ‘small person’: *You bead, you acorne.* (MN 3.2.331, Lysander to Hermia); **back friend** ‘false friend’: *How now backe friends:* (AY 3.2.155, Celia to others), some editors take *backe* as an imperative; **baggage** \*‘good for nothing woman’: *you Witch, you Ragge, you Baggage,* (MW 4.2.171, Mr Ford to Falstaff dressed as a woman), OED **Baggage** 6; **bastard** ‘bitch’: *Degenerate Bastard,* (KL 1.4.232, Lear to Goneril); **bauble** ‘fool’, often with sexual implication: *senselesse bauble, Art thou a Fædarie for this Act;* (Cym 3.2.20–1, Pisanio of Posthumus’s letter), OED **Bauble** 5b; **bead** ‘insignificant person’: *You bead, you acorne.* (MN 3.2.331, Lysander to Hermia), OED **Bead** 4; **bedlam** ‘mad woman’: *Bedlam haue done.* (KJ 2.1.183, John to Constance), *Bedlam* being the name for a lunatic asylum; **beldame** ‘hag’: (*Beldams*) *as you are? Sawcy, and ouer-bold,* (Mac 3.5.2–3, Hecate to witches), developed from the meaning ‘old woman, grandmother’, OED **Beldam**, **-dame** 3 [1586]; **boy** sole example in ShE addressed to a woman: *Ile not budge an inch boy:* (TS Ind 1.1.12, Sly to Hostess); **brazen-face** ‘presumptuous one’: *Well said Brazon-face, hold it out:* (MW 4.2.123, Mr Ford to Mrs Ford); **burr** ‘clinging weed’: *Hang off thou cat, thou bur;* (MN 3.2.261, Lysander to Hermia); **canker blossom** ‘infected flower’: *you iugler, you canker blossome,* (MN 3.2.283, Hermia to Helena); **carrion** ‘corpse’: *Out you greene sicknesse carrion,* (RJ 3.5.156, Capulet to Juliet), OED **Carrion** **A** *sb.*4 records 1547–1661; **cat** ‘animal with sharp claws’: *Hang off thou cat, thou bur;* (MN 3.2.261, Lysander to Hermia); **chop logic** ‘one who splits hairs’: *VWhats here, chop logicke.* (RJ 3.5.149, Q1, Capulet to Juliet; F has *Chopt Logicke?*), OED **Chop-logic** 2 records 1561–92; **commoner** ‘whore’: *Oh, thou publicke Commoner,* (Oth 4.2.75, Othello to Desdemona); **counterfeit** ‘charlatan’: *you counterfeit, you puppet, you.* (MN 3.2.289, Helena to Hermia); **courtesan** ‘harlot’: *vile Fiend, and shamelesse Curtizan,* (1H6 3.5.5, Burgundy to Pucelle); **creature** ‘inhuman person’: *Ah beastly creature,* (TA 2.3.182, Lavinia to Tamora); **cruelty** ‘cruel woman (for not returning a man’s love)’: *Farwell fayre crueltie.* (TN 1.5.278, Viola to Olivia); **dame** ‘wench’: *thou deceitfull Dame?* (1H6 2.1.51, Dauphin to Pucelle); **damnation** ‘accursed woman’: *Auncient damnation,* (RJ 3.5.235, Juliet to Nurse); **damsel** ‘young woman’: *Damsell, Ile haue a bowt with you againe,* (1H6 3.5.16, Talbot to

Pucelle, whom he has just called *Foule Fiend of France, and Hag of all despight*), OED **Damsel** 2; **dish of chastity** ‘chaste morsel’: *Marry come vp my dish of chastitie* (Per sc.19.175, Bawd to Marina); **dwarf** ‘woman of low stature’: *Get you gone you dwarfe*, (MN 3.2.329, Lysander to Hermia); **enchantress** ‘female sorcerer’: *Fell banning Hagge, Inchantresse* (1H6 5.4.13, York to Pucelle); **Ethiop** ‘blackamoor’: *Away, you Ethiop*. (MN 3.2.258, Lysander to Hermia); **fiend** ‘devil’: *Avoid then fiend*, (CE 4.3.65, Antipholus of Syracuse to Courtesan); **filth** ‘piece of dirt’: *Filth, thou lvest*. (Oth 5.2.238, Iago to Emilia); **fool** ‘foolish woman’: *Foole, foole, thou whet’st a Knife to kill thy selfe*: (R3 1.3.242, Queen Margaret to Queen Elizabeth); **graceless** ‘unfeeling bitch’: *Gracelesse, wilt thou deny thy Parentage?* (1H6 5.6.14, Warwick to Pucelle), OED **Graceless** a.3; **hag** ‘witch’: *Come downe you Witch, you Hagge you*, (MW 4.2.164, Mr Ford to Falstaff disguised as an old woman); **headstrong** †‘obstinate one’: *How now my headstrong*, (RJ 4.2.16, Capulet to Juliet); **hilding** \*‘baggage’ *thou Hilding of a diuellish spirit*, (TS 2.1.26, Baptista to Katherine), OED **Hilding** 2b; \***injurer**: *Thou monstrous Iniurer of heauen and earth*, (KJ 2.1.174, Constance to Eleanor); \***insolent** ‘rude woman’: *Out insolent*, (KJ 2.1.122, Eleanor to Constance), OED **Insolent B.** sb.; **iron of Naples** ‘hard-hearted Neapolitan’: *Iron of Naples, hid with English gilt*, (3H6 2.2.139, Richard to Margaret); **juggler** ‘deceiver’: *you iugler, you canker blossome*, (MN 3.2.283, Hermia to Helena); **kite** ‘rapacious person, especially a woman’: *Detested Kite, thou lvest*. (KL 1.4.241, Lear to Goneril), OED **Kite** sb.2; **lady** ‘woman’: *you vnciuill Ladie* (TN 5.1.110, Orsino to Olivia); **maypole** ‘high pole used for May dances’ hence \*‘tall person’: *How low am I, thou painted May-pole?* (MN 3.2.297, Hermia to Helena); **medicine** ‘one who kills rather than cures’, for *medicine* was applied to Christ and the Virgin, so that Hermia is here the antithesis of the Virgin: *Out loathed medicine*; (MN 3.2.265, Lysander to Hermia); **minion** from ‘favourite, mistress’ to general term of abuse, especially as a form of address: *mistresse minion you? Thanke me no thankings*, (RJ 3.5.151–2 Q2, Capulet to Juliet); OED **Minion A** sb.1e records 1560–1600 and then C19; **minx** ‘hussy’: *My prayers Minx*. (TN 3.4.119, Malvolio to Maria), OED **Minx** 2 [1592]; **miscreant** ‘heretic’: *Curse Miscreant*, (1H6 5.4.15, York to Pucelle); **mistress** ‘woman’, used in reproof as well as politely: *Mistris, dispatch you with your safest haste*, (AY 1.3.38, Ferdinand to Rosalind); **nothing** \*‘nobody’, but also slang for ‘female pudendum’: *you nothing: goe*. (1H4 3.3.115, Falstaff to Mrs Quickly; Q has *thing*), OED **Nothing A.** sb.6c and PWPS **nothing** 1); **outcast** ‘refuse’: *Out-cast of Naples*, (2H6 5.1.116, York to Margaret); **polecats** ‘vicious animal’ hence \*‘prostitute’: *you Ragge, you Baggage, you Poulcat*, (MW 4.2.171–2, Mr Ford to Falstaff disguised as a woman), OED **Polecats**, **pole-cat** 2; **potion** ‘curing medicine’: *ô hated potion hence*. (MN 3.2.265 Q, Lysander to Hermia; F has *poison*); **prudence** ‘reason’, ironically: *Good Prudence, smatter with your gossip, go*. (RJ 3.5.171, Capulet to Nurse); **puppet** ‘doll manipulated by others on strings’ hence person controlled by others: *you counterfeit, you puppet, you*. (MN 3.2.289, Helena to Hermia), OED **Puppet** sb.3b; **rag** ‘worthless being’: *you Ragge, you Baggage, you Poulcat*, (MW 4.2.171–2, Mr Ford to Falstaff disguised as a woman), OED **Rag** sb<sup>1</sup>.3b; **scold** ‘abusive woman’: *Thou vnaduised scold, I can produce A Will that barres the title of thy sonne*. (KJ 2.1.191–2, Eleanor to Constance), common from ME onwards

especially in insults; **scourge** ‘affliction’: *Englands bloody Scourge*, (2H6 5.1.116, York to Margaret), OED **Scourge** sb.3 [c1535]; **scullion** ‘meanest servant who washes dishes’: *Away you Scullion, you Rampallian, you Fustillirian*: (2H4 2.1.61–2, Mr Page to Mrs Quickly), OED **Scullion** a [1483]; **she-knight-errant** ‘female knight-errant’: *Come, come, you shee-Knight-arrant, come*. (2H4 5.4.22, Beadle to Doll Tearsheet), the form *arrant* for *errant* may be deliberate, though confusion of ⟨er⟩ and ⟨ar⟩ was common at this time, cf. King pp. 145–6; **she-wolf**: *Shee-Wolfe of France*, (3H6 1.4.112, York to Margaret); **slanderer**: *Thou monstrous slanderer of heauen and earth*. (KJ 2.1.173, Eleanor to Constance); **slave** ‘wretch’: *thou false deluding slaue*, (TS 4.3.31, Katherine to Grumio), OED **Slave** sb.1b [1537]; **slut** ‘bold, impertinent woman’: *Hold vp you Sluts* (Tim 4.3.135, Timon to Phrynia and Tamora), OED **Slut** sb.2 [c1450]; **spell** ‘enchanter’: *Ah, thou Spell! Auaunt*. (AC 4.13.30, Antony to Cleopatra), OED **Spell** sb<sup>1</sup>.3b [1592]; **swabber** \*‘someone who cleans’: *No good swabber, I am to hull here a little longer*. (TN 1.5.195, Viola to Maria), OED **Swabber**<sup>1</sup> 2 [1609]; \***tallow face** ‘pasty face’: *You tallow face*. (RJ 3.5.157, Capulet to Juliet), OED **Tallow-face** records 1592–1638; **Tartar** \*‘vagabond’: *out tawny Tartar, out*; (MN 3.2.264, Lysander to Hermia); **thief of love** ‘stealer of other women’s lovers’: *You theefe of loue*; (MN 3.2.284, Hermia to Helena); **thing** ‘creature’, with sexual innuendo: *Thou changed, and selfe-couerd thing* (HL sc.16.61, Albany to Goneril), PWPS **thing**; **wasp** ‘person who snaps and stings’: *Come, come you Waspe, y’faith you are too angrie*. (TS 2.1.209, Petruccio to Katherine), OED **Wasp** sb.2 [1508]; **weed** \*‘one rotten inside with beautiful appearance’: *Oh thou weed*: (Oth 4.2.69, Othello to Desdemona); **whetstone** ‘one who sharpens another’s sexual appetite’: *Now she sharpens: well said Whetstone*. (TC 5.2.77, Thersites of Cressida); **whore** ‘loose woman’: *Triple-turn’d Whore*, (AC 4.13.13, Antony invoking Cleopatra); **wisdom** ‘know-all’: *my Lady wisdom?* (RJ 3.5.170, Capulet to Nurse), OED **Wisdom** 1b almost always personified as a woman; **witch**: *Auant thou witch*: (CE 4.3.79, Antipholus of Syracuse to Courtesan); **woman**: *Thou foolish Frier, and thou pernicious woman* (MM 5.1.239, Duke to Mariana), OED **Woman** sb.1d; **worm** ‘snake’ hence ‘miserable creature’: *you froward and vnable wormes*, (TS 5.2.174, Katherine to Widow and Bianca), OED **Worm** sb.10; **wretch** ‘worthless baggage’: *disobedient wretch*, (RJ 3.5.160, Capulet to Juliet).

1b. *Male*

**adamant** ‘one as hard as stone’: *you hard-hearted Adamant*, (MN 2.1.195, Helena to Demetrius); **adversity** ‘malicious person’: *Well said aduersity*, (TC 5.1.12, Patroclus to Thersites); **Althea’s dream** ‘firebrand’: *you rascally Altheas dreame*, (2H4 2.2.80, Page to Bardolph); **ass** ‘dunce’: *you pernicious Ass*, (2H4 2.2.68, Poins to Bardolph); **asshead** ‘blockhead’: *an Ass-head, and a coxcombe, & a knaue*: (TN 5.1.203–4, Sir Toby to Sir Andrew), OED **Ass-head** last example; †**bacon** ‘fat, ignorant people’: *On Bacons on*, (1H4 2.2.87–8, Falstaff to Travellers); **bald-pate** ‘baldy’, referring to the tonsure: *come hither goodman bald-pate*, (MM 5.1.324–5, Lucio to Duke as friar); \***barber-monger** ‘effeminate fop’: *you whoreson Cullybenly Barber-monger*, (KL 2.2.30–1, Kent to Oswald); †**bare-bone** ‘lean person’: *Heere comes leane Iacke, heere comes bare-bone*. (1H4 2.5.329, Hal to Falstaff), OED **Bare** a.IV.a; **baseness** ‘lousy chap’: (*thou unconfinable basenesse*) (MW 2.2.21, Falstaff to

Pistol); **basilisk** ‘fabulous reptile whose breath and look were fatal’: *come Basiliske*, (2H6 3.2.52, Henry VI to Suffolk), cf. Dent SS5; **bastard**: *Thou Bastard of my Grandfather*. (1H6 3.1.43, Gloucester to Winchester); **batch of nature** ‘nature’s hodge-podge’: *Thou crusty batch of Nature*, (TC 5.1.5, Achilles to Thersites); **bear** ‘fierce animal’: *meeke Beares*: (Tim 3.7.94, Timon to Lords), as an oxymoron; **beast** ‘bestial fellow’: *Oh you beast, Oh faithlesse Coward, oh dishonest wretch*, (MM 3.1.137–8, Isabella to Claudio); **beggar** ‘wretch’: *And spurne vpon thee Begger for thy boldnesse*. (R3 1.2.42, Gloucester to Gentleman); **bitch-wolf’s son** ‘son of a she-wolf’: *Thou Bitch-Wolfes-Sonne, canst y<sup>u</sup> not heare?* (TC 2.1.10, Ajax to Thersites); **blasphemy** †‘blasphemer’: *Now blasphemy, That swear’st Grace ore-boord*, (Tem 5.1.221–2, Gonzalo to Boatswain); **bloodhound**: *you staru’d Blood-hound*. (2H4 5.4.27, Doll Tearsheet to Beadle), King p. 145; **blood-sucker**: *Pernicious blood-sucker of sleeping men*. (2H6 3.2.226, Warwick to Suffolk); **boor** ‘ill-educated fellow’: *What wouldst thou haue?* (Boore) (MW 4.5.1, Host to Simple); **bow-case** ‘long, thin case for unstrung bows’: *you sheath you Bow-case*, (1H4 2.5.251, Falstaff to Hal); **box of envy** ‘envious person’: *Why thou damnable box of envy thou*, (TC 5.1.22, Patroclus to Thersites); **boy** ‘immature fellow’: *thou boy of Teares*. (Cor 5.6.103, Aufidius to Coriolanus), OED **Boy** sb<sup>1</sup>.4, King p. 125; **boy-queller** ‘warrior who can only overcome boys’: *Come, come, thou boy-queller, shew thy face*: (TC 5.5.47, Achilles to Hector); **brace of lords** ‘two lords’: *But you, my brace of Lords*, (Tem 5.1.128, Prospero to Sebastian and Antonio); **braggart** ‘ruffian’: *you reuerent Bragart*, (KL 2.2.123, Cornwall to Kent); **brock** ‘badger’ hence ‘stinker’, because badgers smell: *Marrie hang thee brocke*. (TN 2.5.102, Sir Toby to Malvolio); possibly ‘jade’ since Malvolio, in reading the fictitious letter, is pulling in the wrong direction, OED **Brock** sb<sup>2</sup>; **broker lackey** ‘pander’: *Hence broker, lacky*, (TC Add.Pass.B.2, Q, Troilus to Pandarus); **brother lackey** ‘fellow slave’: *Hence brother lackie*; (TC 5.3.117, Troilus to Pandarus); **bull** ‘cuckold’, because a bull has horns: *now bull, now dogge*, (TC 5.8.2, Thersites of Menelaus); **bull’s pizzle** ‘bull’s penis’, used in whips: *you dried Neats tongue, Bulles-pissell*, (1H4 2.5.248–9, Falstaff to Hal); **bully-stale** ‘old doctor who inspects urine’: *is he dead bully-Stale?* (MW 2.3.27, Host to Caius); \***bung** ‘pick-pocket’: *Away you Cut-purse Rascall, you filthy Bung, away*: (2H4 2.4.124–5, Doll Tearsheet to Pistol); of uncertain origin, the word is recorded in thieves’ cant for ‘purse’, but this is first quote in sense ‘pick-pocket’; **butcher** ‘murderer’: *Are you there Butcher?* (3H6 2.2.95, Richard to Clifford); **butt** ‘large box’: *you ruinous But*, (TC 5.1.25, Patroclus to Thersites); **cacodemon** ‘evil demon’: *High thee to Hell for shame, & leaue this World Thou Cacodemon*, (R3 1.3.143–4, Queen Margaret to Gloucester); **caitiff** ‘cowardly villain’: *O thou caytiffe: O thou varlet*: (MM 2.1.167, Elbow to Pompey); cf. *the murderous caytife* (HL sc.6.62, Gloucester; *Coward* KL 2.1.61); **camel** ‘beast of burden doing what others dictate’: *do Camell, do, do*. (TC 2.1.55–6, Thersites to Ajax); **cannibal** ‘murderer’: *bloudy Caniballes*, (3H6 5.5.60, Margaret to Yorkist princes); **capacity** ‘intelligence’ implying ‘low intelligence’: *you most course freeze capacities*, (TK 3.5.8, Schoolmaster to Countrymen); **capon** ‘castrated cock’ hence ‘eunuch, coward’: *Mome, Malthorse, Capon*, (CE 3.1.32, Dromio of Syracuse to Dromio of Ephesus); **carriion** ‘corpse’: *Out vpon it old carriion*, (MV 3.1.33, Solanio to Shylock); **cat** proverbially liquor would make a cat

speak, Dent A99: *here is that which will giue language to you Cat*; (Tem 2.2.82–3, Stephano to Caliban); **caterpillar** ‘good-for-nothing, parasite’, through an assumed link with *pillar* those who live off the state: *whorson Caterpillars*: (1H4 2.2.82, Falstaff to Travellers); **cheese** ‘bitter morsel’ because of its sharp taste: *why my cheese*, (TC 2.3.40, Achilles to Thersites); ‘skinny’: *You Banbery Cheese*. (MW 1.1.119, Bardolph to Slender), Bardolph slights Slender’s thinness for *as thin as Banbury cheese* was proverbial, Dent C268; **child** usually young woman, so a potentially belittling term when used to men: *Come recreant, come thou childe, Ile whip thee with a rod*. (MN 3.2.410–11, Puck to Demetrius); **chuff** applied to those who are boorish or miserly: *No ye Fat Chuffes, I would your store were heere*. (1H4 2.2.86–7, Falstaff to Travellers), OED **Chuff** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.2 [c1450]; **churl** ‘peasant’: *Thou Churle, for this time (Though full of our displeasure) yet we free thee From the dead blow of it*. (WT 4.4.432–4, Polixenes to Old Shepherd); **clown** ‘country bumpkin’: *Holla; you Clowne*. (AY 2.4.63, Touchstone to Corin); **cobloaf** ‘thick-head’ (TC 2.1.38, Ajax to Thersites); **collier** ‘coalman’, said of Satan who is black: *foul Colliar*. (TN 3.4.116, Sir Toby as to Satan); **companion** ‘fellow’: (*scuruie Companion*) (2H4 2.4.119–20, Doll Tearsheet to Pistol); **conger** ‘eel’: *Hang your selfe, you muddie Cunger*, (2H4 2.4.38 Q, Doll Tearsheet to Falstaff; F has *Rascal*); †**consonant** ‘nonentity’: *thou Consonant?* (LL 5.1.50, Holofernes to Moth), without vowels consonants were meaningless; **core of envy** ‘envious person’: *How now, thou core of Envy?* (TC 5.1.4, Achilles to Thersites; Q has *curre*), OED **Core** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.1a, b; †**correctioner** ‘officer in charge of whipping whores’: *you filthy famish’d Correctioner*, (2H4 5.4.20, Doll Tearsheet to Beadle); **cotquean** \*‘man who meddles with domestic duties’: *Go you Cot-queane, go, Get you to bed*, (RJ 4.4.6–7, Nurse to Capulet), OED and CDS **Cotquean**; **coward**: *Pale trembling Coward*, (R2 1.1.69, Bolingbroke to Mowbray); **coxcomb** ‘fool’: *Coxcombe, Idiot, Patch*, (CE 3.1.32, Dromio of Syracuse to Dromio of Ephesus); **crack-hemp** ‘wretch’, from breaking the rope which will hang him: *Come hither crackhempe*. (TS 5.1.40, Vincentio to Biondello); **creature** ‘monster’: *thou cruell, Ingratefull, sauage, and inhumane Creature?* (H5 2.2.91–2, Henry V to Scroop); ‘wretch’: *you idle Creatures*, (JC 1.1.1, Flavius to commoners); **crook-back** ‘hunch-back’: *I Crooke-back, here I stand to answer thee*, (3H6 2.2.96, Clifford to Richard); **cub** \*‘inexperienced boy’: *O thou dissembling Cub*: (TN 5.1.162, Orsino to Viola), OED **Cub** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.3; **cullion** ‘despicable fellow’: *Away, base Cullions*: (2H6 1.3.43, Queen Margaret to Petitioners), figurative extension of *cullions* ‘testicles’, found from C16, OED **Cullion**; **cur** \*‘fellow’: *Hang, cur, hang, you whoreson insolent Noyse-maker*, (Tem 1.1.42–3, Antonio to Boatswain), OED **Cur** 1b, King p. 130; **Dane**: *thou incestuous, murdrous, Damned Dane*, (Ham 5.2.277, Hamlet to Claudius); **defiler** ‘one who commits adultery’: *thou bright defiler of Himens purest bed*, (Tim 4.3.385–6, Timon to gold); **destroyer** ‘murderer’: *Curteous Destroyers*, (Tim 3.7.94, Timon to Lords); **devil**: *Foule Diuell*, (R3 1.2.50, Anne to Gloucester); **dish of fool** ‘mess of nonsense’: *thou full dish of Foole*, (TC 5.1.9, Thersites to Achilles); **dissembler** ‘deceiver’: *Arise Dissembler, though I wish thy death*, (R3 1.2.172, Anne to Gloucester); **dog** ‘monster’, often supported by abusive adjectives: *O damn’d Iago! O inhumane Dogge!* (Oth 5.1.64, Roderigo to Iago); ‘cuckold-maker’ because dogs baited bulls: *now bull, now*

*dogge*, (TC 5.8.2, Thersites of Paris); **door-keeper** ‘porter to a brothel’: *Auaunt thou damned dore-keeper*, (Per sc.19.144, Lysimachus to Boulton); **dotard** ‘fool’: *Giue her the Bastard, Thou dotard*, (WT 2.3.74–5, Leontes to Antigonus); **dreamer** ‘fool’: *Thou idle Dreamer*, (KJ 4.2.153, John to Bastard); **drunkard**: *Thou drunkard thou*, (CE 3.1.10, Antipholus of Ephesus to Dromio of Ephesus); **dunghill** ‘garbage’: *Out Dunghill: dar’st thou braue a Nobleman?* (KJ 4.3.87, Bigot to Hubert); **earth** ‘clod’: *Thou Earth, thou: speake*. (Tem 1.2.316, Prospero to Caliban); **egg** ‘worthless person’: *\*What you Egge?* (Mac 4.2.84, Murderer to Macduff’s son); †**elf-skin** ‘man with withered skin like that of an elf’: *Away you Starueling, you Elfe-skin*, (1H4 2.5.248, Falstaff to Hal); **eunuch** ‘castrated man’: *Hence sawcy Eunuch* (AC 4.15.25, Antony to Mardian); **executioner** ‘murderer’: *Then Executioner vnsheth thy sword*: (3H6 2.2.123, Richard to Clifford); **faitour** ‘impostor’: *downe, downe dogges, downe faters* (2H4 2.4.155 Q, Pistol; F has *Fates*); this word was old-fashioned at this time, though revived in C19, and Pistol’s outburst is often edited as though a quotation, OED **Faitour**; **\*fat guts** ‘huge belly’: *Peace ye fat guttes*, (1H4 2.2.31, Hal to Falstaff); **fellow** ‘chap’, used as a term of contempt or occasionally familiarity: *Arrest me foolish fellow if thou dar’st*. (CE 4.1.75, Antipholus of Ephesus to Angelo); also used before a name as a title, especially to low-class people: *Fellow Hector, she is gone*; (LL 5.2.665, Clown), *Fellow Grumio*. (TS 4.1.98, Nicholas), OED **Fellow** sb.1b, 10a; **fiddler** ‘musician’: *she did call me Rascall, Fidler*, (TS 2.1.157, Hortensio reporting Katherine); **fiend** ‘devil’: *Out hyperbolicall fiend*, (TN 4.2.26, Feste to Malvolio’s evil spirit); **finch egg** ‘valueless person’: *Finch Egge*. (TC 5.1.33, Thersites to Patroclus); **fish** ‘one not human’: *thou debosh’d Fish thou*, (Tem 3.2.26, Trinculo to Caliban); **flap** †anything hanging loose, e.g. piece of material, eye-patch: *thou greene Sarcenet flap for a sore eye*, (TC 5.1.28–9, Thersites to Patroclus), OED **Flap** sb.4; **flea** something both nasty and small: *Thou Flea, thou Nit, thou winter cricket thou*: (TS 4.3.109, Petruccio to Tailor); **fly** ‘parasitical insect’: *You Fooles of Fortune, Trencher-Friends, Times Flies*, (Tim 3.7.95, Timon to Lords, ‘flies which come in the summer when times are good’); **fool** ‘idiot’: *you bashfull Foole*, (2H4 2.2.68–9, Poin to Bardolph); **foolish Greek** ‘silly merry-maker’: *I prethee foolish greeke depart from me*, (TN 4.1.17, Sebastian to Feste); *merry Greek* was a common idiom (Dent M901), and this is an adaptation of that; **football player** ‘someone who supposedly plays ballgames with his feet’ but cannot stop being tripped: *you base Foot-ball plaier*. (KL 1.4.84–5, Kent to Oswald); **foreigner** ‘one from a hilly country’: *Ha, thou mountaine Forreyner*: (MW 1.1.147, Pistol to Evans, who is Welsh); **fragment** ‘something of little weight’: *Go get you home you Fragments*. (Cor 1.1.221, Coriolanus to Citizens); **froth and scum** ‘lightweight person’: *froth, and scum thou liest*. (MV 1.1.150, Pistol to Evans); **fry of treachery** ‘offspring of traitors’: *Yong fry of Treachery* (Mac 4.2.85, Murderer to Macduff’s son); **gall** ‘irritant’: *Out gall*. (TC 5.1.32, Patroclus to Thersites); **gamester** ‘playboy’: *Sirra, yong gamester*, (TS 2.1.396, Gremio to Tranio); **goat** ‘smelly one’ or ‘lascivious one’: *Hence old Goat*. (Cor 3.1.179, Coriolanus to Sicinius); **goodman**: *goodman boy*, (RJ 1.5.76, Capulet to Tybalt), OED **Goodman** 3b, King p. 138; **goose** ‘fool’: *Goose, if I had you vpon Sarum Plaine*, (KL 2.2.83, Kent to Oswald); **greybeard** ‘old man’, implying weakness and lack of mental agility: *What will you doe, good gray-beard?*

(1H6 3.5.10, Pucelle to Bedford), OED **Greybeard** [c1579–80]; **gull** ‘dupe’: *Oh Gull, oh doll*, (Oth 5.2.170, Emilia to Othello); \***guts** ‘one with a huge stomach’ hence ‘stupid’: *thou Clay-brayn’d Guts*, (1H4 2.5.230–1, Hal to Falstaff), OED **Gut** *sb.*3b; \***hag-seed** ‘son of a witch’: *Hag-seed, hence*: (Tem 1.2.367, Prospero to Caliban); **Hannibal** †foreign bully: *O thou wicked Hannibal*; (MM 2.1.167–8, Elbow to Pompey; some suggest a mistake for *cannibal*); **heap of wrath** ‘furious hodge-podge’: *Hence heape of wrath, foule indigested lumpe*, (2H6 5.1.155, Young Clifford to Richard, implying his disabilities); **heart of elder** ‘one with little courage’, elder wood being soft: *my heart of Elder?* (MW 2.3.27, Host to Caius); **hedgheg** the reason for this expression is uncertain, though it may be a sly suggestion of the boar (i.e. *hog*) on Gloucester’s crest: *Do’st grant me Hedge-hogge*, (R3 1.2.102, Anne to Gloucester); **hell-hound** ‘fiendish man’: *Turne Hell-hound, turne*. (Mac 5.10.3, Macduff to Macbeth); **hell-kite** ‘wicked murderer’: *Oh Hell-Kite! All?* (Mac 4.3.218, Macduff of Macbeth); **herd of boils and plagues** ‘troop of rotten, pestilent soldiers’ (Cor 1.5.2, Coriolanus to his soldiers); **hind** ‘slave’: *Rebellious Hinds*, (2H6 4.2.121, Stafford to Cade’s supporters); **hog** symbol of Richard of Gloucester: *Thou eluish mark’d, abortiue rooting Hogge*, (R3 1.3.225, Queen Margaret to Gloucester); **homicide** ‘murderer’: *I tell thee Homicide*, (R3 1.2.125, Anne to Gloucester), OED **Homicide** *sb.*<sup>1</sup>. [C14]; †**horse-back-breaker** ‘overweight person’: *this Bed-presser, this Hors-back-breaker*, (1H4 2.5.246–7, Hal to Falstaff); **hound**: *O hound of Creet*, (H5 2.1.71, Pistol to Nym); **idiot** ‘simpleton’: *Coxcombe, Idiot, Patch*, (CE 3.1.32, Dromio of Syracuse to Dromio of Ephesus); \***idol of idiot-worshippers** ‘icon of foolish devotees’: *Idoll of Ideot-worshippers*, (TC 5.1.7, Ther-sites to Achilles), OED **Idol** *sb.*2b; **image of pride** ‘embodiment of arrogance’: *Image of Pride, why should I hold my peace?* (2H6 1.3.179, Warwick to Suffolk), OED **Image** *sb.*4c; **impotent** ‘weakling’: *aged impotent*, (E3 3.3.124, Normandy to Audley), OED **Impotent B.** *sb.* [1513]; **infection of man** ‘sick man’: (*defus’d infection of man*) (R3 1.2.78, Anne to Gloucester, as a riposte to his form of address); **infidel** ‘non-Christian’: *Now infidell I haue thee on the hip*. (MV 4.1.331, Gratiano to Shylock); **intruder** \*‘one who thrusts himself forward without invitation’: *Goe base Intruder, ouer-weening Slaue*, (TG 3.1.157, Duke to Valentine), OED **Intruder** 2; **issue** ‘son’: *thou issue of a mangie dogge*. (Tim 4.3.368, Timon to Apemantus); **jack** ‘good-for-nothing’: *she did call me Rascall, Fidler, And twangling Iacke*, (TS 2.1.157–8, Hortensio reporting Katherine); **jackanape** ‘fool’: *You, Iack ‘Nape*: (MW 1.4.103, Caius to Simple), OED **Jackanapes** 2; **jolt-head** ‘dunce’: *Fie on thee Iolt-head, thou canst not read*. (TG 3.1.285, Lance to Speed); †**judgement** ‘people of intelligence’ or lack of it: *ye iave Iudgements*, (TK 3.5.8, Schoolmaster to Countrymen); **juggler** ‘cheat’: *you Basket-hilt stale Iugler*, (2H4 2.4.127–8, Doll Tearsheet to Pistol); \***king-killer** ‘regicide’: *O thou sweete King-killer*, (Tim 4.3.384, Timon to gold); **knave** ‘rascal’: *How now, Sir Knaue?* (2H6 1.3.24, Suffolk to Petitioner); †**lack-linen-mate** ‘unkempt companion’: *you poore, base, rascally, cheating, lacke-Linnen-Mate*: (2H4 2.4.120–1, Doll Tearsheet to Pistol); **lad** ‘boy’: *Vntutor’d Lad*, (3H6 5.5.32, Clarence to Prince Edward); **legitimate** ‘one born in marriage’: *Well, my Legitimate*, (KL 1.2.19, Edmund as to Edgar); **likeness of this railer** ‘copy of this aggressive woman’: *the likeness of this Rayler here*. (3H6 5.5.38, Edward IV to

Prince Edward); **lob** \*'lout': *Farewell thou Lob of spirits*, (MN 2.1.16, Fairy to Puck); \***loggerhead** 'blockhead': *you whoreson loggerhead*, (LL 4.3.202, Berowne to Costard); **loiterer** 'vagabond': *Oh illiterate loyterer*: (TG 3.1.289, Lance to Speed); **loon** 'idler': *thou cream-fac'd Loone*: (Mac 5.3.11, Macbeth to Servant); **lordings** 'my lords', often with contempt: *Lordings farewell*, (2H6 1.1.143, Gloucester to other peers); **losel** 'coward': *And Lozell, thou art worthy to be hang'd*, (WT 2.3.109, Leontes to Antigonus); **lump** 'misshapen one': *thou lumpe of fowle Deformitie*: (R3 1.2.57, Anne to Gloucester); **mad-cap** 'wild fellow': *Come-on you mad-cap*: (TG 2.5.7, Speed to Lance); **madman** 'lunatic': *Madman thou errest*: (TN 4.2.43, Feste to Malvolio); †**malice** 'evil one': *shrug'st thou, (Malice)* (Tem 1.2.369, Prospero to Caliban); **malt-horse** \*'drudge' (like a brewer's horse): *Mome, Malthorse, Capon, Coxcombe, Idiot, Patch*, (CE 3.1.32, Dromio of Syracuse to Dromio of Ephesus); **man** a belittling term: *what wouldest thou do old man?* (KL 1.1.146, Kent to Lear); \***man in a censer** 'copy of a man', from the image of an embossed man in a perfume dish (2H4 5.4.18–19, Doll Tearsheet to Beadle); **Mars his idiot** 'Mars's fool': *Mars his Ideot: do rudenes, do Camell, do, do*. (TC 2.1.55–6, Thersites to Ajax); **master** 'young man': *Peace Master Marquesse*, (R3 1.3.253, Queen Margaret to Dorset; suggesting he is not a proper Marquis); **mate** 'fellow': *you poore, base, rascally, cheating, lacke-Linnen Mate*: (2H4 2.4.120–1, Doll Tearsheet to Pistol), OED **Mate** *sb*<sup>2</sup>.1c; \***mechanical** 'artisan': *Base Dunghill Villaine, and Mechanicall*, (2H6 1.3.196, York to Peter); **minister of hell** 'hellish agent': *thou dreadfull minister of Hell*; (R3 1.2.46, Anne to Gloucester); †**minute jack** 'one who changes his mind every minute to adjust to prevailing mood': *Cap and knee-Slaues, vapours, and Minute Iackes*. (Tim 3.7.96, Timon to Lords); OED **Minute** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.IV.7; **miscreant** 'vile slave': *O Vassall! Miscreant*. (KL 1.1.160, Lear to Kent; *recreant* HL sc.1. 153), OED **Miscreant B.** *sb*.2 [1590]; **miser** 'wretch': *Decrepit Miser*, (1H6 5.6.7, Pucelle to Shepherd), OED **Miser B.** *sb*.1; **misleader** 'one who leads others astray': *Thou mad misleader of thy brain-sicke sonne*. (2H6 5.1.161, Henry VI to Salisbury); **mome** 'dolt': *Mome, Malthorse, Capon*, (CE 3.1.32, Dromio of Syracuse to Dromio of Ephesus); **monkey** 'one who performs antics': *thou iesting Monkey thou*: (Tem 3.2.46, Caliban to Trinculo), OED **Monkey** *sb*.2a; **monster** 'unnatural being': *most ignorant Monster*, (Tem 3.2.25, Trinculo to Caliban); **moon-calf** \*'monstrosity of misshapen form': *How now Moone-Calfe, how do's thine Ague?* (Tem 2.2.135, Stephano to Caliban), OED **Moon-calf** 1b; \***mountaineer** 'dweller in rough country': *Yeeld Rusticke Mountaineer*. (Cym 4.2.102, Cloten to Guiderius); **mountain goat** †as term of abuse: *thou damned and luxurious Mountaine Goat*, (H5 4.4.18, Pistol to French soldier); \***mouth-friend** 'supposed friend': *You knot of Mouth-Friends*: (Tim 3.7.88, Timon); **mussel-shell** †'one who gapes like a mussel': *I marry was it (Mussel-shell)* (MW 4.5.26, Falstaff to Simple), OED **Mussel-shell** 1b; **mutiner** 'rebel': *Worshipfull Mutiners*, (Cor 1.1.250, Martius to Citizens), OED **Mutiner** records 1569–a1677; **name** 'appellation': *Thou worse then any name*, (KL 5.3.147, Albany to Edmund; *thing* HL sc.24.152); **neat's tongue** 'ox tongue', used in whips: *you dried Neats tongue*, (1H4 2.5.248–9, Falstaff to Hal); †**night-brawler** 'nocturnal ruffian': *for the name Of a night-brawler?* (Oth 2.3.188–9, Othello to Montano); **nit** 'egg of a louse' hence \*both nasty and small: *Thou Flea, thou Nit, thou winter cricket*



*thou*: (TS 4.3.109, Petruccio to Tailor), OED **Nit** *sb.*2; **noise-maker** ‘loud-mouthed braggart’: *you whoreson insolent Noyse-maker*, (Tem 1.1.42–3, Antonio to Boat-swain); \***nut-hook** ‘beadle’ from the hook he carried to catch people by the neck: *Nut-hooke, nut-hooke, you Lye*: (2H4 5.4.7, Doll Tearsheet to Beadle); **owl** ‘messenger of misfortune’: *Out on ye, Owles, nothing but Songs of Death*. (R3 4.4.438, Richard III to Messengers); ‘one who talks of matters outside his/her competence’ hence ‘fool’: *good night my good Oule*. (LL 4.1.138, Boyet to Costard), Hulme pp. 171–2; **parasite** ‘one who lives off others’: *Most smiling, smooth, detested Parasites*, (Tim 3.7.93, Timon to Lords); **patch** ‘wretched fellow’: *Thou scurvy patch*: (Tem 3.2.64, Caliban to Trinculo), *What Soldiers, Patch?* (Mac 5.3.17, Macbeth to Servant); cf. CDS **patch** *n*<sup>1</sup>; **peasant** ‘simpleton’: *Hence prating pesant*, (CE 2.1.80, Adriana to Dromio of Ephesus); \***pedant** ‘schoolmaster’: *wrangling pedant*, (TS 3.1.4, Hortensio to Lucentio); †**pedascule** ‘little pedant’, vocative form of an invented Lat. word used demeaningly: *Pedascule, Ile watch you better yet*: (TS 3.1.48, [Hortensio to Lucentio]); **pirate**: *Notable Pyrate*, (TN 5.1.65, Orsino to Antonio); **porcupine** suggesting a prickly nature: *Do not Porpentine, do not*; (TC 2.1.27, Ajax to Thersites); **priest** demeaningly to the Cardinal: *sawcie Priest?* (1H6 3.1.46, Gloucester to Winchester); **proditor** ‘traitor’: *thou most usurping Proditor*, (1H6 1.4.31, Winchester to Gloucester); **profaner** ‘abuser’: *Prophaners of this Neighbor-stained Steele*, (RJ 1.1.79, Prince to mob); **prophet** ‘one who preaches and holds forth’: *Dye Prophet in thy speech*, (3H6 5.6.57, Richard to Henry VI), OED **Prophet** *sb.*1c; **puppy** ‘impertinent young sir’: *I shall be with you presently, good M. Puppy*, (H8 5.3.28–9, Porter to a caller); ‘foolish man’: *Very wisely (Puppies.)* (WT 4.4.706, Autolycus of Clown and Old Shepherd), OED **Puppy** *sb.*3a; **quantity** ‘small amount of material’, used to imply the †smallness of the tailor: *thou Ragge, thou quantitie, thou remnant*, (TS 4.3.111, Petruccio to Tailor); **quilt** ‘fat man’, with pun on *Jack* ‘padded tunic worn instead of armour’, but probably indicating soft bedding material: *How now blowne Iack? how now Quilt?* (1H4 4.2.49, Hal to Falstaff); **rabbit** \*‘weakling’ on two legs rather than four: *you horson upright Rabbet*, (2H4 2.2.78–9, Bardolph to Page), OED **Rabbit** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.2a; **rag** ‘scrap of cloth’ hence ‘worthless person’: *Thou Ragge of Honor*, (R3 1.3.230, Queen Margaret to Richard), *thou Ragge, thou quantitie, thou remnant*, (TS 4.3.111, Petruccio to Tailor), OED **Rag** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.3b; **rascal** ‘rogue’: *Peace ye fat-kidney’d Rascall*, (1H4 2.2.6, Hal to Falstaff), King p. 123; **rat-catcher** \*Tybalt, whose name is that of the cat in stories about Reynard the Fox: *Tybalt, you Rat-catcher, will you walke?* (RJ 3.1.74, Mercutio); **recreant** ‘turncoat’: *distrustfull Recreants*, (1H6 1.3.105, Pucelle to French nobles); **remnant** ‘left-over material’ hence \*‘worthless person’: *thou Ragge, thou quantitie, thou remnant*, (TS 4.3.111, Petruccio to Tailor); **revolt** ‘rebel’: *you ingrate Reuolts*, (KJ 5.2.151, Bastard to English nobles), OED **Revolt** *sb*<sup>2</sup>. records 1585–1627; **rogue** canting word for a beggar recorded from mid C16, ‘scoundrel’: *French-thrift, you Rogues*, (MW 1.3.79, Falstaff to Nym and Pistol), King p. 126; †**rudeness**, **rudesby** ‘insolent fellow’: *do rudenes*, (TC 2.1.55, Thersites to Ajax), *Rudesbey be gone*. (TN 4.1.50, Olivia to Sir Toby), OED **Rudesby** records 1566–1601 before C19; **ruffian** ‘insolent fellow’: *Well ruffian, I must pocket vp these wrongs*, (KJ 3.1.126, Austria to Bastard); **runaway** ‘coward’: *Thou runaway, thou coward, art*

*thou fled?* (MN 3.2.406, Demetrius to Lysander); **rustic** ‘peasant’: *How now (Rustiques) whither are you bound?* (WT 4.4.715, Autolycus to Clown and Old Shepherd), OED **Rustic B.** *sb.*1 [c1550]; **Satan** ‘devil’: *Fye, thou dishonest sathan: I call thee by the most modest termes*, (TN 4.2.32–3, Feste to Malvolio’s evil spirit); **savage** \*‘wild being’: *when thou didst not (Savage) Know thine owne meaning*; (Tem 1.2.357–8, Miranda to Caliban), OED **Savage B.** *sb.*2; **scab** ‘loathsome person’: *Out scab.* (TN 2.5.72, Sir Toby to Malvolio), OED **Scab** *sb.*4 [c1590]; **serpent** \*‘treacherous person’: *with doubler tongue Then thine (thou serpent) neuer Adder stung.* (MN 3.2.72–3, Hermia to Demetrius), OED **Serpent** *sb.*3b; **shame** ‘one who is a discredit’: *You Shames of Rome:* (Cor 1.5.2, Martius to soldiers), OED **Shame** *sb.*6 [a1585]; **sheath** ‘case’ hence ‘empty person’: *you sheath you Bow-case*, (1H4 2.5.251, Falstaff to Hal); **sir** (a) scornfully or with defiance: *Well sir, get you in. I will not long be troubled with you:* (AY 1.1.72–3, Oliver to Orlando); (b) ironically when before a common noun: *come sir boy, come follow me Sir boy*, (MA 5.1.83–4, Antonio to Claudio), King p. 171; **sirrah** to men or boys expressing contempt or defiance: *Come forth sirrah.* (MW 4.2.124, Mr Ford to the assumed seducer of his wife), *But Sirrah, henceforth Let me not heare you speake of Mortimer.* (1H4 1.3.116–17, Henry IV to Hotspur), King p. 131; \***skein of sleeve-silk** ‘loop of silk-thread’: *thou idle immaterial skeine of sleiue silke*, (TC 5.1.27–8 Q, Thersites to Patroclus; F has *Sleyd silke*), OED **Skein** *sb.*1.1bfig; **skipper** †‘immature young man’: *Skipper stand backe, ’tis age that nourisheth.* (TS 2.1.335, Gremio to Tranio), OED **Skipper** *sb.*1.1b; **slander** ‘shame’: *Thou slander of thy heauie Mothers Wombe*, (R3 1.3.228, Queen Margaret to Gloucester; Q has *mothers heavy wombe*); **slave** ‘contemptible person’: *you heedlesse iolt-heads, and vnmannerd slaues.* (TS 4.1.152, Petruccio to servants); **slug, snail** ‘lazybones’: *thou snaile, thou slug, thou sot.* (CE 2.2.197, Luciana to Dromio of Syracuse); **soldier**: *my yong souldier* (TN 4.1.37–8, Sir Toby ironically to Sebastian); **son of a bitch** ‘bastard’: *the Sonne and Heire of a Mungrill Bitch*, (KL 2.2.20–1, Kent to Oswald); **souls of geese** ‘cowards’: *you soules of Geese*, (Cor 1.5.5, Martius to soldiers); **sparrow** ‘lecherous bird’ hence ‘adulterer’: *my double hen’d sparrow*; (TC 5.8.2–3, Thersites of Paris); **standing tuck** ‘small dagger which has lost its temper’, implying lack of virility: *you vile standing tucke.* (1H4 2.5.251, Falstaff to Hal), OED **Standing** *ppl.*a.8; **stigmatic** \*‘deformed person’: *Foule stygmaticke that’s more then thou canst tell.* (2H6 5.1.213, Young Clifford to Gloucester), OED **Stigmatic B.** *sb.*2; **stock-fish** ‘dried cod’ hence ‘dry and lifeless person’ showing tiredness and sexual inadequacy: *you stocke-fish:* (1H4 2.5.249, Falstaff to Hal), GTSW **stock-fish**; **stone** ‘senseless object’: *You Blockes, you stones, you worse then senslesse things:* (JC 1.1.35, Murellus to citizens of Rome), OED **Stone** *sb.*4b; **stool for a witch** ‘privy fit for witches’: *Thou stoole for a Witch.* (TC 2.1.43, Thersites to Ajax), OED **Stool** *sb.*5; **swain** ‘one in a menial occupation’: *Obscure and lowsie Swaine*, (2H6 4.1.51, [Suffolk to Lieutenant]); **tailor’s yard** ‘yard-stick’ implying thinness: *You Tailors yard, you sheath* (1H4 2.5.250, Falstaff to Hal); †**tallow catch**: *thou Horson obscene greasie Tallow Catch.* (1H4 2.5.231–2, Hal to Falstaff); the precise meaning of this insult is uncertain, though it emphasizes Falstaff’s fatness and greasiness, with *tallow-catch* being related either to *tallow-keech* ‘lump of tallow’ or *tallow-ketch* ‘tub of tallow’; **tassel** ‘decorative clasp’: *thou tassell of a Prodigals purse thou:* (TC 5.1.29,

Thersites to Patroclus, ‘hanger-on of a wealthy person’); **thick-skin** ‘insensitive person’: *What wouldst thou haue? (Boore) what? (thick skin)* (MW 4.5.1, Host to Simple), OED **Thickskin** records 1582–1611 and then C19; **thief**: *thou salt-water Theefe*, (TN 5.1.65, Orsino to Antonio, ‘pirate’); **thimble** and various other implements used by a tailor as contemptuous terms for a tailor: *thou thred, thou thimble, Thou yard three quarters, halfe yard, quarter, naile*, (TS 4.3.107–8, Petruccio to Tailor); **thing** ‘creature’: *O disloyall thing*, (Cym 1.1.132, Cymbeline to Posthumus), *You Blockes, you stones, you worse then senselesse things*: (JC 1.1.35, Murellus to citizens of Rome); **thing of no bowels** ‘monster of no human feelings’: *thou thing of no bowels thou*. (TC 2.1.50–1, Thersites to Ajax); **toad** ‘monster’: *Thou Toad, thou Toade*, (R3 4.4.145, Duchess of York to Richard III); **toads-stool** ‘toad’s shit’: *Toads stoole, learne me the Proclamation*. (TC 2.1.21–2, Ajax to Thersites; Q has *Tode-stoole*); **tortoise** \*‘slow-coach’: *Come thou Tortoys, when?* (Tem 1.2.318, Prospero to Caliban), OED **Tortoise** 1c [1670]; **trader in the flesh** ‘pimp’: *Good traders in the flesh, set this in your painted cloathes*; (TC Add.Pass.B.14, Pandarus to other panders); cf. OED **Trader** 1b; **traitor** ‘false man’, but probably generalized term of abuse: *Put thy sword vp Traitor*, (Tem 1.2.472, Prospero to Ferdinand); **trencher-friend** ‘sponger’: *You Fooles of Fortune, Trencher-Friends, Times Flyes*, (Tim 3.7.95, Timon to Lords), OED **Trencher-friend** records 1590–1763; **Trojan** ‘dissolute person’ and general term of abuse: *Base Troian, thou shalt dye*. (H5 5.1.30, Pistol to Fluellen), King p. 145; **trot** ‘old woman’, used insultingly to a man, possibly suggesting effeminacy: *Ha? What saist thou Trot?* (MM 3.1.317, Lucio to Pompey); **Turk** ‘infidel’: *Base Phrygian Turke*. (MW 1.3.83, Pistol to Nym); **tyke** ‘cur’: *Base Tyke, cal’st thou mee Hoste*, (H5 2.1.29, Pistol; some editors read as *tick* ‘parasite’), *I tike*, (MW 4.5.51 Q, Falstaff to Simple; F has *I Sir: like*), OED **Tyke** 2 [a1400] mainly northern; **valiant** \*‘hero’: *Thou little valiant*, (KJ 3.1.42, Constance to Austria, ‘you minuscule hero’), OED **Valiant** As *sb.8* [1609]; **vapour** \*‘one of no substance’: *Cap and knee-Slaues, vapours, Minute Iackes*. (Tim 3.7.96, Timon to Lords); cf. OED **Vapour** *sb.2c*; **varlet** ‘male servant to a knight’: *My Horse, Verlot, Laquay: Ha*. (H5 4.2.2, Dauphin); ‘rogue, rascal’, as term of abuse: *How Falstaffe (varlet vile)* (MW 1.3.89, Pistol); **vassal** ‘slave’: *O Vassall! Miscrant*. (KL 1.1.161, Lear to Kent), OED **Vassal** *sb.3* [1589]; **villain, villainy** ‘rascal’: *Villaine, forbear*. (TG 3.1.203, Proteus to Lance), *Villainie, take your Rapier*. (MW 2.3.15, Caius to Rugby); **viper** ‘malicious person’: *O Viper vile*; (H5 2.1.44, Pistol to Nym), OED **Viper** 2 [1591]; **wagtail** \*‘obsequious bower and scraper’: *Spare my gray-beard, you wagtaile?* (KL 2.2.66–7, Kent to Oswald), OED **Wagtail** *sb.3*; **weakling** ‘one of weak character’: *And Weakeling, Warwicke takes his gift againe*, (3H6 5.1.37, Warwick to Edward IV), OED **Weakling** 3; \***whey-face** ‘coward’: *What Soldiers Whay-face?* (Mac 5.3.19, Macbeth to Servant); **wight** ‘contemptible person’: *O Braggard vile, and damned furious wight*, (H5 2.1.58, Pistol to Nym); **window of lattice** ‘drunkard (?)’, such windows being associated with ale-houses: *so my good window of Lettice fare thee well*, (AW 2.3.214–15, Lafeu to Parolles); \***winter cricket** ‘cricket living in the winter’: *Thou Flea, thou Nit, thou winter cricket thou*. (TS 4.3.109, Petruccio to Tailor); **wizard** ‘one who practises witchcraft’: *Peace doting wizard*, (CE 4.4.59, Antipholus of Ephesus to Pinch); **wolf** ‘rapacious person’: *affable Wolues*, (Tim 3.7.94, Timon to Lords);

**worm** ‘miserable creature’: *Vilde worme, thou wast ore-look’d euen in thy birth.* (MW 5.5.82, Pistol to Falstaff); **worm’s meat** ‘dead wretch’: *Thou wormes meate* (AY 3.2.63, Touchstone to Corin); **wretch** ‘despicable person’: *Vngracious wretch, Fit for the Mountaines, and the barbarous Cauces,* (TN 4.1.46–7, Olivia to Sir Toby); **zed** the final letter of the alphabet, not used much in English and so deemed superfluous, used contemptuously as a form of address, but Musgrove 1981 suggests it may be cant for ‘crooked’: *Thou whoreson Zed, thou vnneccessary letter:* (KL 2.2.63, Kent to Oswald).

## 2. NOUNS OF ENDEARMENT, FAMILIARITY or RESPECT used to either sex

Some fashionable forms are satirized by Shakespeare.

**all-hallow summer** ‘summer in autumn’: *Farewell Alhollown Summer.* (1H4 1.2.156–7, Hal to Falstaff, who behaves like summer in his declining years); **ape** ‘little monkey’: *Out you mad-headed Ape,* (1H4 2.4.75, Lady Percy to Hotspur); **\*appearer** ‘one who appears (?)’: *Reuerent appearer no,* (Per sc.22.38, Pericles to Cerimon), meaning not clear and may be ‘one who appears to be reverend’; not recorded again till C19; **auditory** ‘audience’: *Then Noble Auditory, be it knowne to you,* (TA 5.3.95, Lucius to Romans); **bachelor** ‘young gentleman’: *Marrie Batcheler, Her Mother is the Lady of the house,* (RJ 1.5.111–12, Nurse to Romeo); **\*bawcock** ‘fellow’: *how now my bawcock? how dost y<sup>u</sup> chuck?* (TN 3.4.111–12, Sir Toby to Malvolio), from Fr. *beau coq*, OED **Bawcock** only in ShE before C19; **beauty** ‘fair one’ as affected love language of praise: *Most radiant, exquisite, and vnmatchable beautie.* (TN 1.5.163, Viola to Olivia), King pp. 64–5; **bedfellow** ‘sleeping companion’: *you wilde Bedfellow,* (AC 1.2.45, Iras to Charmian); **beef** ‘well-built animal’: *O my sweet Beefe* (1H4 3.3.178, Hal to Falstaff); **\*biddy** familiar term for a chicken: *I biddy, come with me.* (TN 3.4.114, Sir Toby to Malvolio), OED **Biddy**<sup>2</sup>; **bird** derived from OE *brid* ‘the young of any feathered species’, this word was extended to young humans as a term of endearment, especially to young females: *This was well done (my bird)* (Tem 4.1.184, Prospero to Ariel); **blood** ‘man of mettle’: *Sweet bloods,* (LL 5.2.701, Armado to Lords); **blossom** ‘beautiful child’: *Blossome, speed thee well,* (WT 3.3.45, Antigonus to Perdita); **blowze** ‘ruddy fat-faced wench’, inverted to refer to a black baby boy: *Sweet blowse, you are a beautious blossome sure.* (TA 4.2.72, Aaron to baby son); **boar-pig** ‘roast pig’: *thou whorson little tidie Bartholmew Bore-pigge,* (2H4 2.4.232–3, Doll Tearsheet to Falstaff); **brethren and sisters of the hold-door trade** ‘men and women who act as pimps and bawds’ (TC Add.Pass.B.19, Pandarus as to other panders); **bully** ‘dashing fellow’: *My hand, (Bully:) thou shalt haue egressse and regresse,* (MW 2.1.203–4, Host to Mr Ford), also used with compounds and as a type of title: *O sweet bully Bottome:* (MN 4.2.18, Flute), *Bully-Knight, Bully Sir Iohn:* (MW 4.5.14, Host); **calf** ‘young fellow’: *How now (you wanton Calfe)* (WT 1.2.128, Leontes to Mamillius); **captain** ‘old chap’: *Why how now Captaine?* (Tim 2.2.72, Page to Fool), RDHS **captain**; **celestial** ‘heavenly one’: *Giue me thy hand (Celestiall)* (MW 3.1.98, Host to Evans); **charmers** ‘gods working through magical powers’: *O you heavenly Charmers,* (TK 5.6.131, Theseus to Gods); **cherubin** ‘angel’: *thou young and Rose-lip’d Cherubin,* (Oth 4.2.65, Othello to Desdemona); **chewet**: the meaning and origin of this word are disputed. OED **Chewet**<sup>2</sup> defines it as ‘chatterer’ from Fr. *chouette* ‘jackdaw’, but Schmidt

takes it from OED **Chewet**<sup>1</sup> 'pie': *Peace, Chewet, peace.* (1H4 5.1.29, Hal to Falstaff), an affectionate term of abuse. Either meaning would fit Falstaff, but his appetite might suggest 'pie' as more appropriate and **chewet**<sup>2</sup> is rare; **chick** 'dear': *My Ariel; chicke That is thy charge.* (Tem 5.1.320–1, Prospero to Ariel); **child** 'young man': *pretty childe,* (KJ 4.1.149, Hubert to Arthur); **chops** 'one with heavy jowls': *you whorson Chops:* (2H4 2.4.219, Doll Tearsheet to Falstaff), OED **Chop** *sb*<sup>2</sup>.3; **chronicle** 'old man who remembers old stories': *Let me embrace thee good old Chronicle,* (TC 4.7.86, Hector to Nestor); \***chuck** possibly extended from *chuck* 'chicken': (*sweet chucke*) (LL 5.1.105, Armado to Holofernes), OED **Chuck** *sb*<sup>2</sup>.1; **churl** expressing both affection and remorse: *O churle, drinke all? and left no friendly drop, To helpe me after,* (RJ 5.3.163–4, Juliet to the dead Romeo); **collop** 'child': *sweet Villaine, Most dear'st, my Collop:* (WT 1.2.138–9, Leontes to Mamilius), OED **Collop**<sup>1</sup> figurative meaning of *collop* 'piece of flesh'; **consistory** 'council-chamber': *my Counsailes Consistory,* (R3 2.2.121, Gloucester to Buckingham, 'adviser'); **corrector** 'judge': *O Great Corrector of enormous times,* (TK 5.1.61, Arcite's invocation to God); **creature of bombast** 'boaster': *my sweet Creature of Bombast,* (1H4 2.5.330, Hal to Falstaff); **crier** 'one who announces events like the town-crier', a quasi-title: *Crier Hob-goblyn,* (MW 5.5.40, Mrs Quickly); **cuckoo** 'one who imitates others': *A Horse-backe (ye Cuckoe)* (1H4 2.5.356, Falstaff to Hal); **decider** 'judge': *thou grand decider Of dustie, and old tytles,* (TK 5.1.62–3, Arcite's invocation to God); **demi-puppet** 'half slave, half free': *you demy-Puppets, that By Moone-shine doe the greene sowre Ringlets make,* (Tem 5.1.36–7, Prospero to elves); **digestion** 'aid to digestion': *why my cheese, my digestion,* (TC 2.3.40, Achilles to Thersites); **diligence** 'industrious one': *Brauely (my diligence) thou shalt be free.* (Tem 5.1.244, Prospero to Ariel); **dove** 'true-love': *What, dead my Doue?* (MN 5.1.320, Flute to Bottom); **duck** 'pet': *My Ducke,* (H5 2.3.48, Pistol to Mrs Quickly); **duke** 'officer': *abate thy Rage, great Duke.* (H5 3.2.25, Pistol to Fluellen), possibly with reference to Lat. *dux, ducis*; **enchantment** 'captivating girl': *And you Enchantment, Worthy enough a Heardsman:* (WT 4.4.434–5, Polixenes to Perdita); †**eyas-musket** 'young hawk' hence 'young man': *How now my Eyas-Musket, what newes with you?* (MW 3.3.19–20, Mrs Ford to Robin); *eyas* occurs as the first element of compounds, often with a slightly jokey sense; cf. OED **Musket**<sup>1</sup> and GTSW **eyas**; **fiddler** 'musician': *Fidler forbear you grow too forward* (TS 3.1.1, Lucentio to Hortensio); **fool** familiar term with some condescension for those of inferior status: *Alas poor Foole, how haue they baffel'd thee?* (TN 5.1.366, Olivia to Malvolio), OED **Fool** *sb*.1c current end C16/beginning C17; **friend** ingratiatingly by Cleopatra to Messenger: *Prythee Friend, Powre out the packe of matter* (AC 2.5.53–4), usually to someone of lower status: *Was it so late, friend, ere you went to Bed,* (Mac 2.3.21, Macduff to Porter), but also 'lover': *Husband, Friend,* (RJ 3.5.43, Juliet to Romeo); **gentles** 'noble spectators': *Gentles, perchance you wonder at this show,* (MN 5.1.126, Quince), King pp. 102–3; **giant** 'midget': *Sirra, you giant,* (2H4 1.2.1, Falstaff to Page), King p. 92; **girl** condescendingly or semi-humorously: *foote it Girles,* (RJ 1.5.26, Capulet to Gentlewomen); 'daughter': *Wound it with sighing girle,* (TA 3.2.15, Titus to Lavinia); **goddess** 'divine one': *O Helen, goddesse, nimph,* (MN 3.2.138, Demetrius to Helena), King pp. 88–9; **good** 'fellow': *Nay, good be patient.* (Tem 1.1.14,

Gonzalo to Boatswain); **goodman** addressed to Vice by the mad lad: *Adieu good man diuell*. (TN 4.2.134, Feste in song); **good-wife**: *Did not goodwife Keech the Butchers wife come in then*, (2H4 2.1.95–6, Mrs Quickly), OED **Goodwife** 2; **goose** ‘stupid and inconstant animal’ used affectionately as a term of address: *ye giddy-Goose*. (1H4 3.1.225, Lady Percy to Hotspur); **gossip** a friend or relative, especially female: *What hoa, gossip Ford*: (MW 4.2.8, Mrs Page to Mrs Ford); **gracious** ‘your Grace’: *Gracious so please ye* (Ham 3.1.45, Polonius to Claudius); **grandsire** ‘old boy’: *is not this a lamentable thing Grandsire*, (RJ 2.3.29, Mercutio to Benvolio); **grannam** ‘grandmother’: *good Granam, is our father dead?* (R3 2.2.1 Q, Boy to Duchess of York; F has *Grandam*); †**guest-cavaleiro** ‘gentleman guest’, Falstaff being a guest at the inn and a knight: *Hast thou no suit against my Knight? My guest-Cavaleire?* (MW 2.1.198–9, Host; Q has *cauellira*); †**guest-justice** nonce formation, for Slender is a guest at the inn and a justice of the peace: *Pardon, Guest-Justice; a Mounseur Mocke-water*. (MW 2.3.52–3, Host); cf. **cavaleiro-justice**; **Hector** and **Hercules** ‘brave soldier’: *Discard, (bully Hercules)* (MW 1.3.6, Host to Falstaff), *said I well (bully Hector?)* (MW 1.3.11, Host to Falstaff), King p. 129; **honey** ‘my sweet’: *(Hony) you shall be well desir’d in Cyprus*, (Oth 2.1.205, Othello to Desdemona); **imp** ‘lad’: *deare impe*. (LL 1.2.5, Armado to Moth); **infant** ‘young man’: *Define, define, well educated infant*. (LL 1.2.90, Armado to Moth); **ingenious** ‘clever chap’: *prettie ingenious*, (LL 3.1.56, Armado to Moth); **innocent** ‘one young and inexperienced’: *Incapeable and shallow Innocents*, (R3 2.2.18, Duchess of York to Clarence’s children); \***Jack-a-Lent** ‘puppet set up during Lent to be pelted as a type of Aunt Sally’: *You litle Iack-a-lent*, (MW 3.3.23, Mrs Page to Robin); **Jew** \*‘merchant’, especially one who drives a hard bargain: *my in-conie Iew*: (LL 3.1.132, Costard to Moth), OED **Jew** *sb.*2; **jewel** ‘precious one’: *my heauenly Iewell?* (MW 3.3.39, Falstaff to Mrs Ford), King p. 88; **joy** \*‘beloved’: *my gentle ioy*. (MN 4.1.4, Titania to Bottom), OED **Joy** *sb.*3b; **lad** ‘fellow’, used familiarly to any male: *My honest Lads, I will tell you what I am about*. (MW 1.3.34, Falstaff to Pistol and others); \***lady-bird** ‘sweetheart’: *what Lamb: what Ladi-bird, God forbid, Where’s this Girle?* (RJ 1.3.3–4, Nurse); **lamb** ‘young one’: *how now Lambs?* (TC 4.5.22, Pandarus to Troilus and Cressida); **latter Spring** ‘late Spring’: *Farwell the latter Spring*. (1H4 1.2.156, Hal to Falstaff, who behaves as a young man in his old age); **line** ‘lime-tree’: *Mistris line, is not this my Ierkin?* (Tem 4.1.234–5, Stephano); **lover** ‘friend’: *Romans, Countrey-men, and Louers*, (JC 3.2.13, Brutus to Romans); **madam lady** attempt by Sly to be polite to his ‘wife’ by using both forms of address: *Madame Ladie: would ’twere done*. (TS 1.1.251–2); **madcap** ‘one who behaves in an extravagant manner’, affectionately contemptuous: *Come-on you mad-cap: Ile to the Ale-house with you* (TG 2.5.7–8, Speed to Lance); **man** ‘chap’: *Why man*, (Ham 5.2.58, Hamlet to Horatio); **mandrake** ‘dwarf’, affectionately abusive: *Thou horson Mandrake*, (2H4 1.2.14, Falstaff to his page); **map of woe** ‘one who shows grief but cannot talk of it’: *Thou Map of woe*, (TA 3.2.12, Titus to Lavinia); **meadow-fairy** ‘fairy of the meadows’: *And Nightly-meadow-Fairies, looke you sing* (MW 5.5.64, Queen of Fairies); **mermaid** ‘woman who sings sweetly’: *sweet Mermaide* (CE 3.2.45, Antipholus of Syracuse to Luciana); **metal/mettle** ‘fine fellow’: *a word good mettals*. (AW 2.1.40, Parolles to Lords), OED **Metal** 1f; **metal of India** ‘precious one’: *How now my Mettle of India?*

(TN 2.5.12–13, Sir Toby to Maria); **mole** ‘one who lives underground or in darkness’: *Well said old Mole*, (Ham 1.5.164, Hamlet to Ghost), OED **Mole** *sb*<sup>2</sup>.2 [1601]; **monkey** ‘cheeky one’: *Now God helpe thee, poore Monkie*: (Mac 4.2.60, Lady Macduff to her son); **monster** ‘neither man nor woman, but a mixture’: (*poore monster*) (TN 2.2.34, Viola to herself); **mouse** ‘little one’: *What’s your darke meaning mouse*, (LL 5.2.19, Rosaline to Katherine), OED **Mouse** *sb*.3a; **mouse of virtue** ‘little virtuous one’: *Good my Mouse of vertue* (TN 1.5.58–9, Feste to Olivia); **nymph** ‘beautiful young woman’: *Fare thee well Nymph*, (MN 2.1.245, Oberon as if to Helena); **oracle** ‘foreteller of good news’: *My Oracle, My Prophet*, (R3 2.2.122, Gloucester to Buckingham); **ounce of man’s flesh** ‘little chap’: *My sweete ounce of mans flesh*, (LL 3.1.132, Costard to Moth); **paunch** ‘belly’: *Ye fatch paunch*, (1H4 2.5.144, Hal to Falstaff), King p. 145; **perfection of a woman** tongue in cheek form of address: (*diuine perfection of a Woman*) (R3 1.2.75, Gloucester to Anne); **piece** referring to people whether in forms of address or not, sometimes contemptuous though more often complimentary: *And thou, fresh peece Of excellent Witchcraft*, (WT 4.4.422–3, Polixenes to Perdita), *O ruin’d peece of Nature*, (KL 4.5.130, Gloucester to Lear); †**pigeon-egg** ‘something tiny’, used affectionately: *thou Pidgeon-egge of discretion*. (LL 5.1.70–1, Costard to Moth); **pint-pot** ‘hostess’: *Peace good Pint-pot*, (1H4 2.5.401, Falstaff to Mrs Quickly); **playfellow** ‘bosom friend’: *Farwell sweet play-fellow*, (MN 1.1.220, Hermia to Helena); **potent** \*‘powerful ruler’: *You equall Potents*, (KJ 2.1.358, Bastard to John and Philip), OED **Potent B.** *sb*.2; **prattler** ‘chatterbox’: *Poore prattler, how thou talk’st?* (Mac 4.2.65, Lady Macduff to her son); **pretty** ‘dear one’: *both breed thee (pretty) And still rest thine*. (WT 3.3.47–8, Antigonus to Perdita); **princess** ‘madam’ in inflated language: *perpend my Princesse*, (TN 5.1.296, Feste to Olivia), OED **Princess** *sb*.5; **prophet** ‘bringer of good news’: *My Oracle, My Prophet*, (R3 2.2.122, Gloucester to Buckingham); **purse of wit** ‘receptacle filled with the gold of wisdom’: *thou halfpenny purse of wit*, (LL 5.1.70, Costard to Moth, ‘something of little wisdom’); **queen** \*‘lady’, as term of endearment, but possibly with suggestion of *quean* ‘hussy’: *Saue you faire Queene*. (AW 1.1.105, Parolles to Helen), OED **Queen** *sb*.5c; **remembrancer** ‘one who reminds another’: *Sweet Remembrancer*: (Mac 3.4.36, Macbeth to Lady Macbeth), OED **Remembrancer** 3 common in C16–17; **rogue** \*‘sweetly’, as term of endearment to either sex: *Ah, you sweet little Rogue, you*: (2H4 2.4.217, Doll Tearsheet to Falstaff), OED **Rogue** *sb*.3; **rook** usually occurs as a term of disparagement (cf. OED **Rook** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.2), but the Host uses it more affectionately: *What saies my Bully Rooke?* (MW 1.3.2, Host to Falstaff); †**round-man** ‘corpulent chap’: *you horsen round-man*, (1H4 2.5.140 Q, Hal to Falstaff; F is without hyphen); **royalty** ‘majesty’: *Sweet Royaltie* (LL 5.2.656, Armado to Princess); **saint** ‘holy one’: *Sweet Saint*, (R3 1.2.49, Gloucester to Anne); **say** ‘fine cloth’: *Ah thou Say, thou Surge, nay thou Buckram Lord*, (2H6 4.7.23, Cade to Lord Say); **seigneur** ‘master’, both affectionate and mocking: *my tough signeur*. (LL 1.2.9–10, Moth to Armado); **self** ‘image’: *My other selfe*, (R3 2.2.121, Gloucester to Buckingham); cf. Dent F696; †**serge** ‘woollen cloth’, used humorously as a form of address to Lord Say; see also **say**: *Ah thou Say, thou Surge, nay thou Buckram Lord*, (2H6 4.7.23, Cade to Lord Say), a nonce usage; †**servant monster** ‘both servant and a monster’: *Seruant*

*Monster, drinke to me.* (Tem 3.2.3, Stephano to Caliban); **shaker** ‘one who punishes’: *Shaker of ore-rank States*, (TK 5.1.62, Arcite’s invocation to God); †**she-Mercury** ‘female messenger’, humorous rather than contemptuous: *be briefe my good shee-Mercurie*. (MW 2.2.78–9, Falstaff to Mrs Quickly); **shrew** ‘talkative woman’, but also with negative connotations: *Blesse you faire Shrew*. (TN 1.3.46, Sir Andrew to Maria), perhaps mixed with *shrew* ‘little animal’ (though etymologically that is a different word); **sirs** applied to men and women, usually of lower rank than the speaker: *sirs stand you all without*. (Ham 4.5.110 Q2, Laertes to his followers), *Hence sirs, away*. (LL 4.3.210, King to Costard and Jaquenetta); **sirrah** (a) before proper nouns usually to people of either sex from a lower class: *Heere sirra Grumio, knocke I say*. (TS 1.2.5, Petruccio to his servant), *Sirra Iras, go* (AC 5.2.225, Cleopatra), *Go sirrah, seeke him*: (KL 1.2.79, Gloucester to Edmund; *sir* HL sc.2.77); (b) from a traditional saying or song: *Ah sirra (quoth-a) we shall doe nothing but eate*, (2H4 5.3.16–17, Silence to Falstaff). The word was becoming less common during C17; OED **Sirrah**; **slave** ‘servant’: *O stay slaue, I must employ thee*: (LL 3.1.147, Berowne to Costard); ‘young fellow’: *Peace Tawny slaue, halfe me, and halfe thy Dam*, (TA 5.1.27, Aaron to his baby son), OED **Slave** sb<sup>1</sup>.1c [1592]; **slip** ‘cutting’ hence ‘offspring’: *Braue slip, sprung from the Great Andronicus*, (TA 5.1.9, Goth to Lucius); \***slug-a-bed** ‘lazybones’: *fie you sluggabed*, (RJ 4.4.29, Nurse to Juliet); **smoke of rhetoric** ‘one who attempts to imitate rhetoricians’: *Sweete smoke of Rhetorike*, (LL 3.1.61, Armado to Moth); **soldier**: *and my little Souldiour there*, (2H4 5.3.31–2, Shallow to the page ironically); \***soldieress** ‘female warrior’: *Soldiress That equally canst poize sternenes with pittie*, (TK 1.1.85–6, Queen to Hippolyta), OED **Soldieress** one further quote from C19; **sot** ‘fool’, semi-affectionately: *A plague o’these pickle herring: How now Sot*. (TN 1.5.116–17, Sir Toby to Feste); **soul** ‘love’: *My loue, my life, my soule, faire Helena*. (MN 3.2.247, Lysander), OED **Soul** sb.6 [1581]; **spirit** ‘hero’: *ferie kindled spirits*, (KJ 2.1.358, Bastard to John and Philip), OED **Spirit** sb.9 [1591]; **state** ‘ruler of a kingdom’: *mighty States*, (KJ 2.1.395, Bastard to John and Philip), OED **State** sb.26 [1581]; **terrestrial** \*‘man of secular estate’ or possibly merely ‘mortal’: *Giue me thy hand terestiall*, (MW 3.1.97 Q, Host to Caius; F has (*Celestiall*)). It is not certain that this is a term of address, though the brackets in F suggest so, OED **Terrestrial B.** sb.1a takes this as a form of address; **thief** ‘robber’, used affectionately: *Lye still ye Theefe*, (1H4 3.1.231, Lady Percy to Hotspur); †**thunder-darter**/†**thunder-master** ‘Jove’: *O thou great Thunder-darter of Olympus*, (TC 2.3.9–10, Thersites to Jove); **tickle-brain** ‘strong liquor’, form of endearment to a hostess ‘one who supplies strong liquor’: *Peace good Pint-pot, peace good Tickle-braine*. (1H4 2.5.401, Falstaff to Mrs Quickly); **touch** ‘touchstone’: *O thou touch of hearts*, (Tim 4.3.392, Timon to gold), OED **Touch** sb.7; **trifler** \*‘one who lacks seriousness’: *away you trifler*: (1H4 2.4.87, Hotspur to Lady Percy), OED **Trifler** 2 [1607–12]; **true-penny** ‘honest fellow’: *Art thou there true-penny?* (Ham 1.5.152, Hamlet to Ghost), OED **True-penny** arch. records 1589–1602 before C19; **venom** somewhat ambiguous term: *Thy reason deere venom*, (TN 3.2.2, Sir Toby to Sir Andrew), OED **Venom A.** sb.3c [1592] and this quote; **villain** \*‘an affectionate, almost condescending, term, especially when applied to women or young people: *sweet Villaine, Most dear’st, my Collop*: (WT



1.2.138–9, Leontes to Mamillius), OED **Villain** 1c; \***waverer** ‘one who changes his mind’: *But come young wauerer*, (RJ 2.2.89, Friar Lawrence to Romeo); **welcomer** ‘one who welcomes someone or something’: *Farewell, thou wofull welcomer of glory*. (R3 4.1.89, Dorset to Anne), OED **Welcomer**; **wit** ‘genius’, ironically: *Welcome pure wit*, (LL 5.2.484, Berowne to Costard), OED **Wit** sb.9; **woman**: *How now (good woman)* (MW 1.4.130, Fenton to Mrs Quickly); **wonder** ‘miraculous being’: *(O you wonder)* (Tem 1.2.429, Ferdinand to Miranda); **woolsack** †‘fatty’: *How now Woolsacke*, (1H4 2.5.135, Hal to Falstaff), OED **Woolsack** 1b; **worm** ‘helpless creature’: *Poore worm thou art infected*, (Tem 3.1.31, Prospero of Miranda); **yokefellows in arms** ‘fellow soldiers’: *Yoke-fellowes in Armes, let vs to France*, (H5 2.3.50–1, Pistol to Nym and Bardolph), OED **Yoke-fellow** 1 [1526]; **young gentleman** ‘man of tender years’: *Maister yong Gentleman*, (MV 2.2.35, Gobbo to Lancelot); **young man** ‘man of tender years’: *Run in here, good young man*: (MW 1.4.34–5, Mrs Quickly to Simple).

## FORTH

(1a) Adverbially ‘forward, advance’: *Then forth, deare Countreyemen*: (H5 2.2.186, Henry V), *Forth my Sword: he dies*. (Oth 5.1.10, Roderigo).

(1b) With auxiliary: ‘to go out’: *Cæsar shall forth*; (JC 2.2.10, Caesar), *What, shall we forth?* (JC 3.1.120, Decius).

(2a) As a phrasal verb: **arise forth** ‘to get up quickly’: *Arise forth from the couch of lasting night*, (KJ 3.4.27, Constance); **be forth** ‘to be out of the house’: *her husband will be forth*: (MW 2.2.255–6, Falstaff); ‘to be engaged in’: *when thou art forth in the incursions* (TC 2.1.30 Q, Thersites; F omits); **beck forth** ‘to announce’: *Whose eye beck’d forth my Wars, & cal’d them home*: (AC 4.13.26, Antony); **bid forth** ‘to invite’: *I am bid forth to supper Iessica*, (MV 2.5.11, Shylock); **blaze forth** ‘to announce with great show’: *The Heauens themselues blaze forth the death of Princes* (JC 2.2.31, Calpurnia); **body forth** ‘to clothe as with a material shape’: *And as imagination bodies forth the forms of things Vnknowne*; (MN 5.1.14–15, Theseus); **bray forth** ‘to proclaim loudly’: *Bray forth their Conquest and our overthrow*, (E3 1.2.13, Countess); **break forth** ‘to erupt’: *his malice ’gainst the Lady Will sodainly breake forth*: (AY 1.2.272–3, Le Beau); **breathe forth** ‘to give vent to’: *And breathlesse powre breath forth*. (AC 2.2.239, Enobarbus); **bring forth** ‘to give birth to’: *And sowing the kernels of it in the Sea, bring forth more Islands*. (Tem 2.1.97–8, Antonio); **call forth** ‘to summon’: *call’d forth the mutenous windes*, (Tem 5.1.42, Prospero); **cast forth** ‘to eject’: *not so deepe a maime, As to be cast forth in the common ayre* (R2 1.3.150–1, Mowbray); **chalk forth** ‘to mark out (path, etc.)’: *it is you, that haue chalk’d forth the way* (Tem 5.1.206, Gonzalo); **choose forth** ‘to select’: *Out of a great deale of old Iron, I chose forth*. (1H6 1.3.80, Pucelle); **come forth** ‘to summon’: *you must call forth the watch* (MA 4.2.33, Sexton); **cull forth** ‘to choose carefully’: *when could greefe Cull forth as unpanged judgement can, fit’st time* (TK 1.1.167–9, Queen); ‘to select for death’: *and cull th’infected forth, But kill not altogether*. (Tim 5.4.43–4, Senator); **dine forth** ‘to eat away from home’: *if any aske you for your Master, Say he dines forth*, (CE 2.2.212–13, Adriana); **disgorge forth** ‘to spew up’: *the grisled North Disgorges such a tempest forth*, (Per sc.10.47–8, Gower); **draw forth** ‘to promote’: *Yet to draw forth*

*your Noble Ancestrie From the corruption of abusing times*, (R3 3.7.188–9, Buckingham); ‘to draw (swords etc.)’: *Draw forth thy weapon, we are beset with theeues*, (TS 3.3.108, Petruccio); **drop forth** ‘to produce’: *when it droppes forth fruite*. (AY 3.2.231–2, Rosalind); **enquire forth** ‘to seek out’: *I shall enquire you forth*: (TG 2.4.184, Proteus); **fetch forth** ‘to bring’: *fetch forth the Lazar Kite of Cressids kinde*, (H5 2.1.74, Pistol); **find forth** ‘to seek out’: *Who falling there to finde his fellow forth*, (CE 1.2.37, Antipholus of Syracuse); **fly forth** ‘to leave’: *thy freer thoughts May not flye forth of Egypt*. (AC 1.5.11–12, Cleopatra); **furnish forth** ‘to equip properly’: *Will your Lordship lend mee a thousand pound, to furnish me forth?* (2H4 1.2.224–5, Falstaff); **give forth** ‘to release’: *Who euer gaue that Counsell, to giue forth The Corne* (Cor 3.1.116–17, Coriolanus); **go forth** ‘to look around’: *therefore goe forth Try what my credit can in Venice doe*, (MV 1.1.179–80, Antonio); ‘to be manifest’: *For if our vertues Did not goe forth of vs*, (MM 1.1.33–4, Duke); **have forth** ‘to risk in trade’: *had I such venture forth*, (MV 1.1.15, Solanio); **hear forth** ‘to judge’: *Whom it concerns to heare this matter forth*, (MM 5.1.253, Duke); **heave forth** ‘to give vent to’: *The wretched annimall heau’d forth such groanes* (AY 2.1.36, Lord); **issue forth** ‘to sally out’: *Let’s set our men in order, And issue forth*, (3H6 1.2.69–70, Edward); **lay forth** ‘to spread out’: *Lay forth the gowne*. (TS 4.3.62, Petruccio); ‘to prepare for burial’: *Embalme me, Then lay me forth* (H8 4.2.171–2, Katherine); **lead forth** ‘to depart’: *Lead forth, and bring you backe in happinesse*. (MM 1.1.74, Escalus); **let forth** ‘to release’: *these windowes that let forth thy life*, (R3 1.2.12, Anne); **lighten forth** ‘to illuminate’: *his Eye (As bright as is the Eagles) lightens forth Controlling Maiestie*: (R2 3.3.67–9, York); **lock forth** ‘to lock out’: *Say wherefore didst thou locke me forth today*. (CE 4.4.96, Antipholus of Ephesus); **loose forth** ‘to release’: *And he that loos’d them forth their Brazen Cauces*, (2H6 3.2.89, Margaret); **make forth** ‘to come forward’: *Make forth, the Generals would haue some words*. (JC 5.1.25, Antony); **march forth** ‘to advance’: *when we first marcht forth*: (KJ 2.1.320, Herald); **peep forth** ‘to make a brief appearance’: *No Vessell can peepe forth: but ’tis as soone Taken as seene*: (AC 1.4.53–4, Messenger); **peer forth** ‘to appear’: *an houre before the worshipt Sun Peer’d forth the golden window of the East*, (RJ 1.1.115–16, Benvolio); **point forth** ‘to indicate’: *And thy lopt Branches, point Thy two Sonnes forth*: (Cym 5.6.455–6, Soothsayer); **pour forth** ‘to dispense profusely’: *Your honour has through Ephesus Poured foorth your charitie*, (Per sc.12.39–40, Gentleman); **press forth** ‘to enrol in the army’: *From London, by the King was I prest forth*, (3H6 2.5.64, Son); **promise forth** ‘to have an earlier engagement’: *No, I am promis’d forth*. (JC 1.2.289, Casca); **puff forth** ‘to emit’: *Puffes forth another wind that fires the torch*. (RL 315); **put forth** ‘to send out’: *Put forth their Sonnes, to seeke preferment out*. (TG 1.3.7, Panthino), *This is put forth too truly*: (WT 1.2.14, Polixenes, ‘it’s turned out as predicted’); ‘to set sail’: *If any Barke put forth, come to the Mart*, (CE 3.2.156, Antipholus of Syracuse); **ride forth** ‘to take a ride’: *Were you but riding forth to ayre your selfe*, (Cym 1.1.111, Imogen); **roar forth** ‘to proclaim loudly’: *And makes him rore these Accusations forth*. (1H6 3.1.40, Winchester); **rush forth** ‘to come quickly’: *rush forth And binde the boy*, (KJ 4.1.3–4, Hubert); **send forth** ‘to despatch’: *and sends me forth* (Tem 2.1.303, Ariel); **set forth** ‘to depart’: *And it is meete I presently set forth*. (MV 4.1.401, Portia); ‘to dish up’: *Well, Ile set you forth*. (MV 3.5.85, Jessica); **shoot forth** ‘to

emit': *O that I were a God, to shoot forth Thunder* (2H6 4.1.104, Suffolk); 'to acclaim': *You shoot me forth in acclamations hyperbolicall*, (Cor 1.10.49–50, Martius); \***shrill forth** 'to cry out loudly': *How poore Andromache shrills her dolour forth*; (TC 5.3.87, Cassandra); **sigh forth** 'to utter regretfully': *sigh'd forth Prouerbes That Hunger-broke stone wals*: (Cor 1.1.203–4, Martius); **single forth** 'to select': *And waicht him how he singled Clifford forth*, (3H6 2.1.12, Richard); **spit forth** 'to spew out': *That spits forth death, and mountaines, rockes, and seas*, (KJ 2.1.459, Bastard); **spur forth** 'to urge on': *my desire (More sharpe then filed steele) did spurre me forth*, (TN 3.3.4–5, Antonio); **stand forth** 'to step forward': *Stand you both forth now*: (AY 1.2.68, Touchstone); **start forth** 'to rush forward': *Like Boyes vnto a musse, Kings would start forth*, (AC 3.13.91, Antony); **steal forth** 'to leave secretly': *Steale forth thy fathers house to morrow night* (MN 1.1.164, Lysander); **step forth** 'to stand forward': *Now step I forth to whip hypocrisie*, (LL 4.3.149, Berowne); **stir forth** 'to leave the house': *They would not haue you to stirre forth to day*. (JC 2.2.38, Servant); **stream forth** 'to cause to flow profusely': *Weeping as fast as they streame forth thy blood*, (JC 3.1.202, Antony); **take forth** 'to pick up': *If that thou bee'st a Roman, take it foorth*. (JC 4.2.157, Cassius); **throw forth** 'to produce': *and throw forth greater Theames* (Cor 1.1.218, Martius); 'to produce as in childbirth': *With Newes the times with Labour, And throwes forth each minute, some*. (AC 3.7.80–1, Camidius); 'to expose': *But throw her foorth to Beasts and Birds of prey*: (TA 5.3.197, Lucius); **thrust forth** 'to publish': *Where doth the world thrust forth a vanity*, (R2 2.1.24, York); 'to expel': *Which was thrust forth of Millaine*, (Tem 5.1.162, Prospero); **travel forth** 'to set out on a journey': *And make me trauaile forth without my cloake*, (Son 34.2); **trumpet forth** 'to proclaim publicly': *He must not liue to trumpet foorth my infamie*, (Per sc.1.187–8, Antiochus); **turn forth** 'to dismiss': *Turne melancholy forth to Funerals*: (MN 1.1.14, Theseus); **usher forth** 'to proclaim': *No Sun, shall euer usher forth mine Honors*, (H8 3.2.411, Wolsey); **utter forth** 'to exclaim': *there my fathers graue Did utter forth a voice*. (MM 3.1.84–5, Isabella); \***vomit forth** 'to eject like vomit': *their o're-cloyed Country vomits forth* (R3 5.6.48, Richard III), OED **Vomit** v.4b; **walk forth** 'to walk outside': *His Lordship is walk'd forth into the Orchard*, (2H4 1.1.4, Porter); **wander forth** 'to depart': *the heedfull slaue Is wandred forth in care to seeke me out* (CE 2.2.2–3, Antipholus of Syracuse); **wash forth** 'to sweep aside': *That washt his Fathers fortunes forth of France*, (3H6 2.2.157, Edward); **wave forth** 'to summon': *It waues me forth againe*; (Ham 1.4.49, Hamlet); **yield forth** 'to reward': *our soule Cannot but yeeld you forth to publique thankes* (MM 5.1.6–7, Duke).

(2b) With particle before the lexical verb: **blot forth** 'to expunge': *Forth of my heart, those charmes thine eyes are blotted*, (Oth 5.1.36 Q, Othello; F has *For of*); **come forth** 'to appear': *And forth my Mimmick comes*: (MN 3.2.19, Puck); **go forth** 'to walk about': *For forth he goes, and visits all his Hoast*, (H5 4.0.32, Chorus); **lay from forth** 'to hide': *From forth thy reach he would haue laid thy shame*, (R2 2.1.106, Gaunt); **peep forth** 'to reveal oneself': *Forth at your eyes, your spirits wildely peepe*, (Ham 3.4.110, Gertrude); **walk forth** 'to depart': *As he forth walked on his way*. (TS 4.1.132, Petruccio in a song).

(3a) As a verbal adjective: **breaking forth** 'breaking out': *other of your insolent*

*retinue . . . breaking forth In ranke, and (not to be endur'd) riots* (KL 1.4.184–6, Goneril); **gone forth** ‘committed’: *And your affection not gone forth*, (Tem 1.2.451, Ferdinand); **painting forth** ‘elaborating rhetorically’: *halfe breathlesse, painting forth From Gonerill his Mistris, salutations*; (KL 2.2.207–8, Kent); **plucking forth** ‘extracting’: *Plucking the intrailles of an Offering forth, They could not finde a heart* (JC 2.2.39–40, Servant).

(3b) As a verbal noun: **breaking forth** ‘taking action’: *your Letters did with-holde our breaking forth* (AC 3.6.79, Caesar); **bringing-forth** ‘achievement’: *Let him be but testimonied in his owne bringings forth*, (MM 3.1.405–6, Duke); **casting forth** ‘exposure’: *The casting forth to Crowes, thy Baby-daughter*, (WT 3.2.190, Paulina); **coming forth** ‘entrance’: *wayted for my comming forth?* (2H6 4.1.63, Suffolk); ‘departure’: *which since his comming forth is thought of*, (HL sc.17.4, Gentleman); **feasting forth** ‘attending a dinner from home’: *I haue no minde of feasting forth to night*: (MV 2.5.37, Shylock); **producing forth** ‘exposure’: *Producing forth the cruell Ministers Of this dead Butcher*, (Mac 5.11.34–5, Malcolm); **setting forth** ‘departure’: *But how shal we part with them in setting forth?* (1H4 1.2.165–6, Hal); **turned-forth** ‘exiled one’: *I am the turned forth be it knowne to you*, (TA 5.3.108 Q, Lucius; F omits *the*); **weeping forth** ‘weeping in anticipation’: *weeping His Welcomes forth*: (WT 4.4.548–9, Camillo).

(4) As first element of compound: \***forthright** ‘the straight and narrow’: *Or hedge aside from the direct forth right*; (TC 3.3.152, Ulysses); ‘straight path’: *Through fourth rights, & Meanders*: (Tem 3.3.3, Gonzalo), OED **Forthright C. sb.**

## FORWARD

(1a) Adverbially ‘go on’: *come boy forward, aduance*, (E3 2.2.99, Edward III); *Forward I pray, since we haue come so farre*, (TS 4.6.12, Katherine).

(1b) With an auxiliary ‘carry on’: *I will forward with my deuice*; (LL 5.2.655–6, Armado), *Wee’le forward towards Warwicke*, (3H6 4.8.82, Edward IV).

(2) As a phrasal verb: **be forward** ‘to be eager’: *Speake England first, that hath bin forward first To speake vnto this Cittie*: (KJ 2.1.483–4, Philip); **bring forward** ‘to expose’: *Arrested him at Yorke, and brought him forward As a man sorely tainted*, (H8 4.2.13–14, Griffith); **drive forward** ‘to motivate’: *the sharpe thorny points Of my alleadged reasons, driues this forward*: (H8 2.4.221–2, Henry VIII); **flee forward** ‘to flee in a forward direction’, punningly since he was expected to flee away: *but he fled forward still, toward your face*. (Cym 1.2.14–15, Lord); **go forward** ‘to carry out’: *It goes not forward, doth it*. (MN 4.2.5–6, Flute); ‘to present oneself’: *and I goe forward*, (TK 3.5.16, Schoolmaster); **look forward** ‘to consider carefully’: *I beseech you Looke forward on the iournie you shall go*. (MM 4.3.54–5, Duke); **march forward** ‘to advance’: *Come, march forward*. (2H6 4.2.189, Cade); **set forward** ‘to go’: *Set we forward*: (Cym 5.6.480, Cymbeline, ‘Let’s go’); ‘to commence’: *Sound Trumpets, and set forward Combatants*: (R2 1.3.117, Marshall); OED **Set v.145d**.

(3) As a verbal adjective: **bending forwards**: *And bending forwards strooke his able heeles Against the panting sides of his poore Iade* (2H4 1.1.44–5, Travers).

## FROM

(1) With an auxiliary: ‘to abandon’: *Signior Iachimo will not from it.* (Cym 1.4.168, Philario).

(2) As a phrasal verb: **be from** ‘to be outside’: *But this is from my Commission.* (TN 1.5.181–2, Viola); ‘to be free of’: *I am best pleas’d to be from such a deede.* (KJ 4.1.85, Executioner); **blench from** ‘to evade’: *there can be no euasion To blench from this,* (TC 2.2.66–7, Troilus); **grow from** ‘to become alienated from’: *utterly Grow from the Kings Acquaintance,* (H8 3.1.159–60, Wolsey); †**look from** ‘to turn away from’: *Tyre I now looke from thee* (Per sc.2.120, Pericles); **refrain from** ‘to stop’: *He, when he heares of her, cannot refraine From the excesse of laughter:* (Oth 4.1.97–8 Q, Iago; F has *restraine*); **smell from** ‘to abandon’: *Of him, that . . . Smels from the generall weale.* (Tim 4.3.159–60, Timon); **stand from** ‘to move away from’: *Stand from him* (2H4 2.1.69, Lord Chief Justice); **tutor from** ‘to warn against’: *yet thou wilt Tutor me from quarrelling?* (RJ 3.1.28–9, Mercutio).

(3) As a verbal noun: †**falling-from** ‘withdrawal’: *the falling from of his Friendes,* (Tim 4.3.403, Bandit).

## -FUL

Derived from *full* this OE suffix formed adjectives from nouns meaning ‘full of’, developing into ‘characterized by’, and were thus similar in meaning to Lat. suffix *-(i)ous*, and some nouns show both forms. This suffix is normally attached to roots of Gmc origin or well-established loans. It was popular at this time.

†**barful** ‘full of impediments’: *yet a barrefull strife,* (TN 1.4.41, Viola), OED **Barful** *a.*; **bellyful** ‘enough, too much’: *euery Iacke-Slaue hath his bellyfull of Fighting,* (Cym 2.1.20, Cloten), OED **Bellyful** *a.1, 2* [1535] and popular in C16; \***changeful** ‘ability to change’: *their changefull potencie.* (TC 4.5.97, Troilus); \***crimeful** ‘criminal’: *feates, So crimefull,* (Ham 4.7.6–7, Laertes); \***dareful** ‘full of defiance’: *We might haue met them darefull,* (Mac 5.5.6, Macbeth); **direful** ‘full of distress’: *the voyce is very direfull.* (Oth 5.1.39, Gratiano), OED **Direful** [1583], Shakespeare uses this word seriously, but others were mocking it, King p. 157; **distasteful** \*‘expressing disgust’: *distastefull lookes,* (Tim 2.2.207, Flavius), OED **Distasteful** *a.3*; **distressful** \*‘distressing’: *When I did speake of some distressefull stroke* (Oth 1.3.156, Othello; Q has *distressed*), OED **Distressful** *a.1*; **doleful** ‘sad’: *And dolefull dumps the minde oppresse:* (RJ 4.4.153, Q1, Peter singing a well-known song and mocking the style), King p. 156; **faultful** ‘culpable’: *So fares it with this fault-full Lord of Rome,* (RL 715), OED **Faultful** *a.* [1591]; **fitful** \*‘characterized by the fits and starts of a disease’: *After Lifes fitfull Feuer,* (Mac 3.2.25, Macbeth), OED **Fitful** *a.1* records in ShE and 1744 only; **fretful** \*‘irritating’: *a fretfull corosiuue,* (2H6 3.2.407, Margaret), OED **Fretful** *a.1*; **frightful** \*‘causing terror’: *Thy School-daies frightfull, desp’rate, wilde, and furious,* (R3 4.4.170, Duchess of York), OED **Frightful** *a.2a* [1607]; **gleeful** ‘merry, glad’: *euery thing doth make a Gleefull boast?* (TA 2.3.11, Tamora); contrasted with *sad* in line 10, OED **Gleeful** *a.* [1586]; \***hopeful** ‘expectant’: *May fright the hopeful Mother at the view,* (R3 1.2.24, Anne); ‘bringing pleasure’: *Shees the hopefull Lady of my earth.* (RJ 1.2.13b Q2, Capulet); ‘hoped for’: *our hopefull Booty,* (TA 2.3.49, Aaron); \***increaseful** ‘plentiful’: *To cheare the*

*Plowman with increasefull crops*, (RL 958), OED **Increaseful**; **lustful** ‘lascivious’: *his lustfull eye*, (R3 3.5.81 Q, Gloucester; F has *raging*), *purchase of his lustfull eye*, (R3 3.7.177 Q, Buckingham; F has *wanton*), *the lustfull Moore*, (Oth 2.1.294 Q, Iago; F has *lustie*). *Lustful* adopted the new sense ‘lascivious’ from the older sense ‘vigorous, lusty’ at end of C16, and the variant readings between F and Q may reflect the uncertainty of the meaning, which may have arisen informally; **mistrustful** ‘inspiring anxiety’: *in some mistrustfull wood*; (VA 826); †**offenceful** ‘criminal’: *your most offence full act* (MM 2.3.28, Duke); **pailful** ‘bucket by bucket’: *fall by paile-fuls*. (Tem 2.2.24, Trinculo); **remorseful** \*‘compassionate’: *Valiant, wise, remorse-full, well accomplish’d*. (TG 4.3.13, Silvia), OED **Remorseful** a.2; **revengeful** ‘ready to take revenge’: *And neuer brandish more reuengefull Steele*, (R2 4.1.49, Aumerle), OED **Revengeful** a. [a1586]; **scornful** \*‘taunted’: *To be the scornfull captiue to a Scot*, (E3 1.2.7, Countess), OED **Scornful** a.2 [1570]; **spleenful** \*‘passionate’: *my spleenfull Sonnes* (TA 2.3.191, Tamora); \*‘violently angry’: *their spleenfull mutinie*, (2H6 3.2.128, Warwick), OED **Spleenful** a.1a, b; \***sprightful** ‘spirited’: *Spoke like a sprightfull Noble Gentleman*. (KJ 4.2.177, John), OED **Sprightful** a.1; **tasteful** ‘savoury’: *Vpon thy tastefull lips*, (TK 1.1.178, Queen), OED **Tasteful** a.2 [1611]; **tristful** ‘sad’: *With tristfull visage as against the doome*, (Ham 3.4.49, Hamlet; Q2 has *heated*), OED **Tristful** a<sup>2</sup>. [1491], but Q2’s reading suggests it was considered old-fashioned; **trustful** ‘faithful’: *conuey my trustfull Queen*, (1H4 2.5.397, Falstaff, often emended to *tristful*), OED **Trustful** a.1 records 1580–1674; \***useful** ‘serviceable’ of both humans and things: *Sword, which thou hast worne Most usefull for thy Country*. (AC 4.15.79–80, Antony), OED **Useful** a.2; **wailful** ‘mournful’: *to tangle her desires By walefull Sonnets*, (TG 3.2.68–9, Proteus), OED **Wailful** a.2 [1579]; **wasteful** \*‘that consumes uneconomically’: *I haue retyr’d me to a wastefull cocke*, (Tim 2.2.159, Flavius, ‘a tap not turned off’), OED **Wasteful** a.5b; **wrackful** ‘destructive’: *the wrackfull siedge* (Son 65.6), OED **Wrackful** a<sup>3</sup>.2 [1578]; **wrathful** ‘angry’: *Lest your displeasure should enlarge it selfe To wrathfull tearmes*: (TC 5.2.36–7, Ulysses), OED **Wrathful** a.1b [1563]; **wreakful** ‘terrible’: *By working wreakefull vengeance on thy Foes*: (TA 5.2.32, Tamora), OED **Wreakful** [1531]; **youthful** ‘vigorous, active’: *warme youthfull blood*, (RJ 2.4.12, Juliet), OED **Youthful** a.1 [1590].

## FUNCTIONAL SHIFT

### 1. Noun or adjective to verb

Functional shift is a feature of informal language. The following list includes those verbs coined in C16 or ShE and those which, though more established, may be informal.

**able** †‘to vouch for’: *Ile able ’em*; (KL 4.5.164, Lear), OED **Able** v.4c, GTSW **able**; **acquittance** ‘to acquit’: *Your meere enforcement shall acquittance me* (R3 3.7.223, Gloucester), OED **Acquittance** v. last quote; **advantage** ‘to benefit’: *it shall aduantage thee more*, (TN 4.2.114, Malvolio), OED **Advantage** v.4 [1530]; **air** \* ‘to expose’: *leave to ayre this Iewell*: (Cym 2.4.96, Giacomo); **all-hail** \*‘to greet with honour’: *who all-hail’d me Thane of Cawdor*, (Mac 1.5.6–7, Macbeth’s letter), OED **All-hail** C. v.; **antic** †‘to make grotesques’: *the wilde disguise hath almost Antickt vs all*.

(AC 2.7.121–2, Caesar), OED **Antic** *v.1*; **arm** †‘to take in one’s arms’: *Come, Arme him*: (Cym 4.2.401, Lucius). OED **Arm** *v.<sup>2</sup>.1*; †**avouchment** ‘to avouch’: *will auouchment, that this is the Gloue* (H5 4.8.37, Fluellen); possibly intended as a Welshism; the noun is recorded from early C16; **back** \*‘to mount’: *I will backe him straight*. (1H4 2.4.71, Hotspur); **ballad** \*‘to compose scurrilous songs’: *and scald Rimers Ballad vs out a Tune*. (AC 5.2.211–12, Cleopatra), OED **Ballad** *v.2*; **bank** †‘to capture’: *as I haue bank’d their Townes?* (KJ 5.2.104, Dauphin), OED **Bank** *v.<sup>1</sup>.5* suggests ‘to coast, skirt’, but its derivation from the noun indicates that ‘to capture’ through throwing up earthworks is more likely, Braunmuller 1989:249; **banquet** ‘to grow fat’: *The minde shall banquet*, (LL 1.1.25, Longueville), OED **Banquet** *v.2* [1514]; \***barber** ‘to dress hair or beard’: *Being barber’d ten times o’re*, (AC 2.2.231, Enobarbus), OED **Barber** *v.*; **bark** †‘to strip (of bark)’: *Would barke your honor from that trunke you beare*, (MM 3.1.70, Isabella), OED **Bark** *v.<sup>2</sup>. 3b*; **barricado** \*‘to barricade’: *how may we barracado it against him?* (AW 1.1.111–12, Helen), OED **Barricado** *v.2*; **bass** †‘to announce’: *it did base my Trespasse*, (Tem 3.3.99, Alonso); **bay** ‘to corner’: *heere was’t thou bay’d braue Hart*, (JC 3.1.205, Antony), OED **Bay** *v.<sup>1</sup>.6* [1575]; **bed** ‘to embed’: *my Sonne i’th Ooze is bedded*; (Tem 3.3.100, Alonso), OED **Bed** *v.10*; **beggar** \*‘to undermine’: *Begger the estimation which you priz’d*, (TC 2.2.90, Troilus); **belly** \*‘to blow full sails’: *Your breath of full consent bellied his Sailes*, (TC 2.2.73, Troilus); **bench** \*‘to raise in status’: *whom I from meaner forme Haue Bench’d, and rear’d to Worship*, (WT 1.2.315–16, Leontes); **blister** ‘to cause blisters’: *A Southwest blow on yee, And blister you all ore*. (Tem 1.2.325–6, Caliban), *To fall, and blister*. (KL 2.2.341, Lear; *blast her pride*. HL sc.7.326), OED **Blister** *v.1* [1541]; **blood** \*‘to let blood’: *let it bloud*. (LL 2.1.186, Rosaline), OED **Blood** *v.1* [1633]; **boggle** ‘to start as if frightened’: *You boggle shrewdly, every feather starts you*: (AW 5.3.236, King), from *boggle* ‘a spectre’ with original sense ‘to start at the sight of a spectre’, OED **Boggle** *v.1* [1598]; **bosom** \*‘to have sexual intercourse’: *you haue beene coniunct and bosom’d with hir*, (HL sc.22.14, Regan), OED **Bosom** *v.3*; **bower** \*‘to enclose’: *When thou did’st bower the spirit of a fiend* (RJ 3.2.81, Juliet), OED **Bower** *v.1*; **boy** ‘to act a female role’: *Some squeaking Cleopatra Boy my greatnesse* (AC 5.2.216, Cleopatra), OED **Boy** *v.* [1568]; **braggart** ‘to boast’: *And Braggart with my tongue*. (Mac 4.3.233, Macduff); **brain** †‘to knock off course’: *That brain’d my purpose*: (MM 5.1.393, Duke), OED **Brain** *v.1* *fig.*; †‘to understand’: *as Madmen Tongue, and braine not*: (Cym 5.5.239–40, Posthumus), OED **Brain** *v.2*; **branch** ‘to flourish’: *which cannot chuse but braunch now*. (WT 1.1.24, Camillo), OED **Branch** *v.2b*; **brave** ‘to colour’: *He should haue brau’d the East an houre ago*, (R3 5.6.9, Richard III, ‘the sun should have risen’); **bride** ‘to behave like a bride’: *Shall sweet Bianca practise how to bride it?* (TS 3.3.123, Tranio), OED **Bride** *v.<sup>1</sup>.1* [1530]; ‘to marry’: *A Lasse of foureteene brided*, (TK 5.2.41, Palamon); **buckler** ‘to shield’: *Ile buckler thee against a Million*. (TS 3.3.111, Petruccio), *But buckler with thee blowes* (3H6 1.4.51, Clifford; *Q has buckle*), OED **Buckler** *v.* three examples in 1590s and then C19; **buffet** \*‘to strive against’: *The Torrent roar’d, and we did buffet it* (JC 1.2.109, Cassius), OED **Buffet** *v.1b*; **cabin** \*‘to confine’: *I am cabin’d, crib’d, confin’d, bound in* (Mac 3.4.23, Macbeth), OED **Cabin** *v.3*; **calm** †‘to be marooned’: *must be be-lead, and calm’d By Debitor, and Creditor*. (Oth 1.1.29–30,

Iago), OED **Calm** *v.*3 does not have this figurative sense; \***canary** ‘to dance’: *canarie to it with the feete*, (LL 3.1.11, Moth); **candy** \*‘to congeal’ to form something like a sweetmeat: *Twentie consciences That stand twixt me, and Millaine, candied be they, And melt, ere they mollest*: (Tem 2.1.283–5, Antonio), OED **Candy** *v.*4; \***canopy** ‘to provide shelter’: *Which erst from heat did canopie the herd* (Son 12.6); **cap** ‘to doff one’s cap’, as mark of respect: *three great ones of the City . . . Oft capt to him*, (Oth 1.1.8–10 Q, Iago; F has *Off-capt*), OED **Cap** *v.*1.8; \***caparison** ‘to deck out in finery’: *Caparison my horse*. (R3 5.6.19, Richard III); **captiv** ‘to capture’: *all our Princes captiu’d*, (H5 2.4.55, King Charles); \***carbonado** ‘to barbecue’: *to eate Adders heads, and Toads carbonado’d*. (WT 4.4.262–3, Autolycus); ‘to cut as for grilling meat’: *Ile so carbonado your shanks*, (KL 2.2.35–6, Kent); OED **Carbonado** *v.*arch.1, 2; **card** ‘to mix with cards’ hence ‘to contaminate’: *carded his State*, (1H4 3.2.62, Henry IV), OED **Card** *v.*1.2; **case** ‘to put on a mask’: *Case ye, case ye*; (1H4 2.2.52, Bardolph); \*‘to hide’: *And case thy reputation in thy tent*; (TC 3.3.181, Ulysses), OED **Case** *v.*2.1c, d; \***caudle** ‘to form a warm drink’: *Will the cold brooke Candied with Ice, Cawdle thy Morning taste* (Tim 4.3.226–7, Apemantus); **cave** \*‘to inhabit a cave’: *as wee Caue heere*, (Cym 4.2.138–9, Belarius), OED **Cave** *v.*1.2; †**chapel** ‘to bury’: *Of our dead Kings, that we may Chappell them*; (TK 1.1.50, Queen), OED **Chapel** *v.*1; \***character** ‘to write’: *wherein all my thoughts Are visibly Character’d*, (TG 2.7.3–4, Julia); \***child** ‘to be cast out by children’: *He childed as I fathered*, (HL sc.13.103, Edgar); **churn** ‘to turn the churn to make butter’: *make the breathlesse huswife cherne*, (MN 2.1.37, Fairy); †**climate** ‘to stay in the region’: *whilst you Doe Clymate here*: (WT 5.1.168–9, Leontes); **clog** ‘to encumber’, popular at end of C16 and may have been moving from an informal to a formal status at this time, for where Q has *traitors enscerped*; *to clog the guilllesse Keele*, (Oth 2.1.71, Cassio), F has *enclogge*, OED **Clog** *v.*2; **colt** ‘to cheat’: *What a plague meane ye to colt me thus?* (1H4 2.2.36–7, Falstaff), OED **Colt** *v.*2 [1580]; ‘to seduce’: *She hath bin colted by him*. (Cym 2.4.133, Posthumus), OED **Colt** *v.*1; \***compassion** ‘to have pity on’: *And not relent, or not compassion him?* (TA 4.1.123, Marcus); \***compeer** ‘to equal’: *he compeeres the best*. (KL 5.3.62, Regan); **congee** \*‘to take ceremonious leave’: *I have congied with the Duke*, (AW 4.3.89–90, Bertram), OED **Congee**, **congé** *v.*3; **convent** ‘to summon to a meeting’: *We are conuented* (Cor 2.2.54, Sicinius); ‘to gather’: *All our Surgions Convent in their behoofe, our richest balmes* (TK 1.4.30–1, Theseus); OED **Convent** *v.*1, 2; **coop** ‘to hem in’: *I am not coop’d here for defence*: (3H6 5.1.112, Warwick); ‘to enclose for protection’: *And coopes from other lands her Ilanders*, (KJ 2.1.25, Austria); OED **Coop** *v.*1. common at end C16/early C17; **corrival** ‘to emulate’: *but euen now Co-riual’d Greatnesse?* (TC 1.3.42–3, Nestor), OED **Corrival** *v.* examples only from early C17; †**corslet** ‘to enclose tightly’: *By warranting Moone-light corslet thee*, (TK 1.1.176, Queen); **coward** ‘to turn into a coward’: *That haue so cowarded and chac’d your blood* (H5 2.2.72, Henry V); **coy** †‘to condescend unwillingly’: *if he coy’d To heare Cominius speake*, (Cor 5.1.6–7, Menenius), OED **Coy** *v.*1.4b; **crank** \*‘to twist and turn’: *He crankes and crosses with a thousand doubles*, (VA 682); OED **Crank** *v.*1.1; \***craven** ‘to make cowardly’: *That crauens my weake hand*: (Cym 3.4.78, Imogen); **credit** \*‘to reflect credit upon’: *I call them forth to credit her*. (TS 4.1.93, Curtis), OED **Credit** *v.*5; **crib** \*‘to shut up’: *I am cabin’d, crib’d, confin’d*,



*bound in* (Mac 3.4.23, Macbeth), OED **Crib** *v.*2; **cross** ‘to intercept’: *Ile crosse it*, [the ghost] (Ham 1.1.108, Horatio), OED **Cross** *v.*11 [1598]; \***cudgel** ‘to beat with a cudgel’: *and said, hee would cudgell you.* (1H4 3.3.107–8, Mrs Quickly); **cuff** ‘to strike with the fist’: *I sweare Ile cuffe you, if you strike againe.* (TS 2.1.218, Petrucio), OED **Cuff** *v.*1; **cup** \*‘to intoxicate’: *Cup vs till the world go round.* (AC 2.7.115, in a song), OED **Cup** *v.*2; **cupboard** ‘to stow away’: *Still cubbording the Viand,* (Cor 1.1.98, Menenius), OED **Cupboard** *v.* [1565]; †**curdy** ‘to congeal’: *the Isicle That’s curdied by the Frost,* (Cor 5.3.65–6, Coriolanus), OED **Curdy** *v.*; \***curvet** ‘to prance’, as in horse displays, from Ital. *corvetta* ‘a curvet’: *he veres vpriight, curuets, and leaps,* (VA 279); \***dapple** ‘to spread broken light’: *Dapples the drowsie East with spots of grey:* (MA 5.3.27, Don Pedro), OED **Dapple** *v.*1; †**devil-porter** ‘to act as porter of hell’: *Ile Deuill-Porter it no further:* (Mac 2.3.16, Porter); **dew** ‘to shower down on’: *That I thy enemy dew thee withall:* (1H6 4.2.34, General), often interpreted as *due*, an aphetic form of *endue*; cf. Blake 1991b; **dish** \*‘to serve (food etc.)’: *I know not how it tastes, though it be dish’d For me to try how:* (WT 3.2.71–2, Hermione), OED **Dish** *v.*2; **dizzy** ‘to make dizzy’: *Shall dizzie with more clamour Neptunes eare* (TC 5.2.177, Troilus), OED **Dizzy** *v.*2 [1501]; **dozy** ‘to make dizzy’: *would dosie th’arithmaticke of memory,* (Ham Add.Pass.N.8–9, Q2, Hamlet), OED **Dozy** *v.* [1568]; \***dreg** ‘to make cloudy’: *When that his actions dregd, with minde assur’d Tis bad he goes about.* (TK 1.2.97–8, Arcite), OED **Dreg** *v.* [1627–47]; \***drumble** ‘to dawdle’: *Look how you drumble?* (MW 3.3.141, Mrs Ford); **duke** \*‘to act as a duke’: *Lord Angelo Dukes it well* (MM 3.1.360, Lucio); **dumb** \*‘to silence’: *Deepe clearks she dumb’s,* (Per sc.20.5, Gower), OED **Dumb** *v.*2; **ear** ‘to hear’: *I eared her language,* (TK 3.1.30, Arcite); \***elbow** ‘to afflict’: *A soueraigne shame so elbows him* (HL sc.17.43, Kent), after ShE this verb became popular and may have been so before, OED **Elbow** *v.*; †**elf** ‘to entangle in the manner of elves’: *elfe all my haire in knots,* (KL 2.2.173, Edgar, ‘disguise as a vagabond’); this unique example is possibly a Shakespearian creation, but cf. \***elf-lock** ‘hair matted together by the fairies’: *Mab . . . bakes the Elk-locks in foule sluttish haire,* (RJ 1.4.88–90, Mercutio, usually emended to *elf-locks*); **example** ‘to be an example’: *heare her but exampl’d by her selfe,* (H5 1.2.156, Archbishop of Canterbury); ‘to justify by precedent’: *I may example my digression by some mighty president.* (LL 1.2.110–11, Armado); **eye** ‘to keep in view’: *I eyed them Euen to their Ships.* (WT 2.1.37–8, Lord); **fa** †‘to beat’, from the musical note: *Ile Fa you,* (RJ 4.4.145, Peter); **fate** \*‘to pre-ordain’: *it hath fated her to be my motiue* (AW 4.4.20, Helen), hence **fated**: *the fated skye* (AW 1.1.213, Helen), OED **Fate** *v.*2; **father** †‘to be rejected by a father’: *He childed as I fathered,* (HL sc.13.103, Edgar), OED **Father** *v.* does not record this sense; ‘to act as a father’: *And rather Father thee, then Master thee:* (Cym 4.2.397, Lucius), OED **Father** *v.*3; \*‘to indicate one’s paternity’: *the Lady fathers her selfe:* (MA 1.1.104–5, Don Pedro), OED **Father** *v.*4; **feat** †‘to constrain to appropriate behaviour’: *to th’more Mature, A glasse that feated them:* (Cym 1.1.48–9, Gentleman), from the adjective *feat* ‘neat, elegant’, OED **Feat** *v.*3; **ferret** \*‘to worry’, as a ferret does its prey: *Ile fer him, and firke him, and ferret him:* (H5 4.4.27–8, Pistol), OED **Ferret** *v.*3a; \***fever** ‘to put into a fever’: *The white hand of a Lady Feauer thee,* (AC 3.13.140, Antony); \***film** ‘to cover as with a film’: *It will but skin and filme the Vlcerous place,* (Ham 3.4.138, Hamlet); **fist** \*‘to

strike with the fist': *If I but fist him once*: (2H4 2.1.21, Fang), OED **Fist** *v*<sup>1</sup>.2; †**flicking** 'quickly moving': *On flicking Phæbus front*. (KL 2.2.106, Kent; *In flitkering Phæbus front*. HL sc.7.104). Editors emend *flicking* to *flickering*, though a noun *flick* existed from C15 which could give this verb, possibly employed to add to the pomposity of Kent's speech; **foot** 'to seize in talons': *Stoop'd, as to foote vs*: (Cym 5.5.210, Sicilius), \*'to spurn with the feet': *And foote me as you spurme a stranger curre* (MV 1.3.117, Shylock); †'to make socks for feet': *and foote them too*. (1H4 2.5.116–17 Q, Falstaff; F has *mend*), \*'to land': *a Power already footed*, (KL 3.3.13, Gloucester; *landed* HL sc.10.13); **frolic** 'to have a good time': *And therefore frolicke*, (TS 4.3.180, Petruccio); **front** 'to face': *death doth front thee* (1H6 4.2.26, General); \*'to march foremost': *and front but in that File* (H8 1.2.43, Wolsey), OED **Front** *v*<sup>1</sup>.8; **furnace** 'to emit as if on fire': *He furnaces The thicke sighes from him*; (Cym 1.6.67–8, Giacomo); **fust** 'to grow mouldy': *That capabilitie and god-like reason To fust in vs vnusd*, (Ham Add.Pass.J.29–30, Q2, Hamlet), OED **Fust** *v*. compares with *foist* 'to smell, grow musty' [c1592]; **garner** 'to store in a small receptacle': *there where I haue garnerd vp my heart*, (Oth 4.2.59, Othello), Hulme, pp. 322–3; **ghost** \*'to haunt': *Who at Phillippi the good Brutus ghosted*, (AC 2.6.13, Pompey), OED **Ghost** *v*.2; **gibbet** \*'to hang as though on a gallows': *swifter then hee that gibbets on the Brewers Bucket*. (2H4 3.2.260, Falstaff, referring to the way such buckets were carried in a sling), OED **Gibbet** *v*.1; **glass** \*'to enclose in glass': *from whence they were glast*, (LL 2.1.244, Boyet), OED **Glass** *v*.2; **gleek** \*'to make a joke': *I can gleeke vpon occasion*. (MN 3.1.139, Bottom); 'to scorn': *gleeking & galling at this Gentleman* (H5 5.1.70–1, Gower), OED **Gleek** *v*.2; \***glove** 'to serve as a glove': *A scalie Gauntlet now, . . . Must gloue this hand*. (2H4 1.1.146–7, Northumberland); \***glutton** 'to eat to excess': *Or gluttoning on all, or all away*, (Son 75.14); **god** 'to make a god of': *Nay godded me indeed*. (Cor 5.3.11, Coriolanus); **gossip** \*'to be merry': *With all my heart, Ile Gossip at this feast*. (CE 5.1.410, Duke); \*'to chatter': *Full often hath she gossipt by my side*, (MN 2.1.125, Titania), most early quotations are from ShE in OED **Gossip** *v*.; **gull** 'to dupe': *If I do not gull him into an ayword*, (TN 2.3.130, Maria), OED **Gull** *v*<sup>3</sup>, since the noun and verb surface about the same time, it is possible that the noun is functionally shifted from the verb rather than the other way round; \***hand** 'to take hold of': *Let him that makes but trifles of his eyes First hand me*: (WT 2.3.63–4, Paulina); 'to touch': *wee will not hand a rope more*. (Tem 1.1.21–2, Boatswain); \***happy** 'to make happy': *Which happies those that pay the willing lone*; (Son 6.6); \***harrow** 'to distress': *It harrowes me with fear & wonder* (Ham 1.1.42, Horatio; Q1 has *horrors*); **hatch** 'to close a door with a hatch': *t'were not amisse to keepe our doore hatch't*, (Per sc.16.31, Pander), OED **Hatch** *v*<sup>3</sup>. [1581]; **havoc** 'to destroy': *To tame and hauocke more then she can eate*. (H5 1.2.173, Bishop of Ely), OED **Havoc** *v*. [1577]; **hearse** 'to be in a coffin': *would she were hearst at my foote*, (MV 3.1.83–4, Shylock); **heel** 'to dance with kicking heels': *Nor heele the high Lauolt*; (TC 4.5.87, Troilus); **helm** \*'to steer': *The very streame of his life, and the businesse he hath helmed*, (MM 3.1.402–3, Duke), OED **Helm** *v*<sup>2</sup>.; **hem** 'to cry hem': *and hems, and beats her heart*, (Ham 4.5.5, Horatio); **hive** \*'to find shelter': *drones hiue not with me*, (MV 2.5.47, Shylock), OED **Hive** *v*.4b; **hovel** 'to shelter in squalid surroundings': *To houell thee with Swine* (KL 4.6.32, Cordelia), OED **Hovel** *v*.a;

**husband** ‘to marry as a husband’: *That were the most, if he should husband you.* (KL 5.3.63, Albany); ‘to guard carefully’: *husband your deuce;* (MW 4.6.51, Host); **jade** \*‘to exhaust’: *We haue iaded out o’th Field.* (AC 3.1.34, Ventidius); \*‘to make ridiculous’: *I do not now foole my selfe, to let imagination iade mee;* (TN 2.5.158–9, Malvolio); **jaw** †‘to tear apart’: *I wreake not if the wolves would jaw me,* (TK 3.2.7, Jailer’s daughter), OED **Jaw** *v*<sup>1</sup>.1; †**Kate** ‘to be afflicted with Kate’, nonce formation from the personal name: *Petruchio is Kated.* (TS 3.3.117, Gremio); **kitchen** †‘to entertain in a kitchen’: *That kitchin’d me for you to day at dinner:* (CE 5.1.418, Dromio of Syracuse), OED **Kitchen** *v*.1a; **kitten** ‘to produce kittens’: *if your Mothers Cat had but kitten’d,* (1H4 3.1.17–18, Hotspur), OED **Kitten** *v*. [1495]; **lank** ‘to grow thin’: *So much as lank’d not.* (AC 1.4.71, Caesar); **lecher** ‘to fornicate’: *the small gilded Fly Do’s lecher in my sight.* (KL 4.5.111–12, Lear); **length** ‘to lengthen’: *Short night to night, and length thy selfe to morrow.* (PP 14.30); this verb was obsolescent and Shakespeare normally uses *lengthen*; OED **Length** *v*.*Obs.* records 1300–1622; **lesson** ‘to teach’: *To lesson me, and tell me* (TG 2.7.5, Julia); **line** ‘to add an extra layer of material’, hence ‘to fill, support’: *to line his enterprize.* (1H4 2.4.81, Lady Percy); *when they haue lin’d their Coates* (Oth 1.1.53, Iago), OED **Line** *v*<sup>1</sup>.3; cf. PdE *line one’s pockets*; **liquor** ‘to make drunk’: *Iustice hath liquor’d her.* (1H4 2.1.85, Gadshill); **literated** ‘well-read’: *and literated in the Warres.* (H5 4.7.147, Fluellen), formed from *literature* + (e)*d*; **litter** ‘to give birth to’: *the Son, that she did littour heere,* (Tem 1.2.283, Prospero); **louse** †‘to grow defiled’: *The Head, and he shall Lowse:* (KL 3.2.29, Fool in song), OED **Louse** *v*.2; **lout** ‘to treat contemptuously’: *And I am lowted by a Traitor Villaine,* (1H6 4.3.13, York), OED **Lout** *v*<sup>3</sup>.; **lullaby** ‘to sing a lullaby to’: *Marry sir, lullaby to your bountie till I come agen.* (TN 5.1.41, Feste), sense not accepted in OED; \***mammock** ‘to tear to pieces’: *how he mammockt it.* (Cor 1.3.67, Valeria); **mart** ‘to do business’: *And nothing marted with him.* (WT 4.4.350, Polixenes, ‘and bought nothing’); **martyred** ‘mutilated’: *I can interpret all her martin’d signes,* (TA 3.2.36, Titus), OED **Martyred** *ppl.a.* [1580]; **medicine** ‘to treat medicinally’: *Shall euer medicine thee to that sweete sleepe* (Oth 3.3.336, Iago); **milch** \*‘to weep tears of milk’: *Would haue made milche the Burning eyes of Heauen,* (Ham 2.2.520, Player); \***miracle** ‘to be a marvel’: *who this should bee, Doth myracle it selfe,* (Cym 4.2.28–9, Belarius); **mischiefe** ‘to cause harm to’: *Those that would mischeefe me,* (Tim 4.3.470, Flavius); **monster** †‘to make monstrous’: *To heare my Nothings monster’d.* (Cor 2.2.77, Coriolanus); \***moral** ‘to moralize’: *heare The motley Foole, thus morall on the time,* (AY 2.7.28–9, Jaques); \***mountebank** ‘to gull like a quack-doctor’: *Ile Mountebanke their Loues,* (Cor 3.2.132, Coriolanus); **mw** ‘to grimace’: *Apes, that moe and chatter at me,* (Tem 2.2.9, Caliban), OED **Mow** *v*<sup>3</sup>.; **mud** \*‘to bury in mud’: *I wish My selfe were mudded in that oo-zie bed* (Tem 5.1.152–3, Alonso); \*‘to stain, as with mud’: *Mudde not the fountaine that gauē drinke to thee,* (RL 577); OED **Mud** *v*<sup>1</sup>.3; **nickname** ‘to call by an improper name’: *You nickname vertue: vice you should haue spoke:* (LL 5.2.349, Princess), OED **Nickname** *v*.1 [1536]; **niggard** \*‘to be miserly’: *makst wast in niggarding:* (Son 1.12); \*‘to begrudge’: *now niggard not thy state,* (E3 1.2.123, Countess); \***oar** ‘to swim vigorously’: *and oared Himselfe with his good armes in lusty stroke* (Tem 2.1.124–5, Francisco); **office** \*‘to appoint to a role’: *So stands this Squire Offic’d with me:* (WT 1.2.172–3, Leontes); †‘to perform in

the way of an office': *And Angles offic'd all*: (AW 3.2.128, Helen); †'to drive by virtue of one's office': *a Iacke gardant cannot office me from my Son Coriolanus*, (Cor 5.2.63–4, Menenius); **pace** 'to walk slowly', especially of horses: *I will euen take my leaue of you, & pace softly towards my Kinsmans*. (WT 4.3.111–12, Autolycus), OED **Pace** v.3; 'to train': *My Lord shees not pac'ste yet*, (Per sc.19.67, Bawd), OED **Pace** v.4; **page** 'to wait on': *page thy heeles* (Tim 4.3.225, Apemantus), OED **Page** v.1; **pageant** \*'to mimic as if on a stage': *He Pageants vs*. (TC 1.3.151, Ulysses); \***palate** 'to relish': *the great'st taste Most pallates theirs*. (Cor 3.1.106–7, Coriolanus); **pang** 'to torture': *Will then be pang'd by me*. (Cym 3.4.95, Imogen); **paper** 'to set down on paper': *Must fetch him in, he Papers*. (H8 1.1.80, Buckingham), OED **Paper** v.1; **paragon** \*'to be a perfect model': *the primest Creature That's Parragon'd o'th World* (H8 2.4.226–7, Henry VIII); **park** 'to enclose as in a park': *How are we park'd and bounded in a pale?* (1H6 4.2.45, Talbot); **passion** 'to grieve': *I passion to say where-with*: (LL 1.1.253, Armado's letter); **path** 'to pursue a particular course': *For if thou path thy natiue semblance on*, (JC 2.1.83, Brutus); **patient** 'to calm': *Patient you selfe Madam*, (TA 1.1.121, Titus); **patronage** 'to defend': *useth it, to patronage his Theft*. (1H6 3.1.49, Gloucester); **paunch** 'to stab in the belly': *Batter his skull, or paunch him with a stake*, (Tem 3.2.91, Caliban); **peace** 'to remain quiet': *the Thunder would not peace at my bidding*, (KL 4.5.101–2, Lear); **pencil** 'to paint': *Which sometime show well pencild*. (TK 5.5.13, Theseus); **period** 'to come to an end': *Periods his comfort*. (Tim 1.1.101, Messenger); **Phoebe** 'to behave vulgarly like Phoebe': *She Phebes me*: (AY 4.3.40, Rosalind); **pistol** \*'to shoot': *Pistoll him, pistoll him*. (TN 2.5.35, Sir Andrew), OED **Pistol** v.1 [1607]; **pleasure** 'to gratify': *I cannot pleasure such an Honourable Gentleman*. (Tim 3.2.57–8, Lucius), OED **Pleasure** v.1 [c1559]; **port** \*'to bring to port': *that must these vessells port* (TK 5.1.29, Arcite); \***portcullis** 'to lock as with a portcullis': *Doubly perculist with my teeth and lippes*, (R2 1.3.161, Mowbray); \***posset** 'to curdle': *it doth posset And curd*, (Ham 1.5.68–9, Ghost; Q2 has *possesse*); †**prat** 'to beat' from the surname *Prat* of the old woman: *Ile Prat-her*: (MW 4.2.170, Mr Ford); **prince** 'to act like a prince': *to Prince it*, (Cym 3.3.85, Belarius), OED **Prince** v. [c1590]; **property** \*'to exploit': *They haue heere propertied me*: (TN 4.2.93, Malvolio); **proverb** †'to furnish with a proverb': *I am prouerb'd with a Grandsier Phrase*, (RJ 1.4.37, Romeo); **puddle** \*'to sully': *Hath pudled his cleare Spirit*: (Oth 3.4.141, Desdemona), OED **Puddle** v.3b; **quittance** 'to repay': *to quittance their deceite*, (1H6 2.1.14, Talbot), OED **Quittance** v.3 [1590]; †**re** 'to beat', from musical note: *Ile Re you*, (RJ 4.4.145, Peter), OED **Re** sb<sup>1</sup>. nonce usage; **relish** 'to taste right': *it would not haue rellish'd among my other discredit*. (WT 5.2.121–2, Autolycus), OED **Relish** v<sup>1</sup>.6a; †'to feel': *shall not my selfe, One of their kinde, that rellish all as sharpely, Passion as they*, (Tem 5.1.22–4, Prospero), OED **Relish** v.2b; **rib** 'to close in': *To rib her searecloath in the obscure graue*: (MV 2.7.51, Morocco), OED **Rib** v<sup>1</sup>.1 [a1547]; **round** \*'to encircle': *the hollow Crowne That rounds the mortall Temples of a King*, (R2 3.2.156–7, Richard II), OED **Round** v<sup>1</sup>.11a; \*'to grow big (in pregnancy)': *The Queene (your Mother) rounds apace*: (WT 2.1.17, Lady); OED **Round** v<sup>1</sup>.14; **ruffian** 'to bluster', especially of the wind: *If it [the wind] hath ruffiand so vpon the Sea*, (Oth 2.1.7, Montano), OED **Ruffian** v.1 records around 1600 and then C19; **safe** 'to assure the safety of': *Best you saft't the*

*bringer* (AC 4.6.26, Soldier), OED **Safe** *v.* [1602]; **safe-conducting** †‘bringing ashore in safety’: *Safe-conducting the Rebels from their Shippes?* (R3 4.4.413, Richard III), OED **Safe-conduct** *v.* records the verb from 1564, but has no example of this participial adjective; **seat** \*‘to install on the throne’: *And being seated*, (R3 2.4.59, Duchess of York); **secure** \*‘to make over-confident’: *Our meanes secure vs*, (KL 4.1.20, Gloucester), OED **Secure** *v.1*; **seed** †‘to run to seed’: *How will thy shame be seeded in thine age* (RL 603), OED **Seed** *v.8*; \***sentinel** ‘to stand watch’: *and Centinell the night*, (RL 942); **sepulchre** \*‘to bury’: *Or at the least, in hers, sepulcher thine*. (TG 4.2.114, Silvia), OED **Sepulchre** *v.1b*; **shade** ‘to hide’: *Sweet leaues shade folly*. (LL 4.3.41, Berowne), OED **Shade** *v.1.3* [1530]; **shore** \*‘to put on shore’: *if he thinke it fit to shoare them againe*, (WT 4.4.838, Autolycus), OED **Shore** *v.4.2*; **shroud** ‘to wrap in a winding sheet’: *she neuer shrowded any but Lazars*, (TC 2.3.31–2, Thersites), OED **Shroud** *v.1.7* [1577]; **sinew** ‘to unite’: *shalt thou sinow both these Lands together*, (3H6 2.6.91, Warwick), OED **Sinew** *v.1* [1592]; **single** ‘to select’ from the herd: *Single you thither then this dainty Doe*, (TA 2.1.118, Aaron), OED **Single** *v.1.2* [1575]; \***sister** ‘to equal’: *her art sisters the naturall Roses* (Per sc.20.7, Gower); \***skiff** ‘to travel in a light boat’: *they have skift Torrents* (TK 1.3.37–8, Hippolyta), OED **Skiff** *v.1.1*; **slack** ‘to restrain’: *I am nothing slow to slack his hast*. (RJ 4.1.3, Paris), OED **Slack** *v.5* [1577]; ‘to lose vigour’: *their negotiations all must slacke*, (TC 3.3.24, Calchas), OED **Slack** *v.10* [1560]; **slave** \*‘to bring into subjection’: *Let the superfluous, and Lust-dieted man, That slaues your ordinance*, (KL 4.1.61–2, Gloucester; *stands* HL sc.15.66), OED **Slave** *v.1.1fig.*; \***sliver** ‘to split into pieces’: *She that her selfe will sliuer and disbranch From her materiall sap, perforce shall wither*, (HL sc.16.34–5, Albany); **smooth** ‘to flatter’: *smooth, deceiue, and cogge*, (R3 1.3.48, Gloucester), OED **Smooth** *v.5* [1591]; ‘to gloss over’: *smooths the Wrong*, (3H6 3.1.48, Henry VI), OED **Smooth** *v.7* [1592]; **soil** \*‘to tarnish (reputation)’: *Nor did he soyle the fact with Cowardice*. (Tim 3.6.16, Alcibiades), OED **Soil** *v.1.3*; **sol-fa** ‘to sing loud’, after being beaten: *Ile trie how you can Sol, Fa, and sing it*. (TS 1.2.17, Petruccio); **sot** ‘to turn into a fool’: *I am sotted*, (TK 4.2.45, Emilia), OED **Sot** *v.1*; **souse** ‘to slap down’: *To sowsse annoyance* (KJ 5.2.150, Bastard), OED **Souse** *v.2.1b* [a1593]; **spangle** \*‘to decorate’: *What stars do spangle heauen with such beautie*, (TS 4.6.31, Petruccio), OED **Spangle** *v.2*; **spectacle** ‘to put on spectacles’: *the bleared sights Are spectacted to see him*. (Cor 2.1.202–3, Brutus), OED **Spectacted** *a.1*; **spice** ‘to disguise in sweet smells’: *This Embalmes and Spices To th’Aprill day againe*. (Tim 4.3.41–2, Timon), OED **Spice** *v.1b* [1529]; **splinter** \*‘to break into splinters’: *But lately splinter’d, knit, and ioyn’d together*, (R3 2.2.106, Buckingham; Q1 has *splinted*); \*‘to set in splints’: *This broken ioyn’t betwene you, and her husband, entreat her to splinter*. (Oth 2.3.315–16, Iago), OED **Splinter** *v.2*; **spright** \*‘to haunt’: *I am sprighted with a Foole*, (Cym 2.3.136, Imogen), OED **Spright** *v.1*; **squint** \*‘to look obliquely’: *squints the eye*, (KL 3.4.110, Edgar), OED **Squint** *v.5*; **stage** \*‘to exhibit publicly’: *doe not like to stage me to their eyes*: (MM 1.1.68, Duke), OED **Stage** *v.3b*; **stake** \*‘to fasten’: *So stakes me to the ground, I cannot moue*. (RJ 1.4.16, Romeo), OED **Stake** *v.1.3c*; **stale** ‘to make worthless’: *To stale with ordinary Oathes my loue To eury new Protester*: (JC 1.2.75–6, Cassius), OED **Stale** *v.2* [1599]; **stithy** ‘to forge’: *the forge that stythied Mars his helme*, (TC 4.7.139, Hector), OED **Stithy** *v.* [c1420];

**stoppel** \*‘to stuff’: *with this paper shall I stople it*, (HL sc.24.151, Albany; *stop* KL 5.3.146), OED **Stoppel** *v.* [?1795]; **storm** ‘to complain with anger’: *Wherefore storme you so?* (RJ 1.5.59, Capulet), OED **Storm** *v.*3 [1553]; **story** ‘to give an account of’: *rather then story him in his owne hearing*. (Cym 1.4.31–2, Philario), OED **Story** *v.*<sup>1</sup>. common in C16–17; **strait** \*‘to be at a loss’: *you were straited For a reply* (WT 4.4.352–3, Polixenes), OED **Strait** *v.*5d; **stranger** †‘to disown’: *stranger’d with our oath*, (KL 1.1.203, Lear), OED **Stranger** *v.*1; **strumpet** \*‘to put into the condition of a whore’: *Being strumpeted by thy contagion*. (CE 2.2.147, Adriana), OED **Strumpet** *v.*1; **suit** \*‘to make consonant with’: *how his words are suted*, (MV 3.5.60, Lorenzo), OED **Suit** *v.*10b; **summer** \*‘to keep warm and safe’: *for Maides well Summer’d, and warme kept*, (H5 5.2.304–5, Burgundy), OED **Summer** *v.*<sup>1</sup>.2; †**surety** ‘to act as surety’: *And he shall surety me*. (AW 5.3.299, Diana); †**sway** ‘to move up and down’: *So swayes she leuell in her husbands heart*: (TN 2.4.30, Orsino), Hulme pp. 327–8; \***tardy** ‘to delay’: *the good mind of Camillo tardied My swift command*: (WT 3.2.161–2, Leontes); **task** \*‘to put to a test’: *the Gallants shall be taskt*: (LL 5.2.126, Princess), OED **Task** *v.*3; †‘to throw down a gage’: *I taske the Earth to the like* (R2 Add.Pass.E.1, Q, Lord); \***tent** ‘to lodge as if in a tent’: *The smiles of Knaues Tent in my cheekes*, (Cor 3.2.115–16, Coriolanus), OED **Tent** *v.*<sup>6</sup>.1b; †**testern** ‘to give a testern (sixpence)’: *you haue cestern’d* (TG 1.1.138, Speed); **testimony** ‘to prove by evidence’: *Let him be but testimonied in his owne bringings forth*, (MM 3.1.405–6, Duke); †**tetter** ‘to infect with skin diseases’: *against those Meazels Which we disdaine should Tetter vs*, (Cor 3.1.82–3, Coriolanus); **text** \*‘to inscribe’: *And stratagemes forepast with yron pens, Are texted in thine honorable face*, (E3 4.4.129–30, Prince Edward), OED **Text** *v.*1 [1599]; **third** ‘to reduce in value by a third’: *what man Thirds his owne worth* (TK 1.2.95–6, Arcite); **throe** \*‘to cause pangs, as in childbirth’: *a birth, indeed, Which throwes thee much to yeeld*. (Tem 2.1.235–6, Antonio), OED **Throe**, **throw(e)** *v.* rare 1; **tomb** ‘to bury’: *Thy vnus’d beauty must be tomb’d with thee*, (Son 4.13); **tongue** \*‘to articulate’: *as Madmen Tongue, and braine not*: (Cym 5.5.239–40, Posthumus), OED **Tongue** *v.*3; ‘to reproach’: *How might she tongue me?* (MM 4.4.24, Angelo), OED **Tongue** *v.*1; **tup** \*‘to cover sexually’: *an old blacke Ram Is tugging your white Ewe*. (Oth 1.1.88–9, Iago), OED **Tup** *v.*1; **urn** \*‘to put into an urn’: *To urne their ashes*, (TK 1.1.44, Queen); **vice** ‘to force as with a vice’: *an Instrument To vice you to’t*, (WT 1.2.415–16, Camillo), OED **Vice** *v.*<sup>1</sup>.2 [1602]; **violent** †‘to rage’: *And violenteth in a sence as strong As that which causeth it*, (TC 4.5.4–5 Q, Cressida; F has *no lesse*), OED **Violent** *v.*5 *intrans.*; \***virgin** ‘to remain chaste’: *my true Lippe Hath Virgin’d it ere since*. (Cor 5.3.47–8, Coriolanus); †**virginalling** ‘playing suggestively on someone’s arm as though playing an instrument’: *Still Virginalling Vpon his Palme?* (WT 1.2.127–8, Leontes); **wanton** \*‘to play’: *and then youl’d wanton with vs*, (WT 2.1.19, Lady), OED **Wanton** *v.*1b; **whelp** ‘to be born in a dog’s litter’: *Thou was’t whelpt a Dogge*, (Tim 2.2.84, Page), OED **Whelp** *v.*1b [1581]; **widow** †‘to become the widow of’: *Let mee be married to three Kings in a forenoone, and Widow them all*: (AC 1.2.22–4, Charmian); †‘to endow with the rights of a widow’: *We doe en-state, and widow thee with all*, (MM 5.1.421, Duke), OED **Widow** *v.*2, 3; **woman** \*‘to make like a woman in subservience’: *the first face of neither on the start Can woman me vntoo’t*. (AW 3.2.50–1, Countess), OED **Woman** *v.*1b; **womb** ‘to

enclose': *for all the Sun sees, or The close earth wombes*, (WT 4.4.489–90, Florizel); **word** †'to deceive with flattering words': *He words me Gyrls, he words me*, (AC 5.2.187, Cleopatra), OED **Word** *v.*3a; †'to pad out with unnecessary words': *words him (I doubt not) a great deale from the matter*. (Cym 1.4.15–16, Giacomo), OED **Word** *v.*1b; **worthy** 'to make one heroic': *That worthied him*, (KL 2.2.118, Oswald).

2. *Verb to noun or adjective*

**accept** 'accepted': *Passe our accept and peremptorie Answer*. (H5 5.2.82, French King), OED **Accept** *ppl.* *a.* last quote; **\*accuse** 'accusation': *By false accuse doth leuell at my Life*. (2H6 3.1.160, Gloucester); OED **Accuse** *Obs.* *rare* records this and one later example; **ado** 'troublesome business, activity', often in stock phrases: *Here's a-do, to locke vp honesty* (WT 2.2.10–11, Paulina), *what a-doe here is to bring you together?* (MW 4.5.117, Mrs Quickly), *he makes me no more adoe*, (TG 4.4.27, Lance); OED **Ado** *sb.* formed from the verbal form *atdo* > *a do* and was common in C15–16, but some examples could be verbs; **affront** 'assault': *gaue th'Affront with them*. (Cym 5.5.87, Captain), OED **Affront** *sb.*3 [1599]; **amaze** 'extreme astonishment': *His faces owne margent did coate such amazes*, (LL 2.1.246, Boyet), OED **Amaze** *sb.*4 [1579]; **attain** 'acquisition': *brags of his owne attaine?* (CE 3.2.16, Julia), OED **Attain** *sb.* [1559]; **attest** *\*'testimony'*: *doth inuert th attest of eyes and eares*, (TC 5.2.124 Q, Troilus; F has *that test*); **bang** 'buffet': *you'l beare me a bang for that I feare*: (JC 3.3.18, Plebeian), OED **Bang** *sb.* and DSUE **bang**, *n.*; **besiege** 'siege': *Vnnnaturall beseege, woe me vnhappie*, (E3 2.1.413, Countess), OED **Besiege** *sb.* records 1552–1664; **bleat** *\*'cry of a calf'*: *Much like to you, for you have iust his bleat*. (MA 5.4.51, Benedick), OED **Bleat** *sb.*1; **bluster** 'storm': *the skies looke grimly, And threaten present blusters*. (WT 3.3.3–4, Mariner), OED **Bluster** *sb.*1a [1583]; hence *\*'force'*: *the bluster of thy wrath* (Tim 5.5.41, Senator); OED **Bluster** *sb.*1b; **bob** 'jest': *senselesse of the bob*. (AY 2.7.55, Jaques), OED **Bob** *sb.*2 records *a*1528–1682; **botch** *\*'flaw'*: *To leaue no Rubs nor Botches in the Worke*: (Mac 3.1.135, Macbeth), OED **Botch** *sb.*2.1; **chat** 'idle talk': *Then leaue this chat*, (LL 4.3.282, King), OED **Chat** *sb.*1. [c1530]; **compare** 'comparison': *ith Iustice of compare*, (Per sc.17.9, Cleon); **dash** *\*'trace'*: (*had I not the dash of my former life in me*) (WT 5.2.112–13, Autolycus), OED **Dash** *sb.*1.5b; **\*deem** 'opinion': *how now? what wicked deeme is this?* (TC 4.5.58, Cressida), OED **Deem** *sb.*; **descry** *\*'discovery'*: *the maine descry Stands on the hourelly thought*. (KL 4.5.211–12, Gentleman; *descryes* HL sc.20.204, 'the sighting of the main army is expected imminently'); OED **Descry** *sb.*2 one other quote from 1611; **dispose** *\*'control'*: *to the Dukes dispose*, (CE 1.1.20, Duke); *\*'frame of mind'*: *He hath a person, and a smooth dispose* (Oth 1.3.389, Iago), OED **Dispose** *sb.*3, 5; **\*disturb** 'disturbance': *my sweet sleepes disturbs*, (R3 4.2.74 Q, Richard III; F has *disturbers*), OED **Disturb** *sb.*; **effuse** *\*'pouring out'*: *much effuse of blood*, (3H6 2.6.28, Clifford), OED **Effuse** *sb.* one other example from 1631; **entertain** 'entertainment': *your entertainie shall bee As doth befit our honour* (Per sc.1.162–3, Antiochus); **entreat** 'request': *penetrable to your kinde intreaties*, (R3 3.7.215 Q, Gloucester; F has *entreaties*); **exclaim** 'outcry': *with cursing cries, and deepe exclaimes*: (R3 1.2.52, Anne); **expect** 'expectation': *and be't of lesse expect*: (TC 1.3.69, Agamemnon), OED **Expect** *sb.* one other example from 1597; **fawn** 'servile courtesy': *spend a fawne vpon 'em*, (Cor 3.2.67, Volumnia); the verb *fawn* was

popular at turn of C16, OED **Fawn** *sb*<sup>2</sup>; **flaunt** ‘showy dress’: (*in these my borrowed Flaunts*) (WT 4.4.23, Perdita as a peasant girl referring to her carnival clothes); the verb, of uncertain etymology, surfaced in C16; this sense of the noun is recorded only twice, in 1590 and here, OED **Flaunt** *sb*.2; \***fleer** ‘jeering comment’: *And marke the Fleeres, the Gybes, and notable Scornes* (Oth 4.1.81, Iago; Q has *Ieeres*); **flout** ‘mocking speech’: *Kingly poore flout*. (LL 5.2.269, Princess), OED **Flout** *sb*<sup>1</sup>. [1570]; **gabble** ‘noises made by animals’: *Choughs language, gabble enough*, (AW 4.1.19–20, Dumaine), OED **Gabble** *sb*.2 [1601]; **gibe** ‘taunt’: *A lowsie knaue, to haue his gibes, and his mockeries*. (MW 3.3.230, Evans); **gird** ‘sarcastic remark’: *I thanke thee for that gird good Tranio*. (TS 5.2.60, Lucentio), OED **Gird** *sb*<sup>2</sup>.4 [1566]; **glow** \*‘flush’: *the red glowe of scorne* (AY 3.4.49, Corin), OED **Glow** *sb*.2; **heave** ‘deep sigh’: *There’s matters in these sighes. These profound heaues* (Ham 4.1.1, Claudius); **hent** ‘apprehension’: *Vp Sword, and know thou a more horrid hent* (Ham 3.3.88, Hamlet), OED **Hent** *sb*.2 [1600]; **impeach** \*‘calling into question’: *is no impeach of Valour*. (3H6 1.4.61, Northumberland), OED **Impeach** *sb*.3; **import** \*‘significance’: *And tell vs what occasion of import* (TS 3.2.102, Tranio), OED **Import** *sb*.1; \***impose** ‘command’: *your Ladships impose*, (TG 4.3.8, Eglamour), OED **Impose** *sb*. one other quote from 1605; **jump** ‘hazard’: *Our fortune lyes Vpon this iumpe*. (AC 3.8.5–6, Caesar), OED **Jump** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.6b [1600]; **ken** ‘sight’: *Thou was’t within a kenne*. (Cym 3.6.6, Imogen, ‘in eyesight’), OED **Ken** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.2 [1590]; **know** ‘knowledge’: *on the view and know of these Contents*, (Ham 5.2.45, Hamlet; Q2 has *knowing*), OED **Know** *sb*<sup>2</sup>. [1592]; **lay** ‘wager’: *my Fortunes against any lay worth naming*, (Oth 2.3.316–17, Iago), OED **Lay** *sb*<sup>7</sup>. [1584]; **leer** \*‘sly or lascivious look’: *she giues the leere of inuitation*: (MW 1.3.40, Falstaff), OED **Leer** *sb*<sup>2</sup>; †**oppose** ‘opposition’: *iust and heauy causes make oppose*. (HL sc.22.29, Albany, ‘cause to rise up in arms’); **pinch** ‘torment’: (*Whose inward pinches therefore are most strong*) (Tem 5.1.77, Prospero), OED **Pinch** *sb*.3; **prate** ‘chatter’: *your audacious prate*, (1H6 4.1.124, Gloucester); **prattle** ‘idle talk’: *Meere prattle (without practise) Is all his Souldiership*. (Oth 1.1.25–6, Iago); **predict** †‘prediction’: *By oft predict that I in heauen finde*, (Son 14.8); **prepare** ‘preparation’: *Goe leuie men, and make prepare for Warre*; (3H6 4.1.128, Edward IV); **ramp** ‘prostitute’: *Whiles he is vaulting variable Ramples In your despight, vpon your purse*: (Cym 1.6.135–6, Giacomo); OED **Ramp** *sb*<sup>1</sup>. defines as ‘A bold, vulgar, ill-behaved woman or girl’, and records from *al*450, but cf. GSSL **ramp**; \***regreet** ‘return of greeting’: *Vnyoke this seysure, and this kinde regreete?* (KJ 3.1.167, Philip); **remain** ‘what remains to be said’: *All the Remaine, is welcome*. (Cym 3.1.85, Cymbeline); ‘stay’: *or make remaine alike*. (Cor 1.5.34, Lartius), common in C16–17; **remove** ‘lifting a siege’: *for the remoue Bring vp your Army*: (Cor 1.2.28–9, Senator); ‘exchange’: *deceiu’d by these remoues*. (LL 5.2.134, Princess); ‘absence’: *In our remoue, be thou at full, our selfe*: (MM 1.1.43, Duke); **render** ‘restitution’: *make their sorrowed render*, (Tim 5.2.34, Senator); \*‘account’: *driue vs to a render* (Cym 4.4.11, Belarius), OED **Render** *sb*<sup>2</sup>.4; **repute** ‘reputation’: *taste our deer’st repute* (TC 1.3.331, Nestor); **resound** ‘echoing sound’: *To trouble heauen with such harsh resounds*, (E3 2.2.60, Edward III); **retire** ‘retreat’: *a peacefull and a sweet retyre* (H5 4.3.86, Mountjoy), OED **Retire** *sb*.3 common 1550–1600; **shake** ‘upset, blow’: *Your shakes of fortune*, (Per sc.13.5, Cleon), OED **Shake** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.6



[1565]; **sob** ‘tear’: *and swore with sobs, That he would labour my deliuey.* (R3 1.4.240–1, Clarence); **stint** ‘limitation’: *And with the stint of warre will looke so huge,* (Per sc.2.25, Pericles, ‘limitations introduced by war’), OED **Stint** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.2a [1593]; **stir** ‘uproar’: *What hallowing, and what stir is this to day?* (TG 5.4.13, Valentine); **stray** ‘departure from good conduct’: *make such a stray, To match you where I hate,* (KL 1.1.208–9, Lear), OED **Stray** *sb*.2c [1605]; \*‘stragglers’ used as a collective noun: *the scatter’d stray,* (2H4 4.1.346, Prince John), OED **Stray** *sb*.2f; †**supervise** ‘persuade’: *That on the superuize no leasure bated, . . . My head shoud be struck off.* (Ham 5.2.24–6, Hamlet); **suppose** ‘assumption’: *counterfeit supposes bleer’d thine eime.* (TS 5.1.109, Lucentio), OED **Suppose** *sb*.1 [1566]; ‘expectation’: *we come short of our suppose* (TC 1.3.10, Agamemnon), OED **Suppose** *sb*.3 [1602] and this quote only; †**vail** ‘setting’: *Euen with the vaile and darking of the Sunne.* (TC 5.9.7, Achilles), OED **Vail** *sb*<sup>2</sup>.; **vary**: ‘change’: *With euey gall, and vary of their Masters,* (KL 2.2.79, Kent), OED **Vary** *sb*. [1600]; **wag** ‘mischievous person, boy’: *Making the bold wagg by their praises bolder.* (LL 5.2.108, Boyet); **wear** ‘fashion, style’: *I like the weare well.* (AW 1.1.200–1, Helen), *it is not the wear:* (MM 3.1.340, Lucio), OED **Wear** *sb*.3 [1570].

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## GAMES and TOYS

### 1. Games

**bandy** ‘to hit a ball back and forth in tennis’ hence ‘to exchange words or blows’: *To bandie word for word, and frowne for frowne*; (TS 5.2.177, Katherine), *Do you bandy lookes with me*, (KL 1.4.82, Lear); the origin of this word is uncertain, but it emerged powerfully at end C16 as a metaphor from tennis and became fashionable, OED **Bandy** *v.*6 [1589]; **barley-break** country game played by three couples, resembling tag: *sometime we goe to Barly breake*, (TK 4.3.27–8, Jailer’s daughter), GTSW **barley-break**; **bid the base** ‘challenge to run’, from the game ‘Prisoner’s base’: *I bid the base for Protheus*. (TG 1.2.98, Lucetta), GTSW **base**; **bo-peep** children’s game in which a child hides and peeps out unexpectedly: *That such a King should play bo-peepe*, (KL 1.4.158, Fool); cf. PdE *peek-a-boo*, OED **Bo-peep** [1528]; **boy’s play** ‘children’s games’: *you shall finde no Boyes play heere*, (1H4 5.4.74–5, Falstaff), alluding to *child’s play*; **cherry-pit** children’s game in which cherry-stones were thrown into a small hole: *tis not for grauity to play at cherrie-pit with sathan* (TN 3.4.114–15, Sir Toby), GTSW **cherry-pit**; **flap-dragon** \*‘trick involving raisins in a flaming glass of brandy which someone would swallow to extinguish the flames’ hence \*‘raisin used for that purpose’: *Thou art easier swallowed then a flapdragon*. (LL 5.1.41–2, Costard); also nonce use as a verb: *to see how the Sea flapdragon’d it*: (WT 3.3.95–6, Clown); \***hobby-horse** ‘frivolous person, loose woman’: *Cal’st thou my loue Hobbi-horse*. (LL 3.1.29, Armado), from the hobby-horse figure of Morris dances with a glance at the concept of riding: *that will founder the best hobby-horse* (TK 5.4.52, Jailer’s daughter); cf. OED **Hobby-horse** 2; **hoodman** ‘blindfold man’ in game of hoodman blind or blindman’s buff: *Hoodman comes*: (AW 4.3.122, Dumaine), GTSW **hoodman-blind**; **kid-fox** ‘one discovered who is hiding’: *Wee’ll fit the kid-foxe with a penny worth*. (MA 2.3.41, Claudio), from the game of hide-and-seek, from *kid* ‘discovered, known’, Hulme pp. 247–8; \***leap-frog** ‘game for boys’: *If I could winne a Lady at Leape-frogge*, (H5 5.2.137, Henry V);

**loggets** ‘game throwing sticks’: *Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at Loggets with ‘em?* (Ham 5.1.89–90, Hamlet), GTSW **loggats**; **muss** ‘game in which boys scramble after small objects which are thrown down’: *When I cried ho, Like Boyes unto a musse, Kings would start forth*, (AC 3.13.90–1, Antony), OED **Muss** *sb*<sup>1</sup>. records 1591–a1734; **nine-men’s-morris** ‘game played out of doors with nine stones or pins’: *The nine mens Morris is fild vp with mud*, (MN 2.1.98, Titania), GTSW **nine men’s morris**; **parish top** ‘whipping top for use by any parishioner’, probably suggesting inferior quality: *till his braines turne o’th toe, like a parish top*. (TN 1.3.39–40, Sir Toby); **pip** ‘bit, digit’: *two and thirty, a peepe out?* (TS 1.2.32–3, Grumio), referring to the card game One and Thirty, with the implication that Petruccio has missed the desired total by one, so slang for ‘out of one’s mind’, GTSW **pip**; **play fair/false** ‘to behave properly/cheat’: *Sweet Lord, you play me false*. (Tem 5.1.174, Miranda), *Heauen shield my Mother plaid my Father faire*: (MM 3.1.142, Isabella), OED **Play** *v*.18a, b; **play the jack** ‘to deceive, make a fool of’, from cards: *Has done little better then plaid the Iacke with vs*. (Tem 4.1.197–8, Stephano); **play the knave** ‘to put down’, from cards: *vnder that habit play the knaue with him*, (AY 3.2.290, Rosalind); **pluck geese** ‘game where live geese were plucked’: *since I pluckt Geese, plaide Trewant, and whipt Top*, (MW 5.1.24–5, Falstaff); **pur** ‘jack in pack of cards’ in game of post and pair: *Heere is a purre of Fortunes sir, or of Fortunes Cat*, (AW 5.2.19, Lavatch), OED **Pur**<sup>2</sup> [1592]; **\*push-pin** ‘children’s game in which pins are pushed to stymie the opponent’s pin’: *play at push-pin with the boyes*, (LL 4.3.167, Berowne), OED **Push-pin** 1a; **quoit** *\*‘to throw’ like a quoit*: *Mordiu they quait at vs, and kill vs vp*, (E3 4.6.40, King John), OED **Quoit** *v*.2; †**ride the wildmare** ‘to play at leap-frog (or some variant based on it)’: *and rides the wilde-Mare with the Boyes*, (2H4 2.4.248–9, Falstaff), OED **Mare**<sup>1</sup> 2b [a1586], and sexually suggestive; **span-counter** game popular in C17 in which one tried to throw a counter within the span of one’s hand to the opponent’s counter: *(in whose time, boyes went to Span-counter for French-Crownes)* (2H6 4.2.155–6, Cade), implying that winning French gold and venereal disease in Henry V’s time was as easy as playing this game; OED **Span-counter** [1566], notes ‘Common in the early part of the 17<sup>th</sup> c.’; **stool-ball** indoor game played with rackets and balls with a stool as the wicket; played by the young, especially women: *Why play at stoole ball*, (TK 5.4.75, Jailer’s daughter, with possible sexual innuendo), OED **Stool-ball** [a1475]; **tumbler’s hoop** ‘flauntingly’: *And weare his colours like a Tumblers hoope*. (LL 3.1.183, Berowne); the hoop was decorated with ribbons and was used by the tumbler for his acrobatic acts; **\*whip gig**, **\*whip top** ‘to play at whipping a top’, children’s game: *goe whip thy Gigge*. (LL 5.1.62–3, Holofernes, ‘do something more fitting for your age’), *since I pluckt Geese, plaide Trewant, and whipt Top*, (MW 5.1.24–5, Falstaff), OED **Whip** *v*.6e.

## 2. Toys

†**aglet-baby** ‘doll’: *marrie him to a Puppet or an Aglet babie*, (TS 1.2.78, Grumio); possibly an *aglet baby* is a doll with many metal points of lace; nonce word invented by Grumio, surely informal in register, though *aglet* occurs elsewhere as first element of a compound; **mammet** ‘doll, often of grotesque appearance’, used also as term of abuse from its original meaning ‘false god’: *this is no world To*

*play with Mammets*, (1H4 2.4.88–99, Hotspur), OED **Maumet** 2; ‘silly girl’: *a wretched puling foole, A whining mammet*, (RJ 3.5.183–4, Capulet), GTSW **mammet** and OED **Maumet** 3 [a1529]; **whirligig** ‘spinning top’: *the whirligigge of time*, (TN 5.1.373, Feste), OED **Whirligig** 3.

## GATHER

**gather** ‘to reflect’: *now gather, and surmise*. (Ham 2.2.109, Polonius), OED **Gather** v.10 [1535]; **gather the ground** ‘to understand the reason’: *he may gather The ground of your ill will* (R3 1.3.68–9 Q, Queen Elizabeth; F has *learne the ground*); **gather head** ‘to acquire strength’: *foule Sinne gathering head, Shall breake into Corruption*: (2H4 3.1.71–2, Henry IV), OED **Gather** v.9 [1590]; \*‘to assemble in a body’: *get you to Smithfield, and gather head*, (2H6 4.5.10, Scales), OED **Head** sb.30; \***gather to a head** ‘to mature’: *Now do’s my Proiect gather to a head*: (Tem 5.1.1, Prospero), OED **Gather** v.19b.

## GET

**get** ‘to earn money’: *Is it a shame to get when wee are olde?* (Per sc.16.26–7, Bawd); \***get clear of** ‘to be free of’: *How to get cleere of all the debts I owe*. (MV 1.1.134, Bassanio), OED **Get** v.33; **get in flesh** ‘to put on weight’: *buy food, and get thy selfe in flesh*. (RJ 5.1.84, Romeo); **get ground of** ‘get the better of’: *I should get ground of your faire Mistris*; (Cym 1.4.101–2, Giacomo); **get the start of** ‘to get priority of position in a competition’: *A man of such a feeble temper should So get the start of the Maiesticke world*, (JC 1.2.131–2, Cassius), OED **Start** sb<sup>2</sup>.6 [1580]; **get the sun of** ‘to gain an advantage over’, from making sure opponents have the sun in their eyes: *be first aduis’d, In conflict that you get the Sunne of them*. (LL 4.3.344–5, Berowne); cf. Dent S987.

## GIVE

**give** ‘to display’: *they may giue the dozen white Luces in their Coate*. (MW 1.1.13–14, Slender), OED **Give** v.24; **give it action** ‘to put into effect’: *Wanting a hand to giue it action*, (TA 5.2.18, Titus; Q has *giue that accord*); **give the avault** ‘to send someone packing’: *To giue her the awaunt, it is a pittie* (H8 2.3.10, Anne), RDHS **avaunt**, **give the**; **give the boots** ‘to make a fool of’: *giue me not the Boots*. (TG 1.1.27, Proteus), Dent B537; **give the bucklers** ‘to grant the victory’: *I giue thee the bucklers*. (MA 5.2.15–16, Benedick); **give in charge** ‘to command’: *His Maiesty hath straightly giuen in charge*, (R3 1.1.85, Brackenbury); **give the counterfeit** ‘to give the slip to’: *you gaue vs the counterfeit fairely last night*. (RJ 2.3.42–3, Mercutio); **give ear** ‘to pay careful attention to’: *Giue eare to his motions*; (MW 1.1.198, Evans); **give good on** ‘to draw benefit from’: *the Gods giue thee good an’t*. (Per sc.5.189–90, Fisherman); †**give hands** ‘to applaud’: *Giue me your hands*, (MN Epil.15), OED **Hand** sb.15; **give leave** ‘to let others be alone’: *Nurse giue leaue awhile*, (RJ 1.3.8, Lady Capulet); **give the lie** ‘to call a liar’: *Who would giue a bird the lye, though he cry Cuckow, neuer so?* (MN 3.1.128–9, Bottom), with pun of *cuckoo* and *cuckold*, OED **Lie** sb<sup>1</sup>.2 [1593]; **give the minstrel** ‘to describe one as worthless’, because minstrels were considered on a par with vagabonds: *I will giue you the Minstrell*. (RJ

4.4.140–1, Peter); **give the nod** ‘to recognize with a nod’ or ‘to call one a simpleton’: *Will he giue you the nod?* (TC 1.2.192, Cressida); **give the onset** ‘to initiate’: *To giue the on-set to thy good advise.* (TG 3.2.93, Thurio); **give the rein** ‘to allow free expression’: *now I giue my sensuall race, the reine;* (MM 2.4.160, Angelo); **give room** ‘to make space’: *A Hall, Hall, giue roome,* (RJ 1.5.26, Capulet); **give the serving-creature** ‘to describe as a mere slave’: *Then will I giue you the Seruing creature.* (RJ 4.4.142, Musician); **give way** ‘to let one do what he wants’: *It is not good to crosse him, giue him way.* (Per sc.21.216, Lysimachus); ‘to withdraw’: *I will feare to catch it, and giue way.* (Tim 4.3.354–5, Apemantus); ‘to allow precedence’: *Our Country manners giue our betters way.* (KJ 1.1.156, Bastard); **give way to** ‘to allow’: *They shall no more preuaile, then we giue way too:* (H8 5.1.144, Henry VIII); ‘to favour’: *(though now the time Giues way to vs)* (H8 3.2.15–16, Chamberlain); **giuen** with adverbials ‘disposed’: *if that man should be lewdly giuen,* (1H4 2.5.429–30, Falstaff), *his worst fault is, that he is giuen to prayer;* (MW 1.4.11–12, Mrs Quickly), *I was as vertuously giuen, as a Gentleman need to be;* (1H4 3.3.13–14, Falstaff), OED **Given** 2 [1375].

## GO

**go** ‘to pass as genuine’: *I cannot go:* (2H4 1.2.168–9, Falstaff); ‘to die’: *She is going* (H8 4.2.100, Griffith); ‘to excuse, overlook’: *that you can let this goe?* (Mac 3.1.89, Macbeth); ‘to be worth’: *how goe maiden-heads?* (TC 4.2.25, Pandarus); ‘to enlist’: *you shall goe.* (2H4 3.2.115, Falstaff); **go sore** ‘to suffer’: *this knaue wold goe sore.* (CE 3.1.66, Dromio of Ephesus); **go anticly** ‘to dress and act bizarrely’: *Goe antiqueely, and show outward hidiousnesse,* (MA 5.1.97, Antonio); **go in couples with** ‘to accompany’: *Ile goe in couples with her:* (WT 2.1.137, Antigonus); **go a ducking** ‘to fall into the sea’ and ‘to cower down’: *let th’Egyptians And the Phaenicians go a ducking:* (AC 3.7.63–4, Soldier); **go even** ‘to be conformable’: *as the rest goes euen,* (TN 5.1.237, Sebastian); **go far** ‘to exaggerate’: *Oh you go farre.* (H8 1.1.38, Buckingham); **go hard** ‘to be a problem’: *It will goe hard with poore Anthonio.* (MV 3.2.288, Jessica); **go to heaven** ‘to die’: *as you would say in plaine tearmes, gone to heauen.* (MV 2.2.60–1, Lancelot); **go heavily** ‘to go badly’: *it goes so heauily with my disposition,* (Ham 2.2.299–300 Q2; F has *heauenly*); **go near** ‘to be likely’: *it will goe neere to be thought so* (MA 4.2.21–2, Dogberry); **go round to work** ‘to go straight to the point’: *I went round to worke,* (Ham 2.2.140, Polonius); **go to buffets** ‘to start hitting’: *I could diuide my selfe, and go to buffets,* (1H4 2.4.30–1, Hotspur); **go to horse** ‘to mount my horse’: *It shall be seuen ere I go to horse:* (TS 4.3.189, Petruccio); **go to the truth of** ‘to accord fully with’: *his disposition would haue gone to the truth of his words:* (MW 2.1.57–8, Mrs Ford); **go to ward** ‘to be imprisoned’: *ere they will haue me go to Ward,* (2H6 5.1.110, York); **go upright** ‘to walk without stooping’: *Time Goes vpright with his carriage:* (Tem 5.1.2–3, Prospero); **gone** ‘lost’: *wee are gone else.* (WT 4.4.821, Clown), *you are gone both waies.* (MV 3.5.15–16, Lancelot); ‘pregnant’: *Fellow Hector, she is gone; she is two moneths on her way.* (LL 5.2.665–6, Costard), *she’s gone, she’s done, And undon in an howre.* (TK 4.1.123–4, Jailer’s daughter); ‘to be off, go away’: *Get you gone sirra:* (AW 1.3.8–9, Countess).

**GREETINGS etc.**

A few of the many stock expressions used by people when they meet each other are given here as illustrative examples.

**all hail** ‘greetings’: *all haile my soueraigne leige*. (R3 4.3.23 Q, Tyrrell to Richard III; F has *All health*); ‘shout of acceptance’: *Giue the All-haile to thee*, (Cor 5.3.140, Volumnia); **at first and last** ‘to one and all’: *At first and last, the hearty welcome*. (Mac 3.4.1–2, Macbeth to guests at banquet), OED **First** *a.5e* [1589]; **\*be-meet** ‘to meet’: *well be-met*: (KL 5.1.16, Albany to Regan); **bless you** ‘God prosper you’: *Blesse you my fortunate Ladie*. (AW 2.4.13, Parolles to Helen), *blesse you with such grace, As longeth to a Louers blessed case*: (TS 4.2.44–5, Tranio to Bianca); **bliss and greetings to you** (MM 3.1.473, Duke to Escalus); **encountered** ‘met’ used with adverbs: *Thrice noble Audley, well incountred heere*, (E3 2.2.1, Derby); **fair** ‘blessing’: *Faire be to you my Lord*, (TC 3.1.43, Pandarus to Paris); **give the cheer** ‘to utter a warm welcome’: *You do not giue the Cheere*, (Mac 3.4.32, Lady Macbeth to Macbeth), OED **Cheer** *sb.5*; **God** in a wish or blessing, especially as a greeting formula: *God giue your lordship good time of day*, (2H4 1.2.95–6 Q, Falstaff to Lord Chief Justice; F omits *God*), *God prosper your affaires, God send vs peace* (2H4 3.2.289–90 Q, Shallow to Falstaff; F omits *God*), *God saue you Sir. Where haue you bin broiling?* (H8 4.1.57, Gentleman to another); †**God dig-you-den** colloquial form of ‘God give you good evening’ (LL 4.1.42, Costard); **God speed** ‘God favour you’: *A brace of Dray-men bid him God speed him well*, (R2 1.4.31, Richard II of Bolingbroke); **good dawning to thee** (KL 2.2.1, Oswald to Kent); **good day** ‘hello, have a good day’ (R3 1.1.42, Richard to Clarence); **good-den, god-den, godgigoden** colloquial forms of *Good even* or *God give you good even*, used as a greeting any time after twelve noon: *Is it gooden? | ’Tis no lesse I telle you: for the bawdy hand of the Dyall is now vpon the pricke of Noone*. (RJ 2.3.103–5, Nurse | Mercutio), *Godgigoden, I pray sir can you read?* (RJ 1.2.57, Peter); **good even**: *Good-euen, and twenty (good Master Page.)* (MW 2.1.185–6, Host); **good hour of night, Sir Thomas: whither so late?** (H8 5.1.5–6, Gardiner to Lovell); **good morrow to your worship** (AY 1.1.91, Charles to Oliver); **good time of day to you** (Tim 3.7.1, Lord to another); **goodness of the night upon you** (Oth 1.2.35, Othello to Cassio and others); **gratulate** ‘to greet’: *To gratulate the gentle Princes there*. (R3 4.1.10, Anne to Queen Elizabeth); **hail** usually to a superior: *Haile to your Lordship*. (Ham 1.2.160, Horatio to Hamlet); **happy time, in** ‘well met’: *In happy time, Iago*. (Oth 3.1.29, Cassio to Iago); **\*health** ‘hail’: *All health my Soueraigne Lord*. (R3 4.3.23, Tirrel to Richard III; Q has *all haile*), OED **Health** *sb.6*; **hear you, Sir?** (KL 4.5.46, Edgar to Gloucester); **heart, with all my** ‘I welcome you heartily’ (Tim 3.7.26, Timon to Lords); **High and Mighty** Hamlet’s address in his letter to Claudius (Ham 4.7.42); **Ho, you Sir, friend, how?** ‘how are you’: *Caius Ligarius, how?* (JC 2.1.311, Brutus); **how dost thou, good Lord?** (Ham 5.1.82, Hamlet reporting a courteous greeting); **how goes it?** ‘what’s the news?’ (WT 5.2.27, Gentleman to another); **how now** used as a greeting or to indicate surprise: *How now? how now? do you heare this?* (AC 4.3.16–17, Soldier to others), *How now, how a douzen of virginities?* (Per sc.19.28, Lysimachus to Boulton), *Welcome you: how now you: what you: fellow you: and thus much for greeting*. (TS 4.1.100–1, Grumio to fellow servants to return their greetings), PWPS **how now**;

**how so** ‘why’: *Ajax goes vp and downe the field, asking for himselfe.* | *How so?* (TC 3.3.237–9, Thersites | Achilles); **Jesus**: *Jesus preserue your Royall Maiesty.* (2H6 1.2.70, Hume to Duchess of Gloucester); **Jove**: *Ioue blesse thee M. Parson.* (TN 4.2.12, Sir Toby to Feste); **lord**: *O Lord, good my lord captaine.* (2H4 3.2.174 Q, Bullcalf to Falstaff; F has *Oh*); **met** used with adverbs with or without a verb as a greeting: *you are fortunately met;* (MN 4.1.176, Theseus to lovers), *Ill met by Moone-light,* (MN 2.1.60, Oberon to Titania); **news** ‘business’: *What newes with you sir?* (TS 4.3.62, Petruccio to Haberdasher); **pleasure** ‘wish’: *Thy thoughts I cleaue to, what’s thy pleasure?* (Tem 4.1.165, Ariel to Prospero); **proface** ‘your good health, welcome’: *Proface. What you want in meate, wee’l haue in drinke:* (2H4 5.3.29, Davy to Shallow and others); this welcome formula, from OFr. *prou fasse* ‘may it do you good’, was used at dinners as a welcome and a health in C16–17, OED **Proface A. int.**; **regreet** ‘to greet again’: *Lords I regreet you all with hartly thanks,* (E3 3.4.77, Prince Edward); **save** in formulas at meeting or parting: *Heauen saue your Maiesty, and wel met Gentlemen.* (R2 2.2.41, Green to Richard II and others; Q has *God*), *God saue you sir.* (AW 5.1.8, Helen to Gentleman); **speak** ‘to make a plea’: *Lord Timon, heare me speake.* (Tim 1.1.112, Old Athenian); **welcome** *Gentlemen, you are welcom* (Ham 2.2.371, Hamlet to Rosencrantz and Guildenstern); **well be with you Gentlemen** (Ham 2.2.382, Polonius to Rosencrantz and Guildenstern); **what cheer?** ‘How are things?’: *Mistris, what cheere?* (TS 4.3.37, Hortensio to Katherine), OED **Cheer sb.3b**; **What comfort man?** ‘How are you doing?’ (R2 2.1.72, Richard II to Gaunt); **what wind brought you hither?** (2H4 5.3.86, Falstaff to Pistol); **where away?** ‘where are you going?’: *Good morrow gentle Mistris, where away:* (TS 4.6.28, Petruccio to Vincentio); **Whither away so fast?** (H8 2.1.1, Gentleman to another); **yet again?** ‘back here once more?’: *yet againe? What do you heere?* (Tem 1.1.37, Boatswain to courtiers).

## GROW

**grow** with following adjective or noun ‘to become’: *And to my State grew stranger,* (Tem 1.2.76, Prospero), *Growes dainty of his worth,* (TC 1.3.145, Ulysses, ‘becomes fastidious of his own importance’), *Grew a Companion of the common Streetes,* (1H4 3.2.68, Henry IV), OED **Grow v.12a**; **grow foul with** ‘to talk dirty’: *If you grow fowle with me Pistoll,* (H5 2.1.53–4, Nym); **grow to an end** ‘to come to a conclusion’: *when mine oratory grew to an ende,* (R3 3.7.20 Q, Buckingham; F has *drew toward*); **grow to a point** ‘to draw to the conclusion’: *so grow to a point.* (MN 1.2.9–10 Q, Bottom; F has *grow on to a point*); **fast growing** ‘quickly unfolding’: *our fast growing scene* (Per sc.15.6, Gower); **great-grown** ‘grown powerful’: *the great-growne Traytor* (3H6 4.10.31, Gloucester); **long-grown** ‘long established’: *The long-growne Wounds of my intemperature:* (1H4 3.2.156, Hal); **moss-grown** ‘overgrown with moss’: *mosse-growne Towers.* (1H4 3.1.31, Hotspur); **\*ungrown** ‘young’: *Of such an vngrowne Warriour.* (1H4 5.4.22, Henry IV).

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## HALF-

**half-cap** †‘cold greeting’: *With certaine half-caps, and cold mouing nods, They froze me into Silence.* (Tim 2.2.208–9, Flavius), OED **Half-cap** 1; **half-faced** ‘imperfect’: *But out vpon this halfe-fac’d Fellowship.* (1H4 1.3.206, Hotspur); **half flayed** ‘almost undressed’: *the Gentleman is halfe fled already.* (WT 4.4.641–2, Camillo); **half out** ‘half blind with weeping’: *Your eyes halfe out, weepe out at Pandar’s fall:* (TC Add.Pass.B.16, Pandarus); **half part** ‘half share’: *Halfe part mates, halfe part.* (Per sc.15.143, Pirate); **half sight** ‘the almost blind’: *Halfe sights saw That Arcite was no babe:* (TK 5.5.95–6, Emilia); **half supped** ‘having drunk only half the blood it should’: *My halfe supt Sword,* (TC 5.9.19, Achilles); †**half-worker** ‘co-worker’: *but Women Must be halfe-workers?* (Cym 2.5.1–2, Posthumus); \***half world** ‘hemisphere’: *Now o’re the one halfe World Nature seemes dead,* (Mac 2.1.49–50, Macbeth), OED **Half-** II.n.

## HAVE

**have** ‘to take’: *whither wil you haue me:* (Per sc.21.164, Marina, ‘where are you leading me?’); ‘to hit the nail on the head’: *a verse in Horace: right, you haue it,* (TA 4.2.24, Aaron); \***have (a) care** ‘to take heed’: *haue a care that your bills be not stolne:* (MA 3.3.40, Dogberry), *Good Boteswaine haue care:* (Tem 1.1.8, Alonso), OED **Care** sb<sup>1</sup>.3c; \***have a hand in** ‘to share in doing’: *In which you (Father) shall haue formost hand.* (2H4 5.2.139, Henry V); **have is have** ‘what’s mine is mine’ (KJ 1.1.173, Bastard), Dent H215; **have so much/something to do** ‘to make it difficult’: *to haue so much to do To bring him in?* (Oth 3.3.74–5, Desdemona), *I shall haue something to doe with you,* (Per sc.16.82–3, Bawd); **have the start of** ‘to have the advantage over’: *you haue the start of me,* (MW 5.5.159–60, Falstaff); **have to it** ‘to start fighting’: *and then haue too t afresh:* (TS 1.1.137, Hortensio); \***have way** ‘to have free scope’: *Let me haue way, my Lord To finde this practise out.* (MM 5.1.236–7, Angelo); **have wrong** ‘to be cheated’: *the gallowes shall haue wrong.* (2H4 2.2.90 Q, Bardolph; F has be wrong’d).



**HEAD, words for**

Most words have negative connotations.

**block**: *What a blocke art thou*, (TG 2.5.23, Lance), found from C16; **blockhead**: *'tis strongly wadg'd vp in a blocke-head*: (Cor 2.3.28–9, Citizen), OED **Blockhead** 2 [1549]; **case**: *hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case?* (TN 5.1.163, Orsino), OED **Case** *sb*<sup>2</sup>.3, but also used as symbol of female sexuality: *Vengeance of Ginyes case*; (MW 4.1.56, Mrs Quickly), PWPS **case**; **clotpoll**: *I haue sent Clotens Clot-pole downe the streame*, (Cym 4.2.185, Guiderius); **costard** from 'apple', used humorously and derisively: *his knaues costard*, (MW 3.1.14, Evans), OED **Costard** 2; **coxcomb** 'professional fools hat' hence 'head': *a bloody Coxcombe too*: (TN 5.1.174, Sir Andrew), OED **Coxcomb** 2; **crown**: *thou had'st little wit in thy bald \*crowne*, (KL 1.4.145, Fool), OED **Crown** *sb*.17b; **head-piece**: *a good Head-peece*. (KL 3.2.25–6, Fool), OED **Head-piece** 3 [1579]; **mazard** adaptation of *mazer* 'wooden drinking bowl': *knockt about the \*Mazard with a Sextons Spade*; (Ham 5.1.87–8, Hamlet), OED **Mazard** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.2; **\*pash**: *Thou want'st a rough pash, & the shoots that I haue* (WT 1.2.130, Leontes), relatively rare and now dialectal, OED **Pash** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.; **pate**: *That Broker, that still breakes the pate of faith*, (KJ 2.1.569, Bastard); **-pate(d)** as second element of compounds: *you bald-pated lying rascall*: (MM 5.1.349, Lucio to Duke as Friar); *to betray a shee-Lambe of a tweluemonth to a crooked-pated olde Cuckoldby Ramme*, (AY 3.2.79–80, Touchstone, 'with a badly shaped head'); *Make \*curl'dpate Ruffians bald* (Tim 4.3.160, Timon, 'with curly hair'), the context suggests a derogatory sense, but other forms such as *curl-pate(d)* were more popular at this time, OED **Curled** *ppl*.a.5; †*Not-pated*, *Agat ring*, (1H4 2.5.69, Hal, 'with close-cropped hair'), some editors modernize to *knot-pated*, OED **Not** III *Comb*. a. b; *robustious †Pery-wig-pated Fellow*, (Ham 3.2.9–10, Hamlet, 'with a wig', implying affectation), OED **Periwig** *sb*.3; *Or russet-pated choughes*, (MN 3.2.21, Puck, 'having reddish hair'); *The horson †smooth-pates doe now weare nothing but high shoes*, (2H4 1.2.37–8, Falstaff, 'Puritans with cropped hair'; Q has †*smoothy-pates*); **poll**: *All Flaxen was his Pole*: (Ham 4.5.194, Ophelia in song); this word became restricted to colloquial and dialectal use, and the occurrences in ShE indicate this was true for Shakespeare, OED **Poll** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.; **sconce**: *Or I shall breake that merrie sconce of yours* (CE 1.2.79, Antipholus of Syracuse), OED **Sconce** *sb*<sup>2</sup>. [1567] a jocular term for 'head'; **top**: *On her ingratefull top*: (KL 2.2.336, Lear).

**HEAD**

**head** 'progress': *This suddaine, mightie, and expedient head* (E3 4.4.10, Audley), OED **Head** *sb*.29; **hang the head** 'to be dismayed': *These tydings nip me, and I hang the head* (TA 4.4.70, Saturninus); **take head from** 'to reduce the power of': *Makes it take head from all indifferency*, (KJ 2.1.580, Bastard); **(from) head to foot, o're head and ears** 'completely': *Head to foote Now is he to take Geulles*, (Ham 2.2.459–60, Hamlet; Q2 *totall Gules*), *ore head and eares a fork'd one*. (WT 1.2.187, Leontes); **head and front** 'height and length' hence 'total sum': *The verie head, and front of my offending*, (Oth 1.3.80, Othello); **head and shoulders** 'forcefully': *thrust vertue out of our hearts by the head and shoulders*, (MW 5.5.146–7, Mrs Page), OED **Head** *sb*.47a; **give head** 'to give free rein to': *Sir giue him head, I know hee'l proue a Iade*.

(TS 1.2.249, Lucentio); **lay heads together** ‘to conspire together’: *to beguile the olde-folkes, how the young folkes lay their heads together*. (TS 1.2.136–7, Grumio), OED **Head** sb.59; **hop without head** ‘to be executed’ (2H6 1.3.140, Queen Margaret), Dent HH11; **lie on head** ‘to be responsible for’: *let it lye on my head*. (MW 2.1.173–4, Mr Page); †**head-lugged** ‘dragged by the head’: *Whose reuerence euen the head-lugd beare would lick*. (HL sc.16.41, Albany); †**head-shake** ‘knowing nod of the head’: *With Armes encombred thus, or thus, head shake*; (Ham 1.5.175, Hamlet); **head-stall** ‘part of bridle over the head’: *☞ a headstall of sheepes leather*, (TS 3.2.56, Biondello); **calf’s head** ‘symbol of a fool’: *he hath bid me to a calues head and a Capon*, (MA 5.1.152–3, Claudio); **cittern-head** ‘grotesque head (as found often on citterns)’: *What is this? | A Citterne head*. (LL 5.2.603–4, Holofernes | Boyet); **cod’s head** *To change the Cods-head for the Salmons taile*: ‘to exchange something valuable for something worthless’ (Oth 2.1.158, Iago); \***death’s head** ‘skull as emblem of mortality’: *I had rather to be married to a deaths head with a bone in his mouth*, (MV 1.2.49–50, Portia); **fools-head** ‘the headgear of a fool’: *You shall haue An-fooles head of your owne*: (MW 1.4.122–3, Mrs Quickly); **-headed** as second element of compounds: *Captaines, Bare-headed, sweating*, (2H4 2.4.361–2, Peto, ‘with no headgear’, indicating great haste or respect); *This heavy headed reueale* (Ham Add.Pass.B.1, Q2, Hamlet, ‘causing a thick head’); *hoary headed frosts* (MN 2.1.107 Q1, Titania, ‘with white hair’; F has *hoared headed*); *Hidra-headed Wilfulness* (H5 1.1.36, Archbishop of Canterbury, ‘indestructible’ because too many heads); *The superstitious idle-headed-Eld* (MW 4.4.35, Mrs Page, ‘foolish’); *if tall, a launce ill headed*: (MA 3.1.64, Hero, ‘with a bad top’); *We must supplant those rough †rug-headed Kernes*, (R2 2.1.157, Richard II, ‘with shaggy hair’), OED **Rug-headed** *a.rare*; *Let me haue men about me, that are fat, \*Sleeke-headed men*, (JC 1.2.193–4, Caesar, ‘agreeable, lacking intellectual depth’); *Cerberus that three-headed Canus*, (LL 5.2.583, Holofernes); *by two-headed Ianus*, (MV 1.1.50, Solanio).

## HEART

**heart, against my** ‘contrary to my wish’: *It is against my heart*. (Tim 3.4.24, Hortensius); **as heart can think** ‘to our expectations’ (1H4 4.1.84, Douglas), Dent H300.1; **fight your hearts out** ‘to engage bravely’, with sexual innuendo: *Nay, you shall fight your hearts out ere I part you*. (TC 3.2.50–1, Pandarus); **have the heart** ‘to have the nerve’: *Cursed the Heart, that had the heart to do it*: (R3 1.2.16, Anne); \***heart of heart** ‘inner being’: *In my hearts Core: I, in my Heart of heart*, (Ham 3.2.71, Hamlet); **heart of very heart** ‘sincerely’: *From heart of very heart, great Hector welcome*. (TC 4.7.55, Agamemnon); **in heart** ‘earnestly’: *Dost thou wish in heart The Chaine were longer*, (LL 5.2.55–6, Princess); **kill heart** ‘to discourage’: *this kilts thy Fathers heart out-right*, (1H6 5.6.2, Shepherd); ‘to offend’: *Offer me no money I pray you, that killes my heart*. (WT 4.3.82–3, Autolycus), OED **Kill** v.7c and Dent KK2; **lay it to heart** ‘to consider deeply’: *Lay it to thy heart*, (Mac 1.5.12–13, Macbeth’s letter); **take a good heart** ‘to be brave’: *Well then, take a good heart*, (AY 4.3.174, Oliver); **the heart’s all** ‘the intention is what counts’ (2H4 5.3.30, Davy); **with heart** ‘sincerely’: *And I, as I loue Hastings with my heart*. (R3 2.1.17, Richard); for these phrases see OED **Heart** sb.42ff.; **hearted** ‘deeply felt’: *My cause is hearted*;

## HEART

(Oth 1.3.365, Iago); 'located in the heart': *thy Crowne, and hearted Throne* (Oth 3.3.452, Othello); **-heart(ed)** as second element of compounds: *did not this cruell-hearted Curre shedde one teare:* (TG 2.3.9, Lance, 'unfeeling'); *Nor are those \*empty heart'd,* (KL 1.1.153, Kent, 'without feeling'); *thou a false-heart Traitor:* (2H6 5.1.141, York, 'false, treacherous'), *Diomed's a false-hearted Rogue,* (TC 5.1.85, Thersites); *And make a flytheart Sythian pytifull,* (E3 2.1.72, Edward III, 'hard-hearted'); *our gentle-hearted King.* (3H6 1.4.177, Margaret); *Vnfit to liue, or die: oh \*grauell heart.* (MM 4.3.61, Duke, 'heart of stone'); *men grow hard-harted and will lend nothing for Gods sake:* (MA 5.1.303–4, Dogberry); *Throng many doubtfull hollow-hearted friends,* (R3 4.4.366, Ratcliffe, 'fickle in loyalty'); *Some honest harted Maides,* (TK 2.6.15, Jailer's daughter, 'reliable'); *These iron harted Nauies,* (E3 3.1.144, Mariner, 'valiant'); *Or to thy selfe at least kind harted proue,* (Son 10.12, 'merciful'); *I am bride habited, But mayden harted,* (TK 5.3.14–15, Emilia, 'chaste in thought'); *I am wondrous merry hearted,* (TK 2.2.151, Emilia); *\*pale-hearted Feare,* (Mac 4.1.101, Macbeth, 'cowardly'); *\*Sad-hearted-men,* (3H6 2.5.123, Henry VI); *like soft-hearted women* (3H6 2.3.25, Warwick, 'tender-hearted'); *stony-hearted Villaines* (1H4 2.2.26–7, Falstaff); *What a stout hearted child thou art!* (TK 2.6.9, Jailer's daughter, 'audacious'); *I sweare he is true-hearted,* (H8 5.1.155, Henry VIII); *my Weake-hearted Enemies,* (H8 3.2.391, Wolsey, 'cowardly').

## HENCE

(1a) Adverbially 'go away': *Hag-seed, hence:* (Tem 1.2.367, Prospero), *Hence from her, let her die.* (MA 4.1.155, Leonato).

(1b) With an auxiliary 'to leave': *I will not hence,* (CE 5.1.110, Adriana).

(2) As a phrasal verb: **be hence** 'to leave': *'tis hie time that I were hence:* (CE 3.2.163, Antipholus of Syracuse); **get hence** 'to depart': *Goe, get thee hence,* (TG 4.4.57, Proteus); **live hence** 'to be elsewhere': *Fredome liues hence, and banishment is here;* (KL 1.1.180, Kent); **make hence** 'to depart': *make we hence amaine.* (3H6 2.3.56, Clarence); **part hence** 'to depart': *But now he parted hence* (TG 1.1.71, Proteus); **skip hence** 'to depart': *Fairy skip hence.* (MN 2.1.61, Titania); **spurn hence** 'to drive away': *You spurne me hence,* (CE 2.1.83, Dromio of Ephesus); **thwack hence** 'to drive away': *Wee'l thwack him hence with Distaffes.* (WT 1.2.37, Hermione), OED **Thwack** v.2 [1566].

(3a) As a verbal adjective: **living hence** 'being settled elsewhere': *And therefore liuing hence, did giue our selfe To barbarous license:* (H5 1.2.270–1, Henry V).

(3b) As a verbal noun: **hence-going** 'departure': *from our hence-going, And our returne,* (Cym 3.2.63–4, Imogen).

## HOLD

**hold for certain** 'to believe as true': *and held for certaine The King will venture at it.* (H8 2.1.155–6, Gentleman); **hold in chase** 'to harass': *That holds in chase mine honour vp and downe.* (KJ 1.1.223, Lady Faulconbridge); **hold thee that to drink** 'to take a small tip' (TS 4.4.17, Tranio); **hold fast** 'to stand firm (against your creditors)': *Bankrupts, hold fast* (Tim 4.1.8, Timon); **hold under fortune** 'to repress': *Which held you so vnder fortune,* (Mac 3.1.78–9, Macbeth); **hold one's hand** 'to

refrain from taking action': *Fate (ordaining he should be a Cuckold) held his hand*: (MW 3.5.97, Falstaff); **hold hand with** 'to equal': *As she in beautie, education, blood, Holdes hand with any Princesse of the world.* (KJ 2.1.494–5, John); **hold one's hips** 'to hold one's sides' to prevent them bursting with laughter: *the whole quire hold their hips, and loffe*, (MN 2.1.55, Puck); **hold honour at a wary distance** 'to be quick to take offence' (Oth 2.3.52, Iago); **hold for your lives** 'stop it on pain of death' (Oth 2.3.158, Othello); **hold your own** 'to act your part properly': *and hold your owne in any case* (TS 4.4.6, Tranio); **hold pace** 'to keep up with': *And hold me pace in deepe experiments.* (1H4 3.1.47, Glendower); **hold play** 'to keep occupied': *Ile finde A Marshallsey, shall hold ye play these two Monthes.* (H8 5.3.83–4, Chamberlain); **hold there** 'stick to that' (MM 3.1.175, Duke); **hold well** 'to be valid': *and it holds well too*: (1H4 1.2.30, Hal).

## HOME

(1a) Adverbially 'go home': *snip snap, quick & home*, (LL 5.1.56–7, Armado), *keepe it close: home, home, the next way.* (WT 3.3.120, Old Shepherd).

(1b) With an auxiliary 'go home': *Why then let's home againe*: (TS 5.1.138, Petrucio), *Faith Ile home to morrow* (TN 1.3.101, Sir Andrew).

(2) As a phrasal verb, see OED **Home** *adv.*5: **accuse home and home** 'to press home the accusation': *Accuse him home and home.* (MM 4.3.140, Duke); **accite home** 'to recall': *He by the Senate is accited home* (TA 1.1.27, Marcus); **bear home** 'to carry back': *we may binde him fast, And beare him home* (CE 5.1.40–1, Adriana); **bid home** 'to urge to return': *Bid them all home, he's gone*: (Cor 4.2.1, Sicinius); **bring home** 'to bring': *that brought you home The head of Ragozine for Claudio's*, (MM 5.1.531–2, Duke); 'to assure a safe return': *That brought you home, and boldly did out-dare The danger of the time.* (1H4 5.1.40–1, Worcester); **call home** 'to bring back': *Call home thy ancient thoughts from banishment*, (TS Ind.2.30, Lord); **charge home** 'to accuse': *In this point charge him home, that he affects Tyrannicall power*: (Cor 3.3.1–2, Brutus); **chase home** 'to send packing': *chase those stragling upstarts home againe*, (E3 3.1.113, Philip); **come home** 'to succeed': *if (like an ill Venture) it come unluckily home*, (2H4 Epil.11–12); 'to come back': *When you cast out, it still came home.* (WT 1.2.214, Camillo), SSNT **come home**; 'to accrue': *where high Profits might come home*, (H8 3.2.159, Henry VIII); **come home by** 'to recoil upon': *Though my mockes come home by me*, (LL 5.2.627, Dumaine); **command home** 'to order to return': *I am commanded home*: (Oth 4.1.260, Othello); **confirm home** 'to prove': *That confirmes it home*: (Cym 4.2.330, Imogen); **convey home** 'to bring back': *see him safe conuey'd Home to my house*, (CE 4.4.123–4, Adriana); **do home** 'to carry out properly': *Please her appetite And doe it home*, (TK 5.4.36–7, Doctor); **draw home** 'to pull the bow to its full extent': *Looke yee draw home enough*, (TA 4.3.3, Titus); 'to entice back': *And draw her home with musicke.* (MV 5.1.68, Lorenzo); **fit home** 'to set up': *And when your fit comes, fit her home, And presently.* (TK 5.4.12–13, Doctor); **foot home** 'to bring back': *Ile knock her backe, foot her home againe.* (Cym 3.5.144, Cloten); **go home** 'to accompany': *some of you goe home with me to dinner*: (MW 3.2.72–3, Mr Ford); **govern home** 'to maintain a position': *For how can Tyrants safely gouerne home*, (3H6 3.3.69, Queen Margaret); **have home** 'to take back': *let me haue him*

## HOME

*home with me.* (CE 5.1.102, Adriana); **hie home** ‘to go’: *My way is now to hie home to his house,* (CE 4.3.92, Courtesan); **know home** ‘to appreciate’: *lack’d the sence to know Her estimation home.* (AW 5.3.3–4, King); **lay home** ‘to pull no punches’: *Looke you lay home to him,* (Ham 3.4.1, Polonius); **mock home** ‘to force back with taunts’: *dis-horne the spirit, And mocke him home to Windsor.* (MW 4.4.63–4, Mrs Page); **pay home** ‘to settle an obligation’: *Till he hath found a time to pay vs home,* (1H4 1.3.282, Worcester); ‘to recompense’: *all my Seruices You haue pay’d home.* (WT 5.3.3–4, Paulina); **play home** ‘to play out’: *That seest a Game play’d home,* (WT 1.2.250, Leontes); **punish home** ‘to punish thoroughly’: *I will punish home;* (KL 3.4.16, Lear; *sure* HL sc.11.16); **push home** ‘to attack’: *As manhood shal compound: push home.* (H5 2.1.94, Pistol, ‘As courage must decide who wins, attack’); **put home** ‘to use properly’: *Weare thy good Rapier bare, and put it home:* (Oth 5.1.2, Iago); **redeem home** ‘to ransom’: *to redeeme a Traitor home?* (1H4 1.3.85, Henry IV); **revenge home** ‘to revenge’: *will be reuenged home;* (KL 3.3.12, Gloucester); **satisfy home** ‘to explain’: *No farther halting: satisfie me home, What is become of her?* (Cym 3.5.92–3, Cloten); **send home** ‘to send’: *and sent my Pesant home For certaine Duckets:* (CE 5.1.232–3, Antipholus of Ephesus); **speak home** ‘to speak to the point’: *He speakes home (Madam)* (Oth 2.1.168, Cassio), *I cannot speake him home:* (Cor 2.2.103, Cominius, ‘make it clear to him’); **spurn home** ‘to drive back’: *spurne her home to her Father,* (Cym 4.1.18–19, Cloten); **strike home** ‘to kill’ hence ‘to rape’: *And strike her home by force,* (TA 2.1.119, Aaron); ‘to hit the bull’s-eye’: *may in th’ambush of my name, strike home,* (MM 1.3.41, Duke); **tax home** ‘to reprimand’: *Ile warrant shee’l tax him home,* (Ham 3.3.29, Polonius); **tell home**: ‘to tell home-truths’: *You haue told them home,* (Cor 4.2.51, Menenius); **troop home** ‘to return’: *Ghosts wandring here and there, Troope home to Church-yards;* (MN 3.2.382–3, Puck); **welcome home** ‘to welcome back’: *Welcome home Grumio.* (TS 4.1.95, Nathaniel).

(3a) As a verbal adjective: **sneaking home** ‘crawling surreptitiously’: *A poore vnmindeed Out-law, sneaking home,* (1H4 4.3.60, Hotspur); **played home** ‘played out’: *That seest a Game play’d home, the rich Stake drawne,* (WT 1.2.250, Leontes); **trusted home** ‘believed’: *That trusted home, Might yet enkindle you* (Mac 1.3.118–19, Banquo).

(3b) As a verbal noun: **bringing home** ‘the full use’: *the bringing home Of Bell and Buriall.* (Ham 5.1.227–8, Priest); **calling home** ‘summoning back’: *As calling home our exil’d Friends abroad,* (Mac 5.11.32, Malcolm).

(4) As first element of verbal adjective compound: **home-keeping** ‘unsophisticated’: *Home-keeping youth* (TG 1.1.2, Valentine).

## HONOUR, RELATIONS and STATUS

†**birthdom** ‘birthright’: *our downfall Birthdome:* (Mac 4.3.4, Macduff); **breeding** \*‘parentage, extraction’: *Honest Gentleman, I know not your breeding.* (2H4 5.3.108, Shallow), *of what hauing? breeding, and any thing that is fitting to be knowne, discover?* (WT 4.4.719–20, Autolycus); generally the register is vulgar, OED **Breeding** *vbl.sb.1b*; **brother love** ‘fraternal affection’: *With a true heart, And Brother; loue I doe it.* (H8 5.2.205–6, Gardiner); **derivation** \*‘family origin’: *in the derivation of my Birth,* (H5 3.3.73–4, Fluellen), OED **Derivation**<sup>1</sup> 4; **descending** ‘parentage’: *from*

good descending. (Per sc.21.117, Pericles); **falling** ‘losing status and perhaps life’: *’tis a cruelty, To load a falling man.* (H8 5.2.110–11, Cromwell); **grace** \*‘respect’: *Came heere in grace of our solemnity.* (MN 4.1.133, Theseus, ‘to honour our festivities’), OED **Grace** sb.1d; **gradation** \*‘position in a scale relative to rank’: *Preferment goes by Letter; and affection, And not by old gradation,* (Oth 1.1.35, Iago), OED **Gradation** 5b; **grandam, grannam** ‘grandmother’: *I am thy grandame Richard, call me so.* (KJ 1.1.168, Eleanor); \***immediacy** ‘rank just below that of speaker’: *The which immediacie may well stand vp, And call it selfe your Brother.* (KL 5.3.58–9, Regan; immediate HL sc.24.64), OED **Immediacy** 1; **private** \*‘privacy’: *I discard you: let me enioy my private: go off.* (TN 3.4.88–9, Malvolio), OED **Private B.** sb.6; **rank** ‘social position’: *I gaue him satisfaction? would he had bin one of my Ranke.* (Cym 2.1.14–15, Cloten), King p. 48; **rate** \*‘estimation’: *Ore-priz’d all popular rate:* (Tem 1.2.92, Prospero), OED **Rate** sb<sup>1</sup>.2b; **reference** †‘assignment’: *Due reference of Place, and Exhibition,* (Oth 1.3.236, Othello), OED **Reference** sb.2; **seniory** †‘seniority’: *Giue mine the benefite of signorie,* (R3 4.4.36 Q, Queen Margaret; F has *signeurie*), OED **Seniory** 1.

## -HOOD

An independent word in OE, this was joined to other nouns and soon became a suffix added to other nouns or adjectives. Some of the forms go back to OE, but the suffix was a living one.

\***lustihood** ‘vigour of body, robustness’: *His Maie of youth, and bloome of lustihood.* (MA 5.1.76, Leonato), *Makes Liuers pale, and lustyhood deiect.* (TC 2.2.49, Troilus); **maidhood** ‘virginity’: *By maid-hood, honor, truth,* (TN 3.1.148, Olivia), *the propertie of Youth, and Maidhood* (Oth 1.1.174, Brabantio; Q has *manhood*), OED **Maidhood** sb. [a900], now obsolete; **neighbourhood** ‘proximity’: *as league and neighborhood, Requires* (E3 3.1.40–1, Bohemia), OED **Neighbourhood** 2 [1567]; **womanhood** used jestingly by Falstaff as riposte to *knighthood* in a politeness formula: *Setting thy woman-hood aside,* (1H4 3.3.122).

## HOUSE and associated terms

**hole** \*‘dump’: *Worme-eaten-Hole of ragged Stone,* (2H4 1.0.35, Rumour, often emended to *hold*), OED **Hole** sb.2c; **house** ‘brothel’: *All howses in the Suburbs of Vienna must bee pluck’d downe.* (MM 1.2.87–8, Pompey); **housekeeping** ‘hospitality’: *your grace hath sworne out Houseekeeping:* (LL 2.1.104, Princess), OED **House-keeping** sb.2; **housewife** ‘lady of the house’: *make the breathlesse huswife cherne,* (MN 2.1.37, Fairy); **play the idle housewife** ‘to be merry and relax’: *I must haue you play the idle Huswife* (Cor 1.3.71–2, Valeria); **ale-house** ‘pub’: *Would I were in an Ale-house in London,* (H5 3.2.12, Boy); **bawdy-house** ‘brothel’: *this House is turn’d Bawdy-house, they picke Pockets.* (1H4 3.3.98–9, Falstaff); **bride-house** ‘house where a wedding is held’: *May on our Bridehouse pearch or sing,* (TK 1.1.22, Boy in a song), OED **Bride-house** Obs. records 1550–1675; **brothel-house** ‘brothel’: *hang me vp at the doore of a brothel-house* (MA 1.1.235–6, Benedick), OED **Brothel** sb.4b [1530]; \***charge-house** ‘house in which a master gives lessons’: *Do you not educate youth at the Charg-house* (LL 5.1.77–8, Armado), Hulme pp. 177–8; **common house**

†‘brothel’: *use their abuses in common houses*, (MM 2.1.42–3, Elbow), OED **Common-house** 4b; \***dark house** ‘confined place for lunatics’: *Loue is meerely a madnesse, and I tel you, deserues as wel a darke house*, (AY 3.2.386–7, Rosalind), OED **Dark** a.1b and frequent in Shakespeare; †**father house** ‘ancestral home’: *Oh Anthony, you haue my Father house*. (AC 2.7.124–5, Pompey), later folios and many modern editors have *father’s house*. But the uninflected form was (and still is) common in compounds, cf. *fatherage*, *fatherland*, and the form without ⟨s⟩ is more informal and in this case makes the criticism more pointed; **garden-house** ‘summer house’, used for banquets and secret assignations: *And didd supply thee at thy garden-house In her Imagin’d person*. (MM 5.1.208–9, Mariana); **hot-house** ‘bath house, acting as brothel’: *now shee professes a hot-house; which, I thinke is a very ill house* (MM 2.1.62–3, Elbow), OED **Hothouse** sb.2 records 1511–1699; **ill house** ‘brothel’: *I thinke is a very ill house too*. (MM 2.1.63–4, Elbow); †**leaping-house** ‘brothel’: *and dialls the signes of Leaping-houses*, (1H4 1.2.8–9, Hal), CDS **leaping-house** suggests this is also found in C18; **prison-house** ‘dungeon’: *To tell the secrets of my Prison-House*; (Ham 1.5.14, Ghost), OED **Prison-house** [c1475]; **taphouse** ‘alehouse’: *I neuer come into any roome in a Tap-house*, (MM 2.1.200–1, Froth); **working-house** ‘place where some manufacturing is carried out, workhouse’: *the quick Forge and working-house of Thought*, (H5 5.0.23, Chorus), OED **Working-house** [1487]; **house** v. ‘to lodge’: *Graze where you will, you shall not house with me*: (RJ 3.5.188, Capulet), OED **House** v<sup>1</sup>.7 [1591].

## HUMANS and their OCCUPATIONS, excluding forms of address

Given the potentially informal nature of negative forms, these are given fuller treatment than either neutral or positive forms.

### 1. MEN

#### 1a. *Neutral*

**alderman** an informal link between aldermen and wealth, exemplified through the pairing of *alderman* and *ring* in Falstaff’s *I could haue crept into any Aldermans Thumbe-Ring*: (1H4 2.5.333–4); like the average alderman he was portly (cf. RDHS **aldermen**), and his thumb-ring would be larger than average; \***beggar-man**: *Is it a Beggar-man? | Madman, and beggar too*. (KL 4.1.30–1, Gloucester | Old Man); **boy** ‘lad, chap’: *a good boy* phrase used among tapsters (1H4 2.5.12, Hal), but it could be used contemptuously: *his disgrace is to be called Boy*, (LL 1.2.171, Armado); †**carlot** ‘peasant’, possibly a proper noun, but the italics in F suggest the compositor’s unfamiliarity with the word: *That the old Carlot once was Master of*. (AY 3.5.109, Silvius); **clay man** ‘human made of clay’: *foolish compounded Clay-man* (2H4 1.2.7, Falstaff); **gravity** \*‘old man’: *and induce Stale gravitie to daunce*, (TK 5.2.16–17, Palamon); OED **Gravity** sb.1b [1618]; **hangman** ‘rogue’: *and the little hang-man dare not shoot at him*, (MA 3.2.10–11, Don Pedro, referring to Cupid); **henchman** ‘page’: *a little changeling boy, To be my Henchman*. (MN 2.1.120–1, Oberon); **kern** ‘Irish soldier’: *Gallow-glasses and stout Kernes*, (2H6 4.8.27, Messenger), OED **Kern** sb<sup>1</sup>.1 and SML **kern**, but sometimes pejorative; **log-man** \*‘one who carries logs’: *for your sake Am I this patient Logge-man*. (Tem 3.1.66–7, Ferdinand); \***lord of the soil** ‘owner of the estate’: *Heere’s the Lord of the soile* (2H6

4.9.24, Cade), OED **Soil** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.5a; \***sail-maker**: *oh villaine, he is a Saile-maker in Bergamo.* (TS 5.1.70–1, Vincentio); †**sanctuary child/sanctuary man** ‘child in sanctuary’/‘adult in sanctuary’: *Oft haue I heard of Sanctuarie men, But Sanctuarie children, ne’re till now.* (R3 3.1.55–6, Buckingham), OED **Sanctuary** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.8c records *sanctuary-man* [1494]; \***thunder-bearer** ‘Jove with his thunderbolts’: *I do not bid the Thunder-bearer shoote,* (KL 2.2.400, Lear); **wandering knight** ‘knight errant’: *What is Thisbie, a wandring Knight?* (MN 1.2.41, Flute), OED **Wandering** *ppl.a.1*, jocular and possibly derogatory; **white-beard** ‘old man’: *White beards haue armd their thin and haireles scalpes* (R2 3.2.108 Q, Scrope; F has *White Beares*), OED **Whitebeard** [1450]; **younker** ‘young gentleman’: *What, will you make a Younker of me?* (1H4 3.3.79–80, Falstaff), OED **Younker** 2.

1b. *Positive*

**angel** \*‘favourite’: *For Brutus, as you know, was Caesars Angel.* (JC 3.2.179, Antony); the context suggests ‘darling’ rather than ‘guardian angel’, OED **Angel** *sb.1d*; **arch** †‘master’: *My worthy Arch and Patron comes to night,* (KL 2.1.58, Gloucester). As *arch and patron* are normally interpreted as a hendiadys, ‘chief patron’, *arch* would be a noun since a hendiadys consists of two nouns. However, this phrase consists of two words meaning the same thing, whereas a hendiadys links two different concepts; **fellow of thy hands** ‘brave chap’: *thou art a tall Fellow of thy hands,* (WT 5.2.162, Clown); cf. Dent M163; **imp of fame** ‘famous wild fellow’: *The King’s . . . an Impe of Fame,* (H5 4.1.45–6, Pistol); **lad of life** ‘sporting serving-man’: *The King’s . . . a Lad of Life,* (H5 4.1.45–6, Pistol); **lad of mettle** ‘one of the boys’, a phrase used by tapsters according to Hal (1H4 2.5.12).

1c. *Negative*

†**tape-bearer** ‘travelling animal showman’: *he hath bene since an Ape-bearer,* (WT 4.3.94, Autolycus); †**apron-men** ‘tradesmen’ (because such men wear aprons): *You haue made good worke, You and your Apron men:* (Cor 4.6.99–100, Menenius to tribunes of Rome), OED **Apron** *sb.6*; other compounds with *apron* are similarly disparaging; cf. RDHS **apron-rogue**; †**boiled-brain** ‘stupid fellow’: *these boyld-braines of nineteene, and two and twenty* (WT 3.3.62–3, Old Shepherd); \***bum-bailie** ‘bailiff’: *scout mee for him at the corner of the Orchard like a bum-Bailie:* (TN 3.4.173–4, Sir Toby); the lowest kind of bailiff who skulked in corners to make arrests; OED **Bumbailiff**; **Catiline** ‘profligate conspirator’ from Catiline who rebelled against the Roman Republic: *seditious Catelynes,* (E3 3.1.14, Normandy); **clod** ‘lump of earth’ hence ‘blockhead’: *to make account of her life to a clod of waiward marle?* (MA 2.1.55–6, Beatrice), OED **Clod** *sb.5*; **coistrel** ‘weakling’: *he’s a Coward and a Coystrell* (TN 1.3.38, Sir Toby), *which that coystrell sowed,* (2H6 3.1.381 Q, York; F has *Rascall*); ‘villain’: *the damned doore-keeper to euery costerell that comes enquiring for his Tib.* (Per sc.19.190–1, Marina), OED **Coistrel** *sb.2* [1581]; †**count-cardinal** ‘aristocratic cardinal’: *our Count-Cardinall Has done this,* (H8 1.1.172–3, Buckingham); **courage** ‘dashing fellow’, from sense ‘heart, spirit’: *Of each new hatcht vnpledgd courage,* (Ham 1.3.65 Q2, Polonius; F has *Comrade*), OED **Courage** *sb.1c*; \***cuttle** ‘one who cuts things, perhaps with an intimation of cuttle-fish’: *if you play the sawcie Cuttle with me.* (2H4 2.4.126, Doll Tearsheet, ‘do any dirty tricks’); OED **Cuttle** *sb*<sup>2</sup>.b derives from *cuttle* ‘knife’ for Doll uses *Knife* in the previous clause;



**fire-drake** ‘fire-brand’, said of a fierce man, but originally referring to the fiery dragon of legend: *that Fire-Drake did I hit three times* (H8 5.3.42–3, Man), OED **Firedrake** 4 [1610]; **fop** ‘simpleton’: *a whole tribe of Fops Got’tweene a sleepe, and wake?* (KL 1.2.14–15, Edmund), common from C15 to C18; †**garlic-eater** ‘one who smells through eating garlic, common workman’: *The breath of Garlicke-eaters.* (Cor 4.6.102, Menenius); compounds with *garlic* as a first element referring to its smell indicate low social class, OED **Garlic** 3; **good soldier to a lady** ‘lady-killer’ (MA 1.1.52, Beatrice); **groom** ‘servant’, usually with negative connotations: *Shall I be flowted thus by dunghill Groomes?* (1H6 1.4.14, Gloucester), OED **Groom** *sb*<sup>1</sup>; \***hermit’s stave** ‘thin fellow’, hermits having slender sticks: *I should make foure dozen of such bearded Hermites staues,* (2H4 5.1.55–6, Falstaff); **Herod of Jewry** ‘pompous braggart’: *What a Herod of Iurie is this?* (MW 2.1.19, Mrs Page), from the portrayal of Herod on the stage as a ranting king; cf. OED **Herodian** *a.*; **hilding** \*‘coward’, when applied to men: *If your Lordshippe finde him not a Hilding,* (AW 3.6.3–4, Dumaine); **hot-blood** ‘randy young man’: *how giddily a turnes about all the Hot-blouds,* (MA 3.3.127–8, Borachio); **Jack, Jack-slave** stereotypical name for a man: *Iacke shall haue Iill,* (MN 3.3.45, Puck in song); ‘fellow, especially one who is ill-bred or bad-mannered’: *Boyes, apes, braggarts, Iackes, milke-sops.* (MA 5.1.91, Antonio), *euery Iacke-Slaue hath his bellyfull of Fighting,* (Cym 2.1.20, Cloten); ‘leather drinking-vessel’: *Be the Iackes faire within,* (TS 4.1.43–4, Grumio), GTSW **Jack; Jack-a-nape, Jack-an-apes** ‘one who behaves like an ape, a coxcomb’: *a whorson Iacke-an-Apes, must take me vp for swearing,* (Cym 2.1.3–4, Cloten); ‘one with pretensions’: *That Iacke-an-apes with scarfes.* (AW 3.5.87–8, Diana); \***Jack o’th’clock** ‘the figure that strikes a clock’: *I stand fooling heere, his iacke o’th’Clocke.* (R2 5.5.60, Richard II); **Jack out of office** ‘man without a job’: *I will not be Iack out of Office.* (1H6 1.1.175, Winchester), Dent J23; †**Jack sauce** a variant of *saucy Jack* used by Fluellen: *as arrant a villaine and a Iacke sawce,* (H5 4.7.137–8); †**kill-courtesy** ‘boorish person’: *Neere this lacke-loue, this kill-curtesie.* (MN 2.2.83, Puck), OED **Kill-*vb*** *stem* prefixed to *sbs*; †**king-cardinal** ‘cardinal who acts as though a king’: *This is the Cardinals doing: The King-Cardinall,* (H8 2.2.19, Norfolk), OED **King** *sb*.12; **lady’s eldest son** ‘spoilt brat’ (MA 2.1.9, Beatrice); **malcontent** ‘misanthrope’: *Thou art the Mars of Malecontents:* (MW 1.3.96, Pistol), OED **Malcontent** **B.** *sb*. [1581]; **merchant** ‘fellow’: *what sawcie Merchant was this* (RJ 2.3.136, Nurse), OED **Merchant** **A.** *sb*.3 records 1549–1610; **milksop** ‘coward’, from a sop in milk rather than in wine: *Boyes, apes, braggarts, Iackes, milke-sops.* (MA 5.1.91, Antonio), OED **Milksop** 2b; **mutine** ‘mutineer’: *the mutines in the Bilboes,* (Ham 5.2.6, Hamlet), OED **Mutine** **A.** *sb*.2 [1581]; \***nuthook** ‘constable’ from the way he ‘hooked’ in offenders: *if you runne the nut-hooks humor on me,* (MW 1.1.153–4, Nym, ‘threaten me with the constable’; Q has *bace humors*), OED **Nut-hook** b; **pantaloon** figure in Ital. comedy symbolizing old age, hence \*‘dotard’: *we might beguile the old Pantaloune.* (TS 3.1.36, Lucentio), OED **Pantaloon** 2; **pioneer** ‘common soldier’: *the generall Campe, Pyoners and all,* (Oth 3.3.350–1, Othello); **poltroon** ‘coward’: *Patience is for Poultrones, such as he:* (3H6 1.1.62, Clifford), OED **Poltroon** [a1529]; †**process-server** ‘officer who serves summonses’: *he hath bene since an Ape-bearer, then a Processe-seruer (a Bayliffe)* (WT 4.3.94–5, Autolycus); **promise-breaker**

‘deceiver’: *an hourelly promise-breaker*, (AW 3.6.11, Dumaine), OED **Promise** *sb.*5 [1549]; **-queller** ‘killer, slayer’ common as second element of compounds: **Man-queller**, **Woman-queller** *thou art a honyseed, a Man-queller, and a woman-queller*. (2H4 2.1.54–5, Mrs Quickly to Falstaff); used as an insult or by lower-class characters in ShE; **ragamuffin** ‘disreputable man’: *I have led my rag of Muffins where they are pepper’d*: (1H4 5.3.35–6, Falstaff), OED **Ragamuffin** *sb.*2 [1581], with the spelling in F common in C16; cf. King p. 129; †**ram-tender** ‘shepherd’: *An old Sheepe-whistiing Rogue, a Ram-tender*, (WT 4.4.776–7, Autolycus); **resolute** \*‘desperado’: *Shark’d vp a List of Landlese Resolutes*, (Ham 1.1.97, Horatio), OED **Resolute** *sb.*2; **sot** ‘wretch’: *for without them Hee’s but a Sot, as I am*; (Tem 3.2.93–4, Caliban), OED **Sot A.** *sb.*1; **Spanish pouch** ‘wallet made of Spanish leather’, hence ‘tapster’ who wore such pouches as part of the trade: *Smooth tongue, Spanish pouch*. (1H4 2.5.70, Hal); **squire** ‘young man’, mostly contemptuous, but sometimes semi-affectionate: *A proper squier*, (MA 1.3.48, Don John of Claudio), *Like to a trustie Squire, did run away*. (1H6 4.1.23, Talbot), OED **Squire** *sb.*1d; **swinge-buckler** ‘riotous fellow’: *you had not foure such Swindge-bucklers in all the Innes of Court againe*: (2H4 3.2.20–1, Shallow), OED **Swinge** *v.*1.8 [1579]; **tinderbox** \*‘one easily aroused’: *I am so acquit of this Tinderbox*: (MW 1.3.22, Falstaff), OED **Tinderbox** *sb.*1b; **Turk** ‘native of Turkey’: (a) ‘infidel, violent man’: *Turke Gregory neuer did such deeds in Armes*, (1H4 5.3.46, Falstaff); (b) implying ‘wealth and eminence’: *The Turke that two and fiftie Kingdomes hath*, (1H6 4.7.73, Pucelle); (c) ‘keeper of a harem’: *I would send them to th Turke to make Eunuches of*. (AW 2.3.88–9, Lafeu), *in Woman, out-Paramour’d the Turke*. (KL 3.4.85–6, Edgar); (d) ‘pagan’, one not to be trusted or believed: *or else I am a Turke*, (Oth 2.1.117, Iago); (e) ‘one who behaves illegally or arbitrarily’: *thinke you we are Turkes, or Infidels?* (R3 3.5.39, Gloucester), [1591] and popular in early C17, hence **turn Turk** ‘to take a turn for the worse’, by becoming a Muslim: *and you be not turn’d Turke, there’s no more sayling by the starre*. (MA 3.4.52–3, Margaret), *if the rest of my Fortunes turne Turke with me*; (Ham 3.2.263–4, Hamlet), OED **Turk**<sup>1</sup> 3b; **turn-coat** ‘one who changes allegiance’: *And be no turne-coats*: (Tim 4.3.144, Timon), OED **Turn-coat A.** *sb.*1a [1557]; **varlet** Fr. *varlet*, a variant of *valet*, gradually became more insulting and was common from C15 to early C17, but then became archaic and reappeared in C19: (a) ‘menial servant’, as term of condescension, used endearingly and as an insult: *A good Varlet, a good Varlet, a very good Varlet, Sir Iohn*: (2H4 5.3.12–13, Shallow of his servant Davy), *What a brazen-fac’d Varlet art thou*, (KL 2.2.26, Kent to Oswald); (b) †‘homosexual partner’: *Male Varlot you Rogue? What’s that? | Why his masculine Whore*. (TC 5.1.16–17, Patroclus | Thersites); **Welsh flannel** ‘Welshman’, referring to the coarse woollen cloth produced in Wales: *I am not able to answer the Welch Flannell*, (MW 5.5.160–1, Falstaff); **Welsh goat** ‘Welshman’, possibly referring to the numerous goats in Wales: *Am I ridden with a Welch Goate too?* (MW 5.1.136, Falstaff); **wen** \*‘parasite’, used demeaningly of humans, from the original sense of ‘tumour’: *I do allow this Wen to bee as familiar with me, as my dogge*: (2H4 2.2.99–100, Hal), OED **Wen**<sup>1</sup> 1f; **whipster** \*‘insignificant fellow’: *I am not valiant neither: But euey Punie whipster gets my Sword*. (Oth 5.2.250–1, Othello); the word is recorded only from end C16; OED **Whipster** 1c; **whoremaster** ‘pimp’, but used as

general term of abuse: *we may account thee a Whoremaster, and a Knaue*, (Tim 2.2.102–3, Apemantus); **whoreson** ‘fellow’, term of coarse familiarity (even sometimes affectionately) from the original sense ‘bastard’, still used in ShE: *Masse and well said a merrie horson, ha*, (RJ 4.4.19, Capulet to Servingman), *the slye whorsons Haue got a speeding tricke to lay downe Ladies*. (H8 1.3.39–40, Lovell); **wit-old** ‘old man’, coined by Moth, referring to Armado, suggesting *cuckold* as part of its meaning: *Offered by a childe to an olde man: which is wit-old*. (LL 5.1.58–9).

## 2. WOMEN

### 2a. Neutral

**Jill** stereotypical name for a woman: *Iacke shall haue Ill*, (MN 3.3.45, Puck in song); †**oyster-wench** ‘female seller of oysters’, implying someone of no status, for oysters were considered valueless: *Off goes his bonnet to an Oyster-wench*, (R2 1.4.30, Richard II); †**tithe-woman** ‘one woman in ten’, as though part of a tithe: *finde no fault with the tithe woman* (AW 1.3.82–3, Lavatch); **weaker vessel** ‘woman’: *you are the weaker Vessell; as they say, the emptier Vessell*. (2H4 2.4.57–8, Mrs Quickly), *For Iaquenetta (so is the weaker vessell called)* (LL 1.1.262, Armado’s letter); taken over from the Bible (1 Peter 3.7) and found in Tyndale’s translation, where it refers specifically to a wife, this phrase was popular with Shakespeare and common in C17; OED **Weak** a.4c; †**widow lady** ‘woman who is a widow’: *Brother of England, how may we content This widdow Lady?* (KJ 2.1.548–9, Philip); †**woman-post** ‘female messenger’: *What woman post is this?* (KJ 1.1.218, Bastard referring to Lady Faulconbridge); **wretch** term of tenderness mixed with pity ‘little one’, usually to girls or women: *the pretty wretch lefte crying, & said I:* (RJ 1.3.46, Nurse), *Excellent wretch: Perdition catch my Soule But I do loue thee:* (Oth 3.2.91–2, Othello), OED **Wretch** A sb.2e records from c1450.

### 2b. Positive

**chief woman** ‘leader’: *Are not you the chiefe woman?* (LL 4.1.51, Costard); **lass** ‘sweetheart’: *It was a Louer, and his lasse*, (AY 5.3.15, in song), *Death, in thy possession lyes A Lasse vnparalell’d*. (AC 5.2.309–10, Charmian), OED **Lass** 2 [1596]; †**soldier-breeder** ‘one who gives birth to soldiers’: *thou must therefore needes proue a good Souldier-breeder:* (H5 5.2.203, Henry V); **virginity** ‘young woman’: *which is pretty virginity*. (MW 1.1.42, Evans), perhaps meant as a Welshism; \***votarist** ‘nun (sworn to chastity)’: *would halfe haue corrupted a Votarist*. (Oth 4.2.192–3, Roderigo); \***votress** ‘female who has taken vows, as if to join a holy order’: *His mother was a Votresse of my Order*, (MN 2.1.123, Titania), OED **Votress**<sup>1</sup>; **woman of the world** ‘married woman’: *I hope it is no dishonest desire, to desire to be a woman of y<sup>e</sup> world?* (AY 5.3.3–5, Audrey), Dent W637.4, OED **World** sb.4c [1565].

### 2c. Negative

**beef** †‘prostitute’: *shee hath eaten vp all her beefe*, (MM 3.1.323, Pompey, ‘she has worn out all her prostitutes’); cf. PdE *meat*; **beggar-woman** ‘female beggar’: *Was by a begger-woman stolne away*, (2H6 4.2.141, Cade); **brown wench** ‘country girl tanned by the sun’: *when the browne Wench Lay kissing in your Armes*, (H8 3.2.296–7, Surrey); **city woman** ‘woman given to extravagance’: *I say the City woman beares The cost of Princes on vnworthy shoulders?* (AY 2.7.75–6, Jaques); **clug** ‘encumbrance’, as a heavy piece of wood, hence ‘female companion’: *stealing away from his Father,*

with his Clog at his heeles:) (WT 4.4.679–80, Autolycus); **creature (of sale)** ‘prostitute’: *Wee were neuer so much out of Creatures*, (Per sc.16.6, Bawd), *the house you dwell in proclaimes you to be a Creature of sale*. (Per sc.19.79–80, Lysimachus); **crone** ‘withered old woman’ as insult when addressed to mature women: *giue’t to thy Croane*. (WT 2.3.77, Leontes); OED **Crone** sb.1 [1386]; †**customer** ‘prostitute’: *What? A customer*; (Oth 4.1.118, Cassio; Q omits); **dam** ‘mother’: *got by y<sup>e</sup> diuell himselve Vpon thy wicked Dam*; (Tem 1.2.321–2, Prospero); a variant of *dame*, OED **Dam** sb<sup>2</sup>.1, 2b; also found as **the devil’s dam**, **the devil and his dam**, **devil to his dam**, the devil’s mother being an archetypal shrew: *You may go to the diuels dam*: (TS 1.1.105, Gremio), *As raine to water, or deuill to his damme*; (KJ 2.1.128, Constance), Dent D225; \***dey-woman** ‘dairy woman’: *shee is alowd for the Day-woman*. (LL 1.2.123–4, Dull); F has *Day-woman*, which used to be interpreted as ‘woman hired for the day’, but the spelling with ⟨e⟩ makes better sense; OED **Dey-woman**; †**distaff-women** ‘female spinners’, used deprecatingly: *Yea Distaffe-Women manage rustie Bills*: (R2 3.2.114, Scrope); *distaff* could represent women in general (*which could haue turn’d A Distaffe, to a Lance*, Cym 5.5.33–4, Posthumus), and *distaff-women* is tautologous, not uncommon in informal usage, OED **Distaff** 4; **dowdy** ‘slut’: *Dido a dowdie, Cleopatra a Gipsie*, (RJ 2.3.39, Mercutio), variant of *dowd*, OED **Dowdy** A. sb. [1581]; **encounterer** †‘flirt’: *Oh these encounterers so glib of tongue*, (TC 4.6.59, Ulysses), OED **Encounterer** 1b; †**flax-wench** ‘woman who dresses flax’, but (as compared with *flax-wife*, *flax-woman*) with negative connotation: *As ranke as any Flax-Wench, that puts to Before her troth-plight*: (WT 1.2.279–80, Leontes); \***flirt-gill** ‘loose woman’: *I am none of his flurt-gils*, (RJ 2.3.143–4, Nurse), based on *flirt* and *Gill*, stereotypical name for a woman, OED **Flirt-gill** records till 1618; the parallel *Gill-flirt* is found from 1632; **gear** ‘rubbish’ and ‘sexual organs’: *Here’s goodly geare*. (RJ 2.3.93, Romeo), which could mean ‘what a load of rubbish/sexuality’ (referring to the witty exchange which precedes this); **gipsy** \*abbreviated form of *Egyptian* for it was accepted that gipsies came from Egypt, but also implying cunning and deceitfulness: *Cleopatra a Gipsie*, (RJ 2.3.39, Mercutio), OED **Gipsy**, **gypsy** 2b [1632]; **girl** ‘woman’: *Why here’s a Gyrle*: (1H6 5.6.80, York of Pucelle, ‘What a tart!’); **gossip** ‘woman who spends most of her time tattling and spreading half-truths’: *as lying a gossip in that, as euer knapt Ginger*, (MV 3.1.8–9, Solanio), *A long tongu’d babling Gossip?* (TA 4.2.149, Aaron); found from OE onwards, it originally meant relations through baptism and gradually became confined to women, especially those invited to be present at a birth, and, as a result of this narrowing of meaning, became by C16 less favourable in its connotations; **hags of hell** ‘Furies’: *wedded be thou to the Haggas of hell*, (2H6 4.1.79, Lieutenant), OED **Hag** sb<sup>1</sup>.; **harlot** ‘prostitute’: *hildings and Harlots*: (RJ 2.3.40, Mercutio), OED **Harlot** 5c, common in C16; **hilding** ‘prostitute’: *hildings and Harlots*: (RJ 2.3.40, Mercutio); **housewife**, **huswife** ‘hussy’: *sung those tunes to the ouer-schutcht huswiues*, (2H4 Add.Pass.C.3, Q, Falstaff), *A Huswife that by selling her desires Buys her selfe Bread, and Cloath*. (Oth 4.1.93–4, Iago), OED **Housewife** sb.2 records 1546–1705; cf. PdE *hussy*; **Isabel** generic name for ‘woman’: *Our old Lings, and our Isbels a’th Country*, (AW 3.2.13, Lavatch); †**kitchen-trull** ‘kitchen wench’: *crak’d of Kitchin-Trulles*, (Cym 5.6.177, Giacomo); **lings** ‘women’, from dried,

preserved cod: *Our old Lings, and our Isbels a'th Country*, (AW 3.2.13, Lavatch); **losel** 'lewd woman': *A grosse Hagge: And Lozell*, (WT 2.3.108–9, Leontes); \***mad-woman** 'woman who behaves in an outrageous fashion': *They are madwomen*, (Tim 1.2.129, Apemantus), OED **Madwoman** [1622]; **malkin** 'slut': *the Kitchin Malkin pinnes* (Cor 2.1.205, Brutus); 'country wench': *whilst ours was blurted at, and helde a Mawkin*, (Per sc.17.34, Dionyza), OED **Malkin sb.2** [1586]; **mid-wife** 'woman who assists another at childbirth', but contemptuously of old women given to drink: *Like Aqua vite with a Midwife*. (TN 2.5.190, Sir Toby); †**orange wife** 'woman who sells oranges': *betweene an Orendge wife, and a Forset-seller*, (Cor 2.1.69, Menenius), OED **Orange sb.<sup>1</sup>.7a**; **pagan** \*'heathen' hence 'prostitute': *What Pagan may that be?* (2H4 2.2.145, Hal), OED **Pagan A. sb.2b**; **piece** 'item of trade' hence 'woman' usually derogatory implying 'loose woman': *I haue gone through for this peece you see* (Per sc.16.41–2, Boulton), *a flat tamed peece*: (TC 4.1.64, Diomedes), OED **Piece B. sb.9b**; **puzzel** 'whore': *Puzel or Pussel, Dolphin or Dog-fish*, (1H6 1.6.85), Talbot plays on the link between *Pucelle* 'Joan of Arc, Maid of Orleans' and *pucelle* 'maid' or 'prostitute', OED **Pucelle** 2 records the latter meaning c1520–a1700; **quean** 'harlot': *throw the Queane in the Channel*. (2H4 2.1.47–8, Falstaff), *A witch, a Queane, an olde couzening queane*: (MW 4.2.158, Mr Ford); **road** \*'prostitute', from the idea that such women worked big roads like the Great North Road: *This Doll Teare-sheet should be some Rode*. (2H4 2.2.158, Hal); cf. CDS **road** and Dent C109; **ruff** 'garment associated with prostitutes', who traditionally wore wide ruffs, hence 'prostitute': *I will murther your Ruffe, for this*. (2H4 2.4.131–2, Pistol); **sheep-hook** 'shepherd's crook' hence \*'country girl': *That thus affects a sheepe-hooke?* (WT 4.4.419, Polixenes); **tomboy** 'strumpet': *partner'd With Tomboyes hyr'd, with that selfe exhibition* (Cym 1.6.122–3, Giacomo); cf. Warren 1998:121; **trash** \*'doxy': *I do suspect this Trash To be a party in this Iniurie*. (Oth 5.1.86–7, Iago), OED **Trash sb.<sup>1</sup>.4**; †**Troll-my-dames**, Fr. *trou-madame*, a game played by ladies resembling bagatelle, in which balls are slotted into arches on a board, sometimes used for illegal gambling. Here it refers to the players of such a game, namely 'prostitutes': *A fellow (sir) that I haue knowne to goe about with Troll-my-dames*: (WT 4.3.87–8, Autolycus); OED **Troll-madam** records the game from 1572, but not this extension; **trull** 'harlot', both literally and as general term of contempt: *giues his potent Regiment to a Trull* (AC 3.6.95, Maecenas), OED **Trull sb.1** [1519]; **wanton** 'lewd person', usually female: *To lip a wanton in a secure Cowch*; (Oth 4.1.70, Iago); **wench** 'prostitute': *a faire hot Wench in Flame-coloured Taffata*; (1H4 1.2.9–10, Hal), OED **Wench sb.2**; **wood-woman** 'mad woman': *Oh that she could speake now, like a would-woman*: (TG 2.3.26–7, Lance).

### 3. EITHER SEX

#### 3a. Neutral

**carrier** \*'messenger': *This Puncke is one of Cupid's Carriers*, (MW 2.2.131, Pistol), OED **Carrier** 1b; **cater-cousin** 'table companion, but not blood relative': *His Maister and he (sauing your worships reuerence) are scarce catercosins*. (MV 2.2.123–4, Old Gobbo); of uncertain origin and meaning, OED **Cater-cousin** [1547]; cf. Dent C191; **closet lock and key** 'one who keeps secrets': *A Closset Locke and Key of Villanous Secrets*, (Oth 4.2.23, Othello); **coach-fellow** 'companion' from sense

'horse yoked to another to the same coach': *for you, and your Coach-fellow Nim*; (MW 2.2.8–9, Falstaff); **co-mate** 'companion': *my Coe-mates, and brothers in exile*: (AY 2.1.1, Duke Senior), OED **Co-mate** records examples at end C16; **convertite** 'penitent': *departs a heavy conuertite*, (RL 743), OED **Convertite** popular in 1590s; **co-riual** 'rival, competitor': *Without Co-riuall*, (1H4 1.3.205, Hotspur), OED **Co-riual A** *sb.* [1589]; **disposer** \*'one who may dispose of another': *your disposer is sick*. (TC 3.1.86, Pandarus); **homespun** \*'rustic': *What hempen home-spuns haue we swaggering here*, (MN 3.1.71, Puck), from the coarse cloth worn by peasants; OED **Homespun a., sb.** shows various senses in 1590s; **inward** \*'intimate': *I vvvas an inward of his*: (MM 3.1.394, Lucio), OED **Inward B.** *sb.*3 recorded only in early C17; **leman** 'sweetheart (of either gender)': *I sent thee sixe pence for thy Lemon, hadst it?* (TN 2.3.23–4, Sir Andrew), its use with negative connotations drove out this sense; **morsel**\* 'tasty piece' said of a woman: *How doth my deere Morsell, thy Mistris?* (MM 3.1.321, Lucio), and ironically of a man: *This ancient morsell*: (Tem 2.1.291, Antonio), OED **Morsel sb.**1f; **Myrmidon** 'faithful follower': *the Mermidons are no bottle-ale houses*. (TN 2.3.26–7, Feste), implying that servants like Feste have expensive tastes when it comes to alcohol and need plenty of tips, OED **Myrmidon 2** [c1610]; **natural** 'simpleton': *Loue is like a great Naturall*, (RJ 2.3.84, Mercutio), OED **Natural sb.**2 [1533]; **opposite** 'opponent': *the most skilfull, bloody, & fatall opposite* (TN 3.4.259–60, Fabian), OED **Opposite B.** *sb.*3 common in C17; **pew-fellow** 'companion in mourning': *And makes her Pue-fellow with others mone*. (R3 4.4.58, Queen Margaret), OED **Pew-fellow** [c1524]; \***piece of flesh** 'human being': *as pretty a peece of flesh as any in Messina*, (MA 4.2.79–80, Dogberry, 'man'), *as witty a piece of Eues flesh, as any in Illyria*. (TN 1.5.25–6, Feste, 'woman'), OED **Flesh sb.**8, but this could also mean 'whore', King p. 150; **play-ferre** 'companion': *her Companions, and play-pheeres* (TK 4.3.87, Doctor); †**questant**, †**questrist** 'aspirant (after honour)': *when The brauest questant shrinks: finde what you seeke*, (AW 2.1.15–16, King), *his Knights Hot Questrists after him, met him at gate*, (KL 3.7.14–15, Oswald; HL sc.14.15 *questrists* is probably a misprint). Although Shakespeare uses *quest* he does not use the established *quester*; instead he uses these two otherwise unrecorded words, possibly revealing the frequency of these endings; **yoke-fellow** 'close companion': *Yoake-fellow to his honour-owing-wounds* (H5 4.6.9, Exeter), *his yokefellow of equity*, (HL sc.13.33, Lear); OED **Yoke-fellow** [1526].

3b. *Positive*

†**gull catcher** 'exposer of fools': *Heere comes my noble gull catcher*. (TN 2.5.180, Fabian); **hermit** †'single-minded follower': *we rest your Ermites*. (Mac 1.6.20, Lady Macbeth); **make-peace** 'peace-maker': *To be a make-peace shall become my age*, (R2 1.1.160, Gaunt), OED **Make-peace** [1516]; **peace-maker** 'one who resolves differences': *For blessed are the Peace-makers on Earth*. (2H6 2.1.34, Henry VI), an echo of the Sermon on the Mount; †**vow-fellow** 'sworn companion': *that are vow-fellowes with this vertuous Duke?* (LL 2.1.38, Princess).

3c. *Negative*

**abject** 'reject': *We are the Queenes abiects*, (R3 1.1.107, Gloucester), with pun on *subjects*, OED **Abject B.** *sb.* [1534]; **bawd** 'pimp': *a Bawd, a Cut-purse*. (H5 3.6.63, Gower of Pistol), *yet she's a simple Baud* (Oth 4.2.21, Othello, 'just a pimp');

‘go-between’: *Vsurers men, Bauds betweene Gold and want.* (Tim 2.2.59, Apemantus); OED **Bawd** *sb*<sup>1</sup>; †**bed-presser** ‘lazy and overweight person’: *this Bed-presser, this Hors-back-breaker,* (1H4 2.5.246–7, Hal); **bondslave** ‘servant’: *Bond-slaues, and Pagans shall our Statesmen be.* (Oth 1.2.100, Brabantio), OED **Bondslave** [1561]; †**break-promise** ‘deceiver’: *I will thinke you the most patheticall breake-promise,* (AY 4.1.181–2, Rosalind); †**break-vow** ‘deceiver’: *That Broker, that still breakes the pate of faith, That dayly breake-vow,* (KJ 2.1.569–70, Bastard); **breed-bate** ‘one who starts quarrels’: *no tel-tale, nor no breede-bate:* (MW 1.4.10–11, Mrs Quickly), OED **Breed-bate** [1593]; \***bubble** ‘dupe’: *On my life my Lord, a bubble.* (AW 3.6.5–6, Dumaine; the word refers to Parolles and is parallel to *hilding*), OED **Bubble** *sb*.5 [1668]; **carry-tale** ‘gossip’: *Some carry-tale, some please-man, some slight Zanie,* (LL 5.2.463, Berowne), OED **Carry-tale** [1577]; \***clodpoll, clot-poll, clat-poll** ‘dunce’: *he will finde it comes from a Clodde-pole.* (TN 3.4.186, Sir Toby), OED **Clod-poll, clod-pole**, but CDS dates it only from ‘late C17+’; also *Call the Clot-pole backe:* (KL 1.4.46, Lear; *clat-pole* HL sc.4.45); **cockney** ‘city-dweller, pampered and consequently squeamish’, compared with robust country people: *Cry to it Nunckle, as the Cockney did to the Eeles, when she put ‘em i’th Paste aliue,* (KL 2.2.293–4, Fool), OED **Cockney** *sb*.2d; **company** ‘companion’: *His Companies vnletter’d,* (H5 1.1.56, Archbishop of Canterbury); **comparative** \*‘one who affects wit by making comparisons’: *stand the push Of euery Beardlesse vaine Comparative;* (1H4 3.2.66–7, Henry IV), OED **Comparative B** *sb*.3; **demi-devil** ‘half man, half devil’: *demand that demy-Diuell, Why he hath thus ensnar’d my Soule and Body.* (Oth 5.2.307–8, Othello); **dolt** ‘block-head’: *Asses, fooles, dolts, chaffe and bran,* (TC 1.2.238, Pandarus), OED **Dolt** *sb*. [1543]; **false** \*‘deceitful person’: *How easie is it, for the proper false* (TN 2.2.29, Viola, ‘handsome, but deceitful, person’), OED **False C.** *sb*.2; \***fedary, federary** ‘accomplice’: *Art thou a Fædarie for this Act;* (Cym 3.2.21, Pisanio), *Camillo is A Federarie with her,* (WT 2.1.90–1, Leontes), found only in ShE through confusion with Lat. *fædus*, though it is possible that this mistake was more common than this use suggests, OED **Fedarie**; **find-fault** ‘one who criticizes everything’: *stoppes the mouth of all finde-faults,* (H5 5.2.271, Henry V), attested from end C16, OED **Find-fault**; **fool of Hagar’s offspring** ‘non-Jew’ (MV 2.5.43, Shylock); **forlorn** ‘forsaken person’: *liue in Scotland a Forlorne;* (3H6 3.3.26, Margaret), OED **Forlorn B.** *sb*.1 [c1506]; **gallows** \*‘one who deserves to be hanged’: *I, and a shrewd vnhappy gallowes too.* (LL 5.2.12, Katherine), OED **Gallows** 3; **geck, geek** ‘dupe’: *made the most notorious gecke and gull,* (TN 5.1.340, Malvolio), *to become the geeke and scorne o’th others vilany?* (Cym 5.5.161–2, Sicilius); OED **Geck** *sb*<sup>1</sup>. [1515] notes cognate forms in other Germanic languages, and that its variants may indicate a word which existed colloquially before emerging in print; it is recorded as a Midlands dialect word; cf. CDS **geck/gack/gak/geek; gentle folks** ‘nobility’: *the Queenes Kindred are made gentle Folkes.* (R3 1.1.96, Gloucester), King p. 100; **hold-door trade** ‘portering’, especially in brothels: *Brethren and sisters of the hold-dore trade,* (TC Add.Pass.B.19, Pandarus); †**humidity** ‘sweaty person’: *we’l use this vnwholsome humidity,* (MW 3.3.37, Mrs Ford); †**lack-brain** ‘stupid person’: *What a lacke-braine is this?* (1H4 2.4.15, Hotspur); †**lack-love** ‘one who loves not’: *Neere this lacke-loue, this kill-curtisie.* (MN 2.2.83, Puck); **leno** ‘bawd’: *Like a bace leno hold the chamber*

doore, (H5 4.5.13 Q, Bourbon; F has *Pander*); **lout** ‘bumpkin’: *In such a loue, so vile a Lout as he.* (KJ 2.1.510, Bastard), OED **Lout** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.1 [a1548]; **lubber** ‘clumsy dolt’: *A notable Lubber:* (TG 2.5.40, Lance); in *Lubbars head in Lombardstreet*, (2H4 2.1.28–9) Mrs Quickly may confuse *lubber* with *libbard* ‘leopard’, for *lubber* was frequent in C16; **movable** \*‘inconstant person’: *You were a mouable.* (TS 2.1.197, Katherine), OED **Movable B.** *sb*.5 [1621–2]; †**mumble-news** ‘prattler’: *Some mumble-newes, some trencher-knight, som Dick* (LL 5.2.464, Berowne), OED **Mumble** *v*.7; **pander** ‘go-between’: *Like a base Pander hold the Chamber doore,* (H5 4.5.13, Bourbon; Q has *leno*), *to whom you should haue bin a Pander:* (MW 5.5.164–5, Mr Ford), OED **Pander** *sb*.2 [1530]; †**parrot-teacher** ‘to teach by constant repetition’: *you are a rare Parrat teacher.* (MA 1.1.132, Benedick), OED **Parrot** *sb*.4; **patched fool** ‘fool in multi-coloured clothes’: *man is but a patch’d foole,* (MN 4.1.206–7, Bottom; Q has *patcht a foole*); **perjure** ‘perjurer’: *he comes in like a periure, wearing papers.* (LL 4.3.45, Berowne), OED **Perjure** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.1a records 1540–1615; †**phantasim** ‘fantastic being’: *A Phantasime, a Monarcho,* (LL 4.1.98, Boyet of Armado), probably based on Ital. *fantasima*; **pickthank** ‘sycophant’: *By smiling Pick-thankes, and base Newes-mongers;* (1H4 3.2.25, Hal), OED **Pickthank A.** *sb.* records from early C16; \***plodder** ‘drudge’: *Small haue continuall plodders euer wonne, Saue base authoritie from others Bookes.* (LL 1.1.86–7, Berowne), OED **Plodder**<sup>2</sup>; \***plotter** ‘schemer’: *Chiefe Architect and plotter of these woes,* (TA 5.3.121, Marcus), sense recorded from early C17, OED **Plotter** 3; †**ring-carrier** ‘go-between’: *And your curtesie, for a ring-carrier.* (AW 3.5.93, Mariana); **shot** both \*‘shooter’ and \*‘poor animal left over after the best have been chosen’: *gieve me alwayes a little, leane, old, chopt, bald Shot.* (2H4 3.2.271–2, Falstaff), OED **Shot** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.21b and **Shot** *sb*<sup>3</sup>. and Hulme p. 257; **simular** ‘pretender’: *thou Simular of Vertue* (KL 3.2.54, Lear; *simular man* HL sc.9.54), OED **Simular A.** *sb.* [1526]; **soul** ‘individual’ with pejorative adjective common in C16–17: *Oh this false Soule of Egypt!* (AC 4.13.25, Antony), OED **Soul** *sb*.13; \**Not a soule But felt a Feauer of the madde,* (Tem 1.2.209–10, Ariel, ‘nobody’), OED **Soul** *sb*.12b; **stuff** \*‘lustful person’: *I neuer knew man hold vile stuffe so deere.* (LL 4.3.274, Dumaine), OED **Stuff** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.7c(a); **swine** ‘coarse, wicked person’: *This foule Swine* (R3 5.2.10, Richmond, referring to Richard III’s boar symbol), OED **Swine** 2 [c1380]; \***velvet-guard** ‘one who wears clothes trimmed with velvet, merchants and their wives’: *To Veluet-Guards, and Sunday-Citizens.* (1H4 3.1.252, Hotspur), OED **Velvet** *sb*.7; **want-wit** ‘idiot’: *such a Want-wit sadnesse makes of mee,* (MV 1.1.6, Antonio), OED **Want-wit** [1448–49]; †**yoke-devils** ‘two devils yoked together, fiendish partners’: *Treason, and murther, euer kept together, As two yoake diuels* (H5 2.2.102–3, Henry V).

#### 4. HUMANS COLLECTIVELY

**bevy** \*‘mob’: *more of the same Beavy* (Ham 5.2.149, Hamlet), OED **Bevy** *sb*.2 [1603]; ‘company of maidens’: *In all this Noble Bevy,* (H8 1.4.4, Guilford), OED **Bevy** *sb*.1 [c1430]; **bosom** \*‘people’: *To plucke the common bosome on his side,* (KL 5.3.47, Edmund), OED **Bosom** *sb*.7; **chaff and bran** ‘riff-raff’: *Asses, fooles, dolts, chaffe and bran,* (TC 1.2.238, Pandarus), OED **Chaff** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.6; **common leg of people** ‘those who kneel to superiors’: *together with the common legge of People,* (Tim 3.7.80–1, Timon), Hulme pp. 85–6; **crew** ‘band’: *that consorted crew,* (R2 5.3.136,



Bolingbroke), OED **Crew** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.4 [1570]; **discontents** \*‘the disaffected’: *discontents at home* (KJ 4.3.152, Bastard); **filth** ‘dirty, low-class people’: *the filth and scum of Kent*, (2H6 4.2.121, Stafford); **general** \*‘common people’: *’twas Caviarie to the Generall*: (Ham 2.2.439–40, Hamlet), OED **General B** *sb*.1; **God’s vassals** ‘men’: *Gods Vassals drop and dye*: (H5 3.2.8, Pistol); **high and low** ‘everyone of whatever rank’: *To the whole race of Mankinde, high and low*. (Tim 4.1.40, Timon), OED **High A**. *adj*.17d; †**limbs of Limehouse** ‘ruffians from the docklands’: *the tribulation of Tower Hill, or the Limbes of Limehouse*, (H8 5.3.59–60, Porter), Limehouse being a rough dock area on the Thames; cf. CDS **limehouse**; **lord and loon** ‘nobles and common men’: *Wee should haue both Lorde and Lowne*, (Per sc.19. 26, Boulton), OED **Loon**<sup>1</sup> 2 [1535]; **mad** ‘mad people’: *But felt a Feauer of the madde*, (Tem 1.2.210, Ariel, ‘such a trembling as mad people suffer’); **mess** ‘party of four’, but here more pejoratively ‘mob’: *Where are your Messe of Sonnes*, (3H6 1.4.74, Margaret), *you three fooles, lackt mee foole, to make vp the messe*. (LL 4.3.205, Berowne); ‘(lower) class’: *Lower Messess Perchance are to this Businesse purblind?* (WT 1.2.227–8, Leontes); **mid-age** ‘middle-aged people’: *Virgins, and Boyes; mid-age & wrinkled old*. (TC 2.2.103, Cassandra); **more and less** ‘people of all ranks’ (Mac 5.4.12, Malcolm); **old** ‘old folk’: *Virgins, and Boyes; mid-age & wrinkled old*. (TC 2.2.103, Cassandra), OED **Old C**. *sb*<sup>1</sup>.1; **pack** \*‘group of (usually unsavoury) people’: *a knot: a gin, a packe, a conspiracie* (MW 4.2.108–9, Mr Ford), OED **Pack** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.3b; **parcel** \*‘small group’: *A holy parcell of the fairest dames* (LL 5.2.159, Moth), OED **Parcel** *sb*.6a; **rabble** ‘mob’: *and a rabble more Of vilde Confederates*: (CE 5.1.236–7, Antipholus of Ephesus), OED **Rabble** A.2b [1529]; **rag** ‘miserable wretch’: (*that poore ragge*) (Tim 4.3.272, Timon); ‘riff-raff’: *these ouer-weening Raggess of France*, (R3 5.6.58, Richard III); **rout** ‘mob’: *in Banquetting To all the Rout*, (JC 1.2.79–80, Cassius), *the rout of Nations*, (Tim 4.3.44, Timon), OED **Rout** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.7; **scum** ‘wicked people’: *purge you of your Scum*: (2H4 4.3.252, Henry IV), OED **Scum** *sb*.3 [1586]; **strengths** ‘bodily vigour’ implying ‘young men’ contrasted with older people: *Conferring them on yonger strengths* (KL 1.1.40, Lear; *yeares* HL sc.1.41), OED **Strength** *sb*.1b; **stung** †‘those who have been stung’: *as the stung Are of the Adder*. (KL 5.1.47–8, Edmund; *sting* HL sc.22.60), OED **Stung** *ppl.a.*; \***tag** ‘rabble’: *Will you hence, Before the Tagge returne?* (Cor 3.1.246–7, Cominius); OED **Tag** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.10 one other occurrence from C19, but notes *tag* and *rag* is recorded in C16; **toasts and butter** ‘mere civilians unused to fighting’: *such Tostes and Butter, with Hearts in their Bellies* (1H4 4.2.21–2, Falstaff); †**tribulation of Tower Hill** ‘trouble-makers from Tower Hill’, where there was a gallows which attracted unsavoury crowds: *the tribulation of Tower Hill, or the Limbes of Limehouse*, (H8 5.3.59–60, Porter), OED **Tribulation** *sb*.1c; \***unskilful** ‘the ignorant’: *make the vnskilfull laugh*, (Ham 3.2.25–6, Hamlet); **vulgar** ‘common people’: *Which the base vulgar call three*. (LL 1.2.48, Moth), OED **Vulgar** *sb*.2a; **years** ‘people’ of specified age: *Confirming them on yonger yeares*, (HL sc.1.41, Lear; *strengths* KL 1.1.40), OED **Year** 5.

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## -IAN/-ION

An original Lat. suffix *-(i)anus* meaning ‘of or belonging to’, used principally with adjectives, but occasionally with nouns. In English it became associated with exotic people and things, hence attracting bombastical and/or negative connotations, though the balance between the exotic and contempt is not always clear. **Amazonian** ‘warlike woman’: *To triumph like an Amazonian Trull*, (3H6 1.4.115, York), *When with his Amazonian Shinne he droue The brizled Lippes before him*: (Cor 2.2.91–2, Cominius), OED **Amazonian** 1 [1594]; †**Anthropophaginian** ‘cannibal’: *hee’l speake like an Anthropophaginian* (MW 4.5.8, Host, to whom the word was mere bombast), from *anthropophagi* (found from middle C16 and cf. Oth 1.3.143); **arithmetician** ‘mathematician’ hence †‘theoretical soldier’: *And what was he? Forsooth, a great Arithmatician*, (Oth 1.1.17–18, Iago’s sneer at Cassio’s lack of military experience); **Assyrian** merely bombastic: *O base Assyrian Knight*, (2H4 5.3.102, Falstaff to Pistol); **barbarian** ‘savage’: *like a Barbarian slaue*. (TC 2.1.48–9, Thersites), OED **Barbarian B. adj.**2 [1591]; **Bavian** ‘actor impersonating a baboon’ in old Morris dance: *wher’s the Bavian?* (TK 3.5.33, Schoolmaster), GTSW **bavian**; **\*besonian** ‘raw recruit’ hence ‘base fellow’: *Bezonian, speake, or dye*. (2H4 5.3.114, Pistol to Shallow), from Span. *bisoño* ‘recruit’ or Ital. *bisogno*, OED **Besonio, besognio** [1591] and SML **besonian**; **Bohemian** often linked with *Tartar* implying that Bohemia was the land of vagabonds: *Here’s a Bohemian-Tartar taries the comming downe* (MW 4.5.18, Host), not recorded in OED **Bohemian B. adj.** but cf. **Tartar** *sb.*2b; **Castallian** probably *Castilian* ‘Spanish’ with the sense ‘foreign king of chamber-pots’, for Caius was French and a doctor: *Thou art a Castalion-king-Vrinall: Hector of Greece (my Boy)* (MW 2.3.31–2, Host; Q has *castallian king vrinall*); **Cataian** ‘Cathayan’, hence someone who makes empty threats, someone untrustworthy: *I will not beleue such a Cataian, though the Priest o’th’Towne commended him* (MW 2.1.136–7, Mr Page), Billings 2003; SSNT **Cataian** suggests ‘one who is wily’, from merchants who travelled to Cathay; **Cimmerian**

‘dark-skinned person from the furthest bounds of Europe’: *Beleeue me Queene, your swarth Cymerion, Doth make your Honour of his bodies Hue*, (TA 2.3.72–3, Bassanius); cf. *as dark as the blackness of Cimmeria*, common in 1590s, Dent C389.1; **Corinthian** possibly implying ‘toper’ from Corinth’s reputation for debauchery: *I am no proud Iack like Falstaffe, but a Corinthian, a lad of mettle, a good boy*, (1H4 2.5.11–12, Hal, who claims it is used by tapsters), DSUE **Corinthian**; \***Dardanian** ‘Trojan’: *The rest aloofe are the Dardanian wiues*; (MV 3.2.58, Portia); **Egyptian** ‘non-Roman’ and poor fighters: *let th’Egyptians And the Phœnicians go a ducking*: (AC 3.7.63–4, Soldier); symbolizing evil as the enemies of God: *thou art more puzel’d then the Ægyptians in their fogge*. (TN 4.2.44–5, Feste); **Ephesian** ‘boon companion’, but otherwise without much semantic input: *It is thine Host, thine Ephesian calcs*. (MW 4.5.15–16, Host), *Ephesians my Lord, of the old Church*. (2H4 2.2.141, Page’s comment on Falstaff’s drinking companions), GTSW **Ephesian**; **Epicurean** \*‘sensual’: *What a damn’d Epicurian-Rascall is this?* (MW 2.2.277, Mr Ford), OED **Epicurean A. adj.**2 [1641]; **Ethiopian** ‘Moor, black-skinned person’: *Is he dead, my Ethiopian?* (MW 2.3.25, Host to Caius, who as a Frenchman would be dark-skinned); **foolish-ion** ‘extremely foolish(?)’: *Shall we send that foolishion Carion, Mist. Quickly* (MW 3.3.183–4, Mrs Ford), usually emended to *foolish* on the grounds that the *-ion* anticipates the ending in *Carion*, but this sentence is not in Q; †**fustilarian** and **rampallian** fictitious names intended as insults: *Away you Scullion, you Rampallian, you Fustillirian*: (2H4 2.1.61–2, Page), DSUE **fustilarian**, GTSW **rampallian**; \***Gallian** ‘French’: *A Gallian-Girle at home*. (Cym 1.6.67, Giacomo); †**Gongarian/Hungarian** ‘beggarly, thieving’, possibly with fortuitous association with *hunger*: *O base hungarian wight*: (MW 1.3.19, Pistol; Q has *gongarian*); Q’s reading suggests that *hungarian* was a bombastic term of abuse; cf. OED **Hungarian B. sb.**2, DSUE **hungarian**; **Hyrceanian** of Hyrcania, country on the Caspian Sea: *The Hircanian deserts, and the vaste wildes Of wide Arabia* (MV 2.7.41–2, Morocco); **Illyrian** ‘native of Illyria’: *Bargulus the strong Illyrian Pyrate*. (2H6 4.1.108, Suffolk); **Indian** *Like the base Indian, threw a pearle away*, (Oth 5.2.356 Q, Othello; F has *Iudean*); **Italian** ‘very cunning’ with perhaps a glance at Machiavelli: *An olde Italian foxe is not so kinde* (TS 2.1.399, Gremio); \***neglection** ‘neglect’: *this neglection of Degree*, (TC 1.3.127, Ulysses), OED **Neglection** records 1591–1628; **Persian** implying ‘exotic’: *your garments. You will say they are Persian*; (KL 3.6.38, Lear); **Phoenician** with the implication ‘non-Roman’ and so contemptuous: *let th’Egyptians And the Phœnicians go a ducking*: (AC 3.7.63–4, Soldier); **Phrygian** bombastic usage: *Base Phrygian Turke*. (MW 1.3.83, Pistol); **plebeian** ‘common man’: *the Plebeians swarming at their heeles*, (H5 5.0.27, Chorus); **politician** ‘crafty schemer’: *like a scurvey Politician*, (KL 4.5.167, Lear), OED **Politician sb.**1 [1588]; **Polonian** ‘Pole, mercenary soldier’: *The sterne Polonian* (E3 3.1.34, King John); **Pompion** ‘pumpkin’: Costard’s form for *Pompey*: *I am (as they say, but to perfect one man in one poore man) Pompion the great sir*. (LL 5.2.500–1); **precisian** ‘one punctilious in observances in religion or love’, based on the adjective *precise* and recorded from second half C16, it was applied especially to Puritans: *though Loue vse Reason for his precisian, hee admits him not for his Counsailour*: (MW 2.1.4–6, Falstaff’s letter), GTSW **precisian**; **pumpion** ‘pumpkin’ with sense ‘fat man’, see also **Pompion**: *this grosse-watry Pumpion*; (MW

3.3.37–8, Mrs Ford), GTSW **pompion**; \***rampallian** ‘ruffian, scoundrel’, perhaps also ‘prostitute’, used as term of abuse: *Away you Scullion, you Rampallian*, (2H4 2.1.61, Page to Mrs Quickly), related to *ramp*, OED **Rampallian** b records a single example from 1602, GTSW **rampallian**; †**runnion** abusive term for a woman, the precise significance of which is unclear: *you Baggage, you Poulcat, you Runnion*, (MW 4.2.171–2, Mr Ford to Falstaff disguised as an old woman), *the rumpe-fed Ronyon cries*. (Mac 1.3.5, Witch); the etymology of the word is unknown; cf. GSSL **runnion**; **Russian** ‘fierce’: *the rugged Russian Beare*, (Mac 3.4.99, Macbeth); **Scythian** ‘fierce warrior from Scythia’: *And make a flytheart Sythian pytyfull*, (E3 2.1.72, Edward III); **Stygian** ‘of the Styx’: *the Stygian bankes* (TC 3.2.8, Troilus); **Transylvanian** possibly just ‘foreigner’: *the poore Transiluanian is dead that laye with the litle baggadge*. (Per sc.16.20–1, Pander); **Trojan** cant term for \*‘boon companion, merry fellow’: *there are other Troians that y<sup>e</sup> dream’st not of*, (1H4 2.1.69–70, Gadshill), *and Troian Greekes?* (2H4 2.4.164, Pistol); ‘ordinary chap’: *Hector was but a Troyan in respect of this*. (LL 5.2.629, King), OED **Trojan B.** sb.2, RDHS **Trojan**; **Tyrian** ‘purple’, from the dye originally made in Tyre: *tririan tapestry*: (TS 2.1.345, Gremio); †**Vapians** apocryphal people invented by Feste: *of the Vapians passing the Equinoctial of Queubus*: (TN 2.3.22–3, Sir Andrew); **wanion** an alternative form of **waniand** used in asseveration **with a wanion** ‘with a plague/vengeance’: *Come away, or Ile fetch’t with a wanion*. (Per sc.5.57–8, Fisherman); OED **Wanion**, **wannion** records this imprecation c1570–1663 and then C19; cf. **waniand**.

## IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

**be it as it is** ‘and that’s it’: *and all be as it is*. (R2 2.1.147, Richard II), Dent B112.1; **beat/cudgel one’s brains** ‘to try hard to understand something’: *Cudgell thy braines no more about it*; (Ham 5.1.56, Clown), Dent B602, OED **Brain** sb.3b; **be naught a while** ‘go to the devil’ (AY 1.1.33–4, Oliver), Dent N51.1; **be one’s own carver** ‘to look after oneself’, i.e. rather than act as carver for another: *Be his owne Caruer, and cut out his way*, (R2 2.3.143, York), from late C16, OED **Carver** 4, Dent C110; **best for the worst** ‘an excellent example of something awful’ (LL 1.1.270, King); **brains buttered** ‘to consider oneself stupid’: *Ile haue my braines ’tane out and butter’d*, (MW 3.5.6–7, Falstaff), Dent B602.1; **care** ‘consideration, anxiety’: *Care is no cure, but rather corrosiue*, (1H6 3.7.3, Pucelle); cf. Dent C82.1, C83; *what though care kil’d a cat*, (MA 5.1.133–4, Claudio); cf. Dent C84; *the windy side of Care*, (MA 2.1.295, Beatrice, ‘upwind [i.e. clear] of anxiety’); **case may be amended** ‘things could be better than they are’ (RJ 4.4.127, Musician), but also suggesting the *case* for the musician’s instrument; **cat in the adage** *Letting I dare not, wait vpon I would, Like the poore Cat i’t h’Addage*. (Mac 1.7.44–5, Lady Macbeth), cf. Dent C144; **chronicle**: *To suckle Fooles, and chronicle small Beere*. (Oth 2.1.163, Iago, ‘to be concerned with trivialities’); *Pride is his owne Glasse, his owne trumpet, his owne Chronicle*, (TC 2.3.154–5, Agamemnon, ‘to blow one’s own trumpet’), common early C17, Dent C375.1; **cock-a-hoop, set** ‘to set aside all restraint’: *You will set cocke a hoope, youle be the man*. (RJ 1.5.80, Capulet to Tybalt); of uncertain origin, though possibly to the turning on the tap of liquor to allow unlimited drinking; OED **Cock-a-hoop** 1 [1529]; **compass, in good** ‘within reasonable bounds’ (1H4 3.3.18, Falstaff), Dent

C577; **compass, out of all** constructed idiom to match the previous one; ‘without any order’ but also ‘excessively large’ (1H4 3.3.19, Falstaff); **cut and long-tail** ‘under all circumstances’, from dogs with bobbed or long tails, i.e. all varieties: *I that I will, come cut and long-taile*, (MW 3.4.45, Slender), OED **Cut** *ppl.a.9* [1575], Dent C938; **date is out** ‘past the sell-by date’: *Both which I haue had: but their date is out*, (1H4 2.5.509, Falstaff); **despite of the teeth of all rhyme and reason** ‘in the face of what common sense would urge’ (MW 5.5.124–5, Falstaff); **devil be shamed, now shall the** because the truth will out (MW 4.2.109–10, Mr Ford); **devil rides upon a fiddlestick** ‘bad news has a flimsy messenger’ (1H4 2.5.492–3, Hal), Dent D263; **dun’s the mouse** ‘the mouse is brown’, but merely quibbling on *done* here: *and I am done*. | *Tut, duns the Mouse*, (RJ 1.4.39–40, Romeo | Mercutio), Dent D644; **eat out of house and home** ‘to waste all that someone else possesses’ (2H4 2.1.75–6, Mrs Quickly), Dent H784; \***elbow, rub the** ‘to hug oneself with joy’: *and rub the Elbow at the newes* (1H4 5.1.77, Henry IV), OED **Elbow** *sb.4d*, Dent E100; **every mother’s son** ‘everyone’: *That would hang vs euery mothers sonne*. (MN 1.2.73, the cast except Bottom), OED **Every** *a.1f*; **fat in the fire** ‘that’s done it’: *all the fat’s i’th fire*. (TK 3.5.39, Countryman), RDHS **fat in the fire**; **feast won** ‘gained by providing free meals’: *Feast won, fast lost*; (Tim 2.2.168, Flavius, ‘what is won by providing free meals is soon lost’); **finger in the eye, put the** ‘to make cry’: *To put the finger in the eie and weepe*; (CE 2.2.207, Adriana), RDHS **eye, put (the) finger in**; **fool’s paradise** ‘seduction’: *if ye should leade her in a fooles paradise, as they say*, (RJ 2.3.155–6, Nurse), Dent F523; **hang my bugle in an invisible baldrick** ‘to become a cuckold’ (MA 1.1.226, Benedick); **haue my hat** ‘to prefer something less valuable’: *since the wisdome of their choice, is rather to haue my Hat, then my Heart*, (Cor 2.3.98–9, Coriolanus); **here nor there, neither** ‘that’s irrelevant’: *that’s neither heere nor there*. (MW 1.4.101–2, Mrs Quickly), OED **Here** *adv.12* [c1583]; **holiday, it is a** ‘it’s a real pleasure’: *It is a holliday to looke on them*: (TK 2.1.55, Jailer’s daughter); **know**: *I know what I know*. (MM 3.1.413, Lucio, ‘I know what’s what’); *Know you where you are sir?* (AY 1.1.38, Oliver, ‘Do you know your position?’); *he knows too much*: (MW 3.2.67–8, Mr Page, ‘he is too courtly’); *’Tis yet to know*, (Oth 1.2.19, Othello, ‘it has yet to be taken into account’); **last not least** ‘last but not least’: *now our ioy, Although the last, not least in our deere loue*, (HL sc.1.77–8, Lear; *Although our last and least*; KL 1.1.83), Dent L82; **laugh and leap** catch-phrase expressing happiness: *’twere as easie For you to laugh and leape*, (MV 1.1.48–9, Solanio), Dent L92a.1; **lay on with a trowel** ‘that’s over the top’: *Well said, that was laid on with a trowell*. (AY 1.2.99, Celia), Dent T539; **lead by the nose** ‘to tame’: *will as tenderly be lead by th’Nose as Asses are*. (Oth 1.3.393–4, Iago), Dent N233; **leave in the mire** ‘to leave in the lurch’: *Honest water, which nere left man i’th’ mire*: (Tim 1.2.58, Apemantus), Dent M989; **lick one’s fingers** ‘to cook well’ because the cook tastes his own food: *for Ile trie if they can licke their fingers*. (RJ 4.2.3–4, Servinman), Dent C636; **life in it yet, there’s** ‘there’s everything to play for’ (TN 1.3.107, Sir Toby), Dent L265; **like who more bold** ‘as bold as the boldest’: *I Sir: like who more bold*. (MW 4.5.51, Falstaff; Q has *I tike, who*); \***manner born, to the** ‘destined by birth’: *I am natiue heere, And to the manner borne*: (Ham 1.4.16–17, Hamlet, ‘brought up with it’), OED **Manner** *sb<sup>1</sup>.3b*; *though I am a daughter to his blood, I am not to his manners*:

(MV 2.3.18–19, Jessica, ‘I do not copy his behaviour’); **mare**: *I will ride thee o’Nights, like the Mare*. (2H4 2.1.78, Mrs Quickly, ‘cause you nightmares’), *The man shall †haue his Mare againe, and all shall bee well*. (MN 3.3.47, Puck, ‘everything will be put right’), OED **Mare**<sup>1</sup> 1b; *How now? whose Mare’s dead? what’s the matter?* (2H4 2.1.43–4, Falstaff, ‘something amiss’), Dent M657; \***measure swords/weapons** ‘to act as umpire (in a duel)’: *I haue appointed mine Host of the Iarterer to measure our weapon*: (MW 1.4.113–14, Caius), OED **Measure** *v.*1j; **merry as the day is long** ‘for ever’ (MA 2.1.44, Beatrice); **millstone** phrases based on the idiom **to drop millstones** ‘not to cry at all’, said of hard-hearted people: *Your eyes drop Mill-stones, when Fooles eyes fall Teares*: (R3 1.3.351, Gloucester), *Queene Hecuba laught that her eyes ran ore. | With Milstones*. (TC 1.2.138–40, Pandarus | Cressida), recorded mainly from ShE, OED **Millstone** 2b; **mop and mow** ‘to make a grimace’: *Each one tripping on his Toe, Will be here with mop, and mowe*, (Tem 4.1.46–7, Ariel in a song), *Stiberdigebit of Mobing, & Mohing* (HL sc.15.59, Edgar, usually modernized as *Flibbertigibbet of mopping and mowing*). *Mow* is recorded from C14 (noun) and C15 (verb), whereas *mop* (noun and verb) from second half of C16, OED **Mop** *sb*<sup>3</sup>. and *v*<sup>1</sup>., usually together with *mow*; **more**: *No more but so*. (Ham 1.3.10, Ophelia, ‘Is that all?’); *No more yet of this*, (Tem 5.1.164, Prospero, ‘that’s enough of this topic’); *There is no more but so*: (R3 4.2.81, Richard III, ‘that’s the long and the short of it’); **nobody but has his fault** ‘no-one is perfect’ (MW 1.4.12–13, Mrs Quickly), Dent M116; **oats have eaten the horses** ‘the world is turned upside-down’: *I sir, they [i.e. horses] be ready, the Oates haue eaten the horses*. (TS 3.3.79, Grumio), implying things are not all they should be; **pay scot and lot** ‘to settle a score’: *or that hotte Termagant Scot, had paid me scot and lot too*. (1H4 5.4.112–13, Falstaff of the Douglas, ‘he would have killed me’), OED **Scot** *sb*<sup>2</sup>.4a [1227]; †**pick one’s teeth** ‘to sort one out’: *Chill picke your teeth Zir*: (KL 4.5.243, Edgar); **pick out my eyes with a ballad-maker’s pen** ‘to destroy my eyesight by writing ballads’ as lovers do (MA 1.1.234–5, Benedick); **pin on one’s sleeve** ‘to flaunt as symbols of triumph’: *This Gallant pins the Wenches on his sleeue*. (LL 5.2.321, Berowne), OED **Pin** *v*<sup>1</sup>.4 and Dent S534; **pitch and pay** ‘to pay on the nail’: *The world is, Pitch and pay*: (H5 2.3.46, Pistol), GTSW **pitch and pay** and Dent P360; **pitchers have ears** from *pitcher* ‘jug with two ears’ hence ‘eavesdroppers are about’ (TS 4.4.51, Baptista), recorded from mid C16, Dent P363; **prophesy like the parrot** ‘to repeat oneself’ (CE 4.4.43, Dromio of Ephesus); **rule the roast** ‘to be master’: *Suffolke, the new made Duke that rules the rost*, (2H6 1.1.106, Gloucester), recorded from C15 and common in C16, though its origin is uncertain; cf. PdE *rule the roost*, Dent R144; **run so many miles about** ‘to go round the houses’: *What need’st thou runne so many miles about, When thou mayest tell thy Tale the neerest way?* (R3 4.4.391–2, Richard III); **see the church at one’s back** ‘to see one married’: *Ile see the Church a your backe*, (TS 5.1.4, Biondello); **seldom comes the better** ‘things go from bad to worse’ (R3 2.3.4, Citizen), Dent B332; **short and the long** ‘the nub of the matter’: *the short and the long is, I serue the Iew*, (MV 2.2.121–2, Lancelot); cf. PdE *the long and the short*; **skin between one’s brows, as the** used to emphasize the force of an adjective: *but infaith honest as the skin betweene his browes*. (MA 3.5.11–12, Dogberry), OED **Skin** *sb*.5d records 1575-a1643; **smoke to smother** ‘out of the frying pan into

the fire': *Thus must I from the smoake into the smother*, (AY 1.2.277, Orlando), Dent S570 and OED **Smother** *sb.*1 [1597]; **snip** \*'small amount': *keepe not too long in one tune, but a snip and away*: (LL 3.1.19–20, Moth), OED **Snip** *sb.*3; cf. *a snatch and away* Dent S587; **ten days wonder** playing on the idiom *nine days wonder* 'short-lived marvel' (Dent W728): *That would be tenne dayes wonder at the least*. (3H6 3.2.113, Gloucester); **throw physic to the dogs** 'to hell with doctors' (Mac 5.3.49, Macbeth); **trust one's heels** 'to flee': *these skipping Kernes to trust their heeles*, (Mac 1.2.30, Captain); **veal**: *Veale quoth the Dutch-man*: (LL 5.2.247, Maria), for the Dutch could not distinguish [v] and [w], which implies the person spoken to is not talking sense; **wash a tile** 'to waste one's time': *We have, As learned Authours utter, washd a Tile*, (TK 3.5.40–1, Schoolmaster), Dent T289; **wear the breeches** 'to be dominant' is referred to in: *And ne're haue stolne the Breech from Lancaster*. (3H6 5.5.24, Gloucester to Queen Margaret, 'usurped your husband's authority'), *most Master weare no Breeches*, (2H6 1.3.149, Duchess of Gloucester, 'the real master wears no trousers'), Dent B645; **win me and wear me** 'first conquer me and then order me about': *Win me and weare me, let him answere me*, (MA 5.1.82, Antonio), Dent W408; **wind a goodly clew** 'to make a mess of things': *you haue wound a goodly clewe*: (AW 1.3.178, Countess); cf. Dent C410.1; **wind in that door, is the** 'Is that how things stand?' (1H4 3.3.88, Falstaff), Dent W419; **wind, something in the** 'something's up': *There is something in the winde, that we cannot get in*. (CE 3.1.70, Antipholus of Ephesus), OED **Wind** *sb.*1.20c [c1535]; **work the peace of the present** 'to make present conditions peaceful': *if you can command these Elements to silence, and worke the peace of the present*, (Tem 1.1.20–1, Boatswain).

### ILLNESS and MEDICINE

†**ague-proof** 'able to withstand disease': *'Tis a Lye, I am not Agu-prooffe*. (KL 4.5.104–5, Lear), nonce word of informal character; **amends** \*'recovery (from madness)': *Now Lord be thanked for my good amends*. (TS Ind.2.96, Sly), OED **Amends** *sb.*4b; †**bone-ache** 'venereal disease': *or rather the bone-ach*, (TC 2.3.18, Thersites; Q has *Neapolitan bone-ache*). Naples being a city where promiscuous sex was available, the reference to some venereal disease is more pointed; it appeared later as *bone-ague*, OED **Bone** *sb.*17; **botchy** 'ulcerous': *were not that a botchy core?* (TC 2.1.6, Thersites), from *botch* 'ulcer' and picking up *byle* 'boil, ulcer' earlier in the sentence; OED **Botchy** *a.*1 records 1398–1768; **broil** \*'to sweat', as in sweating tub as a curative: *Where haue you bin broiling?* (H8 4.1.57, Gentleman), OED **Broil** *v.*1.4; †**bubukle** 'boil': *his face is all bubukles and whelkes*, (H5 3.6.103–4), Fluellen's confusion of *bubo* and *carbuncle*, OED **Bubukle**; \***clyster-pipe** 'syringe', used for enemas or vaginal douches; Iago in referring to Cassio's fingers is being gross: *Would they were Cluster-pipes for your sake*. (Oth 2.1.179–80, Iago); **fear** \*'to fear for (life)': *his Physitians feare him mightily*. (R3 1.1.138, Hastings), OED **Fear** *v.*7; **fire ill** probably 'venereal disease': *A fire ill take her*; (TK 3.5.53, Countryman, 'the pox take her'); **flinch** †'to suffer (from venereal disease)': *A fire ill take her; do's she flinch now?* (TK 3.5.53, Countryman), OED **Flinch** *v.*; **founder** 'to make lame': *that will founder the best hobby-horse* (TK 5.4.52, Jailer's daughter), OED **Founder** *v.*5 [1593]; **French crown** \*'baldness

arising from syphilis' and similar expressions: *Some of your French Crownes haue no haire at all*, (MN 1.2.90, Quince), *pil'd, as thou art pil'd, for a French Veluet*. (MM 1.2.33–4, Gentleman), OED **French crown** b; †**gravel in the back** 'kidney stones': *Loades a grauell i'th'backe*, (TC 5.1.19, Thersites), OED **Gravel** sb.4 refers to this disease but has no examples of this phrase; **green sickness** 'disease of young women with pale, lurid faces', associated also with sexual inexperience: *the poxe vpon her greene sicknes for mee*. (Per sc.19.22, Pander), *a kinde of Male Greene-sickness*: (2H4 4.2.89–90, Falstaff), OED **Green sickness**, **green-sickness** [1583]; \***guts-gripping** 'gastric pains': *the rotten diseases of the South, guts-gripping Ruptures*, (TC 5.1.17–18, Thersites); **headed** †'with a head', as in a boil: *And all th'imbossed sores, and headed euils*, (AY 2.7.67, Duke Senior), OED **Headed** a. and ppl.e.4; \***heave the gorge** 'to feel repugnance for' from the sense 'to make sick': *begin to heaue the gorge, disrellish and abhorre the Moore*, (Oth 2.1.233–4, Iago); **heft** †'retches': *he cracks his gorge, his sides With violent Hefts*: (WT 2.1.46–7, Leontes), OED **Heft** sb.4; \***horse-drench** 'horse medicine': *of no better report then a Horse-drench*. (Cor 2.1.115–16, Menenius), OED **Horse** sb.27; **medicine** 'poison' or drugs more generally: *Ile nere trust medicine*. (KL 5.3.90, Goneril; *poyson* HL 24.94), OED **Medicine** sb.3; **pin and web/web and pin** 'disease of the eye causing opacity': *Hee giues the Web and the Pin*, (KL 3.4.109–10, Edgar), *Blind with the Pin and Web, but theirs*; (WT 1.2.293, Leontes), OED **Pin** sb<sup>1</sup>.11 [1533]; **pleurisy** 'excess', which was confused with inflammation of the lungs: *goodnes growing to a plurisie Dies in his owne too much*, (Ham Add.Pass.M.4–5, Q2, Claudius); OED **Pleurisy** notes that this sense recorded from a1550 is due to a faulty etymology which linked the word with Lat. *plus*, Medieval Lat. *pluritas*; **powdered** †'medicated with powder to cure venereal disease': *your powder'd Baud*, (MM 3.1.326, Lucio), OED **Powdered** ppl.a.2b; \***scall** 'with scabby scalp': *to be reuenge on this same scall scuruy-cogging-companion the Host of the Garter*. (MW 3.1.111–12, Evans); **soiled** \*'fed on fresh-cut green fodder' to purge horses: *the soyled Horse* (KL 4.5.120, Lear), OED **Soiled** ppl.a.<sup>2</sup>; **splinted** 'mended', as in medicine by using a splint: *But lately splinted, knit, and ioyned together*, (R3 2.2.106 Q2, Buckingham; F has *splinter'd*), OED **Splint** v.2 [1543]; **spoon-meat** 'mushy food for invalids and babies': *Master, if do expect spoon-meate, or bespeake a long spoone*. (CE 4.3.60–1, Dromio of Syracuse), medical term recorded from 1555 used here in answer to a courtesan's invitation to dinner suggesting baby food or else devilish entertainment; **staggers** 'vertigo', originally a horse disease: *starke spoyl'd with the Staggers*, (TS 3.2.53, Biondello), hence 'sixes and sevens': *I will throw thee . . . Into the staggers*, (AW 2.3.163–4, King), OED **Stagger** sb<sup>1</sup>.2b; **sweat** n. either 'sweating sickness' or 'venereal disease': *Falstaffe shall dye of a sweat*, (2H4 Epil.28), Melchiori (1987); **sweat** v. 'to sweat as a cure for venereal disease': *Till then Ile sweat and seeke about for eases*, (TC Add.Pass.B.23, Q, Pandarus); **taker** \*'one who catches a disease': *he is sooner caught then the pestilence, and the taker runs presently mad*. (MA 1.1.82–3, Beatrice); **taking** n. 'contagious diseases': *blisse thee from Whirle-Windes, Starre-blasting, and taking*, (KL 3.4.55–6, Edgar), OED **Taking** vbl.sb.1b records 1533–1639; *adj.* \*'infectious, contagious': *You taking Ayres*, (KL 2.2.337, Lear), OED **Taking** ppl.a. 3 records 1605–36; †**tokened** 'marked by a cross': *like the Token'd Pestilence, Where death is sure*. (AC



3.10.9–10, Scarus); **tub**, \***powdering-tub** ‘sweating tub’, cure for venereal disease: *Troth sir, shee hath eaten up all her beefe, and she is her selfe in the tub.* (MM 3.1.323–4, Pompey of *Mistress Overdone*), and also under *tub-fast* below, *from the Poudring tub of infamy, fetch forth the Lazar Kite of Cressids kinde*, (H5 2.1.73–4, Pistol); OED **Tub** *sb.*1b records 1594–1688, and **Powdering-tub** 2 1599–1720; hence **tub-fast** ‘abstinence observed during the cure in the tub’: *season the slaues for Tubbes and Bathes, bring downe Rose-cheekt youth to the Tubfast, and the Diet.* (Tim 4.3.86–8, Timon); †**unrecuring** ‘incurable’: *That hath receiude some vnrecuring wound.* (TA 3.1.90, Marcus); **whissing** ‘wheezing’: *whissing lungs*, (TC Add.Pass.A.4 Q, Ther-sites); **wringing** ‘belly-ache’: *No more can feele, but his owne wringing.* (H5 4.1.232–3, Henry V), OED **Wringing** *vbl.sb.*3 [c1550]; **yellow**s ‘jaundice’, which leaves one with a yellowish skin, chiefly used of horses and cattle: *raied with the Yellowes*, (TS 3.2.52, Biondello), OED **Yellow**s 1 [1561].

## IN

(1) Adverbially ‘go in’: *In, and prepare*, (Tim 5.3.16, Senator), *in, or we are spoyl’d.* (CE 5.1.37, Domio of Syracuse).

(2) As a phrasal verb: **affy in** ‘to rely on’: *so I do affie In thy vprightnesse and integrity:* (TA 1.1.47–8, Bassianus), OED **Affy** *v.*2; **be in** ‘to be committed’: *how absolute she’s in’t*, (Per sc.9.16, Simonides); ‘to be in practice’: *hee’l tickl’t up In two howres, if his hand be in.* (TK 4.1.136–7, Jailer’s daughter); ‘to catch’: *O that I knew he were but in by th’weeke*, (LL 5.2.61, Rosaline, ‘caught for good’); ‘to be immersed in oneself’: *now he’s deeply in:* (TN 2.5.40, Fabian); ‘to be in favour’: *who’s in, who’s out:* (KL 5.3.15, Lear), OED **In** *adv.* 6c; \*‘to be involved’: *if the other three were in.* (LL 4.3.18, Berowne), OED **In** *adv.*6b; **bind in** ‘to keep fast’: *I am cabin’d, crib’d, confin’d, bound in* (Mac 3.4.23, Macbeth); **bring in** ‘to order (drink etc.) in a tavern’: *and spent with crying, Bring in:* (1H4 1.2.36, Hal), possibly of nautical origin, SSNT **bring in**; ‘to restore to favour’: *to haue so much to do To bring him in?* (Oth 3.3.74–5, Desdemona); **buckle in** ‘to enclose tightly’: *And buckle in a waste most fathomlesse, With spannes and inches* (TC 2.2.29–30, Troilus); **bustle in** ‘to occupy oneself’: *And leaue the world for me to bustle in,* (R3 1.1.152, Gloucester); **call in** ‘to revoke’: *Call in his Letters Patents* (R2 2.1.203, York); **cast in** ‘to form’: *cast your selues in a Body decently*, (TK 3.5.20, Schoolmaster); **circle in** ‘to surround’: *Circles her bodie in on euerie side*, (RL 1739); **close in** ‘to hide’: *a beauteous wall Doth oft close in pollution:* (TN 1.2.44–5, Viola); **come in** (a) \*‘to make a pass’ (in fencing): *but I followed me close, came in foot and hand;* (1H4 2.5.220–1, Falstaff); (b) \*‘to arrive as income’: *we shall be rich ere we depart, If fairings come thus plentifully in.* (LL 5.2.1–2, Princess); (c) ‘to arise’: *it came in too sodainely, let it dye* (Cym 1.4.118–19, Philario); (d) ‘to embark upon’: *Canker of our nature come In further euill.* (Ham 5.2.70–1, Hamlet); (e) ‘to return’ to its proper allegiance: *his spirit is come in,* (KJ 5.2.70, Pandulph); (f) ‘to be introduced’: *That only came well in:* (TS 2.1.359, Tranio); **consist in** ‘to be based on’: *Faire on all godnesse that consists in beautie,* (Per sc.21.60, Lysimachus), OED **Consist** *v.*4; **creep in** ‘to enter unnoticed’: *whose milliond accidents Creepe in twixt vowes,* (Son 115.5–6); **drop in** possibly ‘to come again’: *And doe not drop in for an after losse:* (Son 90.4); **fetch in** ‘to capture’: *Within our Files there are, . . . Enough*

to fetch him in. (AC 4.1.12–14, Caesar); ‘to get the better of’ hence ‘to deceive’: *You speake this to fetch me in, my Lord.* (MA 1.1.209, Claudio), OED **Fetch** *v.*15; **hem in** ‘to encircle closely’: *a ring of Greekes haue hem’d thee in,* (TC 4.7.77, Nestor; Q has *shrupd*); **joy in** ‘to enjoy’: *although I ioy in thee:* (RJ 2.1.158, Juliet); **keep in** ‘to keep to oneself’: *I pray you keep it in.* (TN 1.5.188–9, Olivia); ‘to keep hidden’: *Let her awhile be secretly kept in,* (MA 4.1.205, Friar Francis); ‘to imprison’: *the enuious flood Kept in my soule,* (R3 1.4.37–8 Q, Clarence; F has *Stop’d in*); **lie in** ‘to depend on’: *It lies much in your holding vp:* (MM 3.1.263, Duke); ‘to sleep between’: *I could not endure a husband with a beard on his face, I had rather lie in the woollen.* (MA 2.1.26–7, Beatrice); **obey in** ‘to obey’: *T’obey in all your daughters hard commands:* (KL 3.4.139, Gloucester); **pale in** ‘to enclose’: *the English beach Pales in the flood;* (H5 5.0.9–10, Chorus), OED **Pale** *v*<sup>1</sup>.1b; **pop in** ‘to take sudden and unexpected action’, often implying something underhand: *For thus pop’t Paris in his hardiment.* (TC 4.6.29, Patroclus, with sexual innuendo), *Popt in betweene th’election and my hopes,* (Ham 5.2.66, Hamlet), OED **Pop** *v*<sup>1</sup>.5 [a1529]; **pour in** ‘to top up (with food)’: *pour in, pour in:* (TC 2.3.220, Nestor); **proceed in** ‘to deliver’: *giue mee modest assurance, if you be the Ladie of the house, that I may proceede in my speech.* (TN 1.5.172–4, Viola); **pull in** ‘to withdraw from use’: *I pull in Resolution,* (Mac 5.5.40, Macbeth), Hulme pp. 258–9; **put in** ‘to install’: *by new Act of Parliament, To blot out me, and put his owne Sonne in.* (3H6 2.2.90–2, Clarence); \*‘to intercede’: *but that a wise Burger put in for them.* (MM 1.2.92, Pompey); ‘to enter port’: *The Ship is heere put in:* (Oth 2.1.26, Gentleman); **serve in** ‘to serve as a condiment’: *And was it not well seru’d in to a sweet goose?* (RJ 2.3.76 Q1, Romeo; F has *seru’d into*); **set in** ‘to add one’s voice’: *to second them, That truly noble Prince Perithous . . . set in too,* (TK 4.1.12–14, Friend); **settle in** ‘to adopt’: *he settled onely in Rogue:* (WT 4.3.98, Autolycus, ‘became a thief’); **stagger in** ‘to be uncertain’: *Whether the Tirranny be in his place, Or in his Eminence that fills it vp I stagger in:* (MM 1.2.151–3, Claudio); **stand in** ‘to maintain stoutly’: *wherefore should I Stand in the plague of custome,* (KL 1.2.2–3, Edmund), OED **Stand** *v.*72; ‘to insist upon having’: *And if he stand in Hostage for his safety,* (TA 4.4.105, Saturninus); for both senses see Hulme pp. 273–4; **step in** ‘to intervene’: *this Gentleman, Steppes in to Cassio, and entreats his pause:* (Oth 2.3.221–2, Iago); **stop in** ‘to bottle up’: *the enuious Flood Stop’d in my soule,* (R3 1.4.37–8, Clarence; Q has *Kept in*); ‘to stuff in’, implying sexual intercourse: *Thou desir’st me to stop in my tale against the haire.* (RJ 2.3.87–8, Mercutio); **suck in** ‘to absorb’: *More spungie, to sucke in the sense of Feare,* (TC 2.2.11, Hector); **take in** ‘to capture’: *Affliction may subdue the Cheeke, But not take-in the Mind.* (WT 4.4.576–7, Perdita); ‘to furl up’: *Take in the toppe-sale:* (Tem 1.1.6, Boatswain); **wall in** ‘to protect’: *thy noble vnrelenting heart, Wald in with flint of matchlesse fortitude,* (E3 3.3.181–2, Edward III); **welcome in** ‘to greet’: *Sound Trumpets, welcome in Plantaginet.* (E3 5.1.186, Edward III); **wrap in** ‘to enclose, implicate’: *how are they wrapt in with infamies,* (RL 636).

(3a) As a verbal adjective: **bound in** ‘protected’: *England bound in with the triumphant sea,* (R2 2.1.61, Gaunt); **cranking in** ‘winding in’: *this Riuer comes me cranking in,* (1H4 3.1.95, Hotspur); **damned in** ‘made effeminate by’: *(A Fellow almost damn’d in a faire Wife)* (Oth 1.1.20, Iago), PWPS **damned in; rounded in**

‘surrounded’: *How ranke soeuer rounded in with danger.* (TC 1.3.196, Nestor); **stuck in** ‘decked with’: *Come to her; stucke in as sweet flowers,* (TK 4.3.79–80, Doctor).

(3b) As a verbal noun: **coming-in** ‘entrance, admittance’: *to oppose the bolt Against my comming in.* (KL 2.2.349–50, Lear); ‘income’: *a leuen widdowes and nine maides is a simple comming in for one man,* (MV 2.2.156–7, Lancelot, ‘paltry income’, with a probable sexual innuendo); cf. GSSL **coming-in**; **falling in** ‘getting together’, with sexual innuendo: *Falling in after falling out, may make them three.* (TC 3.1.100, Helen); **laying-in** ‘burial’: *pocky Coarses now adaies, that will scarce hold the laying in* (Ham 5.1.161–2, Clown); **stealing in** ‘secret entrance’: *Should by his stealing in disturbe the feast?* (VA 450).

(4) As a prefix: **infix** ‘entranced’: *Till now, infixed I beheld my selfe,* (KJ 2.1.503, Louis), OED **Infix** *v.2*; †**injoint** ‘to unite’: *Have there inoynted them with an after Fleete.* (Oth 1.3.36, Messenger), OED **Injoint** *v.<sup>1</sup>*, \***inshell** ‘to hide away as in a shell’: *Which were In shell’d, when Martius stood for Rome,* (Cor 4.6.47, Menenius).

### -ING in adjectives and nouns

In addition to its use in participial adjectives, this ending was also originally used to form abstract nouns of action and was widely exploited at this time. In ShE it often replaced Fr. *-ant*.

#### (1) *Simplexes*

**abiding** \*‘permanent’: *no abyding place,* (E3 3.3.54, King John, ‘no fixed abode’); \***abounding** ‘overflowing’: *abounding valour in our English:* (H5 4.3.105, Henry V), OED **Abounding** *ppl.a.* [1684]; †**abstaining** ‘failing to take up’: *by th’abstayning of my joy* (TK 1.1.188, Hippolyta); **abusing** \*‘destructive’: *From the corruption of abusing times,* (R3 3.7.189, Buckingham); \***applauding** ‘giving applause’, as transferred epithet: *In their applauding gates.* (Tim 5.2.82, Senator); **assailing** \*‘impending’: *To beate assayling death* (1H6 4.4.16, Lucy); **awakening** \*‘waking up’: *ere the time Of her awakening,* (RJ 5.3.256–7 Q2, Friar Lawrence; F has *awaking*); \***backing** ‘support’ and ‘turning one’s back’: *Call you that backing of your friends?* (1H4 2.5.150, Falstaff), OED **Backing** *vbl.sb.1*; **baring** \*‘shaving’: *Or the baring of my beard,* (AW 4.1.49, Parolles), OED **Baring** *ppl.a.1*; \***baubling** ‘paltry’: *A bawbling Vessell was he Captaine of,* (TN 5.1.50, Orsino); †**bedecking** ‘elaborate’: *such bedecking ornaments of praise.* (LL 2.1.79, Princess); **blasting** ‘destructive’: *A blasting and a scandalous breath* (MM 5.1.122, Duke), OED **Blasting** *ppl.a.1* [1591]; \***blazoning** ‘proclaiming’, from heraldry: *the quirkes of Blazoning pens,* (Oth 2.1.64, Cassio), OED **Blazoning** *ppl.a.* [1864]; **breeching** \*‘inexperienced’: *I am no breeching scholler in the schooles,* (TS 3.1.18, Bianca), OED **Breeching** *vbl.sb.2b*; **breeding** \*‘upbringing’: *your soft and tender breeding,* (TN 5.1.320, Orsino); **capering** ‘exhibitionist’: *with capring fooles,* (1H4 3.2.63 Q, Henry IV; F has *Carping*); †**chequering** ‘making patterns’: *Checkring the Easterne Cloudes with streaks of light:* (RJ 2.2.2, Friar Lawrence; Q2 has *Checking*); **childing** \*‘fruitful’: *The childing Autumne,* (MN 2.1.112, Titania), OED **Childing** *ppl.a.2*; **closing** \*‘agreeing’: *This closing with him, fits his Lunacie,* (TA 5.2.70, Tamora), OED **Closing** *vbl.sb.2* [1614]; **coasting** †‘aggressive’: *That giue a coasting welcome* (TC 4.6.60, Ulysses); cf. OED **Coast** *v.9*; **commenting** \*‘pondering’: *fearfull commenting Is leaden seruitor to dull delay.* (R3

4.3.51–2, Richard III), OED **Comment** *v.5*; **compassing** ‘achievement’: *for the better compassing of his salt and hidden affections*: (Oth 2.1.240–1 Q, Iago; F has *compasse*), OED **Compassing** *vbl.sb.3* [1586]; †**congruing** ‘agreeing’: *By Letters congruing to that effect* (Ham 4.3.66 Q2, Claudius; F has *coniuuring*); \***couching** ‘prone’: *A couching Lyon*, (1H4 3.1.149, Hotspur, reflecting Fr. *couchant* found in heraldry); **crazing** ‘breaking as it ricochets’: *like to the bullets crasing*, (H5 4.3.106, Henry V); \***dangling** ‘hanging’: *yond dangling Apricocks*, (R2 3.4.30, Gardener); †**darking** ‘setting (of the sun)’: *Euen with the vaile and darking of the Sunne*. (TC 5.9.7, Achilles; Q has *darkning*), OED **Dark** *v.* refers to **Darked** *ppl.a.* and **Darking** *vbl.sb.*, but gives no examples of the latter; \***deafing** ‘not hearing’: *No deafing, but to heare*; (TK 5.5.9, Emilia), OED **Deaf** *v.3*; \***emptying** ‘making vacant’: *Th’vntimely emptying of the happy Throne*, (Mac 4.3.69, Macduff); \***exacting** ‘exaction’: *false exacting*, (MM 3.1.537, Duke); **extracting** †‘which puts all else out of mind’, possibly *distracting* is intended: *A most extracting frensie of mine owne* (TN 5.1.279, Olivia), OED **Extracting** *ppl.a.2*; **faining** \*‘making glad’: *With silken Streamers, the young Phebus fayning*; (H5 3.0.6, Chorus, ‘making the young Phoebus glad with silk streamers’), OED **Fain** *v.2* and Blake 1997b; **fatting** \*‘growing fat’: *That I lay fatting like a Swine*, (TK 3.6.12, Palamon); **fisting** \*‘forcing agreement’: *To the cholerike fisting of euery rogue, thy eare is lyable*, (Per sc.19.192–3, Marina), OED **Fist** *v.1.4*; **footing** ‘footprint’: *and yet no footing seene*. (VA 148); ‘decking, places to tread’: *the giddy footing of the Hatches*, (R3 1.4.17, Clarence); ‘dancing’: *In Country footing*. (Tem 4.1.138, Iris); **fraughting** ‘carried as cargo’, not usually used of people: *The fraughting Soules within her*. (Tem 1.2.13, Miranda), OED **Fraught** *v.3b* records 1598–1610 with this as last quote; \***friending** ‘favour’: *his loue and friending to you*, (Ham 1.5.186, Hamlet); **fulfilling** ‘corresponding’: *Staples And corresponsiue and fulfilling Bolts* (TC Prol.17–18), OED **Fulfilling** *ppl.a.* last example; **griping** ‘intense’: *When griping griefes the heart doth wound*, (RJ 4.4.152, Peter); ‘ravenous’: *To satisfie his hungrie griping mawe*. (E3 3.1.89, Mariner); **hissing** ‘spluttering with fire’: *red burning spits Come hizzing in vpon ’em*. (KL 3.6.15–16, Lear); **holding** †‘consistency’: *This ha’s no holding* (AW 4.2.28, Diana), OED **Hold-ing** *vbl.sb.1c*; **indenting** †‘zigzagging’: *indenting with the way*, (VA 704); **justling** ‘full of commotion’: *a iustling time?* (1H4 4.1.18, Hotspur); **loading** ‘burden, what is piled up’: *Looke on the Tragicke Loading of this bed*: (Oth 5.2.373, Lodovico; Q has *lodging*, ‘corn beaten down by storms’); **lolling** ‘sticking one’s tongue out’: *a great Naturall, that runs lolling vp and downe to hid his bable in a hole*. (RJ 2.3.84–5, Mercutio); **longing** ‘anxious’: *the longing haste of these our friends*, (R3 3.5.52 Q, Gloucester; F has *louing*); **losing** ‘unsuccessful’: *A loosing suite* (MV 4.1.61, Shylock); **loving** ‘beloved’: *how fares our louing brother?* (R3 3.1.96 Q, Prince Edward; F has *Noble*); **madding** \*‘that makes frantic’: *This madding feuer?* (Son 119.8), OED **Madding** *ppl.a.2*; **making** \*‘attribute’: *She had all the Royall makings of a Queene*; (H8 4.1.89, Gentleman), OED **Making** *vbl.sb.1.8*; \***mangling** ‘destroying in one’s fantasy’: *her mangling eye*, (VA 1065); **masquing** †‘gaudy’: *what masking stufte is heere?* (TS 4.3.87, Petruccio); cf. **Masking**, **masquing** *vbl.sb.2.1a*; **moping** ‘wandering aimlessly’: *And were brought moaping hither*. (Tem 5.1.243, Boatswain); **napping** both ‘unawares, i.e. sleeping’, and ‘cheating’ would be appropriate here: *I haue tane*

*you napping* (TS 4.2.46, Tranio), OED **Napping** *vbl.sb*<sup>1&3</sup>, \***niggarding** ‘miserliness’: *And tender chorle makst wast in niggarding*: (Son 1.12), OED **Niggard** *v.*; \***offering** ‘challenging’: *wee of the offering side*, (1H4 4.1.69, Worcester); **opposing** ‘exposing’: *opposing freely The Beauty of her Person* (H8 4.1.69–70, Gentleman); cf. OED **Oppose** *v.4c*; **paltering** ‘equivocation’: *this paltring Becomes not Rome*: (Cor 3.1.61–2, Coriolanus), OED **Paltering** *vbl.sb.* records around 1600 and then in C19; \***parling** ‘speaking’: *Could picke no meaning from their parling lookes*, (RL 100); **peaking** \*‘skulking’: *the peaking Curnuto her husband* (MW 3.5.66–7, Falstaff), OED **Peaking** *ppl.a.1*; **pelting** ‘paltry’: *Poore pelting Villages*, (KL 2.2.181, Edgar), OED **Pelting** *a.* [c1540] common till c1688, probably related to *pelt* ‘rubbish’; **poring** \*‘causing eyes to strain’: *and the poring Darke* (H5 4.0.2, Chorus); \***premeditating** ‘first thoughts’: *your premeditating More then their actions*: (TK 1.1.136–7, Queen), no examples given in OED **Premeditate** *v.3*; **puffing** ‘swollen’: *the lazie puffing Cloudes*, (RJ 2.1.73, Romeo; Q1 has *pacings*); **ramping** ‘unrestrained’: *Here comes my ramping host of the garter*, (MW 2.1.179, Q, Mr Page); recorded from 1483, possibly an anglicization of *rampant*; cf. OED **Rampant** *a.2* ‘violent, extravagant in action’. It may be related to *ramp* ‘prostitute’ in which case it could mean ‘pimping’; but F has *ranting*; \***relenting** ‘pitying’: *relenting passengers*; (2H6 3.1.227, Margaret); **repining** ‘grudging’: *what the repining enemy commends*, (TC 1.3.241, Aeneas); \***revolting** ‘in revolt’: *The false reuolting Normans* (2H6 4.1.87, Lieutenant); **roisting** ‘blustering’: *a roisting challenge* (TC 2.2.207, Hector); **roping** ‘hanging down like ropes’: *like roping Isyckles* (H5 3.5.23, Constable); cf. *The gumme downe roping* (H5 4.2.48, Grandpré); **scambling** \*‘contentious’: *Scambling, out-facing, fashion-monging boyes*, (MA 5.1.95, Antonio); †**scanting** ‘economizing’: *with scanting A little Cloth*. (H5 2.4.47–8, Dauphin); **seething** ‘overheated’: *such seething braines*, (MN 5.1.4, Theseus), OED **Seething** *ppl.a.2* [1588]; **setting** \*‘ruin’: *I haste now to my Setting*. (H8 3.2.226, Wolsey), OED **Setting** *vbl.sb.10b*; ‘disposition’: *The setting of thine eye, and cheeke proclaime A matter from thee*; (Tem 2.1.234–5, Sebastian); **settling** ‘equanimity of mind’: *Trouble him no more till further settling*. (KL 4.6.74, Gentleman); **sheathing** \*‘sheath’: *Walters dagger was not come from sheathing*: (TS 4.1.121, Grumio); **shrinking** ‘drawing in on itself’: *And great Troy shrinking*. (TC 3.3.136, Ulysses; Q has *shriking* ‘shrieking’); **sinking** ‘causing ships to sink’: *the sinking sands*, (2H6 3.2.97, Margaret), OED **Sinking** *ppl.a.1a* [1535], particularly associated with *sands*; **skipping** ‘prancing’: *The skip-ping King hee ambled vp and downe*, (1H4 3.2.60, Henry IV); **skulking** ‘hiding away’ as part of secret assignments: *Skulking in corners?* (WT 1.2.291, Leontes); **sleeping** ‘dormant’: *the sleeping rhewme*, (R2 1.4.8 Q, Aumerle; F has *sleepie*); **sneaking** ‘furtive’: *What sneaking fellow comes yonder?* (TC 1.2.223, Cressida), OED **Sneaking** *ppl.a.1* [1590]; **snorting** ‘snoring’: *Awake the snorting Cittizens* (Oth 1.1.90, Iago); **soaking** ‘quick to grasp something’: *For thy Conceit is soaking*, (WT 1.2.224, Leontes); **sounding** \*‘investigating by indirect means’: *So farre from sounding and discovery*, (RJ 1.1.147, Montague), OED **Sounding** *vbl.sb*<sup>2</sup>.1b; **staggering** ‘hesitation’: *(without any pause, or staggering)* (MW 3.3.9–10, Mrs Ford), OED **Staggering** *vbl.sb.1c* [c1555]; **standing** (a) ‘duration’: *will continue The standing of his Body*. (WT 1.2.430–1, Camillo), OED **Standing** *vbl.sb.7* [1600]; (b) ‘staying put’: *the*

*danger is in standing too't*, (AW 3.2.41, Lavatch); (c) 'bearing' of a portrait: *How this grace Speakes his owne standing*: (Tim 1.1.30–1, Poet); **stinking** 'damned' as vague word of contempt: *it wil be stinking Law*, (2H6 4.7.10, Smith), OED **Stinking** *ppl.a.1c* common C14–17; **stumbling** 'causing people to stumble': *The stumbling night* (KJ 5.5.18, Louis); **suffocating** \*'asphixiating': *or suffocating streames*, (Oth 3.3.394, Othello), OED **Suffocating** *ppl.a.1*; **swaggering** *n.* 'boasting, bullying': *By swaggering could I neuer thriue*, (TN 5.1.395, Feste in song), OED **Swaggering** *vbl.sb.* [a1596]; *adj.* (a) 'boisterous': *the swaggering vpspring reeles*, (Ham 1.4.10, Hamlet), possibly derived from the verb *swag* 'to move unsteadily', OED **Swagger** *v.1a, b, c*; (b) 'hectoring': *no swaggering Companions*. (2H4 2.4.91, Mrs Quickly), OED **Swaggering** *ppl.a.1* [1596]; **swelling** \*'extravagant': *a more swelling port* (MV 1.1.124, Bassanio), OED **Swelling** *ppl.a.8*; **swimming** \*'smooth': *with swimming gate*, (MN 2.1.130, Titania), OED **Swimming** *ppl.a.3*; **taking** 'state of fear': *What a taking was hee in*, (MW 3.3.170, Mrs Page), OED **Taking** *vbl.sb.4b*; **tasking** 'challenge': *How shewed his tasking?* (1H4 5.2.50 Q, Hotspur; F has *Talking*), OED **Task** *v.* [1543]; \***tending** 'care': *Giue him tending*, (Mac 1.5.36, Lady Macbeth, 'Look after him kindly'), OED **Tend** *v<sup>1</sup>.8*; **thriving** 'excellent, worthy': *a iolly thriuing wooer*. (R3 4.3.43, Richard III), OED **Thriving** *ppl.a.1* drawing upon its older alliterative use; **tickling** 'enticing': *tickling commoditie*, (KJ 2.1.574, Bastard); 'sensitive': *vnclaspe the tables of their thoughts, To eevery tickling reader*: (TC 4.6.61–2, Ulysses; Q has *ticklish*); **unmoving** 'steady': *To point his slow vnmouing fingers at - -* (Oth 4.2.57 Q, Othello; F has *and mouing*); †**unweighing** 'of little esteem': *A very superficial, ignorant, vnweighing fellow* (MM 3.1.401, Lucio); **vaunting** 'courageous': *rouse thy vaunting Veines*: (H5 2.3.4, Pistol), OED **Vaunting** *ppl.a.1* [1589]; †**visitating** 'visiting': *blistring fore the visitating Sunne*, (TK 1.1.146, Queen); †**voiding** 'set aside for departures': *in our voyding Lobby* (2H6 4.1.62, Suffolk); **wagging** 'shaking': *at wagging of a Straw*: (R3 3.5.6, Buckingham), Dent W5, *in the wagging of a wanton leg* (TK 2.2.15, Palamon); **wagging** \*'nodding': *I know you by the wagging of your head*. (MA 2.1.105, Ursula), OED **Wagging** *vbl.sb.* and *ppl.a.*, one further example from 1907; **wearing** 'exhausting': *Wearing thy hearer in thy Mistris praise*, (AY 2.4.35, Siluius), OED **Wearing** *ppl.a.1* [1811]; cf. **Wear** *v<sup>1</sup>.10a*, but possibly a variant spelling of *wearying*, Hulme p. 319; **wheeling** \*'wandering unpurposefully': *an extrauagant, and wheeling Stranger*, (Oth 1.1.138, Roderigo), OED **Wheeling** *ppl.a.1d*; †**windring** 'winding' (?): *y<sup>e</sup> windring brooks*, (Tem 4.1.128, Iris); **winking** 'turning a blind eye': *giuen my heart a winking*, (Ham 2.2.138, Polonius, 'allowed my heart to turn a blind eye'; Q2 has *working*), OED **Winking** *vbl.sb<sup>1</sup>.2*; **wrying** 'deviating from what is morally right': *For wrying but a little?* (Cym 5.1.5, Posthumus), OED **Wrying** *vbl.sb<sup>2</sup>.2* records 1562–a1598; **yielding** *n.* \*'concession': *your faire selfe should make A yeelding 'gainst some reason in my brest*, (LL 2.1.150–1, King), OED **Yielding** *vbl.sb.5b*; *adj.* 'submissive': *these yeelding men*, (E3 5.1.39, Queen), OED **Yielding** *ppl.a.3* [1578].

## (2) Compounds

There are many compound forms in *-ing* only a few of which are recorded here, for the majority are more rhetorical than informal. The majority are nonce formations. **bold-beating** 'loudly insistent': *your bold-beating-oathes*, (MW 2.2.28,

Falstaff); †**ear-bussing** ‘rumoured’: *ear-bussing arguments*. (HL sc.6.8, Curan; *ear-kissing* KL 2.1.8); †**fly-blowing** ‘attack by insects’: *I shall not feare fly-blowing*. (Tem 5.1.286–7, Trinculo, who thought alcohol would protect him); †**hard a keeping** ‘difficult to be observed’: *too hard a keeping oath*, (LL 1.1.65, Berowne); \***lazy pacing** ‘slow moving’: *When he bestrides the lasie pacing cloudes*, (RJ 2.1.73 Q1, Romeo; F has *\*lazie puffing*); **merchant-marring** ‘destroying merchant ships’: *Of Merchant-marring rocks?* (MV 3.2.269, Bassanio); **more-having** ‘numerous conquests’: *my more-hauing, would be as a Sawce To make me hunger more*, (Mac 4.3.82–3, Malcolm); \***often touching** ‘frequent handling’: *and often touching will, Where gold* (CE 2.1.110–11, Adriana); *often* in C16–17 frequently had an adjectival function and was sometimes hyphenated; OED **Often** *adv.*3, King p. 91; †**promise keeping** ‘keeping one’s word’: *he was euer precise in promise keeping*. (MM 1.2.73–4, Lucio); \***side-piercing** ‘heart-rending’: *O thou side-piercing sight!* (KL 4.5.85, Edgar); †**sight outrunning** ‘quicker than sight’: *more momentarie And sight out-running* (Tem 1.2.203–4, Ariel); **soul-** as first element of adjectival compounds, acting as an intensifier: *With twenty thousand †soule-confirming oathes*. (TG 2.6.16, Proteus, ‘extravagant’), *Till their †soule-fearing clamours haue braul’d downe The flintie ribbes of this contemptuous Citie*, (KJ 2.1.383–4, Bastard, ‘awe-inspiring’), †*Soule-killing Witches, that deforme the bodie*: (CE 1.2.100, Antipholus of Syracuse, ‘wicked, evil’), *and on this Stage (Where we Offendors now appeare) †Soule-vest*, (WT 5.1.58–9, Leontes, ‘distracted’); †**thick-coming** ‘crowding in on one another’: *she is troubled with thicke-comming Fancies* (Mac 5.3.40, Doctor); †**thorny pricking** ‘goading’: *Is farre more thornie pricking than this blade*, (E3 1.1.110, Edward III); †**wind-changing** ‘inconstant like the wind’: *Wind-changing Warwicke now can change no more*. (3H6 5.1.57, Edward IV), OED **Wind** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.31.

## INTENSIFIERS

### 1. *Adjectives before adverbs or other adjectives*

Adjectives (though some words had the same form as adjective or adverb) used as intensifiers to adverbs or other adjectives are often of Latin origin and mean little more than ‘very, exceedingly’. Their introduction is typical of informal language and also serves fashionable elaboration, for some at least were in vogue at this time, though others are used to parody that style. In modern editions these adjectives may be interpreted as the first element of a compound and may not be recorded in OED.

**abundant** ‘exceedingly’: *is so abundant scarce*, (TC 2.3.14–15, Thersites), OED **Abundant** *a.*3 [a1725]; **admirable** ‘immensely’: *thou talkest of an admirable conceited fellow*, (WT 4.4.203–4, Clown), OED **Admirable** *a.*2; **all-thing** ‘completely’: *And all-thing vnbecomming*. (Mac 3.1.13, Lady Macbeth), OED **All C.** *adv.*2b; **blessed** ‘supremely’: *But whats so blessed faire that feares no blot*, (Son 9.2.13, ‘supremely beautiful’); **boisterous** †‘outrageously’: *what neede you be so boistrous rough?* (KJ 4.1.75, Arthur), OED **Boisterous** *a.*10; **careless** \*‘recklessly’: *too care-lesse patient as thou art*, (R2 2.1.97, Gaunt), OED **Careless** *5* quasi-*adv.* [1812]; **clean** ‘totally’: *This is cleane kamme*. (Cor 3.1.305, Sicinius), OED **Clean** *adv.*5d [1538]; **courageous** ‘excessively’: *he is very courageous mad, about his throwing into the water*. (MW

4.1.4–5, Mrs Quickly); **crafty** ‘cunningly’: *craftie swearing rascals*; (TC 5.4.9, Ther-sites); **cruel** ‘terribly’: *I am cruell fearefull*: (TK Epil.3), OED **Cruel** *a.5* as *adv.* [1573]; **damnable** \*‘damnably’: *damnable ingratefull*: (WT 3.2.186, Paulina), OED **Damnable B.** as *adv.*; **deep** ‘infinitely’: *That Fooles should be so deepe contemplatiue*: (AY 2.7.31, Jaques); *more deepe damn’d then Prince Lucifer*: (KJ 4.3.123, Bastard), PWPS **deep**; **devilish** ‘damned’: *O diuclish holy fray!* (MN 3.2.129, Helena); **dire** †‘very’: *After your dire-lamenting Elegies*, (TG 3.2.81, Proteus); **dishonourable** ‘wickedly’: *dis-honorable ragged*, (1H4 4.2.31, Falstaff); **earthlier** ‘in a more human way’: *But earthlier happie is the Rose distil’d*, (MN 1.1.76, Theseus); cf. PdE *earthly* as an intensifier; **exceeding** ‘extremely’: *my heart is exceeding heauy*. (MA 3.4.23–4, Hero), OED **Exceeding B.** *adv.* [1535], King p. 41; **excellent** ‘supremely’: common in courtly language and often used ironically: *in her excellent white bosome*, (Ham 2.2.112–13, Hamlet’s love-letter to Ophelia), *Excellent, excellent well*: (Ham 2.2.176, Hamlet), Blake 2000, King p. 70; **fair(est)** ‘beautifully’: *three faire shining Sunnes*. (3H6 2.1.40, Edward), *Exceeding wise, faire spoken, and perswading*: (H8 4.2.52, Griffith); **far** ‘totally’: *farre-vnworthie Deputie I am*, (2H6 3.2.290, Henry VI); **fast** ‘securely’: *To our fast closed gates*: (KJ 2.1.448, [Citizen]); **fearful** \*‘dreadfully’: *With fearefull bloody issue* (KJ 1.1.38, Eleanor), OED **Fearful** *a.2c* [1634]; **fell** ‘fiercely’: *Fell banning Hagge*, (1H6 5.4.13, York), OED **Fell B.** *adv.1*; **filthy** \*‘disgustingly’: *I’th filthy mantled poole* (Tem 4.1.182, Ariel); **fine** \*‘exquisitely’: *lead him on with a fine baited delay*, (MW 2.1.91, Mrs Page, ‘cleverly deceptive’), OED **Fine a. D.1b**; **flat** ‘absolutely’: *a flat tamed peece*: (TC 4.1.64, Diomedes), OED **Flat B.** *adv.2* [1577]; **flattering** †‘flatteringly’: *Too flattering sweet to be substantiall* (RJ 2.1.184, Romeo, ‘too good to be true’), OED **Flattering** *ppl.a.6*; **foul** ‘nastily’: *To her foule tainted flesh*. (MA 4.1.144, Leonato); ‘badly’: *foule indigested lumpe*, (2H6 5.1.155, Clifford); **frantic** \*‘outrageously’: *And frantick madde with euer-more vnrest*, (Son 147.10), OED **Frantic A** *adj.4*; **full** ‘completely, fully’: *Like a †full Acorn’d Boare*, (Cym 2.5.16, Posthumus, ‘sated with acorns, lusty’); *the \*full-fed Hound*, (RL 694, ‘sated’), *To make thee full fraught man*, (H5 2.2.136, Henry V, ‘fully equipped’); **gallant**: *When gallant springing braue Plantagenet*, (R3 1.4.216, Murderer, ‘blossoming in gallantry’); **general** ‘widely’: *Should go so generall currant through the world*. (1H4 4.1.5, Hotspur); **gentle** ‘sweetly’: *Gods gentle sleeping peace*. (R3 1.3.286, Queen Margaret); ‘nobly’: *Their manners are more gentle, kinde, then of Our humaine generation* (Tem 3.3.32–3, Gonzalo); **giant** ‘extremely’: *such giant rude inuention*, (AY 4.3.35, Rosalind); **good** ‘really’: *A good blunt fellow*: (KJ 1.1.71, John); *a very excellent †good conceyted thing*: (Cym 2.3.15–16, Cloten, ‘ingeniously devised’); **grievous** \*‘very’: *Gaunt is grieuous sicke* (R2 1.4.53 Q, Bushy; F has *verie*), *this most grieuous guilty murder done*. (R3 1.4.268 Q, Murderer; F omits *guilty*), OED **Grievous a.7**; **grim** ‘fiercely’: *O grim lookt night*, (MN 5.1.168, Bottom); **gross** ‘disgustingly’: *a grosse fat man*. (1H4 2.5.517, Sheriff); **heart** acts as intensifier suggesting passionate extremes: *my †heart-deere Harry*, (2H4 2.3.12, Lady Percy, ‘tenderly loved’); *Q has hearts deere*); *My Lord is taken Hart deepe with your distresse*: (TK 1.1.104–5, Hippolyta, ‘passionately’); *keepe him from heart-easing words so long*. (RL 1782, ‘very comforting’); **high** ‘quite, very, too’: *my high-blowne Pride* (H8 3.2.362, Wolsey, ‘too inflated’); *it alone, is high fantasticall*. (TN 1.1.15, Orsino, ‘too



bizarre'); for then could Iuliet stande \*high lone, (RJ 1.3.38 Q1, Nurse, 'quite alone, without support'; F has *alone*), OED **High-lone** records two further examples, from 1602; **honest** 'reliably': *I haue euer found thee honest true*, (MV 3.4.46, Portia), OED **Honest** a.5 records 1592–1671; **horrible** 'dreadfully': *Art not thou horrible afraid?* (1H4 2.5.372, Falstaff; Q has *horribly*), *Horrible steepe*. (KL 4.5.3, Edgar), OED **Horrible C** *adv.* common in C16/early C17; **immaculate** 'immoderately': *My Loue is most immaculate white and red*. (LL 1.2.87, Armado), an attempt to speak in vogue; **indifferent** 'somewhat': *It is indifferent cold my Lord indeed*. (Ham 5.2.98, Osric); \***instant** \*'immediately': *you my sinnewes, grow not instant Old*; (Ham 1.5.94, Hamlet), OED **Instant** a. (*adv.*)5; **intolerable** 'exceedingly': *she is intollerable curst*, (TS 1.2.88, Hortensio), OED **Intolerable B**. *adv.* notes its use as a strong intensifier; **jolly** 'extremely': *a iolly surly groome*, (TS 3.3.85, Katherine), OED **Jolly B**. *adv.*2; **just** 'rightfully': *lay downe our iust-borne Armes*, (KJ 2.1.345, Philip); **late** 'recently': *this late betrayed Towne*, (1H6 3.5.41, Talbot); *late despised Richard, comes*. (1H6 2.5.36, York); **long**: †*long ingrafted condition*, (KL 1.1.296, Goneril); *thy \*long experienc't wit* (RL 1820, 'well-trying wisdom'); *thy long experiencst time*, (RJ 4.1.60 Q2, Juliet; F has *expetien'st*, usually emended to *experienced*); **loving** 'passionately': *So louing Iealous of his liberty*. (RJ 2.1.226, Juliet); **mad** 'outrageously': *Mad naturall Graces that extingwish Art*, (1H6 5.5.148, Suffolk); **marvellous** 'extremely': *maruelous distemper'd*. (Ham 3.2.288, Guildenstern); *You shall doe maruels wisely*: (Ham 2.1.3, Polonius; Q2 has *meruiles*, Q1611 *Maruellous*); **matchless** 'supremely': *yet matchlesse, firme of word*, (TC 4.6.100, Ulysses); **monstrous** 'extravagantly': *in a monstrous little voyce*; (MN 1.2.48, Bottom); **moody** 'excessively': *But rather moodie mad*: (1H6 4.2.50, Talbot); **moving** 'intensely': *More mouing delicate, and ful of life*, (MA 4.1.230, Friar Francis); **narrow** 'intently': *The narrow prying father Minola*, (TS 3.3.19, Tranio, 'suspiciously attentive'), OED **Narrow** *adv.*2 *Comb.*; **palpable** 'excruciatingly': *This palpable grosse play* (MN 5.1.360, Theseus), OED **Palpable** *adv.* records 1585–1607; **passing** 'very': *you apprehend passing shrewdly*. (MA 2.1.73, Leonato), *It wil be pastime passing excellent*, (TS Ind.1.65, Lord), OED **Passing B**. *adv.* [1387]; **perfect** 'quite': *mine is perfect Yellow*; (TG 4.4.186, Julia), OED **Perfect C**. as *adv.* [1567]; **perpetual** \*'constantly': *You perpetuall sober Gods*. (Tim 4.3.497, Timon); **plaguy** 'disagreeably': *He is so plaguy proud*, (TC 2.3.175, Ulysses); **pleasant** 'agreeably': *a pleasant spirited Lady*. (MA 2.1.320, Don Pedro); **precious** \*'extremely': *Holds honor farre more precious, deere, then life*. (TC 5.3.28, Hector), OED **Precious C**. *adv.*a; **pretty** 'tolerably': *I did thinke thee for two ordinaries: to bee a prettie wise fellow*, (AW 2.3.202–3, Lafeu); **raging** 'excessively': *I should be raging mad*, (2H6 3.2.398, Suffolk); **rash** 'hastily': *rash imbrac'd despaire*: (MV 3.2.109, Portia, 'hastily adopted'), OED **Rash B**. *adv.*2; **reasonable** 'extremely': *hath beene very great, reasonable great*: (H5 3.6.99–100, Fluellen); **right** 'very': *right royall Soueraigne*. (KJ 1.1.15, Chatillon), OED **Right** *adv.*9b, c; it can also be used to intensify a noun: *a right Gypsie*, (AC 4.13.28, Antony, 'a true gipsy'); **rocky** 'extremely': *And thy Sea-marge stirrile, and rockey-hard*, (Tem 4.1.69, Iris); **sad** \*'seriously': *Didoes sad attending eare*, (TA 5.3.81, [Lord]), OED **Sad B**. *adv.*6b; **savage** 'fiercely': *my intents are sauage wilde*: (RJ 5.3.37, Romeo); **senseless** †'unreasonably': *You are too senselesse obstinate*, (R3 3.1.44, Buckingham), OED **Senseless** a.3b; **sharp** 'acutely': *With*

*what a sharpe provided wit he reasons*; (R3 3.1.132, Buckingham); ‘cuttingly’: *no sharpe ground knife*, (RJ 3.3.44, Romeo); **silly** \*‘stupidly’: *a silly stately stile indeede*: (1H6 4.7.72, Pucelle), OED **Silly C.** *adv.* [1704]; **singular** ‘uniquely’: *very singular good*. (2H4 3.2.107, Shallow); **sly** ‘deceptively’: *The slye slow houres* (R2 1.3.144, Richard II), OED **Sly B.** *adv.*; **sole** ‘uniquely’: *praise sole pure transcends*. (TC 1.3.242, Aeneas); **something** ‘somewhat’: *Be something scanter* (Ham 1.3.121 Q2, Polonius; F has *somewhat*); *something* was becoming old-fashioned and replaced by *somewhat*; OED **Something B.** *adv.*1 describes it as chiefly northern; **so** ‘grievously’: *To one sore sicke*, (VA 702); **stark** ‘completely’: *But sure he is starke mad*: (CE 2.1.58, Dromio of Ephesus), OED **Stark B.** *adv.*2a [1489]; **strange** ‘exotically’: *heapes of strange-atchieued Gold*: (2H4 4.3.200–1, Henry IV); *it is a strange disposed time*: (JC 1.3.33, Cicero, ‘bizarrely inclined’); **strong-** as first element of compounds with participles ‘stoutly, firmly’, though in essence the first element acts merely as an intensive: *Strong fixed is the House of Lancaster*, (1H6 2.5.102, Mortimer, ‘firmly established’); †*strong ioynted Sampson*; (LL 1.2.71, Armado, ‘muscular, firmly built’); **stubborn** ‘unremittingly’: *Are you more stubborne hard*, (KJ 4.1.67, Arthur); **sudden** ‘immoderately’: *I am too sodaine bold*, (LL 2.1.107, Princess); **sweet** ‘sweetly’: *Will well become such sweet complaining griuance*: (TG 3.2.85, Proteus, ‘moving’); **true** ‘really’: *true industrious friend*, (1H4 1.1.62, Henry IV); *I am my Masters †true confirmed Loue*, (TG 4.4.101, Julia); *an honeste, and truer-hearted man* – (2H4 2.4.387–8, Mrs Quickly, ‘very loyal’); *he is one The truest manner’d*: (Cym 1.6.166–7, Giacomo, ‘well-brought-up’); **vengeance** ‘intensely’: *but hee’s vengeance proud*, (Cor 2.2.5–6, Officer), OED **Vengeance** 5 [1548]; **vile**: *a most base and †vile-concluded peace*. (KJ 2.1.587, Bastard, ‘wickedly concluded’); *this vile drawing byas*, (KJ 2.1.578, Bastard, ‘wickedly’), †**villainous** ‘wretchedly’: *With foreheads villanous low*. (Tem 4.1.248, Caliban), OED **Villainous** *a.5b*; **wanton** †‘wantonly’: *a wonton ambling Nymph*: (R3 1.1.17, Richard); **wilful** ‘intentionally’: *he went wilfull slow*, (Son 51.13), *The Dolphin is too wilfull opposite* (KJ 5.2.124, Pandarus), becoming obsolescent as an intensifier and these quotes are the last in OED **Wilful B.** *adv.*1; **wonderful** ‘exquisitely’: *a wonderful sweet aire*, (Cym 2.3.16–17, Cloten), OED **Wonderful B.** *adv.*; **wondrous** ‘extraordinarily’: *this is wondrous strange*. (Ham 1.5.166, Horatio), OED **Wondrous B.** *adv.* [a1557]; **wrong** ‘mistakenly’: *these swelling wrong incensed Peeres*. (R3 2.1.52, Edward IV), OED **Wrong B.** *adv.*4.

2a. *Adverbs ending in -ly before or after adjectives or other adverbs*

\***charmingly** ‘enchantingly’: *a most maiesticke vision, and Harmonious charmingly*: (Tem 4.1.118–19, Ferdinand); **deeply** ‘excessively’: *so deeply sweete*, (2H4 4.3.157, Hal); **exceedingly** usually intensifies *well*: *O my good knaue Costard, exceedingly well met*. (LL 3.1.140, Berowne), though it also occurs on its own: *Exceedingly, my Lord*, (Ham 5.2.101, Osric); used by all classes, it occurs especially in the language of excessive courtliness, sometimes ironically; King pp. 176–7 and cf. **excellent** above; **horribly** ‘excessively’: *with a bumbast Circumstance, Horribly stufft with Epithites of warre*, (Oth 1.1.13–14, Iago, ‘rhetorically inflated circumlocution’); **pitifully** ‘mercifully’: *Be pittifully Good* (Tim 3.6.52, Alcibiades), King p. 99; **slovenly** ‘dreadfully’: *a slovenly vnhandsome Coarse* (1H4 1.3.43, Hotspur); **strangely**

‘extraordinarily’: *You are strangely troublesome*: (H8 5.2.128, Gardiner), OED **Strangely** *adv.*6; **truly** ‘really’: *Thou truly faire*, (Son 82.11).

2b. *Adverbs without ending*

These intensifiers occur before many different parts of speech.

**about** †‘more’: *Something about a little from the right*, (KJ 1.1.170, Bastard); **again** \*‘indeed’: *the Lent shall bee as long againe as it is*, (2H6 4.3.6, Cade), OED **Again** *A.* *adv.*5; **all at once** ‘and so on’: *you insult, exult, and all at once Ouer the wretched?* (AY 3.5.37–8, Rosalind); **all in all** ‘entirely’: *all in all sufficient?* (Oth 4.1.267, Lodovico); **altogether** ‘entirely’: *and altogether against my will*. (AY 1.1.128, Charles), *much more gentle, and altogether more tractable*. (TC 2.3.148–9, Agamemnon), *I am not altogether an asse*. (MW 1.1.157, Slender); **best** ‘absolutely’: *It is best certain*: (2H4 5.5.23 Q, Shallow; F has *most*); with participial adjectives ‘to the fullest extent, excellently’: *My †best esteemd acquaintance*, (MV 2.2.166, Bassanio); *best govern’d Nation*, (2H4 5.2.136, Hal), OED **Best** *a. B.* 2a, b, c; **even** (a) *euē her verie words, Didst thou deliuer* (CE 2.2.166–7, Antipholus of Syracuse), *I haue deceiued euē your verie eies*: (MA 5.1.224–5, Borachio), *once tell true, euē for my sake*, (MN 3.2.68, Hermia), *euē thus*: (TS 3.2.116, Petruccio, ‘exactly in this manner’), *then, euē now, I might haue look’d* (WT 5.1.52–3, Leontes); (b) suggesting general acquiescence or a recognized truth: *Marke Anthony. will e’ne but kisse Octauiā*, (AC 2.4.2–3, Agrippa), *Where breath most breaths, euē in the mouths of men*. (Son 81.14); **euē so** (a) used as an affirmative to a question: *Vnhappely, euē so*. (MM 1.2.144, Claudio), *’Tis euē so*, (MA 3.2.69, Claudio), PWPS **euē so**; (b) expressing surprise or disagreement: *Is it euē so, begin you to grow vpon me?* (AY 1.1.81, Oliver), *Is it euē so*, (R3 4.2.122, Buckingham, Q; F has *thus*); **euēr**: *I loue thee better, then I loue ere a scuruiē young Boy of them all*. (2H4 2.4.274–5, Doll Tearsheet), *H’as the old-man ere a Sonne* (WT 4.4.782, Clown); OED **Euer** *adv.*8 defines this meaning as ‘by any chance, at all’. From end C16 **euēr-** before (participial) adjectives became common and the resulting forms were often interpreted as compounds, though with a strong sense of an intensifier: *and penetrate the breasts Of euēr-angry Beares*; (Tem 1.2.289–90, Prospero, ‘extremely angry’); *euēr-blinded fortune* (TK 2.2.38, Arcite, ‘completely indifferent’); **here** highlighting a person or thing: *Onely attended by Nerrissa heere*; (MV 3.4.29, Portia), *Acquaint her here, of my Sonne Paris Loue*, (RJ 3.4.16, Capulet), King p. 125; **most** ‘very’: *Most Royall Maiesty*, (KL 1.1.192, Burgundy); **once** ‘just’, used with imperatives for emphasis: *Oh, once tell true, euē for my sake*, (MN 3.2.68, Hermia), *Moone-calfe, speak once in thy life*, (Tem 3.2.21, Stephano); **scarce** ‘hardly’: *my greene yet scarce appearing strength*, (E3 3.3.208, Prince Edward), *our scarce-cold Conqueror*, (1H6 4.3.50, Messenger), OED **Scarce** *B.* *adv.*2; **so** ‘completely’: *To these so diffring Twyns*; (TK 1.3.33, Emilia); **soon** ‘readily’: *Suggest his soone beleeuing aduersaries*, (R2 1.1.101, Bolingbroke, ‘easily persuaded’); *such soone speeding gearē*, (RJ 5.1.60, Romeo, ‘fast acting’); **still** ‘constantly’: *Kill the still closing waters*, (Tem 3.3.64, Ariel, ‘constantly repairing itself’); *armour of still slaughtered lust*, (RL 188, ‘continually repulsed’); *Still waking sleepe, that is not what it is*: (RJ 1.1.178, Romeo, ‘ever wakeful’), OED **Still** *adv.*7b; **thrice** used as an intensifier, meaning ‘very, extremely’: *thrice blessed chance* (TK 3.1.14, Arcite, ‘absolutely blessed’); *what a thrice double Asse Was I* (Tem 5.1.299–300,

Caliban, 'absolute, total'); *this thrice worthy and right valiant Lord*, (TC 2.3.188, Ulysses, 'very worthy'), OED **Thrice** *adv.*3; **too** as an intensifier before an adjective and forming an adjectival phrase became common in C17: *what too curious dreg espies my sweete Lady in the fountaine of our loue?* (TC 3.2.63–4, Troilus, 'over-subtle, imperceptible'); *This is too curious good*, (RL 1300, 'over-elaborate'); *Cut off the heads of too fast growing sprays*, (R2 3.4.35, Gardener, 'growing too quickly'); *a too-long wither'd flowre*. (R2 2.1.135, Gaunt, 'withered long ago'); **very** 'quite, absolutely', common from C16, but also attacked for overuse: *Verie readie Sir*. (MM 4.3.35, Pompey), *Iesu a very good blade, a very tall man, a very good whore*. (RJ 2.3.27–8, Mercutio); **well** 'immensely', common in ShE (as more generally in C16) especially when linked with participles (though not usually hyphenated in F): *The yong Dumaine, a \*well accomplisht youth*, (LL 2.1.56, [Katherine], 'highly educated'); *Sleeping or waking, mad or \*well advise*: (CE 2.2.216, Antipholus of Syracuse, 'sane, in right mind'), OED **Well-advised** *ppl.a.1c* with examples only from ShE; *well apparel'd Aprill* (RJ 1.2.25, Capulet, 'very lush'); *oh well-painted passion* (Oth 4.1.259, Othello, '\*feigned'); **world** '\*vastly': *a world too wide, For his shrunke shanke*, (AY 2.7.160–1, Jaques), OED **World** *sb.*19b; **yet** 'still': *With yet appearing blood*; (2H4 4.1.82, Archbishop of York), *her yet unstained bed*: (RL 366, 'still pure').

### 3. Conjunctions

**as** in intensifying phrases: (a) **as I am a . . .** 'on my word as': *No, as I am a man*. (Tem 1.2.459, Ferdinand), *as I am a Gentleman*, (LL 1.1.230, Armado's letter), PWPS **as**; (b) **as thou art but a man/woman**: *as thou art but a man, I dare*: (1H4 3.3.146–7, Falstaff), King p. 115; (c) **as for**: *As for you, Say what you can*; (MM 2.4.169–70, Angelo); (d) **as** plus adverbial: *one Lucio As then the Messenger*. (MM 5.1.73–4, Isabella), *as this very day Was Cassius borne*. (JC 5.1.71–2, Cassius).

## INTO

(1) As a phrasal verb: **break into** 'to surge through': *moysture breake into, The cranny cleftures of the through shot plankes*, (E3 3.1.163–4, Mariner); **clap into** 'to start immediately': *I would desire you to clap into your prayers*: (MM 4.3.38–9, Abhorson); **dive into** 'to plumb, take the measure of': *Hath not yet diu'd into the Worlds deceit*: (R3 3.1.8, Gloucester); **fall into** 'to begin': *and fals into a coffe*. (MN 2.1.54, Puck); **flash into** '\*to adopt': *He flashes into one grosse crime, or other*, (KL 1.3.4, Goneril); **grow into** 'to become': *is growne into an vnspeakable estate*. (WT 4.2.40, Polixenes); **lay into** 'to place in': *How, if when I am laid into the Tombe*, (RJ 4.3.29, Juliet); **leap into** 'to acquire': *I should quickly leape into a Wife*: (H5 5.2.139–40, Henry V); **look into** 'to examine carefully': *I wil looke further into't*, (MW 2.1.222–3, Mr Ford); **put into** 'to adopt': *put not your selfe into amazement, how these things should be*; (MM 4.2.203–4, Duke, 'don't concern yourself'); **rush into** 'to throw oneself': *And rusht into the Bowels of the Battaile*. (1H6 1.1.129, Messenger); **seek into** 'to examine': *That you would haue me seeke into my selfe*, (JC 1.2.66, Brutus); **turn into** 'to attack': *your owne reasons turne into your bosomes*, (H5 2.2.79, Henry V).

(2) As a verbal adjective: **having into** 'corrupting': *Like one Who hauing into truth, by telling of it, Made such a synner of his memorie* (Tem 1.2.99–101, Prospero);

**pouring into** ‘flooding’: *pouring Warre Into the bowels of vngratefull Rome*, (Cor 4.5.130–1, Aufidius).

## IRONY

**appropriation** \*‘mark of excellence’: *hee makes it a great appropriation to his owne good parts that he can shoo him [horse] himselfe*: (MV 1.2.40–1); extended sense of a relatively rare word possibly invented by Shakespeare to express Portia’s contempt for her Neapolitan suitor; OED **Appropriation** 4; **brave** ‘splendid’: *And hast thou kill’d him sleeping? O braue tutch*: (MN 3.2.70, Hermia), King p. 141; **butcher of a silk button** ‘excellent swordsman’ (RJ 2.3.22, Mercutio, referring to Tybalt); **dreamer** ‘wizard’: *the Dreamer Merlin*, (1H4 3.1.146, Hotspur); **enfranchise** ‘to free’: *enfranchisde with a clog*, (MA 1.3.31, Don John); **gallant** ‘fine gentleman’: *One that is well-nye worne to peeces with age To show himselfe a yong Gallant?* (MW 2.1.20–1, Mrs Page about Falstaff); **goodly** ‘consummate’: *Your Lordships a goodly Villain*: (Tim 3.3.27, Servant); **gravity** ‘learned comment’: *Vtter your gravitie ore a Gossips bowles* (RJ 3.5.174, Capulet); **kindly** ‘readily’: *Let him come, and kindly*. (TS Ind. 1.12–13, Sly), OED **Kindly** *adv.*; **likely** ‘probable’, frequently used ironically to express disbelief of the following statement: *A likely piece of worke, that you should finde it in your Chamber*, (Oth 4.1.148–9, Bianca); cf. PdE *a likely story*; **magnanimous** ‘heroic’: *as valiant as the wrathfull Doue, or most magnanimous Mouse*. (2H4 3.2.157–8, Falstaff), King p. 128; **make a fine hand** ‘to make a real success’: *Y’haue made a fine hand fellowes?* (H8 5.3.68, Chamberlain); **make fair/good work** ‘to do a good job’: *You haue made faire worke I feare me*: (Cor 4.6.92, Menenius), *You haue made good worke*, (Cor 4.6.99, Menenius); **man** ‘real man, hero’: *what a man is there?* (TC 3.3.121, Ulysses); **manhood** ‘manliness’: *Marry your manhood now* – (HL sc.16.67, Goneril to Albany); **merry** ‘diverting’: *This was a merry Message*. (H5 1.2.298, Exeter), OED **Merry A.** *adj.*1h; **much** ‘no’: *And heere much Orlando*. (AY 4.3.2, Rosalind), OED **Much A.** *adj.*2f; **parlously** ‘awfully’: *he himselfe will edifie the Duke most parlously in our behalves*: (TK 2.3.56–7, Countryman); **proper** ‘real’: *A proper stripling, and an amorous*. (TS 1.2.141, Grumio); **resolute** ‘brave, determined’: *Ile do it in my shirt*. | *Most resolute Pompey*. (LL 5.2.691–2, Costard | Dumaine), King p. 142; **reverend/reverent** † ‘old’, used ironically or contemptuously: *As you are Old, and Reuerend, should be Wise*. (KL 1.4.218, Goneril to Lear); **sir** ‘gentleman’: *this great Sir will yet stay longer*. (WT 1.2.212, Leontes); **spruce** ‘over-refined’: *Now my spruce companions*, (TS 4.1.101–2, Grumio to fellow servants), **tall** ‘brave’: *Falstaffe: a tall Gentleman, and a most gallant Leader*. (2H4 3.2.60–1, Bardolph), King pp. 143–4; **thrive** ‘to succeed’: *So thrive it in your game*, (KJ 4.2.95, Salisbury, ‘May you prosper in the same way’); **touch** ‘death-stroke’: *O braue tutch*: (MN 3.2.70, Hermia); **trim** ‘wonderful’: *Oh this is trim*. (TC 4.6.34, Menelaus); **valiant** ‘brave’: *Thou scuruy valiant Ass*, (TC 2.1.46, Thersites to Ajax); † **wealsman** ‘statesman’: *Meeting two such Weales men as you are (I cannot call you Licurgusses,)* (Cor 2.1.53–4, Menenius); **well-chosen** ‘carefully selected’: *And his well-chosen Bride*. (3H6 4.1.7, Gloucester), OED **Well-chosen** [a1586]; **wholesome** \*‘extremely’: *Is not by much so wholesome profitable*, (LL 5.2.742, King), **wrathful** ‘fierce’: *as valiant as the wrathfull Doue, or most magnanimous Mouse*. (2H4

3.2.157–8, Falstaff); **yes** ‘indeed, why not?’: *If it please you to dine with vs.* | *Yes, to smell porke*, (MV 1.3.30–1, Bassanio | Shylock), *Dismay’d not this our Captaines.* | *Yes, as Sparrowes, Eagles; Or the Hare, the Lyon.*: (Mac 1.2.34–5, Duncan | Captain), PWPS **yes**.

## -ISH

This suffix was often used to make adjectives with a negative connotation from nouns and many date from C16.

**apish** ‘ridiculous’: *proud, fantastical, apish, shallow*, (AY 3.2.396, Rosalind), this and *apishly* were common in C16–17; cf. **baboon**; **blockish** ‘stupid’: *let blockish Ajax draw* (TC 1.3.368, Ulysses); **bookish** \*‘using religious texts’: *Whose bookish Rule, hath pull’d faire England downe.* (2H6 1.1.259, York); ‘lacking practical application’: *the Bookish Theoricke*: (Oth 1.1.23, Iago); **brainish** ‘mad’: *in his brainish apprehension* (Ham 4.1.10, Gertrude); **brinish** ‘salty’: *her Brinish Teares.* (3H6 3.1.41, Henry VI); **brutish** ‘inhuman’: *but wouldst gabble, like A thing most brutish*, (Tem 1.2.358–9, Miranda), and with a pun on *Brutus*: *O Iudgement! thou are fled to brutish Beasts*, (JC 3.2.105, Antony); **childish** ‘puerile’: *what cannot be auoided, Twere childish weaknesse to lament*, (3H6 5.4.37–8, Queen Margaret), OED **Childish** a.2 [a1420]; **childish foolish** ‘immaturely naïve’: *I am too childish foolish for this World.* (R3 1.3.142, Gloucester); **cowish** ‘cowardly’: *the Cowish terror of his spirit* (KL 4.2.12, Goneril), OED **Cowish** a.2 [1579]; **currish** ‘mean-spirited’: *A good swift simile, but something currish.* (TS 5.2.56, Petruccio), *Thy currish spirit* (MV 4.1.132, Gratiano), OED **Currish** a.2; **Danish**: *you false Danish Dogges.* (Ham 4.5.108, Gertrude); **dankish** ‘musty’: *in a darke and dankish vault* (CE 5.1.248, Antipholus of Ephesus); **dwarfish** ‘small’: *Because I am so dwarfish, and so low?* (MN 3.2.296, Hermia); **English** suggesting scorn: *Of thy vnnaturall Vnclē, English Iohn*, (KJ 2.1.10, [Philip]); ‘indecent language’: *translated her will: out of honesty, into English.* (MW 1.3.44–5, Pistol); **Flemish** †‘swinish’: *this Flemish drunkard* (MW 2.1.22, Mrs Page), referring to Falstaff, who is not a Fleming, for *Flemish* indicates the Flemings’ reputation for hard drinking; **foolish** ‘indulgent’: *foolish ouer-carefull Fathers* (2H4 4.3.197, Henry IV), ‘of little worth’: *a trifling foolish Banquet* (RJ 1.5.121, Capulet); \***foppish** ‘stupid’: *For wisemen are growne foppish*, (KL 1.4.149, Fool in a song); **garish** ‘too colourful’: *a garish Flagge* (R3 4.4.88, Queen Margaret); **goatish** ‘lascivious’: *to lay his Goatish disposition on the charge of a Starre*, (KL 1.2.125–6, Edmund), OED **Goatish** a.1b [1598]; cf. CDS **goat** n<sup>1</sup>. **Greekish** ‘Grecian’, but often with negative connotations: *that Greekish whore-maisterly villaine*, (TC 5.4.6–7, Thersites), *all the Greekish eares* (TC 1.3.66 Q, Ulysses; F has *Greekes*); **haggish** ‘ugly and wrinkled like an old woman’: *But on vs both did haggish Age steale on*, (AW 1.2.29, King), OED **Haggish** [1583]; **heathenish** ‘uncivilized’: *Most Heathenish, and most grosse.* (Oth 5.2.321, Cassio), OED **Heathenish** a.3 [1593]; **hellish** ‘wicked’: *this hellish villaine*: (Oth 5.2.378, Lodovico), OED **Hellish** a.2 [1569], King p. 156; **Irish** *the howling of Irish Wolues against the Moone*: (AY 5.2.104–5, Rosalind); **Kentish** *trust not the Kentish Rebels* (2H6 4.4.56, Henry VI); **knavish** ‘underhand’: *’tis a knauish peece of worke*: (Ham 3.2.229, Hamlet); ‘cheeky’: *a pretty knauish Page*: (LL 5.2.97, Boyet); **lavish** ‘prodigal’: *Had I so lauish of my presence*

*beene*, (IH4 3.2.39, Henry IV); ‘impetuous’: *Curbing his lawish spirit*: (Mac 1.2.57, Ross), OED **Lavish** *a.1b*; **lumpish** ‘dejected’: *she is lumpish, heauy, mellancholly*, (TG 3.2.62, Duke); **mannish** ‘masculine’: *A woman impudent and mannish growne*, (TC 3.3.210, Patroclus), *a swashing and a marshall outside, As manie other mannish cowards haue*, (AY 1.3.119–20, Rosalind), Hulme p. 336 and OED **Mannish** *a.2* [c1374]; ‘of the adult male voice’: *the mannish cracke*, (Cym 4.2.237, Arivargus); †**noblish** ‘noble’: *On, on, you Noblish English*, (H5 3.1.17, Henry V; F2 has *Noblest*); **peeuish** ‘perverse’: *A peeuish selfe-will’d Harlotry*, (IH4 3.1.194, Glendower), OED **Peeuish** *a.4*; **pettish** ‘petulant’: *yea watch His pettish lines, his ebs, his flowes*, (TC 2.3.128–9, Agamemnon); **popish** ‘hypocritical’: *With twenty Popish trickes and Ceremonies*, (TA 5.1.76, Aaron), indicative of Protestant attitudes; **qualmish** ‘squeamish’: *I am qualmish at the smell of Leeke*. (H5.5.1.20, Pistol); **Rhenish** \*‘Rhine wine’: *dreines his draughts of Renish downe*, (Ham 1.4.11, Hamlet); **riggish** ‘licentious’: *the holy Priests Blesse her, when she is Riggish*. (AC 2.2.245–6, Enobarbus); derived from *rig* ‘wanton woman’, OED **Riggish** *a.* records 1570–1634 and then C19; **roinish** ‘paltry’: *the roynish Clown, at whom so oft, Your Grace was wont to laugh* (AY 2.2.8–9, Lord), from *roin* ‘scab, sore’, this word was used in C14–15 in a medical sense, but in C16 adopted a contemptuous sense especially with reference to servants; OED **Roinish** *a.*; \***ruttish** ‘lascivious’: *a foolish idle boy: but for all that very ruttish*. (AW 4.3.220, Parolles), from the rutting of stags at the mating season, OED **Ruttish** *a.* one other quote from 1602; **Scottish**: *What thinke you of the Scottish Lorde his neighbour?* (MV 1.2.74–5 Q, Nerissa; F has *other*); **shrewish** ‘ill-tempered (of women)’: *My wife is shrewish when I keepe not howres*; (CE 3.1.2, Antipholus of Ephesus), OED **Shrewish** *a.2* [1565]; **skittish** \*‘fickle’: *Vnstaid and skittish in all motions* (TN 2.4.17, Orsino), OED **Skittish** *a.3*; **slavish** \*‘ignoble’: *The slauish motiue of recanting feare*, (R2 1.1.193, Bolingbroke), OED **Slavish** *a<sup>1</sup>.3*; \*‘of slaves’: *slauish tribute* (RL 299), OED **Slavish** *a<sup>1</sup>.4*; **sluggish** ‘cumbersome’: *thy sluggish care* (Cym 4.2.206, Belarius); **sluttish** ‘immoral’: *set them downe, For sluttish spoyles of opportunitie; And daughters of the game*. (TC 4.6.62–4, Ulysses); ‘filthy’: *Œ bakes the Elk-locks in foule sluttish haire*, (RJ 1.4.90, Mercutio), OED **Sluttish** *a.1b, 2*; **sottish** ‘stupid’: *Patience is sottish, and impatience does Become a Dogge that’s mad*: (AC 4.16.81–2, Cleopatra), OED **Sottish** *a.1* records 1566–1737; **stockish** \*‘insensible’: *Since naught so stockish, hard, and full of rage*, (MV 5.1.81, Lorenzo), OED **Stockish** *a.1*; **swinish** ‘filthy’: *with Swinish phrase* (Ham. Add.Pass.B.3, Q2, Hamlet); ‘drunken’: *in Swinish sleepe*, (Mac 1.7.67, Lady Macbeth); **tardy apish** ‘slow in imitating’: *our tardie apish Nation* (R2 2.1.22, York); **thievish** ‘dishonest’: *Or walke in theeuish waies*, (RJ 4.1.79, Juliet); **ticklish** ‘difficult to please’: *vnclapse [sic] the tables of their thoughts, To euery ticklish reader*, (TC 4.6.61–2 Q, Ulysses; F has *tickling*), OED **Ticklish** *a.3*; **Turkish** suggesting barbarous and unnatural practices: *This is the English, not the Turkish Court*: (2H4 5.2.47, Henry V), OED **Turkish** *a.1b*; \***unbookish** ‘ignorant’: *his vnbookish Ielousie must conserue Poore Cassio’s smiles*, (Oth 4.1.100–1, Iago); **waggish** \*‘mischievous’: *As waggish boyes in game themselues forswear*; (MN 1.1.240, Helena), OED **Waggish** *a.1, 2*; **waspish** \*‘spiteful’: *If I be waspish, best beware my sting*. (TS 2.1.210, Katherine), OED **Waspish** *a.1*; **whorish** ‘belonging to a whore’: *out of whorish loynes*, (TC 4.1.65, Diomedes), OED

**Whorish** *a.1* [1560]; **wolvish** ‘avaricious’: *thy desires Are Woluish, bloody*, (MV 4.1.136–7, Gratiano), OED **Wolvish** *a.2* [1565]; **womanish** ‘effeminate’: *He neuer was so womanish*, (H8 2.1.39, Gentleman), OED **Womanish** *a.3* [1390], but notes later uses are derogatory.

### -IVE(LY)

A popular and fashionable suffix at end C16, though subsequently many were later replaced by other suffixes. Its meaning varies, but includes ‘having the power to, able to’ suggested in Hulme pp. 30–33.

**abortive** \*‘premature’: *alay this thy abortiue Pride*: (2H6 4.1.61, Suffolk), OED **Abortive** *B. sb.2*; ‘aborted’: *If euer he haue Childe, Abortiue be it*, (R3 1.2.21, Anne); **attributive** \*‘predisposed to’: *And the will dotes that is attributiue*; (TC 2.2.57 Q, Hector; F has *inclineable*); **co-active** \*‘acting in concert’: *With what’s vnreal: thou coactiue art*, (WT 1.2.143, Leontes), OED **Coactive** *a.2*; \***compulsive** ‘irresistible’: *Whose Icie Current, and compulsiue course*, (Oth 3.3.457, Othello); **conjunctive** \*‘united’: *Let vs be coniunctiue in our reuenge*, (Oth 1.3.366, Iago; Q has *communicatiue*), OED **Conjunctive** *a.2*; **contemplative** †‘vacuous’: *this Letter wil make a contemplatiue Ideot of him*. (TN 2.5.17–18, Maria); \***corresponsive** ‘corresponding’: *Staples And corresponsiue and fulfilling Bolts* (TC Prol.17–18); †**dumb-discursive** ‘silently persuasive’: *a still and dumb-discoursiue diuell*, (TC 4.5.91, Troilus); \***forgetive** ‘imaginative’: *quicke, forgetiue, full of nimble, fierie*, (2H4 4.2.96, Falstaff), OED **Forgetive** records from ShE and then C19; **insuppressive** ‘not able to be suppressed’: *th’insuppressiue Mettle of our Spirits*, (JC 2.1.133, Brutus); **legative** ‘as a papal legate’: *your power Legatiue* (H8 3.2.340, Suffolk); **native** ‘rightful’: *the Native and true Challenger*. (H5 2.4.95, Exeter), OED **Native** *a.9* records 1564–1593; **passive** the precise meaning of this word, which is used here for the only time in ShE, is uncertain and depends on the interpretation of *drugges*, but possibly ‘inactive, menial’ or ‘causing suffering’: *as may the passiue drugges of it Freely command’st*: (Tim 4.3.255–6, Timon); \***persistive** ‘persistent’: *To finde persistiue constancie in men?* (TC 1.3.20, Agamemnon); **persuasive** ‘convincing’: *a lustie and perswasiuie spirite*: (E3 2.1.54, Edward III), OED **Persuasive** *A. adj.* [1589]; **positive** \*‘absolute’: *Patroclus is a foole positiue*. (TC 2.3.64, Thersites), OED **Positive** *A. adj.3* [1665]; **prerogated** ‘given favourable treatment’: *Prerogatiu’d are they lesse then the Base*, (Oth 3.3.278, Othello), OED **Prerogated** *ppl.a.* records *a1603–61* and then C19; \***protractive** ‘long drawn out’: *the protractiue trials of great Ioue*, (TC 1.3.19, Agamemnon); **relative** \*‘pertinent’: *Ile haue grounds More Relatiue then this*: (Ham 2.2.605–6, Hamlet), OED **Relative** *A. adj.3*; **respective** ‘careful’: *You should haue beene respectiue and haue kept it*. (MV 5.1.156, Nerissa); \*‘discriminating’: *Away to heauen respectiue Lenitie*, (RJ 3.1.123, Romeo), OED **Respective** *a.1, 2b*; **respectively** ‘respectfully’: *you are verie respectiue welcome sir*. (Tim 3.1.7–8, Lucullus); †**revengeive** ‘revengeful’: *the reuengiue Gods*, (HL sc.6.44, Edmund; *reuenging* KL 2.1.44); †**semblative** ‘like’: *all is semblatiue a womans part*. (TN 1.4.34, Orsino); **speculative** ‘able to discern’: *seele with wanton dulnesse My speculatiue, and offic’d Instruments*: (Oth 1.3.269–70, Othello), OED **Speculative** *a.4*; **splenative** ‘quick-tempered’: *I am not Splenatiue, and rash*, (Ham 5.1.258, Hamlet), OED **Splenative**



a.2 records 1593–1660; **sportive** \*‘amorous’: *not shap’d for sportiue trickes*, (R3 1.1.14, Gloucester); \*‘mocking’: *For sportiue words, and vttring foolish things*. (RL 1813), OED **Sportive** a.1, 3; \***tortive** ‘deviating’: *diuerts his Graine Tortiue and erant from his course of growth*. (TC 1.3.7–8, Agamemnon), from Lat. *tortivus*; **uncomprehensive** †‘that cannot be comprehended’: *Findes bottome in th’vncomprehensiue deepes*; (TC 3.3.191, Ulysses), OED **Uncomprehensive** a.1; **unexpressive** \*‘inexpressible’: *The faire, the chaste, and vnexpressiue shee*. (AY 3.2.10, Orlando), OED **Unexpressive** a.1; †**unplausive** ‘disapproving’: *Why such vnplausiue eyes are bent?* (TC 3.3.43, Ulysses); **unrespective** ‘unresponsive’: *And vnrespectiue Boyes*: (R3 4.2.30, Richard III); \*‘undiscriminating’: *We do not throw in vnrespectiue same*, (TC 2.2.70, Troilus), OED **Unrespective** a.2; **vegetives** ‘plants’: *the blest infusions that dwels In Vegetiues, in Mettals, Stones*: (Per sc.12.32–3, Cerimon), OED **Vegetive** B. sb. [1602] ‘Common in the 17<sup>th</sup> c’; \***vindicative** ‘vindictive’: *Is more vindecatiue then iealous loue*. (TC 4.6.110, Ulysses).

# J

## JESTS and HUMOUR

†**ayword** ‘trick situation’: *gull him into an ayword*, (TN 2.3.130, Maria), usually emended to *nayword* in modern editions and not recorded in OED; **break a jest** ‘to play a trick on’: *to breake a iest Vpon the companie you ouertake?* (TS 4.6.73–4, Vincentio); **break jests** ‘to crack jokes’: *you breake iests as braggards do their blades*, (MA 5.1.182–3, Benedick); **butter hay** ‘to do something foolish’: *in pure kindnesse to his Horse buttered his Hay*. (KL 2.2.296–7, Fool); **crotchet** ‘whimsical quibble’, with negative connotations: *the Duke had Crochets in him*. (MM 3.1.390–1, Lucio), *thou hast some crochets in thy head*, (MW 2.1.145–6, Mrs Ford), OED **Crotchet** *sb.*9 [1573]; **devil** \*‘joker’: *and thou a merrie diuell Did’st rob it of some taste of tediousnesse*; (MV 2.3.2–3, Jessica), OED **Devil** *sb.*4b; **eruption** \*‘sally (of wit)’: *such eruptions, and sodaine breaking out of myrth* (LL 5.1.108–9, Armado), OED **Eruption** 4; **escape** \*‘outburst’: *thousand escapes of wit* (MM 4.1.61, Duke), OED **Escape** *sb.*1.5; **friskin** ‘trick’: *become the pranks And friskins of her madnes*; (TK 4.3.77, Doctor), OED **Friskin** [1570]; **gambol** \*‘trick’: *VVhere be your Iibes now? Your Gambals?* (Ham 5.1.184–5, Hamlet), *a Christmas gambold, or a tumbling tricke?* (TS Ind.2.134, Sly), OED **Gambol** *sb.*2c; **giber** ‘joker’: *to bee a perfecter gyber for the Table*, (Cor 2.1.79–80, Brutus); **jest** ‘joke, escapade’: *hold vp the iest no higher*. (MW 5.5.104, Mrs Page, ‘continue the joke no further’), *Heer’s no sound iest*, (TA 4.2.26, Aaron, ‘what a fine to-do’), OED **Jest** *sb.*7; **line** ‘trick’: *your husband is in his olde lines againe*: (MW 4.2.17–18, Mrs Page, ‘up to his old tricks’); **prank** ‘malicious act’: *his pranks hawe been too broad to beare with*, (Ham 3.4.2, Polonius), OED **Prank** *sb.*2.1; †**table-sport** ‘the butt of jokes at dinner’: *Let me for euer be your Table-sport*: (MW 4.2.148–9, Mr Ford), OED **Table** *sb.*22; **try confusions** ‘to mislead for fun’, but possibly meant as a malapropism: *I will trie confusions with him*. (MV 2.2.34, Lancelot; Q2 has *conclusions*); †**tumbling-trick** ‘trick or act performed by a tumbler’: *it is not a Comontie, a Christmas gambold, or a tumbling tricke?* (TS Ind.2.133–4, Sly), OED **Tumbling**;

*JESTS and HUMOUR*

†**wit-cracker** 'joker': *a Colledge of witte-crackers cannot flout mee out of my humour*, (MA 5.4.99–100, Benedick); †**wit-snapper** 'jester': *what a witte-snapper are you*, (MV 3.5.46, Lorenzo).

# K

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## KEEP

**keep dark** ‘to keep secret’: *Ile keepe him darke* (AW 4.1.96, Dumaine), OED **Dark** *a.7*; **keep eyes upon** ‘to watch closely’: *still keepe eyes vpon her*: (Mac 5.1.74, Doctor); **keep fair** ‘to keep in fine clothes’: *You wil haue Gremio to keepe you faire*. (TS 2.1.17, Katherine); **keep house** ‘to stay at home’: *A goodly day, not to keepe house* (Cym 3.3.1, Belarius); ‘to entertain guests’: *Keepe house, and port, and seruants, as I should*, (TS 1.1.201, Lucentio); **keep promise** ‘to keep your word’: *you do not keepe promise with me*. (TN 5.1.100, Olivia); **keep seat** ‘remain seated’: *Pray you keepe Seat*. (Mac 3.4.53, Lady Macbeth); **keep square** ‘to behave’: *I haue not kept my square*, (AC 2.3.6, Antony, ‘observed appropriate behaviour’), from the carpenter’s *square* used for measuring, OED **Square** *sb.2* [1549]; **keep state** ‘to maintain dignity’: *they keepe State so*. (H8 1.3.10, Chamberlain); **keep tame** ‘to tame’: *if I can recouer him, and keepe him tame*, (Tem 2.2.68–9, Stephano); **keep waking** ‘to be kept awake’: *With oathes kept waking*, (TS 4.3.10, Katherine); **keep your way** ‘to walk before others’: *keepe your way* (*little Gallant*) (MW 3.2.1, Mrs Page).

# L

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## LARD

**lard** ‘to enrich, smear with fat’: *and Lards the leane earth as he walkes along*: (1H4 2.3.17, Hal); **larded** ‘adorned’: *Larded with sweet flowers*: (Ham 4.5.37, Ophelia in a song); OED **Lard** *v.* and **Larded** *pp.l.a.* common at end C16, though because of its link with bacon, its figurative meaning ‘adorned’ remains somewhat ambiguous.

## LAVATORIES with associated activities

**bench-hole** ‘privy’ hence ‘desperate hiding-place’: *Wee’l beat ’em into Bench-holes*, (AC 4.8.6, Scarus), OED **Bench** *sb.*9; **bogs** ‘privy, toilet (?)’: *in her buttockes, I found it out by the bogges*. (CE 3.2.120–1, Dromio of Syracuse), the primary reference is to Irish bogs, but there seems a further reference, though this sense is not recorded so early; **break wind** ‘to fart’: *And pурсie Insolence shall breake his winde* (Tim 5.5.12, Alcibiades); **C** used with other initials punningly and obscenely: *her very C’s, her V’s, and her T’s, and thus makes shee her great P’s*. (TN 2.5.85–6, Malvolio), where *CUT* represents the vagina and *P* stands for *pee*; **chamber-lye** ‘urine’: *your Chamber-lye breeds Fleas* (1H4 2.1.20–1, Carrier), OED **Chamber-lye** [1577]; **close-stool** ‘chamber pot enclosed in a box’: *sitting on a close stoole*, (LL 5.2.572, Costard), OED **Close-stool** [1410]; **crack the wind** \*‘to fart’: *not to crack the winde of the poor Phrase*, (Ham 1.3.108, Polonius), OED **Crack** *v.*4; **draught** ‘privy’: *drowne them in a draught*, (Tim 5.1.102, Timon), *Sweet draught: sweet quoth-a?* (TC 5.1.72, Ther-sites), OED **Draught** *sb.*46 [a1500]; **evils** †‘latrine’: *to raze the Sanctuary And pitch our evils there?* (MM 2.2.176–7, Angelo), *Nor build their evils on the graves of great men*; (H8 2.1.68, Buckingham); the only two examples in English; OED **Evil** *sb.*2. is reluctant to accept this meaning, for other senses such as ‘brothels’ are possible in the context, but Bawcutt 1991:132 offers some parallels. Whatever the precise meaning, the use must be informal; \***horse-piss** ‘horse urine’: *Monster, I do smell all horse-pisse*, (Tem 4.1.199, Trinculo); **jakes** ‘privy’: *and daube the wall of a lakes with him*. (KL 2.2.65–6, Kent), OED **Jakes** *sb.*; **leak** \*‘to urinate’: *then we leake in*

*your Chimney*: (1H4 2.1.20, Carrier), OED **Leak** *v*.2c; **look upon the hedge** ‘to urinate’: *I will but looke vpon the Hedge, and follow you*. (WT 4.4.826–7, Autolycus); **sewer** \*‘drain’: *sweet sinke, sweet sure*. (TC 5.1.72–3, Thersites), OED **Sewer** *sb*<sup>2</sup>.2; **sink** ‘cess-pool’: *kennell, puddle, sinke, whose filth and dirt* (2H6 4.1.71, Lieutenant), *sweet sinke*, (TC 5.1.72–3, Thersites), OED **Sink** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.1 [c1440]; **vent** ‘to defecate’: *Can he vent Trinculo’s?* (Tem 2.2.105, Stephano), OED **Vent** *v*<sup>2</sup>.2b [1607].

## LAY

**lay** ‘to allay, make still’: *to lay this winde*, (TC 4.5.52, Pandarus); **lay finger on lips** ‘to be silent’: *Peace Troyan, lay thy finger on thy lips*, (TC 1.3.238, Aeneas), Dent F239; **lay hands on** ‘to arrest’: *Lay hands on the villaine*, (TS 5.1.34, Pedant), OED **Lay** *v*<sup>1</sup>.21c; **lay heads together** ‘to plot’: *See, to beguile the olde-folkes, how the young folkes lay their heads together*. (TS 1.2.136–7, Grumio); **lay knife aboard** ‘to assert one’s claim’: *one Paris, that would faine lay knife aboard*: (RJ 2.3.190–1, Nurse), Dent K157.1; **lay open** ‘to reveal’: *lay open all our proceedings*. (1H4 2.4.30, Hotspur); **lay to the charge/answer of** ‘to impute’: *this is not, no, Layd to thy answer*: (WT 3.2.197–8, Paulina); \***lay to fingers** ‘to lend a hand’: *Monster, lay to your fingers: helpe to beare this away*, (Tem 4.1.249–50, Stephano), OED **Lay** *v*<sup>1</sup>.21e [1724]; **lay hold on** ‘to seize’: *laie hold on him, I charge you* (TS 5.1.81, Vincentio), OED **Lay** *v*<sup>1</sup>.22; **lay plots** ‘to conspire against’: *John layes you plots*: (KJ 3.4.146, Pandulph).

## LEAVE-TAKING FORMULAS

Leave-taking is a frequent aspect of informal language when people ask for or receive permission to depart; the following is a sample of the formulas used.

**bechance** ‘to befall’: *All happinesse bechance to thee in Millaine*. (TG 1.1.61, Proteus to Valentine); **I’ll be with you straight** (Ham Add.Pass.J.22, Q2, Hamlet to Rosencrantz); **do my commendations** ‘give my regards’ (LL 2.1.181, Rosaline to Berowne); **fair weather after you** ‘enjoy good weather (on your travels)’ (LL 1.2.136, Jaquenetta to Armado), Dent W217; **farewell**: *I say farewell*. (AW 2.1.17, King to Dumaine), *fare thee well awhile*. (AC 1.2.104, Antony to Messenger), *Fare-you-well, your suite is cold*, (MV 2.7.73, Morocco reading the motto); **forbear me** ‘forgive me’: (AC 1.2.114, Antony to Messenger); **God be with you** (H5 4.3.6, Salisbury to other nobles); **God keep you** (2H4 3.2.294 Q, Shallow to Falstaff; F has *Fare you well*); **God keep your worship** (AY 1.1.152, Charles to Oliver); **God save thee, noble Consul** (Cor 2.3.136–7, Citizens to Coriolanus); **as much good stay with thee as go with me** ‘may you remain as happy here as I hope to be away’ (R2 1.2.57, Gaunt to Duchess of Gloucester); **happiness**: ‘may you have a happy time’ (Cym 3.5.17, Cymbeline to Lucius and Lords); **sweet health and fair desires consort your Grace** ‘good health and happy experiences accompany your Grace’ (LL 2.1.177, Princess to King); **so I kiss your hand** as a mark of deference (KJ 3.3.16, Bastard to Eleanor); **leave** *n.*: *By your leaue sir*. (MV 2.4.15, Lancelot to Lorenzo, ‘May I have permission to go?’), *You haue good leaue to leaue vs*. (1H4 1.3.19, Henry IV to Worcester), *The last leaue of thee, takes my weeping eye*. (R2 1.2.74, Duchess of Gloucester to Gaunt); **leave** *v.*: *My good Friends, Ile leaue you til*

*night* (Ham 2.2.548, Hamlet to Rosencrantz and Guildenstern); **leave-taking** 'saying goodbye': *let vs not be daintie of leaue-taking*, (Mac 2.3.143, Malcolm to Donalbain); *further complement of leaue-taking* (KL 1.1.301, Goneril); **Lord 'God'**: *Sir Iohn the Lord blesse you*, (2H4 3.2.289 Q, Shallow to Falstaff; F has *Heauen*); **good luck go with thee** (H5 4.3.11, Bedford to Salisbury); **And so good morning to you every one** (JC 2.1.227, Brutus to conspirators); **give you good night** (Ham 1.1.14, Francisco to Marcellus); **good night, good night, parting is such sweet sorrow** (RJ 2.1.229, Juliet to Romeo); **many good nights, my lord, I rest your servant** (H8 5.1.55, Lovell to Gardiner); **we wish you peace** 'have a peaceful time' (Tem 4.1.163, Ferdinand and Miranda to Prospero); **at your noble pleasure** 'until you summon me again' (AC 1.2.105, Messenger to Antony); **God give you good rest** (CE 4.3.33, Dromio to Antipholus of Syracuse); **rest you happy/well** 'Continue to be at ease' (AC 1.1.64, Demetrius to Philo); **\*a gentle/good riddance** a polite way of greeting his departure (MV 2.7.78, Portia on Morocco's departure); *A good riddance*. (TC 2.1.121, Patroclus, 'thank God he's gone'), OED **Riddance** 5b and cf. PdE *Good riddance to bad rubbish*; **stay not the compliment, I forgive thy duty** 'Don't bother with the formalities of leave-taking, I excuse you from them' (LL 4.2.141, Holofernes to Jaquenetta); **I cannot stay thanksgiving** 'I have no time to thank you properly' (LL 2.1.193, Berowne to Rosaline); **be valiant and speed well** 'Have courage and prosper' (R3 5.5.55, Stanley to Richmond).

## LEGAL TERMS

**in chief** \*'principally'; originally a legal term, Shakespeare uses it more generally and it was probably idiomatic: *Vnto your Grace doe I in chiefe adresse The substance of my Speech*. (2H4 4.1.31–2, Westmorland), OED **Chief** sb.12c records 1603 & 1855; †**comart** 'agreement': *as by the same comart, And carriage of the article* (Ham 1.1.92–3, found only in Q2, Horatio; F has *Cou'nant*); **draw** 'to withdraw (a suit)': *and draw thy Action*: (2H4 2.1.151–2, Falstaff); **\*exhibiter** 'someone who presents (a bill)': *Then cherishing th'exhibitors against vs*: (H5 1.1.75, Archbishop of Canterbury); **fact** 'wicked, criminal deed': *his fact . . . came not to an undoubtfull prooffe*. (MM 4.2.138–9, Provost), *Whom we haue apprehended in the Fact*, (2H6 2.1.174, Buckingham, 'in flagranti'); **handfast** \*'marriage contract': *to hold The hand-fast to her Lord*. (Cym 1.5.77–8, Queen), OED **Handfast** sb.4; †**in handfast** 'under guard': *If that Shepheard be not in hand-fast, let him flye*; (WT 4.4.768–9, Autolycus), OED **Handfast** sb.1b; **in manner and form following** legal term which became idiomatic (LL 1.1.202, Costard), Dent M631.1; †**jure** back-formation from *juror* used humorously by Falstaff in sense 'to make a juror of one': *Wee'l iure ye ifaith*. (1H4 2.2.89); **taken with the manner** 'caught in the act': *I was taken with the manner*. (LL 1.1.199–200, Costard), OED **Mainour, manner** 1, an anglicized form of Fr. *mainour*, a legal term used more widely, Sokol & Sokol 2000; **promise-breach** 'breaking a contract': *violation Of sacred Chastitie, and of promise-breach*, (MM 5.1.401–2, Duke), OED **Promise** sb.5 [1592]; **wit** 'will, testament': *And hedg'd me by his wit to yeelde my selfe* (MV 2.1.18, Portia), Hulme pp. 293–5.

**-LESS**

A Gmc suffix turning nouns into adjectives. As many have negative connotations and a number are first found in ShE, the use of this suffix may have been more widespread and informal than the recorded instances indicate. Many forms have their first quote in ShE or in C16 with no further examples till C19. A selection is given here.

**aidless** \*‘without support’: *aydelesse came off*, (Cor 2.2.112, Cominius), OED **Aidless** *a.2*; **artless** ‘foolish’: *So full of Artlesse iealousie* (Ham 4.5.19, Gertrude); **baseless** \*‘without a foundation’: *the baselesse fabricke of this vision* (Tem 4.1.151, Prospero); **\*bateless** ‘not to be blunted’: *This batelesse edge on his keene appetite*: (RL 9); **bloodless** \*‘deathly pale’: *meager, pale, and bloodlesse*, (2H6 3.2.162, Warwick), OED **Bloodless** *a.2*; †**bragless** ‘without boasting’: *If it be so, yet braglesse let it be*: (TC 5.10.4, Ajax); **breathless** \*‘dead’: *here breathles lies the king* (1H4 5.3.16, Douglas), OED **Breathless** *a.1b*; **causeless** ‘unreasonable’: *She tels them tis a causlesse fantasie*, (VA 897), OED **Causeless** *a.3* [1535]; **\*chaffless** ‘uncontaminated’, because without chaff: (*Vnlike all others*) *chaffellesse*. (Cym 1.6.179, Giacomo); **\*chapless** ‘without jawbones’: *and yeolow chaples skulls*: (RJ 4.1.83 Q1, Juliet; F has *chappels*); †**chapeless** ‘without a sheath’: *with a broken hilt, and chapelesse*: (TS 3.2.47, Biondello); **\*characterless** ‘without leaving any trace’: *And mightie States characterlesse are grated* (TC 3.2.184, Cressida); **cheerless** ‘without hope’: *All’s cheerlesse, darke, and deadly*, (KL 5.3.266, Kent), OED **Cheerless** *a.* [1579]; **\*cloyless** ‘that does not satiate’: *Sharpen with cloylesse sawce* (AC 2.1.25, Pompey), only example before C19; **\*comblless** ‘peaceable, satisfied’: *A comblesse Cocke, so Kate will be my Hen*. (TS 2.1.224, Petruccio), no further examples till C19; **\*comptless** ‘inestimable’: *this comptlesse debt*. (VA 84); **\*conceitless** ‘lacking in intelligence’: *Think’st thou I am so shallow, so conceitlesse*, (TG 4.2.93, Silvia); †**confineless** ‘limitless’: *With my confinelesse harmes*. (Mac 4.3.56, Malcolm); **\*contentless** ‘sad, discontented’: *best state Contentlesse*, Tim 4.3.246, Apemantus); **\*countless** ‘unlimited’: *Her countless glory*; (Per sc.1.74, Antiochus); **\*crestless** ‘not of noble stock’: *Spring Crestlesse Yeomen from so deepe a Root?* (1H6 2.4.85, Warwick); **\*crimeless** ‘innocent of any wrongdoing’: *loyall, true, and crimelesse*. (2H6 2.4.64, Gloucester); **cureless** ‘incurable’: *Curelesse are my Wounds*: (3H6 2.6.23, Clifford), *curelesse ruine*. (MV 4.1.141 Qq, Shylock; F has *endlesse*); **dateless** \*‘unending’: *The datelesse limit of thy deere exile*: (R2 1.3.145, Richard II), OED **Dateless** *a.2*; **\*dauntless** ‘invincible’: *thy dauntlesse minde* (3H6 3.3.17, Louis); **deedless** \*‘free of boasting’: *deedelesse in his tongue*; (TC 4.6.101, Ulysses), OED **Deedless** *a.1b*; **\*dowerless** ‘without a dowry’: *Thy dowerlesse Daughter* (KL 1.1.256, France); **\*edgeless** ‘blunt’: *thy edgelesse Sword*, (R3 5.5.89, Ghost of Clarence), OED **Edgeless** *a.* [1617]; **\*effectless** ‘fruitless’: *Sure all effectlesse*, (Per sc.21.42, Helicanus), *they haue seru’d me to effectlesse vse*. (TA 3.1.76, Titus); †**exceptless** ‘making no exception’: *my generall, and exceptlesse rashnesse* (Tim 4.3.496, Timon); **eyeless** \*‘blind’: *That eyelesse head of thine*, (KL 4.5.226, Oswald), OED **Eyeless** *a.3* [1627–47]; **faithless** ‘non-Christian’: *a faithlesse Iew*: (MV 2.4.37, Lorenzo), OED **Faithless** *a.1b* [1534]; **\*fangless** ‘toothless, peaceful’: *like to a Fanglesse Lion* (2H4 4.1.216, Hastings); since *fang* was used of canine teeth, this form may have been more widely used than its first occurrence



in Shakespeare suggests; **fathomlesse** †‘that cannot be clasped with arms’: *And buckle in a waste most fathomlesse*, (TC 2.2.29, Troilus), OED **Fathomless** a.1; \***featureless** ‘ugly’: *Harsh, featurelesse, and rude, barrenly perrish*, (Son 11.10); \***fineless** ‘infinite’: *But Riches finelesse, is as poore as Winter*, (Oth 3.3.177, Iago); \***finless** ‘without fins’: *And of a Dragon, and a finne-lesse Fish*, (1H4 3.1.147, Hotspur, ‘something unnatural’); \***graveless** ‘without graves’: *Lye grauelesse, till the Flies and Gnats of Nyle Haue buried them for prey*. (AC 3.13.169–70, Cleopatra); **heirless** \*‘without an heir to succeed to the kingdom’: *Heire-lesse it hath made my Kingdome*, (WT 5.1.10, Leontes), OED **Heirless** b; \***honeyless** ‘without honey’: *And leaue them Hony-lesse*. (JC 5.1.35, Cassius); **hopeless** \*‘devoid of hope’: *I am a Woman frendlesse, hopeless*. (H8 3.1.79, Katherine), OED **Hopeless** 1; †**hurtless** *adv.* ‘harmlessly’: *Lance of Iustice, hurtlesse breakes*: (KL 4.5.162, Lear); **husbandless** ‘without a husband’: *A widdow, husbandles*, (KJ 2.2.14, Constance); †**importless** ‘trivial’: *of importlesse burthen* (TC 1.3.70, Agamemnon); **kindless** ‘unnatural’: *kindles villaine!* (Ham 2.2.583, Hamlet), last quote in OED **Kindless** a.1; **landless** ‘disinherited’: *a List of Landlesse Resolutes*, (Ham 1.1.97, Horatio; Q2 has *lawelesse* ‘criminal’); \***languageless** ‘incoherent’: *a very land-fish, languagelesse*, (TC 3.3.255–6, Thersites); **marrowless** \*‘without essential life-giving part’: *Thy bones are marrowlesse*, (Mac 3.4.93, Macbeth); \***motionless** ‘unmoving’: *still and motionlesse*, (H5 4.2.50, Grandpré); **nameless** ‘too small to be enumerated’: *'tis namelesse woe I wot*. (R2 2.2.40, Queen), Hulme p. 336–7; \*‘unknown’: *Vnto the secret, nameles friend of yours*: (TG 2.1.98, Valentine), OED **Nameless** a.4; \*‘without known father’: *namelesse bastardie*; (RL 522), OED **Nameless** a.5a; **napless** ‘threadbare’: *The Naples Vesture of Humilitie*, (Cor 2.1.231, Brutus), OED **Napless** a. [1596]; **numberless** ‘infinite’: *those numberlesse offences* (H8 2.1.85, Buckingham), OED **Numberless** a.1 [1573]; \***offenceless** ‘innocent’: *as one would beate his offencelesse dogge*, (Oth 2.3.268–9, Iago); \***opposeless** ‘irresistible’: *your great opposelesse willes*, (KL 4.5.38, Gloucester); \***printless** ‘without leaving a footprint’: *with printlesse foote* (Tem 5.1.34, Prospero); \***profitless** ‘without benefit’: *Which falls into mine eares as profitlesse*, (MA 5.1.4, Leonato), *To wake, and wage a danger profitlesse*. (Oth 1.3.31, Senator); \***ransomless** ‘without paying a ransom’: *ransomlesse and free*: (1H4 5.5.29, Hal); **reasonless** \*‘contrary to reason’: *This proffer is absurd, and reasonlesse*. (1H6 5.6.137, Alençon), OED **Reasonless** a.3; \***remorseless** ‘pitiless’: *Remorselesse, Treacherous, Letcherous, kindles villaine!* (Ham 2.2.583, Hamlet); †**reputeless** ‘without honour or reputation’: *in reputelesse banishment*, (1H4 3.2.44, Henry IV); \***sapless** ‘weak, infirm’: *When saplesse Age, and weake vnable limbes* (1H6 4.5.4, Talbot); **shapeless** \*‘ill-proportioned’: *Ill-fac'd, worse bodied, shapelesse euery where*, (CE 4.2.20, Adriana); \*‘without purpose’: *Weare out thy youth with shapelesse ildenesse*. (TG 1.1.8, Valentine), OED **Shapeless** a.2, 3; **shipless** \*‘deprived of its carrying ship’: *With sunken wrack and shipleesse treasure*. (H5 1.2.165 Q, Archbishop of Canterbury; F has *sum-lesse*), OED **Shipless** a.2 [1808]; \***shunless** ‘inescapable’: *With shunlesse destinie*: (Cor 2.2.112, Cominius), OED **Shunless** a. one further quote from 1897; **sightless** \*‘unsightly’: *vnpleasing blots, and sightlesse staines*, (KJ 2.2.45, Constance); ‘invisible’: *your sightlesse substances*, (Mac 1.5.48, Lady Macbeth), OED **Sightless** a.2, 3; **sleeveless** ‘irrelevant, worthless’: *with the Sleeu, backe*

to the dissembling luxurious drabbe, of a sleeuesse errant. (TC 5.4.7–8, Thersites), OED **Sleeveless** *a.2* common *c.1570–1600*; **soundless** ‘unfathomable’: *Whilst he vpon your soundlesse deepe doth ride*, (Son 80.10), OED **Soundless** *a.1*. [*c.1586*]; \*‘quiet, silent’: *O yes, and soundlesse too*: (JC 5.1.37, Brutus); **spiritless** \*‘dejected’: *so faint, so spiritlesse, So dull, so dead in looke*, (2H4 1.1.70–1, Northumberland), OED **Spiritless** *a.2*; **stainless** \*‘pure’: *a paire of stainlesse Maidenhoods*, (RJ 3.2.13, Juliet), OED **Stainless** *a.1b*; \***staunchless** ‘unquenchable’: *A stanchlesse Auarice*, (Mac 4.3.79, Malcolm); **stingless** ‘without stings’: *Not stinglesse too*. (JC 5.1.36, Antony), OED **Stingless** *a.* [1554]; \***sumless** ‘immeasurable’: *sunken Wrack, and sum-lesse Treasuries*. (H5 1.2.165, Archbishop of Canterbury; Q has *shiplesse*), OED **Sumless** *a.*; \***tenantless** ‘empty’: *The graues stood tennatlesse*, [sic] (Ham Add.Pass.A.8, Q2, Horatio), OED **Tenantless** *a.* only example before C19; **termless** †‘indescribable’: *Like vnshorne veluet, on that termlesse skin* (LC 94), OED **Termless** *a.2*; **thrifless** ‘extravagant’: *As thriflesse Sonnes, their scraping Fathers Gold*. (R2 5.3.67, York); ‘unprofitable, worthless’: *What thriflesse sighes shall poore Oliuia breath?* (TN 2.2.39, Viola), both senses recorded from mid C16; **timeless** ‘untimely’: *Must I behold thy timelesse cruell death*: (1H6 5.6.5, Shepherd); \*‘eternal’: *to your timelesse graue*. (TG 3.1.21, Proteus), OED **Timeless** *a.2* [*a1628*]; **tombless** ‘without a tomb’: *in an vnworthy Vrne, Tomblesse*, (H5 1.2.228–9, Henry V), OED **Tombless** *a.* [1594]; **tongueless** ‘with no tongue, silent’: *Like Turkish mute, shall haue a tonguelesse mouth*, (H5 1.2.232, Henry V); †‘without being reported’: *One good deed, dying tonguelesse*, (WT 1.2.94, Hermione), OED **Tongueless** *a.3*; **topless** \*‘supreme’: *Thy toplesse deputation he puts on*; (TC 1.3.152, Ulysses), OED **Topless** 2b; **trustless** ‘treacherous’: *Borne by the trustlesse wings of false desire*, (RL 2), recorded from *c.1530*, OED **Trustless** 1; \***valueless** ‘of no value’: *Proues valuelesse*: (KJ 3.1.27, Constance); \***viewless** ‘invisible’: *the viewlesse windes* (MM 3.1.124, Claudio); †**wenchless** ‘lacking whores’: *wee lost too much much [sic] money this mart by beeing too wenchlesse*. (Per sc.16.4–5, Pander); **wordless** ‘in silence’: *And wordlesse so greetes heauen for his successe*. (RL 112), OED **Wordless** *a.3* [*a1500*]; **woundless** \*‘invulnerable’: *And hit the woundlesse ayre*, (Ham Add.Pass. I.5, Q2, Claudius), OED **Woundless** *a.2*.

### -LIKE

This suffix is recorded from C15 and became popular at the end of C16. It is used to form adjectives and adverbs and can be added to almost any noun, including proper nouns, or adjective. It is common in ShE, in which many examples occur for the first time suggesting that the ending was used informally. In many cases it overlapped with the suffix *-ly*, by which it was increasingly replaced. Many occur only once in ShE. The following selected examples are common in C16 or used only or for the first time in ShE; cf. DSUE **like** *adv.*

**angel-like** ‘divine’: *with Angel-like perfection*: (TG 2.4.64, Valentine); †**Basilisco-like** ‘as in the nature of a basilisk’, the reference is ironic, *Basilisco* being a coward in Kyd’s *Soliman and Perseda: Knight, knight good mother, Basilisco-like*: (KJ 1.1.244, Bastard); †**Bayard-like** ‘blindly’, from Bayard the proverbial blind horse: *Then Bayardlike, blinde ouerweaning Ned*, (E3 3.1.58, King John); \***bear-like** ‘like a bear

tied to the stake': *But Beare-like I must fight the course.* (Mac 5.7.2, Macbeth); **beast-like**: *Her life was Beast-like,* (TA 5.3.198, Lucius; Q has *beastly*), OED **Beast-like** records 1526–1601 and then C19; **brother-like**: *this is Brother-like.* (3H6 5.1.108, Gloucester), OED **Brother-like** records 1570–a1625; †**calf-like** 'docilely, like a calf with its mother': *That Calfe-like, they my lowing follow'd,* (Tem 4.1.179, Ariel), \***cat-like**: *with catlike watch* (AY 4.3.116, Oliver); **child-like** 'filial': *her child-like dutie,* (TG 3.1.75, Duke), OED **Child-like** 1 records 1586–a1600; †**chorus-like** 'in the manner of a chorus in a play': *With tears which Chorus-like her eyes did rain.* (VA 360); **Christian-like** 'Christian': *A vertuous, and a Christian-like conclusion* (R3 1.3.314, Rivers), OED **Christian-like A.** *adj.* records from 1574 to ShE; \***church-like** 'otherworldly': *Whose Church-like humors fits not for a Crowne.* (2H6 1.1.247, York), **court-like** 'courtly': *your many war-like, court-like, and learned preparations.* (MW 2.2.220–1, Mr Ford), **coward-like**: *But cowardlike with trembling terror die.* (RL 231); **death like** 'deadly': *For Death like Dragons heere affright thee hard:* (Per sc.1.72, Antiochus); †**doctor-like** 'in the manner of a doctor': *Folly (Doctor-like) controuling skill,* (Son 66.10); **dove-like** 'peacefully': *Lay by your anger for an houre, and dove-like* (TK 5.1.11, Theseus); †**dragon-like** 'with supernatural force': *Fights Dragon-like,* (Cor 4.7.23, Aufidius); †**drone-like** 'robbed of honey': *a Drone-like Bee,* (RL 836); †**fairy-like**: *And Fairy-like to pinch the vnclene Knight;* (MW 4.4.57, Mrs Page); \***fiend-like** 'devilish': *his Fiend-like Queene;* (Mac 5.11.35, Malcolm); †**fishlike** 'fishy, putrid': *a very ancient and fish-like smell:* (Tem 2.2.26, Trinculo); **gentleman-like** 'courteous': *a most louely Gentleman-like man,* (MN 1.2.81, Quince), King p. 143; **giant-like** 'huge': *thy Rebellion lookes so Gyant-like?* (Ham 4.5.120, Claudius); †**glutton-like** 'greedily': *And gluttonlike she feeds,* (VA 548); **goddess-like** 'divine(ly)': *More Goddesse-like, then Wife-like;* (Cym 3.2.8, Pisanio), *Most Goddesse-like prank'd vp:* (WT 4.4.10, Perdita); **god-like** 'fitting for the gods': *With due obseruance of the godlike seate,* (TC 1.3.30 Q, Nestor; F has *godly*); **gossip-like** 'old-womanish': *I will leaue you now to your gossep-like humor,* (MA 5.1.181–2, Benedick); †**guilty-like** 'guiltily': *he would steale away so guilty-like,* (Oth 3.3.38, Iago); †**huggardlike** perhaps for **haggard-like** 'untrained': *And euer after sheele be huggardlike:* (E3 3.4.60, Edward III), neither in OED; †**Indian like** 'heretically': *thus Indian like Religious in mine error,* (AW 1.3.200–1, Helen); †**infant-like** 'child-like': *your abilities are to Infant-like, for dooing much alone.* (Cor 2.1.36–7, Menenius); **jewel-like** 'as beautiful as a jewel': *her eyes as Jewell-like,* (Per sc.21.99, Pericles), OED **Jewel sb.5** [a1586]; †**justice-like** 'characteristic of a magistrate': *a Iustice-like Seruingman.* (2H4 5.1.60–1, Falstaff); †**lazar-like** 'in a leprous manner': *a most instant Tetter bak'd about, Most Lazar-like,* (Ham 1.5.71–2, Ghost); **lion like**: *whilst he Lion like, Intangled in the net of their assaults,* (E3 3.4.42–3, Audley), OED **Lion-like a.** [1556]; †**mermaid-like**: *And Mermaid-like, a while they bore her vp,* (Ham 4.7.148, Gertrude); †**mist-like** 'like a fog': *Mist-like infold me from the search of eyes.* (RJ 3.3.73, Romeo) †**monster-like** 'like a strange being': *Most Monster-like be shewne For poor'st Diminutiues,* (AC 4.13.36–7, Antony) not in OED; †**Nestor-like** 'old like Nestor': *Nestor-like aged, in an Age of Care,* (1H6 2.5.6, Mortimer); †**nurse-like** 'caring, attentive': *So feate, so Nurse-like:* (Cym 5.6.88, Lucius); †**penthouse-like** 'overhanging like the roof of a penthouse': *with your hat penthouse-like ore the shop of your eies,* (LL 3.1.15–16, Moth),

\***phoenix like** ‘in the manner of the phoenix’: *where Phenix like They dide in perfume*: (TK 1.3.70–1, Emilia); †**picture-like** ‘like a painting’: *it was no better then Picture-like to hang by th’wall*, (Cor 1.3.10–11, Volumnia); \***pig-like** ‘like a pig’: *pig-like he whines At the sharpe Rowell*, (TK 5.6.69–70, Pirithous); **prince-like** ‘befitting a prince’: *The wrongs he did mee Were nothing Prince-like*; (Cym 5.6.293–4, Guiderius); \***prologue-like** ‘in the manner of a Chorus’: *Who Prologue-like, your humble patience pray*, (H5 Prol.33, Chorus), OED **Prologue** *sb.3*; †**prophet-like** ‘like an augury’: *Prophet-like, They hayl’d him Father to a Line of Kings*. (Mac 3.1.60–1, Macbeth); \***pupil-like** ‘as a schoolboy’: *and wilt thou, Pupill-like, Take thy Correction mildly*, (R2 5.1.31–2, Queen), OED **Pupil** *sb<sup>1</sup>.3b*; **rascal-like** ‘like rogues, immature deer’: *Not Rascall-like to fall downe with a pinch*, (1H6 4.2.49, Talbot), OED **Rascal** *A. sb.5*; \***rebel-like**: *Who most rebell-like, sought to be King ore her*. (HL sc.17.15–16, Gentleman), OED **Rebel** *B. sb<sup>1</sup>.3*; **riddle like** ‘in the manner of an enigma’: *But riddle like, liues sweetely where she dies*. (AW 1.3.213, Helen), OED **Riddle** *sb<sup>1</sup>.4b*; **saint-like** ‘of saintly character’: *A Saint-like Sorrow*: (WT 5.1.2, Cleomenes), OED **Saint-like** [*c*1580]; \***sea-like** ‘in a naval manner’: *and Fleete, threatning most Sea-like*. (AC 3.13.174, Antony); \***serpent-like** ‘treacherously’: *strooke me with her Tongue Most Serpent-like*, (KL 2.2 333–4, Lear); \***slave-like** ‘fit for a slave’: *This Slaue-like Habit*, (Tim 4.3.206, Apemantus), OED **Slave** *sb.8b*; **soldier-like** ‘fit for a soldier’: *I will not say pittie mee, ’tis not a Souldier-like phrase*; (MW 2.1.11–12, Falstaff’s letter), *I will maintaine the Word with my Sword, to bee a Souldier-like Word*, (2H4 3.2.74–5, Bardolph); †**spaniel-like** ‘in a fawning manner’: *Yet (Spaniel-like) the more she spurnes my loue, The more it growes*, (TG 4.2.14–15, Proteus); **spider-like** ‘cunningly’: *but Spider-like Out of his Selfe-drawing Web*. (H8 1.1.62–3, Norfolk), OED **Spiderlike** *A. adv.* [1604]; **squire-like** †‘humbly’: *and Squire-like pension beg*, (KL 2.2.387, Lear), OED **Squire-like** *B. adv.*; **star-like** \**adj.* ‘brightly shining’: *Whose Starre-like Noblenesse* (Tim 5.1.61, Poet), OED **Star-like** *A. adj.1b*; \**adv.* ‘like a heavenly portent’: *Who, from the sacred Ashes of her Honour Shall Star-like rise*, (H8 5.4.45–6, Cranmer), OED **Star-like** *B. adv.*; †**stickler-like** ‘in the manner of an arbitrator’: *And stickler-like the Armies seperates* (TC 5.9.18, Achilles); \***sun-like** ‘resplendent’: *on Sunne-like Maiestie*, (1H4 3.2.79, Henry IV); †**surety-like** ‘like a guarantor’: *He learnd but suretie-like to write for me*, (Son 134.7); **swan-like** *he makes a Swan-like end, Fading in musique*. (MV 3.2.44–5, Portia), OED **Swan-like** *a.* [1591]; \***thunder-like** ‘resounding’: *The Thunder-like percussion of thy sounds* (Cor 1.5.30, Lartius); †**tinder-like** ‘quick to flare up’: *hasty and Tinder-like* (Cor 2.1.49, Menenius); \***unkinglike** ‘lacking majesty’: *must needs Appeare vn-Kinglike*. (Cym 3.5.6–7, Cymbeline), otherwise only in C19; †**villain-like** ‘despicably’: *That names me Traitor, villain-like he lies*, (KL 5.3.92, Edmund), OED **Villain** *sb.4*; **virgin-like** ‘innocent’: *and look’st So Virgin-like without?* (Cym 3.2.21–2, Pisanio), OED **Virgin-like** *A. adj.* [1586]; †**vizard-like** ‘like a mask’: *thy Face is Vizard-like, vnchanging* (3H6 1.4.117, York), OED **Vizard** *sb.7*; \***wandlike** ‘as straight as a staff’: *her stature to an inch, as wandlike-straight*, (Per sc.21.98, Pericles); OED **Wand** *sb.13*; **wench-like** ‘frivolous’: *And do not play in Wench-like words with that Which is so serious*. (Cym 4.2.231–2, Guiderius), OED **Wench** *sb.4* [1552]; \***wife-like** ‘modest’: *Thy meeknesse Saint-like, Wife-like Gouernment*, (H8 2.4.135, Henry VIII), OED **Wifelike** *A. adj.*

## LOOK

### LOOK

**look askance** ‘to look with displeasure’: *Thou canst not frowne, thou canst not looke a scance*, (TS 2.1.242, Petruccio), OED **Askance** *adv.*2 [1579]; †**look beyond** ‘to misjudge’: *you looke beyond him quite*: (2H4 4.3.67, Warwick); **look big** ‘to look threateningly’: *If that the Deuill and Mischance looke bigge* (1H4 4.1.58, Hotspur); **look black upon** \*‘to look balefully or scornfully at’: *Look’d blacke vpon me*, (KL 2.2.333, Lear); OED **Black** *a.*10c [1814]; **look how we can** ‘no matter how we behave’ (1H4 5.2.12, Worcester); **look in the face** ‘to meet bravely’: *And dar’st not stand, nor looke me in the face*. (MN 3.3.12, Demetrius); \***look strange** ‘to look at someone as though unknown’: *Why looke you strange on me?* (CE 5.1.296, Egeon), OED **Strange** *a.*11e; **look underneath the brows** ‘to look downcast’: *Artoyas, and all looke vnderneath the browes*. (E3 2.2.19, Derby); **look well** ‘to take care of’: *and looke well to her hart*, (VA 580); **look what** ‘whatever’: *Looke what I speake, or do, or thinke to doe, You are still crossing it*, (TS 4.3.190–1, Petruccio); **look who(m)** ‘who(m)ever’: *Looke whom she best indow’d, she gaue the more*; (Son 11.11).

### LOVE with CUPID as the god of love

**benedict** ‘love-madness’, but with pun on *Benedick*, a character in MA, for Benedict priests were exorcists and hence dealt with mad people: *if hee haue caught the Benedict, it will cost him a thousand pound ere he be cur’d*. (MA 1.1.83–5, Beatrice); **coying** ‘pretended reluctance to make oneself more attractive’: *those that haue coying to be strange*. (RJ 2.1.143, Juliet; Q1 has *cunning*), OED **Coy** *v*<sup>1</sup>.5 [1580]; **dribbling** ‘slavering, petty’: *Beleeue not that the dribbling dart of Loue Can pierce a compleat bosome*: (MM 1.3.2–3, Duke); this word, which arose at end C16 (OED **Dribbling** *ppl.a.*), was confused with *drivelling*, also found in Shakespeare: *this driveling Loue like a great Naturall*, (RJ 2.3.84, Mercutio), OED **Drivelling**, **-eling** *ppl.a.* Both are used deprecatingly in association with *love* and probably also suggest Cupid as a boy who dribbles; **fancies** ‘love songs’: *sware they were his fancies or his good-nights*, (2H4 Add.Pass.C.4–5, Q, Falstaff), *an old hat, & the humor of forty fancies prickt in’t for a feather*: (TS 3.2.66–7, Biondello). This sense not recorded in OED. In TS the hat appears to be outrageously decorated, presumably with texts from love-songs sewn into it; \***fancy-free** ‘unaffected by love’: *In maiden meditation, fancy free*. (MN 2.1.164, Oberon); **fraction** \*‘fragment’: *The fractions of her faith, orts of her loue*: (TC 5.2.161, Troilus), OED **Fraction** *sb.*4; **lock** \*‘love-lock, love-curl’, lock of hair grown by the left ear and dedicated to a mistress: *I know him, a vveares a locke*. (MA 3.3.162–3, Watchman), OED **Lock** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.1b [1600]; **love** common first element of compounds, many of which are new in ShE; a few are given here: *there is no †loue-Broker in the world, can more preuaile* (TN 3.2.34–5, Sir Toby, ‘arranger of marriages’); *misus’d our sexe in your †loue-prate*: (AY 4.1.191–2, Celia, ‘love-talk’); **mutualities** \*‘reciprocal intimacies’: *When these mutualities so marshall the way*, (Oth 2.1.260–1 Q, Iago; F has *mutabilities*), OED **Mutuality** 2; **pinching** \*‘pressing suggestively’: *to be padling Palmes, and pinching Fingers*, (WT 1.2.117, Leontes); **sick** ‘lovesick’: *Now my sicke Foole Roderigo*, (Oth 2.3.47, Iago); **simpering** ‘with assumed modesty’: *Behold yond simpring Dame*, (KL 4.5.116, Lear); **swain** ‘country lover, especially in pastoral poetry’: *Who is Siluia? what is she: That*

*all our Swaines commend her?* (TG 4.2.38–9, in a song), OED **Swain** *sb.*5 [c1585]; **tilt with lips** ‘to engage in love games’ as opposed to manly sports like tournaments: *To play with Mammets, and to tilt with lips.* (1H4 2.4.89, Hotspur); **toy** ‘to flirt’: *vnaapt to toy,* (VA 34), OED **Toy** *v.*3 [1530]; **truant** ‘one who flees from love’, a specialized sense of this word: *Hang him truant, there’s no true drop of bloud in him to be truly toucht with loue.* (MA 3.2.17–18, Don Pedro); **turn** ‘to prove inconstant in love’, specialized sense for the punning statement: *If you turne not: you will return the sooner:* (TG 2.2.4, Julia); **warm** \*‘amorous’: *The warme effects* (VA 605), OED **Warm A.** *adj.*13; \***wing of all occasions** ‘as often as possible’: *I haue pursu’d her, as Loue hath pursued mee, which hath beene on the wing of all occasions:* (MW 2.2.195–6, Mr Ford), OED **Wing** *sb.*2b; **wrath** †‘passion’: *the verie wrath of loue,* (AY 5.2.38–9, Rosalind), OED **Wrath** *sb.*3b.

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## MAKE

**make** 'to secure one's future': *That either makes me, or foredoes me quight.* (Oth 5.1.131, Iago), OED **Make** *v*<sup>1</sup>.46; **make ado** 'to make a fuss': *make no more adoe,* (TA 4.3.94, Titus); **make amain** 'to hasten': *Venus makes amaine vnto him,* (VA 5); **make a battery** 'to beat loudly': *will make a batt'ry in his brest,* (3H6 3.1.37, Henry VI); **make blood look on it** 'to make blush': *He tels her something That makes her blood looke on't:* (WT 4.4.159–60, Camillo); **make bold** 'to be so bold as': *I make bold, to presse, with so little preparation vpon you.* (MW 2.2.152–3, Mr Ford), OED **Bold** *a*.3; **make boot** 'to ransack': *Make boote vpon the Summers Veluet buddes:* (H5 1.2.194, Archbishop of Canterbury); **make a care** 'to take trouble': *at least, if you make a care Of happie holding her.* (WT 4.4.353–4, Polixenes); **make cry** 'to be heard': *his learning makes no cry.* (TK 2.3.58, Countryman, 'his learning makes no impact'); **make curtsy** 'to be subject to': *Bidding the Law make curtsie to their will,* (MM 2.4.175, Isabella); **make dainty** 'to be reluctant': *She that makes dainty,* (RJ 1.5.19, Capulet), OED **Make** *v*<sup>1</sup>.69; **make even** 'to fulfil': *But will you make it euen?* (AW 2.1.191, Helen, 'keep your word'); 'to settle an obligation': *And make vs euen with you.* (Mac 5.11.28, Malcolm); **make gain** 'to win an advantage': *Every way makes my gaine.* (Oth 5.1.14, Iago; Q has *game*); **make good** 'to validate': *that I may soone make good What I have said,* (TS 1.1.74–5, Baptista); 'to secure': *they fell on, I made good my place;* (H8 5.3.52, Man); **make head** 'to attack': *Make head against my Estimation.* (Oth 1.3.274, Othello); **make on one's heart** 'to prove to the death': *Ile make it on thy heart* (KL 5.3.86, Albany; *proue it on thy heart* HL sc.24.90); **make known** 'to expose': *Ile make thee known, Though I lost twenty liues.* (Oth 5.2.172–3, Emilia; Q has *know*); **make love** 'to apply to': *I to your assistance doe make loue,* (Mac 3.1.125, Macbeth); **make a man** 'to make one's fortune': *there, would this Monster, make a man:* (Tem 2.2.30, Trinculo); **make means** 'to take steps': *make some good meanes to speak with him* (R3 5.4.16, Richmond); **make mocks with** 'to dupe': *Villany hath made mockes with loue:* (Oth 5.2.158, Emilia); **make nice** 'to be

fastidious about': *Makes nice of no vilde hold* (KJ 3.4.138, Pandulph); **make no deed** 'to make no attempt' *he will make no deede at all of this* (AW 3.6.95–6, Bertram); **make nothing** 'to annihilate': *Then makes him nothing*. (H8 3.2.209, Wolsey), OED **Make** *v*.21; **make obligations** 'to draw up legal documents' (2H6 4.2.93, Butcher), OED **Obligation** *sb*.2; **make one** 'to join in': *Hal, wilt thou make one?* (1H4 1.2.135, Falstaff); †**to make a push at** 'to treat with disdain': *And made a push at chance and sufferance*. (MA 5.1.38, Leonato); **make a recantation of** 'to revoke': *to my daughter make a recantation, Of all the vertue I have preacht to her*, (E3 2.1.356–7, Warwick); **make safe** 'to render harmless': *Ile make thee safe*. (R2 5.3.39, Bolingbroke); **make a scorn of** 'to make an object of derision': *To make a loathsome abiect scorne of me*: (CE 4.4.104, Antipholus of Ephesus), OED **Scorn** *sb*.4; **make a shaft or a bolt** 'to manage one way or another': *Ile make a shaft or a bolt on't*, (MW 3.4.24, Slender, 'I'll sort it out one way or another'), OED **Bolt** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.1b, Dent S264; **make a shift** 'to try all means': *I made a Shift to cast him*. (Mac 2.3.39–40, Porter), OED **Shift** *sb*.6; **make shift for** 'to fend for': *I will make shift for one*, (2H6 4.7.185, Cade), Dent S334.1; **make short** 'to shorten': *As Palmers chat makes short their pilgrimage*. (RL 791); **make short work** 'to deal quickly with': *Come, come with me, & we will make short worke*, (RJ 2.5.35, Friar Lawrence, 'resolve this matter immediately'), OED **Short** *a*.5c records from 1557; **make no spare** 'to spare no one': *As much as one sound Cudgell of foure foote, (You see the poore remainder) could distribute, I made no spare Sir*. (H8 5.3.18–20, Man), OED **Spare** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.2 [1577]; †**make all split** 'to break into pieces': *or a part to teare a Cat in, to make all split* (MN 1.2.25–6, Bottom); **make a stale** 'to make a fool of': *Had he none else to make a stale but me?* (3H6 3.3.260, Warwick); **make a stand** 'to stop': *Desired us to make a stand*. (MV 2.6.2, Gratiano; Qq have *make stand*); **make a story** 'to invent excuses': *Sir, make me not your storie*. (MM 1.4.29, Isabella); †**make strange** 'to turn into a stranger': *You make me strange Euen to the disposition that I owe*, (Mac 3.4.111–12, Macbeth); **make it strange** 'to make difficulties': *Why, mak'st thou it so strange?* (TA 2.1.81, Demetrius), OED **Strange** *a*.13b; **make talk** 'to become the butt of gossip': *let us not . . . Make talke for Fooles, and Cowards*, (TK 3.3.10–12, Arcite); **make the triumphery** 'to complete the picture': *Thou makest the triumphery*, (LL 4.3.50, Berowne, often emended to *triumvir*); **make void** 'to cancel': *to make void my suit*: (3H6 3.3.142, Margaret); **make a wanton of** 'to treat like a child': *I am affear'd you make a wanton of me*. (Ham 5.2.253, Hamlet); **make way** 'to make room': *My sword make way for me*, (2H6 4.7.214, Cade); **make it no wonder** 'don't be surprised' (TS 3.3.64, Petruccio).

## MALAPROPISMS AND OTHER INFELICITIES IN LANGUAGE

These often suggest the lack of command of the language by the speaker or illustrate his/her attempt to make what is said more pompous and impressive. The boundary between an error and an attempt to create fashionable pomposity is narrow and sometimes impossible to distinguish. Malapropisms usually involve the use of a wrong affix, but some infelicities involve the use of a word opposite in meaning to that intended and others misplace some elements of the word. In the following list the forms are recorded under their perpetrator.

ANDREW AGUECHEEK **accost** treated as a personal name; from OFr. *acoster* 'to



be side by side' it developed the sense 'to board' (when ships are alongside), a meaning evidently unknown to Sir Andrew Aguecheek, when told by Sir Toby to accost Maria, for he addressed her by it: *Good Mistris accost, I desire better acquaintance* (TN 1.3.49–50; cf. 3.2.20); **incardinate** for *incarnate* (TN 5.1.180).

ARMADO **infamonize** for *infamize* 'to defame': *Dost thou infamonize me* (LL 5.2.671).

BARDOLPH **sentences** for *senses* (MW 1.1.160).

BENVOLIO **indite** for *invite* (RJ 2.3.120).

BEROWNE **mallicholie** 'melancholy': *it hath taught mee to Rime, and to be mallicholie*: (LL 4.3.12).

BOTTOM **aggravate** for *moderate* (MN 1.2.76); **defect** for *effect* (MN 3.1.35);

**deflowered** misapplied: *Since Lion wilde hath heere deflour'd my deere*: (MN 5.1.287);

**exposition** for *disposition* (MN 4.1.38); **Limander** for *Leander* (MN 5.1.195);

**obscenely** for *seemly* (MN 1.2.101); **odious** for *odorous* (MN 3.1.76); **Procrus** for

*Procris* (MN 5.1.197/8, also by Flute); **scrip** 'scrap of paper' for *script* 'written text'

(MM 1.2.3); **Shafalus** for *Cephalus* (MN 5.1.197/8, also by Flute); **wildfowl** for

*wild animal* (MN 3.1.29).

BULLCALF **corporate** for *corporal* (2H4 3.2.217).

CLOWNS **emperial** for *emperor* (TA 4.3.93); **faliible** for *infallible* (AC 5.2.252);

**gibbet-maker** for *Jupiter* (TA 4.3.80); **gratillity** for *gratuity* (TN 2.3.25); **immortal**

for *mortal* (AC 5.2.242); **Jubiter** for *Jupiter* (TA 4.3.84); **mistership** for *Mistress-ship*

addressed to a woman in authority (TA 4.4.40); **preposterous** for *prosperous* (WT

5.2.145–6); **se offendendo** for *se defendendo* 'in self-defence', a plea for justifiable

homicide (Ham 5.1.9); **tribunal** for *tribuni* 'tribunes' (TA 4.3.92).

COSTARD **contemps** for *contents* (LL 1.1.187); **desolation** for (?) *consolation* or

*jubilation* (LL 1.2.151); **dunghill** 'dungheap', misused for Lat. *unguem* 'finger':

*thou hast it ad dungil, at the fingers ends, as they say*. (LL 5.1.73–4), Dent F245; **egma**

for *enigma* (LL 3.1.70); **gardon** for *guerdon* (LL 3.1.165); **little** for *much* (LL

1.2.157); **patience** misapplied (LL 1.2.157); **perfect** for *perform* (LL 5.2.500);

**prosperity** for *adversity* (LL 1.1.301); **pursents** for *presents* (LL 5.2.488); **silent** for

*loquacious* (LL 1.2.155).

DOGBERRY **aspitious** for *suspicious* (MA 3.5.44); **blunt** for *sharp* (MA 3.5.10);

**comprehend** for *apprehend* (MA 3.3.23); **confidence** for *conference* (MA 3.5.2);

**decerns** for *concerns* (MA 3.5.3); **desertless** for *desertful* (MA 3.3.8); **dissembly** for

*assembly* (MA 4.2.1); **examination** for *examine* (MA 3.5.56); **exclamation** for

*acclamation* (MA 3.5.24); **excommunication** for *examination* (MA 3.5.60); **noncom**

for *non compos mentis* (MA 3.5.59); **odorous** for *odious* (MA 3.5.15); **opinioned** for

*pinioned* (MA 4.2.65); **prohibit** for *permit* (MA 5.1.317); **quiet** misapplied (MA

3.3.38); **redemption** for *damnation* (MA 4.2.55); **reformed** for *informed* (MA

5.1.246); **secondarily** for *secondly* (MA 5.1.209); **senseless** for *sensible* (MA 3.3.21);

**slander** for *slanderer* (MA 5.1.210), for *slander* normally refers to the person who is

a disgrace, OED *Slander* 3d; **statues** for *statutes* (MW 3.3.76); **suffigance** for *suf-*

*ficient* (MA 3.5.49); **suspect** for *respect* (MA 4.2.72, 73); **tedious** for *rich*(?) (MA

3.5.20); **tolerable** for *intolerable* (MA 3.3.35); **vigitant** for *vigilant* (MA 3.3.91);

**white and black** for *black and white*, i.e. 'writing' (MA 5.1.297).

DULL **collusion** for *allusion* (LL 4.2.43); **commend** misapplied by using wrong object in *Signeor Arme, Arme commends you:* (LL 1.1.185); **farborough** for *tharborough* (LL 1.1.182); **polusion** for *allusion* (LL 4.2.47); **reprehend** for *represent* (LL 1.1.181).

ELBOW **battery** mistake for *defamation* of character (MM 2.1.173); **benefactor** for *malefactor* (MM 2.1.48); **cardinally** for *carnally* (MM 2.1.77); **continue** used repetitively and incorrectly by Elbow (MM 2.1.185); **detest** for *protest/attest* (MM 2.1.66); **honourable** for *dishonourable* (MM 2.1.84); **precise** for *precious* (MM 2.1.52); **profanation** for *profession* (MM 2.1.53); **respected** for *suspected* (MM 2.1.161); **varlet** misused possibly for *justices* (MM 2.1.84).

EVANS **discreetly** for *discretion* (MW 1.1.134); **discretion(s)** misused (MW 1.1.40 and 1.1.234, 4.4.1); **judgement** for *judge* (MW 3.1.87); **laundry** for *laundress* (MW 1.2.4, Evans; cf. OED *Laundry sb.*3); **possitable** for *positively* (MW 1.1.219, possibly meant as a Welshism); **three** for *third* (MW 1.1.129).

FALSTAFF **haber-de-pois** possibly a mistake for *avoirdupois*, though the addition of initial ⟨h⟩ was not uncommon (2H4 2.4.256); **Samingo** for *Sir Mingo* (2H4 5.3.76, in a song).

FLUELLEN **intoxicates** for *intoxicated* (H5 4.7.36); **prerogative** misapplied for ‘rule, status’ (H5 4.1.68).

GRUMIO **credit** is misunderstood: *I call them forth to credit her. | Why she comes to borrow nothing of them.* (TS 4.1.93–4, Curtis | Grumio); **reused** conflation of *abused* and *rebuked* (TS 1.2.7); **rope-tricks** for *rhetoric* or *rope-rhetoric* (TS 1.2.111).

HOST **adversary** used to mean ‘advocate’: *I will be thy aduersary toward Anne Page:* (MW 2.3.85–6); **allycholly** for ‘melancholy’: *me thinks your’ allicholly;* (TG 4.2.26).

LANCE **imperial’s** for *emperor’s* (TG 2.3.4); **prodigious** for *prodigal* (TG 2.3.3); **proportion** for *portion* (TG 2.3.3); **vanished** for *banished* (TG 3.1.215).

LANCELOT **agitation** for *cogitation*: *I speake my agitation of the matter:* (MV 3.5.4); **exhibit** for *inhibit* (MV 2.3.10); **frutify** for *notify* (MV 2.2.127); **impertinent** for *pertinent* (MV 2.2.131); **incarnation** (F), **incarnal** (Q2) for *incarnate* (MV 2.2.25); **reproach** for *approach* (MV 2.5.20).

LAVATCH **fisnomie** for *physiognomy* (AW 4.5.40).

MURDERER **passionate** for *compassionate* (R3 1.4.115).

NURSE **confidence** for *conference* (RJ 2.3.119, though possibly meaning ‘private exchange’); **protest** for ‘declare’ (RJ 2.3.167); **sententious** for *sentences* (RJ 2.3.202).

OLD GOBBO **defect** for *effect* (MV 2.2.137); **infection** for *affection* (MV 2.2.119); **sonties** for (?) *sanctity* (MV 2.2.41).

PISTOL **corroborate** used nonsensically: *his heart is fracted and corroborate.* (H5 2.1.119); **dew** for Fr. *dieu* (H5 4.4.7).

POMPEY **respect** for *suspected* (MM 2.1.163); **supposed** for *deposed* ‘sworn’ (MM 2.1.149).

MRS QUICKLY **adultery** possibly meaning ‘mayhem’: *we shall see wilful adultery and murder committed.* (H5 2.1.35–6); **aggravate** for *alleviate*: *aggrauate your Choler.* (2H4 2.4.158); **allicholy** for *melancholy* (MW 1.4.148); **alligant** for *eloquent* or *elegant* (MW 2.2.67), though *elegant* is not found in ShE; OED **Alligant** claims this is

a variant form of *Alicant*, a wine from Alicante (Spain), and wine figures largely in her talk; **atomy** used ironically as form of address to Mrs Quickly, only in Q: *Thou Atomy, thou.* (2H4 5.4.29) for *anatomy* ‘skeleton’, the form in F; **canaries** for *canary wine* (2H4 2.4.25), for *quandary* (MW 2.2.60); **confidence** for *conference* (MW 1.4.155); **confirmities** for *infirmities* (2H4 2.4.55); **continuantly** for (?) *incontinently*, used for ‘at once, suddenly’ (2H4 2.1.25); **detest** for *protest* (MW 1.4.145); **erection** for *direction* (MW 3.5.38); **exion** for *action* (2H4 2.1.30, more an affected pronunciation than a malapropism); **extraordinarily** used for ‘strongly’ (2H4 2.4.22); **familiarity** for *familiar* [F’s reading] (2H4 2.1.102 Q); **fartuous** for *virtuous* (MW 2.2.96); **Ginyes** for *genitive* (MW 4.1.56); **hang-hog** to mean ‘bacon’, for Lat. *hanc hoc* (MW 4.1.43); **honeyseed, hempseed** for *homicide* (2H4 2.1.54, 60); **honeysuckle** for *homicidal* (2H4 2.1.52); **indited** for *invited* (2H4 2.1.28); **infection** for *affection* (MW 2.2.112); **infinitive** for *infinite* (2H4 2.1.24); **melancholy** for *choleric* (MW 1.4.87); **Od’s-nouns** for *God’s wounds* (MW 4.1.22); **pacify** mixing *satisfy* and *peace* (2H4 2.4.87); **phlegmatic** for *choleric* (MW 1.4.70); **proof** used repetitively and nonsensically (2H4 2.4.115); **pulsidge** for *pulse* (2H4 2.4.21); **rheumatic** for (?) *choleric* (2H4 2.4.54, H5 2.3.35); **temperality** for *temper* (2H4 2.4.21).

QUINCE **paramour** for *paragon* (MN 4.2.12).

SERVANT **directitude** for *discredit* (Cor 4.5.213); **saltiers** for *satyrs* (WT 4.4.325).

SHALLOW **custalorum** for *custos rotulorum* (MW 1.1.6).

SIR TOBY **subtractors** for *detractors* (TN 1.3.31–2).

SLENDER **ancestors** for *successors* (MW 1.1.13); **armigero** for *armiger* (MW 1.1.8); **coram** for *quorum* (MW 1.1.5); **decrease** for *increase* (MW 1.1.229); **dissolutely** for *resolutely* (MW 1.1.233); **dissolved** for *resolved* (MW 1.1.233); **ratolorum** for *rotulorum* (MW 1.1.7); **speciously** for *especially* (MW 3.4.107); **successors** for *ancestors* (MW 1.1.12).

SLY **comonty** for *comedy* (TS Ind.2.133); **Jeronimy** a conflation of *Hieronimo* (from *The Spanish Tragedy*) and *Jerome* (TS Ind.1.7).

TIMON †**obliquy** ‘evil, perversity’: *All’s oblique: There’s nothing leuell in our cursed Natures* (Tim 4.3.18–19, Timon); Marti (1995:177) suggests a nonce form mixing *oblique* and *obloquy* and containing both their meanings.

VERGES **excepting** for *respecting* (MA 3.5.29); **exhibition** for *commission* (MA 4.2.5); **salvation** for *damnation* (MA 3.3.3).

WATCHMAN **recovered** for either *discovered* or *uncovered* (MA 3.3.159).

## MARRIAGE

**appendix** \*‘appendage, bride’: *against you come with your appendix.* (TS 4.5.29–50, Biondello), in a speech exploiting images from printing, OED **Appendix** *sb.*1b; †**bed-swerver** ‘unfaithful marriage partner’: *shee’s A bed-swaruer,* (WT 2.1.94–5, Leontes); †**bed-vow** ‘marriage vow’: *In act thy bed-vow broake* (Son 152.3); \***dowered** ‘granted as a dowry’: *Dow’rd with our curse,* (KL 1.1.203, Lear; *Couered* HL sc.1.194, ‘overshadowed’), OED **Dower** *v.* [a1756]; \***joinder** ‘joining’ (in marriage): *by mutuall ioynder of your hands,* (TN 5.1.155, Priest), OED **Joinder** no further examples till C19; **man, the** ‘the chosen one, bridegroom to be’: *am I the*

*man yet?* (AY 3.3.2–3, Touchstone), PWPS **man**; †**marriage sight** ‘marriage’: *Euen right for marriage sight*. (Per sc.15.17, Gower, sometimes emended to *marriage-rite*); **wedded\*** ‘bridal’: *My graue is like to be my wedded bed*. (RJ 1.5.134, Juliet; Q has *wedding*), OED **Wedded** *ppl.a.2*.

## MATTER

‘important business’: *The setting of thine eye, and cheeke proclaime A matter from thee*; (Tem 2.1.234–5, Sebastian); ‘sense’: *O matter, and impertinency mixt*, (KL 4.5.170, Edgar); *There’s matter in’t indeed, if he be angry*. (Oth 3.4.137, Iago, ‘it’s serious business, if he is angry’); ‘problem, worry’: *’tis no matter* (AC 3.3.45, Cleopatra, ‘it’s not important’), *what growes of it no matter*, (KL 1.3.18, Goneril), *a million of beating may come to a great matter*. (WT 4.3.59–60, Clown, ‘amounts to a serious problem’); *what’s the matter* (2H4 2.1.63, Lord Chief Justice, ‘what’s going on?’); *And no such matter?* (2H4 1.0.15, Rumour, ‘and it’s not true’); *you mistake the matter*: (R3 1.3.62, Queen Elizabeth, ‘you misunderstand the situation’); *what Broken peece of matter so’ere she’s about*, (TK 4.3.5–6, Jailor, ‘whatever garbled business she talks about’); ‘business’: *as the matter falls*: (MV 3.2.202, Gratiano, ‘as it happens’), *More matter for a May morning*. (TN 3.4.140, Fabian, ‘More sport for a holiday time.’); *The matter Speake I pray you*. (Cor 1.1.54, Menenius, ‘tell me what’s going on’); *let the matter slip*, (TN 3.4.277, Sir Andrew, ‘abandon the business’).

## MEANING, INTENTION and PURPOSE

**bottom** ‘nub’: *too’th bottome of your storie*, (Per sc.21.152–3, Pericles), OED **Bottom** *sb.6* [1603]; **devotion\*** ‘dedicated purpose’: *Vpon the like deuotion as your selues*, (R3 4.1.9, Anne), OED **Devotion** *sb.7*; †**made** ‘planned’: *shortens my made intent*, (KL 4.6.9, Kent, ‘my intended plan’); **pretended** ‘purposed’: *our pretended quarell is truly iust*, (E3 3.3.105, Prince Edward), OED **Pretended** *ppl.a.4*; **purpose, to the** ‘to brass tacks’: *But to the purpose*: (TG 4.1.51, Outlaw), *but not to the purpose*. (RJ 2.3.40–1, Mercutio, ‘but nothing in comparison’), *What’s that to th’purpose?* (TN 1.3.19, Maria, ‘so what?’), a common expression at this time.

## MEASURES

**inches** \*‘stature’: *I would I had thy inches*, (AC 1.3.40, Cleopatra); *They’l giue him death by Inches*, (Cor 5.4.40, Messenger, ‘little by little’); *knowes the youth Euen to his inches*: (TC 4.6.113–14, Ulysses, ‘in great detail’), OED **Inch** *sb<sup>1</sup>.3d*; †**inch-thick** ‘up to the neck’: *Ynch-thick, knee-deepe; ore head and eares* (WT 1.2.187, Leontes); **scale** ‘to weigh’: *To scale’t a little more*. (Cor 1.1.90, Menenius, usually emended to *stale*); ‘judge, compare’ (in the scales of justice): *and the corrupt Deputy scaled*. (MM 3.1.256–7, Duke), OED **Scale** *v<sup>1</sup>.2a*; **span** \*‘to set a limit on’: *my life is spand already*: (H8 1.1.224, Buckingham, ‘I am to die’), OED **Span** *v<sup>1</sup>.2c*; **yard, mete-yard** ‘tailor’s measuring stick’: *I shall so be-mete thee with thy yard*, (TS 4.3.112, Petruccio to Tailor), *take thou the bill, giue me thy meat-yard*, (TS 4.3.149–50, Grumio), OED **Yard** *sb<sup>1</sup>.7* and **Meteyard** *sb.*

**-MENT**

This ending, borrowed from Lat and Fr., formed nouns, and appears to have been fashionable and over-used at this time, as the examples from *Hamlet* suggest. A selection of examples is given.

\***abodement** ‘prediction of misfortune’: *Tush man, aboadments must not now affright vs.* (3H6 4.8.13, Edward IV); OED **Abodement**<sup>1</sup> *Obs.* records till 1665; **abridgement** ‘that which cuts off a speaker’: *For looke where my Abridgements come.* (Ham 2.2.423, Hamlet); ‘that which makes time pass more quickly’: *what abridgement haue you for this euening?* (MN 5.1.39, Theseus), Hulme p. 308; **accomplishment** ‘armour’: *Araid and fenst in all accomplishments,* (E3 4.6.39, Philip); **achievement** \*‘exploit’: *takes From our atchieuements,* (Ham Add.Pass.B.4–5, Q2, Hamlet); ‘heraldic device acting as battle-honours’: *And for atchieuement, offer vs his Ransome.* (H5 3.5.60, Constable), Hulme pp. 289–92; \***allayment** ‘mitigation’: *The like alaiment could I giue my grieffe:* (TC 4.5.8, Cressida); \***annexment** ‘appendage’: *Each small annexment, petteie consequence* (Ham 3.3.21, Rosencrantz); †**appertainment** ‘appurtenance of power’: *and we lay by Our appertainments,* (TC 2.3.78–9, Agamemnon); **attachment** †‘arrest, confinement’: *giue as soft attachment to thy sences,* (TC 4.2.5, Troilus), OED **Attachment** 4; \***blastments** ‘blasts of passion’: *Contagious blastments are most imminent.* (Ham 1.3.42, Laertes); possibly a Shakespearian creation, for no other pre-C19 examples are recorded; \***bodement** ‘prophecy’: *Sweet boadments good:* (Mac 4.1.112, Macbeth); **cloymment** ‘satiety’: *surfet, cloymment, and reuolt,* (TN 2.4.98, Orsino); **complement** ‘personal qualities’: *deck’d in modest complement,* (H5 2.2.131, Henry V); **concealment** ‘hidden arts’: *In strange Concealements:* (1H4 3.1.163, Mortimer); ‘secret deeds’, especially sexual: *nor names concealements in The boldest language,* (TK 5.2.55–6, Palamon); **condolement** ‘share’, from *dole* ‘share’: *there are certaine Condolements, certaine Vailes: I hope sir, if you thriue, you’le remember from whence you had them.* (Per sc.5.193–5, Fisherman), Hulme pp. 279–80; **controlment** ‘compulsion’: *Controlement for controlement:* (KJ 1.1.20, John); ‘restraint’: *such quarrels may be broacht, Without controulement,* (TA 2.1.67–8, Aaron); **couplement** ‘complementary pair’: *most royall cupplement.* (LL 5.2.528, Armado); **debatement** ‘consideration’: *Without debatement further,* (Ham 5.2.46, Hamlet); \***definement** ‘description’: *his definement suffers no perdition in you,* (Ham Add.Pass.N.7, Q2, Hamlet to Osric); \***denotements** ‘indications’: *They are close denotements, working from the heart,* (Oth 3.3.128 Q1, Othello; later texts have *dilations*), *Contemplation, marke: and denotement of her parts and Graces.* (Oth 2.3.310–11 Q1, Iago; Q2 and F have *deuotement* ‘adoration’); cf. OED **Denotement**; **distinguishment** ‘distinction’: *mannerly distinguishment* (WT 2.1.88, Leontes); **embracement** ‘embrace’: *with kinde embracements,* (TS Ind.1.116, Lord); **employment** \*‘business’: *they did make loue to this employment* (Ham 5.2.58, Hamlet), OED **Employment** 2; **endamagement** ‘destruction’: *march’d to your endamagement,* (KJ 2.1.209, John); **enfranchisement** \*‘freedom’: *They’l pawne their swords of my enfranchisement.* (2H6 5.1.111, York), OED **Enfranchisement** 1; **engrossment** \*‘acquisition’: *This bitter taste yeelds his engrossemments,* (2H4 4.3.207–8, Henry IV), OED **Engrossment** 1; **enlargement** ‘release from confinement’: *for enlargement striuing,* (1H4 3.1.29, Hotspur), OED **Enlargement** sb.5a; **entertainment**

‘welcome’: *should more appeare like entertainment* (Ham 2.2.375–6, Hamlet); ‘payroll’: *already in th’entertainment*, (Cor 4.3.42, Adrian); ‘good company’: *I spie entertainment in her*: (MW 1.3.39, Falstaff), King pp. 68–9; **excitement** ‘exhortation’: *Excitements to the field*, (TC 1.3.182, Ulysses); **excrement** \*‘whatever grows as hair out of the body’: *Your bedded haire, like life in excrements*, (Ham 3.4.112, Gertrude), *these assume but valors excrement*, (MV 3.2.87, Bassanio); ‘external trappings of trade’: *Let me pocket vp my Pedlers excrement*. (WT 4.4.713–14, Autolycus); **experiment** ‘trial’: *And hold me pace in deepe experiments*. (1H4 3.1.47, Glendower); *to try experiments*: (TA 2.3.69, Lavinia, ‘to have sexual intercourse’); \***extolment** ‘praise’: *in the veritie of extolment*, (Ham Add.Pass.N.10, Q2, Hamlet to Osric); **fitment** †‘appropriate outfit’: *’twas a fitment for The purpose I then follow’d*. (Cym 5.6.410–11, Posthumus); †‘duty, occupation’: *when she should doe for Clyents her fitment*, (Per sc.19.14–15, Bawd); †**fleshment** ‘the action of inciting hounds to the chase by giving them a piece of flesh’ and the resulting excitement of a first success: *And in the fleshment of this dead exploit, Drew on me here againe*. (KL 2.2.120–1, Oswald); this is the only occurrence of this word but its two elements are common enough; †**foragement** ‘prospective prey’: *And grace his forragement by being milde*, (E3 2.1.397, Warwick); **hardiment** ‘boldness’: *For thus pop’t Paris in his hardiment*. (TC 4.6.29, Patroclus); ‘blows, thrusts’: *In changing hardiment with great Glendower*: (1H4 1.3.100, Hotspur, ‘exchanging blows’), OED **Hardiment** arch.b has last quote from Cym; \***importment** ‘version’: *Like old importments bastard*, (TK 1.3.80, Emilia), OED **Importment** [a1624]; **incensement** ‘anger’: *his incensement at this moment is so implacable*, (TN 3.4.232, Sir Toby), OED **Incensement** [1599]; **instalment** \*‘seating place for a knight’: *Each faire Instalment, Coate, and seu’rall Crest*, (MW 5.5.62, Queen of Fairies), OED **Instalment**, **installment** 2; \***interchangement** ‘exchange’: *by enterchangement of your rings*, (TN 5.1.157, Priest); **languishment** ‘sorrow’: *As the danke earth weepes at thy languishment*; (RL 1130); \***palliament** ‘candidate’s gown’: *This Palliament of white and spotlesse Hue*, (TA 1.1.182, Marcus); OED **Palliament** one further quote from 1593; **presentment** \*‘presentation’: *Vpon the heeles of my presentment sir*. (Tim 1.1.27, Poet, ‘as soon as I have presented it’), OED **Presentment** 3; \***prevailment** ‘persuasive power’: (*messengers Of strong preuailment in vnhardned youth*) (MN 1.1.34–5, Egeus); **rabblement** ‘mob’: *as hee refus’d it, the rabblement howted*, (JC 1.2.244, Casca), OED **Rabblement** [1548]; **ravishment** ‘rape’: *In bloody death and rauishment delighting*; (RL 430), OED **Ravishment** 2; \***re-inforcement** ‘fresh assault’: *with a sudden re-inforcement strucke Carioles like a Planet*: (Cor 2.2.113–14, Cominius); ‘provision of extra support’: *haste we Diomed To re-enforcement*, (TC 5.5.15–16, Agamemnon); **retirement** \*‘retreat’: *A comfort of retyrement* (1H4 4.1.56, Douglas); \*‘withdrawal from public life for study’: *Any retyrement, any sequestration, From open Haunts and Popularity*. (H5 1.1.59–60, Archbishop of Canterbury); **revengement** ‘revenge’: *Hee’le breede Reuengement*, (1H4 3.2.7, Henry IV), OED **Revengement** [1494] common c1540–1650; \***revokement** ‘act of revoking’: *this Reuokement And pardon comes*: (H8 1.2.107–8, Wolsey), OED **Revokement** one other example from 1651; **rudiments** ‘basics’: *have my Rudiments bin labourd so long with ye?* (TK 3.5.3–4, Schoolmaster), OED **Rudiment** 1 [1548]; **stablishment** †‘settled inheritance’: *Vnto her, He gaue the*

*stablishment of Egypt*, (AC 3.6.8–9, Caesar), OED **Stablishment** 1b; \***strewments** ‘flowers strewed on a grave’: *Her Maiden strewments*, (Ham 5.1.227, Priest); OED **Strewment** otherwise only from C19; \***subduement** ‘action of subduing’: *scorning forfeits and subduements*, (TC 4.7.71, Nestor).

## MENTAL STATE and BEHAVIOUR

**addiction** \*‘inclination’: *to what sport and Reuels his addiction leads him*: (Oth 2.2.5–6 Q2, Herald; Q1 has *minde*, F has *addition*), OED **Addiction** 3; **be sick for** ‘with intense longing for’: *I know the young King is sick for mee*. (2H4 5.3.134, Falstaff), OED **Sick A.** *adj.* 4b [c1388]; **-brain(ed)** as second element of compounds, indicating mental ability: *Why thou †Clay-brayn’d Guts*, (1H4 2.5.230–1, Hal, ‘stupid’); *The petty Rebell, dull-brain’d Buckingham*, (R3 Add.Pass.K.45, Richard III, ‘stupid’); *with his fat-brain’d followers* (H5 3.7.130, Orleans, ‘stupid’); *Vnto a mad-braine rudesby, full of spleene*, (TS 3.2.10, Katherine, ‘insane, rash’), *Remayneth none but mad-brayn’d Salisbury*, (1H6 1.2.15, Anjou); **doing well** ‘good deeds, service’: *yoake together (As I will lend you cause) my doing well, With my well saying*. (H8 3.2.151–3, Wolsey); **fathom** \*‘ability’: *Another of his Fadome, they haue none*, (Oth 1.1.154, Iago), OED **Fathom** *sb.*2b; **flaw** ‘burst of passion’: *these flaws and starts* (Mac 3.4.62, Lady Macbeth), OED **Flaw** *sb.*2 [1596]; \***gust** ‘liking’: *the gust he hath in quarrelling*, (TN 1.3.29–30, Maria), OED **Gust** *sb.*2; **haviour** ‘bearing, manner’: *I will keepe the havior of reputation*. (MW 1.3.72–3, Nym), *And sith so nabored to his youth and havior*, (Ham 2.2.12 Q2, Claudius; F has *humour*). Originally from Fr. *avoir*, this word then acquired initial ⟨h⟩ and became identified incorrectly as an aphetic form of *behaviour*, which influenced its meaning so that the original meaning ‘property, possession’ was lost, OED **Haviour**, **havour**; **ill-breeding** ‘malicious’: *dangerous coniectures In ill breeding minds*. (Ham 4.5.15, Gertrude); \***lune** ‘irrational behaviour’: *These dangerous, vnsafe Lunes i’th King*, (WT 2.2.33, Paulina), OED **Lune**<sup>2</sup>; \***mulled** ‘stupefied’: *mull’d, deafe, sleepe, insensible*, (Cor 4.5.229, Servicingman), OED **Mull** *v.*<sup>2</sup>; **opinion** \*‘arrogance’: *learned without opinion*, (LL 5.1.5, Nathaniel), OED **Opinion** *sb.*5c; \***ostent** ‘outward behaviour’: *Like one well studied in a sad ostent* (MV 2.2.188, Gratiano); **puffed** ‘proud’: *A puft man?* (MW 5.5.151, Mrs Page of Falstaff), OED **Puffed**, **puft** *ppl.*a.2 [1553]; **resolved** ‘resolute’: *a resolved villaine* (KJ 5.6.30, Hubert), OED **Resolved** *ppl.*a.1a [1520]; **societies** \*‘companionship’: *My Riots past, my wilde Societies*, (MW 3.4.8, Fenton), OED **Society** 1d; †**softly-sprighted** ‘of restrained vivacity’: *A softly-sprighted man, is he not?* (MW 1.4.22, Mrs Quickly), OED **Softly** *adv.*11a; **sourest-natured** ‘most spiteful’: *I thinke Crab my dog, be the sowrest natured dogge that liues*: (TG 2.3.5–6, Lance); **strain** ‘quality, feature of character’: *praise his most vicious straine*, (Tim 4.3.214, Apemantus), OED **Strain** *sb.*1.8b; **strained** ‘forced’: *with strain’d pride*, (KL 1.1.168, Lear; *strained* HL sc.1.159); *so strain’d a purity*, (TC 4.5.23 Q, Troilus; F has *strange*), OED **Strained** *ppl.*a.4; **sullens** ‘ill-humour, attack of the sulks’: *And let them dye, that age and sullens haue*, (R2 2.1.140, Richard II), OED **Sullen C.** *sb.*1a [1580]; **suspense** \*‘suspicion’: *cleare your selfe from all suspence*, (2H6 3.1.140, Henry VI), OED **Suspense** *sb.*3d; **thick** \*‘stupid’: *the people muddied, Thicke and vnwholsome in their thoughts*, (Ham 4.5.79–80, Claudius), OED **Thick** a.9b;

**thought-sick** ‘depressed’: *With tristfull visage as against the doome, Is thought-sicke at the act.* (Ham 3.4.49–50, Hamlet), OED **Thought**<sup>1</sup> 6 [1598]; **thralled** ‘afflicted’: *thrald with remorse*, (HL sc.16.72, Gentleman; *thrill’d* KL 4.2.41), OED **Thralled** *ppl.a.* [1527]; **\*thrilled** ‘afflicted, pierced’: *thrill’d with remorse*, (KL 4.2.41, Messenger; *thrald* HL sc.16.72), OED **Thrilled** *ppl.a.* [1615], PWPS **thrill**; **well doing** ‘diligent, performing well’: *Or he his mannad’g, by’th wel doing Steed.* (LC 112), OED **Well-doing** *ppl.a.1* has one earlier quote from c1330; **-witted** as second element of compounds: *Thou art so \*fat-witted* (1H4 1.2.2, Hal, ‘dulled’); *an \*hastie witted bodie*, (TS 5.2.42, Bianca, ‘quick-witted’ with negative connotations), OED **Hasty D**; *it shall become High witted Tamora to glose with all.* (TA 4.4.34–5, Tamora, ‘cunning’); *And thou, a lunaticke †leane-witted foole*, (R2 2.1.115, Richard II, ‘foolish’); *How likes Gremio these quicke witted folkes?* (TS 5.2.40, Baptista, ‘with a ready wit’).

### MIS-

A bound prefix of Gmc origin meaning ‘amiss, improperly’, *mis-* was reinforced by Fr. *mes-* and principally used with verbs. A few examples are listed.

†**misadventured** ‘unfortunate’: *Whose misaduentur’d pittious ouerthrowes*, (RJ Prol.7 Q); **\*misbecomingly** ‘inappropriately’: *those darker humours that Sticke misbecomingly on others*, (TK 5.5.53–4, Emilia); **misbegotten** ‘bastard’, used as a term of reprobation: *three mis-begotten Knaues*, (1H4 2.5.225–6, Falstaff); **misconceived** *\*‘having a misconception’*: *No misconceyued, Ione of Aire hath beene A Virgin from her tender infancie*, (1H6 5.6.49–50, Pucelle); **misdoubt** ‘suspicion’: *his mis-doubts present occasion*: (2H4 4.1.204, Archbishop of York), OED **Misdoubt** *sb.* [1592]; †**mis-dread** ‘fear, anxiety’: *haue their first conception by misdread*, (Per sc.2.12, Pericles); †**misgraffed** ‘wrongly attached’: *Or else misgraffed, in respect of yeares*. (MN 1.1.137, Lysander); **mishaved** ‘naughty’: *But like a mishaued and sullen wench*, (RJ 3.3.142 Q2, Friar Lawrence; F has *mishaped*), OED records only *mishave*; **\*mis-placed** ‘usurping’: *The mis-plac’d-Iohn should entertaine* (KJ 3.4.133, Pandulph); **misprise** ‘to undervalue’: *I am altogether misprised*: (AY 1.1.160, Oliver), King p. 174; **misprision** *\*‘misunderstanding’*: *through envy, or misprision*, (1H4 1.3.26, Northumberland); **misprized** †‘mistaken’: *on a mispris’d mood*, (MN 3.2.74, Demetrius), OED **Misprized** *ppl.a.<sup>2</sup>*; **misproud** ‘over-proud’: *strength’ning misproud Yorke*; (3H6 2.6.7, Clifford), PWPS **misproud**; †**mis-sheathed** ‘improperly housed’: *And is misheathed in my Daughters bosome*. (RJ 5.3.204, Capulet); **\*mistane** ‘wrongly used’: *This Dagger hath mistaine*, (RJ 5.3.202, Capulet); **mis-tempered** ‘angry, rebellious’: *inundation of mistempred humor*, (KJ 5.1.12, John), OED **Mistempred** *ppl.a.2* [1541].

### MISTAKE, FLAW and MESS

**crack** ‘flaw’: *I cannot Beleue this Crack to be in my dread Mistresse* (WT 1.2.323–4, Camillo), OED **Crack** *sb.8* [1570]; **fall** †‘mistake’: *sauē the fall is in the’ord, dissolutely*: (MW 1.1.234–5, Evans), possibly intended as a Welsh pronunciation of *fault*; **\*grime** ‘dirt, soot’: *she sweats a man may goe ouer-shooes in the grime of it.* (CE 3.2.104–5, Dromio of Syracuse); **misuse** †‘ill-usage’: *Vpon whose dead corpes there was such misuse*, (1H4 1.1.43, Westmorland), OED **Misuse** *sb.2*.



## MOCKS, REBUKES and INSULTS

**beaten with brains, throwing about of brains** ‘to be mocked’: *if a man will be beaten with braines*, (MA 5.4.101–2, Benedick); †**be merry with** ‘to mock’: *I know his Lordship is but merry with me*, (Tim 3.2.38, [Lucius]), OED **Merry A.** *adj.*3e lists only *make merry (with)* with same meaning; **blurt** \*‘to puff contemptuously’: *and all the world wilt blurt and scorne at vs.* (E3 4.6.45, Normandy), OED **Blurt** *v.*2a; **brave** ‘insult’: *I will not beare these braues of thine.* (TS 3.1.15, Hortensio), OED **Brave B.** *sb.*2 [1590]; **call me cut/horse** common expression of contempt (TN 2.3.181, Sir Toby; 1H4 2.5.195, Falstaff), Dent C940; **contempt** \*‘object of scorn’: *it cannot but turn him into a notable contempt:* (TN 2.5.197, Maria), OED **Contempt** *sb.*3 [1611]; \***dogsname** ‘the letter R, because of its harsh sound like a dog growling’: *A mocker that’s the dogsname.* (RJ 2.3.200, Nurse); cf. OED **Dog’s letter**; **flout in the teeth** ‘to insult someone to their face’: *dost thou iere & flowt me in the teeth?* (CE 2.2.22, Antipholus of Syracuse); OED **Flout** *v.* notes the verb arose in C16 possibly from a dialect; **flouting** ‘provocative’: *the flowting iacke*, (MA 1.1.173, Benedick); **flouting-stock** ‘a butt for mockery’: *he has made vs his vlowting-stog:* (MW 3.1.109, Evans), the spelling represents Evans’s pronunciation, OED **Flouting** *vbl.*sb.2 records 1592, then MW, and no further examples till C19; **gird** ‘rebuke’: *I thanke thee for that gird* (TS 5.2.60, Lucentio), OED **Gird** *sb.*2.4 [1566] common c1580–1700; **have a fling at** ‘to make sarcastic remarks about’: *Else would I haue a fling at Winchester.* (1H6 3.1.65, Richard), OED **Fling** *sb.*2 [1550]; **hiss** ‘to mock’: *doth hisse the speaker*, (Mac 4.3.176, Ross); **hiss in scorn** ‘to insult’: *Who nothing hurt withall, hist him in scorne.* (RJ 1.1.109, Benvolio), OED **Hiss** *v.*3 [1599]; **laugh to scorn** ‘to dismiss as nothing’: *Laugh to scorne The powre of man:* (Mac 4.1.95–6, Apparition), OED **Laugh** *v.*3; **laughing-stock** ‘butt of derision’: *let vs not be laughing-stocks to other mens humors:* (MW 3.1.78–9, Evans); **laugher** \*‘object of ridicule’: *Were I a common Laugher*, (JC 1.2.74, Cassius), OED **Laugher**1 *sb.*1c; **make mouths/mowes at** ‘to make faces at’: *Makes mouthes at the invisible euent*, (Ham Add.Pass.J.41, Q2, Hamlet), *shee made mouthes in a glasse.* (KL 3.2.35–6, Fool, ‘she admired herself in a mirror’); †**peg-a-ramsey** title of a ballad, applied maliciously to Malvolio by Sir Toby (TN 2.3.73), but its precise implication is unknown; **pluck one’s beard** ‘to insult’: *Whose valour plucks dead Lyons by the beard;* (KJ 2.1.138, Bastard, ‘acts like a coward’); **pluck by the nose** ‘to insult’: *did not I plucke thee by the nose, for thy speeches?* (MM 5.1.336–7, Lucio); †**pointing-stock** ‘object of mockery’: *made a wonder, and a pointing stock* (2H6 2.4.47, Duchess of Gloucester), OED **Pointing** *vbl.*sb.11; **sauce** \*‘to rebuke’: *ile sauce Her with bitter words:* (AY 3.5.69, Rosalind), OED **Sauce** *v.*4c; \***sell a bargain** ‘to make a fool of’: *The Boy hath sold him a bargaine*, (LL 3.1.98), said by Costard as Moth outwits Armado, OED **Bargain** *sb.*1.7, Dent B80; **shrug** ‘to show contempt’: *shrug’st thou (Malice)* (Tem 1.2.369, Prospero), OED **Shrug** *v.*2; **slight** \*‘to treat with disdain’: *put’s him off, slights him*, (WT 4.4.200, Servant); †‘to throw contemptuously’: *The rogues slighted me into the riuer* (MW 3.5.8–9, Falstaff; Q has *slided*), OED **Slight** *v.*3a, c; **smile** †‘to laugh at’: *Smoile you my speeches*, (KL 2.2.82, Kent), OED **Smile** *v.*7; \***sneap** ‘rebuke’: *I will not vndergo this sneape without reply.* (2H4 2.1.124–5, Falstaff), OED **Sneap** *sb.* does not record again till C19; **sparrow** an echo of Skelton’s mock elegy

implying mock anger in answer to Gurney's use of his former Christian name, and this suggests the word might have been used more widely in a mocking sense: *Philip, sparrow, James, There's toys abroad*, (KJ 1.1.231–2, Bastard), not in OED; **twit** 'to taunt': *twit with Cowardise a man halfe dead?* (1H6 3.5.15, Talbot), OED **Twit** v.2 [1571]; **void rheum** 'to spit on' as sign of contempt: *You that did voide your rume vpon my beard*, (MV 1.3.116, Shylock, 'humiliated me'), OED **Void** v.7.

### MONEY, COMMERCE and BUSINESS

**accrue** 'to pile up', developed from OFr. noun *acrewē* 'what grows as profit': *and profits will accrue*. (H5 2.1.107, Pistol), OED **Accrue** v.2 [1589], this sense was popular for a time; **bags** 'money bags, wealth': *And that his bags shal proue*. (TS 1.2.176, Grumio); **break** \*'to go bankrupt': *I breake; and you, my gentle Creditors lose*. (2H4 Epil.12); **cheapen** 'to bargain for': *if hee should cheapen a kisse of her*. (Per sc.19.18–19, Bawd), OED **Cheapen** v.1 [1574]; **chequin** 'Italian gold coin': *Three or foure thousande Checkins were as prettie a proportion* (Per sc.16.24–5, Pander), OED **Chequeen, chequin** [1583]; **clap** \*'to seal a bargain', usually in association with **hands**: *Giue me your answer, yfaith doe, and so clap hands, and a bargaine*: (H5 5.2.129–31, Henry V), OED **Clap** v<sup>1</sup>.7; **coining** 'issuing coins': *they cannot touch mee for coyning*, (HL sc.20.83, Lear; *crying* KL 4.5.83), OED **Coining** vbl.sb.1; **countenance to pawn, lay** 'to borrow money against one's credit': *I haue beene content (Sir,) you should lay my countenance to pawne*: (MW 2.2.6–7, Falstaff); **counter** \*'debased currency': *such Rascall Counters* (JC 4.2.135, Brutus), OED **Counter** sb<sup>3</sup>.2b; †**counter-caster** 'book-keeper', used negatively: *This Counter-caster, He (in good time) must his Lieutenant be*, (Oth 1.1.30–1, Iago); **crowns in the sun** 'French gold coins': *to scatter his crownes in the Sunne*. (Per sc.16.108, Bawd); **custom** 'profit from business': *youle loose nothing by custome*. (Per sc.16.133–4, Bawd, 'by drumming up customers'); †**custom-shrunk** 'with a reduced customer base': *I am Custom-shrunke*. (MM 1.2.82, Mrs Overdone); †**eight-penny** 'of little value': *A Trifle, some eight-penny matter*. (1H4 3.3.104, Hal), OED **Eight C. Comb.**; **end the market** 'to complete the business': *the Goose that you bought, And he ended the market*. (LL 3.1.106–7, Costard); **at fall** 'in a bad economic condition': *That now they are at fall, want Treasure* (Tim 2.2.201, Flavius), OED **Fall** sb<sup>1</sup>.11; **fine** 'to increase the value of': *I haue fin'd these bones of mine for ransome?* (H5 4.7.67, Henry V), Blake 1997b:174; **foul way out** 'dreadfully out of pocket': *If I cannot recouer your Neece, I am a foule way out*. (TN 2.3.178–9, Sir Andrew); **gaged** †'indebted': *Hath left me gag'd*: (MV 1.1.130, Bassanio), OED **Gage** v.6; \***half-faced goat** 'thin-faced man' suggesting the profile on a coin: *A halfe-fac'd goat*, (KJ 1.1.94, Bastard, of his brother); **hire and salary** 'paid work': *Oh this is hyre and Sallery*, (Ham 3.3.79, Hamlet, 'paid murder'; Q2 has *base and silly*); **lendings** \*'advances on pay': *In name of lendings for your Highnesse Soldiers*, (R2 1.1.89, Bolingbroke), OED **Lending** vbl.sb<sup>2</sup>.2b; \***mill-sixpence** 'sixpence piece coined by a mill': *seauen goates in mill-sixpences*, (MW 1.1.142, Slender); **money** 'sexual prowess': *Put Money in thy purse*: (Oth 1.3.339, Iago, 'be a man'), PWPS **money; parcels of charge** \*'expensive goods': *I haue about me many parcels of charge*. (WT 4.4.255–6, Autolycus), OED **Parcel** sb.7; **penny her father is make her a petter penny**. (MW 1.1.55, Evans,

‘bequeathed her more money’); †**penny-cord** ‘cheap rope’: *with edge of Penny-Cord*, (H5 3.6.46, Pistol), OED **Penny** 10; **pennyworth**, **penworth** ‘something of little value’: *Wee’ll fit the kid-foxe with a penny worth*. (MA 2.3.41, Claudio); *Pirates may make cheape penyworths of their pillage*, (2H6 1.1.222, York, ‘give away their ill-gotten gains for a song’); *I haue a poore pennie-worth in the English*: (MV 1.2.68–9, Portia, ‘have a poor command of’); *I had a great Pen-worth on’t*, (TK 4.3.63–4, Wooper, ‘bargain’), \***rag of money** ‘farthing’: *But surely Master not a ragge of Monie*. (CE 4.4.87, Dromio of Ephesus), OED **Rag** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.2c; **remember** ‘to give a tip to’: *I pray you remember the Porter*. (Mac 2.3.20, Porter), OED **Remember** *v*.2b; **scraping** \*‘saving studiously’: *As thriftlesse Sonnes, their scraping Fathers Gold*. (R2 5.3.67, York), OED **Scraping** *ppl.a*.2; **shot** ‘payment’, especially of a tavern bill: *Ile to the Ale-house with you presently; where, for one shot of five pence, thou shalt haue five thousand welcomes*: (TG 2.5.7–9, Speed), GTSW **shot** and OED **Shot** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.23 [c1475]; **shot-free** †‘without paying for drinks’: *Though I could scape shot-free at London, I fear the shot heere*: (1H4 5.3.30–1, Falstaff), OED **Shot-free** 2; **shovel-board shilling** and †**shove-groat shilling** ‘the shilling used in the game of shovel-board’, i.e. something pushed about unceremoniously: *Two faire shouell boord shillings*, (MW 1.1.142–3 Q, Slender; F has *two Edward Shouelboards*), *Quoit him downe (Bardolph) like a shoue-groat shilling*: (2H4 2.4.189–90, Falstaff), OED **Shove-groat** *b*; **sold** ‘no better than a commercial transaction’: *the Feast is sold That is not often vouch’d*, (Mac 3.4.32–3, Lady Macbeth); †**sow-skin** ‘pig-skin’: *and beare the Sow-skin Bowget*, (WT 4.3.20, Autolycus in a song, ‘pig-skin purse’); **take sixpence in earnest** ‘to accept a token payment’: *I will euen take sixepence in earnest of the Berrord, and leade his Apes into hell*. (MA 2.1.34–6, Beatrice); **tester**, **testril** slang names for ‘sixpence’, when debased as coin or *teston* of Henry VIII’s time: *hold, there is a Tester for thee*. (2H4 3.2.273–4, Falstaff), *Tester ile haue in pouch* (MW 1.3.82, Pistol), OED **Tester**<sup>3</sup> [1546]; **third pays for all** ‘third time lucky’ (TN 5.1.34, Feste), common idiom, Dent T319; **three-farthing(s)** †‘thin-faced person’, from the thinness of the silver coin of this value: *my face so thin, That in mine eare I durst not sticke a rose, Lest men should say, looke where three farthings goes*, (KJ 1.1.141–3, Bastard); \*‘paltry, insignificant’, from the low value of the coin: *Remuneration. O, that’s the Latine word for three-farthings*: (LL 3.1.133–4, Costard); **three pence a bay** ‘dirt cheap’: *ile rent the fairest house in it after three pence a Bay*: (MM 2.1.231–2, Pompey); **trafficker** ‘merchant’: *Do ouer-peere the pettie Traffiquers* (MV 1.1.12, Salerio), OED **Trafficker** [1580]; **trash** ‘dross’, used contemptuously of money: *Who steales my purse, steales trash*: (Oth 3.3.162, Iago), OED **Trash** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.3 [c1518]; **utter** ‘to offer for sale’: *Not vttered by base sale of chapmens tongues*: (LL 2.1.16, Princess), *Is death to any he, that utters them*. (RJ 5.1.67, Apothecary), OED **Utter** *v*<sup>1</sup>.1 very common c1540–1625; **vails** ‘gratuity given to a servant’: *there are certaine Condolements, certaine Vailes: I hope sir, if you thriue, you’le remember from whence you had them*. (Per sc.5.193–5, Fisherman), OED **Vail** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.5.

### -MONGER

As second element of a compound, usually with negative connotations, for as OED **Monger** 2 notes: ‘In formations dating from the middle of the 16<sup>th</sup> c.

onwards *-monger* nearly always implies one who carries on a contemptible or discreditable “trade” or “traffic” in what is denoted by the first element of the compound.’

\***ballad-monger** ‘ballad-maker’: *I had rather be a Kitten, and cry mew, Then one of these same Meeter Ballad-mongers*: (1H4 3.1.125–6, Hotspur); \***carpet-monger** ‘lady’s man’: *and a whole booke full of these quondam carpet-mongers*, (MA 5.2.30–1, Benedick); \***costermonger** ‘seller of fruit’: *vertue is of so little regard in these costarmongers times*, (2H4 1.2.169–70 Q, Falstaff; F has *in these Costormongers*), the first instance of the abusive sense, OED **Costermonger** c; †**fancy-monger** ‘dabbler in love’: *If I could meet that Fancie-monger, I would giue him some good counsel*, (AY 3.2.352–3, Rosalind); **fashion-monger, fashion-monging** ‘one who affects gentility, affecting gentility’: *these strange flies: these fashion Mongers*, (RJ 2.3.30–1, Mercutio), *Scambling, out-facing, fashion-monging boyes*, (MA 5.1.95, Antonio); **fishmonger** ‘a seller of fish’, possibly implying ‘pimp’: *Excellent, excellent well: y’are a Fishmonger*. (Ham 2.2.176, Hamlet); **fleshmonger** \*‘fornicator’: *And was the Duke a flesh-monger, a foole, and a coward*, (MM 5.1.331–2, Lucio); †**lovemonger** ‘one who deals in the affairs of love’, possibly ‘pimp’: *Thou art an old Loue-monger, and speakest skilfully*. (LL 2.1.254, Rosaline to Boyet); \***newsmonger** ‘one who tells tales or spreads rumours’: *By smiling Pick-thankes, and base Newes-mongers*: (1H4 3.2.25, Hal); \***whoremonger** ‘brothel-keeper’: *if he be a Whore-monger, and comes before him, he were as good go a mile on his errand*. (MM 3.1.303–5, Elbow); **wood-monger** ‘dealer in wood, \*one who receives blows from a wooden cudgel’: *I will pay you in Cudgels, you shall be a Woodmonger*,’ (H5 5.1.61–2, Fluellen), OED **Woodmonger** records the standard meaning from 1260–61, but this example develops that along witty lines.

## MUCH

**much** ‘enough’, contemptuous exclamation of denial: *I haue much to do, But to go hang my head* (Oth 4.3.30–1, Desdemona; ‘it’s all I can do to hang my head’); *much I need* (R3 3.7.156, Gloucester, ‘I am quite inadequate’); **as much to him** ‘to repay in kind’: *As much to him, else in his thanks too much*. (RJ 2.5.23, Juliet); **even so much** ‘that’s the whole of the message’ (TC 1.3.280, Aeneas); **much upon** ‘just about’: *much upon this time* (MM 4.1.17, Duke); ‘in this fashion’: *Much vpon this tis*: (LL 5.2.472, Berowne, ‘that’s how it is’); **so much by weight** ‘to the same extent’: *So much by weight, hate I her Diomed*. (TC 5.2.171, Troilus); **so much of that** ‘enough of that’ (R3 5.5.38, Stanley); cf. Dent M1289.1; **thus much** ‘to hell with’: *Thus much For Law, or kindred*: (TK 2.4.31–2, Jailer’s daughter); **’tis very much** ‘it’s unbelievable’ (Oth 4.1.243, Lodovico); ‘it’s hard work’: *’tis much to draw them thence*, (R3 3.7.93, Buckingham; Q has *tis hard*), GTSW **much**.

## MUSIC, SONG and DANCE

**back-trick** probably a back-step in dancing: *I haue the backe-tricke, simply as strong as any man in Illyria*. (TN 1.3.118–19, Sir Andrew); **bells and bones** ‘musical instruments’, possibly implying *bellibones* ‘prostitute’: *Quipassa, o’th bels and bones*. (TK 3.5.87, Jailer’s daughter); †**bergamask dance** rustic dance, associated with

Bergamo, whose people were considered clownish: *or to heare a Bergomask dance*, (MN 5.1.346–7, Bottom), OED **Bergamask** 1; **broken music** ‘ensemble of string and wind instruments’ with pun on broken limbs from wrestling: *is there any else longs to see this broken Musicke in his sides?* (AY 1.2.131–2, Rosalind), PWPS **broken music**; \***cap**er ‘to compete in dancing’: *he that will caper with mee* (2H4 1.2.192, Falstaff); **clef** ‘musical key’, but also for female pudendum: *if hee can take her Cliff*, (TC 5.2.11–12 Q, Thersites; F has *life*); **crack** †‘broken voice’: *Haue got the mannish cracke*, (Cym 4.2.237, Arviragus); **dance** ‘to move up and down jerkily’: *I cannot dance it farther*. (HL sc.15.50, Edgar; *daub* KL 4.1.52), OED **Dance** v.6b; **derry and a down** refrain of a song in which *derry* is meaningless: *have pleasd thee with a derry, And a derry, and a downe* (TK 3.5.140–1, Schoolmaster), OED **Derry** [a1553]; \***dildo** uncertain origin, used in songs as a refrain, though it also refers to a phallus and could be used contemptuously of a man: *with such delicate burthens of Dildo’s and Fadings*: (WT 4.4.195–6, Servant), OED **Dildo**<sup>1</sup> [1610]; **dump**, usually plural, ‘dejection’: *Sing no more ditties, sing no moe. Of dumps* (MA 2.3.69–70, Balthasar’s song), *Why how now daughter Katherine, in your dumps?* (TS 2.1.279, Baptista); hence also ‘mournful tune’: *Tune a deploring dumpe*: (TG 3.2.84, Proteus); colloquial word which arose in early C16 and survives today, OED **Dump** sb<sup>1</sup>.2, 3 and CDS **dumps, the**; **fading** ‘burden of a song’: *such delicate burthens of Dildo’s and Fadings: Iump-her, and thump-her*; (WT 4.4.195–6, Servant), OED **Fading, fadding** notes ‘“With a fading” was the refrain of a popular song of an indecent character’; **for** filler for metrical purposes: *a Spade, for and a shrowding-Sheete*: (Ham 5.1.91–2, Clown in a song); **hit it** popular song and dance, with sexual innuendo: *as touching the hit it*. (LL 4.1.120, Rosaline); **holding** ‘refrain of a song’: *The holding every man shall beate as loud*, (AC 2.7.108, Enobarbus), OED **Holding** vbl.sb.5; **hunt’s-up** ‘morning song to summon hunters or to arouse newly-weds’: *Hunting thee hence, with Hunt’s-up to the day*, (RJ 3.5.34, Juliet); **jigging** \*‘light-weight’: *What should the Warres do with these Iigging Fooles?* (JC 4.2.189, Brutus), OED **Jigging** ppl.a.; **knock** \*‘to strike up’, usually with *it* as object: *Let the Musicke knock it*. (H8 1.4.112, Henry VIII), OED **Knock** v.1c; **laud** ‘hymn’, referring to the music of the second canonical hour: *she chaunted snatches of old laudes*, (Ham 4.7.149 Q2, Gertrude; F has *tunes*), OED **Laud** sb<sup>1</sup>.3; †**light o’love** popular tune to a song with this title which refers to a woman inconstant in love: *Claps into Light a loue*, (MA 3.4.40, Margaret); OED **Light of love, light o’love** 2b records sense ‘inconstant woman’ from 1599; **noise** ‘concert of musicians’: *finde out Sneakes Noyse*; (2H4 2.4.11, Drawer), OED **Noise** sb.5b [1558]; **parchent-bottom** ‘the skin of the drum, which could also be used as writing material’: *Go breake the thundring parchent bottome out*, (E3 2.2.49, Edward III); **plain-song** ‘simple melody, truth’: *that is the very plaine-Song of it*. (H5 3.2.5–6, Nym, ‘that’s the truth of the matter’), *The plaine-Song is most iust*: (H5 3.2.7, Pistol); ‘with simple melodic line’: *The plainsong Cuckow gray*; (MN 3.1.124, Bottom in song), referring to the repeated single call of the cuckoo; **play on the virginals** ‘to play on the piano’, but also ‘to play sexually’: *What did she there Cuz? play o’th virginals?* (TK 3.3.34, Palamon); **prick-song** ‘printed music’: *as you sing pricksong*, (RJ 2.3.19, Mercutio, ‘very precisely’); **quill** ‘song’: *The Wren, with little quill*. (MN 3.1.121 Q, Bottom in song,

F has *and little*), OED **Quill** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.1c [1567]; ‘together’: *deliuer our Supplications in the Quill*. (2H6 1.3.3, Petitioner), PWPS **in the quill**; **relish** \*‘to sing’: *to relish a Loue-song*, (TG 2.1.19, Speed), OED **Relish** *v*<sup>2</sup>; **sheep-skin** leather forming the sounding part of the drum: *Poore shipskin how it braules with him that beateth it*: (E3 2.2.48, Edward III), OED **Sheepskin** 2; **sing** ‘to play, play up to’: *any man may sing her*, (TC 5.2.11 Q, Thersites; F has *finde*), *She will sing any man at first sight*. (TC 5.2.10, Ulysses), OED **Sing** *v*<sup>1</sup>.13a; **sink-a-pace** an Anglicization of Fr. *cinq pas*, a dance of five steps: *but in a Sinke-a-pace*: (TN 1.3.125, Sir Toby), GTSW **cinque-pace**; **song, for a** ‘cheaply’: *hold a goodly Mannor for a song*. (AW 3.2.9, Lavatch); \***sticking-place** ‘place where something holds firm’, from screwing the peg of a musical instrument until it holds firmly: *But screw your courage to the sticking place*, (Mac 1.7.60, Lady Macbeth), OED **Sticking-place** 2; \***tongs and bones** lower-class musical instruments, the one metal, hit with a key, and the other bones, banged together, rather like castanets: *Let vs haue the tongs and the bones*. (MN 4.1.28–9, Bottom), OED **Tongs** *sb.pl*.2b; **trip and go** ‘dance away’, a common phrase found especially in songs accompanying dances: *Trip and goe my sweete*, (LL 4.2.139, Holofernes), OED **Trip** *v*.3 and OED **Trip-and-go**; **warbling** ‘chanting’: *warbling of wicked charms*, (HL sc.6.38, Edmund; *Mumbling* KL 2.1.38), OED **Warbling** *pl*.a<sup>1</sup>.1 [1549–62].

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## NAMES

### (1) *Familiar or pet names*

**Ban** (for *Caliban*, Tem 2.2.183, Caliban); **Bess** (for *Elizabeth* 3H6 5.7.15); **goodman bones**, **goodman death** (2H4 5.4.28, Doll Tearsheet's names for the Beadle, personified as a death figure); **Lady Brach** assumed name of a 'bitch': *when the Lady Brach may stand by th'fire* (KL 1.4.111, Fool); **Bum** 'buttocks', Pompey's other name (MM 2.1.207); **Capels** for *Capulets* (RJ 3.1.2, Benvolio); **Christophero** fashionable variant of *Christopher* based on Span. names (TS Ind.2.5, Christopher Sly); **Dick** (for *Richard*) and **Hob** (for *Robert*), as generic male names (Cor 2.3.116), sometimes negatively: *Some mumble-newes, some trencher-knight, som Dick* (LL 5.2.464, Berowne); **Dickie**, **Dickon** insulting for *Richard* (3H6 1.4.77; R3 5.6.35); **John Doit** 'trifle' (2H4 3.2.18, Shallow); **old Dooble** doubled up with age (2H4 3.2.51, Shallow); **Duff** for *Macduff* (Mac 2.3.88, Banquo); **Frances** traditional name for a prostitute: *marrie me to one Francis*, (LL 3.1.118, Costard); **Friz** for *Francis*, (TK 3.5.25, Countryman); **Hal** for *Harry/Henry*; **Isbel** for *Isabel(la)* (AW 1.3.18) and **Joan** (KJ 1.1.184), generic names for women; **Jockey** for *Johnkin* (R3 5.6.34, referring to Norfolk); **Jude** for *Judas*, with pun on *Jude + ass*, (LL 5.2.619, Boyet); **Jug** for *Joan* (KL 1.4.207, Fool in a song); **Jule** for *Juliet* (RJ 1.3.45, Nurse); **Kate** for *Katherine*, **Mall** for *Margaret* (Tem 2.2.47, Stephano in a song); **Maudlin** for *Magdalen* (TK 3.5.25, Countryman); **Meg** for *Margaret* (MW 2.1.139, Mr Page); **Nan** for *Anne* (TG 2.3.21); **Ned** for *Edward*; **Nell** for *Eleanor* or *Helen*; **Ninny** for *Ninus* (MN 3.1.91, Flute); **Sir Nob** for *Sir Robert*, the Bastard's brother, and with a pun on 'head' (KJ 1.1.147); **nuncle** variant of *Uncle* with transferred <n> from *mine* or *an*; name for Lear permitted to the Fool: *Marke it Nuncle*; (KL 1.4.116; *uncle* HL sc.4.113); **Rose** for *Rosalind*; **Mistress Thersites** suggesting effeminacy, as Thersites is a man (TC 2.1.36, Ajax); **Tib** for *Isabel* a cant term for a woman of lower class or loose morals, often linked with *Tom* rather like *Jack and Jill*: *As fit . . . as Tibs rush for Toms fore-finger*, (AW 2.2.20–2, Lavatch), *every costerell*

that comes enquiring for his *Tib*. (Per sc.19.190–1, Marina), OED **Tib** sb.1 records 1533–1700; **Tom** generic name: *and can call them by their names, as Tom, Dicke, and Francis*. (1H4 2.5.7–8), contrasted with *Tib* (AW 2.2.21–2), commonly applied to beggars and madmen: *poore Tom*, (KL 2.2.183, Edgar's pseudonym); **Ursley** for *Ursula* (MA 3.1.4 Q, Hero); **Wat** familiar name for a hare (VA 697); **Yead**, **Yedward** familiar names for *Edward*: *two shilling and two pence a peece of Yead Miller*: (MW 1.1.143–4, Slender), *Heare ye Yedward*, (1H4 1.2.132, Falstaff).

(2) *Fictitious or humorous names*

**Father Antic the law** (1H4 1.2.60, authority portrayed as a buffoon by Falstaff); **Sir Assurance** for Baptista, over-confident in his opinion (TS 5.2.67, Petruccio); **Barbason** a devil (H5 2.1.52, Nym); **Mounsieur Basimecu** Fr. *baise mon cul* 'kiss my arse' (2H6 4.7.26, Cade), PWPS **Basimecu**; **Tom o'Bedlam** name of beggars or lunatics: *with a sighe like Tom o'Bedlam*. (KL 1.2.132–3, Edmund); **Beelzebub** a devil: *i'th name of Belzebub?* (Mac 2.3.3–4, Porter); **Brabblor the hound** one who is quarrelsome or a *brabblor* (TC 5.1.88, Thersites); **Peter Bullcalf of the Green** (2H4 3.2.169); **Caper**, **Copperspur**, **Deepvow**, **Dizzy**, **Dropheir**, **Forthright**, **Half-can**, **Pots**, **Pudding**, **Rash**, **Shoetie**, **Starvelackey**, **Threepile** male customers of Pompey the bawd (MM 4.3); **Simon Catling** musician, with *catling* being a small lute (RJ 4.4.156, Musician); **Count Comfit** 'sugar-candy count', Beatrice's dismissal of Claudio (MA 4.1.317); **Cut** name of a horse because it has a clipped tail or is gelded (1H4 2.1.5, Carrier); **Lady Disdain** Benedick's name for Beatrice (MA 1.1.112); **Dobbin** name of a horse (MV 2.2.89, Gobbo); **John Drum's entertainment** 'being turned out of doors': *if you giue him not Iohn drummes entertainment*, (AW 3.6.39–40, Dumaine); **Tom Drum** name invented for the drummer, Parolles (AW 5.3.323, Lafeu); **Master Dumb**, **our Minister** presumably a non-preaching priest (2H4 2.4.85–6, Mrs Quickly); **Master Dumbleton** echoing *dumble* 'stupid, dumb' (2H4 1.2.29, Falstaff); **Francis Feeble** (2H4 3.2.146, Shallow); **Flibbertigibbet**, **Hoppedance**, **Mahu**, **Modo**, **Obidicut** devils (HL sc.15.57–9, Edgar); **Francisco** probably 'Frenchie, Frenchman': *Is he dead, my Francisco?* (MW 2.3.25–6, Host; Q has *francoyes*); **Frateretto** a devil (KL 3.6.6, Edgar); **Hector of Greece** 'hero' ironically to Caius, who is to fight a duel (MW 2.3.31, Host); **Hobgoblin** a fairy: *Crier Hob-goblyn*, (MW 5.5.40, Queen of Fairies); **Hold-fast** 'staple, hook' in proverb *and hold-fast is the onely Dogge*: (H5 2.3.48, Pistol, where *dog* is 'catch, lever' and the whole suggests 'keep a tight hold on what you have'), see Hulme pp. 53–4 and Dent B588; **Humphrey Hour** not satisfactorily explained (R3 4.4.176, Richard III); **wholesome Iniquity** 'healthy sin', addressed to one of the keepers in the brothel (Per sc.19.32–3, Lysimachus); **goodwife Keech** 'Mrs Suet' (2H4 2.1.95–6, Mrs Quickly); **Mistress Kate Keepdown** a prostitute (MM 3.1.458, Mrs Overdone); **Lord †Lackbeard** immature young man, Benedick's name for Claudio (MA 5.1.188); **Lipsbury pinfold** Hulme pp. 61–5 suggests a pun based on two meanings of *lip* 'to kiss' and 'to shear a sheep' used by the disguised Kent to poke fun at Oswald (KL 2.2.8), but Musgrove 1981 suggests an echo of the cant *Knapsbury* 'rendezvous for thieves'; **Monsieur Love** Benedick's name for Claudio (MA 2.3.34); **Lady Margery** common name for a hen, hence pejoratively 'talkative woman' referring to Paulina (WT 2.3.160, Leontes); **Adieu**



**good Monsieur Melancholy** (AY 3.2.287–8, Orlando to Jaques); **Madam Mitigation** referring to Mistress Overdone because she mitigates men's lust (MM 1.2.43, Lucio); †**Mock-water** the use of *mock* in compounds indicating 'sham, counterfeit' was common from C16 onwards, and this term of address to Dr Caius used by the Host probably suggests his testing of urine is sham (MW 2.3.52–3), though the Host mockingly suggests it means 'valour'; **Monsieur Monster** Stephano's attempt to upgrade Caliban socially (Tem 3.2.18); **Signor Montanto** suggesting a social climber from a fencing term, Beatrice's name for Benedick (MA 1.1.29); **Motley** the Fool's uniform used as a title (AY 3.3.71, Jaques); **Mouldy** a potential recruit (2H4 3.2.99, Shallow); **Nice** 'imitator of fashion' (LL 5.2.325, Berowne); **Jane Nightwork** loose woman (2H4 3.2.195, Shallow); **Sir Oracle** 'the soothsayer' (MV 1.1.93 Q1, Gratiano; F has *sir an Oracle*); **Patch-breech** 'mend-trousers' (Per sc.5.55, Fisherman); **Paunch** for Falstaff's large belly (1H4 2.2.64, Hal); **Peesel** for *Pistol* by Mrs Quickly who addresses him (2H4 2.4.157), probably a variant of *pizzle* 'penis'; **Francis Pickbone** 'avaricious' (2H4 3.2.19, Shallow); **Picked-hatch** an unsavoury area in London, but also a humorous suggestion that the pick-pockets will fit in well at a manor with this name: *to your Mannor of Pickt-hatch: goe*, (MW 2.2.19, Falstaff), OED **Picked-hatch**; **Pickpurse** 'thief' (1H4 2.1.48, Chamberlain), common from C14 onwards; **Pigrogromitus** name coined by Feste (TN 2.3.22, Sir Andrew); **Pillicock hill** 'female pudendum' (KL 3.4.72, Edgar), DSUE **pil(l)icock-hill** and cf. PdE *pillock*; **Potpan** kitchen servant (RJ 1.5.1, Servingman); **Poysam the papist** unexplained name (AW 1.3.52, Lavatch); **Prosper** for *Prospero* (Tem 2.2.81, Caliban); **Sir Prudence** Gonzalo who loves to advise others (Tem 2.1.291, Antonio); **Goodman Puff** 'Mr Boaster' (2H4 5.3.90, Silence); **Puppy** 'stupid young man, fop' (H8 5.3.28–9, Porter), OED **Puppy** 3 [1589]; **Purr** a devil (HL sc.13.41, Edgar); **Queubus** name coined by Feste (TN 2.3.23, Sir Andrew); **Quinapalus** fictitious philosopher invented by Feste (TN 1.5.32); **Hugh Rebeck** musician named after an early type of fiddle (RJ 4.4.159, Peter); **Monsieur Remorse** (1H4 1.2.112, Poino to Falstaff as parody of Puritan piety); **Gossip Report** 'Dame Rumour' (MV 3.1.6, Salerio); **Ribs** for Falstaff suggesting his corpulence (1H4 2.5.111, Hal); **Sir John Sack and Sugar** (1H4 1.2.112–13, Hal referring to Falstaff's love of wine and sweetmeats); **Jack Sauce** traditional name for a male ruffian (H5 4.7.138, Fluellen); **Simon Shadow** a potential recruit (2H4 3.2.120, Shallow); **Sir Smile** one whose obsequious behaviour abets him to seduce women (WT 1.2.197, Leontes); **Mr Smooth** 'sweet talker' (2H4 2.1.29, Mrs Quickly); **Smulkin** a devil (KL 3.4.132, Edgar; *snulbug* HL sc.11.128); **Master Soccard** implying dead, from being sewn up in a shroud (2H4 3.2.85, Falstaff; cf. OED *Sock* *v*.); **Signior Sooth** 'Sir Flattery' (Per sc.2.49, Helicanus); **James Soundpost** musician from the small pin serving as a support for the stomach (RJ 4.4.162, Peter); **Will Squeal** 'gossip' (2H4 3.2.19–20, Shallow); **Samson Stockfish** 'dried cod' (2H4 3.2.31, Shallow); **my Lord Such a one** (Ham 5.1.83, Hamlet); **Dick Surgeon** 'Richard the surgeon' (TN 5.1.195, Sir Toby); **Mistress Tale-porter** 'gossip, tale-bearer', the name of a midwife (WT 4.4.267–8, Autolycus); **Tallow** for Falstaff, suggesting his greasiness (1H4 2.5.112, Hal); **Temperance** mockingly taking the word meaning 'climate' as a girl's name for 'purity': *Temperance was a*

*delicate wench*. (Tem 2.1.46, Antonio); **Thomas** name applied to tapsters: Mrs Overdone calls Pompey *Thomas Tapster* (MM 1.2.104); **Master** \***Three-pile** type of velvet sold by mercers (MM 4.3.9–10, Pompey); **Master Tisick**, the **Deputy** ‘consumptive’, for a magistrate (2H4 2.4.83, Mrs Quickly); **Lady Tongue** Benedick’s name for Beatrice, indicating her talkative nature (MA 2.1.257); **Tray**, **Blanch** and **Sweetheart** dogs’ names (KL 3.6.21, Lear); **Trot** familiar name for members of the lower classes (MM 3.1.317, Lucio to Pompey); **Turlygod**, **Turlygood** probably indicating Irishman and a bedlam beggar (KL 2.2.183–4, Edgar; *Turlygod* HL sc.7.186); **Sir Valour** for Achilles (TC 1.3.176, Ulysses); **Thomas Wart** potential recruit (2H4 3.2.134, Shallow); **What-ye-call’t** ‘What’s your name’: *Good euen good M’ what ye call’t*: (AY 3.3.66, Touchstone to Jaques), OED **What-d’ye-call’em** forms like this were common around 1600; cf. *you shall reade it in what do ye call there*. (AW 2.3.21–2, Parolles), King p. 150; **my Lady Worm** implying dead and buried (Ham 5.1.86, Hamlet); **Don Worm (his conscience)** (MA 5.2.76, Benedick).

(3) *Names from outside sources*

**Charles’s wain** popular name for constellation The Plough: *Charles waine is ouer the new Chimney*, (1H4 2.1.2, Carrier), OED **Charles’s Wain**; **Child Rowland**: *Childe Rowland to the darke Tower came*, (KL 3.4.170, Edgar reciting an old ballad); **Old Jephtha** from Judges 11, with which Hamlet addresses Polonius (Ham 2.2.411); **King of Cats** Tybalt suggests Tibert, the cat in Reynard the Fox stories: *Good King of Cats*, (RJ 3.1.76, Mercutio to Tybalt); **Old Lad of the Castle** (1H4 1.2.41–2, Hal to Falstaff, referring to Sir John Oldcastle); **Queen Mab** the fairy queen, but here an implied sexual innuendo ‘drab, prostitute’ (RJ 1.4.53, Mercutio); **Partlet** (for *Pertilote*), the hen in Reynard the Fox stories and Chaucer’s Nun’s Priest’s Tale, and used of any woman who talks a lot: *How now, Dame Partlet the Hen*, (1H4 3.3.51, Falstaff); **Pilate** the biblical Pilate who condemned the innocent Jesus to crucifixion: *yet you Pilates Hauē here deliuer’d me to my sowre Crosse*, (R2 4.1.230–1, Richard II); **Scarlet** and **John** names of Robin Hood’s men applied to Bardolph (MW 1.1.158, Falstaff).

## NAUTICAL TERMINOLOGY

**accost** ‘to board’ hence ‘to pay court to’: *Accost, is front her, boord her, woe her, assayle her*. (TN 1.3.53–4, Sir Toby), OED **Accost** *v.*6 [1599]; **ahold** *Lay her a hold, a hold*, (Tem 1.1.47, Boatswain, ‘close to the wind’); **beak** ‘prow of war-galley’: *now on the Beake*, (Tem 1.2.197, Ariel), OED **Beak** *sb.*1.7 [1550]; **big bellied** ‘with filled sails’ resembling the stomach of a pregnant woman: *And grow big bellied with the wanton winde*: (MN 2.1.129, Titania); **board** †‘to drink’: *therefore beare vp, & boord em*’ (Tem 3.2.2–3, Stephano), from nautical sense of boarding a ship, but here referring to bottles; ‘to conquer’: *For I will boord her, though she chide* (TS 1.2.94, Petruccio), OED **Board** *v.*1; **bottom** ‘to make shipshape’: *How close tis caulkt & bottomed*, (Per sc.12.58, Cerimon), OED **Bottom** *v.*1; **butt** ‘ship’ from sense ‘barrel’: *A rotten carkasse of a Butt, not rigg’d*, (Tem 1.2.146, Prospero); **cable** ‘scope’: *The Law (with all his might, to enforce it on) Will giue him Cable*. (Oth 1.2.16–17, Iago); cf. PdE *rope to hang oneself*, OED **Cable** *sb.*1b [1600]; **driving** \*‘driven quickly by winds’: *our*

*driuing boate*: (TN 1.2.10, Captain); **figh**t ‘canvas screens used to conceal men from gunfire’: *vp with your figh*ts: (MW 2.2.132, Pistol); **hoise** ‘to raise the sails’ hence (a) \*‘to remove’: *Wee’l quickly hoyse Duke Humfrey from his seat*. (2H6 1.1.167, Buckingham), OED **Hoise** *v.*4; and (b) **hoist** \*‘blown up’: *Hoist with his owne petar*, (Ham Add.Pass.H.6, Q2, Hamlet), OED **Hoise** *v.*2b; **hulk** ‘large merchant ship’ hence \*‘unwieldy person’: (*the Hulke Sir Iohn*) (2H4 1.1.19, Lord Bardolph), OED **Hulk** *sb.*4; **hull** ‘to stay’, from the concept of a ship at anchor with sails furled: *I am to hull here a little longer*. (TN 1.5.195, Viola), and **hulling** ‘drifting’: *thus hulling in The wild Sea of my Conscience*, (H8 2.4.196–7, Henry VIII), OED **Hull** *v.*2.1b [1599]; **keep the weather of, keep on the windy side** ‘to sail to windward’, i.e. be the dominant force, act within the law: *Mine honour keepes the weather of my fate*: (TC 5.3.26, Hector), *Still you keepe o’th windie side of the Law*: (TN 3.4.162, Fabian); **line** ‘equator’ with **under the line** ‘at the equator’, suggesting steamy sex: *now is the Ierkin vnder the line*: (Tem 4.1.235, Stefano), OED **Line** *sb.*2.10b [1588]; **live** ‘to float’: *a strong Maste, that liu’d vpon the sea*: (TN 1.2.13, Captain), SSNT **Live**; **loof** ‘to bring close to the wind’: *She once being looft*, (AC 3.10.17, Scarus), SSNT **loof**; **merchant** †‘merchant-ship’: *The Masters of some Merchant*, (Tem 2.1.5, Gonzalo); **mouths be cold** ‘to die’: *must our mouths be cold?* (Tem 1.1.50, Boatswain); **split** \*‘to suffer shipwreck’: *We split, we split*, (Tem 1.1.59, sailors), OED **Split** *v.*8a, b; **splitting** ‘causing ships to split’: *The splitting Rockes* (2H6 3.2.97, Margaret); **spout** ‘waterspout’: *the dreadfull spout, Which Shipmen doe the Hurricano call*, (TC 5.2.174–5, Troilus), OED **Spout** *sb.*6 [1555]; **standing water** ‘sea between tides, going neither in nor out’ hence \*‘one who is neither child nor adult’: *Tis with him in standing water, betweene boy and man*. (TN 1.5.153–4, Malvolio), OED **Standing ppl.** *a.*7fig; **star** \*‘pole-star’: *there’s no more sayling by the starre*. (MA 3.4.52–3, Margaret), OED **Star** *sb.*1.1d; **stow** ‘to load a ship’s hold’ hence ‘to make pregnant’: *Clap her aboard to morrow night, and stoa her*, (TK 2.3.33, Countryman), OED **Stow** *v.*1.4; \***swabber** ‘one who swabs down the deck of a vessel’: *The Master, the Swabber, the Boate-swaine & I*; (Tem 2.2.45, Stephano); **tackling** ‘ship’s tackle’ hence by innuendo ‘handling a matter’: *For the Tackling Let me alone*; (TK 4.1.143–4, Jailer’s daughter); **waft** \*‘to transport (over water)’: *I charge thee waft me safely crosse the Channell*. (2H6 4.1.115, Suffolk), OED **Waft** *v.*1.1b; †**water-thief** ‘pirate’: *water theeues, and land theeues, I meane Pyrats*, (MV 1.3.23, Shylock); **yeast** \*‘spume’: *the Shippe . . . anon swallowed with yest and froth*, (WT 3.3.89–91, Clown), OED **Yeast** *sb.*3 only example before C19.

### NEGATIVE INTENSIFIERS

**comma** ‘jot, iota’: *no leuell’d malice Infects one comma in the course I hold*, (Tim 1.1.47–8, Poet); **for a cow** ‘for anything’: *And that I would not for a Cow*, (H8 5.3.26, Man); **my profound heart** ‘from the depths of my soul’: *No my profound heart* (TN 1.5.176, Viola, ‘absolutely not’); **jar** ‘tick of the clock’: *I loue thee not a Jarre o’th’Clock, behind* (WT 1.2.43, Hermione); **jot** ‘little bit’: *Ile not stay a jot longer*: (TN 3.2.1, Sir Andrew), OED **Jot** *sb.*1.; **no not** ‘absolutely not’: *no, not for dwelling where you doe*: (MM 2.1.237, Escalus), PWPS **no, not**; **once and a million** ‘once is as good as a million times’: *Neuer count the Turnes: Once, and a Million*. (Cym 2.4.142–3,

Posthumus); cf. OED **Once** *adv.*3; **pin** ‘a thing of no worth, anything’: *No indeede sir not for a pin*; (MM 2.1.94, Pompey), OED **Pin** *sb.*1.3; **pin’s fee** ‘nothing’, for payment for a pin was negligible: *I doe not set my life at a pins fee*; (Ham 1.4.46, Hamlet); **straw** something without value: (*I prize it not a straw*) (WT 3.2.109, Hermione); **no whit, not a whit, never a whit** ‘small amount’: *Our youths, and wilde-nesse, shall no whit appeare*, (JC 2.1.147, Metellus), *say you are not fit. | Not a whit*, (Ham 5.2.164–5, Horatio | Hamlet), *I sir, ne’re a whit*. (TS 1.1.233, Biondello, ‘absolutely nothing’), common from early C16; **world, in the** ‘at all’: *and wants nothing i’th world*: (AW 2.4.4, Lavatch), OED **World** *sb.*7f(b).

### NEGATIVES and NEGATIVE PREFIXES

**nay** ‘no’: *And dares not answere, nay*. (MN 3.1.126, Bottom in a song); **to the nayward** ‘to the opposite’: *beleuee my saying, How e’re you leane to th’Nay-ward*. (WT 2.1.65–6, Hermione). It is uncertain that \***nayword** is related to *nay*, for its major sense is ‘watchword’: *and in any case haue a nay-word*, (MW 2.2.121–2, Mrs Quickly); OED **Nayword**<sup>1</sup> describes it ‘Of obscure formation’; **never** as first element of compounds, usually with participial adjectives, often as an alternative to *un-*. A few examples are given: *nere-changing night*. (R3 2.2.46, Queen Elizabeth; Q has *perpetuall rest*); *The neuer-daunted Percie* (2H4 1.1.110, Morton, ‘never dismayed’); *neuer-dying Honor* (1H4 3.2.106, Henry IV, ‘immortal’); *neuer-ending woes?* (RL 935); *th’event, That never erring Arbitratour*, (TK 1.2.113–14, Arcite, ‘always truthful’); *those neuer parting bands*, (RJ 2.5.6 Q1, Romeo, ‘indissoluble’; F omits); *neuer-withering bankes of Flowres*. (Cym 5.5.192, Jupiter); †**no verb** ‘non-existence of a word’: *he giues me the Prouerbes, and the No-verbs*. (MW 3.1.96, Host), possibly a creation by the Host to match *proverb*, but the use of *no-* as a prefix to indicate the absence of something is well attested, OED **No** *a.5b*; **non-** often attached to abstract nouns from verbs: *Whereof the execution did cry out Against the non-performance*, (WT 1.2.262–3, Camillo, ‘failure to act’); *Since you to non-regardance cast my faith*, (TN 5.1.119, Orsino, ‘disregard, lack of respect’); **non-suit**: *Non-suites my Mediators*. (Oth 1.1.15, Iago, ‘nullifies my petition’); **not** as prefix very popular in second half of C16: *he professes \*notanswering*; (TC 3.3.259–60, Thersites, ‘silence, dumbness’); *for not Appearance*, (H8 4.1.30, Gentleman, ‘failure to attend’); *In our not-fearing-Britaine*, (Cym 2.4.19, Posthumus, ‘unafraid’); *the disease of not Listning, the malady of not Marking*, (2H4 1.2.123–4, Falstaff, ‘not listening or paying attention’); *a kinde of, not of the newest poore-Iohn*: (Tem 2.2.26–7, Trinculo, ‘old, ancient’); *In ranke, and (not to be endur’d) riots* (KL 1.4.186, Goneril, ‘unacceptable’).

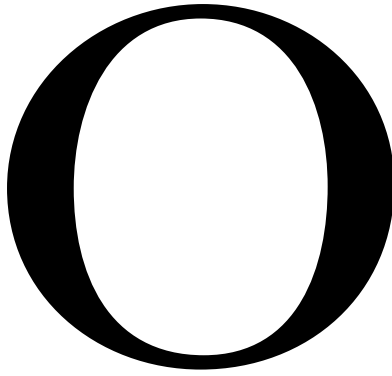
### -NESS

**baseness** †‘bastardy’: *With basenes Barstadie?* (KL 1.2.10, Edmund); ‘evil, corruption’, referring to money: *Fly damned basenesse* (Tim 3.1.46, Flaminius); **childishness** \*‘childhood’: *Is second childishnesse, and meere obliuion*, (AY 2.7.165, Jaques); \***childness** ‘behaviour of a child’, with positive connotations: *with his varying childnesse, cures in me Thoughts, that would thicke my blood*. (WT 1.2.171–2, Polixenes of Florizel); **crossness** \*‘perversity, contrariness’: *rather then shee will bate one breath of*

*her accustomed crossnesse*. (MA 2.3.170–1, Claudio), OED **Crossness** 3a; **fineness** \*‘quality’: *the finenesse of their soules*, (TC 1.3.209, Ulysses), OED **Fineness** sb.6; **flatness** †‘comprehensive nature’: *that he did but see The flatnesse of my miserie*; (WT 3.2.120–1, Hermione), OED **Flatness** 5b; **fondness** \*‘tenderness’, implying unreasonable affection: *Bin (out of fondnesse) superstitious to him?* (H8 3.1.130, Katherine), OED **Fondness** 3; **gastness** ‘terrified look’: *the gastnesse of her eye?* (Oth 5.1.108, Iago; Q has *ieastures*); OED **Gastness** records one further quote after this one, but the word was not common, as suggested by Q; **loneliness** ‘the state of being alone’: *That shew of such an exercise may colour Your lonelinessse*. (Ham 3.1.47–8, Polonius; Q2 has *lowlines*); *lonely* and associated words were being introduced at end C16, but may have been used earlier informally; **madness** ‘lunacy’: *verie Midsommer madnessse*. (TN 3.4.54, Olivia, ‘absolute lunacy’); cf. Dent M1117; **monstrousness** ‘ungrateful behaviour’: *oh see the monstrousnesse of man*, (Tim 3.2.73, Stranger), OED **Monstrousness** [1574]; **pettiness** ‘lack of substance’: *his pettinesse would bow vnder*. (H5 3.6.128, Mountjoy), OED **Pettiness** [1581]; **piedness** ‘varied colours’: *in their pidenesse shares With great creating-Nature*. (WT 4.4.87–8, Perdita), OED **Piedness** [1600]; **preciseness** ‘scrupulousness in behaviour’: *Is all your strict precisenesse come to this?* (1H6 5.6.67, Warwick to Pucelle), associated with the Puritans, their behaviour and dress, which may account for its negative connotations, OED **Preciseness** [1569]; \***removedness** ‘withdrawal’: *which looke vpon his remouednesse*: (WT 4.2.36, Polixenes); **sauciness** ‘insolent presumption’: *my Noble Lord, be rated For Saucinesse*, (TA 2.3.81–2, Lavinia), OED **Sauciness** [1548]; \***shrewishness** ‘ill-nature’: *I was neuer curst: I haue no gift at all in shrewishnesse*; (MN 3.2.301–2, Helena); *shrew* and its derivatives were obsolescent in early C17, but many were revived in C19; **sluttishness** ‘immoral behaviour’: *praised be the Gods, for thy foulnesse; sluttishnesse may come heereafter*. (AY 3.3.35–6, Touchstone), OED **Sluttishness** [1483]; **smallness** ‘quality’: *T’was one that sung, and by the smallnesse of it* (TK 4.1.58, Wooer), OED **Smallness** 2c [1565]; **sweetness** ‘lust, fornication’: *sawcie sweetnes*, (MM 2.4.45, Angelo, ‘indulgence in lust’), OED **Sweetness** 8 one quote from c1440 and this one only; **wantonness** \*‘caprice’: *Yong Gentlemen would be as sad as night Onely for wantonnesse*: (KJ 4.1.15–16, Arthur); **yellowness** \*‘jealousy’: *I will possesse him with yallownesse*, (MW 1.3.93, Nym), derived from the sense ‘jealous’ of *yellow*, OED **Yellowness** 2.

## NOISE

**bleak** ‘to cry out’: *he hath made the Ewe bleake for the Lambe*: (MV 4.1.73 Qq, Antonio; F has *bleate*); possibly a variant of *bleat*; **caterwauling** ‘any loud, obnoxious noise’, originally referring to the screeching of cats: *What a catterwauling doe you keepe heere?* (TN 2.3.69, Maria), OED **Caterwauling** *vbl.sb.* [1530] frequent c1570–1625; **clammer** \*‘to silence’: *clamor your tongues, and not a word more*. (WT 4.4.246–7, Clown), OED **Clamour** *v*<sup>2</sup>.2; **smack** \*‘loud noise’: *and kist her lips with such a clamorous smacke*, (TS 3.3.51, Gremio), OED **Smack** *sb*<sup>2</sup>.1b [1604]; **sound** ‘ringing, piercing’: *thy small pipe Is as the maidens organ, shrill, and sound*, (TN 1.4.32–3, Orsino); **wild** \*‘noisy confusion’: *a wilde of nothing*, (MV 3.2.182, Bassanio, ‘disordered hubbub’), OED **Wild B.** *sb*.3cfig.



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## OATHS

There are numerous oaths which invoke some agency for help or support in confirming what is said; in some cases they verge towards prayers or exclamations. They are listed selectively here by the being called upon.

### 1. THOSE INVOKING SOME DIVINE OR HELLISH AGENCY

#### 1a. *Devil or hell*

**devil:** *Let the diuell, and his dam haunt you:* (Oth 4.1.145, Bianca); *The Diuell fiddle 'em,* (H8 1.3.42, Sands); *the Deuill make a third,* (2H6 3.2.307, Margaret); **in/with the devil's name:** *What an vnwaied Behaviour hath this Flemish drunkard pickt (with The Deuills name) out of my conuersation,* (MW 2.1.21–3, Mrs Page); **dickens** a euphemism for *devil* and therefore considered appropriate for use before women \*(**what**) **the dickens:** *I cannot tell what (the dickens) his name is* (MW 3.2.16, Mrs Page), OED **Dickens** and cf. CDS **dickens**; **hell:** *I am damn'd in hell, for swearing to Gentlemen* (MW 2.2.10–11, Falstaff), *To hell Allegiance:* (Ham 4.5.129, Laertes); **pit** 'hell': *Conscience and Grace, to the profoundest Pit.* (Ham 4.5.130, Laertes).

#### 1b. *God or heaven*

**God:** *God's Arme strike with vs,* 'God fight on our side' (H5 4.3.5, Salisbury); *Gods bread,* 'by the body of God' (RJ 3.5.176, Capulet); *by Gods lid* 'God's eyelid' (TC 1.2.207, Pandarus); *Be Gods sonties 'twill be a hard waie* (MV 2.2.41, Old Gobbo), OED **Santy** of uncertain origin, possibly a corruption of Fr. *saintitie* and recorded either side of 1600; *God let me not liue,* (2H4 2.4.131, Q Pistol); *Gods Cursse* (2H6 4.7.186, Cade); *Gods my life!* 'gracious me' (MN 4.1.201, Bottom); *God a mercy on his soule,* (Ham 4.5.197 Q2, Ophelia in song; F has *Gramercy*); *By Gods liggens* (2H4 5.3.66 Q, Shallow, not found elsewhere), where *liggens* is a diminutive of *lid*; **go(d)dild** a colloquial form of *God yield* [*you thanks*], used to thank someone: *goddild you for your last companie,* (AY 3.3.67–8, Touchstone); **heaven** found in many mild oaths, especially in F where it may replace Q's *God* or similar: *by heauen*

## OATHS

(Son 130.13), *for the heauens*, (TC 5.3.14, Cassandra, 'for heaven's sake'), *Grant Heauens*, (Cym 3.5.52, Cymbeline), *heauen and earth!* (HL sc.2.97, Gloucester), King p. 9; **him** (i.e. God): *By him that made vs all*, (3H6 2.2.124, Richard); **Lord**: *in the Bowels of the Lord*, (H5 2.4.102, Exeter, 'by God's compassion'), *The Lord forbid*. (H8 3.2.54, Surrey).

### 1c. Corruption or omission of 'God'

**by gar** 'by God' (MW 1.4.104, Caius); **cock, cox** found in various phrases from C14 onwards: *By cocke and pie*, (MW 1.1.283, Mr Page), *Cox my passion*, (AW 5.2.40–1, Lafeu); **gads lugges** 'God's ears': *Now by gads lugges I sweare*, (H5 2.1.29 Q, Pistol), PWPS **Gadslugs**; **Gogs-wouns** a corruption of *God's wounds* as in: *I, by goggs woones quoth he*, (TS 3.3.33, Gremio reporting Petruccio); **God's** is abbreviated to ⟨s⟩ or ⟨z⟩: *Zbloud my Lord they are false*: (1H4 2.5.448 Q, Falstaff, 'God's blood'; F has *Yfaith*); *Sdeath, The rabble should haue first vnroo'ft the City* (Cor 1.1.215–16, Martius, 'God's death'); *Sfoote, Ile learne to coniuere and raise Diuels*, (TC 2.3.5–6, Thersites, 'God's foot'), *slid, tis but venturing*. (MW 3.4.24–5, Slender, 'God's eyelid'), King p. 32; *Sword is an Oath*, (H5 2.1.97, Pistol, 'God's word'); *S'wounds shew me what th'owt doe*: (Ham 5.1.271 Q2, Hamlet, 'God's wounds'; F has *Come*), *Zounds where thou wilt lad*, (1H4 1.2.100 Q, Falstaff; F omits); **heart** with omission of *God's* in oath: *Hart, you sweare like a comfit-makers wife*, (1H4 3.1.243–4 Q, Hotspur), **heartlings** in oath *Odd's-hart-lings, that's a prettie iest* (MW 3.4.55, Slender); **Od(d)** a corruption of *God* found in mild oaths to avoid direct naming of the deity. Many of the following are recorded as first occurrences in English in OED **Od**<sup>1</sup>, **'od** 2: *Ods plessed-wil*: (MW 1.1.244, Evans), *'ods my little life*, (AY 3.5.44, Rosalind); **save** (a) in prayer for divine assistance, with or without *God* or other names included: *Cry, God saue Richard, Englands Royall King*. (R3 3.7.22, Buckingham); (b) with *save* elided or omitted: *Gods me, my horse*. (1H4 2.4.91, Hotspur); **ud** corruption of *God* found in mild oaths: *uds pitty*, (Oth 4.3.74 Q, Emilia; F has *why*).

### 1d. The Gods

**Cupid have mercy** (AY 1.3.1, Celia); **by all Diana's waiting women yond, and by herself** 'by the stars and the moon' (TC 5.2.94–5, Cressida); **Gods, Gods** (KL 1.1.254, France); **the gods forbend** 'the gods forbid' (Cym 5.6.287, Cymbeline); **Isis else defend** (AC 3.3.42, Charmian); **by Janus** (Oth 1.2.33, Iago); **Jove, Jupiter** 'principal god of the Romans': (*O Ioue, a beastly fault*:) (MW 5.5.9, Falstaff), King p. 175; **by Juno**: *By Iuno, I sweare I*. (KL 2.2.198, Kent); **by Pluto** (TC 5.2.105, Thersites); **by the pale queen of night** 'Diana' (TG 4.2.97, Silvia).

### 1e. Jesus

**Jesu, Jesus**: *O Iesu, he doth it as like one of these harlotrie plaiers* (1H4 2.5.399–400 Q, Mrs Quickly; F has *O rare*); *Iesu Maria*, 'by Jesus and Mary' (RJ 2.2.69, Friar Lawrence).

### 1f. Corruption of 'Jesus Christ'

**by Cheshu** (H5 3.3.24, Fluellen); **by Chrish law** (H5 3.3.32, Macmorris); **By gis, and by S. Charity**, (Ham 4.5.58, Ophelia's song), OED **Gis, jis** 'Mincing pron[unciation] of *Jesus* or *Jesu*' and records 1528–1625.

### 1g. Virgin Mary

by **God's mother** 'by the Virgin Mary' (2H6 2.1.55, Gloucester); **by my halidom** 'holiness': *By my hallidome, I was fast asleepe.* (TG 4.2.132, Host), recorded from 1533, and extended to **halidam(e)** 'Virgin Mary': *Now by my Holydame, What manner of man are you?* (H8 5.1.117–18, Henry VIII to Cranmer); **by'r/ber lady**: *Yes per-lady*: (MW 1.1.25, Evans); **O welladay Lady** 'alas Mary' (H5 2.1.35, Mrs Quickly); **By holy Mary** (H8 5.2.32, Henry VIII); *lakin* see **diminutives** 4.

1h. *The mass or other religious symbols*

**Good angels preserve the king** (Tem 2.1.311–12, Gonzalo); **by Jacob's staff** (MV 2.5.36, Shylock); **mass** 'the service of the Catholic church', used as an asseveration and sometimes omitted or replaced in F because of Protestant sensitivities or the blasphemy law of James I: *Mas and my elbow itcht, I thought there would a scabbe follow.* (MA 3.3.96–7, Borachio), recorded from C14 onwards; **rood** 'cross': *by the holy Rood*, (R3 3.2.72, Stanley); **saints** called on are **Anne** (TN 2.3.112, Feste); **Dennis to S. Cupid** (LL 5.2.87, Princess); **Francis** (RJ 5.3.121, Friar Lawrence); **Jamy** 'James' (TS 3.2.80, Biondello in a poem); **Nicholas** (TG 3.1.292–3, Lance); **Patrick** (Ham 1.5.140, Hamlet); **Paul** (R3 1.1.139, Gloucester); **in the name of sanctity** 'the saints assist us' (TN 3.4.83, Sir Toby).

## 2. OTHER OATHS, USUALLY SOMEWHAT MILDER

Some of these are closely linked to EXCLAMATIONS and DISCOURSE MARKERS.

**afore/(be)fore me** 'on my word, truly': *Afore me, it is so late*, (RJ 3.4.34, Capulet); **by my beard** (TG 4.1.10, Outlaw), *By my white beard*, (WT 4.4.404, Polixenes); **beshrew** 'curse (me)' or 'the devil take (someone)': *Beshrew your hearte, (Faire Daughter)* (2H4 2.3.45–6, Northumberland); *much beshrew my manners and my pride*, (MN 2.2.60, Hermia, 'a great curse befall'), OED **Beshrew** v.3b; **blasts and fogs upon thee** 'may ill befall you' (KL 1.4.279, Lear); **blessing of one's heart** *And thereof comes the prouerbe: (Blessing of your heart, you brew good Ale.)* (TG 3.1.297–8, Lance); **blister on his sweet tongue** 'curse him' (LL 5.2.335, King), *Blister'd be thy tongue* (RJ 3.2.90, Juliet); **body a'me** 'on my body' (H8 5.2.21, Henry VIII); **bolts and shackles** 'get him locked up' (TN 2.5.54, Sir Toby); **bots on it** 'a plague on it' (a *bot* being a horse parasite) (Per sc.5.161, Fisherman), OED **Bot, bott** 2 records 1584–1719; **by this bottle** (Tem 2.2.120, Stephano); **my breath and blood** (KL 2.2.275, Lear); **the canker gnaw thy heart** 'pestilence fall upon you' (Tim 4.3.49, Timon); **by my Christendom** 'as I am a Christian' (KJ 4.1.16, Arthur); **on my Christian conscience** (H8 5.3.34–5, Porter); **comfort forswear me** 'may happiness forsake me' (Oth 4.2.163, Desdemona); **in my conscience** (H5 4.7.139, Fluellen); **curse** 'to damn': *Curs'd be I that did so.* (Tem 1.2.341, Caliban); **damn** 'to condemn', used in oaths as a discourse marker as in PdE: *If I do not, damne me.* (AW 4.1.89, Parolles); **darkness and devils** 'by all that's wicked' (KL 1.4.230, Lear); **damned** \*as general terms of abuse: *This damn'd Witch Sycorax* (Tem 1.2.264, Prospero); **by day and night** (H8 1.2.214, Henry VIII); **death on my state** (KL 2.2.284, Lear); **destruction on my head** 'may death befall me' (Oth 1.3.176, Brabantio; Q has *lite on me*); **dropsy** 'plague': *The dropsie drowne this foole*, (Tem 4.1.229, Caliban); **faith and fay**, in various phrases **in (good) faith, (good) faith, by my faith, on my faith, i'faith** etc. as a discourse marker or oath by people of all ranks, although it may be replaced by other expressions such as *in sooth, indeed* in



some texts: *Goodfaith a-crosse*, (AW 2.1.66, Lafeu), *by my faith you say honestly*. (MA 2.1.219–20, Benedick); **fecks** in phrase **i'fecks** 'truly', from *faith* + *-kin*, as exclamation or mild oath: *I, my good Lord. | I'fecks*: (WT 1.2.122, Mamillius | Leontes); OED **Fegs** records from 1598; **by my fidelity** 'on my faith': *By my fidelity this is not well* (MW 4.2.141, Shallow); **fie upon** 'to hell with': *fie vpon your Law*, (MV 4.1.100, Shylock); **fire and brimstone** 'to hell with him' (TN 2.5.48, Sir Toby); **a \*foutre for** 'a fuck for': *A footra for thine Office*. (2H4 5.3.116, Pistol), from Fr. *foutre* 'sexual intercourse'; OED **Foutre**, **fouter**; **by these gloves** (MW 1.1.140, Slender); **goats and monkeys** both considered sexually active and tricky animals (Oth 4.1.265, Othello); **for goodness sake** (H8 3.1.158, Wolsey); **by grace**: *by grace it selfe I swear*: (AW 1.3.218, Helen); **a halter pardon him and hell gnaw his bones** 'let him be hanged and rot in hell' (Oth 4.2.140, Emilia); **by my/the hand**: *Now by my hand (Lords) 'twas a glorious day*. (2H6 5.5.34, Warwick; Q has *by my faith*); cf. King pp. 47–8; **hang me/thee** etc. 'I'll/you be damned' etc.: *Hang your selfe, you muddie Cunger, hang your selfe*. (2H4 2.4.38–9 Q, Doll Tearsheet; F has *You muddie Rascall, is that all the comfort you giue me?*); **by this hat**: *By this hat, then he in the red face had it*: (MW 1.1.155, Slender); **by my head**: *By my head here comes the Capulets*. (RJ 3.1.34, Benvolio); **heart and good will** 'freely and willingly': *Heart and good will you might*, (CE 4.4.86, Dromio of Ephesus); **by this heavenly ground I tread on** (2H4 2.1.142, Mrs Quickly); **by these hilts** (1H4 2.5.210, Falstaff); **by mine honour** (AW 2.3.250, Lafeu), *by my maiden honor*, (LL 5.2.351, Princess); **by my hood** (MV 2.6.51, Gratiano), DSUE **hood 2**; **I am a Jew** 'I am no better than a Jew, if . . .': *I am a Iew if I serue the Iew anie longer*. (MV 2.2.107, Lancelot); **(up)on my life** 'I swear truly' (AY 1.2.272, Le Beau); **life and death** 'by everthing in this world': (KL 1.4.276, Lear); **as I have life and honour** (KL 2.2.130, Cornwall); **by this light** 'by the light of heaven' (2H4 2.2.57 Q, Poins; F has *Nay*); **upon the love you bear me** (TC 5.3.81, Hector); **by my maidenhead at twelve year old** 'by my virginity when I was twelve', a comic variation of typical oaths (RJ 1.3.2, Nurse); **by my modesty** (Tem 3.1.53, Miranda, 'by my virginity'); **moon**: *For all beneath the Moone* 'for everything on earth' (KL 4.5.26, Edgar); **mother's son** 'myself': *Now by my mothers sonne, and that's my selfe*, (TS 4.6.6, Petruccio); **a murrain on't** 'may a plague afflict it' (Cor 1.6.3, Roman); **I'll give you this neck** 'hang me' (1H4 2.1.62, Gadshill); **by the North Pole** (LL 5.2.686, Armado); **by your patience** 'by your leave' (Cor 1.3.76, Virgilia); **plague** frequently used in different imprecations: *Plague on't*, (TN 3.4.275, Sir Andrew), *the red-plague rid you* (Tem 1.2.366, Caliban); cf. OED **Red** a.16b), *What a plague* (TN 1.3.1, Sir Toby), OED **Plague** sb.3d; **\*pox** 'disease, especially venereal disease', used in mild curses: *show your knaues visage with a poxe to you*: (MM 5.1.350–1, Lucio); such curses first recorded in ShE, OED **Pox** sb.3; **Puritan** 'member of the sect wishing to restore the Church's pure form', used in ridicule of those who ape the manners of the sect: *The diu'll a Puritane that hee is, or any thing constantly but a time-pleaser*, (TN 2.3.141–2, Maria), OED **Puritan** 2 [1592]; **by my sceptre** (1H4 3.2.97, Henry IV); **serpigo** 'skin eruption': *the dry Suppeago on the Subiect*, (TC 2.3.73, Thersites); **shrew** 'curse', aphetic form of *beshrew* used in oaths: *'shrew my heart, You neuer spoke what did become you lesse* (WT 1.2.283–4, Camillo); both noun and verb were obsolescent in early C17; **sir**

**reuerence** a corruption of ‘saving your reverence’: *without he say sir reuerence*, (CE 3.2.91–2, Dromio of Syracuse); **by the sky that hangs above our heads** ‘by heaven’ (KJ 2.1.397, John); **as I am a soldier** ‘truly’ (H5 2.1.63, Bardolph); **sorrow** ‘misfortune (fall upon)’: *Sorrow on thee, and all the packe of you* (TS 4.3.33, Katherine); **by yonder sun** (Ham 4.5.64, Ophelia in a song); **ten bones** ‘I swear by these ten fingers’: *By these tenne bones*, (2H6 1.3.193, Peter); **so thriue I** ‘may I thrive’: *So thriue I as I truly sweare the like*. (R3 2.1.11 Q, Hastings; F has *So prosper I, as I sweare perfect loue*); **by the time to come** ‘by all that is to come in future’ (R3 4.4.318 Q, Richard III; F has *The time to come*); **good time encounter her** ‘may she have a safe delivery’ (WT 2.1.21, Lady); **as true as I live** ‘on my life’ (1H4 3.1.245, Hotspur); **by my valour** ‘as I am a warrior’ (2H6 4.9.55, Cade); **by welkin and her stars** (MW 1.3.85, Nym; Q has *her Fairies*); **whelm** ‘to overwhelm’ used in a form of oath: *Ocean whelme them all*. (MW 2.2.133, Pistol), OED **Whelm** *v.2*; **by this wine** perhaps with intimation of Mass (2H4 2.4.125, Mrs Quickly).

### 3. WORDS INDICATING OATHS, VOWS OR SWEARING

**ban** \*‘curse with baleful effects’: *with Lunaticke bans*, (KL 2.2.182, Edgar), OED **Ban** *sb.5*; †**drug-damned** ‘cursed for its use of poisons’ as an insulting term: *That Drug-damn’d Italy, hath out-craftied him*, (Cym 3.4.15, Imogen); **limber vow** ‘flabby oath’: *You put me off with limber Vowes*: (WT 1.2.48, Hermione); **swear grace overboard** ‘to drive God’s grace from the ship through swearing’: *That swear’st Grace ore-board*, (Tem 5.1.222, Gonzalo); †**vapour-vow** ‘vow which is mere breath’, i.e. insubstantial: *Exhalest this vapor-vow*, (LL 4.3.67, Longueville), OED **Vapour** *sb.5a*; **vowed** ‘sworn’: *thy vowed Friend*, (3H6 3.3.50, Warwick), OED **Vowed** *ppl.a.2c* [1590].

## OF

(1) As a phrasal verb, often without adding to the meaning of the lexical verb: **abate of** ‘to take away’: *She hath abated me of halfe my Trainee*; (KL 2.2.332, Lear); **accept of** ‘to welcome’: *To be accepted of, and stood upon?* (E3 4.3.9, Normandy); **account of** ‘to report’: *he that otherwise accountes of mee*, (Per sc.9.58, Pericles); **catch of** ‘to be infected by’: *you helpe to make the Diseases (Dol), we catch of you (Dol)* (2H4 2.4.43–4, Falstaff); **cool of** ‘to cool’: *Whom I left cooling of the Ayre with sighes*, (Tem 1.2.223, Ariel); **count of** ‘to value’: *no man counts of her beauty*. (TG 2.1.56–7, Speed); **cull of** ‘to select’: *Culling of Simples*, (RJ 5.1.40, Romeo); **disallow of** ‘to reject’: *What follows if we disallow of this?* (KJ 1.1.16, John); **entreat of** ‘to persuade’: *I am entreating of my selfe to doe That* (TK 1.1.205–6, Theseus); **hammer of** ‘to urge’: *Who, but to day hammered of this designe*, (WT 2.2.52, Emilia); **make of** ‘to honour’: *see, how much she makes of thee*: (TA 4.1.10, Titus); **personate of** ‘to represent’: *It must be personating of himselfe*: (Tim 5.1.33, Poet); cf. OED **Personate** *v.6*; **prattle of** ‘to report’: (*as you know What great ones do, the lesse will prattle of*), (TN 1.2.28–9, Captain); \***relish of** ‘to taste or flavour’: *Let what is heere contain’d, rellish of Loue*, (Cym 3.2.30, Imogen); OED **Relish** *v<sup>1</sup>.1b, 4*; this verb, derived from the noun, is recorded from end C16 and while being assimilated took on different meanings and forms; **revenge of** ‘to take revenge on’: *Ile be reuengde of her*. (2H4 2.4.148 Q, Pistol; F has *reueng’d on*); possibly a typographical error in Q, though it

may reflect an informal usage appropriate for Pistol; **smack of** \*‘to exhibit’: *All Sects, all Ages smack of this vice*, (MM 2.2.5, Provost), OED **Smack** *v*<sup>1</sup>.2b; **speak of** ‘to report (well/badly) of’: *I am well spoken of*, (2H4 2.2.57, Poins; Q has *spoke on*); †‘to order’: *We haue not spoke vs yet of Torch-bearers*. (MV 2.4.5, Salerio), OED **Speak** *v*.11e; **study of** ‘to consider’: *You make me study of that*: (Tem 2.1.86–7, Adrian); **talk of** ‘to talk about’: (*for she hath beene too long a talking of*) (MA 3.2.93, Don John, ‘she has been the subject of gossip for a long time’); *Neuer talke of it*. (2H4 1.1.54, Lord Bardolph, ‘it’s impossible’); **task of** ‘to occupy’: *While other sports are tasking of their mindes*, (MW 4.6.29, Fenton); **think of** ‘to remember’: *which since his coming forth is thought of*, (HL sc.17.4, Gentleman); **whistle of** ‘to whisper’: *To whistle of these secrets*, (WT 4.4.244, Clown), OED **Whistle** *v*.10 [1599]; **wonder of** ‘to be amazed at’: *I wonder of this being heere together*. (MN 4.1.130, Egeus).

(2) As a verbal adjective: **determined of** ‘fixed’: *our marriage howre, . . . Determin’d of*: (TG 2.4.177–9, Valentine); **disgracing of** ‘rubbishing’: *Disgracing of these Colours that I weare*, (1H6 3.8.29, Vernon); **doubting of** ‘fearful for’: *Crowning the present, doubting of the rest?* (Son 115.12); **fearing of** ‘fearful about’: *fearing of times tiranie, Might I not then say now* (Son 115.9–10); **never-heard-of** ‘unfamiliar’: *Some neuer heard-of tortering paine for them*. (TA 2.3.285, Saturninus); **spoken of** ‘criticized’: *Liue scandaliz’d, and fouly spoken of*. (1H4 1.3.152, Worcester); **unheard of** ‘not yet known’: *With hope of sharpe vnheard of dyre reuenge*, (E3 5.1.165, Edward III); **untalked of** ‘secretly’: *untalkt of and vnseene*, (RJ 3.2.7, Juliet); **unthought-of** ‘forgotten’: *your vnthought-of Harry* (1H4 3.2.141, Hal).

## OFF

(1) Adverbially: **off** ‘take off’: *Off with’t* (AW 1.1.151, Parolles); **hands off** ‘to leave alone’: *Ag’d sir, hands off*. (Cor 3.1.180, Cominius).

(2a) As a phrasal verb: **be off** ‘to be beside the point’: *That’s off, that’s off*: (Cor 2.2.60, Menenius); ‘to take off one’s hat’: *and be off to them most counterfetly*, (Cor 2.3.100, Coriolanus); ‘to leave’: *be leaden footed Till his great rage be off him*. (TK 1.2.84–5, Valerius); **bear off** ‘to protect against’: *Here’s neither bush, nor shrub to beare off any weather at all*: (Tem 2.2.18–19, Trinculo); ‘to save’: *Thou bear’st my life off, hence*: (WT 1.2.462, Polixenes); **bring off** ‘to clear (in legal sense)’: *I know A way, . . . Will bring me off againe*. (H8 3.2.219–21, Wolsey); **come off** ‘to extricate oneself’: *to come fairely off from the great debts* (MV 1.1.128, Bassanio), Hulme pp. 45–6; ‘to retrieve’: *came you off with so little?* (AW 4.1.39, Parolles); ‘to disengage’: *we are come off, Like Romans*, (Cor 1.7.1–2, Cominius); ‘to escape, achieve’: *who came off brauely*, (H5 3.6.74, Gower, ‘who emerged with distinction’); *the dull brainlesse Ajax come safe off*, (TC 1.3.374, Ulysses, ‘to escape unharmed’); *this ouerdone, or come tardie off*, (Ham 3.2.25, Hamlet, ‘done inadequately’); *this comes off well, and excellent*. (Tim 1.1.29, Poet, ‘is well executed’); **cut off** ‘to execute’: *Wee would haue all such offenders so cut off*: (H5 3.6.108, Henry V); ‘to put an end to’: *to cut off all strife: heere sit we down*, (TS 3.1.21, Bianca); **drink off** ‘to drink to the dregs’: *Drinke off this Potion*: (Ham 5.2.278, Hamlet); **fall off** ‘to recede’: *The rich streame . . . fell off A distance from her*; (H8 4.1.64–7, Gentleman); ‘to defect’: *He neuer did fall off*, (1H4 1.3.93, Hotspur); **fetch off** ‘to kill’: *I doe, and will fetch off*

*Bohemia for't*: (WT 1.2.336, Camillo); 'to fleece': *As I returne, I will fetch off these Iustices*: (2H4 3.2.297, Falstaff), OED **Fetch** *v.*16; 'to recover': *let him fetch off his drumme*, (AW 3.6.20–1, Dumaine); 'to remove': *Fetch him off* (TN 1.5.102, Olivia); **fly off** 'to separate': *and neuer Flie off our Loues againe*. (AC 2.2.159–60, Caesar); **fob off** 'to minimize': *you must not thinke To jobbe off our disgrace* (Cor 1.1.91–2, Citizen), \***fub off** variant of *job off*, 'to put off with some excuse': *I haue . . . bin fub'doff, and fub'd-off, from this day to that day*, (2H4 2.1.33–5, Mrs Quickly), OED **Fob** *v.*1.3; **get off** 'to remove': *Get off your Trinkets*, (TK 3.3.52, Arcite); \***give off** 'to resign, stop': *My Crowne I should giue off?* (KJ 5.1.27, John), *Let's see how it will giue off*. (AC 4.3.20, Soldier); **go off** 'to withdraw': *Shepherd, go off a little*: (AY 3.2.155, Celia); **hang off** \*'to let go': *Hang off thou cat, thou bur*; (MN 3.2.261, Lysander), OED **Hang** *v.*24; **have off** 'to take off': *thou hast need of more rags to lay on thee, rather then haue these off*. (WT 4.3.54–5, Clown); **hold off** \*'to keep back': *The feare of that, holds off my present ayde*. (R3 4.5.5, Stanley; Q has *with holdes*), OED **Hold** *v.*39b; **jig off** 'to sing a song in the manner of a jig': *to Iigge off a tune at the tongues end*, (LL 3.1.10–11, Moth); **keep off** 'to protect against': *Ile giue thee Armour to keepe off that word*, (RJ 3.3.54, Friar Lawrence); **lay off** 'to make for the open sea': *off to Sea againe, lay her off*. (Tem 1.1.48, Boatswain); **leave off** 'to abandon': *when he goes in his doublet and hose, and leaues off his wit*. (MA 5.1.195–6, Don Pedro); 'to stop': *Leaue off to wonder* (3H6 4.6.2, Richard); **lop off** 'to cut off': *Ile lop a member off*, (1H6 5.3.15, Pucelle); **play it off** 'drink up', a drinking term used by tapsters: *they cry hem, and bid you play it off*. (1H4 2.5.16–17, Hal); **pluck off** 'to lower one's sights': *plucke off a little*, (H8 2.3.40, Old Lady); 'to take off': *these long vsurped Royalties, . . . Haue I pluck'd off*, (R3 5.8.4–6, Stanley); 'to pull off': *Pluckes off my Beard, and blowes it in my face? Tweakes me by'th Nose?* (Ham 2.2.575–6, Hamlet); **post off** 'to put off': *Nor posted off their suites with slow delayes*, (3H6 4.10.8, Henry VI), OED **Post** *v.*1.7b [1577]; **put off** 'to abandon, make redundant': *I will put off my hope*, (Tem 3.3.7, Alonso), *haue put off The Spinsters, Carders, Fullers*, (H8 1.2.33–4, Norfolk); 'to reject advances': *put's him off, slights him*, (WT 4.4.200, Servant); 'to take off': *Put off that gowne* (Tem 4.1.226, Stephano); 'to turn aside' (a joke, shame): *Finely put off*. (LL 4.1.109, Rosaline); 'to set sail': *Let me cut the Cable, And when we are put off*, (AC 2.7.70–1, Menas); **quaff off** 'to drink off in one gulp': *quaft off the Muscadell*, (TS 3.3.45, Gremio); **rase off** 'to tear off': *the Bore had rased off his Helme*: (R3 3.2.8, Messenger; Q has *raste*); **rot off** 'to fall off through rotting': *may my hands rot off*, (R2 4.1.48, Aumerle); **scour off** 'to put an end to': *Save when my lids scowrd off their bine [for brinē?]*; (TK 3.2.28, Jailer's daughter); **set off** 'to show to good advantage': *to set mee off*, (2H4 1.2.13, Falstaff); 'to add lustre to': *Et their labor Delight in them set off*: (Tem 3.1.1–2, Ferdinand, 'working at them adds to their pleasure'); 'to compensate for': *and many a murther Set off wherto she's guilty*. (TK 5.5.27–8, Emilia); **shake off** 'to discard': *Be pleas'd that I shake off these names* (TN 5.1.69, Antonio); **shog off** 'to depart': *Will you shogge off?* (H5 2.1.43, Nym), OED **Shog** *v.*3b; **shuffle off** 'to put off': *we haue shuffel'd off this mortall coile*, (Ham 3.1.69, Hamlet); 'to put on one side': *good turnes, Are shuffel'd off with such vncurrant pay*: (TN 3.3.15–16, Sebastian); **snap off** 'to bite off': *Wee had like to haue had our two noses snapt off with two old men without teeth*. (MA 5.1.116–17, Claudio);

**speak off** ‘to rattle off’: *And speake of halfe a dozen dang’rous words*, (MA 5.1.98, Antonio); **stand off** ‘to stay at a distance’: *Stand no more off*, (AW 4.2.35, Bertram); cf. PdE *stand-offish*; ‘to be plain’: *the truth of it stands off as grosse As blacke and white*, (H5 2.2.100–1, Henry V); ‘to take up a fighting stance’: *Stand off then*. (TK 3.6.89, Palamon); **stick off** ‘to stand out’: *like a Starre i’t’h’darkest night, Sticke fiery off indeede*. (Ham 5.2.202–3, Hamlet); **strike off** ‘to cancel’: *Shall quite strike off all seruice I haue done*, (TC 3.3.29, Calchas); **syce off** ‘to strain (milk)’, hence ‘to make one lose one’s head’: *thy head stands so tickle on thy shoulders, that a milke-maid, if she be in loue, may sigh it off*: (MM 1.2.170–2, Lucio), Hulme p. 331, also implying ‘to sigh’; cf. OED **Sye** *v*.; **take off** ‘to inhibit or release an erection’: *it sets him on, and it takes him off*; (Mac 2.3.31–2, Porter), also implied in *laying on, tak’t off*, (TC 1.2.203, Pandarus); ‘to do away with’: *Marinas life Seeke to take off by treasons knife*, (Per sc.15.13–14, Gower); **throw off** ‘to push to one side’: *you would throw them off*, (Tim 2.2.131, Flavius); ‘to give up’: *Threw-off his Spirit, his Appetite, his Sleepe*, (WT 2.3.16, Leontes); **turn off** ‘to reject’: *Anthony . . . turnes you off*, (AC 3.6.93–4, Maecenas); ‘to carry out’: *We will turne it finely off six*, (LL 5.2.507, Costard); **walk off** ‘to go away’: *Sirra walke off*. (TC 3.2.5, Troilus); **wash off** ‘to discard’: *I will wash off grosse acquaintance*, (TN 2.5.157, Malvolio); ‘to wash away’: *the double gilt of this opportunitie you let time wash off*, (TN 3.2.23–4, Fabian); **wipe off** ‘to expunge’: *I would haue the soyle of her faire Rape Wip’d off* (TC 2.2.147–8, Paris).

(2b) With particle before lexical verb in phrasal verbs: **go off** ‘to cut off’: *If I reuolt, off goes yong Georges head*, (R3 4.5.4, Stanley); ‘to take off’: *Off goes his bonnet to an Oyster-wench*, (R2 1.4.30, Richard II); **pluck from off** ‘to pluck off’: *From off this Bryer pluck a white Rose with me*. (1H6 2.4.30, York).

(3a) As a verbal adjective: †**fallen-off** ‘revolted’: *against The falne-off Britaines*, (Cym 3.7.5–6, Senator), OED **Fallen** *ppl.a.6*; **going off** ‘dying’: *riue not more in parting, Then greatnesse going off*. (AC 4.14.5–6, Charmian); **lying off** ‘running from’: *Northward, lying off from Trent*. (1H4 3.1.76, Mortimer); **set off** ‘ignored’: *This present enterprize set off his head*, (1H4 5.1.88, Hal, ‘discounting this present matter’); **shot off** ‘fired’: *A fine volly of words, gentlemen, & quickly shot off* (TG 2.4.32–3, Silvia); **twanged off** †‘uttered forcefully’: *a terrible oath, with a swaggering accent sharpely twang’d off*, (TN 3.4.176–7, Sir Toby); a variant of *tang*, OED **Twang** *v*.5a.

(3b) As a verbal noun: **cutter-off** †‘someone who cuts things off’: *natures naturall, the cutter off of natures witte*. (AY 1.2.47–8, Rosalind picking up the phrasal verb *cut off* in the previous speech); \***falling-off** ‘decline’: *what a falling off was there*, (Ham 1.5.47, Ghost), OED **Falling** *vbl.sb.6a, b*; **flying-off** †‘revolt’: *The images of reuolt and flying off*. (KL 2.2.263, Lear), OED **Flying** *vbl.sb.1*; **plucking-off** ‘removal’: *and mend the plucking of the other*. (TS 4.1.134, Petruccio); **taking-off** ‘murder’: *The deepe damnation of his taking off*. (Mac 1.7.20, Macbeth).

(4) As prefix to a lexical verb: †**offcap** ‘to salute humbly’: *Three Great-ones . . . Off-capt to him*: (Oth 1.1.8–10, Iago; Q has *Oft capt*); OED **Offcap** *v*. suggests this comes from the expression *off caps* and quotes an example of the noun *off-cap* from 1606.

## OFF AND ON

(1) Used adverbially: **off and on** ‘tacking backwards and forwards’: *I swam . . . five and thirtie Leagues off and on*, (Tem 3.2.13–15, Stephano), OED **Off and on** *adv.phr*.2.

(2) As a phrasal verb: **go off and on** ‘to chop and change’: *she goes off and on at pleasure*. (AW 5.3.280, Lafeu).

## ON

(1) Adverbially: ‘advance, start’: *on gentlemen, away*, (MV 2.6.58, Lorenzo, ‘let’s get going’), *On, on, you Noblish English*, (H5 3.1.17, Henry V, ‘advance’).

(2a) As a phrasal verb it primarily denotes ongoing activity: **acknowne on** ‘to be informed’: *Be not acknowne on’t*: (Oth 3.3.324, Iago); common colloquial phrase in C16; OED **Acknow, know** *v*.4; **attend on** ‘to serve’: *while I attend on thee*: (E3 1.2.165, Edward III); **batten on** ‘to feed and grow fat on’: *And batten on this Moore?* (Ham 3.4.66, Hamlet); **be on** ‘to be in position’: *my Gloues are on*. (TG 2.1.1, Valentine); **bring on** ‘to set in motion’: *that occasion that shall bring it on*. (1H4 1.3.270, Worcester); **call on** ‘to invoke’: *And he that calls on thee*, (Son 38.11); **chop on** ‘to banish’: *And chop on some cold thought*, (TK 3.1.14, Arcite); \***clap on** ‘to hoist’: *Clap on more sailes, pursue*: (MW 2.2.132, Pistol); ‘to present to’: *Clap’d on the outward eye of fickle France*, (KJ 2.1.584, Bastard), OED **Clap** *v*<sup>1</sup>.14b [1627]; **come on** ‘to advance’: *In goodly forme, comes on the Enemie*: (2H4 4.1.20, Messenger); ‘to get on with it’: *Come on, obey*: (Tem 1.2.486, Prospero); **descant on** ‘to elaborate on’: *And descant on mine owne Deformity*. (R3 1.1.27, Gloucester), OED **Descant** *v*.2a; **die on** ‘to fight to the death’: *Ile die on him that saies so but your selfe*. (TG 2.4.112, Proteus); **draw on** ‘to bring about’: *Thou draw not on thy Danger*, (3H6 3.3.75, Margaret); **dream on** ‘to carry on dreaming’: *Dreame on, dreame on, of bloody deeds* (R3 5.5.125, Ghost of Buckingham); **dwell on** ‘to observe’: *Faine would I dwell on forme*, (RJ 2.1.130, Juliet, ‘observe decorum’); **enamour on** ‘to be in love with’: *As if thou wert enamored on thyne end*, (E3 4.7.23, Prince Edward); **exclaim on** ‘to denounce’: *to exclaime on you*. (MV 3.2.174, Portia); **exercise on** ‘to afflict’: *Vrchins Shall for that vast of night, that they may worke All exercise on thee*: (Tem 1.2.328–30, Prospero); **fall on** ‘to affect (with good or evil)’: *A blasting and a scandalous breath to fall, On him so neere vs?* (MM 5.1.122–3, Duke); ‘to join’: *And fall on my side so against your will*. (1H6 2.4.51, Somerset); ‘to attack’: *do you the like To fall it on Gonzalo*. (Tem 2.1.300–1, Antonio); **fasten on** ‘to bite firmly’: *Those doggs of Fraunce would fasten on his flesh* (E3 5.1.145, Salisbury); **fly on** ‘to carry on fleeing’: *Why then flye on*, (TC 5.6.31, Hector); **frown on** ‘to continue to show displeasure’: *Frowne on you heauens, effect your rage with speede*: (TC 5.11.6, Troilus); **gape on** ‘to gaze at’: *Would you the super-vision grossely gape on?* (Oth 3.3.400, Iago), **go on** ‘to succeed’: *It goes on I see* (Tem 1.2.422, Prospero); ‘to proceed’: *With the same hauiour that your passion beares, Goes on my Masters griefes*. (TN 3.4.201–2, Viola); ‘to continue’: *Till now you haue gone on*, (Tim 5.5.3, Alcibiades); **grow on** ‘to develop’: *and so grow on to a point*. (MN 1.2.9–10, Bottom; Q has *grow to a point*); **hang on** ‘to cling to’: *Hence: hang not on my garments*. (Tem 1.2.477, Prospero), OED **Hang** *v*.25; **hate on** ‘to continue hating’: *But loue hate on* (Son 149.13); **hear on** ‘to know

about': *Such Whales haue I heard on, a'th land*, (Per sc.5.73, Fisherman); 'to continue listening': *Nay Sir, but heare me on*: (Tim 1.1.78, Poet); **hook on** \*'to hold fast', with possible reference to cant *hook* 'to steal, rob': *Go with her, with her: hooke-on, hooke-on*. (2H4 2.1.163–4, Falstaff), OED **Hook** v.5, DSUE **hook**; **huddle on** 'to weigh down': *losses That haue of late so huddled on his backe*, (MV 4.1.26–7, Duke); **hum on** 'to carry on humming': *Stolne some new aire, or at adventure humd on From misicall Coynadge*, (TK 1.3.75–6, Emilia); **inhabit on** 'to live on': *Or durst inhabit on a liuing brow*: (Son 68.4); **jest on** 'to carry on mocking': *Well, ieast on Brothers*: (3H6 3.2.116, Edward IV); **jog on** 'to carry on walking': *Iog-on, Iog-on, the foot-path way*, (WT 4.3.123, Autolycus in a song); **jump on** 'to agree on': *though they iumpe not on a iust accompt*, (Oth 1.3.5, Senator); **keep on** 'to continue a course of action': *pray you keepe on*. (MW 1.1.288, Anne, 'enter the house'), *keepe due on To the Proponticke*, (Oth 3.3.458–9, Othello), OED **Keep** v.51c [1589]; **lay on** 'to apply': *Natures owne sweet, and cunning hand laid on*: (TN 1.5.229, Viola); 'to cover': *thou hast need of more rags to lay on thee*, (WT 4.3.54–5, Clown); 'to depend on': *As if his life lay on't*. (AW 3.7.43, Widow), *when the credite of our Towne lay on it*, (TK 3.5.57, Countryman); **lay it on** 'to bang a drum hard': *this Taborer, He layes it on*. (Tem 3.2.154, Stephano); 'to blame': *If thou accountedst it shame, lay it on me*, (TS 4.3.179, Petrucio); 'to do things lavishly': *my father hath made her Mistris of the Feast, and she layes it on*. (WT 4.3.38–9, Clown); **lead on** 'to hurry forward': *For neuer resting time leads Summer on*, (Son 5.5); 'to march forward': *Wee will our Youth lead on to higher Fields*, (2H4 4.3.2–3, Henry IV); **lean on** 'to depend on': *The liues of all your louing Complices Leane-on your health*, (2H4 1.1.162–3, Morton); **lie on** 'to weigh down': *His Faults lye gently on him*: (H8 4.2.31, Katherine); 'to be incumbent upon': *it lyes you on to speake* (Cor 3.2.53, Volumnia); **light on** 'to afflict': *All the Charmes Of Sycorax: Toades, Beetles, Batts light on you*: (Tem 1.2.341–2, Caliban); 'to discover': *and a man could light on them*, (TS 1.1.127–8, Hortensio), OED **Light** v<sup>1</sup>.10c; 'to encounter': *if they scape from your encounter, then they light on vs*. (1H4 2.2.59–60, Hal), OED **Light** v<sup>1</sup>.10d; **linger on** 'to continue delaying': *And linger not our sure destruction on*. (TC 5.11.9, Troilus); **look on** \*'to consider carefully': *And by that knot lookes proudly on the Crowne*, (R3 4.3.42, Richard III, 'eyes with ambition'; Q has *lookes proudly ore*); 'to come into the presence of': *henceforth ne're looke on me*: (1H4 2.5.450–1, Hal); 'to regard favourably': *By one that lookes on Feeders?* (AC 3.13.109, Antony); 'to be a spectator': *Ile be a Candle-holder and looke on*, (RJ 1.4.38, Romeo); **lour on** 'to glower at': *if thou lowrst on me doe I not spend Reuenge* (Son 149.7–8); **make on** 'to make of': *vnlesse the Fidler Apollo get his sinewes to make cattlings on*. (TC 3.3.293–4, Thersites); **march on** 'to advance': *March on, ioyne brauely*, (R3 5.6.42, Richard III); **plod on** 'to walk on at a slow pace': *Plods duly on, to beare that waight in me*, (Son 50.6); **pluck on** 'to take advantage of': *Which seemes a little fouler then it is, To plucke on others*. (MM 2.4.146–7, Isabella); **practise on** 'to play a trick on': *I will practise on this drunken man*. (TS Ind 1.34, Lord); **provoke on** 'to rouse to go faster': *The bloody spurre cannot prouoke him on*, (Son 50.9); **push on** 'to expedite': *doth push-on this proceeding*. (WT 2.1.181, Leontes); **put on** 'to incite': *When diuels will the blackest sinnes put on*, (Oth 2.3.342, Iago); 'to put in motion': *the Powres aboue Put on their Instruments*: (Mac 4.3.240–1, Malcolm); 'to

inform': *as so tis put on me*; (Ham 1.3.94, Polonius); 'to put to the test': *had he beene put on* (Ham 5.2.351, Fortinbras); 'to wear': *Finely put on*. (LL 4.1.112, Boyet, as a retort to *Finely put off*); 'to take over': *since each hand hath put on Natures power*, (Son 127.5); 'to adopt': *I will put on his presence*; (TC 3.3.261, Thersites, 'I will assume his character'); **rail on** 'to argue against': *thou hast raild on thy selfe*. (AY 1.1.58, Orlando); 'to calumniate': *Let not the Heauens heare these Tell-tale women Raile on the Lords Anointed*. (R3 4.4.150–1, Richard III); **\*revenge on** 'to take revenge on': *Ile be reueng'd on her*. (2H4 2.4.148, Pistol; Q has *reuengde of*); 'to exact vengeance for': *And liue to be reuenged on her death*. (RL 1778); *revenge on* (a person) is the common form in ShE where it is first recorded in OED **Revenge** *v.*2b; **roam on** 'to continue to flow': *shall the currant of our right rome on*, (KJ 2.1.335, John); **rub on** 'to pass over an obstacle', from bowls: *So, so, rub on, and kisse the mistresse*; (TC 3.2.48–9, Pandarus); **say on** 'to continue talking': *Pre-thee say on*, (Tem 2.1.233, Sebastian); **scoff on** 'to continue taunting': *Scoffe on vile Fiend, and shamelesse Curtizan*, (1H6 3.5.5, Burgundy); **seize on** 'to take hold of': *Seize on him Furies*, (R3 1.4.57, Clarence); 'to usurp': *Seiz'd on the Realme*, (2H6 2.2.24, York); **set on** 'to establish': *and thought to set my rest On her kind nursery*. (KL 1.1.123–4, Lear); 'to impart': *Your wrongs doe set a scandall on my sexe*: (MN 2.1.240, Helena); 'to go forward': *Set on there*: (Cym 5.6.485, Cymbeline); 'to incite', including to sexual intercourse: *Haue you not set them on?* (Cor 3.1.39, Coriolanus), *it sets him on, and it takes him off*; (Mac 2.3.31–2, Porter); 'to bring about': *Loue set on thy hornes*. (MW 5.5.3–4, Falstaff); **sit on** 'to adjudicate in a court': *the Crouner hath sate on her*, (Ham 5.1.4, Clown); **sound on** 'to continue ringing': *If the mid-night bell Did . . . Sound on into the drowzie race of night*: (KJ 3.3.37–9, John); **speak on** 'to continue talking', usually with defiant overtones: *Speake on Sir, I dare your worst Obiections*: (H8 3.2.307–8, Wolsey); 'to praise': *I am well spoke on*, (2H4 2.2.57 Q, Poins; F has *spoken of*); **speak right on** 'to talk simply': *I onely speake right on*: (JC 3.2.218, Antony); **stand on** 'to depend on': *The good I stand on, is my Truth and Honestie*: (H8 5.1.123, Cranmer); cf. Dent G136.1; 'to insist on': *wherefore stand you on nice points?* (3H6 4.8.58, Richard, 'quibble about trifles'), OED **Stand** *v.*74b and Blake 1997b:176; 'to expect': *the maine descry Stands on the hourelly thought*. (KL 4.5.211–12, Gentleman); **stay on** 'to insist on': *I stay heere on my bond*. (MV 4.1.239, Shylock); **steal on** 'to advance surreptitiously': *The silent houres steale on*, (R3 5.5.38, Stanley); **strike on** 'to chime': *like Clocks, still to strike on*; (1H6 1.3.21, Reignier); **sway on** 'to move forward': *Let vs sway-on, and face them in the field*. (2H4 4.1.24, Mowbray), OED **Sway** *v.*4b; **take on** 'to reprove': *Take on with me*, (3H6 2.5.104, Son); 'to accompany': *Take him you on*. (KL 3.4.167, Gloucester); 'to carry on': *Take on as you would follow*, (MN 3.2.259, Demetrius); 'to undertake': *It is my Fathers will, I should take on mee The Hostessship o'th day*: (WT 4.4.71–2, Perdita); **take it on** 'to assume a position of authority': *That take it on you at the first so roundly*. (TS 3.3.86, Katherine); **talk on** 'to discuss': *though they be not to be talkt on*, (RJ 2.4.41–2, Nurse, 'not worth talking about); **\*tarre on** 'to incite': *Master that doth tarre him on*. (KJ 4.1.116, Arthur), OED **Tar**, *tarre* *v.*1; **tell on** 'to speak out': *and tell on the substance of that verie feare in deed*, (E3 4.5.25–6, King John); 'to inform about': *He must be told on't*, (WT 2.2.34, Paulina); **tend on** 'to serve', possibly with negative connotations: *you*



*Spirits, That tend on mortall thoughts*, (Mac 1.5.39–40, Lady Macbeth); ‘to follow closely’: *Let vs addresse to tend on Hectors heeles*: (TC 4.5.146, Aeneas); **think on** ‘to consider’: *It must be thought on*: (H5 1.1.7, Archbishop of Canterbury); **tire on** ‘to tear apart (like a bird of prey)’: *That now thou tyrest on*, (Cym 3.4.94, Imogen), OED **Tire** *v*<sup>2</sup>.II.2; **train on** ‘to allure’: *We did traine him on*, (1H4 5.2.21, Worcester); **travel on** ‘to continue journeying’: *his youthfull morne Hath trauaild on to Ages steepie night*, (Son 63.4–5); **treat on** ‘to deal with’: *say what the play treats on*: (MN 1.2.8–9, Bottom); **troop on** ‘to advance’: *I second thee: troope on*. (MW 1.3.97, Pistol); **wait on** ‘to depend on’: *the wealth I haue waits on my consent*, (MW 3.2.70, Mr Page); *weele be waited on*. (TA 4.1.121, Titus, ‘we’ll not be ignored’), OED **Wait** *v*<sup>1</sup>.14; **weep on** ‘to continue crying’: *well, hee weepes on*: (TG 2.3.25–6, Lance); **whet on** \*‘to incite’: *whet on Warwick to this Enterprise*. (3H6 1.2.37, York), OED **Whet** *v*.2; **work on** ‘to operate within the terms of’: *Which workes on leases of short numbred howers*, (Son 124.10).

(2b) With particle before the lexical verb in phrasal verb: **go on** ‘to depart’: *well, on went hee, for a search*, (MW 3.5.98, Falstaff).

(3a) As a verbal adjective: **(a)greed on** ‘settled’: *all the means Plotted, and ’greed on for my happinesse*. (TG 2.4.180–1, Valentine); \***coming-on** ‘cooperative’: *I will be your Rosalind in a more comming-on disposition*: (AY 4.1.105–6, Rosalind), OED **Coming** *ppl.a.1b*; **looked on** ‘observed’: *VWho being lookt on, ducks as quickly in*: (VA 87); **ammering on** ‘muttering’: *Or stand so mam’ring on?* (Oth 3.3.71, Desdemona; Q has *muttering*); the verb is recorded C15–17 and is otherwise dialectal, OED **Mammer** *v*.; **pricked on** ‘urged on’: *(Thereto prick’d on by a most emulate Pride)* (Ham 1.1.82, Horatio); **put on** ‘accomplished’: *Of death’s put on by cunning, and forc’d cause*, (Ham 5.2.337, Horatio); **reigning on** ‘ruler of’: *Sole ragning Adam on the vniuerse*, (E3 2.1.265, Countess); **thought on** ‘considered’: *these things further thought on*, (TN 5.1.313, Olivia); **tyring on** ‘to the point of exhaustion’: *The Postes come tyring on*, (2H4 1.0.37, Rumour); **trampled on** ‘knocked down and trodden on by others’: *Ore-run and trampled on*: (TC 3.3.157, Ulysses); **unlooked-on** ‘disregarded’: *Vnlok’d on diest vnlesse thou get a sonne*. (Son 7.14); **unthought-on** ‘unexpected’: *th’vnthought-on accident* (WT 4.4.538, Florizel).

(3b) As a verbal noun: **beating on** ‘hammering’: *with beating on The strangenesse of this businesse*, (Tem 5.1.249–50, Prospero); **coming-on** ‘advance’: *referr’d me to the comming on of time*, (Mac 1.5.8–9, Macbeth’s letter); ‘attack’: *in robustious and rough comming on*, (H5 3.7.144, Constable); **laying on** ‘vigorous blows’: *There’s no iesting, laying on*, (TC 1.2.202–3, Pandarus, ‘that’s not child’s play, but a real exchange of blows’); **looker-on** ‘spectator’: *So long could I Stand-by, a looker-on*. (WT 5.3.84–5, Perdita), OED **Looker** 1c [1539]; cf. PdE *onlooker*; **looking-on** ‘inspection’: *they will endure handling, which before would not abide looking on*. (H5 5.2.307–8, Burgundy); **not thinking on** ‘being forgotten’: *else shall he suffer not thinking on*, (Ham 3.2.127–8, Hamlet); **picking on** ‘cleaning teeth with a toothpick’, a fashionable affectation: *I knowe by the picking on’s Teeth*. (WT 4.4.752–3, Clown); \***putter-on** ‘instigator’: *they vent reproches Most bitterly on you, as putter on Of these exactions*: (H8 1.2.24–6, Queen Katherine); **putting on** ‘getting dressed’: *the swiftnesse of putting on*. (TN 2.5.166, Malvolio); ‘imposition, reminder’: *this vnwonted putting on*, (MM

4.2.118–19, Provost); **setting-on** ‘incitement’: *But by your setting on, by your consent?* (MN 3.2.232, Helena); **straining on** ‘anxious to go forward’: *More straining on, for plucking backe;* (WT 4.4.465, Florizel); **thrusting-on** ‘imposition’: *by a diuine thrusting on.* (KL 1.2.123–4, Edmund).

(4) Used as prefix: **onset** ‘attack’: *the on-set and retyre;* (KJ 2.1.326, Hubert); ‘start’: *And for an Onset Titus to aduance Thy Name,* (TA 1.1.238–9, Saturninus), OED **Onset** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.1.

## ONOMATOPŒIC FORMS

### 1. Animal sounds

**baa** *v.* ‘to make a noise like a sheep’: *Lambe when it baes,* (MA 3.3.68, Dogberry), *Ba most seely Sheepe,* (LL 5.1.48, Moth), OED **Baa** *v.* [a1586]; **baa** *n.* the bleat of a lamb: *Such another prooffe will make me cry baa.* (TG 1.1.91, Speed); **bow-wow**, **baw-waw** dog’s bark: *bowgh waugh: the watch-Dogges barke,* (Tem 1.2.384–5, Ariel in a song); early examples more often have ⟨a⟩; **buzz** the sound of a bee, as in the pun *Shold be, should: buzze.* (TS 2.1.206, Petruccio); \***caw** ‘to cry like a chough’: (*Rising and cawing at the guns report*) (MN 3.2.22, Puck), OED **Caw** *v.*1 [1590]; **cock-a-doodle-doo** cock’s crowing: *Chanticleere cry cockadiddle-dowe.* (Tem 1.2.388–9, Ariel in a song), OED **Cock-a-doodle-doo** *sb.* [1573]; \***mewl** *v.* ‘to cry (of a baby)’: *the Infant, Mewling, and puking in the Nurses armes:* (AY 2.7.143–4, Jaques); rare word, usually referring to a cat’s mewling; \***tirra-lyra** sound imitative of a lark: *The Larke, that tirra Lyra chaunts,* (WT 4.3.9, Autolycus in song); \***week** squeal made by a pig: *Weeke, weeke, so cries a Pigge prepared to th’spit.* (TA 4.2.145, Aaron).

### 2. Musical sounds

**ding** and **ding dong** imitating the sound of a bell: *hey ding a ding ding.* (AY 5.3.19, in a song), *ding-dong bell.* (Tem 1.2.407, Ariel in a song); **tang** \*‘to utter with a ringing tone’: *Let thy tongue tang arguments* (TN 2.5.145–6, Malvolio), OED **Tang** *v.*<sup>2</sup> suggests echoic of a bell.

### 3. Other sounds

**buss** \**n., v.* ‘kiss, to kiss’: *Thou do’st giue me flatt’ring Busses.* (2H4 2.4.270, Falstaff to Doll), *And busse thee as thy wife:* (KJ 3.4.35, Constance to Death). Shakespeare uses *kiss* (*n.* and *v.*) frequently, but *buss* as noun once and as verb three times, the other two examples being metaphorical. *Buss* was of a lower register than *kiss* and onomatopœic in origin; both recorded from 1570s; **fillip** ‘to strike with a jerk of the finger’; both noun (not used in ShE) and verb are attested from middle C16 and probably originated as onomatopœic forms related to *flip*, which were informal and gradually entered the more formal language: *If I do, fillop me with a three-man-Beetle.* (2H4 1.2.229, Falstaff), *You fillip me a’th’head.* (TC 4.6.46, Menelaus), *let the Pibbles on the hungry beach Fillop the Starres:* (Cor 5.3.58–9, Coriolanus), OED **Fillip** *v.*; \***gnarl** ‘to snarl’: *And Wolues are gnarling, who shall gnaw thee first.* (2H6 3.1.192, Gloucester), OED **Gnarl** *v.*<sup>1</sup> suggests a rare frequentative of the verb *gnar*; **ha, ha, ha** laughter: *some be of laughing, as ha, ha, he.* (MA 4.1.21–2, Benedick); **hewgh** ‘whew’, imitative of the sound of an arrow: *i’th’clout, i’th’clout: Hewgh.* (KL 4.5.91–2, Lear); **hey**: call to dogs: *Hey Mountaine, hey.* (Tem 4.1.254, Prospero); **hum** ‘to utter “hum”, make an inarticulate sound’: *The cloudy*

*Messenger turnes me his backe, And hums*; (Mac 3.6.42–3, Lord); **owgh** sound of exertion when pulling ropes: *Ough, owgh, owgh, tis up*, (TK 4.1.145, everyone); **rope** in cry *a Rope, a Rope*. (1H6 1.4.52, Gloucester to Winchester), suggests both ‘parrot’s call’ but also a term of abuse (cf. Dent R172.1) and ‘penis’ suggesting the Cardinal’s venereal disease; Lancashire 1969:237–44; †**suum, mun, nonny** sounds imitative of the wind: *through the Hawthorne blowes the cold winde; Sayes suum, mun, nonny*, (KL 3.4.92–3, Edgar), OED **Suum**; **thump** ‘bang’, as if a gun had gone off: *Thump then, and I flee*. (LL 3.1.63, Moth); **whew** exclamation indicating astonishment or disgust: *Whew: a plague light vpon you all*. (1H4 2.2.29, Falstaff), OED **Whew** *int.* [c1425]; **whizz** ‘to move swiftly with a hissing sound’: *The exhalations, whizzing in the ayre*, (JC 2.1.44, Brutus), OED **Whizz, whiz** *v.2* [1591].

### -OUS/-IOUS

Lat. suffix ⟨-osus) forming adjectives in the sense ‘full of, abounding in’ was given the English form ⟨-ous) and was popular and somewhat fashionable at this time. A few new examples are noted.

†**adoptious** ‘not legally related’: *with a world Of pretty fond adoptious christendomes* (AW 1.1.169–70, Helen); nonce word formed from *adoption*, its linking with *pretty* and *fond* suggests a playful invention; **blustrous** ‘stormy’: *For a more blustrous birth had neuer Babe*: (Per sc.11.28, Pericles); **commodious** \*‘accommodating’: *a commodious drab*: (TC 5.2.196, Thersites), OED **Commodious** *a.4*; †**conceptious** ‘prolific in conceiving’: *Enseare thy Fertile and Conceptious wombe*, (Tim 4.3.188, Timon); **courageous** †‘wonderful’: *ô most couragious day!* (MN 4.2.24, Quince), OED **Courageous** *a.* does not record this sense, but this may be a large word for the occasion, with little semantic sense; \***deceptious** ‘deceptive’: *As if those organs had deceptious functions*, (TC 5.2.125, Troilus; Q has *were deceptions*); **disgracious** \*‘unacceptable’: *That seemes disgracious in the Cities eye*, (R3 3.7.112, Gloucester), OED **Disgracious** *a.2*; \***duteous** ‘obedient’: *The eyes (fore dutious) now conuerted are* (Son 7.11); **egregious** ‘enormous’: *giue to me egregious Ransome*. (H5 4.4.10–11, Pistol), OED **Egregious** *a.2b*; **generous** \*‘noble-minded’: *This is not generous, not gentle*, (LL 5.2.622, Holofernes), OED **Generous** *a.2*; **gracious** ‘appealing’: *to make it the more gracious, I shall sing it* (MN 4.1.213–14, Bottom), OED **Gracious** *a.2b* [1370]; a slightly specialized example; **humorous** \*‘damp’: *To be consorted with the Humerous night*: (RJ 2.1.31, Benvolio); \*‘eccentric’: *the humorous man shall end his part in peace*: (Ham 2.2.324–5, Hamlet), OED **Humorous** *a.3b*; \***inductious** ‘persuasive’: *Plots haue I laid inductious* (R3 1.1.32 Q, Richard; F has *Inductions*), OED **Inductious** single quote from 1620; †**irregulious** ‘lawless’: *that Irregulious diuell* (Cym 4.2.317, Imogen), an alternative to *irregular*; **obsequious** ‘servile’: *let me be obsequious in thy heart*, (Son 125.9), OED **Obsequious** *a.2* [1602]; **officious** \*‘diligent in doing one’s duty’: *be euery one officious. To make this Banket*, (TA 5.2.200–1, Titus), OED **Officious** *a.2*; **pernicious** ‘fatal’: *And not reform’d, may proue pernicious*. (H8 5.2.53, Chancellor), OED **Pernicious** *a.1*. [1521]; **prodigious** ‘portentous’: *foolish, crooked, swart, prodigious*, (KJ 2.2.46, Constance), *Nor marke prodigious*, (MN 5.2.42, Oberon), OED **Prodigious** *a.1* [1552]; **prolixious** ‘superfluous’: *Lay by all nicetie, and prolixious blushes* (MM 2.4.162, Angelo); OED **Prolixious** *a.2* records

1599–1604, fashionable and so given to Angelo; **religious** ‘as of a religion’: *a most deuout Coward, religious in it*. (TN 3.4.381, Fabian, ‘as if it were his religion’), OED **Religious** *a.3*; **robustious** ‘violent’: *robustious Pery-wig-pated Fellow*, (Ham 3.2.9–10, Hamlet), OED **Robustious** *a.2*, \***rubious** ‘ruby-red’: *Dianas lip Is not more smooth, and rubious*: (TN 1.4.31–2, Orsino), OED **Rubious** *a.* then C19; **sanctimonious** \*‘assumed sanctity’: *Thou conclud’st like the Sanctimonious Pirat*, (MM 1.2.7, Lucio), OED **Sanctimonious** *a.2*; **scandalous** ‘bringing discredit to one’: *To be his scandalous and vile soliciter*: (E3 2.1.418, Countess), OED **Scandalous** *a.* [1592]; **scurrilous** ‘unacceptable’: *I hold thy message but as scurrylous*, (E3 1.1.93, Edward III), OED **Scurrilous** [1576]; **tyrannous** ‘high-handed’: *in thy tyranous proceeding* (E3 3.3.48, King John), OED **Tyrannous** *a.1b*.

## OUT

(1a) Adverbially with imperative sense: ‘disappear, vanish’: *Out damned spot: out I say*. (Mac 5.1.33, Lady Macbeth), *But out affection*, (Cor 5.3.24, Coriolanus); **out** (**on/upon**) as a mark of displeasure or regret: *Out, out*: (1H6 5.6.10, Shepherd), *Out vpon you*: (RJ 2.3.106, Nurse, ‘Get away’), *Out on thee rude man*, (KJ 1.1.64, Eleanor); **out with** ‘reveal’: *Out with’t faith*. (TK 3.3.33, Arcite, ‘tell us everything’); ‘away with’: *Out with’t*: (AW 1.1.145, Parolles).

(1b) Adverbially: ‘at an end, finished’: *Thy life blood out*: (TA 4.4.37, Tamora).

(1c) With an auxiliary verb: **will out** ‘be revealed’: *For this will out*, (R3 1.4.278, Murderer, ‘this murder will become known’), Dent M1315.

(2a) As a phrasal verb: **be out** ‘to be past’: *Both which I have had: but their date is out*, (1H4 2.5.509, Falstaff); ‘to be extinguished’: *Seemes seeing, but effectually is out*: (Son 113.4); ‘to be in the field’: *many worthy Fellowes, that were out*, (Mac 4.3.184, Ross); ‘to quarrel’: *Launcelot and I are out*, (MV 3.5.29–30, Jessica); ‘to lose one’s cool’, from the sense ‘to be out at heels’: *be not out with me*: (JC 1.1.16, Cobbler); **be out on** ‘to cease to be involved in’: *Would I were fairely out on’t*. (H8 5.2.143, Chamberlain); **bear out** ‘survive, support’: *if I cannot once or twice in a Quarter beare out a knaue, against an honest man*, (2H4 5.1.41–2, Davy); ‘to neutralize’: *his greatnes may beare out the shame*, (E3 2.1.364, Warwick), OED **Bear** *v*<sup>1</sup>.15b; **blot out** ‘to erase’: *As shall to thee blot out, what wrongs were theirs*, (Tim 5.2.38, Senator), OED **Blot** *v*.; **break out** ‘to exclaim in anger’: *will you goe? you will breake out*. (TC 5.2.50–1, Ulysses); ‘to strike forcefully’: *Go breake the thundring parchment bottome out*, (E3 2.2.49, Edward III); **breed out** ‘to produce’: *to breede out your inheritors*: (TC 4.1.66, Diomedes), OED **Breed** *v*.; ‘to exhaust as breeding stock’: *Our Mettell is bred out*, (H5 3.5.29, Dauphin); **bring out** ‘to forget what one was saying’: *You bring me out*. (AY 3.2.246, Celia); **bud out** ‘to come to fruition’: *Which is budded out*, (H8 1.1.94, Norfolk); **buy out** ‘to redeem’: (*And Honour in him, which buyes out his fault*) (Tim 3.6.17, Alcibiades); **call out** ‘to cry out’: *you would call out for Cicely Hacket*. (TS Ind.2.88, Servingman); **cast out** ‘to throw (an anchor) overboard’: *When you cast out, it still came home*. (WT 1.2.214, Camillo); **choose out** ‘to select’: *Which for their habitation chose out thee*, (Son 95.10); **cry out** ‘to beg for’: *The poore, lame, blind, hault, creepe, cry out for thee*, (RL 902); **cull out** ‘to choose’: *do you now cull out a Holyday?* (JC 1.1.49, Murellus); **cut out** ‘to cut up’: *or cut not out the burly*

*bon'd Clowne in chines of Beefe*, (2H6 4.9.57, Cade); **dash out** 'to knock out': *The Bastard-braynes with these my proper hands Shall I dash out*, (WT 2.3.140–1, Leontes); **draw out** 'to prolong': *thy vnkindnesse shall his death draw out To lingring sufferance*: (MM 2.4.166–7, Angelo); 'to continue': *to draw out your royall stocke, From the corruption of abusing time*, (R3 3.7.188–9 Q, Buckingham; F has *draw forth your Noble Ancestrie*); 'to select': *that best knowest How to draw out fit to this enterprise, The prim'st* (TK 1.1.158–60, Theseus); **eche out** 'to enlarge': *And eech out our performance with your mind*. (H5 3.0.35, Chorus); **enquire out** 'to seek': *bid me enquire you out*, (RJ 2.3.153–4, Nurse); **face out** 'to shame': *for feare I should be fac't out of my way*: (H5 3.7.80–1, Constable); 'to cheat': *That thinkes with oathes to face the matter out*. (TS 2.1.284, Katherine, 'to get his way through blustering'); **fall out** 'to happen': *it so fell out*, (Ham 3.1.17, Rosencrantz); 'to quarrel': *three fooles, fell out about an howlet* (TK 3.5.68, Jailer's daughter); **fast out** 'to wait and suffer': *and fast it fairely out*. (TS 1.1.108, Gremio); **fight out** 'to fight to the finish': *Of that true hand that fought Romes quarrell out*, (TA 5.3.101, Lucius); 'to tear out': *you shall fight your hearts out ere I part you*. (TC 3.2.50–1, Pandarus); **find out** 'to search for': *I haue a head sir, that will find out logs*, (RJ 4.4.17, Servingman); 'to discover': *And finde it out by proclamation*, (MV 4.1.433, Bassanio); **fire out** 'to expel': *Till my bad angel fire my good one out*. (Son 144.14); **fling out** 'to kick violently': *broke their stalls, flong out*, (Mac 2.4.16, Ross); **give out** 'to announce': *Hath any well aduised friend giuen out, Rewardes for him that brings in Buckingham*. (R3 4.4.446–7 Q, Richard III; F has *proclaym'd*); 'to surrender': *ye would neuer haue giuen out these Armes* (2H6 4.7.179–80, Cade); **go out** 'to set out (as a soldier)': *there are other men fitter to goe out, then I*. (2H4 3.2.113–14, Mouldy); 'to go into exile': *Who were the motiues that you first went out*, (Tim 5.5.27, Senator); 'to be spread abroad': *the cry went out on thee*, (TC 3.3.178, Ulysses; Q has *once for out*); **hang out** 'to display': *Hang out our Banners* (Mac 5.5.1, Macbeth); **have out** 'to complete': *Wee'l haue this song out anon by our selues*: (WT 4.4.307, Clown); **heave out** 'to expel': *From this faire throne to heaue the owner out*. (RL 413); **hedge out** 'to put off': *this shall not hedge us out*, (TC 3.1.59, Helen); **hold out** 'to offer': *Do but you hold out Your helping hands*, (TK Prol.25–6); 'to resist a siege': *how shall summers hunny breath hold out, Against the wrackfull siedege of battring dayes*, (Son 65.5–6); **hold it out** 'keep it up': *Well said Brazon-face, hold it out*: (MW 4.2.123, Mr Ford); **imp out** 'to mend', from falconry: *Impe out our drooping Countries broken wing*, (R2 2.1.294, Northumberland); **jade out** 'to drive out like horses': *We haue iaded out o'th Field*. (AC 3.1.34, Ventidius); **lay out** 'to spend' *Thus honest Fooles lay out their wealth on Curtsies*. (Tim 1.2.238, Apemantus); **leap out** 'to jump': *Our King being ready to leape out of himselfe; for ioy* (WT 5.2.49–50, Gentleman); **leave out** 'to exclude': *And mannerly distinguishment leaue out, Betwixt the Prince and Begger*: (WT 2.1.88–9, Leontes); **linger out** 'to delay': *To linger out a purposd ouer-throw*. (Son 90.8); **lock out** 'to prevent from entering': *lockes faire day-light out*, (RJ 1.1.136, Montague); **look out** 'to find': *Ile looke you out a good turne* (Tim 3.2.61, Lucullus, 'I'll find a way to repay you'); **make out** 'to go to find': *make out for him*: (TN 2.5.57, Malvolio); **peer out** 'to show oneself': *buffettes himselfe on the for-head: crying peere-out, peere-out*, (MW 4.2.20–1, Mrs Page, 'show yourselves'), referring to suspected horns on his forehead; **pick out** 'to pluck out':

*picke out mine eyes with a Ballet-makers penne*, (MA 1.1.234–5, Benedick); ‘to pick up’: *And twice to day pick’d out the dullest sent*, (TS Ind.1.22, Huntsman), OED **Pick** *v.*19a, d; **piece out** ‘to supplement’: *Peece out our imperfections* (H5 1.0.23, Chorus); **play out** ‘to finish’: *play out the Play*: (1H4 2.5.489, Falstaff); **pluck out** ‘to tear out’: *Plucke out your eies, and see not this daies shame*, (E3 4.6.34, Philip); **point out** ‘to indicate something desirable’: *Did point out to buy them along as you past*. (LL 2.1.245, Berowne; Q has *poyn*t you); **pop out** ‘to rob’: *a pops me out, At least from faire five hundred pound a yeere*: (KJ 1.1.68–9, Bastard); **prick out** ‘to select’, but with sexual innuendo: *since she prickt thee out for womens pleasure*, (Son 20.13); **purchase out** ‘to atone for’: *Nor teares, nor prayers shall purchase out abuses*. (RJ 3.1.192, Prince); **put out** ‘to put off one’s stroke’: *Presence maiesticall would put him out*: (LL 5.2.102, Boyet); ‘to set sail’: *as when We first put out to Sea*. (Tem 5.1.227–8, Boatswain); **rase out** ‘to eradicate’: *to race out Rotten Opinion*, (2H4 5.2.126–7, Hal); **ravel out** ‘to unravel’: *must I rauell out My weau’d-up follyes?* (R2 4.1.218–19, Richard II); **rend out** ‘to destroy’, but the wider sense is ‘to behave extravagantly’: *And sleepe, and snore, and rend apparrell out*. (MV 2.5.5, Shylock); **ride out** ‘to weather (a storm)’: *A Tempest which his mortall vessell teares. And yet hee rydes it out*, (Per sc.18.30–1, Gower); **root out** ‘to exterminate’: *And till I root out their accursed Line*, (3H6 1.3.33, Clifford); **seek out** ‘to search for’: *to seeke preferment out*. (TG 1.3.7, Panthino); ‘to find’: *I ventured to come seeke you out*, (KL 3.4.142, Gloucester); **set out** ‘to select’: *shall set out for reproofe*, (Tim 5.5.57, Alcibiades); **\*shake out** ‘to cause by loose talk’: *for many a mans tongue shakes out his masters vndoing*: (AW 2.4.22–3, Lavatch), OED **Shake** *v.*20b; **shine out** ‘to shine brightly’: *Shine out faire Sunne*, (R3 1.2.249, Gloucester); **\*sit out** ‘to refrain from taking part’: *Well, sit you out*: (LL 1.1.110, King), OED **Sit** *v.*24 [1626]; **sound out** ‘to make music’: *Sound and be hang’d, sound out*. (AC 2.7.130, Enobarbus); **speak out** ‘to recite’: *Ile haue thee speake out the rest, soone*. (Ham 2.2.524–5, Hamlet); **squeak out** ‘to sing stridently’: *ye squeak out your Coziers Catches* (TN 2.3.86–7, Malvolio); **stand out** ‘to rebel against’: *you haue of late stood out against your brother*; (MA 1.3.19–20, Conrad); ‘to opt out’: *art thou stiffe? Stand’st out?* (Cor 1.1.241, Martius); **stretch out** ‘to make sufficient’: *our states defectiue for requitall, Then we to stretch it out*. (Cor 2.2.50–1, Senator); **strip out** ‘to rob’: *If such tricks as these strip you out of your Lieutenantrie*, (Oth 2.1.174–5, Iago); **swagger out** ‘to be talked out of’: *and ‘chud ha’ bin zwaggerd out of my life*, (KL 4.5.237, Edgar), *Will he swagger himselfe out on’s owne eyes?* (TC 5.2.138–9, Thersites); **swear out** ‘to renounce’: *your grace hath sworne out Housekeeping*: (LL 2.1.104, Princess); **take out** ‘to lead on in the dance-floor’: *I were vnmanly to take you out*, (H8 1.4.98, Henry VIII); ‘to copy’: *Ile haue the worke tane out*, (Oth 3.3.300, Emilia); ‘to learn’: *you shall see her Take a new lesson out*, (TK 2.3.35–6, Countryman); **tap out** ‘to draw wine from a barrel’ hence ‘to shed blood’: *That blood . . . Thou hast tapt out, and drunkenly carows’d*. (R2 2.1.127–8, Gaunt); **throw out** ‘to strain’: *As to throw-out our eyes for braue Othello*, (Oth 2.1.39, Montano); **tickle it out** ‘to take it out on’: *ile tick’lt out Of the lades tailes to morrow*. (TK 2.3.29–30, Countryman); **truncheon out** ‘to beat soundly with a truncheon’: *they would truncheon you out*, (2H4 2.4.137–8, Doll Tearsheet); **weep out** ‘to weep completely blind’: *Your eyes halfe out, weepe out at Pandar’s fall*: (TC Add.Pass.B.16,

Pandarus); **wear out** 'to outlive': *wee'l weare out In a wall'd prison, packs and sects of great ones*, (KL 5.3.17–18, Lear); 'to see out': *That weare this world out to the ending doome.* (Son 55.12); **weigh out** 'to assess': *They that must weigh out my afflictions*, (H8 3.1.87, Katherine); **work out** 'to solve': *Did not I say he would worke it out*, (TN 2.5.124, Fabian); \*'to survive': *if we wrought out life*, (2H4 1.1.181, Lord Bardolph), OED **Work** v.38g [1848]; **yerk out** \*'to lash out with': *Yerke out their armed heeles at their dead masters*, (H5 4.7.78, Mountjoy), OED **Yerk, yark** v.5.

(2b) With particle before lexical verb: **go out** 'to be extinguished': *so out went the Candle, and we were left darkling.* (KL 1.4.200, Fool).

(3a) As a verbal adjective: **held out** 'maintained': *Well held out yfaith:* (TN 4.1.5, Feste); †**stretched-out** 'long-lasting': *And thou most reuerend for thy stretcht-out life*, (TC 1.3.60, Ulysses referring to the aged Nestor); **withering out** 'reducing': *a Dowager, Long withering out a yong mans reuennew.* (MN 1.1.5–6, Theseus); **worn-out** †'past': *the patterne of this worne-out age*, (RL 1350), OED **Worn-out** ppl.a.4, replacing *outworn*, though only *outwear* occurs in ShE.

(3b) As a verbal noun: **breaking-out** 'explosion': *such eruptions, and sodaine breaking out of myrth* (LL 5.1.108–9, Armado); **falling out** 'quarrelling': *Falling in after falling out, may make them three.* (TC 3.1.100, Helen), *There falling out at Tennis;* (Ham 2.1.59, Polonius); **finder-out** 'one who discovers a secret': *the finder-out of this Secret*, (WT 5.2.120–1, Autolycus); 'one who plans something': *a finder out of occasions;* (Oth 2.1.242–3 Q, Iago; F has *finder*), OED **Finder** 1c; \***giving out** 'announcement': *His giuing-out, were of an infinite distance From his true meant designe:* (MM 1.4.53–4, Lucio); **going out** 'expedition': *Vpon this French going out*, (H8 1.1.73, Buckingham); **jutting out** 'sticking out': *and iutting out of bummes.* (Tim 1.2.234, Apemantus, from elaborate bowing); **putter-out** †'lender of money on special terms': *which now we finde Each putter out of fiue for one, will bring us Good warrant of.* (Tem 3.3.47–9, Gonzalo), OED **Putter** sb<sup>1</sup>.8(b); **stealing-out** 'short measure': *for stealing out of a French Hose:* (Mac 2.3.13–14, Porter); †**thrower-out** 'one who exposes children to death': *Hath made thy person for the Thrower-out Of my poore babe*, (WT 3.3.28–9, Antigonus reporting Hermione), OED **Thrower** 3b; **wearing-out** 'passing': *the wearing out of sixe Fashions* (2H4 5.1.72, Falstaff); \***weeder-out** 'one who removes the unwanted': *A weeder out of his proud Aduersaries*, (R3 1.3.123, Gloucester), OED **Weeder** 3 records 1594–1611.

(4a) The following words with **out-** as prefix correspond to phrasal verbs or associated forms listed above: **out-break** 'eruption': *The flash and out-breake of a fiery minde*, (Ham 2.1.34, Polonius); **out-cast** 'depraved wretch': *As Ouid; be an out-cast quite abiur'd:* (TS 1.1.33, Tranio); **outcry**: *and all runne With open outcry toward our Monument.* (RJ 5.3.191–2, Lady Capulet); **out-face** 'to surpass': *To out-face me with leaping in her Graue?* (Ham 5.1.275, Hamlet); 'to stare someone down': *See if thou canst out-face me* (2H6 4.9.45, Iden), *Out-faced Infant State*, (KJ 2.1.97, Philip, 'intimidated this child'); 'to brave': *out-face The Windes*, (KL 2.2.174–5, Edgar); **out-facing** 'lording over others': *Scambling, out-facing, fashion-monging boyes*, (MA 5.1.95, Antonio); **outgo** 'to surpass': *he would outgoe His Father*, (H8 1.2.208–9, Surveyor); *out-went her; Motion, and Breath left out.* (Cym 2.4.84–5, Giacomo); **out-going** 'dying': *So thou, thy selfe out-going in thy noon:* (Son 7.13);

\***outlook** ‘to stare down’: *To outlooke Conquest, and to winne renoune* (KJ 5.2.115, Dauphin), OED **Outlook** *v.1*; \***out-peer** ‘to surpass’: *Could not out-peere these twaine*. (Cym 3.6.84, Imogen); \***out-shining** ‘supremely bright’: *Whose bright out-shining beames*, (R3 1.3.266, Queen Margaret); **out-speak** ‘to be inappropriate for’: *it out-speakes Possession of a Subiect*. (H8 3.2.128–9, Henry VIII); †**out-stand** ‘to stay beyond’: *I haue out-stood my time*, (Cym 1.6.208, Giacomo), OED **Outstand** *v.2*; **out-stretched** †‘distended’: *with an out-stretcht throate, Ile tell the world* (MM 2.4.153, Isabella), OED **Outstretched** *ppl.a.2*; **out-strip** ‘to escape’: *though they can out-strip men*, (H5 4.1.166–7, Henry V); ‘to better’: *though they be out-stript by euery pen*, (Son 32.6); \***out-swear** ‘to renounce’: *me thinkes I should out-sweare Cupid*. (LL 1.2.62, Armado); **out-wear** ‘to last out’: *Till painefull studie shall out-weare three yeares*, (LL 2.1.23, Princess); \***out-weigh** ‘to be of greater value’: *braue death out-weighes bad life*, (Cor 1.7.71, Martius); **out-worn** ‘destroyed’: *Shewes me a bare bon’d death by time out-worne*, (RL 1761).

(4b) A few other forms with **out-**: †**out-crafty** ‘to outwit’: *Italy, hath out-craftied him*, (Cym 3.4.15, Imogen); \***out-do** ‘to surpass’: *he hath in this action out-done his former deeds doubly*. (Cor 2.1.133–4, Volumnia), OED **Outdo** *v.2*; \***out-Herod** ‘to outperform the stage Herod’: *it out-Herod’s Herod*. (Ham 3.2.14, Hamlet); †**out-night** ‘to last longer through the night’: *I would out-night you did no body come*: (MV 5.1.23, Jessica); †**out-paramour** ‘to indulge in more sexual exploits’: *out-Paramour’d the Turke*. (KL 3.4.85–6, Edgar); **outrun** ‘to outrun’: *We may out-runne By violent swiftnesse that which we run at*; (H8 1.1.141–2, Norfolk); †**outscorn** ‘to outface’: *to outscorne, The too and fro conflicting wind and raine*, (HL sc.8.9–10, Gentleman); **out-strike** \*‘to excel in striking’: *a swifter meane Shall out-strike thought*, (AC 4.6.35–6, Enobarbus), OED **Outstrike** *v.1*, \***out-tongue** ‘to silence’: *My Seruices, which I haue done the Signorie Shall out-tongue his Complaints*. (Oth 1.2.18–19, Othello); †**out-venom** ‘to be more poisonous’: *whose tongue Out-venomes all the Wormes of Nyle*, (Cym 3.4.34–5, Pisanio); **out-vie** ‘to outbid’: *Gremio is out-vied*. (TS 2.1.381, Tranio); **out-wall** \*‘external appearance’: *I am much more Then my out-wall*; (KL 3.1.22–3, Kent), OED **Out-wall** 1b.

## OVER (ORE)

(1) As a phrasal verb: **be over** ‘to finish’: *so soone as the Court hurry is over*, (TK 2.1.18, Jailer); **come over** ‘to belittle’: *How he comes o’re vs with our wilder dayes*, (H5 1.2.267, Henry V); \*‘to take possession of’: *Longauill said I came ore his hart*: (LL 5.2.278, Katherine); **course over** ‘to examine’: *she did so course o’re my exteriors* (MW 1.3.58, Falstaff); **crust over** ‘to form a scab on’: *Of Man and Beast, the infinite Maladie Crust you quite o’re*. (Tim 3.7.97–8, Timon); **deliver over** ‘to place in custody’: *see him deliuer’d ore*, (LL 1.1.293, King); **fall over** ‘to desert’: *And dost thou now fall ore to my foes?* (KJ 3.1.53, Constance); **fawn over** ‘to play with’: *As the grim Lion fawneth ore his pray*, (RL 421); **give over** ‘to despair of’: *thou art altogether giuen ouer*; (1H4 3.3.34–5, Falstaff); ‘to succumb’: *if you giue-o’re To stormy Passion*, (2H4 1.1.163–4, Morton); ‘to resign’: *I will giue ouer all*. (MW 4.6.2, Host); *who (halfe through) Giues o’re, and leaues* (2H4 1.3.59–60, Lord Bardolph); ‘to take leave of’: *let me be thus bold with you, To giue you ouer at this first encounter*, (TS 1.2.103–4,



Petruccio); 'to abandon': *the gods haue giuen vs ouer.* (TA 4.2.48, Aaron); 'to complete the crossing': *Returning were as tedious as go ore.* (Mac 3.4.137, Macbeth); **hop over** 'to hurry': *Go hop me ouer euery kennell home,* (TS 4.3.98, Petruccio); **hoyer over** 'to be stationary above': *Do croke and houer ore our souldiers heads,* (E3 4.5.29, Philip); **look over** 'to read': *euery man looke ore his part:* (MN 4.2.33–4, Bottom); \*'to overtop': *Let Anthony looke ouer Cæsars head,* (AC 2.2.5, Enobarbus), OED **Look** v.19b [1666]; **post over** 'to hurry over with negligence': *His guilt should be but idly posted ouer;* (2H6 3.1.255, Suffolk), **put over** †'to refer': *I put you o're to heauen, and to my mother;* (KJ 1.1.62, Bastard); **read over** 'to proclaim': *it may be to day read o're in Paules.* (R3 3.6.3, Scrivener); **run over** 'to consider': *the which You were now running o're:* (H8 3.2.139–40, Henry VIII); **say over** 'to repeat': *I must each day say ore the very same,* (Son 108.6); **shoot over** 'to miss the mark': *You haue shot ouer.* (H5 3.7.120, Constable); \***sickly over** 'to taint with a sickly colour': *the Natiue hew of Resolution Is sicklied o're,* (Ham 3.1.86–7, Hamlet; Q2 has *sickled*), OED **Sickly** v.1; **sleek over** 'to smooth': *sleeke o're your rugged Lookes* (Mac 3.2.29, Lady Macbeth); \***sugar over** 'to conceal with a favourable cover': *we doe sugar ore The deuill* (Ham 3.1.50–1 Q2, Polonius; F has *surge*), OED **Sugar** v.2b; **write over** 'to complete writing': *Eleuen houres I haue spent to write it ouer,* (R3 3.6.5, Scrivener).

(2a) As a verbal adjective: **haggled over** 'wounded': *Yorke all haged ouer Comes to him,* (H5 4.6.11–12, Exeter); **rosed over** 'made red': *a Maid, yet ros'd ouer with the Virgin Crimson of Modestie,* (H5 5.2.293–4, Burgundy); **saying over** 'repeating': *But saying ore what I haue said before,* (RJ 1.2.7, Capulet); **silvered over** 'covered with white': *And sable curls or siluer'd ore with white:* (Son 12.4); **told over** 'repeated': *But all the storie of the night told ouer,* (MN 5.1.23, Hippolyta).

(2b) As a verbal noun: **giving over** 'retirement': *wilbe strong with vs for giuing ore.* (Per sc.16.33, Pander).

(3a) Forms with **over-** as prefix which correspond to phrasal verbs and associated forms above: **overcome** †'to pass over': *And ouercome vs like a Summers Clowd,* (Mac 3.4.110, Macbeth); 'to convict': *that were enough To ouercome him.* (Tim 3.6.68–9, Senator); **over-look** \*'to bewitch': *They haue ore-lookt me and deuided me,* (MV 3.2.15, Portia), *Vilde worme, thou wast ore-look'd euen in thy birth.* (MW 5.5.82, Pistol to Falstaff); see Hulme pp. 19–20 and OED **Overlook** v.7 a popular word for this sense at the time; **over-looking** 'perusal': *I finde it not fit for your ore-looking.* (KL 1.2.39–40, Edmund); **over-posting** 'putting aside': *quiet o're-posting that Action.* (2H4 1.2.151–2, Lord Chief Justice); **over-read** 'to peruse': *you shall anon ouer-reade it at your pleasure:* (MM 4.2.196–7, Duke); **over-run** 'to overrun': *Wherewith already France is ouer-run.* (1H6 1.1.102, Bedford); **over-running** 'running too hard': *And lose by ouer-running:* (H8 1.1.143, Norfolk); **over-shoot** 'to shoot above target' hence 'to be mistaken': *'Tis not the first time you were ouer-shot.* (H5 3.7.121, Orleans), Dent O91.1.

(3b) Selected verb and associated forms with **over-** as prefix: **overblown** 'passed away': *my Choller being ouer-blowne,* (2H6 1.3.155, Gloucester); **over-canopied** 'protected and shaded': *a banke . . . Quite ouer-cannoped with luscious woodbine,* (MN 2.1.249–51, Oberon); **over-done** 'exaggerated': *for any thing so ouer-done, is from the purpose of Playing,* (Ham 3.2.19–20, Hamlet); †**ouergalled** 'very sore': *Their eyes ore-*

*galled with recourse of teares*; (TC 5.3.57, Troilus); \***overglance** ‘to look over’: *I will ouerglance the superscript*. (LL 4.2.130, Holofernes); **ouergone** ‘overwhelmed’: *much ouergone with Care*; (3H6 2.5.123, Henry VI); **over-hear** ‘to hear repeated at second hand’: †*And over-heard, what you shall over-heare*: (LL 5.2.95, Boyet), OED **Overhear** *v.*4; \***over-parted** ‘not up to the part’: *a little ore-parted*. (LL 5.2.578–9, Costard); **over-peering** ‘rising above’: *The Ocean (ouer-peering of his List)* (Ham 4.5.97, Messenger); †**over-perch** ‘to leap over’: *Did I ore-perch these Walls*, (RJ 2.1.108, Romeo); **over-reach** ‘to handle, dupe’: *the pate of a pollitician, which this asse now ore-reaches*; (Ham 5.1.78 Q2, Hamlet; F has *o’re Offices*), *Wee’ll ouer-reach the grey-beard Gremio*, (TS 3.3.18, Tranio), OED **Overreach** *v.*6b [1596]; †**over-stink** ‘to smell worse than’: *that the fowle Lake Ore-stunck their feet*. (Tem 4.1.183–4, Ariel); **ouer-trip** ‘to run over’: *Did Thisbie fearefully ore-trip the dewe*, (MV 5.1.7, Jessica); †**overscutched** ‘well-whipped, worn out’: *and sung those tunes to the ouerschutcht huswiues*, (2H4 Add.Pass.C.3, Q, Falstaff, ‘well-whipped whores’).

(3c) Selected examples with **over-** as prefix to non-verbal adjectives and nouns and to other parts of speech: **over-shoes** ‘deeply immersed’: *she sweats a man may goe ouer-shooes in the grime of it*. (CE 3.2.104–5, Dromio of Syracuse); \***over-tedious** ‘too long’: *be not ouer-tedious*. (1H6 3.7.43, Burgundy); \***over-view** ‘inspection’: *Are wee betrayed thus by thy ouer-view?* (LL 4.3.173, King).

(4) One form which might be interpreted as a phrasal verb: **over and over** \*‘time and again’: *I ha told them ouer and ouer*, (MW 3.3.16, Mrs Ford); ‘head over heels’: *here ore and ore one fals*; (MN 3.2.25, Puck); ‘completely’: *they were neuer so truly turned ouer and ouer as my poore selfe in loue*: (MA 5.2.33–4, Benedick), OED **Over** *adv.*13c.

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## PACK

**pack** ‘to depart, go’: *plod away ith’hoofe: seeke shelter, packe*: (MW 1.3.77, Falstaff), OED **Pack** *v*<sup>1</sup>.10 [1508]; ‘to send packing’: *Till George be pack’d with post-horse vp to Heauen*. (R3 1.1.146, Gloucester), OED **Pack** *v*<sup>1</sup>.11; ‘to plot’: *What, are you packing* (Cym 3.5.80, Cloten); ‘to be implicated’: *Who I beleeeue was packt in all this wrong*, (MA 5.1. 291, Leonato, ‘who was an accomplice’); **pack cards** ‘to ally deceitfully’: *has Packt Cards with Cæsars, and false plaid my Glory* (AC 4.15.18–19, Antony), OED **Pack** *v*<sup>2</sup>.5 [1599]; **send packing** ‘to send away, dismiss’: *Faith, and Ile send him packing*. (1H4 2.5.300, Falstaff), OED **Pack** *v*<sup>1</sup>.10b [1526]; **set packing** ‘to send away’: *This man shall set me packing*: (Ham 3.4.185, Hamlet).

## PAIN and SUFFERING

**bemadding** ‘driving mad’: *vnnnaturall and bemadding sorrow* (HL sc.8.29, Kent); **blubbering** ‘shedding profuse tears’: *Blubbring and weeping*. (RJ 3.3.87, Nurse), OED **Blubbering** *vbl.sb.* [1580]; **break-neck** ‘certain disaster’: *to do’t it, or no, is certaine To me a breake-neck*. (WT 1.2.363–4, Camillo), OED **Break-neck** *B.sb.* records 1563–1653; **brine** \*‘salt tears’: *what a deale of brine* (RJ 2.2.69, Friar Lawrence), OED **Brine** *sb.3*; **feeling** ‘painful’: *Yet let me weepe, for such a feeling losse*. (RJ 3.5.74, Juliet), PWPS **feeling**; †**painedest** ‘most tormented’: *the painedst feende of hell* (Per sc.19.188, Marina); **pinch** ‘to irritate’: *to gall and pinch this Bullingbrooke*, (1H4 1.3.226, Hotspur); ‘to torment’: *here’s the pang that pinches*. (H8 2.3.1, Anne), OED **Pinch** *v.6*; **pining** ‘sorrowful’: *The pining maydens grones*. (H5 2.4.107 Q, Exeter; F has *pruiy*); **rack** \*‘to torture’: *How haue the houres rack’d, and tortur’d me*, (TN 5.1.216, Sebastian), OED **Rack** *v*<sup>3</sup>.1c; **rankle** \*‘to irritate’: *His venom tooth will rankle to the death*. (R3 1.3.289, Queen Margaret; Q has *rackle*), OED **Rankle** *v.5b*; **strike to the quick** ‘to be grief-stricken’: *with their high wrongs I am strook to th’quick*, (Tem 5.1.25, Prospero), Dent Q13; \***torturing** ‘excruciating’: *Some neuer heard-of tortering paine for them*. (TA 2.3.285, Saturninus), OED **Torturing** *ppl.a.*

[1611]; †**widow-dolour** 'grief suffered by widows': *Our fatherlesse distresse was left vnmoan'd, Your widdow-dolour, like wise be vnwept.* (R3 2.2.64–5, Clarence's daughter to Queen Elizabeth).

### PEJORATIVE ADJECTIVES in forms of address

With these adjectives within forms of address it is difficult to determine whether they retain their basic meaning or have become generally abusive. Although some are Shakespearian inventions, most represent the language of insult at the time.

**abhorred** 'detestable': *Abhorred Slaue*, (Tem 1.2.353, Miranda to Caliban); **abominable** 'lousy': *thou abhominable damn'd Cheater*, (2H4 2.4.135–6, Doll Tearsheet to Pistol); **abortive** 'unnaturally born': *Thou eluish mark'd, abortiue rooting Hogge*, (R3 1.3.225, Queen Margaret to Gloucester); **accursed** 'damned, cursed': *Accursed man*, (E3 5.1.214, King John to Edward III); †**action-taking** 'instituting a lawsuit (instead of fighting)': *a Lilly-liuered, action-taking, whoreson* (KL 2.2.15–16, Kent to Oswald); **affable** 'friendly', ironically: *affable Wolues*, (Tim 3.7.94, Timon to Lords); **aged** 'decrepit': *aged Impotent*, (E3 3.3.124, Normandy to Edward III); **alehouse painted** 'with gaudy colours of an alehouse' in which red predominated as in European skins, as compared with Aaron's black skin: *ye Ale-house painted signes*, (TA 4.2.97, Aaron to Demetrius and Chiron); **ancient** 'aged': *You stubborne, ancient Knaue*, (KL 2.2.123, Cornwall to Kent); **antic** 'figure in a grotesque pageant': *Thou antique Death*, (1H6 4.7.18, Talbot); †**bacon-fed** 'overfed': *Bacon-fed Knaues*, (1H4 2.2.82, Falstaff); **bad** 'wicked': (*bad men*) (R2 5.1.71, Richard II to Northumberland and others); **bald-pated** 'bald-headed': *you bald-pated lying rascal*: (MM 5.1.349, Lucio to Duke as friar); **banning** 'cursing': *Fell banning Hagge*, (1H6 5.4.13, York); **barbarous** 'inhuman': *Oh barbarous beastly villaines* (TA 5.1.97, Lucius to Aaron); **base, basest** 'vile': *Thou Villaine base*, (Cym 4.2.82, Cloten to Guiderius), *Thou basest thing, auoyd hence*, (Cym 1.1.126, Cymbeline to Posthumus); **bashful**: 'blushing': *you bashfull Foole*, (2H4 2.2.68–9, Poin to Bardolph); **basket-hilt** referring to fighting with cudgels where the hand was protected by basket-work, possibly implying 'bully': *you Basket-hilt stale Iugler*, (2H4 2.4.127–8, Doll Tearsheet to Pistol); **bastardly** 'base-born': *thou bastardly rogue*. (2H4 2.1.51, Mrs Quickly to Falstaff), common in C16–17, OED **Bastardly** *a.*; **bawling** 'loud-mouthed': *you bawling, blasphemous incharitable Dog*. (Tem 1.1.39–40, Sebastian to Boatswain); **beastly** 'coarse': *You beastly knaue*, (KL 2.2.69, Cornwall to Kent); †**beef-witted** 'stupid': *thou Mungrel beefe-witted Lord*. (TC 2.1.12–13, Thersites to Ajax); cf. *a great eater of beefe, and I beleue that does harme to my wit*. (TN 1.3.83–4, Sir Andrew) and *beef-brained* (OED **Beef** *sb.*5), Dent B215.1; †**beetle-headed** 'stupid': *A horson beetle-headed flap-ear'd knaue*: (TS 4.1.143, Petruccio to Servant); **black** 'malignant': *you secret, black, & midnight Hags?* (Mac 4.1.64, Macbeth to Witches); **blasphemous** 'abusive': *you bawling, blasphemous incharitable Dog*. (Tem.1.1.39–40, Sebastian to Boatswain), OED **Blasphemous** 2; **blood-bespotted** 'murderous': *O blood-bespotted Neopolitan*, (2H6 5.1.115, York to Margaret); **blood-thirsty** 'murderous': *blood-thirstie Lord*: (1H6 2.3.33, Countess to Talbot); **blown** 'short-winded': *How now blowne Iack?* (1H4 4.2.49, Hal to Falstaff); **blue-bottled** \*'with a blue

uniform' but derogatory: *you blew-Bottel'd Rogue*: (2H4 5.4.20, Doll Tearsheet to a beadle in his blue uniform), OED **Blue-bottle** 2; †**blunt-witted** 'stupid': *Blunt-witted Lord*, *ignoble in demeanor*, (2H6 3.2.210, Suffolk to Warwick), OED **Blunt** *a.* and *sb.*6; **boisterous** 'savage': *boyst'rous Clifford*, (3H6 2.1.70, Edward IV); **bottle-ale** 'drunk on cheap beer': *you Bottle-Ale Rascall*, (2H4 2.4.127, Doll Tearsheet to Pistol); **buckram** see **say**; **caitiff** 'miserable': *Here liues a Caitiffe wretch* (RJ 5.1.52, Romeo), OED **Caitiff B** *adj.*3 [a1300]; **cap and knee** 'obsequious, always raising the cap or kneeling': *Cap and knee-Slaues, vapours, and Minute Iackes*. (Tim 3.7.96, Timon to Lords); \***catamountain** 'pertaining to wild man from the mountains': *Your cat-a-Mountaine-lookes*, (MW 2.2.26–7, Falstaff to Pistol), OED **Catamountain**, **cat o' mountain** 3; **changed** 'transformed' for the worse: *Thou changed, and selfe-couerd thing* (HL sc.16.61, Albany to Goneril); **cheating**: *you poore, base, rascally, cheating, lacke-Linnen-Mate*: (2H4 2.4.120–1, Doll Tearsheet to Pistol); **churlish** 'unfeeling': (*churlish Priest*) (Ham 5.1.235, Laertes to Priest); †**clay-brained** 'thick-headed': *Why thou Clay-brayn'd Guts*, (1H4 2.5.230–1, Hal to Falstaff), OED **Clay sb.9; **close** 'secretive': *Close Villaine*, (Cym 3.5.85, Cloten to Pisanio); **coarse-frieze** 'coarse woollen cloth' hence 'poor': *you most course freeze capacities*, (TK 3.5.8, Schoolmaster to Countrymen); **cold blooded** 'cowardly': *thou cold blooded slaue*, (KJ 3.1.49, Constance to Austria); **comparative** †'apt to make (inappropriate) comparisons': *the most comparatiue, rascaldest sweet yong Prince*. (1H4 1.2.80–1, Falstaff to Hal), OED **Comparative** *a.*4; **condemned**: *Condemned vallaine, I do apprehend thee*. (RJ 5.3.56, Paris to Romeo); **contemptuous** 'scornful': *Contemptuous villaines, call ye now for truce?* (E3 5.1.9, Edward III to citizens of Calais); **cozener** 'deceitful': *Cosoner Arcite*, (TK 3.1.45, Palamon); †**cream-faced** 'cowardly': *thou cream-fac'd Loone*: (Mac 5.3.11, Macbeth to Servant); **crusty** 'vicious': *Thou crusty batch of Nature*, (TC 5.1.5, Achilles to Thersites), OED **Crusty** *a.*2 [c1570]; \***cul-lionly** 'slovenly': *you whoreson Cullyenly Barber-monger, draw*. (KL 2.2.30–1, Kent to Oswald); **cut-purse** \*'thieving': *Away you Cut-purse Rascall*, (2H4 2.4.124, Doll Tearsheet to Pistol); **cut-throat** 'murderous': *You call me misbeleueer, cut-throate dog*, (MV 1.3.110, Shylock to Antonio), OED **Cutthroat**, **cut-throat** 6; **damnable** 'cursed': *Why thou damnable box of enuy thou*, (TC 5.1.22, Patroclus to Thersites); **damned** 'cursed': *thou incestuous, murdrous, Damned Dane*, (Ham 5.2.277, Hamlet to Claudius); **dangerous** 'injurious': *dangerous Peere*, (2H6 2.1.21, Winchester to Gloucester); **deceitful** 'treacherous': *thou deceitfull Dame?* (1H6 2.1.51, Dauphin to Pucelle); **decrepit** 'infirm': *Decrepit Miser*, (1H6 5.6.7, Pucelle to Shepherd); **degenerate** 'ignoble': *Degenerate Bastard*, (KL 1.4.232, Lear to Goneril); **delicate** 'crafty': *O most delicate Fiend!* (Cym 5.6.47, Cymbeline of Imogen); **deluding** 'deceptive': *thou false deluding slaue*, (TS 4.3.31, Katherine to Grumio); **detested**, **detestable** 'wretched': *vnnatural, detested, brutish Villaine*; (KL 1.2.78–9, Gloucester of Edgar), *Oh detestable villaine!* (TA 5.1.94, Lucius to Aaron); **devilish** 'wicked, evil': *diuellish slaue* (R3 1.2.90, Anne to Gloucester); **discomfortable** 'bringing misery': *Discomfortable Cousin*, (R2 3.2.32, Richard II to Aumerle); **dishonest** 'wicked': *Fye, thou dishonest sathan: I call thee by the most modest termes*, (TN 4.2.32–3, Feste to Malvolio's evil spirit); **dishonourable** 'ignoble': *Dishonourable Boy*; (R2 4.1.56, Surrey to Fitzwalter); **disloyal** *O disloyall thing*, (Cym 1.1.132, Cymbeline to**

Imogen); **disobedient**: *disobedient wretch*, (RJ 3.5.160, Capulet to Juliet); **dissembling** 'false': *thou dissembling Cub*: (TN 5.1.162, Orsino to Viola); **dissentious** 'rebellious': *you dissentious rogues* (Cor 1.1.162, Martius to Citizens); **distempered** 'passionately angry': *distemper'd Lords*, (KJ 4.3.21, Bastard to English nobles); **\*distrustful** 'untrustworthy': *distrustfull Recreants*, (1H6 1.3.105, Pucelle to French nobles), OED **Distrustful** *a.2* [1618]; **dogged** 'bestial': *dogged Yorke, that reaches at the Moore*, (2H6 3.1.158, Gloucester); **doting** 'stupid': *Peace doting wizard*, (CE 4.4.59, Antipholus of Ephesus to Pinch); **double henned** 'with two mistresses': *my double hen'd sparrow*; (TC 5.8.2–3, Thersites to Paris, often emended to *double-horned*); **dreadful** 'terrifying': *thou dreadfull minister of Hell*; (R3 1.2.46, Anne to Gloucester); **dull** 'stupid': *Oh thou dull Moore*, (Oth 5.2.232, Emilia to Othello); **dunghill** 'rotten': *Base Dunghill Villaine, and Mechanicall*, (2H6 1.3.196, York to Peter); **egregious** 'outrageous': *egregious dog?* (H5 2.1.44, Pistol to Nym), King p. 140; †**elvish-marked** 'devilish': *Thou elvish mark'd, abortiue rooting Hogge*, (R3 1.3.225, Queen Margaret to Gloucester); **embossed** 'corpulent': *thou horson impudent imboist Rascall*, (1H4 3.3.157–8, Hal to Falstaff); **erroneous** \*'morally faulty': *Erroneous Vassals*, (R3 1.4.190, Clarence to Murderers); **faint-hearted** 'cowardly': *Faint-harted boy, arise and looke vpon her*, (TA 3.1.65, Titus to Lucius); **false**: *you false Danish Dogges*. (Ham 4.5.108, Gertrude to mob); †**false-boding** 'prophesying misfortune': *False boding Woman*, (R3 1.3.245, Hastings to Queen Margaret); †**fat-kidneyed** 'grossly overweight': *Peace ye fat-kidney'd Rascall*, (1H4 2.2.6, Hal to Falstaff); **filthy** 'wicked': *Filthy Haggas*, (Mac 4.1.131, Macbeth to Witches); **fine** 'excellent', ironically: *oh fine villaine*, (TS 5.1.59, Vincentio to Biondello); †**flap-eared** 'with floppy ears': *A horson beetle-headed flap-ear'd knaue*: (TS 4.1.143, Petruccio to Servant); **flint-hearted** 'hard-hearted': *flint-hearted boy*, (VA 95, Venus to Adonis); **fond** 'foolishly doting': *Thou fond mad woman*: (R2 5.2.95, York to his Duchess); **foolhardy** 'rash': *secure fool-hardy King*: (R2 5.3.41, York to Henry IV); **foolish** 'stupid': *Thou foolish thing*; (Cym 1.1.151, Cymbeline to Imogen); 'inexperienced': *Foolish wench*, (Tem 1.2.482, Prospero to Miranda); **forsworn** 'perjured': (*forsworne Aumerle*) (R2 Add.Pass.E.1, Q, Lord); **foul** 'evil': *foul Colliar*. (TN 3.4.116, Sir Toby as to Satan); **foul-spoken** 'using improper language': *Foule spoken Coward*, (TA 2.1.58, Chiron to Demetrius); **frantic** 'lunatic': *Thou franticke woman*, (R2 5.3.87, York to his Duchess); **furious** 'angry': *O Braggard vile, and damned furious wight*, (H5 2.1.58, Pistol to Nym); **goodman** 'lower-class', title used as an insult: *With you goodman Boy*, (KL 2.2.43, Kent to Edmund); **gorbellied** 'having an extended stomach', from *gore* 'dung, filth', hence its insulting nature: *Hang ye gorbellied knaues*, (1H4 2.2.86, Falstaff to Travellers); *gorbellied* and *gorbelly* are found from early C16, OED **Gorbellied**; **\*great sized** 'presumptuous': *thou great siz'd coward*: (TC 5.11.26, Troilus as to Achilles); **green sarsenet** 'green silk': *thou greene Sarcenet flap for a sore eye*, (TC 5.1.28–9, Thersites to Patroclus); **green-sickness** \*'pale through female sickness': *Out you greene sicknesse carrior*, (RJ 3.5.156, Capulet to Juliet); **half-blooded** 'bastard': *Halfe-blooded fellow, yes*. (KL 5.3.73, Albany to Edmund); **hard-favoured** 'ugly': *Hard fauor'd Richard?* (3H6 5.5.77, Margaret); **hard-hearted** 'unforgiving': *you hard-hearted Adamant*, (MN 2.1.195, Helena to Demetrius); **hated**: *O hated poison hence*. (MN 3.2.265,

Lysander to Hermia); **hateful** ‘detested’: *thou hatefull villain*, (KJ 4.3.77, Salisbury to Hubert); **haught-insulting** ‘arrogantly rude’: *thou haught-insulting man*; (R2 4.1.244, Richard II to Northumberland); **head-strong** ‘impetuous’: *head-strong Warwicke*. (2H6 1.3.178, Suffolk); **heedless** ‘careless’: *You heedlesse iolt-heads, and vnmanner’d slaues*. (TS 4.1.152, Petruccio to Servants); **high vaunting** ‘boastful’: *high vinting Charles of Normandie*, (E3 4.7.3, Prince Edward); **horsion** see **whoreson**; **hundred-pound** ‘overpaid’: *three-suited-hundred pound, filthy woosted-stocking knaue*, (KL 2.2.14–15, Kent to Oswald); although a term of abuse, its precise significance is unclear; possibly referring to the sale of honours; **hyperbolical** ‘vehement’: *Out hyperbolically fiend*, (TN 4.2.26, Feste to Malvolio’s bad spirit); **Iceland** ‘shaggy dog’ formerly favoured as lap-dogs: *Pish for thee, Island dogge*: (H5 2.1.39, Pistol to Nym); **idle** ‘ignorant’: *you idle Creatures*, (JC 1.1.1, Flavius to Citizens); **ignoble** ‘churlish’: *base ignoble Wretch*, (1H6 5.6.7, Pucelle to Shepherd); **ignorant** ‘stupid’: *most ignorant Monster*, (Tem 3.2.25, Trinculo to Caliban); **illiterate** ‘ignorant’: *Oh illiterate loyterer*; (TG 3.1.289, Lance to Speed); **\*ill-nurtured** ‘ill-bred’: *ill-nurter’d Elianor*, (2H6 1.2.42, Gloucester to his wife); **\*ill-spirited** ‘malicious’: *Ill-spirited Worcester*, (1H4 5.5.2, Henry IV); **\*ill-starred** ‘unfortunate’: *Oh ill-Starr’d wench*, (Oth 5.2.279, Othello to Desdemona); **immaterial** †‘slight’: *thou idle immateriall skiene of Sleyd silke*; (TC 5.1.27–8, Thersites to Patroclus), OED **Immaterial** a.2; **impudent** ‘shameless’: *impudent strumpet*. (Oth 4.2.84 Q, Othello to Desdemona; F omits); **incestuous**: *thou incestuous, murdrous, Damned Dane*, (Ham 5.2.277, Hamlet to Claudius); **incharitable** ‘lacking pity’: *you bawling, blasphemous incharitable Dog*. (Tem 1.1.39–40, Sebastian to Boatswain); **indistinguishable** \*‘misshapen’: *you whorsion indistinguishable Curre*, (TC 5.1.25–6, Patroclus to Thersites), OED **Indistinguishable** a.1b; **inexecrable** ‘that cannot be execrated sufficiently’, but later Folios have *inexorable* and this may be a misprint as suggested in OED **Inexecrable** a. for its two examples: *inexecrable dogge*, (MV 4.1.127, Gratiano to Shylock); **ingrate** ‘ungrateful’: *you ingrate Reuolts*, (KJ 5.2.151, Bastard to English nobles); **ingrateful** ‘ungrateful’ and **inhuman** ‘unnatural’: *thou cruell, Ingratefull, sauage, and inhumane Creature?* (H5 2.2.91–2, Henry V to Scroop); **injurious** ‘harmful’: *Thou iniurious Theefe*, (Cym 4.2.88, Cloten to Guiderius); **insolent** ‘insubordinate’: *you whoreson insolent Noyse-maker*, (Tem 1.1.42–3, Antonio to Boatswain); **insulting** ‘insolent’: *Insulting Charles*, (1H6 5.6.147, York to Dauphin); **jean** ‘fustian cloth’ hence ‘poor’: *ye jave [for jane] Iudgements*, (TK 3.5.8, Schoolmaster to Countrymen); **jesting** ‘given to folly’: *thou iesting Monkey thou*: (Tem 3.2.46, Caliban to Trinculo); †**knotty-pated** ‘stupid’: *thou Knotty-pated Foole*, (1H4 2.5.231, Hal to Falstaff), OED **Knotty** a.5 links to *not-headed* and *not-pated*; **\*lack-linen** ‘with unwashed clothes’: *you poore, base, rascally, cheating, lacke-Linnen-Mate*: (2H4 2.4.120–1, Doll Tearsheet to Pistol); **lascivious** ‘lecherous’: *Lasciuious Edward*, (3H6 5.5.34, Prince Edward to Edward IV); **\*lily-livered** ‘cowardly’: *Thou Lilly-liuer’d Boy*. (Mac 5.3.17, Macbeth to Servant); **loathed** ‘disgusting’: *Out loathed medicine*; (MN 3.2.265, Lysander to Hermia); **\*logger-headed** ‘ignorant’: *You logger-headed and vnpollisht groomes*: (TS 4.1.111, Petruccio to Servants); **long-tongued** ‘babbling’: *long-tongu’d Warwicke*, (3H6 2.2.102, Margaret); **lousy** ‘contemptible’: *Obscure and lousie Swaine*, (2H6 4.1.51, Suffolk to Lieuten-

ant), King pp. 128–9; **luxurious** ‘lecherous’: *thou damned and luxurious Mountaine Goat*, (H5 4.4.18, Pistol to French soldier); **lying** ‘untruthful’: *Thou most lying slaue*, (Tem 1.2.346, Prospero to Caliban); **mad** ‘wicked’: *Thou mad misleader of thy brain-sicke sonne*, (2H6 5.1.161, Henry VI to Salisbury); †**mad-headed** ‘reckless’: *Out you mad-headed Ape*, (1H4 2.4.75, Lady Percy to Hotspur), OED **Mad-headed** a. [1567]; **malignant** ‘wicked’: *Thou liest, malignant Thing*: (Tem 1.2.258, Prospero to Ariel); **malt-horse** ‘brewer’s horse’: *you horson malt-horse drudg* (TS 4.1.115, Petruccio to Grumio), OED **Malt-horse** [1561]; **marble-hearted** ‘implacable’: *thou Marble-hearted Fiend*, (KL 1.4.237, Lear to Goneril); **meeke** ‘gentle’, ironically: *meeke Beares*: (Tim 3.7.94, Timon to Lords); **midnight** ‘wicked in doing things that cannot be done in daylight’: *you secret, black, & midnight Hags?* (Mac 4.1.64, Macbeth to Witches); **milk-livered** ‘cowardly’: *Milke-Liver’d man*, (KL 4.2.32, Goneril to Albany); **miserable** ‘despicable’: (*Poore miserable wretches*) (H5 2.2.175, Henry V to Traitors); **misshapen** ‘deformed’: *thou mis-shapen Dicke*, (3H6 5.5.35, Prince Edward to Richard); **mongrel** ‘of mixed ancestry’: *thou Mungrel beefe-witted Lord*. (TC 2.1.12–13, Thersites to Ajax); **monstrous** ‘unnatural’: *O monstrous Coward!* (2H6 4.7.81, George to Saye); **mountain** ‘outlandish, \*from a mountainous region’: *Ha, thou mountaine Forreyner*: (MW 1.1.147, Pistol to Evans), *You call’d me yesterday Mountaine-Squier*, (H5 5.1.34, Fluellen to Pistol), OED **Mountain** 8b; **muddy** ‘morally impure’: *You muddie Rascall*, (2H4 2.4.38, Doll Tearsheet to Falstaff); **mumbling** ‘incoherent’: *Peace you mumbling foole*, (RJ 3.5.173, Capulet to Nurse); **murderous**: *thou incestuous, murdrous, Damned Dane*, (Ham 5.2.277, Hamlet to Claudius); **naughty** ‘mischievous’: *thou naughtie Varlet*, (1H4 2.5.434, Falstaff to Hal); ‘wicked’: *Naughty Ladie*, (KL 3.7.36, Gloucester to Regan); **neat** ‘foppish’: *you neat slaue*, (KL 2.2.39–40, Kent to Oswald), OED **Neat** a.5, King p. 142; **negligent** ‘inattentive’: *Negligent student*, (LL 3.1.33, Moth to Armado); **notable** ‘infamous’: *O notable Strumpet*. (Oth 5.1.79, Iago to Bianca), *we shall finde this Frier a notable fellow*. (MM 5.1.264–5, Escalus); \***notorious** ‘outrageous’: *you notorious villaine*, (TS 5.1.46, Vincentio to Biondello), OED **Notorious** a<sup>1</sup>.5 [1603]; **obscure** ‘insignificant’: *Obscure and lowsie Swaine*, (2H6 4.1.51, Suffolk to Lieutenant), OED **Obscure** a.6 [1555]; **old** ‘worthless’: *Thou old, vnhappy Traitor*, (KL 4.5.227, Oswald to Gloucester, most HL sc.20.220); **overweening** ‘arrogant’: *Goe base Intruder, ouer-weening Slaue*, (TG 3.1.157, Duke to Valentine); **painted** ‘painted garishly’, suggesting excessive use of cosmetics: *How low am I, thou painted May-pole?* (MN 3.2.297, Hermia to Helena); ‘symbolic rather than real’: *Poore painted Queen*, (R3 1.3.239, Queen Margaret to Queen Elizabeth), OED **Painted** ppl.a.2; **pale** ‘fearful’: *Pale trembling Coward*, (R2 1.1.69, Bolingbroke to Mowbray), OED **Pale** a.3; **panderly** ‘pimping’: *Oh you panderly Rascals*, (MW 4.2.107–8, Mr Ford to John and Robert), OED **Panderly** a. [1581]; **paper-faced** †‘pale-faced’: *thou Paper-fac’d Villaine*. (2H4 5.4.10, Doll Tearsheet to Beadle); **peasant** ‘unsophisticated’: *You pezant, swain*, (TS 4.1.115, Petruccio to Grumio); **peeled** both ‘tousured’ and ‘bald’ from venereal disease: *Piel’d Priest*, (1H6 1.4.30, Gloucester to Winchester), OED **Peeled** ppl.a.2; **peevisish** expressing general disapproval: *thou peeuisish Officer?* (CE 4.4.115, Adriana to Officer), OED **Peevish** a.3; **perjured** ‘unfaithful’: *thou periur’d George*, (3H6 5.5.34, Prince Edward to Clarence); **pernicious** ‘villainous’:



you *pernitious* Asse, (2H4 2.2.68, Poins to Bardolph); **poisonous** 'vicious': *Thou poysonous slaue, got by y<sup>e</sup> diuell himselfe* (Tem 1.2.321, Prospero to Caliban), OED **Poisonous** a.2 [a1586]; **poor** 'wretched': (*Poore miserable wretches*) (H5 2.2.175, Henry V to Traitors); **prating** 'loud-mouthed': *Hence prating peasant*, (CE 2.1.80, Adriana to Dromio of Ephesus); **precious** 'supercilious': *Precious Villaine*. (Oth 5.2.242, Othello to Iago), OED **Precious** a.4 *colloq.*; **preposterous** 'irrational': *Preposterous Asse that neuer read so farre*, (TS 3.1.9, Lucentio to Hortensio), OED **Preposterous** 2 [1542]; **presumptuous** 'impertinent': *Presumptuous vassals*, (1H6 4.1.125, Gloucester to English lords), OED **Presumptuous** a. [c1400]; **prick-eared** 'having pointed ears', like a dog: *thou prickeard cur of Island*. (H5 2.1.40, Pistol to Nym), GTSW **prick-eared**; **profane** 'impious': *Prophane Fellow*: (Cym 2.3.121, Imogen to Cloten); **proud** 'arrogant', but possibly to be understood as an intensifier 'outrageously': *proud insulting Boy*, (3H6 2.2.84, Margaret to Edward IV); **proud-hearted** 'arrogant': *proud-hearted Warwicke, I defie thee*, (3H6 5.1.101, Clarence); **public** 'available to all', of whores: *Oh, thou publicke Commoner*, (Oth 4.2.75, Othello to Desdemona), OED **Public** a.4d [1585]; **rascal** 'despicable': *Thou, Rascal Beadle*, (KL 4.5.156, Lear), OED **Rascal** B. *adj.*2; **rash** 'uncontrollable': *Tarrie rash Wanton; am not I thy Lord?* (MN 2.1.63, Oberon to Titania); **rebellious** 'insubordinate': *Rebellious Hinds*, (2H6 4.2.121, Stafford to Cade's supporters); **regenerate** \*'degenerate': *Regenerate Traytor*, (E3 1.1.105, Lorraine to Edward III), OED **Regenerate** *ppl.*a.3 has this and one other example from 1607; **resty** 'stubborn', an equestrian term: *Rise resty Muse*, (Son 100.9); **reverent** 'worthy': *You stubborn ancient Knaue, you reuerent Bragart*, (KL 2.2.123, Cornwall to Kent); this ironic use not recorded in OED **Reverent** a. though the adjective was common in C16–17; **revolted** 'faithless': *Farewell reuolted faire*: (TC 5.2.189, Troilus to Cressida); **rooting** 'grubbing up roots': *Thou eluish mark'd, abortiue rooting Hogge*, (R3 1.3.225, Queen Margaret to Gloucester, whose symbol is a boar), OED **Rooting** *ppl.*a.<sup>2</sup>; **rotten** 'morally corrupt': *Hence rotten thing*, (Cor 3.1.181, Coriolanus to Sicinius); **rude** 'ignorant': *rude Companion*, (2H6 4.9.30, Iden to Cade); **ruinous** 'pernicious': *you ruinous But*, (TC 5.1.25, Patroclus to Thersites); **rustic** 'boorish': *Yeeld Rusticke Mountaineer*. (Cym 4.2.102, Cloten to Guiderius); **salt-water** 'piratical': *thou salt-water Theefe*, (TN 5.1.65, Orsino to Antonio), OED **Salt-water** B. *attrib.* [1528]; **sanguine** 'red-faced', used deprecatingly by Aaron who is black: *ye sanguine shallow harted Boyes*, (TA 4.2.96, Aaron to Demetrius and Chiron); **saucy** 'insolent': *sawcie Priest?* (1H6 3.1.46, Gloucester to Winchester), OED **Saucy** a.<sup>1</sup>2; **savage** 'murderous': *thou cruell, Ingratefull, sauage, and inhumane Creature?* (H5 2.2.91–2, Henry V to Scroop); **scurvy** 'lousy': *scuriue knaue, I am none of his flurtgils*, (RJ 2.3.143–4, Nurse of Mercutio); **secret** 'evil': *you secret, black, & midnight Hags?* (Mac 4.1.64, Macbeth to Witches); **secure** 'overconfident': *secure fool-hardy King?* (R2 5.3.41, York to Henry IV); **self-covered** 'concealing evil in oneself': *Thou changed, and self-couerd thing* (HL sc.16.61, Albany to Goneril); **senseless** 'stupid': *Thou whoreson senselesse Villaine*. (CE 4.4.25, Antipholus of Ephesus to Dromio of Ephesus); †**shag-eared** 'with hairy ears': *Thou ly'st thou shagge-ear'd Villaine*. (Mac 4.2.84, Macduff's son to Murderer); **shallow** 'ignorant': *Most shallow man*: (AY 3.2.63, Touchstone to Corin); **\*shallow-hearted** 'cowardly': *ye sanguine*

*shallow harted Boyes*, (TA 4.2.96, Aaron to Demetrius and Chiron); **shameless**: *impudent, and shamelesse Warwick*, (3H6 3.3.156, Margaret); **silly** 'naive': *thou silly Gentleman?* (Oth 1.3.306–7, Iago to Roderigo), OED **Silly A.** *adj.*2; **slow-winged** 'slow moving': *Oh slow-wing'd Turtle*, (TS 2.1.207, Petruccio to Katherine); **sluggard** \*'lazy': *Awake thou sluggard Maiestie, thou sleepest*: (R2 3.2.80, Richard II to himself); the noun is recorded from end C14, but the adjective is rare, OED **Sluggard B** *adj.*; **smiling** 'ingratiating': *Most smiling, smooth, detested Parasites*, (Tim 3.7.93, Timon to Lords); **smooth** 'plausible': *Most smiling, smooth, detested Parasites*, (Tim 3.7.93, Timon to Lords); **sodden-witted** 'with feeble brain through drinking': *thou sodden-witted Lord*: (TC 2.1.44, Thersites to Ajax); **soft-hearted** 'weak': *soft harted wretch*, (2H6 3.2.311, Margaret to Suffolk); **soulless** 'lacking spirit or courage': *Slawe, Soule-lesse, Villain, Dog. O rarely base!* (AC 5.2.153–4, Cleopatra to Seleucus), OED **Soulless a.2** [1587]; **sour** 'bitter': *my sowre husband*, (R2 5.3.119, Duchess of York); **Spartan** \*type of blood-hound hence 'eager for prey': *Oh Spartan Dogge*: (Oth 5.2.371, Lodovico to Iago), OED **Spartan B.** *adj.*1b; **stale** 'rotten': *you Basket-hilt stale Iugler*, (2H4 2.4.127–8, Doll Tearsheet to Pistol), OED **Stale a**<sup>1</sup>.4 [c1580]; **stubborn** 'implacable': *You stubborne, ancient Knaue*, (KL 2.2.123, Cornwall to Kent); **suborned** 'in the pay of another': *thou subbornd Informer*, (Son 125.13); **tawny** 'dark-skinned': *out tawny Tartar, out*: (MN 3.2.264, Lysander to Hermia), OED **Tawny A.** *adj.* [a1377]; **tedious** 'tiresome': *thou tedious Rogue*, (Tim 4.3.372, Timon to Apemantus); \***three-inch** 'minute': *Away you three inch foole, I am no beast*. (TS 4.1.23, Curtis to Grumio); †**three-suited** 'owning three suits', as would-be claim to gentlemanly status: *a base, proud, shallow, beggerly three-suited-hundred pound, filthy woosted-stocking knaue*, (KL 2.2.13–15, Kent to Oswald); **timorous** 'cowardly': *timorous Wretch*, (3H6 1.1.232, Margaret to Henry VI); **traitor** 'treacherous': *Traytor kinseman*, (TK 3.1.31, Palamon to Arcite); \***transgressing** 'sinful': *you transgressing slawe, away*. (LL 1.2.146, Moth to Costard); **trembling** 'frightened': *Pale trembling Coward*, (R2 1.1.69, Bolingbroke to Mowbray); †**tripe-visaged** 'with sallow face': *thou damn'd Tripe-visag'd Rascall*, (2H4 5.4.8, Doll Tearsheet to Beadle); †**triple-turned** 'ever-fickle': *Triple-turn'd Whore*, (AC 4.13.13, Antony as to Cleopatra); **twangling** 'tuneless': *she did call me Rascall, Fidler, And twangling Iacke*, (TS 2.1.157–8, Hortensio reporting Katherine), OED **Twangling ppl.a.** [1576]; **uncivil** 'impolite': *you unciuill Ladie* (TN 5.1.110, Orsino to Olivia), OED **Uncivil a.** [1553]; \***unconfinable** 'limitless': (*thou unconfinable baseness*) (MW 2.2.21, Falstaff to Pistol); **undigested** 'misshapen': *foule indigested lumpe*, (2H6 5.1.155, Clifford referring to Richard's deformity), OED **Undigested ppl.a.1** [1528]; **unfeeling** 'pitiless': *thou vnfeeling man*. (MV 4.1.62, Bassanio to Shylock); **ungracious** 'ill-behaved': *Swearest thou, vngracious Boy?* (1H4 2.5.450, Hal to Falstaff); **ungrateful** 'thankless': *most vngratefull maid*, (MN 3.2.196, Helena to Hermia), OED **Ungrateful a.** [1553]; **unhallowed** 'lacking piety': *thou vnreuerend, and unhallowed Fryer*: (MM 5.1.302, Escalus to Duke), OED **Unhallowed ppl.a.2** [1591]; **unhappy** 'unfortunate': *Thou old, vnhappy Traitor*, (KL 4.5.227, Oswald to Gloucester); **unmannered** \*'rude': *Vnmanner'd Dogge*, (R3 1.2.39, Gloucester to Gentleman), OED **Unmannered ppl.a.2**; **unmerciful** 'pitiless': *Vnmercifull Lady*, (KL 3.7.31, Gloucester to Regan); **unmindful** 'inattentive': *Dull*

*vmindfull Villaine*, (R3 4.4.376, Richard III to Catesby); **unpeaceable** ‘angry’: *Away vnpeaceable Dogge*, (Tim 1.1.273, Lord to Apemantus); **unpolished** \*‘boorish’: *You logger-headed and vnpolisht groomes*: (TS 4.1.111, Petruccio to Servants), OED **Unpolished** *ppl.a.4*; \***unpossessing** ‘landless’: *Thou vnpossessing Bastard*, (KL 2.1.66, Edmund reporting Edgar), OED **Unpossessing** *ppl.a.*; **unreverend** ‘discourteous’: *thou vnreuerend, and vnhallowed Fryer*: (MM 5.1.302, Escalus to Duke), OED **Unreverend** *a.1* [1562]; **unruly** ‘not subject to discipline’: *vnruly Woman*. (R2 5.2.110, York to his Duchess); **unsalted** ‘without salt or flavour’: *thou vn salted leauen, speake*, (TC 2.1.14 Q, Ajax to Thersites; F has *whinid’st*); **untoward** ‘presumptuous’: *thou most vntoward knaue?* (KJ 1.1.243, Lady Faulconbridge to Bastard), OED **Untoward** *a.2* frequent c1580–1700; \***untutored** ‘ignorant’: *Vntutor’d Lad*, (3H6 5.5.32, Clarence to Prince Edward); **upright** ‘erect’, possibly suggesting ‘rampant’ as in heraldry: *you horson vpright Rabbet*, (2H4 2.2.78–9, Bardolph to Page); **usurping** ‘taking offices for which one has no title’: *thou most vsurping Proditor*, (1H6 1.4.31, Winchester to Gloucester), OED **Usurping** *ppl.a.1* [1574]; **vile** ‘despicable’: *O thou vilde one!* (Cym 1.1.144, Cymbeline to Imogen); **villain/villainous** ‘treacherous’: *thou Villaine-slaue*, (R3 4.4.144, Queen Elizabeth to Richard III), *Villanous Whore*. (Oth 5.2.236, Iago to Emilia); **weak** ‘lacking resolution’: *weake Sister, I must no more beleeeve thee* (TK 1.3.87–8, Hippolyta to Emilia); **white-limbed** mixing white limbs of Europeans (against the black skin of Aaron) with *white-lim’d* ‘daubed in white’ of walls: *Ye white-limb’d walls*, (TA 4.2.97, Aaron to Demetrius and Chiron); **whoreson** ‘detestable’: *Why you horson round man?* (1H4 2.5.140, Hal to Falstaff), King p. 122; **wicked** ‘evil’: *For you (most wicked Sir)* (Tem 5.1.132, Prospero to Antonio); **wild** ‘wanton’: *you wilde Bedfellow*, (AC 1.2.45, Iras to Charmian), OED **Wild A.** *adj.7b*; **wilful** ‘saucy’: *Peace wilfull Boy*, (3H6 5.5.31, Edward IV to Prince Edward); **withered** ‘decayed’: *y<sup>u</sup> hateful wither’d Hagg*. (R3 1.3.212, Gloucester to Queen Margaret), OED **Withered** *ppl.a.2*; **worsted-stocking** ‘woollen stockings’, less elegant than silk ones, hence insultingly implying †‘lower-class’: *filthy woosted-stocking knaue*, (KL 2.2.15, Kent to Oswald); **wrangling** ‘nit-picking’: *wrangling pedant*, (TS 3.1.4, Hortensio to Lucentio); **wrath-kindled** ‘moved by anger’: *Wrath-kindled Gentlemen* (R2 1.1.152, Richard to Bolingbroke and Mowbray); **young** ‘inexperienced’: *my yong souldier* (TN 4.1.37–8, Sir Toby to Sebastian, ironically), *come on yong Master*. (KL 2.2.44, Kent to Edmund).

### PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS of humans

**anatomy** ‘skeletal thinness’: *A meere Anatomie*, (CE 5.1.239, Antipholus of Ephesus); OED **Anatomy** 4b [1589]; **aspect** ‘look’: *vineger aspect*, (MV 1.1.54, Solanio, ‘sour looks’), OED **Aspect** 10 [c1590]; **back** ‘loins’: *When Gods haue hot backs*, (MW 5.5.11, Falstaff); **-back(ed)** as second element of compounds: *On his †bow-backe, he hath a battell set*, (VA 619, ‘with arched back’, of a boar), OED records only **Bow-backed** *a.*; *this poysonous Bunch-backt Toade*. (R3 1.3.244, Queen Margaret, ‘with a hump back’); OED **Bunch** *sb*.7 records *bunch-backed* from 1519 and *bunch-back* from 1618, both refer to Richard III; *where’s that valiant Crook-back Prodigie*, (3H6 1.4.76, Margaret, ‘with hunch-back’); **bastard-brains** ‘brains of a bastard child’: *The Bastard-braynes with these my proper hands Shall I dash out*. (WT

2.3.140–1, Leontes); **beard** symbol of manliness: *defeate thy fauour, with an vsurp'd Beard.* (Oth 1.3.340, Iago, 'pretend to be a real man'); **beard to beard** 'face to face': *We might haue met them darefull, beard to beard,* (Mac 5.5.6, Macbeth); **bone** used to suggest both aching limbs from sitting on hard benches and *bone-ache* or venereal disease: *O their bones, their bones.* (RJ 2.3.33, Mercutio); **-boned** as second element of compounds: *Shewes me a bare bon'd death by time out-worne,* (RL 1761, 'with all flesh gone'); *No big-bon'd-men, fram'd of the Cyclops size,* (TA 4.3.47, Titus, 'well-built'); *or cut not out the burly bon'd Clowne in chines of Beefe,* (2H6 4.9.57, Cade, 'bulky'); *Leane \*raw-bon'd Rascals,* (1H6 1.3.14, Alençon, 'gaunt'), in ShE it signifies contempt, but later users employ it more literally; **bosom** 'confidence': *you are of her bosome.* (KL 4.4.26, Regan, 'in her confidence'), OED **Bosom** sb.6a; **bugle** 'penis': *or hang my bugle in an inuisible baldricke,* (MA 1.1.226, Benedick), PWPS **horn**; **bugle eye-balls** 'eye-balls with glassy look': *Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheeke of creame* (AY 3.5.48, Rosalind); **bugle bow** 'lips, vagina', probably from the image of Cupid: *Keepe fast thy buggle boe.* (H5 2.3.57 Q, Pistol, 'guard your honour well'; F has *keepe close, I thee command*); **bum** 'arse': *Then slip I from her bum,* (MN 2.1.53, Puck); **butt** 'bottom': *Head, and but an hastie witted bodie,* (TS 5.2.42, Bianca), OED **Butt** sb<sup>3</sup>.3 [c1450]; **buttock** 'arse': *the Buttocke of the night,* (Cor 2.1.51, Menenius); and as second element of compounds: †*brawn-buttock* 'fleshy buttock', †*pin-buttock* 'narrow buttock', †*quatch-buttock* 'squat buttock': *It is like a Barbers chaire that fits all buttockes, the pin buttocke, the quatch-buttocke, the brawn buttocke, or any buttocke.* (AW 2.2.16–18, Lavatch); **catastrophe** †'bottom' from 'conclusion, final event' (cf. LL 4.1.76): *Ile tucke your Catastrophe.* (2H4 2.1.62, Page; Q has *tickle*), imitating a proverbial usage which exists in several variants, Dent C187.1, OED **Catastrophe** 2b; **chop/chap** 'jaw, mouth': *open your chaps againe.* (Tem 2.2.86, Stephano); 'crack': *Her cheeks with chops and wrinkles were disguiz'd,* (RL 1452); **coffer-lid** 'lid to treasure-chest' hence †'eye-lid': *She lifts the coffer-lids that close his eyes,* (VA 1127); **craft** 'penis' in slang: *craft being richer then Innocency, stands for the facing.* (MM 3.1.278–9, Pompey), PWPS **craft**; **ear** in various phrases: *I would faine be about the eares of the English.* (H5 3.7.81–2, Constable, 'to fight, tackle'); *our persons to Arraigne In eare and eare.* (Ham 4.5.91–2, Claudius, 'whispering from one person to the next'); *I will fetch off my bottle, Though I be o're eares for my labour.* (Tem 4.1.213–14, Stephano, 'out of my depth'); *Go shake your eares.* (TN 2.3.121, Maria, 'attend to your own business'), Dent E16, where the reference is to an ass, Hulme pp. 197–8; **exteriors** 'external bodily parts': *O she did so course o're my exteriors with such a greedy intention,* (MW 1.3.58–9, Falstaff), OED **Exterior** B sb. [1591]; **fairefast** 'beautiful' *Amongst the fairefast breeders of our clime,* (TA 4.2.68 Q, Nurse; F has *fairest*); **fell** \*'head': *my Fell of haire* (Mac 5.5.11, Macbeth); **finger**: *with his finger and his thumb,* (LL 5.2.111, Boyet, 'snapping finger and thumb together'); *I haue him alreadie tempering betweene my finger and my thombe,* (2H4 4.2.125–7, Falstaff, 'to eat out of one's hand'); †**five-finger-tied** 'firmly made' through using all fingers, i.e. humanly rather than divinely tied: *And with another knot fue finger tied,* (TC 5.2.160, Troilus); **flake** 'hair': *these white flakes* (KL 4.6.27, Cordelia). *Flake* has, as two distinct senses, the snowflake and thin fragments of material like wool, though both may be implied here, for the sense 'human hair' arose only at end

C16, OED **Flake** *sb*<sup>2</sup>.8; **forward top** ‘forelock’: *take the instant by the forward top*: (AW 5.3.40, King, ‘seize the opportunity immediately’); **fume** ‘gasses formed in the stomach’ implying various emotions including anger: *Shee’s tickled now, her Fume needs no spurres*, (2H6 1.3.153, Buckingham), Blake 1991a; **graved** ‘furrowed’ from ‘engraved’: *his brow Is grav’d*, (TK 5.5.45–6, Emilia), OED **Graved** *ppl.a.* this sense is rare; \***gravel-blind** ‘almost completely blind’, a jocular equivalent of **sand-blind** ‘half-blind’: *being more then sand-blinde, high gravel blinde*, (MV 2.2.33, Lancelot); **great** ‘pregnant’: *Goe great with Tygers, Dragons*, (Tim 4.3.190, Timon); **great-bellied** ‘advanced in pregnancy’: *being (as I say) with childe, and being great bellied*, (MM 2.1.96, Pompey); **guts** used colloquially for the body as a whole: *Ile lugge the Guts into the Neighbor roome*, (Ham 3.4.186, Hamlet), OED **Gut** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.1, King p. 158; **hair**: *or swerue a haire from truth*, (TC 3.2.180, Cressida, ‘smallest part’); *and merry against the haire*, (TC 1.2.25–6, Alexander, ‘against the grain’), Dent H18; *To a hayre*. (TC 3.1.141, Paris, ‘exactly’); *Of haire-breadth scapes* (Oth 1.3.135, Othello, ‘narrow escapes’); **hams** ‘back of thighs’: *the French knight, that cowers ethe hams?* (Per sc.16.100–1, Boult), the effects of venereal disease, OED **Ham** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.1; cf. GSSL **ham**; **hand**: *At hand quoth Pick-purse*. (1H4 2.1.48, Chamberlain, ‘ready’), Dent H65; *we haue sport in hand*. (MW 2.1.187, Shallow, ‘currently active’); *hard at hand comes the Master, and maine exercise*, (Oth 2.1.261–2, Iago, ‘immediately’; Q has *hand in hand*); *so long walk’d hand in hand with time*: (TC 4.7.87, Hector, ‘in step with’); *a kind of hand in hand comparison*, (Cym 1.4.68–9, Giacomo, ‘well-matched’), OED **Hand in hand** 2; *gather we our Forces out of hand*, (1H6 3.5.61, Talbot, ‘immediately’); *Strange things I haue in head, that will to hand*, (Mac 3.4.138, Macbeth, ‘be undertaken’); *’Tis a great charge to come vnder one bodie’s hand*. (MW 1.4.94–5, Simple, ‘in the power of’); *and do it with vnwash’d hands too*. (1H4 3.3.185, Falstaff, ‘without scruple’); *Your hand, a Couenant*: (Cym 1.4.161, Giacomo, ‘a bargain’); **handed** ‘having hands’: *(As poysonous tongu’d, as handed)* (Cym 3.2.5, Pisanio), OED **Handed** *a.1*; \***hard-handed** ‘with rough hands’ from manual work: *Hard handed men, that worke in Athens heere*, (MN 5.1.72, Egeus); **hare-lip** ‘fissure in the upper lip’, resembling the cleft lip of a hare: *Hee giues the Web and the Pin, squints the eye, and makes the Hare-lippe*; (KL 3.4.109–10, Edgar); facial defect thought to be caused by the devil, OED **Hare-lip** [1567]; **hook-nosed**: *the hooke-nos’d fellow of Rome*, (2H4 4.2.40, Falstaff); **horn** ‘penis’: *Why thy horne is a foot* (TS 4.1.24, Grumio), PWPS **horn** 2; **instrument** ‘penis’: *Take you your instrument, play you the whiles*, (TS 3.1.22, Bianca), PWPS **instrument**; **lank and lean** ‘thin and emaciated’: *with lanke, and leane discolour’d cheeke*, (RL 708), common around 1600; †**lank-lean** ‘emaciated’: *Inuesting lanke-lean Cheekes*, (H5 4.0.26, Chorus); **limb** ‘any organ or part of the body’: *A Curse shall light vpon the limbes of men*; (JC 3.1.262, Antony), OED **Limb** *sb*<sup>1</sup>. records till 1642, Hulme pp. 310–11; **-livered** as second element of compounds, usually indicating cowardice: *a \*Lilly-liuered action-taking*, (KL 2.2.15–16, Kent); *But I am †Pigeon-Liver’d, and lacke Gall* (Ham 2.2.579, Hamlet; cf. *pigeon-hearted*); *for Bardolph, hee is white-liuer’d, and red-fac’d*; (H5 3.2.33, Boy); **long-winded** \*‘short breathed’: *to make thee long-winded*: (1H4 3.3.161, Hal); \***Malmsey-nose** *n.* or *adj.* ‘red-nosed (from excessive drinking)’: *that arrant Malmsey-Nose Bardolfe* (2H4 2.1.39–40, Mrs Quickly);

\***milk pap** ‘nipple’: *those Milke pappes That through the window Barne bore at mens eyes*, (Tim 4.3.116–17, Timon), OED **Milk** sb.10a; **mother** ‘penis, stomach’: *Oh how this Mother swels vp toward my heart! Historica passio, downe* (KL 2.2.231–2, Lear), PWPS **mother** 2; **mummy** \*‘pitch used for embalming’, hence ‘embalmed flesh’: *Witches Mummy*, (Mac 4.1.23, Witch), OED **Mummy** sb<sup>1</sup>.3 [1615]; \*‘dead flesh’, as if mummified: *a Mountaine of Mummie*. (MW 3.5.16–17, Falstaff), OED **Mummy** sb<sup>1</sup>.1b; **nave** †‘navel’, possibly ‘crotch’, which gives better sense: *he vnseam’d him from the Nave toth’Chops*, (Mac 1.2.22, Captain), OED **Nave** sb<sup>1</sup>.2 and Braunmuller 1997:105; **neaf** ‘fist’: *I kisse thy Neaffe*: (2H4 2.4.183, Pistol), *Giue me your neafe, Mounsieur Mustardseed*. (MN 4.1.19, Bottom). Originally a northern word, Shakespeare and Jonson used it as a mark of informal language, OED **Nieve**, **nief** and **Neuf**<sup>2</sup>; cf. King p. 150; **O** ‘female pudendum’: *Cry’de oh, and mounted*; (Cym 2.5.17, Posthumus), GSSL **O**; **pap** ‘nipple’, referring comically to a man’s: *Out sword, and wound The pap of Piramus*: (MN 5.1.291–2, Bottom), OED **Pap** sb<sup>1</sup>.1c; **pen** with implied sense ‘penis’: *ile mar the yong Clarks pen*. (MV 5.1.237, Gratiano), transferred sense not in OED **Pen** sb<sup>2</sup>.4; **polled** ‘bald’: *the pould Bachelour* (TK 5.2.17, Palamon); **prick** ‘penis’: *must find Loues pricke, & Rosalinde*. (AY 3.2.110, Touchstone), OED **Prick** sb.17 [1592] used several times in quibbles; **purblind** ‘short-sighted’: *any purblind eye* (1H6 2.4.21, York); ‘completely blind’: *This wimpled, whyning, purblinde wairward Boy*, (LL 3.1.174, Berowne), OED **Purblind** a.1 [1297]; **reeking** \*‘sweating’: *came there a reeking Poste*, (KL 2.2.206, Kent), OED **Reeking** ppl.a.2d; **rump** ‘buttocks’, but also ‘vagina’: *How the diuell Luxury with his fat rumpe and potato finger, tickles these together*: (TC 5.2.55–6, Thersites); probably of Scn origin and, although known from ME onwards, it suggests sexual practices, OED **Rump** sb<sup>1</sup>.1 and GSSL **rump**; †**side-stitch** ‘stitch in one’s side’: *Side-stitches, that shall pen thy breath vp*, (Tem 1.2.328, Prospero), OED **Side** sb<sup>1</sup>.22; **stones** ‘testicles’: *I will cut all his two stones*: (MW 1.4.107–8, Caius); \***surfeit-swelled** ‘bloating with excess’: *such a kinde of man, So surfeit-swell’d*, (2H4 5.4.49–50, Henry V), more often appearing as *surfeit-swollen*; \***swag-bellied** ‘having a large, hanging stomach’: *your swag-belly’d Hollander*, (Oth 2.3.71–2, Iago), from *swag* ‘bulging bag’; **ten commandments**, ‘ten fingers’: *I could set my ten Commandements in your face*. (2H6 1.3.145, Duchess of Gloucester); OED **Commandment** 3 [c1540], DSUE **ten commandments**; †**tender-hefted** ‘gentle’: *Thy tender-hefted Nature* (KL 2.2.344, Lear; *tender-hested* HL sc.7.329, ‘giving gentle commands’); **thick** ‘misty, bleared’: *My sight was euer thicke*: (JC 5.3.21, Cassius), OED **Thick** a.9a; **thick-** as first element of compounds: *Come on you thick-lipt-slaue*, (TS 4.2.174, Aaron, ‘with thick lips, especially of African people’), OED **Thick-lipped** a. [a1529]; *fortune does the †thicklips owe*, (Oth 1.1.66 Q, Roderigo, ‘Moorish man with thick lips’; F has *Thicks-lips*); †*Thick-sighted, barren, leane, and lacking iuyce*; (VA 136); \***thumb, bite one’s** ‘to make an insulting gesture’: *I wil bite my Thumb at them, which is a disgrace to them*, (RJ 1.1.40–1, Samson), OED **Bite** v.16; **valley** \*‘mark on the face, possibly furrow in the brow’: *The trick of’s Frowne, his Fore-head, nay, the Valley*, (WT 2.3.101, Paulina), OED **Valley** sb.3; **virgin-knot** ‘maidenhead’: *If thou do’st breake her Virgin-knot*, (Tem 4.1.15, Prospero); **wan** ‘to grow pale’: *That from her working all the visage wand*, (Ham 2.2.556 Q, Hamlet; F has *warm’d*), OED **Wan** v.2 [1582];

†**wand lip** ‘magically seductive lip’, from the sense ‘magic wand’ and linked to *witchcraft* in the following line: *soften thy wand lip*, (AC 2.1.21, Pompey), Blake 1983:62–3; †**welkin eye** ‘heavenly or propitious eye’: *Come (Sir Page) Looke on me with your Welkin eye*: (WT 1.2.137–8, Leontes); **well-knit** \*‘stoutly formed’: *O well-knit Sampson*, (LL 1.2.71, Armado), OED **Well-knit** *ppl.a.2*; **wide-chopped** ‘loud-mouthed’: *This wide-chopt-rascall*, (Tem 1.1.54, Antonio); **wind** ‘breath’: *and my winde Were but long inough to say my praiers*, (MW 4.5.95–6 Q, Falstaff; F omits *to say my praiers*).

## PLAYS and PLAYERS

**antic** ‘clown’: *the veriest anticke in the world*. (TS Ind.1.99, Player, ‘the oddest chap in the world’); \*‘grotesque pageant’: *show, or pageant, or anticke, or fire-worke*: (LL 5.1.106–7); Armado uses the word inappropriately in the earliest example of this sense; \***comedian** ‘actor’: *Are you a Comedian?* (TN 1.5.175, Olivia); **fit** ‘to allocate parts’: *and I hope there is a play fitted*. (MN 1.2.60–1, Quince); †**jig-maker** ‘provider of farcical entertainments, writer of ballads’: *Oh God, your onely Iigge-maker*: (Ham 3.2.119, Hamlet), GTSW **jig-maker**; **lath** \*‘stage sword’: *have your Lath glued within your sheath*, (TA 2.1.41, Demetrius), OED **Lath** *sb.2*; \***mimic** ‘actor who behaves ludicrously to excite laughter’: *And forth my Mimmick comes*: (MN 3.2.19, Puck; Q has *Minnick*), OED **Mimic** **B. sb.1** [1598]; **mouth** \*‘to use a pompous delivery’: *and thoul’t mouth, Ile rant as well as thou*. (Ham 5.1.280–1, Hamlet); **play** ‘to perform’ various roles, hence ‘to behave like’, in numerous examples: *Belike she minds to play the Amazon*. (3H6 4.1.104, Edward IV, ‘to behave like a warrior’); *You play the Childe extreamely*: (TK 2.2.208, Arcite, ‘to behave childishly’); *wilt thou on thy death-bed play the Ruffian?* (2H6 5.1.162, Henry VI, ‘to behave like a vandal’); *And I have plaid the Sheepe in loosing him*. (TG 1.1.73, Speed, ‘to behave like a simpleton’); *thou hast forc’d me . . . to play the Woman*. (H8 3.2.430–1, Wolsey, ‘to break into tears’); **politician** cant term in theatre ‘actor trading with outsiders on behalf of the company’: *My Lady’s a Catayan, we are politicians*, (TN 2.3.72, Sir Toby), King p. 146; **practised** \*‘rehearsed’: *their practiz’d accent* (MN 5.1.97, The-seus), OED **Practised** *ppl.a.2*; **produce** ‘to begin the show’: *Produce*. (TK 3.5.137, Pirithous), OED **Produce** *v.1b*; **prompter** \*‘in the theatre the person who reminds actors of their words or cues’: *faintly spoke After the Prompter*, (RJ 1.4.7–8 Q1, Benvolio; not in Q2 or F), OED **Prompter** **2b**; **puppet** ‘puppets in a puppet show’ used contemptuously of women: *if I could see the Puppets dallying*. (Ham 3.2.234–5, Hamlet), with an obscene sense, see Hulme p. 114; also used to refer to the female figures in a morality play and probably has a pejorative sense: *take Vanitie the puppets part*, (KL 2.2.34, Kent); *Belike you meane to make a puppet of me*. (TS 4.3.103, Katherine); *oh exceeding Puppet*: (TG 2.1.89, Speed, ‘what a doll’); \***shreds and patches** ‘patchwork outfit worn by clowns on stage’: *A King of shreds and patches*. (Ham 3.4.93, Hamlet), OED **Shred** *sb.3c*.

## POLITENESS FORMULAS

This represents merely a small selection of the many expressions used as politeness formulas, though some are tongue in cheek. A number of expressions are close to DISCOURSE MARKERS.

**allowance of your great aspect, under the** ‘with your noble permission’ (KL 2.2.104, Kent to Cornwall); **beseech** ‘please’: *Beseech you* — (WT 1.1.10, Camillo to Archidamus); *Beseech your patience: Peace* (Cym 1.1.154, Queen to Cymbeline); **bless the mark** ‘forgive the expression’: *hee had not bin there (blesse the marke) a pissing while*, (TG 4.4.18–19, Lance), PWPS **bless the mark**; **fashion sake** ‘in accordance with polite behaviour’, a type of polite put-down: *but yet for fashion sake I thanke you too, for your societie*. (AY 3.2.250–1, Jaques to Orlando), Dent F76; **favour**: *then vnder fauour, pardon me*, (Tim 3.6.40, Alcibiades, ‘by your leave’); **†fist, give a** ‘to offer a handshake’, as a form of reconciliation: *Giue me thy fist*, (H5 2.1.65, Pistol); informal variant of *give me your hand*, OED **Fist** sb<sup>1</sup>.2; **humble duty remembered** ‘politely’ (2H4 2.1.127–8, Falstaff to Lord Chief Justice); **I am hers** ‘respectfully hers’ (Tem 5.1.199, Alonso to Ferdinand); **I cry you mercy** ‘I beg your pardon’: *I cry your worships mercy hartily*; (MN 3.1.171, Bottom); **if you will** ‘please’: *And if you will tell what hath hapned*, (TS 4.4.63, Baptista to Lucentio); **leave, by** ‘with your permission’ (Cym 5.6.316, Belarius); *giue me leaue*. (TS 2.1.46, Petruccio, ‘let me do it my way’); **like** ‘to please’: *Then at my lodging, and it like you*, (TS 4.4.54, Tranio to Baptista); **look your grace** ‘if it please your Majesty’ (H5 4.7.136, Fluellen to Henry V); **pardon** ‘forgive me’: *O pardon me*. (TK 2.3.54, Countryman); **patience, under your** ‘with your permission’ (TA 2.3.66, Lavinia to Tamora); **please** used in politeness formulas as a discourse marker, though it can be an affirmative response to a question: *please you, farther*; (Tem 1.2.65, Miranda to Prospero), *Pleaseth your Maiestie to giue me leaue*, (R3 4.4.418, Derby to Richard III; Q has *Please it*), (*so please my Soueraigne*) (R2 1.1.45, Bolingbroke to Richard II), *Would it might please your Grace*, (R3 3.7.114, Buckingham to Gloucester), King p. 172; **pleasure** ‘what someone wishes’: *Your Lordship speakes your pleasure*. (Tim 3.1.32, Flaminius to Lucullus, ‘it is good of you to say so’); **saving your manhoods** Mrs Quickly’s formula equivalent to the next items (2H4 2.1.27); **saving your mincing** ‘with all respect to your affectation’ (H8 2.3.31, Old Lady ironically to Anne); **saving your reverence** usually introducing a disagreement (1H4 2.5.474, Falstaff to Hal); **saving your tale** ‘with no insult to your own story’ (TS 2.1.71, Gremio to Petruccio); **service** ‘attendance, duty’: *Heere at your Lordships seruice*. (Tim 1.1.117, Lucilius to Timon), King p. 172; **setting thy knighthood aside** ‘ignoring your knighthood’ (1H4 3.3.120, Mrs Quickly to Falstaff); **what is it your honour will command?** (TS Ind 1.52, Lord to servants); **will’t please your lordship cool your hands?** (TS Ind 1.56, Lord to servants); **wish** *Ladies, or faire Ladies, I would wish you, or I would request you, or I would entreat you*, (MN 3.1.36–7, Bottom).

## PREPARATION, NECESSITY and OPPORTUNITIES

**arm** \*‘to get ready’: *Arme you, I pray you to this speedie Voyage*; (Ham 3.3.24, Claudius), OED **Arm** v<sup>1</sup>.2e; **hint** \*‘opportunity’: *tooke his hint*, (Cym 5.6.172, Giacomo), OED **Hint** sb.1; **occasion** ‘necessity’: *My Master is awak’d by great Occasion*, (Tim 2.2.22, Caphis), *my neere occasions* (Tim 3.7.10, Lord, ‘by pressing obligations’); ‘event’: *How all occasions doe informe against me*, (Ham Add.Pass.J.23 Q2, Hamlet, ‘every event reminds me of my failure’); OED **Occasion** sb<sup>1</sup>.5, 7



records from C16; **plot** \*‘secret plan, usually nefarious’: *Plots haue I laide, Inductions dangerous*, (R3 1.1.32, Gloucester), OED **Plot** *sb.*7; †**plot-proof** ‘secure against plots’: *out of the blanke And leuell of my braine: plot-proofe*: (WT 2.3.5–6, Leontes); **severals** \*‘individual details’: *The seueralls and vnhidden passages* (H5 1.1.87, Archbishop of Canterbury), OED **Severall C.** *sb.*32.

**PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES usually as adverbials**

**AT**: *vpon my life Speake at aduventure*. (2H4 1.1.58–9, Lord Bardolph, ‘at random’), OED **Adventure** 3b; *brought to bed of twenty money baggs at a burthen*, (WT 4.4.261–2, Autolycus, ‘at a single birth’); *What fiftie of my Followers at a clap?* (KL 1.4.274, Lear, ‘just like that’), common phrase in C16–17, OED **Clap** *sb.*<sup>1</sup>.7; *they haue had my houses a week at commaund*: (MW 4.3.9–10, Host, ‘at their disposal’); *She takes vpon her brauely at first dash*. (1H6 1.3.50, Reignier, ‘immediately’); OED **Dash** *sb.*<sup>1</sup>.2, a common phrase at end C16, Dent D41.1; *Follow him at foote*, (Ham 4.3.56, Claudius, ‘closely’), OED **Foot** *sb.*30b; *At heele of that, defie him*. (AC 2.2.165, Antony, ‘consequent to’); †*at high wish*: (Tim 4.3.246, Apemantus, ‘as high as one could wish’); *A land it selfe \*at large, a potent Dukedome*. (AY 5.4.167, Duke Senior, ‘on a large scale’); *in graunt of all demands at large*, (H5 2.4.121, Exeter, ‘without restriction’), OED **Large C.** *sb.*5; *At the last, Doe, as the Heauens haue done*; (WT 5.1.4–5, Cleomenes, ‘finally’); *At length the sonne gazing vpon the earth, Disperst these vapours* (CE 1.1.88–9, Egeon, ‘at last, finally’); *He talkes at randon*: (1H6 5.5.41, Margaret, ‘recklessly, at great speed’), OED **Random A.** *sb.*3a [1565]; *whose life I haue spar’d at sute of his gray-beard*. (KL 2.2.61–2, Oswald, ‘at the request of’ hence ‘because of’); \**At one fell swoope?* (Mac 4.3.220, Macduff, ‘all at once’), OED **Swoop** *sb.*3b and Dent S1046.1; *any man liuing, may be drunke at a time man*. (Oth 2.3.306–7, Iago, ‘sometime’); *I am at a word: follow*. (MW 1.3.14, Host, ‘that’s my decision’); *at yours*, (KJ 1.1.199, Bastard, ‘at your service’).

**BY**: *Ile trust by Leisure him that mocks me once*. (TA 1.1.298, Saturninus, ‘hardly at all’), OED **Leisure** 5c; *common people by numbers swarme to vs*. (3H6 4.2.2, Warwick, ‘in large numbers’); *iumpes twelue foote and a halfe by th’squire*. (WT 4.4.337, Servant, ‘precisely’).

**FOR**: *and I thy Caliban For aye thy foot-licker*. (Tem 4.1.218–19, ‘for ever and ever’), emphatic form of *aye* ‘ever’, OED **Ay, aye** 3; *we’l fast for companie*. (TS 4.1.163, Petruccio, ‘together’); *I will drinke no more then will doe me good, for no mans pleasure, I*. (2H4 2.4.116–17, Mrs Quickly, ‘to please no-one’); *for ought that I can tell*. (MN 3.2.76, Demetrius, ‘for all I know’); *How canst thou thus for shame Tytania*, (MN 2.1.74, Oberon, ‘given your reputation’); *For Christian shame, put by this barbarous Brawle*: (Oth 2.3.165, Othello, ‘blush for yourself as Christians’); *thou singst well enough for a shift*. (MA 2.3.79–80, Don Pedro, ‘as a make-shift’), OED **Shift** *sb.*5b; *that for their soules Another of his Fadome, they haue none*, (Oth 1.1.153–4, Iago, ‘to save themselves’).

**IN**: *in all my best* (Ham 1.2.120, Hamlet, ‘to the best of my ability’); *keepe your selues in breath*; (TC 5.7.3, Achilles, ‘don’t tire yourselves out’); *I am in case to iustle a Constable*: (Tem 3.2.25–6, Trinculo, ‘prepared’); *and hold your owne in any case* (TS 4.4.6, Tranio, ‘at all events’); *Your eyes are in a heavy case, your purse in a light*, (KL

4.5.142–3, Lear, ‘in a bad way’); cf. Dent C112.1; *He goes away in a Clowd*: (Tim 3.4.43, Lucius, ‘in a state of confusion’); *this being granted in course*, (MM 3.1.250–1, Duke, \*‘as a matter of course’), OED **Course** sb.34c [1722]; *you haue liu’d \*in desolation heere*, (LL 5.2.357, King, ‘without company’), OED **Desolation** sb.3; *And keepe in a dore*, (KL 1.4.124, Fool’s poem, ‘indoors’); *Fortune in fauor makes him lagge behinde*. (1H6 3.7.34, Pucelle, ‘favourably’); *’Tis in graine sir, ’twill endure winde and weather*. (TN 1.5.227–8, Olivia, ‘natural’); *Is a not approued in the height a villaine*, (MA 4.1.302, Beatrice, ‘to the fullest extent’); *Your worship was the last man in our mouthes*. (MV 1.3.58, Shylock, ‘to be talked of’); *Iago, in the nicke Came in, and satisfied him*. (Oth 5.2.325–6 Q, Lodovico, ‘at the right moment’; F has *interim*); *a dainty mad woman M<sup>r</sup>. comes i<sup>th</sup> Nick* (TK 3.5.73–4, Countryman), a phrase that seems to have been informal and became popular from 1580, OED **Nick** sb<sup>1</sup>.7; *He that was in question for the Robbery?* (2H4 1.2.60–1, Lord Chief Justice, ‘under examination’); *Though first in question*, (MM 1.1.46, Duke, ‘under consideration’), OED **Question** sb.1c, d; *In some sort*, (WT 4.4.814, Clown, ‘up to a point’); *This Counter-caster. He (in good time) must his Lieutenant be*, (Oth 1.1.30–1, Iago, ‘opportunistically’); *my Father Twenty to one is trust up in a trice* (TK 3.4.16–17, Jailer’s daughter, ‘immediately’); *our hearts are \*in the trim*: (H5 4.3.116, Henry V, ‘ready’), OED **Trim** sb.4b [1827].

**OF**: *but of force Must yeeld to such ineuitable shame*, (MV 4.1.55–6, Shylock, ‘involuntarily’); *Art thou a Messenger, or come of pleasure*. (2H6 5.1.16, York, ‘of one’s own accord’); *it is a fetch of warrant*: (Ham 2.1.39, Polonius, ‘reliable’; Q2 has *wit*), OED **Warrant** sb<sup>1</sup>.8b; *that men of few Words are the best men*, (H5 3.2.37–8, Boy, ‘laconic’); *we of wisdom and of reach* (Ham 2.1.63, Polonius, ‘far-sighted’); *what beauty was of yore*. (Son 68.14, ‘of times long past’), OED **Yore** adv.4a [a1375].

**ON**: *I haue yeares on my backe forty eight*. (KL 1.4.38–9, Kent, i.e. ‘years of age’); *She beares a Dukes Reuenewes on her backe*, (2H6 1.3.83, Margaret, ‘in her person’); *he walk’d o’re perils, \*on an edge* (2H4 1.1.169, Morton, ‘courting dangers’), OED **Edge** sb.6b; *since loues argument was first \*on foote*, (LL 5.2.739, King, ‘under way’), OED **Foot** sb.32c; *on speedy foot*: (KL 4.5.211, Gentleman, ‘advancing rapidly’); *all her Husbandry doth lye on heapes*, (H5 5.2.39, Burgundy, ‘higgledy-piggledy’); *on mount of all the Age* (Ham 4.7.28, Laertes, ‘superior to’).

**OUT AT**: *I am almost out at heeles*. (MW 1.3.27, Falstaff, ‘destitute’), Dent H389.

**OUT (OF)**: *as doth hourelly grow Out of his browes*. (Ham 3.3.6–7 Q2, Claudius, ‘from his effrontery’; F has *Out of his Lunacies*); *the poore Iade is wrung in the withers, out of all cesse*. (1H4 2.1.6–7, Carrier, ‘excessively’); *cess* meant ‘assessment for taxation’ and is here adapted to ‘beyond all reasonable assessment’; OED **Cess** sb<sup>1</sup>.3 one other example from 1588; *This pert Berowne was out of count’nance quite*. (LL 5.2.272, Princess, ‘discomfited’); *He lou’d her †out of all nicke*. (TG 4.2.72–3, Host, ‘excessively’), usually understood as referring to nicks on a stick for keeping the tally of drinks in a tavern, though not otherwise attested; *Berowne did sweare himselve out of all suite*. (LL 5.2.275, Princess, ‘out of keeping with what is appropriate’).

**TO**: *you are too blame*: (TS 4.3.48, Hortensio, ‘at fault’), OED **Blame** v.6; *I thinke there is not halfe a kisse \*to choose Who loues another best*. (WT 4.4.176–7, Old

Shepherd, 'in preference'), OED **Choose** *v.*12; *Hast thou, Spirit, Performd to point*, (Tem 1.2.194–5, Prospero, 'exactly'); *Come wee to full Points here*, (2H4 2.4.181, Pistol, 'is this all?'); *I will proue so (Sir) to my power*. (WT 5.2.167, Autolykus, 'to the best of my ability'); *'Tis concey'd, †to scope* (Tim 1.1.73, Painter, 'to the purpose'), OED **Scope** *sb.*<sup>2</sup>.2c; *I haue rub'd this yong Quat almost to the sense*, (Oth 5.1.11, Iago, 'to the raw'); *I shall liue and tell him to his teeth*. (Ham 4.7.55, Laertes, 'to his face'), OED **Tooth** *sb.*6b [1542].

**UNDER**: *I beleue a meanes to cosen some bodie in this Citie vnder my countenance*. (TS 5.1.34–5, Pedant, 'using my identity').

**UPON**: *All this done †Vpon the gad?* (KL 1.2.25–6, Gloucester, 'suddenly, as if pricked by a gad'), OED **Gad** *sb.*<sup>1</sup>.4b; *He comes \*vpon a wish*. (JC 3.2.259, Antony, 'according to one's wish'), OED **Wish** *sb.*<sup>1</sup>.1c.

**WITH**: *if you had not taken your selfe with the manner*. (WT 4.4.727–8, Clown, 'in the act'), Dent M633; *Deliu'er'd with good respect*. (2H4 2.2.94, Poins, 'appropriately'); *and with priuate soule, Did in great Illion thus translate him to me*. (TC 4.6.114–15, Ulysses, 'in a secret and heartfelt manner'); *Come with a thought*; (Tem 4.1.164, Prospero, 'immediately').

**WITHOUT**: *Nothing is good I see without respect*, (MV 5.1.99, Portia, 'without consideration'), OED **Respect** *sb.*6; *Receaues the scroll without or yea or no*, (RL 1340, 'silently'); cf. OED **Yea B.** as *sb.*3a, b.

## PRISON, PUNISHMENTS and TRAPS

**answering** \*'paying the penalty': *answering one foule wrong Liues not to act another*. (MM 2.2.105–6, Angelo); cf. OED **Answering** *vbl.*sb.2 [1658]; **bay windows** implying imprisonment: *it hath bay Windowes transparant as baricadoes*, (TN 4.2.37–8, Feste to Malvolio in prison), Hulme pp. 50–1; **canvass** 'to punish by tossing in a blanket': *Ile canuas thee in thy broad Cardinalls Hat*, (1H6 1.4.36, Gloucester), OED **Canvass** *v.*1 [1508]; **cart** \*'to transport in a cart like a prostitute by way of punishment': *To cart her rather*. (TS 1.1.55, Gremio), OED **Cart** *v.*2; **house clogs** 'shackles': *And these house clogges away*. (TK 3.1.44, Palamon); **rope-ripe** 'fit to be hanged': *what saucie merchant was this that was so full of his roperipe?* (RJ 2.3.136–7 Q1, Nurse; F and Q2 have *roperie*), OED **Rope-ripe A.** *adj.*1 [1552]; **rope's end** 'whipping': *beware the ropes end*. (CE 4.4.44, Dromio of Ephesus); †**shoulder-clapper** 'beadle who arrests one': *A back friend, a shoulder-clapper*, (CE 4.2.37, Dromio of Syracuse), OED **Shoulder** *sb.*9c; **stocking** 'putting in the stocks': *Stocking his Messenger*. (KL 2.2.129, Kent; *Stopping* HL sc.7.127), OED **Stocking** *vbl.*sb.5 [1534]; †**stock-punished** 'punished in the stocks': *and stock-punisht and imprisoned*, (HL sc.11.122–3, Edgar; *stockt, punish'd*, KL 3.4.126–7), OED **Stock** *sb.*<sup>1</sup>.65; **touch one's shoulder** 'to arrest': *yeld me to the veriest Hinde, that shall Once touch my shoulder*. (Cym 5.5.77–8, Posthumus); †**touze** 'to pull out of joint on the rack': *we'll touze you Ioynt by ioynt*, (MM 5.1.308–9, Escalus), OED **Touse** *v.*1b; **whipping-cheer** 'masses of whipping', the punishment of whores: *and shee shall haue Whipping cheere enough, I warrant her*. (2H4 5.4.5, Beadle), OED **Whipping** *vbl.*sb.4 [1578].

## PRONOMINAL FORMS

**body** ‘one, anyone’: *a body would thinke this was well counterfeited*, (AY 4.3.167–8, Rosalind), King pp. 99–100.

**ethic dative** when forms of the personal pronoun like *me* and *you* are found in some speakers’ language, though without any real semantic significance and by now old-fashioned and hence sometimes misunderstood by others: *knocke me heere soundly*. | *Knocke you heere sir? Why sir, what am I sir, that I should knocke you heere sir*. (TS 1.2.8–10, Petruccio | Grumio), King p. 49.

**it** used as object (a) after intransitive verbs to impart emphasis: *Nor should that Nation boast it so with vs*, (1H6 3.7.23, Charles of France), *Reuell and feast it at my house* (CE 4.4.63, Antipholus of Ephesus), OED **It** *pron.*9 [1548]; (b) after intransitive verbs: *Ile goe braue it at the Court*, (TA 4.1.120, Titus); (c) \*anticipating an object clause: *And publish it, that she is dead indeed*: (MA 4.1.206, Friar), OED **It** *pron.*6b, see also King pp. 138–9.

**our** pronoun suggesting contemptuous familiarity: *Ile haue our Michael Cassio on the hip*, (Oth 2.1.304, Iago).

**she** used as a noun: *To load my Shee with knackes*: (WT 4.4.347, Polixenes); **she-** as first element of compounds, especially with animals, some forms may be insulting and contemptuous or used in negative contexts: *you would thinke a Smocke were a shee-Angell, he so chauntes to the sleeue-hand*, (WT 4.4.209–11, Servant); *Plucke the yong sucking Cubs from the she Beare*, (MV 2.1.29, Morocco); *who in spight put stuffe To some shee-Begger, and compounded thee* (Tim 4.3.273–4, Timon); *no you shee Foxes—* (HL sc.13.18, Lear, ‘vixen’); *to betray a shee-Lambe of a tweluemonth to a crooked-pated olde Cuckoldly Ramme*, (AY 3.2.79–80, Touchstone).

**thou** ‘to insult by using *thou* to address someone’: *if thou thou’st him some thrice*, (TN 3.2.42–3, Sir Toby), OED **Thou** *v.*

**you** as generalizing pronoun: *You haue of these Pedlers*, (WT 4.4.216, Clown, ‘There are some pedlars who’).

**your, your only** used as a generalizing pronominal adjective expressing what is stereotypical: *Your Italy, contains none so accomplish’d a Courtier* (Cym 1.4.92–3, Posthumus), *Your Chessenut was euer the onely colour*: (AY 3.4.10–11, Celia), *Oh God, your onely Jigge-maker*: (Ham 3.2.119, Hamlet), King p. 185.

## PUT

**put finger in the eye** ‘to make oneself cry as a female stratagem’: *it is best put finger in the eye, and she knew why*. (TS 1.1.78–9, Katherine), Dent F229; **put in mind** ‘to remind’: *Let me put in your mindes, if you forget* (R3 1.3.131, Gloucester); **put in proof** ‘to test’: *Ile put’t in prooffe*, (KL 4.5.181, Lear); **put stuff** ‘to inseminate’: *in spight put stuffe To some shee-Begger*, (Tim 4.3.273–4, Timon); **put to books** ‘to mortgage’: *His Land’s put to their Bookes*. (Tim 1.2.200, Flavius); **put to the foil** ‘to overthrow’: *Did quarrell with the noblest grace she ow’d, And put it to the foile*. (Tem 3.1.45–6, Ferdinand); **put to silence**: ‘to silence’, possibly even ‘to kill’: *Murrellus and Flavius, for pulling Scarffes off Cæsars Images, are put to silence*. (JC 1.2.285–6, Casca); **put tricks upon** ‘to deceive’: *Doe you put trickes vpon’s with Saluages, and Men of Inde?* (Tem 2.2.57–8, Stephano), Dent PP18.

# R

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## RE-

This prefix of Lat. origin, with the general sense of ‘back’ or ‘again’, was often used with Latin roots to create fashionably inflated language. The following list contains some first occurrences of verbs from C16 or ShE, together with some examples of rare use. They are used by noble or pompous characters.

**re-answer** ‘to be equivalent to’: *which in weight to re-answer*, (H5 3.6.127–8, Mountjoy), OED **Re-answer** *v*<sup>1</sup>.1b [1598]; **recoil** \*‘to go back in memory’: *me thoughts I did requoyle Twentie three yeeres*, (WT 1.2.156–7, Leontes), OED **Recoil** *v*<sup>1</sup>.3c; †**re-deliver** ‘to report’: *Shall I redeliuer you ee’n so?* (Ham 5.2.139, Osric; Q2 has *deliuer*), Osric’s inflated language; **refel** ‘to reject’: *How he refeld me*, (MM 5.1.94, Isabella), OED **Refel** *v*.*Obs.* common in C16–17; **regreet** \*‘to offer a reciprocal greeting’: *so I regreete The daintiest last*, (R2 1.3.67–8, Bolingbroke); **rejourne** ‘to adjourn’: *then reiourne the Controuersie* (Cor 2.1.70, Menenius); **reliuer** ‘to hand over’: *and why meet him at the gates and reliuer our authorities there?* (MM 4.4.4–5, Angelo), a rare form, from Fr. *relivier*, recorded only from C15 and MM in OED **Reliuer**; \***relume** ‘to rekindle’: *that Promethean heate That can thy Light re-Lume*. (Oth 5.2.12–13, Othello; Q has *returne*); **repass** ‘to pass again’, commonly found in phrase **pass and repass**: *Well haue we pass’d, and now repass’d the Seas*, (3H6 4.8.5, Edward IV), OED **Repass** *v*<sup>1</sup>.2; †**repast** *adv.* ‘past again and again’: *by times ill-vs’d repast*. (R3 4.4.327, Queen Elizabeth; Q has *misused orepast*); **repel** \*‘to reject or turn away (a suitor)’: *And he repell’d, a short tale to make, Fell into a sadnes*, (Ham 2.2.147–8 Q2, Polonius; F has *repulsed*); OED **Repel** *v*.7 common in ShE, but its replacement by *repulsed* suggests this sense was not acceptable to some; \***repured** ‘thoroughly purified’: *Loues thrice repured Nectar?* (TC 3.2.20 Q, Troilus; F has *reputed*); although F’s *reputed* could be a typographical error, it suggests unfamiliarity with *repure*, OED **Repure** *v*.; †**re-stem** ‘to steer back’: *they do re-stem Their backward course*, (Oth 1.3.38–9, Messenger); \***re-survey** ‘to examine again’: *To sit with us once more, with better heed To re-survey them*; (H5 5.2.80–1, King Charles); **re-tail** \*‘to tell over

again': As *'twere retayl'd to all posteritie*, (R3 3.1.77, Prince Edward); †**re-tear** 'to rant': As *rouz'd with rage, . . . Retyres to chiding Fortune*. (TC 1.3.51–3, Nestor); Hulme pp. 261–2 suggests *retyre* is a variant of *re-tear* formed from *re-* and *tear*, the latter recorded in Jonson; the existence of *re-* is exemplified by the other examples in this entry; **retell** 'to repeat': *I re-tell thee againe, and againe*, (Oth 1.3.364, Iago; Q has *tell*); **retire** 'to draw back': *You are retyred*, (WT 4.4.62, Old Shepherd); \***re-word** 'to speak differently': *And I the matter will re-word*: (Ham 3.4.134, Hamlet).

## REDUPLICATING FORMS

In these forms normally one phoneme in the first element is altered in the second, though there are variations to this simple pattern. These forms, as common in C16 as today, are usually informal or even childish.

**bibble babble** 'chitter chatter': *leauue thy vaine bibble babble*. (TN 4.2.98–9, Feste), OED **Bibble-babble** [1532] common in C16; **could not, would not**: *They could not, would not do't*: (KL 2.2.199, Lear); **fast bind, fast find** common proverb from C15 (MV 2.5.53, Shylock), Dent B352; **flout and cout** 'to jeer at': *Flout'em, and cout'em*: (Tem 3.2.123, Stephano in a song); **give it or take it** 'take it or leave it'; though not normal reduplication, it is in the same vein: *Hob, nob, is his word: giu't or take't*. (TN 3.4.234, Sir Toby); **handy-dandy** 'alternately', originally a child's game in which an object is changed deceptively from one hand to the other, used figuratively to suggest there is nothing to choose between what is in each hand: *Change places, and handy-dandy, which is the Iustice, which is the theefe*: (KL 4.5.149–50, Lear), OED **Handy-dandy** [1585]; **helter-skelter** 'pell-mell': *helter skelter haue I rode to thee*, (2H4 5.3.95, Pistol), OED **Helter-skelter A.** [1593]; **hick and hack** the Lat. pronoun *hic, hac*, which Mrs Quickly understands as verbs with sexual suggestion (cf. **hack**): *hee teaches him to hic, and to hac*; (MW 4.1.60, Mrs Quickly); \***hob nob** 'take it or leave it', originally from *hab nab* 'to have or to have not' (cf. *willy nilly*): *Hob, nob, is his word: giu't or take't*. (TN 3.4.234, Sir Toby); **hurly-burly** *n.* 'battle': *When the Hurley-burley's done*, (Mac 1.1.3, Witch); **hurly-burly** \**adj.* 'tumultuous': *newes Of hurly burly Innouation*: (1H4 5.1.77–8, Henry IV); **jump her and thump her** refrain of a song: *such delicate burthens of Dildo's and Fadings: Iump-her, and thump-her*; (WT 4.4.195–6, Servant); †**kicky-wicky** 'wife', playful and demeaning: *That hugges his kickie wickie heare at home*, (AW 2.3.277, Parolles); Folios 2–4 have *kicksie-wicksie*, the more regular form appears to have been *kicksie-winsie*; **linsey-woolsey** 'nonsense': *what linsie wolsy hast thou to speake to vs againe*. (AW 4.1.11–12, Dumaine), derived from 'material woven out of different wools and flax', OED **Linsey-woolsey** 2 [1592]; **pell-mell** 'higgledy-piggledy, headlong': *upon them Lords, Pell, mell, downe with them*: (LL 4.3.343–4, Berowne), *Of pell-mell hauocke, and confusion*. (1H4 5.1.82, Henry IV); common at end C16 in different grammatical categories; **pibble-babble** 'idle talk': *there is no tiddle tadle nor pibble bable in Pompeyes Campe*: (H5 4.1.71–2, Fluellen); **scotch and notch** 'to cut to pieces': \**he scotcht him, and notcht him like a Carbinado*. (Cor 4.5.191–2, Serviningman); OED **Scotch** *v*<sup>1</sup>.1b *notch and scotch*, a term from tennis, not used again till 1797 and based on the noun phrase *scotch and notch*, OED **Scotch** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.3; **scout and flout** 'to mock': *and skowt'em, and*

*flout'em*, (Tem 3.2.124, Stephano in a song), OED **Scout** *v.* [1605]; **shrive me than wive me** 'to confess rather than to marry me': *I had rather hee should shrive me then wive me.* (MV 1.2.127–8, Portia); \***skimble-skamble** 'incoherent': *And such a deale of skimble-skamble Stuffe*, (1H4 3.1.150, Hotspur), from verb *scamble*, OED **Skimble-skamble** **A.** *adj.*; †**slish and slash** 'slitting and cutting': *Heers snip, and nip, and cut, and slish and slash*, (TS 4.3.90, Petruccio); *slish* a nonce form to imitate *slash*; \***snip snap** 'quickly' (as in making a cut): *snip snap, quick & home*, (LL 5.1.56–7, Armado); **snip and nip** \*'small cut' (made by scissors): *Heers snip, and nip, and cut, and slish and slash*, (TS 4.3.90, Petruccio), OED **Snip** *sb.*5; **tag-rag** \*'common': *the tag-ragge people* (JC 1.2.258, Casca), OED **Tag-rag** **B.** *adj.*; **take all, pay all** 'she has money to spend for what she acquires', a proverbial utterance (MW 2.2.115, Mrs Quickly), Dent A203; **tell-tale** *n.* 'gossip': *That is no flearing Tell-tale.* (JC 1.3.116, Casca), *We are no tell-tales Madam*, (MV 5.1.123, Lorenzo), OED **Tell-tale** *sb.*1 [a1548]; *adj.* \*gossipy, garrulous': *Let not the Heavens heare these Tell-tale women Raile* (R3 4.4.150–1, Richard III); of things: *the tell-tale day*, (RL 806), OED **Tell-tale** *sb.*3*attrib.*; **tick-tack** 'backgammon', used figuratively for 'sexual exploits': *who I would be sorry should bee thus foolishly lost, at a game of ticke-tacke*: (MM 1.2.177–9, Lucio), OED **Tick-tack** 2 records 1558–1740 and GTSW **tick-tack**; †**tiddle taddle** 'idle chatter': *there is no tiddle taddle nor pibble bable in Pompeyes Campe*: (H5 4.1.71–2, Fluellen); **tittle-tattling** 'idle chattering, gossip': *but you must be tittle-tattling before all our guests?* (WT 4.4.244–5, Clown), OED **Tittle-tattle** *v.* [a1586]; **topsy-turvy** 'upside down': *We shall o're-terne it topsie-turvy downe*: (1H4 4.1.82, Hotspur), OED **Topsy-turvy** *adv.* known in print from 1528, but probably in popular use from an earlier period; **will he, nil he** 'willy-nilly': *it is will he nil he, he goes*; (Ham 5.1.17, Clown); cf. *And will you, nil you, I will marry you.* (TS 2.1.265, Petruccio).

## RELIGION, the CHURCH and the GODS

\***bearing-cloth** 'cloth for carrying child to baptism': *a Childs bearing Cloth, Ile vse*, (1H6 1.4.41–2, Gloucester), OED **Bearing** *vbl.*sb.17 [1601]; **better part** 'soul': *thy deere selves better part.* (CE 2.2.126, Adriana), PWPS **better part**; **book** 'prayer-book': *all amaz'd the Priest let fall the booke*, (TS 3.3.34, Gremio), OED **Book** *sb.*4b; **book-oath** 'oath sworn on the Bible': *I put thee now to thy Book-oath*, (2H4 2.1.105, Mrs Quickly); **devil's book** 'book of sinners': *as farre in the Diuels Booke, as thou, and Falstaffe*, (2H4 2.2.38–9, Hal); **finisher** 'one who accomplishes something': *He that of greatest workes is finisher*, (AW 2.1.135, Helen), often applied to the divinity and found first in Bible translations in C16; †**hedge-priest** 'illiterate priest': *the Hedge-Priest*, (LL 5.2.537, Berowne); **ill angel** 'bad angel': *You follow the yong prince vp and downe, like his ill angell.* (2H4 1.2.164–5 Q, Lord Chief Justice; F has *euill Angell*); †**Jack-priest** 'foolish priest': *I vill kill de Iack-Priest*: (MW 1.4.112–13, Caius); **limiter** God or Jove or perhaps Terminus, the classical god of boundaries: *The heavenly Lymiter* (TK 5.1.30, Arcite); †**morn-prayer** 'morning prayer': *Ile make it my Morne-praier*, (MM 2.4.71, Isabella), OED **Morn** 4; **precise** 'complete' with suggestion of Puritanism: *I know not well what they are: But precise villaines they are*, (MM 2.1.51–2, Elbow), OED **Precise** *a.*3; **sectary** 'follower of a heretical sect',

Protestant Dissenter with negative connotations: *you are a Sectary, That's the plaine truth*; (H8 5.2.104–5, Gardiner), OED **Sectary** *sb.2* [1556]; **sectary astronomical** ‘disciple of astrologers’: *How long haue you beene a sectary Astronomicall?* (HL sc.2.145, Edgar), OED **Sectary** *sb.3*; **sliding** ‘falling into sin’: *the sliding of your brother* (MM 2.4.116, Angelo); **sound** ‘orthodox’: *ye are not sound*. (H8 5.2.115, Gardiner), OED **Sound** *a.8b* [1575]; **tithe-pig** ‘pig due as a tithe paid to the church’: *Tith pigs tale, tickling a Parsons nose* (RJ 1.4.79–80, Mercutio); **titling** ‘parish’: *who is whipt from Tything to Tything*, (KL 3.4.125–6, Edgar), OED **Titling** *sb.3*; **woolward** ‘with wool next to the skin’: *I go woolward for penance*. (LL 5.2.703–4, Armado), Dent W757.1 and OED **Woolward** *a.1*.

## REPETITION

Many forms of repetition, which can be elliptical, are informal in tone and intention; a few examples are recorded here.

(1) Of subject pronouns at beginning and end of phrases or clauses, frequent in clauses of abuse: **I**: *I will not budge for no mans pleasure I*. (RJ 3.1.54, Mercutio); **thou**: *thou winter cricket thou*: (TS 4.3.109, Petruccio), *Thou Earth, thou: speake*. (Tem 1.2.316, Prospero).

(2) Verbs repeated for emphasis: *Ile be sworne and sworne vpon't* (TC 2.3.31, Thersites).

(3) Immediate repetition of a word or phrase, especially intensifiers, indicates emphasis or can be a mark of excessive politeness or bathos: *Very like, very like*: (Ham 1.2.235, Hamlet); *what is don is passing passing ill*, (E3 2.1.176, Edward III); *Euen to thy pure and most most louing brest*. (Son 110.14); *my very, very sweete Queene?* (TC 3.1.77–8, Pandarus).

## RESPONSES TO DEMANDS, REQUESTS, GREETINGS etc.

There are innumerable responses in the plays, and what follows is merely a brief selection to illustrate various types. Many of the responses are little more than exclamations or discourse markers.

**after you** ‘carry on’: *Doe you remember her? | After you Cuz*. (TK 3.3.30, Palamon | Arcite); **anon** ‘coming’ (an answer, especially by waiters to a command), as in 1H4 2.5 where Francis answers Hal and Poin, though also used by other servants to those who summon them: *Peter? | Anon*. (RJ 2.3.205–6, Nurse | Peter); **ought I know, for** ‘to the best of my knowledge’ *Hold those Iusts & Triumphs? | For ought I know* (R2 5.2.52–3, York | Aumerle); **bargain** ‘agreement’: *Go too, a bargaine made*: (TC 3.2.193, Pandarus to Cressida, ‘OK, agreed’); **Benedicite** ‘Bless me’ (RJ 2.2.31, Friar Lawrence’s response to Romeo’s greeting); **blessed condition** | **blessed fig’s end**. ‘blooming sexual favour’ (Oth 2.1.250–1, Roderigo | Iago); **bravely** ‘excellently’: *Was't well done? | Brauely (my diligence) thou shalt be free*. (Tem 5.1.243–4, Ariel | Prospero); **come well** ‘to arrive in an appropriate manner’: *You are welcome sir. | And yet I come not well*. (TS 3.2.87–8, Baptista | Petruccio); **correction, under** ‘with your permission’ (LL 5.2.488, Costard to Berowne); **did, and** ‘that’s right’: *You bid me make it orderlie and well, . . . | Marrie and did*: (TS 4.3.94–6, Tailor | Petruccio); **doubt, no** ‘probably’: *No doubt, no doubt*, (R3 1.1.130,



Gloucester to Hastings); **durst, that thou** ‘If only you dared (to carry out your claim)’: *To cleare his owne way, with the minde and Sword Of a Gentleman*. | *That thou durst, Arcite*. (TK 3.1.57–8, Palamon | Arcite); **effect, to this** ‘yes’ (Ham 5.2.140, Hamlet to Osric); **ever at the best** ‘in tip-top form’: *how fare you?* | *Euer at the best, hearing well of your Lordship*. (Tim 3.7.26–8, Timon | Lord); **every day tomorrow** ‘after tomorrow I shall be married every day’: *When are you married Madame?* | *Why euerie day to morrow*, (MA 3.1.100–1, Ursula | Hero); **find** ‘discover to be true’: *That’s well said*. | *You’l finde it* (TK 3.6.49, Palamon | Arcite); **glad** ‘happy, pleased’: *Good day Sir*. | *I am glad y’are well*. (Tim 1.1.1, Poet | Painter); **God’s blessing on your beard** ‘May God send you some sense to match the length of your beard’ (LL 2.1.203, Longueville); **good leave** ‘of course’: *Good leaue good Philip*. (KJ 1.1.231, Gurney to Bastard); **good time** ‘at last’: *here comes the rascall I spoke of*, . . . | *In very good time*: (MM 5.1.280–2, Lucio | Escalus); **good, ’tis (very)** ‘that’s fine’: *’Tis good sir*: (TA 1.1.406, Saturninus to Bassianus), *’Tis very good*. (Oth 3.4.198, Bianca to Cassio); **gramercy, gramercies** ‘hearty thanks’: *Gramercies Tranio, well dost thou aduise*, (TS 1.1.41, Lucentio), common from C14–17 in dialogue, OED **Gramercy**; **ha?** an interjectional interrogative common in ShE: *Richard*. | *Ha*. | *I call thee not*. (R3 1.3.232, Margaret | Gloucester | Margaret); **hand, my** ‘shake on that, agreed’: *My hand, (Bully:)* (MW 2.1.203, Host to Mr Ford); **hardly, very** ‘with difficulty’ (2H4 2.2.37, Poins to Hal); **heart, with all my** ‘yes’ (Ham 3.1.25, Claudius to Polonius); **hour, not this** ‘[We do not need to go] for an hour yet’ (Oth 2.3.13, Iago to Cassio); **how?** ‘really, indeed?’: *I am the best of them that speake this speech, Were I but where ’tis spoken*. | *How? the best?* (Tem 1.2.432–3, Ferdinand | Prospero); **ill-favouredly** ‘unfortunately’: *And sped you Sir?* | *very ill-favouredly M. Broome*. (MW 3.5.63–4, Mr Ford | Falstaff); **just, ’tis** ‘exactly’ (JC 1.2.56, Cassius to Brutus); **marvel, no** ‘hardly surprising’: *No maruell Lord, though it affrighted you*, (R3 1.4.64, Brackenbury to Clarence); **mercy** ‘pardon’: *I crie you mercie, I meane the Lord protector*. (R3 4.1.18 Q, Brackenbury to Queen Elizabeth); **never** in answer to Regan’s command: *Neuer Regan*: (KL 2.2.331, Lear); **nor** in answer to Lear’s welcome: *Nor no man else*. (KL 5.3.266, Kent to Lear, ‘as is nobody else’); **pardon n.** (a) a polite refusal or contradiction: *Pardon deere Madam*, (KL 4.6.8, Kent to Cordelia), *Your pardon Sir*; (WT 4.4.583, Perdita to Camillo); (b) ‘permission’: *Vnder pardon sir, What are the contents?* (LL 4.2.100, [Holofernes to Nathaniel], ‘with permission’). Examples in OED **Pardon sb**<sup>1</sup>.6 show that this weakened, polite sense of *pardon* developed in C16; **pardon v.** ‘to excuse’, expressing a polite refusal: *all women shall pardon me*: (MA 1.1.226–7, Benedick); **peace be with you** ‘leave it alone’: *I will not budge for no mans pleasure I*. | *Well peace be with you sir*; (RJ 3.1.54–5, Mercutio | Tybalt); **please you, it is true** ‘excuse me, but it’s the truth’ (Mac 1.5.33, Servant to Lady Macbeth); **pratest** ‘[and] talk rubbish’: *Musitions sound for siluer* | *Pratest to*, (RJ 4.4.160–2, Musician | Peter); **return them** ‘answer them’: *Returne them, We are ready*, (Per sc.6.4, Simonides to Lord); **sadness** expressing regret: *is my husband comming?* | *I in good sadness is he*, (MW 4.2.82–3, Mrs Ford | Mrs Page, ‘certainly’), King p. 101; **sir**: response expressing surprise or obedience: *Fuluia is dead*. | *Sir*. (AC 1.2.148–9, Antony | Enobarbus, ‘Really? Say that again’); *Iacke Rugby*. | *Sir*. (MW 2.3.1–2, Caius | Rugby, ‘At your service’);

**speeding** ‘success’: *Is this your speeding? nay then godnight our part.* (TS 2.1.297, Tranio to Petruccio, ‘If that’s your success, good-bye to our hopes’); **tell** polite expression to maintain a difference of opinion: *I cannot tell,* (MV 1.3.95, Shylock to Antonio); *Will you tell me that?* ‘Can that really be the case?’ (RJ 1.5.39, Capulet responds in surprise to his cousin); **was she so** ‘really’: *Sir, in Argier. | Oh, was she so:* (Tem 1.2.262, Ariel | Prospero); **welcome**: *You are welcome sir,* ‘good luck to you’ (LL 2.1.213, Berowne to Boyet); **well** *Very well Madam.* (HL sc.3.21, Oswald to Goneril); **what else** ‘of course, why not?’: *please it you that I call. | I what else,* (TS 4.4.1–2, Tranio | Pedant); **what to?** ‘to what end’: *assoone moodie to be mou’d. | And what too?* (RJ 3.1.13–14, Mercutio | Benvolio); **you are wide** ‘you’re off target’: *Dar’st thou breake first? | you are wide.* (TK 3.3.45, Palamon | Arcite); **will I live?** ‘Of course, what do you take me for?’: *But will you woo this Wilde-cat? | Will I liue?* (TS 1.2.194, Gremio | Petruccio).

### ROBBERY and THEFT

**bob** \*‘to rob’: *You shall not bob vs out of our melody:* (TC 3.1.67, Helen), OED **Bob** *v*<sup>1</sup>.1b [1605]; †‘to swindle’: *Of Gold, and Jewels, that I bob’d from him,* (Oth 5.1.16, Iago), OED **Bob** *v*<sup>1</sup>.1c; **booties** ‘spoils, goodies’: *I see Fortune would not suffer mee: shee drops Booties in my mouth.* (WT 4.4.832–3, Autolycus), OED **Booty** *sb*.3 [1580]; **cashier** †‘to rob of senses and money’: *And being fap, sir, was (as they say) casheerd:* (MW 1.1.162, Bardolph); developed from ‘to discard from service’, OED **Cashier** *v*.5 ‘the slang of Bardolph’; **convey** ‘to steal’: *Conuay: the wise it call: Steale? foh: a fico for the phrase.* (MW 1.3.26, Pistol), OED **Convey** *v*.6b [1460], CDS **convey**, **conveyance**; **conveyance** usually with negative connotations in its various senses: ‘fraud, theft’: *Thy slye conueyance, and thy Lords false loue.* (3H6 3.3.160, Margaret); ‘dexterity’: *with such impossible conueiance upon me,* (MA 2.1.229–30, Benedick); ‘riddance by underhand means’: *(and for her sake) Mad’st quicke conueyance with her good Aunt Anne.* (R3 4.4.268–9, Queen Elizabeth); **conveyer** †‘thief’: *Oh good: conuey: Conueyers are you all, That rise thus nimble by a true Kings fall.* (R2 4.1.307–8, Richard II), OED **Conveyer** *sb*.2; **cut** ‘to steal from a purse’: *I pickd and cut most of their Festiuall Purses:* (WT 4.4.614–15, Autolycus); **cutpurse** ‘pick-pocket’: *a nimble hand, is necessary for a Cut-purse:* (WT 4.4.672–3, Autolycus), used from C14 and on the borders of respectability; **filch** ‘to steal’: *you haue bene so earnest to haue me filch it?* (Oth 3.3.319–20, Emilia), OED **Filch** *v*. [1561]; **filching** ‘theft’: *sworne Brothers in filching:* (H5 3.2.45–6, Boy); †**filching age** ‘dishonest times’: *the filching age will steale his treasure,* (Son 75.6); **finger** ‘to filch’: *Finger’d their Packet,* (Ham 5.2.16, Hamlet), OED **Finger** *v*.4; *The King was slyly finger’d from the Deck:* (3H6 5.1.44, Richard), OED **Finger** *v*.4; **fleece** ‘to rob’, from stripping fleece from sheep: *Theefe, that fleec’d poore passengers,* (2H6 3.1.129, Gloucester), OED **Fleece** *v*.3 [1577]; †**foot-land-raker** ‘footpad’: *I am ioyned with no Foot-land-Rakers,* (1H4 2.1.73, Gadshill); **footman** \*‘footpad’: *What, by a horse-man, or a foot-man?* (WT 4.3.64, Clown), OED **Footman** 1c [1615]; **geld** †‘to steal’: *’twas nothing to gield a Cod-peece of a Purse:* (WT 4.4.611–12, Autolycus); **horseman** †‘highwayman’: *What, by a horse-man, or a foot-man?* (WT 4.3.64, Clown); **horse-stealer**: *I thinke he is not a picke purse, nor a*

horse-stealer, (AY 3.4.21–2, Celia); \***land-rat**, \***land-thief** ‘robber who operates on land’: *there be land rats, and water rats, water theeues, and land theeues, I meane Pyrats*, (MV 1.3.22–3, Shylock); **large-handed** †‘rapacious’: *Large-handed Robbers: your graue Masters are*, (Tim 4.1.11, Timon), OED **Large-handed** *a.1*; **lifter** ‘thief’: *so young a man, and so old a lifter?* (TC 1.2.113, Cressida), OED **Lifter** 1b [*a1592*]; **lime** ‘bird-lime’ used for catching birds and hence implying ‘stealing’: *come put some Lime vpon your fingers*, (Tem 4.1.244–5, Trinculo); **long-staff six-penny striker** ‘cut-price thieves who pull men from their horses with long poles’ (1H4 2.1.73–4, Gadshill); **micher** ‘petty thief’: *Shall the blessed Sonne of Heauen proue a Micher, and eate Black-berryes?* (1H4 2.5.411–12, Falstaff), OED **Micher** *sb.*; **miching** ‘skulking’ for nefarious purposes: *this is Miching Malicho, that meanes Mischeefe*. (Ham 3.2.146, Hamlet), OED **Miching** *ppl.a.* [1581]; **pick** ‘to pick a purse/pocket’: *Ile be sworne my Pocket was pick’d*: (1H4 3.3.59, Falstaff), *Pistoll, did you picke M. Slenders purse?* (MW 1.1.139, Falstaff), OED **Pick** *v.1.9*; \***pickers and stealers** ‘hands’ as instruments for stealing, used as part of an oath: *So I do still, by these pickers and stealers*. (Ham 3.2.323, Hamlet). The phrase is developed from the verb *pick* and the phrase *picking and stealing*, recorded in C16–17, OED **Picker**<sup>1</sup> 1b and **Stealer**<sup>1</sup> 1b; **picklock** ‘instrument for picking locks’: *wee haue found vpon him Sir, a strange Pick-lock*, (MM 3.1.284–5, Elbow), OED **Picklock** *A. sb.2* [1591]; **pill** ‘to strip off’ hence ‘to steal’: *And pill by Law*. (Tim 4.1.12, Timon), *The Commons hath he pil’d* (R2 2.1.247, Ross; Q has *pid*); \***pinch a placket** ‘to steal from a pocket or a vagina’: *you might haue pinch’d a Placket*, (WT 4.4.610, Autolycus), OED **Pinch** *v.15* [1673]; **purse** both ‘wallet’ and ‘scrotum’: *’twas nothing to gueld a Cod-peece of a Purse*: (WT 4.4.611–12, Autolycus, ‘it was easy to steal a wallet from its safe-keeping’ or ‘to geld a codpiece of the scrotum’); †**purse-taking** ‘thieving’: *From Praying, to Purse-taking*. (1H4 1.2.103, Hal); **St Nicholas clerk** ‘highwayman’: *if they meete not with S. Nicholas Clarks, Ile giue thee this necke*. (1H4 2.1.61–2, Gadshill), OED **Nicholas** 2b [1570]. CDS suggests it may be a misunderstanding of Old Nick ‘the devil’, but the verb *nick* ‘to cut a purse, steal’ (recorded in OED **Nick** *v.2.11* [1595]) may have suggested a link with Nicholas; **purchase** ‘spoils of robbery’: *thou shalt haue a share in our purchase*, (1H4 2.1.91–2, Q, Gadshill; F has *purpose*); **sauce** in various jocular or colloquial uses (OED **Sauce** *v.4a*): †‘to make someone pay over the odds, fleece’: *but Ile make them pay: Ile sauce them*, (MW 4.3.8–9, Host); **share** ‘share of the spoils’: *Thou shalt haue a share in our purpose*, (1H4 2.1.91–2, Gadshill), King p. 148; **short knife and a throng** implying ‘to carry on life as a cutpurse, with a short knife to cut purses in a throng of people’ (MW 2.2.18–19, Falstaff); **snatcher** ‘hit-and-run thief’: *the coursing snatchers* (H5 1.2.143, Henry V), OED **Snatcher** 1 [1575]; **snatching** ‘thieving’: *they’l be snatching*; (HL sc.4.150, Fool); **stealer** ‘thief’: *the transgression is in the stealer*. (MA 2.1.211–12, Don Pedro); ‘poacher’: *to’th’stand o’th’Stealer*: (Cym 2.3.68, Cloten), OED **Stealer**<sup>1</sup> 1a records from C16; **stealing** ‘thieving’: *the stealing Foxes fled* (E3 1.2.90, Edward III); †**thief-stolen** ‘kidnapped’: *Had I bin Theefe-stolne, As my two Brothers, happy*: (Cym 1.6.5–6, Imogen); **waylay** ‘to set an ambush’: *robbe those men that wee haue already waylayde*, (1H4 1.2.160–1, Poin), OED **Waylay** *v.1*.

**ROUND ABOUT**

(1) As a phrasal verb: **entrench round about** ‘to surround’: *Whom you sayd, had intrencht me round about*, (E3 3.4.87, Prince Edward); **hoop round about** ‘to enclose’: *Hoopt with a bond of yron round about*, (E3 4.5.120, King John).

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## SCHOOL and EDUCATION

\***absey-book** ‘primer’ based on *ABC book* for teaching children: *And then comes answer like an Absey booke*: (KJ 1.1.196, Bastard), OED **ABC** *sb.*4; \***arts-man** ‘scholar’: *Arts-man preambulat, we will bee singled from the barbarous*. (LL 5.1.76–7, Armado); usually it meant ‘workman, craftsman’, but it is used almost as a form of address by Armado to Holofernes ambiguously with *preambulat* (from Lat. *perambulare*); in trying to be elevated he may have misused the English word and got the Latin word wrong. OED **Arts-man** 2 [1605]; **book** ‘learning’: *A Beggars booke, Out-worths a Nobles blood*. (H8 1.1.122–3, Buckingham); ‘study’: *ply his booke*, (TS 1.1.194, Tranio, ‘pursue his studies’); ‘(good) estimation’: *the Gentleman is not in your bookes*. (MA 1.1.74, Messenger), cf. PdE *to be in someone’s good/bad books*; **book, by the** ‘like an expert’: *You kisse by’t h’booke*. (RJ 1.5.109, Juliet); *that fights by the booke of Arithmeticke*, (RJ 3.1.102, Mercutio, ‘that fights following the text-book’); **bookman** ‘scholar’: *You two are book-men*: (LL 4.2.34, Dull), OED **Bookman** [1583]; \***book-mate** ‘fellow student’: *the Prince and his Booke-mates*. (LL 4.1.99, Boyet); **copy-book** \*‘book for beginners to copy in’: *Faire as a text B, in a Coppie booke*. (LL 5.2.42, Catherine), OED **Copy-book** 2; \***dominie** ‘schoolmaster’: *will the dainty Domine, the Schoolemaster keep touch* (TK 2.3.41–2, Countryman); \***horn-book** ‘primer’: *he teaches boyes the Horne-booke*: (LL 5.1.45, Moth); **house** ‘training school’: *a Gentleman of the very first house* (RJ 2.3.22–3, Mercutio, ‘of the best training school’); **ply my theme** ‘to do my homework’, from school language: *and I must plie my theame*. (TA 5.2.80 Q, Tamora; F has *play*), OED **Ply** *v*.<sup>2</sup> 4; **point device** ‘pedantically precise’: *such insociable and poynt devise companions*, (LL 5.1.19–20, Holofernes), OED **Point-device B**. *adj.* [1526]; \***scholarly** ‘in an educated manner’: *speake schollerly, and wisely*. (MW 1.3.2–3, Host), OED **Scholarly** *adv.*; \***schoolboy** ‘immature youth’, demeaning term for a young man: *A peeuish School-boy*, (JC 5.1.61, Cassius of Caesar); **set on learning** ‘to be given lessons’: *So were there a patch set on Learning*, (LL 4.2.31, Nathaniel, ‘a fool set to learn’);

†**taming-school** ‘school for disciplining wild people, especially wives’: *The taming schoole: what is there such a place?* (TS 4.2.56, Bianca); **theoric** ‘theory’: *the Bookish Theoricke*: (Oth 1.1.23, Iago), OED **Theoric A.** *sb.*1; **thing of learning** ‘school-master’: *our thing of learning sees so*: (TK 2.3.55–6, Countryman).

## SET

**set** \*‘to value’: *I doe not set my life at a pins fee*; (Ham 1.4.46, Hamlet), OED **Set** *v.*43b; ‘to close’: *his eyes were set at eight i`th morning*. (TN 5.1.196–7, Feste); **set abroach** ‘to initiate’: *what Mischiefes might hee set abroach*, (2H4 4.1.240, Prince John); **set a-work** ‘to employ’: *how earnestly are you set aworke*, (TC Add.Pass.B.6–7, Pandarus); **set clear** ‘to relieve of debt’: *the Villanies of man will set him cleere*. (Tim 3.3.30, Servant); **set in the head** ‘to be staring’ through excessive alcohol: *thy eies are almost set in thy head*. (Tem 3.2.8–9, Stephano); **set it light** ‘to regard something as unimportant’: *The man that mocks at it, and sets it light*. (R2 Add.Pass.C.26 Q, Gaunt); †**set on a roar** ‘to cause fits of laughter’: *to set the Table on a Rore?* (Ham 5.1.186–7, Hamlet), OED **Roar** *sb.*<sup>2</sup>.1b; **set a scandal** ‘to bring discredit’: *Your wrongs doe set a scandall on my sexe*: (MN 2.1.240, Helena); **set to school** ‘to employ’: *Now set thy long experienc`t wit to schoole*. (RL 1820); **set the teeth** ‘to grit the teeth’: *set the Teeth, and stretch the Nosthrill wide*, (H5 3.1.15, Henry V); **set one’s wit to** ‘to try to outwit’: *who would set his wit to so foolish a bird?* (MN 3.1.127, Bottom).

## -SHIP

**bachelorship** ‘unmarried state of young man’: *She was the first fruite of my Bach`ler-ship*. (1H6 5.6.13, Shepherd); **courtship** \*‘courtliness of manners’: *Trim gallants, full of Courtship* (LL 5.2.363, Princess), OED **Courtship** *sb.*1; **cowardship** ‘cowardice’: *and for his cowardship aske Fabian*. (TN 3.4.380, Sir Toby), OED **Cowardship** *Obs.* last quote; **foxship** †‘cunning’, associated with a fox: *Had`st thou Foxship To banish him that strooke more blowes for Rome* (Cor 4.2.20–1, Volumnia), OED **Foxship** 1; **friendship** †over-refined politeness formula in term of address: *Sweet Lord, if your friendship were at leysure*, (Ham 5.2.91, Osric; Q2 has *Lordshippe*); †**hostess-ship** ‘lady of the house’: *It is my Fathers will, I should take on mee The Hostesseship o`th`day*: (WT 4.4.71–2, Perdita); **ladyship** ‘mistress’: *What would your Ladiship?* (TG 1.2.66, Lucetta), King p. 95; **lordship** ‘master’: *if your Lordshippe were at leasure*, (Ham 5.2.91 Q2, Osric; F has *friendship*), King p. 96; **mastership** ‘polite title for someone in authority’: *antplease your maistership*. (MV 2.2.55, Old Gobbo mistaking his son for someone more important), OED **Mastership** 3 records 1440–c1622; †**Moor-ship** ironic variation of *Worship*, referring to Othello the Moor: *And I (bless the marke) his Mooreships Auntient*. (Oth 1.1.32, Iago; Q has *Worships*); **soldiership** ‘the art of soldiering’: *Meere pratle (without practise) Is all his Souldiership*. (Oth 1.1.25–6, Iago), OED **Soldiership** [1561] common c1600.

## SIT

‘to be in a given condition’ (a) with prepositional phrase: *I sit at ten pounds a weeke*. (MW 1.3.8, Falstaff), *his Melancholly sits on brood*, (Ham 3.1.168, Claudius, ‘is

brooding'), OED **Brood** *sb.*2, *Vnder your hard construction must I sit*, (TN 3.1.114, Olivia); (b) with adjective as pseudo-adverbial: *The winde sits faire for newes to go to Ireland*, (R2 2.2.123, Bushy, 'to be settled in a good direction'); *Let me sit heauy on thy soule to morrow*: (R3 5.5.71, Ghost of Prince Edward, 'weigh down'), OED **Sit** *v.*7a, b.

## SPEECH, WRITING and LANGUAGE

**aggravate style** 'to use uncomplimentary terms, fix someone': *I will aggravate his stile*: (MW 2.2. 274, Falstaff), OED **Aggravate** *v.*6b; **arrest one's word** 'to hold one to what has been said': *I do arrest your words*. (MM 2.4.134, Angelo); **babbling** 'incoherent': *lying, vainnesse, babling drunkennesse*, (TN 3.4.347, Viola); 'talkative': *A long tongu'd babling Gossip?* (TA 4.2.149, Aaron); **better spoken** 'more refined in language': *Me thinks y'are better spoken*. (KL 4.5.10, Gloucester); **blabbing** 'prone to chattering': *blabbing and remorsefull day*, (2H6 4.1.1, Lieutenant); **\*braggardism** 'boasting': *what Bragadisme is this?* (TG 2.4.162, Proteus); **bragging** 'boastful': *like The bragging Spaniard*. (2H4 5.3.120, Pistol); **break a comparison** 'to offer a disparaging simile': *hee'l but breake a comparison or two on me*, (MA 2.1.136–7, Beatrice); **break a foul gap** 'to interpolate obscene material': *and breake a fowle gap into the Matter*, (WT 4.4.198, Servant); **\*break the parle** 'to open negotiations': *Romes Emperour & Nephewe breake the parle* (TA 5.3.19, Marcus); **butter-woman** 'loquacious woman, dairy maid': *Tongue, I must put you into a Butter-womans mouth*, (AW 4.1.40–1, Parolles); *the right Butter-womens ranke to Market*, (AY 3.2.96, Touchstone); the precise sense is uncertain but there is an implication of an ill-tempered woman using aggressive language; cf. OED **Rank** *sb.*<sup>1</sup>.2c and PWPS **butter-woman**; **buzzing** 'chattering': *Among the buzzing pleased multitude*, (MV 3.2.180, Bassanio); **carping** *\*critical*: *with enuious carping tongue*, (1H6 4.1.90, Basset); **charactery** 'writing', but a generic term for 'great novelty' from the new shorthand systems being established, some of whose characters resembled floral symbols: *Fairies use Flowres for their characterie*. (MW 5.5.73, Mrs Quickly), Carlton 1968; **chat** 'to chatter': *But what a foole am I to chat with you*, (TS 3.2.121, Petruccio), OED **Chat** *v.*1 [c1440], reduced form of *chatter*, 'to talk about': *she chats him*: (Cor 2.1.205, Brutus); **chattering** 'garrulous': *And chatt'ring Pies in dismall Discords sung*: (3H6 5.6.48, Henry VI); **cracker** 'braggart': *What cracker is this same that deafes our eares* (KJ 2.1.147, Austria), **Cracker** 2 [1509]; **cry aim** 'to shout encouragement': *all my neighbors shall cry aime*. (MW 3.2.39, Mr Ford); **cry hem** 'to clear the throat': *wagge, crie hem, when he should grone*, (MA 5.1.16, Leonato); **cry a match** 'to claim victory': *Swits and spurs, or Ile crie a match*. (RJ 2.3.64–5, Romeo); **dally nicely** 'to play subtly': *they that dally nicely with words*, (TN 3.1.14–15, Viola); **decline** *\*to explain in detail*: *Ile declin the whole question*: (TC 2.3.51, Thersites), OED **Decline** *v.*20b; **dialect** 'register': *To go out of my dialect*, (KL 2.2.107, Kent; *dialogue* HL sc.7.105); **drawling-affecting** 'tiresomely rhetorical': *a drawling-affecting rogue*. (MW 2.1.133–4, Mr Page); cf. OED **Drawl** *v.*1b; **epithet** *\*typical usage*: *With epithites and accents of the Scot*: (E3 2.1.30, Edward III), OED **Epithet** *sb.*3; 'high-flown adjective': *They will not answer to that Epythite*, (LL 5.2.170, Boyet), King p. 69; **fencing** 'verbal sparring': *without anie more virginnall fencing*, (Per sc.19.62, Bawd); **foul-mouthedst**

‘most abusive’: *the foule-mouth’dst Rogue* (2H4 2.4.69, Doll Tearsheet); **fright out of wits** ‘to ruin’: *heere’s a fellow frights English out of his wits.* (MW 2.1.130–1, Mr Page); **gabble** ‘to talk incoherently’: *to gabble like Tinkers* (TN 2.3.84–5, Malvolio), OED **Gabble** *v.* [1577]; **gag** \*‘to be unable to speak’: *vnles you laugh and minister occasion to him, he is gag’d.* (TN 1.5.82–3, Malvolio), OED **Gag** *v.*<sup>1</sup>.2c; \***gibber** ‘to gabble unintelligibly’: *Did squeake and gibber in the Roman streets* (Ham Add.Pass.A.9, Q2, Horatio); a variant of *jabber*; †**goose-pen** probably an informal word for ‘goose-quill’: *Let there bee gaulle enough in thy inke, though thou write with a Goose-pen,* (TN 3.2.46–8, Sir Toby), with *goose* symbolizing stupidity, OED **Goose** *sb.*8; **gross** \*‘lacking refinement in language’: *This palpable grosse play* (MN 5.1.360, The-seus), OED **Gross** *A. adj.*15b; **ha** ‘utterance implying second thoughts’: *The Shrug, the Hum, or Ha,* (WT 2.1.73, Leontes); **hack English** ‘to cut the English language to ribbons’: *let them keepe their limbs whole, and hack our English.* (MW 3.1.71–2, Host); **hard** ‘learned, pretentious’: *Yet pardon me hard language,* (TK 3.1.107, Arcite); **have the tongues** ‘to speak many languages’: *nay said I, he hath the tongues:* (MA 5.1.163, Don Pedro); **hawking** ‘the action of clearing one’s throat’: *without hauking, or spitting, or saying we are hoarse,* (AY 5.3.10–11, Page), found from end C16, OED **Hawk** *v.*<sup>3</sup>.2 [1581]; **hear-say** ‘rumour’: *Let them say more that like of heare-say well,* (Son 21.13); **hold peace/still** ‘to be silent’: *I pray thee hold thy peace.* (RJ 1.3.51, Lady Capulet), *Hold you still I say;* (TC 5.3.25, Hector); **holiday** ‘soft, unmanly’: *Holiday and Lady tearme* (1H4 1.3.45, Hotspur); **honeying** \*‘using love language’: *honying and making loue Ouer the nasty Sty.* (Ham 3.4.83–4, Hamlet), OED **Honey** *v.*2b; **hooping, out of all** \*‘beyond earshot’, though with a possible pun on *hooping* ‘embracing’: *yet againe wonderful, and after that out of all hooping.* (AY 3.2.188–9, Celia), OED **Hoop** *v.*<sup>2</sup>.2; forms often modernized as *whoop* but not so satisfactorily, Blake 1997b:166 \***impertinency** ‘nonsense’: *O matter, and impertinency mixt,* (KL 4.5.170, Edgar), OED **Impertinency** *sb.*1; \***jerk** ‘short, sharp speech’: *the ierkes of inuention* (LL 4.2.125, [Holofernes]); developed from *jerk* ‘a sudden pull or thrust’. Although Holofernes uses pompous language, this is an ordinary word and this sense may have existed previously; **keep a good tongue** ‘to speak politely’: *keepe a good tongue in your head:* (Tem 3.2.35, Stephano); **keep touch** ‘to keep one’s word’: *will the dainty Domine, the Schoolemaster keep touch* (TK 2.3.41–2, Countryman); **king’s English** ‘approved English’: *here will be an old abusing of Gods patience, and the Kings English.* (MW 1.4.4–5, Mrs Quickly), [1553] and *Queen’s English* was also used in Elizabeth I’s reign, Dent K80; **lady** †‘effeminate’: *Holiday and Lady tearme* (1H4 1.3.45, Hotspur); **large** ‘bold, unrestrained’, of language: *I neuer tempted her with word too large,* (MA 4.1.52, Claudio), last quote from ShE in OED **Large** *A. adj.*13; **lisp** ‘to talk affectedly’: *and you lispe,* (Ham 3.1.147, Hamlet; Q2 has *list*), OED **Lisp** *v.*1; **make fritters of English** ‘to mangle the English language’: *Haue I liu’d to stand at the taunt of one that makes Fritters of English?* (MW 5.5.141–2, Falstaff), figurative use found also in Sidney, OED **Fritter** *sb.*<sup>1</sup>.1; **mincing** ‘affectedly elegant’: *mincing Poetrie;* (1H4 3.1.130, Hotspur), OED **Mincing** *ppl.*a.2; **misplace** †‘to muddle language’: *Doe you heare how he misplaces?* (MM 2.1.86, Escalus), OED **Misplace** *v.*1c; **mot** ‘motto’, from Fr. *mot* ‘word’: TARQVINS *eye maie read the mot a farre,* (RL 830), OED **Mot**<sup>1</sup> [1586]; **-mouthed** as second



element of compounds, implying manner of speaking: *like a \*foule-mouth'd man as hee is*, (1H4 3.3.107, Hostess, 'using filthy language'); *If I proue hony-mouth'd, let my tongue blister*; (WT 2.2.36, Paulina, 'conciliatory'); *some †stretch-mouth'd Rascall*, (WT 4.4.197, Servant, 'big-mouth'); *This Butchers Curre is †venom'd-mouth'd*, (H8 1.1.120, Buckingham, 'slanderous'); **murmur** \*'rumour': *fresh in murmure* (TN 1.2.28, Captain, 'recently talked about'), OED **Murmur** *sb.*3; **nominate** 'to describe, call': *thy young daies, which we may nominate tender*. (LL 1.2.14–15, Armado), King p. 34; **one word** emphatic 'one and no more': *But this one word*, (KJ 2.2.26, Constance), OED **One** *a.*7; **passionate** 'to express with passion': *cannot passionate our tenfold grieffe*, (TA 3.2.6, Titus), OED **Passionate** *v.*2 records 1567–1615; **\*pedantical** 'ostentatiously learned': *Figures pedanticall*, (LL 5.2.408, Berowne); **poetical** 'able to use hard words', a somewhat pedantic form: *I do not know what Poetical is: is it honest in deed and word*: (AY 3.3.14–15, Audrey), *I tooke great paines to studie it, and 'tis Poeticall*. (TN 1.5.187, Viola), King p. 173; **prattling** *n.* 'talk, chatter': *no more prattling*: (MW 5.1.1, Falstaff); *adj.* 'talkative': *Your prattling Nurse* (Cor 2.1.203, Brutus); **\*rant** 'to speak extravagantly': *and thou'lt mouth, Ile rant as well as thou*. (Ham 5.1.280–1, Hamlet); **\*ranting** 'loud-mouthed': *Looke where my ranting-Host of the Garter comes*: (MW 2.1.179, Mr Page; Q has *ramping*). This word's cognate, Du. *randten*, suggests it was in the language some time before surfacing in ShE, OED **Rant** *v.*; **rattling** 'glib': *the rattling tongue Of saucy and audacious eloquence*. (MN 5.1.102–3, Theseus), OED **Rattling** *ppl.**a.*2; **\*recanting** 'going back on one's word': *The slavish motiue of recanting feare*, (R2 1.1.193, Bolingbroke); **red-lattice** 'ale-house', which traditionally had red lattices, hence words associated with such places \*'vulgar, obscene': *your red-lattice phrases*, (MW 2.2.27, Falstaff, 'your vulgar expressions'); **\*riddling** 'given to speaking ambiguously': *This is a Riddling Merchant* (1H6 2.3.57, Countess); **rounding** 'talking secretly': *They're here with me already; whisp'ring, rounding*: (WT 1.2.217, Leontes), OED **Rounding** *vbl.sb.*<sup>2</sup> records 1509–1609; **saying** 'likely story': *a proper saying*. (MA 4.1.310–11, Beatrice); **say nothing** 'to talk nonsense': *he raues in saying nothing*. (TC 3.3.242, Thersites); **\*simple answered** 'making a straight answer': *Be simple answer'd, for we know the truth*. (KL 3.7.42, Regan; *answerer* HL sc.14.42), OED **Simple A.** *adj.*18; **smatter** \*'to talk without proper understanding of the subject': *smatter with your gossip, go*. (RJ 3.5.171, Capulet), OED **Smatter** *v.*4 [1609]; **snatch** \*'hesitation': *the snatches in his voice*, (Cym 4.2.106, Belarius), OED **Snatch** *sb.*3b; \*'quibble': *leaue me your snatches*, (MM 4.2.6, Prouost), OED **Snatch** *sb.*9; **speak** (a) \*'to express something without using words': *Nay, her foote speakes*, (TC 4.6.57, Ulysses), OED **Speak** *v.*6; (b) with pseudo-objects used adverbially: *Boyes with Womens Voyces, Striue to speake bigge*, (R2 3.2.109–10, Scrope); *and then spoke broad*, (E3 2.1.29, Edward III, 'spoke in a different accent'); *I will speake Daggers to her, but vse none*: (Ham 3.2.385, Hamlet, 'talk aggressively'); *he writes verses, hee speakes holliday*, (MW 3.2.61–2, Host, 'talks optimistically'); *Drunke? And speake Parrat?* (Oth 2.3.273, Cassio, 'talk gibberish'); *and speakes small like a woman*. (MW 1.1.43–4, Slender, 'in a high-pitched voice'); *And speaking thicke* (2H4 2.3.24, Lady Percy, 'speaking quickly, incoherently'); **speak by the card** 'to speak precisely', from *card* 'sailor's compass': *wee must speake by the Carde, or equiuocation*

*will vndoe vs:* (Ham 5.1.133–4, Hamlet); **speake one's pleasure** 'to say what you wish': *You speake your faire pleasure* (TC 3.1.48, Pandarus); **speake in print** 'to speak in detail': *All this I speake in print*, (TG 2.1.159, Speed); **spell** \*'to decipher, understand': *Thy Loue did read by rote, that could not spell:* (RJ 2.2.88, Friar Lawrence), OED **Spell** *v*<sup>2</sup>.2b; **\*spell backward** 'to misrepresent': *But she would spell him backward:* (MA 3.1.61, Hero), OED **Spell** *v*<sup>2</sup>.4; **spend-thrift** \*'extravagant speaker': *what a spend-thrift is he of his tongue.* (Tem 2.1.25–6, Antonio), OED **Spendthrift** *sb*.2; **stuff** 'worthless ideas': *This is the silliest stuffe that ere I heard.* (MN 5.1.209, Hippolyta); *O proper stuffe:* (Mac 3.4.59, Lady Macbeth, 'utter nonsense'), OED **Stuff** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.8 [1579] and becoming increasingly negative in tone; **swearings and starings** idiomatic for 'arrogant swearing behaviour' (MW 5.5.158, Evans); cf. OED **Stare** *v*.3a; **taffeta** \*'florid': *Taffata phrases, silken tearmes precise,* (LL 5.2.406, Berowne), OED **Taffeta** **B.** *adj*.2*fig*; **take it of the soul** 'to speak sincerely': *For tak't of my soule,* (Tim 3.4.70–1, Servilius); **tattle** 'to gossip': *Then let the Ladies tattle what they please,* (TA 4.2.167, Aaron), OED **Tattle** *v*.3 [1581]; **tattling** *n.* 'idle talk': *Peace, your tatlings.* (MW 4.1.23, Evans), OED **tattling** *vbl.sb*.2 [1547]; **tattling** *adj.* 'gossipy': *she's a very tattling woman.* (MW 3.3.85–6, Mrs Ford), OED **Tattling** *plp.a.* [1581]; **\*tear a cat** 'to rant and bluster': *I could play Eracles rarely, or a part to teare a Cat in,* (MN 1.2.24–5, Bottom), OED **Tear** *v*<sup>1</sup>.1d; **†tediosity** 'boredom': *what tediosity, & disensanity is here among ye?* (TK 3.5.2–3, Schoolmaster), a usage which is pedantically learned; **tell a pin** 'do not prevaricate': *Fo, fo, come tell a pin,* (TC 5.2.23, Diomedes); **thrasonical** 'outrageous', with clear negative implication of excess: *Cesars Thrasonically bragge of I came, saw, and overcome.* (AY 5.2.30–1, Rosalind), *and his generall behaviour vaine, ridiculous, and thrasonicall.* (LL 5.1.11–12, Holofernes of Armado), OED **Thrasonical** [1564]; **\*three-piled** 'extravagant', with negative overtones: *Three pil'd Hyperboles,* (LL 5.2.407, Berowne); **throw a figure in one's face** 'to overwhelm with rhetoric': *and she stand him but a little, he wil throw a figure in her face,* (TS 1.2.111–12, Grumio); **tongue** 'foreign language': *Haue you the Tongues?* (TG 4.1.32, Outlaw); in various phrases: *Yorke must sit, and fret, and bite his tongue,* (2H6 1.1.230, York, 'say nothing'); *I haue nere a tongue in my head,* (MV 2.2.152, Lancelot, 'know how to plead'); *For she had a tongue with a tang,* (Tem 2.2.49, Stephano in a song, 'malicious tongue'); *he swore a thing to me on munday night, which he forswore on tuesday morning: there's a double tongue,* (MA 5.1.164–6, Don Pedro, 'one who never tells the same thing twice'); *Now to scape the Serpents tongue,* (MN Epil.11, Puck, 'calumny, slander'); **tongued** 'chattering': *the Tongued Consuls* (Oth 1.1.24, Iago; Q has *toged* 'dressed in togas'); **-tongue(d)** as second element of compounds: *close-tong'd treason* (RL 770, 'secret'); *honie-tongued Boyet.* (LL 5.2.334, Berowne, 'plausible, flattering'); *thy lewd-tongu'd Wife,* (WT 2.3.172, Leontes, 'using rude language'); *A long tongu'd babling Gossip?* (TA 4.2.149, Aaron, 'talkative, gossipy'); *For maiden tongu'd he was* (LC 100, 'modestly spoken'); *(As poysonous tongu'd, as handed)* (Cym 3.2.5, Pisanio, 'vicious, deceitful'); *When shrill-tongu'd Fuluia scolds.* (AC 1.1.34, Cleopatra, 'scolding'); *Smooth tongue, Spanish pouch.* (1H4 2.5.70, Hal, 'glib'); *Will pleade like Angels, Trumpet-tongu'd* (Mac 1.7.19, Macbeth, 'loud, vociferous'); *Why what a †Waspe-tongu'd & impatient foole Art thou, to breake into this Womans mood,* (1H4 1.3.234–5,

Northumberland, 'vitriolic'; Q has *waspe-stung*); **translate** \*'to explain': *Did in great Illion thus translate him to me.* (TC 4.6.115, Ulysses), OED **Translate** *v.3*; **turn sonnet** 'to become poetical': *I am sure I shall turne Sonnet.* (LL 1.2.174–5, Armado); **twice-told** \*'repeated': *Life is as tedious as a twice-told tale,* (KJ 3.4.108, Dauphin), OED **Twice-told** *a.2*; **vent** \*'expression': *thou didst make tollerable vent* (AW 2.3.203, Lafeu, 'spoke passably about'), OED **Vent** *sb*<sup>2</sup>.3b [1625]; **venue** 'bout at fencing' hence \*'witty exchange': *a sweet tutch, a quicke venewe of wit, snip snap,* (LL 5.1.55–6, Armado), OED **Venue** 2b; **volley** 'exchange of words': *A fine volly of words, gentlemen, & quickly shot off* (TG 2.4.32–3, Silvia), OED **Volley** *sb.4* [1590]; **voluble** \*'glibness of utterance': *a knaue very voluble:* (Oth 2.1.238, Iago), OED **Voluble** *a.5a*; **vulgar** 'common language': *Which to annothanize in the vulgar,* (LL 4.1.67–8, Armado's letter); **wag one's tongue** 'to talk disrespectfully': *no Discerner Durst wagge his Tongue in censure,* (H8 1.1.32–3, Norfolk), OED **Wag** *v.4b*; **watch-word** 'signal': *when I giue the watch-ords, do as I pid you:* (MW 5.4.2–3, Evans), OED **Watch-word** 2 [1550]; **without book** 'memorized': *Nor no without booke Prologue faintly spoke* (RJ 1.4.7 Q1, Benvolio).

### SPELLING VARIANTS and DIALECT WORDS

These variants may represent earlier spellings, alternative pronunciations or dialect forms.

**a**(1) *pron.* 'he, someone': *Who ere a was, a shew'd a mounting minde:* (LL 4.1.4, Princess); the unemphatic form of *he*, when the word has no sentence stress, used by people of all ranks. Initial /h-/ is unstable in all periods of English, but in PdE its pronunciation has been regulated and dropping one's *h*'s is considered vulgar, although all speakers do so to some extent in their spoken language. Dropping initial /h-/ in such forms as this carried less stigma in the Elizabethan period. In *Hamlet*, however, Q2's examples of *a* are regularly replaced by *he* in F, e.g. 2.1.92. Modern editors often represent this form as ⟨'a⟩, which unfortunately suggests to readers a non-standard form like PdE 'e 'he'. OED **A** *pron.* 1 has examples till 1610 and notes it is common among dramatists of C15–16; (2) abbreviated form of the verb *have*. *So would I a done* (Ham 4.5.64 Q2, Ophelia in song, F has *ha*); often represented as ⟨'a⟩ in modern editions. See **ha** and OED **A** *v.*; **aigre** older variant of *eager* 'bitter': *like Aygre droppings into Milke,* (Ham 1.5.69, Ghost), OED **Eager** *a.2*; **an** variant of *and* 'if'; common about 1600 among dramatists like Shakespeare, especially in the phrases *an't please you, an't were* (OED **An** *conj.2*); **auld** 'old': *take thy awl'd Cloake about thee.* (Oth 2.3.89, Iago in drinking song; Q has *owd*), northern dialect form (now regarded as Scottish); †**ballow** 'cudgel': *whether your Costard, or my Ballow be the harder;* (KL 4.5.240–1, Edgar; *bat* HL sc.20.233; *battero* uncorrected Qq), a dialect word when Edgar is disguised; **can** variant of **gan**, pret. of *ginnan*, used by northern and north midlands poets till end C16, and favoured by Spenser and other archaizing poets; found in ShE in old-fashioned passages giving the dependent infinitive a past sense: *And euery one with claps can sound,* (Per sc.10.36, Gower), OED **Can** *v*<sup>2</sup>.; **cess** \*'cessation': *the cease of Maiestie Dies not alone;* (Ham 3.3.15–16, Rosencrantz; Q2 has *cesse*), OED **Cess** *sb*<sup>3</sup>.1 [1703]; \***clack-dish**, variant of *clap-dish*, 'dish carried by beggars and

lepers for alms', with a lid which made a noise (*clack, clap*) to alert people to their presence: *his use was, to put a ducket in her Clack-dish*; (MM 3.1.390, Lucio, with sexual implication); *clap-dish* is found from 1577, GSSL **clack-dish**; **competent** variant of *competent* 'requiring an answer': *a very competent iniurie*, (TN 3.4.239–40, Sir Toby), Hulme p. 165; **crowner** earlier, now dialectal, form of 'coroner': *the Crowner hath sate on her*, (Ham 5.1.4, Clown, 'the coroner has examined her case'); **crowner's quest law** 'coroner's inquest law' (Ham 5.1.22, Clown); **currance** variant of *currency* 'flowing': *such a heady currance scowring faults*: (H5 1.1.35, Archbishop of Canterbury), OED **Currence, Currency**; **cursy** 'to curtsy': *The homelie villaine cursies to her low*, (RL 1338); **daffadillies** 'daffodills', poetic and dialect form: *With Chaplets on their heads of Daffadillies*, (TK 4.1.73, Wooer), OED **Daffodilly, daffadilly**; **deboshed** variant of *debauched* 'dissolute': *thou debosh'd Fish thou*, (Tem 3.2.26, Trinculo to Caliban); *Men so disorder'd, so debosh'd*, (KL 1.4.220, Goneril; *deboyst* HL sc.4.236); OED **Deboshed** records 1599–1650 before C19; cf. GTSW **deboshed**; **denay** variant of *deny* 'denial': *bide no denay*. (TN 2.4.124, Orsino rhyming with *say*, 'endure no denial'), OED **Deny** sb.1 records C16–17; **dilation** a variant of *dilatation* 'expression': *They're close dilations, working from the heart*, (Oth 3.3.128, Othello; Q has *denotements*), the precise meaning of *close dilations* is uncertain, but *close denotements* could mean 'hidden ideas', OED **Dilation**<sup>2</sup> 3; **drouth** archaic/poetic spelling of *drought* 'dryness': *Are the blyther for their drouth*: (Per sc.10.8, Gower), OED **Drought** sb.; **drugges** possibly a variant spelling of *drudges* in *as may the passiuie drugges of it Freely command'st*: (Tim 4.3.255–6, Timon), OED **Drudge** sb.; **earn, erne** variant of *yearn*, \*'to grieve': *my manly heart doth erne*. (H5 2.3.3, Pistol), OED **Earn** v<sup>3</sup>.2 records 1599–1651; **egal(ly)** 'equal(ly)': *Whose soules doe beare an egal yoke of loue*, (MV 3.4.13 F and Q1, Portia; Q2 has *equall*), *to your Kindred, And egally indeede to all Estates*: (R3 3.7.202–3, Buckingham; Q1 and later Folios have *equally*); older form of *equal(ly)*, these are the last quotations in OED **Egall** a.; **'em/um** 'them', informal form found among all speakers: *That shall enmesh em all*: (Oth 2.3.353 Q, Iago; F has *them*), *I will leaue vm them*, (H5 4.3.125, Henry V); **eyld, yld** variants of *yield* 'to reward' as in 'God repay you': *bid God-eyld vs for your paines*, (Mac 1.6.13, Duncan), OED **Yield** v.4; **\*fill** 'shafts of a cart' and **\*fill-horse** 'horse used between such shafts': *and you draw backward weele put you i'th fils*: (TC 3.2.43–4, Pandarus), *more haire on thy chin, then Dobbins my philhorse has on his taile*. (MV 2.2.89–90, Old Gobbo); *fill* variant of *thill*, and not commonly found in literary works, OED **Fill** sb<sup>2</sup>. and **Thills**; **flatter** 'to drive in confusion': *like an Eagle in a Doue-coat, I Flatter'd your Volcians in Corioles*. (Cor 5.6.115–16, Coriolanus); variant of *flutter* (the emendation found in most editions), but *flatter* exists as a verb meaning 'to flutter', OED **Flatter** v<sup>2</sup>.; **flidge** variant of *fledge* 'fit to fly': *the bird was flidge*, (MV 3.1.27–8 Q1, Solanio; Q2 and F have *fledg'd*), OED **Fledge** a. and GTSW **flidge**; **flurt** 'to scorn': *and now flurtd By peace for whom he fought*, (TK 1.2.18–19, Palamon), variant of *flirt* OED **Flirt** v.4 [1553]; **gallow** variant of *gally* 'to frighten' with the gallows: *Gallow the very wanderers of the darke* (KL 3.2.44, Kent); OED **Gally** v. relates to OE *a-gælkwan*, suggesting it may have survived colloquially; **gimmer** variant of *gimmals* \*'mechanism of clock': *by some odde Gimmors or Deuice* (1H6 1.3.20, Reigner),

OED **Gimmer**<sup>1</sup> 3; **green-sord** earlier variant of *greensward* 'grassy area': *This is the prettiest Low-borne Lasse, that euer Ran on the greene-sord*: (WT 4.4.156–7, Polixenes); **grive** variant of *grieve* 'to afflict': *though griude with killing grieffe*. (TA 2.3.260 Q, Saturninus; F has *grieu'd*), OED **Grieve** *v.* records from C17; **grize** variant of *grece* 'step': *Which as a grise, or step* (Oth 1.3.199, Duke); **grumling** variant of *grumbling* 'foul-tempered': *A grumlling groome*, (TS 3.3.26, Gremio); **handkercher** 'handkerchief': *What handkercher?* (Oth 3.3.311 Q, Iago; F has *Handkerchiefe*); **haul** variant of *hale* 'to pull, drag': *Hall'd thither by most Mechanicall and durty hand*. (2H4 5.5.35–6, Pistol); OED **Haul** *v.* [1581], notes that the ⟨œu⟩ spelling arose in C17; **highday** 'festival day': *Freedome, high-day, high-dayfreedome*, (Tem 2.2.185, Trinculo), perhaps rationalized, or corrupt, form of *hey-day*, OED **High day** *int.*; **\*jaunce** 'exhausting expedition': *what a iaunce haue I?* (RJ 2.4.26 Q2, Nurse; Q1 omits, F has *iaunt*); **\*jauncing** 'hard-riding': *and tyrd by iauncing Bullingbrooke*. (R2 5.5.94, Richard II); 'running around': *To catch my death with iaunsing vp and downe*. (RJ 2.4.52 Q2, Nurse; Q1 omits, F has *jaunting*), of dialectal origin, Gaines 1981; **\*kill-hole** variant of *kiln-hole* 'fire-hole of a kiln', a place where women could gossip: *Or kill-hole? To whistle of these secrets*, (WT 4.4.244, Clown); **latch** variant of *leach* 'to snick': *latch'd mine arme*; (KL 2.1.51, Edmund; *lancht* HL sc.6.51), OED **Leach** *v*<sup>1</sup>; 'to moisten': *hast thou yet lacht the Athenians eyes*, (MN 3.2.36, Oberon), OED **Leach** *v*<sup>2</sup>.1; **leese** variant of *lose* 'to lose': *Leese but their show, their substance still liues sweet*. (Son 5.14), OED **Leese** *v*<sup>1</sup>.1; **loff** variant of *laugh* to rhyme with *coffe* 'cough' possibly to represent rustic speech (MN 2.1.55, Puck); **lown** variant of *loon* 'rogue, villain': *With that he cal'd the Tailor Lowne*: (Oth 2.3.85, Iago in drinking song), OED **Loon**<sup>1</sup>; **mickle** 'excessive': *the other mickle blame*: (CE 3.1.45, Dromio of Ephesus); 'great': *I shall dye with mickle Age*. (1H6 4.6.35, Talbot); northern form of OE *micel* which gave southern *much* was principally dialectal; OED **Mickle**; **middest**, a variant of *midst* 'middle': *haue through the verie middest of you*, (2H6 4.7.216, Cade); as a noun *middest* appears in C15 and survives in C16 and, as it is used by Cade, may be informal; OED **Midst** for possible origin; **mobing and mohing** variant of *moping and mowing* 'making faces and grimacing' (HL sc.15.59, Edgar); **moth** variant of *mote* 'minute particle': *A Moth will turne the ballance*, (MN 5.1.313, Demetrius); **murder** Hulme pp. 259–60 suggests variant spelling of *mirder* 'wanton behaviour', a more appropriate sense in *It is no vicious blot, murther, or foulnesse*, (KL 1.1.228), when Cordelia is anxious to underline that she has not lost Lear's favours for wicked behaviour. The verb *mirder* and noun *mirrd* are attested in dialects, though no example of the noun *mirder* has been found; **neele** variant of *needle* found in C16–17: *and with her neele composes, Natures owne shape*, (Per sc.20.5–6, Gower); **nourish** variant of *nourice* 'nurse': *a Nourish of salt Teares*, (1H6 1.1.50, Bedford); **old** variant of *wold* 'open country': *Swithold footed thrice the old*, (KL 3.4.113, Edgar in song), GTSW **old**; **orifex** variant, possibly erroneous, form of 'orifice' found around 1600: *Admits no Orifex for a point as subtle*, (TC 5.2.154, Troilus), OED **Orifex**; **over-shut** earlier form of *overshoot* 'to escape': *to ouer-shut his troubles*, (VA 680); **owd** see **auld**; **peep** \*'something tiny': *being perhaps (for ought I see) two and thirty, a peepe out?* (TS 1.2.32–3, Grumio); earlier form of *pip* which is not recorded till C17, OED **Pip** *sb*<sup>2</sup>.1b; **perfit(ly)** 'absolute(ly)', the older

Fr. forms replaced by *perfect*, the Lat. form: *your perfit yellow*. (MN 1.2.88–9 Q, Bottom; F has *perfect*), *such fellows are perfit in the Great Commanders Names*, (H5 3.6.70–1, Gower; Q has *perfect*); *and this they conne perfity in the phrase of Warre*; (H5 3.6.75–6, Gower; Q has *perfectly*); **pick** ‘pike’, possible Scotticism: *a wood of pickes aduanced*: (E3 1.2.52, Messenger); **pight** variant of *pitched* dying out c1600 \*‘ready, determined’: *found him pight to doe it*, (KL 2.1.64, Edmund), OED **Pitched** *ppl.*<sup>1</sup>.4; **potch** variant of *poach* ‘to jab’: *Ile potche at him some way*, (Cor 1.11.15, Aufidius), OED **Poach** *v.*<sup>2</sup>.; \***preceptial** variant of *preceptual* ‘instructive’: *Would giue preceptiall medicine to rage*, (MA 5.1.24, Leonato); **pun** ‘to pulverize’: *He would pun thee into shiuers with his fist*, (TC 2.1.39, Thersites), dialectal variant of *pound*, OED **Pound** *v.*<sup>1</sup>.1b [1583]; **rod** variant of *road* ‘inroad’: *With eager Rods beyond their Citie Yorke*, (E3 1.2.25, King David), OED **Road** *sb.*<sup>2</sup>; **rook** variant of *ruck* ‘to crouch’: *The Rauen rook’d her on the Chimnies top*, (3H6 5.6.47, Henry VI), OED **Ruck** *v.*<sup>1</sup>.; **runagate** ‘vagabond’: *Where that same banisht Run-agate doth liue*, (RJ 3.5.89, Lady Capulet), *White-liuer’d Runnagate, what doth he there?* (R3 4.4.395, Richard III), OED **Runagate** *sb.*<sup>3</sup> [1547], this variant of *renegade* arose through the link between *ren* and *run*; **sallet** \*‘mixed salad and vegetables’ hence ‘salacious joke’: *there was no Sallets in the lines*, (Ham 2.2.444, Hamlet); and used punningly: *the word Sallett must serue me to feed on*. (2H6 4.9.14–15, Cade), OED **Salad** 1b; \***sanity/sanctity** ‘soundness of mind, healthy condition’: *Which Reason and Sanitie could not So prosperously be deliuer’d of*. (Ham 2.2.212–13, Polonius; Q2 has *sanctity*); OED **Sanity** 2 and **Sanctity** 2 appear to have caused problems, for *sanctity* is not retained in: *The sanctity and health of the weole [sic] State*. (Ham 1.3.21, Laertes; Q2 has *safty*); **scorch** variant of *score* ‘to slash’: *We haue scorch’d the Snake, not kill’d it*: (Mac 3.2.15, Macbeth), OED **Scorch** *v.*<sup>3</sup> records c1550–1656 before C19; **sheed** variant spelling of *shed* ‘to cry’: *those teares are pearle which thy loue sheeds*, (Son 34.13, rhyming deeds); **shroudly** variant of *shrewdly* ‘keenly’: *The ayre bites shroudly*, (Ham 1.4.1 Q2, Hamlet; F has *shrewdly*); **sleided** variant of *sleaved* ‘fine-drawn silk’: *they weaude the sleded silke*, (Per sc.15.21, Gower), OED **Sleave**; **soop-stake** ‘sweepstake’, phonological variant of *swoopstake* based on the verb *swoop* rather than *sweep*: *That Soop-stake you will draw both Friend and Foe, Winner and Looser*. (Ham 4.5.141–2, Claudius), OED **Swoopstake** [1600]; **speat** variant of *spit* ‘to express malice’: *Wilt thou speat all thy selfe?* (Per sc.11.8, Pericles), OED **Spit** *v.*<sup>2</sup>.2c [c1386]; **spital** a later spelling of **spittle** through link with **hospital** to distance it from the association with ‘spit, saliva’, but in its original spelling retaining the negative associations of that sense; hence ‘hospital for the poor and mean’, usually contemptuously: *O hound of Creet, think’st thou my spouse to get? No, to the spittle goe*, (H5 2.1.71–2, Pistol), *my Doll is dead i’th Spittle of a malady of France*, (H5 5.1.77–8, Pistol), OED **Spittle** *sb.*<sup>1</sup>.1; **splay** variant of *spay* \*‘to spay’, usually of animals: *to geld and splay all the youth of the City?* (MM 2.1.220–1, Pompey), OED **Splay** *v.*<sup>2</sup>. [1601]; \***spring-halt** variant of *stringhalt* ‘disease of the leg muscles’ in horses: *A Spring-halt rain’d among ’em*. (H8 1.3.13, Sands); **stayer** obsolete form of *stair* ‘rope, support’: *all as false As stayers of sand*, (MV 3.2.83–4, Bassanio); **sullen** from C16 a variant spelling of *solein* ‘moody’: *But like a mishaped and sullen wench*, (RJ 3.3.142, Friar Lawrence), OED **Sullen** *A.* *adj.*<sup>1</sup>; **swarth** ‘black’, an obscure variant of *swart*, recorded principally

1569–1613 before a late C18/C19 revival: *your swarth Cymerion*, (TA 2.3.72, Bassianus referring contemptuously to Aaron; Q has *swartie*); **swarth** apparently a variant of *swath* ‘what is cut by a sweep of the scythe’ and hence figuratively \*‘mouthful’, found from mid C16 and now dialectal: *cons State without booke, and utters it by great swarths*. (TN 2.3.143, Maria), OED **Swarth** *sb*<sup>2</sup>.2; **swathe**, †**swathling-clothes**, variant of **swathing-clothes**, ‘strips of cloth wound round new-born babies’: *from our first swath* (Tim 4.3.253, Timon, ‘from birth’); *this Hotspur Mars in swathling cloaths, This infant warriour* (1H4 3.2.112–13 Q, Henry IV; F has *swathing Clothes*); these forms were being replaced by *swaddling-clothes*; cf. OED **Swathe** *sb*<sup>2</sup>.1b; †**taintingly** ‘accusingly’: *the belly . . . it taintingly replied* (Cor 1.1.107–8, Menenius); cf. OED **Taint** *v. A.* 4 ‘to accuse of crime, dishonour’, but OED records this form under **Tauntingly** *adv.*; **tassel-gentle** variant form of *tercel-gentle* ‘male hawk’ hence \*‘young man’: *To lure this Tassell gentle backe againe*, (RJ 2.1.204, Juliet), OED **Tercel-gentle** 1b; **thresh** the earlier form of *thrash* ‘to destroy’, from the act of threshing corn: *thou art heere but to thresh Troyans*, (TC 2.1.47, Thersites; Q has *thrash*); **tider** alternative form of *tedder* ‘tether’ in Q2: *And with a larger tider may he walke* (Ham 1.3.125, Polonius; F has *tether*); **trassell** variant of *throstle* ‘song-thrush’: *if a Trassell sing*, (MV 1.2.58, Portia, usually emended to *Throstle*, but Qq and F have *trassell*), OED **Throstle**; **utis** variant of *outas, utas* ‘clamour’: *Then here will be old Vtis*: (2H4 2.4.17, Drawer), OED **Outas, outes** records the legal term ‘outcry against a thief’, though the sense here is more generalized as ‘clamour, noise’; **vade** ‘to fade’ or ‘to depart’: *When that shall vade, by verse distils your truth*. (Son 54.14); two verbs of different origin, the former a phonological variant of *fade*, the latter from Lat. *vadere* found occasionally at end C16, but their meanings overlap, OED **Vade** *v*<sup>1, 2</sup>.; **veney** variant of *venue* ‘thrust at fencing’: *three veneyes for a dish of stew’d Prunes* (MW 1.1.265–6, Slender); popular around 1600, OED **Veny**<sup>2</sup>1 [1578]; **wain** variant of *wean* †‘to detach oneself’: *I the rather waine me from dispaire* (3H6 4.5.17, Queen), OED **Wean** *v.2c*; **Wheeson** a variant of Whitsun: *in Wheeson weeke*, (2H4 2.1.91 Q, Mrs Quickly; F has *Whitson*); \***whereuntil** variant of *whereunto* ‘to what purpose’: *wee know where-untill it doth amount*. (LL 5.2.492–3; cf. 499; Costard), OED **Whereuntil** no further examples till C19; possibly invented by Shakespeare to suggest informality; **whirlpool** variant of *whirlpool* ‘place in a river where the water maintains a circular movement’: *through foord, and whirli-poolle*, (HL sc.11.46–7, Edgar; *Whirle-Poole* KL 3.4.50); **whirr** \*‘to push noisily’: *this world to me is a lasting storme, whirring me from my friends*. (Per sc.15.71–2, Marina); a Northern word which became more general around 1600, but this sense is rare, OED **Whirr, whirl** *v.2*; **wrenching** ‘rinsing’: *like a glasse Did breake ith’wrenching*. (H8 1.1.166–7, Buckingham); OED **Wrench** derives from a dialect form *rinche* or *renche*.

## SPLEEN

(a) †‘merriment’: *haply my presence May well abate the ouer-merrie spleene*, (TS Ind.1.134–5, Lord), OED **Spleen** *sb.3* two examples from ShE only; (b) \*‘sudden impulse’: *A thousand spleenes beare her a thousand wayes*, (VA 907), OED **Spleen** *sb.4a* one further quote *a1625*; (c) †‘caprice’: *Out you mad-headed Ape, a Weazell*

*hath not such a deale of Spleene*, (1H4 2.4.75–6, Lady Percy to Hotspur), OED **Spleen** *sb.*4b two examples from ShE only; (d) \*‘hot temper, high spirits’: *the vnruely spleene Of Tybalts deafe to peace*, (RJ 3.1.156–7, Benvolio), OED **Spleen** *sb.*5a three further examples 1592–1605; (e) †‘impetuosity’: *my violent motion And spleene of speede, to see your Maiesty*. (KJ 5.7.49–50, Bastard), OED **Spleen** *sb.*5b two examples from ShE only; (f) \*‘violent bad-nature’: *end thy damned spleene, Or let me dye*, (R3 2.4.63–4, Duchess of York), OED **Spleen** *sb.*6; **in spleen** ‘subject to passion’: *y’are all in all in Spleene, And nothing of a man*. (Oth 4.1.87–8, Iago); †**the spleen** ‘amusement’: *If you desire the spleene, and will laughe* (TN 3.2.64, Maria), OED **Spleen** *sb.*8a. It is probable that many of these senses, which in OED are largely confined to ShE, existed at an informal level.

## SPORTS AND PASTIMES

### 1. Archery

**bend** ‘to direct’: *bend one wrinckle* (R2 2.1.171, York, ‘direct displeasure at’); **bent** ‘extent’ (of a bow): *in the full bent*, (Ham 2.2.30, Guildenstern, ‘to the full extent’), *They foole me to the top of my bent*. (Ham 3.2.372, Hamlet, ‘as much as possible’), *thy affection cannot hold the bent*: (TN 2.4.36, Orsino, ‘take the strain’); ‘customary use’: *To set his sence on the attentive bent*, (TC 1.3.249, Aeneas); **bird-bolt** ‘blunt-headed arrow for shooting birds’: *thou hast thumpt him with thy Birdbolt* (LL 4.3.21–2, Berowne); **blank** ‘centre of target’: *And stood within the blanke of his displeasure* (Oth 3.4.126, Desdemona), OED **Blank** *sb.*2; \***clap in the clout** ‘to hit the bull’s eye’: *hee would haue clapt in the Clout at Twelue-score*, (2H4 3.2.44–5, Shallow), OED **Clap** *v*<sup>1</sup>.10c; **glance** ‘to ricochet off one target and hit another’: *and then to glance from him, To th’Duke* (MM 5.1.306–7, Escalus), *your Arrow hath glanc’d*. (MW 5.5.227, Falstaff); **hand is in** ‘accurate’ or ‘in practice’ with sexual innuendo: *And if my hand be out, then belike your hand is in*. (LL 4.1.134, Boyet); **hand is out** ‘inaccurate’ or ‘out of practice’: *your hand is out*. (LL 4.1.132, Maria); **hold or cut bowstrings** a proverbial expression presumably from archery and of uncertain meaning, but possibly ‘to stick with it or else go home’ (MN 1.2.104, Bottom); \***loose, at his very** ‘at the last moment’, when the arrow is released from the bow: *And often at his verie loose decides* (LL 5.2.734, King), OED **Loose** *sb.*2; **mark** ‘target’, with sexual overtones: *Let the mark haue a pricke in’t, to meat at*, (LL 4.1.131, Boyet); **mark man** ‘marksman’: *A right good marke man, and shee’s faire I loue* (RJ 1.1.203, Romeo); **shoot** ‘to fire an arrow’, with sexual connotation because of Cupid: *well wonne is still well shot*, (KJ 1.1.174, Bastard), possibly a catch-phrase; *not to Saturnine, You were as good to shoote against the winde*. (TA 4.3.57–8, Titus, ‘to do something pointless’); **wide** ‘off target’: *you are wide*, (TC 3.1.85, Pandarus); \***wide of the bow hand** ‘wide of the mark’: *Wide a’th bow hand, yfaith your hand is out*. (LL 4.1.132, Maria).

### 2. Bowls

**bias** †‘top-sided like a bowl’: *till thy sphered Bias cheeke* (TC 4.6.8, Ajax), OED **Bias** *A.* 2; †**bias-drawing** ‘making things turn into a desired direction’: *from all hollow bias drawing*: (TC 4.7.53, Agamemnon); **draw bias and thwart** ‘to turn from its expected track’: *Triall did draw Bias and thwart, not answering the ayme*: (TC



1.3.13–14, Agamemnon); **rub** ‘obstacle’: *there’s the rub*, (Ham 3.1.67, Hamlet), OED **Rub** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.2a [1586] frequent C16–17.

### 3. Falconry

**coast** ‘to keep at a distance’: *Will cost my Crowne*, (3H6 1.1.269, Henry VI), OED **Coast** *v*.10 [1568]; \*‘to move circuitously’: *how he coasts And hedges his owne way*. (H8 3.2.38–9, Chamberlain), OED **Coast** *v*.2d; **man** ‘to tame’: *Another way I haue to man my Haggard*, (TS 4.1.179, Petruccio), OED **Man** *v*.10; **mount one’s pitch** ‘to reach the same height’ as a falcon: *And mount her pitch, whom thou in triumph long Hast prisoner held*, (TA 2.1.14–15, Aaron); **ranging** ‘straying’ hence ‘inconstant’: *if once I finde thee ranging*, (TS 3.1.89, Hortensio); **seel** ‘to blind’: *seele with wanton dulnesse My speculatiue, and offic’d Instrument*: (Oth 1.3.269–70, Othello), OED **Seel** *v*<sup>2</sup>.2 [1591]; **seeling** ‘blinding’: *Come, seeling Night*, (Mac 3.2.47, Macbeth); **tire** ‘to tear ravenously’: *an emptie Eagle sharpe by fast, Tires with her beake on feathers*, (VA 55–6); **train** ‘to lure’: *I trayn’d thy Bretheren to that guilefull Hole*, (TA 5.1.104, Aaron), OED **Train** *v*<sup>2</sup>.2; **watch one tame** ‘to keep awake until the bird is tractable’: *Ile watch him tame, and talke him out of patience*: (Oth 3.3.23, Desdemona), OED **Watch** *v*.16 [c1575].

### 4. Fencing

**answer** ‘riposte’: *I will owe thee an answer for that*, (MA 3.3.98, Conrad); \***guard, out of** ‘at a loss’ (what to say): *he’s out of his gard already*: (TN 1.5.82, Malvolio), OED **Guard** *sb*.5c; **motion** \*‘thrust’: *in fell motion With his prepared Sword*, (KL 2.1.49–50, Edmund), OED **Motion** *sb*.3c; **pass** ‘thrust’: *you stand on distance: your Passes, Stocado’s*, (MW 2.1.211, Shallow); **play a prize** ‘win a bout’: *So Bassianus, you haue plaid your prize*, (TA 1.1.396, Saturninus); **reverse** ‘back thrust in fencing’: *thy stock, thy reuerse, thy distance, thy montant*: (MW 2.3.24–5, Host), OED **Reverse** *sb*.7; \***stock, \*stuck** ‘thrust’: *to see thee passe thy puncto, thy stock*, (MW 2.3.23–4, Host), *If he by chance escape your venom’d stuck*, (Ham 4.7.133, Claudius); possibly from Ital. *stocco*, OED **Stock** *sb*<sup>3</sup>.2 and **Stuck** *sb*<sup>2</sup>., **touch** ‘hit’ and hence a ‘score in exchange of witticisms’: *a sweet tutch, a quicke venewe of wit*, (LL 5.1.55–6, Armado); **walk** ‘to step aside for a duel’: *Tybalt, you Rat-catcher, will you walke?* (RJ 3.1.74, Mercutio); **ward** ‘defensive strategy’: *one knowes not at what ward you bye*. (TC 1.2.254–5, Pandarus, ‘you never know what parry you will employ’), OED **Ward** *sb*<sup>2</sup>.8 [a1586]; **washing** \*‘slashing’, a stroke in fencing: *remember thy washing blow*. (RJ 1.1.59–60, Sampson; Q has *swashing*), OED **Washing** *ppl*.a.2 [1567].

### 5. Fishing

**angle** ‘to catch one by artful means’: *that which angl’d for mine Eyes (caught the Water, though not the Fish)* (WT 5.2.82–3, Gentleman), OED **Angle** *v*<sup>1</sup>.2 [1589].

### 6. Horse-riding

**career** ‘full-gallop’, used figuratively of anything fast: *stopping the Cariere Of Laughter, with a sigh?* (WT 1.2.288–9, Leontes); *he passes some humors, and carreeres*. (H5 2.1.121, Nym, ‘runs roughshod over other people’); *conclusions past the Car-eires*. (MW 1.1.163, Bardolph, ‘things got out of control’); OED **Career** *sb*. popular at end C16; **give head** ‘to let one have his will’: *giue him head, I know hee’l proue a Iade*. (TS 1.2.249, Lucentio); **manage** ‘handling’ as in a riding school: *Till they obey the mannage*. (H8 5.2.58, Gardiner), *you must take some paines to worke her to your*

*mannage*. (Per sc.19.67–8, Bawd), OED **Manage** *sb.*1b; ‘gallop’: *hath this braue manager [usually emended to manage], this careere bene run.* (LL 5.2.482, Boyet; Q has *nuage*), OED **Manage** *sb.*2 [1577–87]; **riding rod** ‘switch’, implying thinness: *if my legs were two such riding rods,* (KJ 1.1.140, Bastard); †**school doing** ‘training at riding school’: *bounds, comes on end, Forgets schoole dooing,* (TK 5.6.67–8, Pirithous); **sob** \*‘breathing space’, given to a horse after exertions: *when gentlemen are tired giues them a sob,* (CE 4.3.24, Dromio of Syracuse), OED **Sob** *sb.*1c; **spurring** ‘incitement through spurs’, with possible sexual innuendo: *And marre mens spurring.* (Tim 4.3.153, Timon), OED **Spurring** *vbl.sb.*<sup>1</sup>. [a1591]; **whipstock** ‘handle of whip’, something which can be manipulated: *for Maluolios nose is no Whip-stocke.* (TN 2.3.25–6, Feste), *To haue practis’d more the Whipstocke, then the Launce.* (Per sc.6.54, Lord), OED **Whipstock** [1530].

### 7. Hunting

**bat-fowling** ‘hunting birds by night’ and slang for ‘cheating’: *and then go a Bat-fowling.* (Tem 2.1.190, Sebastian); **bay** ‘barking of hunting dogs’: *let us make a bay,* (TA 2.2.3, Titus); **at a bay** ‘facing the cornered animal’: *the hounds are at a bay,* (VA 877); **bay** ‘to bark at’: *had rather be a Dogge, and bay the Moone,* (JC 4.2.79, Brutus); ‘to bring to bay’: *they bayed the Beare* (MN 4.1.112, Hippolyta); **bear by the keeper’s nose** ‘to steal something without being detected’: *And borne her cleanly by the Keepers nose?* (TA 2.1.94, Demetrius); **cold** \*linked with hounds following scent which is not clear enough to follow, hence ‘lost, at an end’: *he is now at a cold sent.* (TN 2.5.134, Sir Toby), *Fareyouwell, your suite is cold,* (MV 2.7.73, Morocco reading motto in casket); OED **Cold** *a.*12 examples only from ShE; **cry** \*‘pack’ (of hounds): *a Fellowship in a crie of Players* (Ham 3.2.265–6, Hamlet); *not like a Hound that hunts, but one that filles vp the Crie.* (Oth 2.3.354–5, Roderigo, ‘who merely makes up the numbers’), OED **Cry** *sb.*13; **double** \*‘reverse turn’: *He cranks and crosses with a thousand doubles,* (VA 682); **dry-foot** ‘scent of the foot’ (because the fox takes to water to shake off the scent): *A hound that runs Counter, and yet draws drifoot well,* (CE 4.2.39, Dromio of Syracuse), OED **Dry-foot** *adv.*2; **fault** \*‘cold scent’: *the Curre is excellent at faults.* (TN 2.5.124–5, Fabian, ‘good at regaining the scent’), OED **Fault** *sb.*8; **flesh** ‘to make fierce’, as a hunting dog by being fed on meat: *you are well flesh’d:* (TN 4.1.38, Sir Toby, ‘you’ve got some spunk in you’), OED **Flesh** *v.*1; \***flew** ‘with large hanging chops’ of hounds: *So flew’d, so sanded,* (MN 4.1.119, Theseus), from the noun *flew* ‘chaps (of a hound)’, this form is not well attested, OED **Flew** *ppl.a.*; \***hare-finder** ‘someone who could find a hare in form’, but as the hare was also considered an unfaithful animal, this word probably means ‘lecher’: *Or doe you play the flowing iacke, to tell vs Cupid is a good Hare-finder,* (MA 1.1.173–4, Benedick), GSSL **hare**; **make good** ‘to find the scent again’: *how Siluer made it good At the hedge corner,* (TS Ind 1.17–18, Lord); \***piss one’s tallow** hunting term referring to deer becoming lean in the rutting season, hence ‘to lose weight through intercourse’: *who can blame me to pisse my Tallow?* (MW 5.5.14, Falstaff), OED **Piss** *v.*2b; **recheat** ‘hunting call on the horn’, hence the horn itself implying †cuckold: *I will haue a rechte winded in my forehead,* (MA 1.1.225–6, Benedick), OED **Recheat**, **rechate** *sb.* does not record the figurative extension; **scut** ‘tail’ with sexual innuendo: *My Doe, with the blacke Scut?* (MW

5.5.18, Falstaff), OED **Scut** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.1; **slip** ‘to unleash’: *let slip the Dogges of Warre*, (JC 3.1.276, Antony), OED **Slip** *v*<sup>1</sup>.27; **stale** in hunting originally with the sense ‘decoy duck’ hence ‘dupe, laughing-stock’, exploiting someone/something for deception, and also ‘prostitute’: *The trumpery in my house, goe bring it hither For stale to catch these theeues*. (Tem 4.1.186–7, Prospero), *To linke my deare friend to a common stale*. (MA 4.1.65, Don Pedro), OED **Stale** *sb*<sup>3</sup>.4, 5; **struck** \*‘wounded’: *a strucke foule*, (1H4 4.2.20 Q, Falstaff; F has *Foole*), OED **Struck B.** *ppl.a.1b* [1809]; **trace** ‘to keep hungry’ for hunger makes a dog a better hunter: *whom I trace For his quicke hunting*, (Oth 2.1.302–3, Iago), Hulme pp. 254–7; **water-spaniel** ‘spaniel used for hunting water-fowl’: *Shee hath more qualities then a Water-Spaniell*, (TG 3.1.268–9, Lance), OED **Water-spaniel** [1566]; **wind, have in the** ‘to keep track of’: *this same Coxcombe that we haue i<sup>t</sup>h winde* (AW 3.6.115, Bertram); **wind, keep the** ‘to follow the rules of the game’: *how true hee keepes the winde?* (3H6 3.2.14, Clarence); **wind** ‘to catch the scent of’: *if she winde you once*, (TA 4.1.96, Titus), OED **Wind** *v*<sup>2</sup>.1; **woodman** ‘hunter of women’, hence ‘hunter of women’: *he’s a better woodman then thou tak’st him for*. (MM 4.3.157, Lucio), OED **Woodman**<sup>1</sup> 1b records 1590–1673.

#### 8. Wrestling

**catch on the hip** ‘to gain an advantage over’: *If I can catch him once vpon the hip*, (MV 1.3.44, Shylock); **foil** *v.* ‘to overcome’: *or foyl’d some debile Wretch*, (Cor 1.10.48, Martius), OED **Foil** *v*<sup>1</sup>.4 [1548]; **foil** *n.* ‘disgrace’: *No way excuse his foyles*, (AC 1.4.24, Caesar); ‘overthrow’ *One sudden Foyle shall neuer breed distrust*. (1H6 3.7.11, Dauphin); **forehand** ‘advantage’ from superior hand-hold in wrestling: *Had the fore-hand and vantage of a King*. (H5 4.1.277, Henry V); **gamester** ‘wrestler’: *Now will I stirre this Gamester*: (AY 1.1.154, Oliver), OED **Gamester** 1; \***have on the hip** ‘to have the better of’: *Now infidell I haue thee on the hip*. (MV 4.1.331, Gratiano), OED **Hip** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.2b; **trick of the hip** ‘build for successful wrestling’: *This fellow has a veng’ance tricke o<sup>t</sup>h hip*, (TK 2.3.76, Countryman).

#### STAND

**stand** ‘to be’: *so it stands*: (2H6 1.2.104, Hume, ‘that’s the position’); ‘to repeat’: *neuer stand (you had rather, and you had rather)*: (MW 3.3.117–18, Mrs Page); as a command ‘to stop, give way’: *Villaine, that euer cryed, Stand, to a true man*. (1H4 1.2.109, Falstaff), used by robbers to make travellers stop and hand over their valuables; OED **Stand** *v.4b*; **stand a comma** ‘to be as close as possible’: *And stand a Comma ’twene their amities*, (Ham 5.2.43, Hamlet); **stand in one’s face** ‘to oppose’: *Stand in his face to contradict his claime*. (KJ 2.1.280, Philip); **stand fast** ‘hold steady’: *O Lewis, stand fast, the devill tempts thee heere* (KJ 3.1.134, Constance); **stand in force** ‘to remain operative’: *Our late edict shall strongly stand in force*, (LL 1.1.11, King); **stand at a guard** ‘to keep up a defence’: *Stands at a guard with Enuie*: (MM 1.3.51, Duke); **stand to prate** ‘to hang around chattering’: *we will not stand to prate*, (R3 1.3.348, Murderers); **stand to the proof** ‘to pass the test’: *Troilus wil stand to the Prooffe, it youle prooue it so*. (TC 1.2.125–6, Cressida); **stand the push** ‘to withstand the assaults’: *To stand the push and enmity of those* (TC 2.2.136, Paris); **stand staggering** ‘to be uncertain’: *the Duke Me thought stood staggering, whether he should follow*

(TK 4.1.9–10, Friend); **stand at the taunt** ‘to be made a fool of’: *Haue I liu’d to stand at the taunt of one that makes Fritters of English?* (MW 5.5.141–2, Falstaff).

## STAY

**stay** *v. intrans.* (a) ‘to wait for’: *Who staires it stil withal?* (AY 3.2.321, Orlando), OED **Stay** *v*<sup>1</sup>.4 [1575]; (b) \*‘to stand their ground’: *giue them leaue to flye, that will not stay*: (3H6 2.3.50, Clarence), OED **Stay** *v*<sup>1</sup>.7b; (c) ‘to stop’: *the glorious sunne Stayes in his course*, (KJ 3.1.3–4, Philip), most frequently as imperative: *But stay, I smell a man of middle earth*. (MW 5.5.79, Evans), *stay a while*, (RJ 3.3.75, Friar Lawrence, ‘hang on a moment’), OED **Stay** *v*<sup>1</sup>.1b [1577]; **stay** *v. trans.* (a) ‘to wait for’: *Ile stay no longer question*. (MV 4.1.343, Shylock); (b) ‘to delay’: *stay’d the Souldiers pay*, (2H6 3.1.105, York); (c) ‘to keep’: *An vntimely Ague Staid me a Prisoner* (H8 1.1.4–5, Buckingham); (d) ‘to support’: *To stay him from the fall of Vanitie*: (R3 3.7.97, Buckingham); **stay the circumstance** ‘to wait for the details’: *Say either, and Ile stay the circu[m] stance*: (RJ 2.4.36, Juliet); **stay dinner** ‘to go to dinner’: *for I stay Dinner there*. (R3 3.2.116, Hastings); **stay (one’s) leisure** ‘to wait for one to be ready’: *he shall stay my leisure*. (TS 3.3.89, Katherine); **stay the time** ‘to wait for the end’: *in all reason, vve must stay the time*. (MN 5.1.249–50, Theseus).

## STONE

**stone, pebble-stone** symbolizing (a) silence: *your Considerate stone*. (AC 2.2.115, Enobarbus); (b) stupidity, from the sense hardness: *has no more braine then a stone*. (TN 1.5.81, Malvolio), (c) insensitivity: *he is a stone, a very pibble-stone*, (TG 2.3.9–10, Lance), *That’s able to breath life into a stone*, (AW 2.1.72, Lafeu), OED **Stone** *sb.*4b [1388]; (d) †‘mirror’: *Lend me a Looking-glasse, If that her breath will mist or staine the stone*, (KL 5.3.236–7, Lear), OED **Stone** *sb.*2f; **stone still** ‘unflinching like a stone’: *I will stand stone still*: (KJ 4.1.76, Arthur); ‘frozen in attitude’: *Stone still, astonisht with this deadlie deed*, (RL 1730), from the idiom ‘As still as any stone’, Dent S879.

## STRIKE, words expressing to hit, beat or injure

**bang** ‘to buffet’: *The desperate Tempest hath so bang’d the Turkes*, (Oth 2.1.21, Gentleman), DSUE **bang**, *v.* and OED **Bang** *v.* first recorded in C16 and possibly dialectal earlier; **beat out of door** ‘to eject unceremoniously’: *Yet would you say, ye were beaten out of doore*, (TS Ind.2. 84, Servingman); **bob** ‘to thrash’: *our Fathers Haue in their owne Land beaten, bobb’d, and thump’d*, (R3 5.6.63–4, Richard III), OED **Bob** *v*<sup>2</sup>.1; cf. DSUE **bob**, *v.*2; **clapperclaw** ‘to thrash soundly’ from *clapper* ‘a noisy instrument’: *He will Clapper-claw thee tightly (Bully)*, (MW 2.3.59, Host), which Caius corrupts to *Clapper-de-claw?* (MW 2.3.60), RDHS **clapper-claw**; **clapper-clawing** *Now they are clapper-clawing one another*, (TC 5.4.1, Thersites), OED **Clapperclaw** [1590]; **dry-beat** ‘to thrash without drawing blood’: *and as you shall vse me hereafter dry beate the rest of the eight*. (RJ 3.1.77–8, Mercutio), emerged at end C16 and lasted most of C17, OED **Dry-beat** *v.* and **Dry** *a.*12; **firk** ‘to trounce’: *Ile fer him, and firke him, and ferret him*: (H5 4.4.27–8, Pistol), DSUE **firk**, OED **Firk** *v.*4 [1567]; †**have-at-him** ‘thrust’ *If it doe, Ile venture one; haue at him*. (H8 2.2.84–5,

Suffolk; F2 *one heave at him.*), the punctuation suggests the compositor's unfamiliarity with this form; **knap** 'to strike': *she knapt 'em o'th'coxcombs with a sticke*, (KL 2.2.294–5, Fool; *rapt* HL sc.7.284); the variant form in Q suggests that this verb was not common in this sense, OED **Knap** *v*<sup>1</sup>.1; **knock** 'blows received from cheated customers': *Gallowes, and Knocke, are too powerfull on the Highway*. (WT 4.3.28, Autolycus); **\*mashed** 'beaten into a mash': *Breu'd with her sorrow: mesh'd vppon her cheekes*, (TA 3.2.38, Titus), OED **Mashed** *ppl.a.* [1635]; †**rash** 'to thrust': *thy fierce sister In his aurynted flesh rash borish phangs*, (HL sc.14.55–6, Gloucester; *sticke* KL 3.7.56); OED **Rash** *v*<sup>2</sup>.1 'To cut, slash', rather than 'thrust', the sense required here, recorded only from C16. The rare meaning of *rash* may be why it was replaced in F by *sticke*. OED relates it to *race v*<sup>3</sup>. (used in ShE and earlier by Malory of boars) and *rase v*<sup>1</sup>., both meaning 'to slash, cut'. All three forms were probably confused in informal language; **\*smoke one's skin-coat** 'to give a drubbing': *Ile smooke your skin-coat and I catch you* (KJ 2.1.139, Bastard), OED **Smoke** *v.5bfig* glosses 'to subject to smoke to stupefy', but in Northern dialects *smoke* means 'to strike', Beaurline 1990; **strike** 'to kill': *Ile strike thee to my Foote*, (R3 1.2.41, Gloucester, 'I'll kill you where I stand'); **strike like the blind man** 'to flail about aimlessly': *you strike like the blindman, 'twas the boy that stole your meate, and you'l beate the post*. (MA 2.1.187–8, Benedick); **suffer** \*'to injure': *being suffer'd with the Beares fell paw*, (2H6 5.1.151, Richard), OED **Suffer** *v.11*; **supplant** †'to knock out', from 'to remove, replace': *I will supplant some of your teeth*. (Tem 3.2.50, Stephano), OED **Supplant** *v.5*; **swashing** \*'slashing with great force': *thy swashing blowe*. (RJ 1.1.59–60 Q4, Samson; F and Q2 have *washing*), OED **Swashing** *ppl.a.2* [a1611]; **swinge** 'to chastise': *I had swing'd him soundly*. (MM 5.1.130, Lucio), OED **Swinge** *v*<sup>1</sup>.1b; **take a cuff** 'to give one a blow on the head': *This mad-brain'd bridegroome tooke him such a cuffe*, (TS 3.3.36, Gremio); **tap** 'light blow', usually combined with *tip*, but here merely repeated: *This is the right Fencing grace (my Lord) tap for tap, and so part faire*. (2H4 2.1.194–6, Falstaff), OED **Tap** *sb*<sup>2</sup>.1; **thrash** \*'to destroy': *thou art heere but to thrash Troyans*, (TC 2.1.47 Q, Thersites; F has *thresh*), OED **Thrash** *v.6*; **thump** \*'to beat': *thou hast thumpt him with thy Birdbolt* (LL 4.3.21–2, Berowne), OED **Thump** *v.2*; **thwack** \*'to get the better of': *Why here's he that was wont to thwacke our Generall*, (Cor 4.5.182–3, Servineman); not otherwise recorded till C19, OED **Thwack** *v.1b*, but cf. Mr Thwackum in *Tom Jones*; **trench** \*'to make a gash': *Vpon the wide wound, that the boare had trencht* (VA 1052), OED **Trench** *v.1c*; **wipe** †'mark caused by a blow': *a slauish wipe*, (RL 537); OED **Wipe** *sb.2b*; **yerk** 'to strike' with a sword or dagger, but originally a term from boot-making: *I had thought t'haue yerk'd him here vnder the Ribbes*. (Oth 1.2.5, Iago), OED **Yerk, yark** *v.2* [c1520].

## **SUPER-**

Frequent prefix from Lat. for adjectives in the Elizabethan period, with intensive sense often expressing exaggeration and elevated language. Many are Shakespearian inventions indicating hyperbole or irony.

†**super-dainty** 'very tasty': *my super-daintie Kate, For dainties are all Kates*, (TS 2.1.188–9, Petruccio punning on *dainties* and *cates* 'cakes, pastries'); **superficial**

\*'shallow': A *very superficiall, ignorant, unweighing fellow* (MM 3.1.401, Lucio of Duke), OED **Superficial A.** *adj.*5d; **superficially** 'without depth': *Haue gloz'd, but superficially*; (TC 2.2.164, Hector), OED **Superficially** *adv.*2 [1526]; †**superfinical** 'foppish': *superfinicall rogue*, (HL sc.7.16–17, Kent; *super-seruiceable finicall* KL 2.2.16–17); **superfluous** \*'doing more than is necessary': *why thou shouldest bee so superfluous, to demaund the time of the day.* (1H4 1.2.11–12, Hal), OED **Superfluous a.2c**; 'indulging to excess': *the superfluous, and Lust-dieted man*, (KL 4.1.61, Gloucester), OED **Superfluous a.4** [1535]; **superflux** \*'superfluity': *That thou maist shake the superflux to them*, (KL 3.4.35, Lear), OED **Superflux 1**; †**superpraise** 'to praise in an exaggerated manner': *To vow, and sweare, and superpraise my parts*, (MN 3.2.154, Helena); \***superserviceable** 'officious': *glasse-gazing super-seruiceable finicall Rogue*, (KL 2.2.16–17, Kent; *superfinicall* HL sc.7.16); after this example recorded only from C19; **superstitious** 'over-scrupulous': *Bin (out of fondnesse) superstitious to him?* (H8 3.1.130, Katherine); 'believing in the supernatural': *This foolish, dreaming, superstitious girle*, (TC 5.3.82, Troilus); OED **Superstitious a.2, 3**; **super-subtle** 'over-subtle': *a fraile vow, betwixt an erring Barbarian, and super-subtle Venetian* (Oth 1.3.354–5, Iago), OED **Supersubtle a.** records 1599–1614 and then C19; **supervise** \*'to inspect': *Let me superuise the cangenet.* (LL 4.2.121, Holofernes), OED **Supervise v.1**; \***supervision** 'inspection': *Would you the supervision grossely gape on?* (Oth 3.3.400, Iago), not otherwise recorded till 1640, but Q reads **supervisor** \*'spectator' *Would you, the superuisor grossely gape on*, (OED **Supervisor 2**), usually accepted by editors as the better reading.

## SUPERNATURAL, ASTROLOGY and MAGIC

**atomy** \*'small fairy-like creatures': *drawne with a teeme of little Atomies*, (RJ 1.4.58, Mercutio; Q1 has *Atomi*), CDS **atomy**, OED **Atomy**<sup>2</sup> 2; **bow-boy** 'Cupid, with his bow': *with the blind Bowe-boyes but-shaft*, (RJ 2.3.14–15, Mercutio); **bug** 'imaginary danger, bugbear': *The mortall bugs o'th Field.* (Cym 5.5.51, Posthumus, 'death-dealing terrors of the battlefield'), *feare boyes with bugs.* (TS 1.2.209, Petruccio); OED **Bug sb**<sup>1</sup>.1; **bugbear** 'hob-goblin': *a bug-beare take him.* (TC 4.2.36, Pandarus), OED **Bugbear 2** [1580]; **conjuror** 'magician', one who could raise devils or an erection: *Good Doctor Pinch, you are a Coniurer*, (CE 4.4.48, Adriana); **divinity** 'magic': *there is Diuinity in odde Numbers*, (MW 5.1.3, Falstaff), OED **Divinity sb**.3 [1510–20]; \***double-man** 'apparition': *I am not a double man.* (1H4 5.4.136, Falstaff), OED **Double sb.2c** records only from C18; \***elf-lock** 'tangled mass of hair attributed to the work of elves': *And plats the Elfelocks in foule sluttish haire*, (RJ 1.4.90 Q1, Mercutio); **enchanted** 'bewitched': *Inchaunted TARQVIN aunswers with surmise*, (RL 83); **figure** 'horoscope': *She workes by Charmes, by Spels, by th'Figure, & such dawbry as this is*, (MW 4.2.162–3, Mr Ford), OED **Figure sb.14** [1393]; \***inhibit** 'prohibited': *a practiser Of Arts inhibited*, (Oth 1.2.79–80, Brabantio), OED **Inhibit v.3**; \***oaf** 'elf-like creature': *Like Vrchins, Ouphes, and Fairies*, (MW 4.4.49, Mrs Page), OED **Oaf** [1625]; **raise the waters** 'to conjure up a storm': *now will I raise the waters*; (MV 2.2.45, Lancelot), OED **Raise v**<sup>1</sup>.22; \***sea-maid** 'mermaid': *Some report, a Sea-maid spawn'd him.* (MM 3.1.372, Lucio); **sea-monster** \*'fabulous marine animal': *The virgine tribute, paid by howling Troy To the*

*Sea-monster*: (MV 3.2.56–7, Portia); OED **Sea-monster** 2; †**spell-stopped** ‘spell-bound’: *there stand For you are Spell-stopt.* (Tem 5.1.60–1, Prospero), OED **Spell** *sb*.4a; **spriting** ‘magical activity’: *And doe my spryting, gently.* (Tem 1.2.299, Ariel), OED **Spriting** *vbl.sb.* [c1570]; **star-** as first element in compounds indicating supernatural influence on human affairs: *blisse thee from Whirle-Windes, †Starre-blasting, and taking,* (KL 3.4.55–6, Edgar, ‘pernicious influence of the stars’; *starre-blasting* HL sc.11.52); *A paire of \*starre-crost Louers* (RJ Prol.6 Q1, ‘thwarted by malign stars’); *That the star-gazers hauing writ on death, May say, the plague is banisht by thy breath.* (VA 509–10, ‘astrologers’), OED **Star-gazer** 1 [1560]; **starred** \*‘fated’: (*Star’d most vnluckily*) (WT 3.2.98, Hermione), OED **Starred** *ppl.a.4*; **urchin** originally ‘hedgehog’, but applied to ‘spirits, goblins’; on the grounds that they occasionally assumed a hedgehog form: *Like Vrchins, Ouphes, and Fairies, greene and white,* (MW 4.4.49, Mrs Page), OED **Urchin** 1c [1584]; †**urchin-show** ‘goblin tricks’: *But they’ll nor pinch, Fright me with Vrchyn-shewes,* (Tem 2.2.4–5, Caliban); †**urchin-snowted** ‘with facial features of a goblin’: *this foule, grim, and vrchin-snowted Boare,* (VA 1105), where ‘hedgehog’ hardly seems threatening enough for the context.

## SUR-

Prefix of Fr. origin ultimately from Lat. *super*, which was rare except in words borrowed with the prefix in place.

†**sur-addition** ‘additional name, title’: *So gain’d the Sur-addition, Leonatus.* (Cym 1.1.33, Gentleman); **surcease** ‘to cease’: *no pulse Shall keepe his native progresse, but surcease:* (RJ 4.1.96–7, Friar Lawrence), OED **Surcease** *v.1*; **surmise** \*‘conjecture’: *Inchaunted TARQVIN aunswers with surmise,* (RL 83), OED **Surmise** *sb.4* [1594]; **surmised** ‘supposed’: *That gauē’t surmised shape.* (TC 1.3.16, Agamemnon), OED **Surmised** *ppl.a.1* mostly recorded in C16; **surprise** ‘to attack unawares’: *O we are all surprisde.* (E3 1.2.67, Messenger), OED **Surprise** *v.2* [a1548]; \***sur-reined** ‘over-worked’: *A Drench for sur-reyn’d Iades,* (H5 3.5.19, Constable); one further example from 1601.

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## TAGS

Tags were in the course of development at this time and so they appear in various guises.

(1) A statement rather than a question: *Videlicet, the way of flesh, you have me.* (TK 5.4.35, Doctor); (2) A single *no*: *Loues eye is not so true as all mens: no,* (Son 148.8), *Forty pence, no:* (H8 2.3.90, Old Lady); (3) With *do* auxiliary: *It goes not forward, doth it?* (MN 4.2.5–6, Flute); (4) Negative tag after positive clause: *you have me, have you not?* (Ham 2.1.67, Polonius); (5) Negative tag after negative clause: *ist not a gallant man to, ist not?* (TC 1.2.209, Pandarus); (6) Positive tag after negative clause: *Not noted, is't,* (WT 1.2.225, Leontes); (7) Positive tag after positive clause: *She comes of errands do's she?* (MW 4.2.159–60, Mr Ford); (8) Verb *to be* forming a possible tag: *From the Count Orsino, is it?* (TN 1.5.97, Olivia).

## TAKE

**take** 'to catch up with': *I thought to haue tane you at the Porpentine,* (CE 3.2.173, Angelo); 'to fire': *I can take,* (H5 2.1.50, Pistol); 'to be badly received': *the newes is not so tooke,* (HL sc.16.86, Goneril; *tart* KL 4.2.55); 'to be affected by': *My Lord is taken Hart deepe with your distresse:* (TK 1.1.104–5, Hippolyta); 'to understand, grasp': *Very well tooke: Ifaith, wisely, wisely.* (RJ 2.3.116–17, Mercutio), *Was this taken By any vnderstanding Pate but thine?* (WT 1.2.222–3, Leontes); 'to attack': *And there he blasts the tree, and takes the cattle,* (MW 4.4.31, Mrs Page); 'to value, estimate': *you take vs euen at the best.* (Tim 1.2.148, [Lady], 'you rate us very highly'); **take advantage** 'to take up a position of vantage on higher ground': *Speed then to take advantage of the field.* (KJ 2.1.297, Bastard), Hulme pp. 307–8; **take and take again** 'to afflict time and again': *take and take againe such preposterous discoueries.* (TC Add.Pass.A.6–7, Thersites); **\*take air** 'to become known' hence 'to fail': *least the deuice take ayre, and taint.* (TN 3.4.129–30, Maria), OED **Air** sb.I.11; **take a cold** 'to catch cold': *'Tis dangerous to take a Colde,* (1H4 2.4.7–8, Hotspur); **take at one's**



## TAKE

**word** 'to respond with word-play': *It was well done of you to take him at his word.* (LL 2.1.217, Princess); **take deeply** 'to be severely affected': *He straight declin'd, droop'd, tooke it deeply,* (WT 2.3.14, Leontes); **take the ear** 'to affect the listener': *the story of your life; which must Take the eare strangely.* (Tem 5.1.316–17, Alonso); **take exception** 'to take objection to': *Thou hast taken against me a most iust exception:* (Oth 4.2.211–12, Iago; Q has *conception*); **take the hatch** 'to make a quick exit': *To cudgell you, and make you take the hatch,* (KJ 5.2.138, Bastard); **take heed on** 'to take care of': *take heede on't,* (Oth 3.4.65, Othello); **to take heel** and similar expressions 'to flee': *shew it a faire paire of heeles,* (IH4 2.5.47, Hal), *Tooke heele to doo't,* (Cym 5.5.67, Posthumus); **take hold on** 'to trouble': *nor doth the generall care Take hold on me.* (Oth 1.3.54–5, Brabantio); **take it ill** 'to receive badly': *his Master, needs must take it ill* (KL 2.2.137, Gloucester); **take note of** 'to pay attention to': *take no note of him,* (RJ 1.5.70, Capulet); **take occasion by the front** 'to seize any opportunity head-on': *To take the safest occasion by the front,* (Oth 3.1.48 Q, Emilia; F omits), Dent T311; **take the offence** 'to remove the indignity': *to take th'offence Of mortall loathsomenes* (TK 1.1.44–5, Queen); **take order** 'to arrange': *I will take order for her keeping close.* (R3 4.2.54, Richard III); **take part** 'to take the side of': *with my nobler reason, gainst my furie Doe I take part:* (Tem 5.1.26–7, Prospero), *Did heauen looke on, And would not take their part?* (Mac 4.3.225–6, Macduff); **take a pennyworth** 'to take what one can, however small': *You take your peniworths now.* (RJ 4.4.31, Nurse); **take right** 'to succeed': *if it take right, in spight of Fortune* (H8 3.2.220, Wolsey); **take the start** 'to get going': *take the start, run awaie:* (MV 2.2.5, Lancelot); **take tardy** 'to take by surprise': *Be not ta'ne tardie by vnwise delay.* (R3 4.1.51, Stanley); **take a taste** 'to appreciate': *take a taste of my finding him,* (AY 3.2.228–9, Celia); **take thought** 'to grieve': *take thought, and dye for Caesar,* (JC 2.1.187, Brutus); **take the time** 'to seize the opportunity': *Come Warwicke, Take the time, kneele downe,* (3H6 5.1.48, Richard); **take toy** 'to be affected by a sudden impulse': *the hot horse, hot as fire Tooke Toy at this,* (TK 5.6.65–6, Pirithous); **take unkindly** 'to be upset': *take it not unkindly* (TS 3.1.55, Hortensio); **take the wall** 'to assert one's status': *I will take the wall of any Man or Maid of Mountagues.* (RJ 1.1.10–11, Samson); **take it at worst** 'to understand it negatively': *And let him take't at worst:* (Tim 5.2.63, Timon).

## TASTE

**taste** 'inclination, leaning', with sexual innuendo: *he had a kinde of taste;* (MV 2.2.16, Lancelot), OED **Taste** sb<sup>1</sup>.7; **as in way of taste** 'as a foretaste': *as in way of taste, To giue me now a little benefit:* (TC 3.3.13–14, Calchas); **taste** v. \*'to act as a taster for': *Who did taste to him?* (KJ 5.6.29, Bastard), OED **Taste** v.6c; 'to make use of': *Taste your legges sir,* (TN 3.1.77, Sir Toby); 'to ask for favours': *I neuer tasted Timon in my life* (Tim 3.2.78, Stranger); 'to prove, test': *Praise vs as we are tasted, allow vs as we proue:* (TC 3.2.87–8, Troilus), King p. 49; \*'to experience (sexually)': *and taste Gentlemen of all fashions,* (Per sc.16.75–6, Bawd), OED **Taste** v.3b.

## TECHNICAL or SEMI-TECHNICAL WORDS

**bulk** 'projection of a building': *Here stand behind this Bulke,* (Oth 5.1.1 Q, Iago; F

has *Barke*), OED **Bulk** *sb.*<sup>2</sup>; **cantle** ‘projecting corner’: *a monstrous Cantle* (1H4 3.1.97, Hotspur; Q has *scantle*), OED **Cantle** *sb.*1b [1583]; **chopped** ‘weathered (as to suggest well used)’, from tanning: *Beated and chopt with tand antiquitie*, (Son 62.10); \***coign** ‘corner’: *nor Coigne of Vantage*, (Mac 1.6.7, Banquo, ‘projection allowing good visibility’), OED **Coign** *sb.*1 no further examples till C19; **gest** ‘appointed time for departure’, especially of a royal progress: *a Moneth, behind the Gest Prefix'd for's parting*: (WT 1.2.41–2, Hermione), OED **Gest** *sb.*<sup>4</sup>. [1550]; †**hovel-post** ‘post to hold up a shelter’: *Do I look like a cudgell or a houell-post*, (MV 2.2.64, Lancelot); **line** ‘plumb-line’: *we steale by byne and leuell*, (Tem 4.1.238, Trinculo, ‘professionally’); **lobby** \*‘ante-room where people can gather’: *in our voyding Lobby* (2H6 4.1.62, Suffolk), OED **Lobby** *sb.*2; **paring-knife** ‘knife used to pare things’: *a Glouers pairing-knife?* (MW 1.4.19, Mrs Quickly), OED **Paring** *vbl.*sb.4; **pent-house** ‘sloping roof extending from the main building for shelter’: *Stand thee close then vnder this penthouse*, (MA 3.3.100, Borachio); **stith**, **stithy** \*‘forge, smithy’ from ‘anvil’: *As Vulcans stithy*; (Ham 3.2.82 Q2, Hamlet; F has *Stythe*, a variant of *stithy*), OED **Stithy** *sb.*3; †**tackled stair** ‘rope ladder’: *bring thee Cords made like a tackled staire*, (RJ 2.3.178, Romeo), OED **Tackled** *ppl.*a.1; \***three-man-beetle** ‘hammer worked by three men’: *fillop me with a three-man-Beetle*, (2H4 1.2.229, Falstaff), OED **Three-man** *a.*; \***wrenching iron** ‘crowbar’: *Giue me that Mattocke, & the wrenching Iron*, (RJ 5.3.22, Romeo), OED **Wrenching** *vbl.*sb.3; **wrest** ‘tuning key’ hence ‘essential tool’: *is such a wrest in their affaires*; (TC 3.3.23, Calchas).

## TELL

**tell** ‘to know’: *yet I can tell what I can tell*. (KL 1.5.17, Fool, ‘I know what’s what’); cf. Dent K173; ‘to report’: *Ile tell you what*, (R3 1.1.78, Gloucester, ‘This is what I think’); **never tell me** ‘tell me another’: *Tvsh, neuer tell me*, (Oth 1.1.1, Q, Roderigo); \***tell the clock** ‘to record the time’, implying ‘to pass the time idly’: *They'l tell the clocke, to any businesse* (Tem 2.1.294, Antonio), OED **Tell** *v.*21c(b) [1678]; ‘to count’: *Tell the clocke there*. (R3 5.6.6, Richard III, ‘count the chimes’); **tell one’s last hour** ‘to be on the point of death’: *Farewell: I haue told my last houre*; (TK 5.6.92, Arcite); **tell-tale** \*‘reminder, black mark’: *And keepe no Tell-tale to his Memorie*, (2H4 4.1.200, Archbishop of York), OED **Tell-tale** *sb.*1b [1778].

## TEST and TRIAL

**bide the touch** ‘to endure a test’: *ten thousand men Must bide the touch*. (1H4 4.4.9–10, Archbishop of York); **call in question** ‘to put to the test’: *if shee call your actiuity in question*: (TC 3.2.55–6, Pandarus); **essay** \*‘trial’: *an essay, or taste of my Vertue*. (KL 1.2.46, Edmund), OED **Essay** *sb.*1; **pass in probation** ‘to demonstrate’: *Past in probation with you: How you were borne in hand*, (Mac 3.1.81–2, Macbeth), OED **Probation** 4a; **springe** \*‘trap’ for woodcocks, i.e. fools: *If the sprindge hold, the Cocke's mine*. (WT 4.3.34, Autolycus), OED **Springe** *sb.*2a; **toil** ‘snare’: *driue me into a toyle?* (Ham 3.2.335, Hamlet), OED **Toil** *sb.*<sup>2</sup>.3 [a1548]; †**trial-fire** ‘proving fire’, to test someone: *With Triall-fire touch me his finger end*: (MW 5.5.83, Mrs Quickly); **try** †‘trial’: *Then this breaking of his, Ha's beene but a Try for his friends?* (Tim 5.1.9–

10, Poet), OED **Try** *sb.*2; **twig** \*‘trap’, from the use of limed twigs to catch birds, hence also to trap humans: *I must go looke my twigges*, (AW 3.6.107, Dumaine), OED **Twig** *sb.*<sup>1</sup>.2a.

## THROUGH

(1) As a phrasal verb: **blow through** ‘to blow to pieces’: *You’ld be so leane, that blasts of Ianuary Would blow you through and through*. (WT 4.4.111–12, Perdita), SSNT **blow through**; **go through** ‘to do one’s utmost’: *I haue gone through for this peece you see*, (Per sc.16.41–2, Boulton), and *goe through with all*. (MM 2.1.259, Elbow); ‘to keep one’s word’: *ile goe through*, (TK 2.3.32, Countryman); **jet through** ‘to strut through’: *Arch’d so high, that Giants may iet through* (Cym 3.3.5, Belarius).

(2) As a prefix to a participial adjective: **through shot** ‘shot through’: *moysture breake into, The cranny cleftures of the through shot planks*, (E3 3.1.163–4, Mariner).

## TICKLE

‘to chastise’: *ile tickle your catastrophe*. (2H4 2.1.62 Q, Boy; F has *tucke*), *Ile tickle ye for a young Prince*. (1H4 2.5.449, Falstaff), OED **Tickle** *v.*6b [1592]; ‘to ingratiate’: *this Tyrant Can tickle where she wounds?* (Cym 1.1.85–6, Imogen); ‘to be besotted’: *Shee’s tickled now, her Fume needs no spurres*, (2H6 1.3.153, Buckingham), Blake 1991a; ‘to arouse sexually’: *the diuell Luxury . . . tickles these together*: (TC 5.2.55–6, Thersites); cf. OED **Tickle** *v.*3; **tickle the senseless rushes** ‘to do something pointless’, since rushes have no feeling (RJ 1.4.36, Romeo); \***tickle trout** ‘to catch trout’: *heere comes the Trowt, that must be caught with tickling*. (TN 2.5.20–1, Maria), OED **Tickle** *v.*4c.

## TIME and AGE

**age** ‘maturity’: *when thou commest to age*: (RJ 1.3.58, Nurse, ‘when you reach maturity’); ‘of marriageable age’: *Thou knowest my daughter’s of a pretty age*. (RJ 1.3.11, Lady Capulet); **at once** ‘at one time, once only’: *Better it were a brother dide at once*, (MM 2.4.107, Isabella); Hulme pp. 267–8 suggests that *at once* in this sense contrasts better with *for euer* two lines later; **birth-hour** ‘from birth’: *birth hours blot*, (RL 537, ‘birthmark’); **chair-days** ‘old age’, when one is borne in a chair: *in thy Reuerence, and thy Chaire-dayes*, (2H6 5.3.48, Clifford); \***cocklight** ‘dawn’: *I must loose my Maydenhead by cocklight* (TK 4.1.112, Jailer’s daughter); \***cockshut time** ‘twilight’, when poultry go to sleep: *Much about Cockshut time*, (R3 5.5.23, Ratcliffe), OED **Cock-shut** 1; **crutch** \*symbol of old age and referring to *crotch* punningly: *Till Youth take leaue, and leaue you to the Crutch*. (3H6 3.2.35, Richard), OED **Crutch** *sb.*1b; **day**: *as merry as the day is long*: (KJ 4.1.18, Arthur, ‘constantly’); *The live-long day*, (JC 1.1.41, Murellus, ‘all day’); *in a summers day*; (MN 1.2.81, Quince, ‘ever’); *wee’le haue Flesh for allday*, (Per sc.5.122–3, Fisherman, ‘every day’); *how’s the day?* (Tem 5.1.3, Prospero, ‘what time is it?’); used as an intensive in *for euer and a day*. (TS 4.5.23, Biondello, ‘for ever and ever’); *in a whole weeke by dayes* (TC 4.1.10, Paris, ‘daily for a week’); *who studies day and night* (1H4 1.3.182, Hotspur, ‘constantly’); *the generall all-ending day*. (R3 3.1.78 Q, Prince Edward, ‘Doomsday’; F has *ending*); *The by-gone-day proclaym’d*, (WT 1.2.32, Hermione,

'yesterday'); *Fish for fasting-dayes and more*; (Per sc.5.123, Fisherman, 'day of fasting'); *such high-day wit* (MV 2.9.97, Portia, 'appropriate for a holy day'); *This day shall be a Loue-day Tamora*. (TA 1.1.487, Saturninus, 'day for settling disputes'); *'tis a playing day I see: how now Sir Hugh, no Schoole to day?* (MW 4.1.9–10, Mrs Page, 'holiday'), OED **Playing** *vbl.sb.2* [1575]; *Quarter day, I and quartering day I feare*: (E3 3.2.5 Q2, Citizen, 'slaughter day'; Q1 has *pay*); **dead of darkness** 'dead of night': *and ith' dead of darkeness*, (Tem 1.2.130, Prospero); **every wink of an eye** 'every second': *euery winke of an Eye, some new Grace will be borne*: (WT 5.2.109–10, Gentleman); †**giddy-paced** 'frantic': *these most briske and giddy-paced times*. (TN 2.4.6, Orsino); **glass** 'hour-glass' hence 'hour': *At least two Glasses*: (Tem 1.2.241, Prospero, 'two hours past'), OED **Glass** *sb<sup>1</sup>.6b* [1599]; **heat** 'urgency': *It is a businesse of some heate*. (Oth 1.2.40, Cassio), *Vpon this heate I spake*: (Oth 1.3.165 Q, Othello; F has *hint*), OED **Heat** *sb.12* [1588]; **lag** *n.* 'end': *fourteene Moonshines Lag of a Brother?* (KL 1.2.56, Edmund, 'fourteen months late'); recorded from mid C16, possibly arising from the verb; **lag** *adj.* 'late': *That came too lagge to see him buried*, (R3 2.1.91, Gloucester), OED **Lag B.** *adj.1*; \***lag-end** 'final part': *To entertaine the Lagge-end of my life With quiet houres*: (1H4 5.1.24–5, Worcester); cf. PdE *fag-end*; **lining** 'filling': *as lining to the time*: (LL 5.2.773, Princess), OED **Lining** *vbl.sb<sup>1</sup>.3*; **moonshine** †'month': *I am some twelue, or fourteene Moonshines Lag of a Brother?* (KL 1.2.5–6, Edmund), OED **Moonshine** *1d*; **noontide** \*'midday': *I haue bedymn'd The Noone-tide Sun*, (Tem 5.1.41–2, Prospero, when sun is at its highest and brightest point), OED **Noontide** *1b*; **old** 'for a space of time': *that is a prisoner nine yeeres old*. (MM 4.2.133, Provost, 'for the space of nine years'), OED **Old** *a.4b*; **shine** 'sunlight', redundant in: *after two dayes shine*, (Tim 3.6.98, Senator); **soon at night/at five o'clock/at supper-time** etc. 'this very night, etc.': *we'll haue a posset for't soone at night*, (MW 1.4.7–8, Mrs Quickly), *soone at fiue a clocke, Please you, Ile meete with you* (CE 1.2.26–7, Merchant), *And soone at supper time Ile visit you*, (CE 3.2.180, Angelo), OED **Soon B.** *adv.3*; **space** 'time': *Good space* (TK 5.5.129, Theseus, 'for some time'); *or at further space, t'apppeare Where you shall hold your Session*. (KL 5.3.51–2, Edmund, 'on some later occasion'); *Meane space my Lords, tis best we be disperst*, (E3 3.1.94, King John, 'in the meantime'); OED **Space** *sb<sup>1</sup>.1, 2c*; \***still-stand** 'moment of stillness': *That makes a still-stand, running neyther way*. (2H4 2.3.64, Northumberland); \***sun to sun, from** 'from sunrise to sunset' (R2 Add.Pass.E.4, Q, Lord), OED **Sun** *sb.5a*; **time** as first or second element of compounds: *'tis the breathing time of day with me*; (Ham 5.2.135, Hamlet, 'time to take exercise'); *'tis almost Fairy time*, (MN 5.1.357, Theseus, 'time of bewitching'); *in the holly-day-time of my beauty*, (MW 2.1.1–2, Mrs Page, 'springtime'); *I my selfe haue many teares to wash Heereafter time*, (R3 4.4.320–1, Queen Elizabeth, 'time to come'); *We haue Landed in ill time*: (WT 3.3.3, Mariner, 'unfortunate time'); *To haue turn'd my †leaping time into a Crutch*, (Cym 4.2.201, Arviragus, 'youth'), possibly with some relevance to *leaping-house*, *euen on my learning time*, (Per sc.14.5, Thaisa, 'time of childbirth'); *these twentie nine yeeres, come Pescod-time*: (2H4 2.4.387, Mrs Quickly, 'summer'); *the onely pretty rang time*. (AY 5.3.18, in a song, 'time for exchanging rings'; F's *rang* destroys the rhyme and is usually emended to *ring*); *Send me a coole rut-time (Ioue)* (MW 5.5.13–14, Falstaff, 'rutting season', for deer,

hence also human mating time); *Not shriuing time'allowed*. (Ham 5.2.48, Hamlet, 'time for confession (before death)'); *smell like Bucklers-berry in simple time*: (MW 3.3.67–8, Falstaff, 'summer', when fragrant herbs (simples) are abundant), OED **Simple B** *sb.6*; *Or it is whitening time*, (MW 3.3.123, Mrs Page, 'time for bleaching clothes'); *the verie \*witching time of night*, (Ham 3.2.377, Hamlet, 'time of sorcery'), OED **Witching** *ppl.a.2b*; **time** 'confinement': *She is, something before her time, deliuer'd*. (WT 2.2.28, Emilia); in various phrases: *O Great Corrector of enormous times*, (TK 5.1.61, Arcite, 'times when great crimes are committed'); *liue to be the shew, and gaze o'th'time*. (Mac 5.10.24, Macduff, 'current public spectacle'); *y'haue past a hell of Time*, (Son 120.6, 'eternity of pain'); *most illustrious, sixe or seauen times honour'd Captaine, Generall* (TC 3.3.267–8, Achilles, 'frequently honoured' in an adopted pompous style); *'tis not that time of Moone with me, to make one in so skipping a dialogue*. (TN 1.5.192–3, Olivia, 'time to behave in a carefree manner'); *I haue seen the time*. (TC 4.7.92, Nestor, 'there was a time, when'); *'Tis more then time*: (2H4 1.1.186, Morton, 'there's no time to lose'); *(as the Times do braul)* (2H4 1.3.70, Hastings, 'because of current disturbances'); *You know me well, and herein spend but time* (MV 1.1.153, Antonio, 'waste time'); *time out of minde*, (MM 4.2.14–15, Pompey, 'as long as I can remember'); **time, in good** 'excellent, in order': *Now in good time, heere comes the Duke of Yorke*. (R3 3.1.95, Buckingham), *Why in good time*. (Tem 2.1.100, Antonio), PWPS **time 3**; **twink** 'moment': *in a twinke she won me to her loue*. (TS 2.1.306, Petruccio), *I: with a twincke*. (Tem 4.1.43, Prospero), OED **Twink** *sb<sup>1</sup>.1* records from C15; **week** in various phrases: *O that I knew he were but in by th'weeke*. (LL 5.2.61, Rosaline, 'for good', especially in love), OED **Week** *sb.6a* and Dent W244; *At seauenteene yeeres, many their fortunes seeke But at fourescore, it is too late a weeke*, (AY 2.3.74–5, Adam, 'far too late'), OED **Week** *sb.6b*; **-while** as second element of compounds usually indicating 'short time': *Cannot be quiet scarce a breathing while*, (R3 1.3.60, Gloucester, 'sufficient for drawing breath'), OED **Breathing** *vbl.sb.10*; *walkt about me euery Minute while*: (1H6 1.6.32, Talbot, 'at short intervals'); *hee had not bin there (blesse the marke) a pissing while*, (TG 4.4.18–19, Lance, 'sufficient time to urinate'); **years**: *rebels it at these yeeres*. (MV 3.1.33, Solanio, 'at your age'); *that Vanitie in yeeres?* (1H4 2.5.459, Hal, 'old villain'); *That smiles his cheeke in yeeres*, (LL 5.2.465, Berowne, 'makes his cheeks seem old'); *strooke in yeeres* (TS 2.1.356, Gremio, 'very old'); *Hector shall not haue his will this yeare*. (TC 1.2.81–2, Pandarus, 'for some time'); *till my infant-fortune comes to yeeres*, (R2 2.3.66, Bolingbroke, 'maturity'); *I am declin'd Into the vale of yeeres* (Oth 3.3.269–70, Othello, 'old age'; Q has *vall*); these phrases with *years* were common around 1600, OED **Year** 5b; **youngest hour** 'the present': *Since Letherne Adam, till this youngest howre*. (E3 2.2.115, Edward III).

## TO

(1a) Adverbially 'forward, get on': *to Achilles, to Ajax, to —* (TC 2.1.110, Ther-sites); *To him* (Cor 1.6.9, Martius); 'to try': *Too't againe, Come*. (Ham 5.1.49, Clown).

(1b) With an auxiliary: 'to do, have sex': *they will too't then*: (MM 2.1.223, Pompey).

(2) In phrasal verbs: **break to** 'to spark off': *From auncient grudge, breake to new mutinie*, (RJ Prol.3, Q); **call to** 'to summon': *If you heare a child crie in the night you must call to the nurse*, (MA 3.3.62–3, Verges); **clap to** 'to shut hastily': *Hostesse, clap to the doores*: (1H4 2.5.279, Falstaff); **coast to** 'to run towards': *she coasteth to the cry*. (VA 870); **come to** 'to get one's hands on': *Let me come to her*. (MN 3.2.329, Hermia); 'to reach': *when thou commest to age*: (RJ 1.3.58, Nurse); 'to amount to': *a million of beating may come to a great matter*. (WT 4.3.59–60, Clown), *For more then blushing comes to*: (H8 2.3.42, Old Lady, the precise meaning of this is uncertain but suggests that blushing or modesty does not win much); **consign to** †'to agree to the same terms': *Consigne to thee and come to dust*. (Cym 4.2.276, Guiderius and Arviragus), OED **Consign** v.5b; \***disperse to** 'to pay': *Haue I dis-pursed to the Garrisons*, (2H6 3.1.117, Gloucester); **drive to** 'to force to a course of action': *What pushes are we wenchs driven to* (TK 2.4.6, Jailer's daughter); **engage to** 'to be involved in': *We all that are engaged to this losse*, (2H4 1.1.179, Lord Bardolph); **fall to** 'to begin, engage in': *but you fall to some discord*: (2H4 2.4.53, Mrs Quickly); 'to start eating': *Welcome, fall too*: (AY 2.7.172, Duke Senior); 'to befall', with negative sense: *If any thing fall to you vpon this*, (MM 4.2.178–9, Duke); **fall to oneself** 'to regain control': *But he fell to himselfe againe*, (H8 2.1.36, Gentleman); **go to it** 'to copulate': *the Wren goes too't*, (KL 4.5.111, Lear), *Did you goe too't so young*, (Per sc.19.77, Lysimachus); also used as an exclamation, see EXCLAMATIONS 6; **grow to** 'to become attached to': *I grow to you*, (AW 2.1.36, Bertram); 'to seek support from': *They that my trust must grow to*, (H8 3.1.88, Katherine); 'to cling' sexually: *my Father did something smack, something grow too*; (MV 2.2.15–16, Lancelot); 'to be owing to': *the sum that I do owe to you, Is growing to me* (CE 4.1.7–8, Angelo); **have to** 'to set to': *Spoke like an Officer: ha to the lad*. (TS 5.2.39, Petruccio, 'I drink to you'); 'to tackle': *Haue to my Widdow*, (TS 4.6.79, Hortensio, 'now for my widow'); **kneel to** 'to implore': *You were kneel'd too, & importun'd otherwise* (Tem 2.1.134, Sebastian); **lean to**: 'to incline towards': *and something leane to Cut-purse of quicke hand*: (H5 5.1.82, Pistol); **lie heavy to** 'to oppress': *it would vnclogge my heart Of what lyes heavy too't*. (Cor 4.2.50–1, Volumnia); **look to** 'to direct attention to': *thou hast to looke to Heauen for grace*. (1H6 1.6.61, Talbot); *if my Cousin do not looke exceeding narrowly to thee*. (MA 5.4.114–15, Claudio, 'keep a close eye on you'); **part to** 'to depart for': *my soule shall part to heauen*, (R3 2.1.5, Edward IV); **proceed to** 'to choose, select': *We haue with a leauen'd, and prepared choice Proceeded to you*; (MM 1.1.51–2, Duke, 'chosen'); **put to** 'to test': *put him too't*: (AW 3.6.2, Dumaine, *he puts transgression too't*. (MM 3.1.360–1, Lucio); †'to have intercourse': *as any Flax-Wench, that puts to Before her troth-plaint*: (WT 1.2.279–80, Leontes); **raught to** 'reached': *And wrought not to five-weekes* (LL 4.2.41, Holofernes); **set to** 'to mend': *Can Honour set too a legge?* (1H4 5.1.131, Falstaff); 'to incite to lust': *One fruitful Meale would set mee too't*: (MM 4.3.150, Lucio); **square to** 'to accept, follow': *O, that euer I Had squar'd me to thy councill*: (WT 5.1.51–2, Leontes); **stand to** 'to fall to work': *I will stand to, and feede*, (Tem 3.3.49, Alonso), hence 'to have an erection': *makes him stand too, and not stand too*: (Mac 2.3.33, Porter); 'to stand by': *Sir Iohn stands to his word*, (1H4 1.2.116, Hal, 'keeps his word'); 'to be resolute': *We stood too't in good time*. (Cor 4.6.10, Brutus); 'to support': *Stand to me in this cause*. (Cor

5.3.200, Coriolanus); **stretch to** ‘to encompass’: *lust, Which stretched to theyr seruants, daughters*, (R3 3.5.79–80 Q, Gloucester; F has *stretcht unto*); **take to** ‘to adopt as your way of life’: *haue you any thing to take to?* (TG 4.1.40, Outlaw); ‘to reclaim’: *take it to you, trenchers, cups, and all*: (TS 4.1.151, Petruccio); **throng to** ‘to overwhelm with visitors’: *Thou wilt be throng’d too shortly*. (Tim 4.3.397, Apemantus); **trust to** ‘to recognize’: *Trust too’t, bethinke you*, (RJ 3.5.195, Capulet); **turn to** ‘to be transformed into’: *thou mayst be turn’d to Hobnailes*. (2H6 4.9.59, Cade), Dent H480.1; ‘to bring upon’: *To thinke oth’ teene that I haue turn’d you to*, (Tem 1.2.64, Miranda).

(3) As a verbal adjective: **clasping to** ‘tightly gripping’: *And clasping to the mast*, (Per sc.15.106, Marina).

## TOASTS

**to all, and him we thirst, and all to all**. (Mac 3.4.90–1, Macbeth); \***begin a health** ‘to drink’: *learne to begin thy health*; (MM 1.2.37, Lucio), OED **Begin** *v*<sup>1</sup>.5 [1715]; **drink** ‘to honour by drinking’: *And spend our Flatteries, to drinke those men*, (Tim 1.2.133, Apemantus), OED **Drink** *v*<sup>1</sup>.14; **duties and the pledge** (Mac 3.4.91, Guests); **have a measure** ‘to drink a pint’: *Gallants, that would faime haue a measure to the health of blacke Othello*. (Oth 2.3.28–9, Iago); **health** ‘good health’: *a health quoth he*, (TS 3.3.43, Gremio); *Of Healths fine Fadome deepe*, (RJ 1.4.85, Mercutio, ‘drinking toasts of enormous proportions’); *To your health, &c.* (TK 3.3.12, Arcite); **heart, in** ‘good fellowship’: *in heart: and let the health go round*. (Tim 1.2.52, Timon); \***here’s to thee** ‘your good health’ (Tim 3.1.31, Lucullus); **love and health to all** (Mac 3.4.86, Macbeth); **pledge** ‘drink to’: *Ile pledge you*. (TK 3.3.16, Palamon); *you’l pledge her?* (TK 3.3.38, Arcite).

## TOGETHER

(1a) As a phrasal verb: **crush together** ‘to reduce in stature’: *Crush him together, rather then vnfold His measure duly*. (Cym 1.1.26–7, Gentleman); **hang together** ‘to fit’: *And marke how well the sequell hangs together*: (R3 3.6.4, Scrivener); ‘to stay in one piece’: *as idle as she may hang together for want of company*: (MW 3.2.11–12, Mr Ford), OED **Hang** *v*.27; **hit together** \*‘to agree’: *lets hit together*, (HL sc.1.293, Goneril; *sit* KL 1.1.302); **rake together** ‘to accumulate’: *How, i’th’name of Thrift Does he rake this together?* (H8 3.2.110–11, Henry VIII), OED **Rake** *v*<sup>1</sup>.2b; **sit together** ‘to plan a joint approach’: *pray you let vs sit together*; (KL 1.1.302, Goneril; *hit* HL sc.1.293).

(1b) With particle before the lexical verb in phrasal verb: **join together** ‘to unite’: *Which the world together ioynes*, (Per sc.10.18, Gower).

## TRAVEL, ROADS and different forms of locomotion

**ambling** \*‘aimless wandering’ with negative connotation: *I am not for this ambling*. (RJ 1.4.11, Romeo); **crank** ‘twisting route’: *The Cranckes, and turnes of Thebs?* (TK 1.2.28, Arcite), OED **Crank** *sb*<sup>2</sup>.2b [1552]; **crossway** ‘minor path crossing a major one’: *That in crosse-waies and flouds haue buriall*, (MN 3.2.384, Puck); **each way and none** ‘in all directions, but no single one’ (Mac 4.2.22,

Ross); **gait** ‘manner of walking’: *Hath not my gate in it, the measure of the Court?* (WT 4.4.732, Autolyclus), *with swimming gate*, (MN 2.1.130, Titania); ‘way’: *Euery Fairy take his gate*, (MN 5.2.46, [Oberon]); **-gated** as second element of compounds: *And \*heauie-gated Toades lye in their way*, (R2 3.2.15, Richard II, ‘sluggish’); *he is verie \*slow gated*: (LL 3.1.53, Moth, ‘slow-walking’); *the creeple-†tardy-gated Night*, (H5 4.0.20, Chorus, ‘slow-moving’); **good go a mile, as** ‘to do anything rather than that’: *if he be a Whore-monger, and comes before him, he were as good go a mile on his errand*. (MM 3.1.303–5, Elbow), Dent M927; **heat** †‘to run swiftly as in a race’: *ere With Spur we heat an Acre*. (WT 1.2.97–8, Hermione), OED **Heat** *v.1c*; cf. PdE *burn up* ‘to travel fast’; **hedge** \*‘to dodge’: *how he coasts And hedges his owne way*. (H8 3.2.38–9, Chamberlain), OED **Hedge** *v.9*; **here-approach** ‘arrival here’: *they [for thy] heere approach* (Mac 4.3.134, Malcolm); **here-remain** ‘stay’: *my heere remaine in England*, (Mac 4.3.149, Malcolm), OED **Remain** *sb.*<sup>2</sup> records c1470 and this example only; **highway** ‘main road’: *the plaine high-way of talke*, (MV 3.1.11–12, Solanio, ‘the unambiguous truth’); **horseway** ‘bridle path’: *Horseway, and foot-path*: (KL 4.1.55, Edgar); **jug** ‘to walk’: *You may be iogging whiles your bootes are greene*: (TS 3.3.83, Katherine, ‘why don’t you leave while your boots are still new’), invitation to an unwanted guest to depart, Dent B536; **\*king’s highway** ‘principal thoroughfare under royal protection’: *Or Ile be buried in the Kings high-way*, (R2 3.3.154, Richard II), OED **Highway** 1 [1895]; **meander** ‘twisting path’: *Through fourth rights, & Meanders*: (Tem 3.3.3, Gonzalo), OED **Meander** *sb.* popular around 1600; **remotion** \*‘departure’: *this remotion of the Duke* (KL 2.2.286, Lear), OED **Remotion** 4; **\*rids way** ‘covers the ground quickly’: *for willingnesse rids way*, (3H6 5.3.21, Edward IV), OED **Rid** *v.8b*; **scud** ‘to run smoothly and swiftly’: *Sometime he scuds farre off*, (VA 301), OED **Scud** *v.*<sup>1</sup> notes ‘First recorded in the 16<sup>th</sup> c., but prob. much older in colloquial use’; **shog** \*‘to buzz off’: *Shall we shogg?* (H5 2.3.42, Nym), OED **Shog** *v.3b*; **\*stealth** ‘stealing away secretly’: *I told him of your stealth vnto this wood*. (MN 3.2.311, Helena), OED **Stealth** *sb.3a*; **ten leagues beyond man’s life** ‘further than one could travel in a lifetime’: *she that dwells Ten leagues beyond mans life*: (Tem 2.1.251–2, Antonio); **thread** \*‘to traverse with difficulty’: *thredding darke ey’d night*, (KL 2.1.118, Regan; *threatning* HL sc.6.119), OED **Thread** *v.4*; **†travel-tainted** ‘soiled with travelling’: (*trauell-tainted as I am*) (2H4 4.2.36, Falstaff); **trot** ‘to walk quickly’: *let them wag; trot, trot*. (MW 1.3.6–7, Host), OED **Trot** *v.2* records from C15; **vagary** ‘wandering’: *they are Now in a most extravagant vagary*. (TK 4.3.69–70, Doctor, ‘extensive journeys’), OED **Vagary** suggests from Lat. **vagare** and notes its popularity in C17; **waddle** \*‘to walk with a swaying movement’: *she could haue runne, & waddled all about*: (RJ 1.3.39, Nurse), OED **Waddle** *v.2*; **wag** ‘to move’: *let them wag; trot, trot*. (MW 1.3.6–7, Host), *And sorrow, wagge, crie hem, when he should grone*, (MA 5.1.16, Leonato), *Vntill my eielids will no longer wag*. (Ham 5.1.264, Hamlet), OED **Wag** *v.7* [1594]; ‘how things are going’: *Thus we may see (quoth he) how the world waggēs*: (AY 2.7.23, Iaquēs), OED **Wag** *v.7c*; although found from C13, the verb remained informal and is a favourite word with the Host in MW.



## TRIFLES or THINGS OF NO VALUE

**bauble** ‘fool’s short stick’ hence ‘penis’: *a great Naturall, that runs lolling vp and downe to hid his bable in a hole.* (RJ 2.3.84–5, Mercutio); also used derogatorily to mean ‘foolish person, trifler’: *thither comes the Bauble, and falls me thus about my neck.* (Oth 4.1.132–3, Cassio of Bianca), OED **Bauble** 5b; ‘something of no value’: *A custard coffen, a bauble, a silken pie,* (TS 4.3.82, Petruccio of a cap); **kickshaws** \*‘trifle’: *any pretty little tine Kickshawes,* (2H4 5.1.23–4, Shallow), *Art thou good at these kicke-chawuses Knight?* (TN 1.3.111, Sir Toby), OED **Kickshaw**, **-shaws** 2; **knack** ‘knick-knack’, usually derogatory: *Knackes, trifles, Nose-gaies, sweetmeats* (MN 1.1.34, Egeus), OED **Knack** *sb*<sup>2</sup>.3a; cf. **knick-knack**; **picking** ‘specious’: *the King is wearie Of daintie, and such picking Grievances:* (2H4 4.1.195–6, Archbishop of York), OED **Picking** *ppl.a.2* [1589]; **toy** ‘trifle’: *Criticke Tymon laugh at idle toyes.* (LL 4.3.168, Berowne); ‘little game’: *Philip, sparrow, Iames, There’s toyes abroad,* (KJ 1.1.231–2, Bastard), OED **Toy** *sb.5*; **trash** ‘nonsense’: *I know not what: ’tis trash.* (TC 2.1.127, Achilles), OED **Trash** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.3c [1542]; **trick** \*‘knack’: *if wee had the tricke to see’t.* (Ham 5.1.88–9, Hamlet), OED **Trick** *sb.4*; **trifle** †‘to make trivial’: *Hath trifled former knowings.* (Mac 2.4.4, Old Man), OED **Trifle** *v*<sup>1</sup>.6; **trinket** ‘decoration for (heretical or magical) observances’, used contemptuously: *Wee’le see your Trinkets here* (2H6 1.4.53, Buckingham), OED **Trinket** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.3 [1538].

## TURN

**turn going** ‘to send packing’: *Do this expediently, and turne him going.* (AY 3.1.18, Duke Frederick); **turn the key** ‘to admit’: *nere turns the key toth’poore.* (KL 2.2.228, Fool in song); **turn to the best** ‘to turn out well’: *Great Apollo Turne all to th’best:* (WT 3.1.14–15, Cleomenes); **turn and turn (again)** ‘to keep changing allegiance’: *Done like a Frenchman: turne and turne againe.* (1H6 3.7.85, Pucelle); ‘to be fickle’: *she can turne, and turne: and yet go on* (Oth 4.1.255, Othello); **turn whore** ‘to be transformed into lecherous thoughts’: *my minde is now turn’d whore.* (TC 5.2.116, Thersites); **turn the wrong side out** ‘to lose all sense of proportion’: *Whom Loue hath turn’d almost the wrong side out,* (Oth 2.3.48, Iago).

# U

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## UN-

One of the commonest prefixes in English, which is found from OE onwards and was used extensively in C15–17, as noted in OED **Un-** *prefix*<sup>1</sup> 6. Essentially a negative prefix, its range was much wider in earlier English for it could be used where in PdE other prefixes like *dis-* or *in-/im-* are employed, e.g. *unarm* for *disarm*, *unpartial* for *impartial*. With adjectives it is more often found with loanwords since short English adjectives already had a word which expressed its opposite (*good–bad*). Forms in *un-* with the suffix *-able/-ible* were particularly frequent in C16–17. When it is prefixed to participles, these often retain little participial function and have become pure adjectives, e.g. *unacquainted*. Its popularity indicates that it was also common at an informal level. The following examples constitute a small selection of those which either are used first in C16 or were fashionable.

### 1. *Adjectives excluding participles*

**unactive** ‘idle, not doing anything’: *it did remaine I’th midd’st a th’body, idle and vnactive*, (Cor 1.1.96–7, Menenius), first recorded 1591; **unavoided** †‘unavoidable’: *And vnauoyded is the danger now* (R2 2.1.269, Ross); **uncapable** \*‘not susceptible to’: *Vncapable of pittie*, (MV 4.1.5, Duke); **uncivil** \*‘rude’: *Ruffian: let goe that rude vnciuill touch*, (TG 5.4.60, Valentine), OED **Uncivil** popular in many senses in C16; **unduteous** ‘undutiful’: *or vnduteous tittle*, (MW 5.5.219, Fenton); **unfertile** ‘barren’: *barrayne, sere, vnfertill, fructles dry*, (E3 1.2.151, Countess); **unfirm** †‘flighty’: *Our fancies are more giddie and vnfirme*, (TN 2.4.32, Orsino); **unhospitable** ‘inhospitable’: *Rough, and vnospitable*. (TN 3.3.11, Antonio); **unhurtful** ‘unable to administer punishment’: *to unhurtfull an opposite*: (MM 3.1.425, Duke), OED **Unhurtful** *a.* [1549]; **unkinglike** ‘lacking majesty’: *must needs Appeare vnKinglike*. (Cym 3.5.6–7, Cymbeline); **unmeet** ‘inappropriate’: *Yorke is most vnmeet of any man*. (2H6 1.3.167, Suffolk), OED **Unmeet** *a.4* common c1535–1625; **unmeritable** ‘lightweight, lacking gravitas’: *This is a slight vnmeritable man*, (JC

4.1.12, Antony); **\*unmitigable** ‘irresistible’: *her most vnmitigable rage*, (Tem 1.2.277, Prospero); **unprizable** \*‘not valuable’: *For shallow draught and bulke vnprizable*, (TN 5.1.51, Orsino), OED **Unprizable** *a.1*; **unprovident** ‘wasteful’: *Who for thy selfe art so vnprovident* (Son 10.2), OED **Unprovident** *a.* [1572]; **unquiet** ‘troubled’: *the vnquiet time*, (2H4 1.2.151, Lord Chief Justice), OED **Unquiet** *a.1* [1523]; **unretrievable** ‘without reprieve’: *On vnretrieuable condemned blood*. (KJ 5.7.48, John), OED **Unretrievable** *a.* records 1593–a1625; **unrough** ‘tender’: *many vnrough youths*, (Mac 5.2.10, Lennox), OED **Unrough** *a.* the last of two quotes; **unsatiate** ‘never sated’: *that vnsatiate Edward*; (R3 3.5.85 Q, Gloucester; F has *insatiate*), OED **Unsatiate** *a.* [1528]; **unsecret** ‘lacking in secrecy’: *so vnsecret to our selues?* (TC 3.2.122, Cressida), OED **Unsecret** *a.* [a1586]; **\*unshunnable** ‘unavoidable’: *’Tis destiny vnshunnable, like death*: (Oth 3.3.279, Othello); **\*untender** ‘fierce’: *A looke vntender?* (Cym 3.4.12, Imogen); ‘unfeeling’: *So young, and so vntender?* (KL 1.1.106, Lear); **unthrift** ‘good for nothing’: *And with an Vnthrift Loue did runne from Venice* (MV 5.1.16, Lorenzo), OED **Unthrift** *sb.4attrib.* [a1562]; **\*unvenerable** ‘lacking respect’: *For euer Vnvenerable be thy hands*, (WT 2.3.77–8, Paulina); **unviolable** ‘permanent’: *This enterchange of loue, . . . shalbe vnviolable*. (R3 2.1.26–7 Q, Dorset; F has *inviolable*), OED **Unviolable** *a.* [1565]; **\*unwedgeable** ‘not able to be split with a wedge’: *the vn-wedgable and gnarled Oke*, (MM 2.2.119, Isabella).

## 2. Participial adjectives

**\*unaccommodated** ‘not supplied with the conveniences of life’: *vnaccommodated man, is no more but such a poore, bare, forked Animall* (KL 3.4.100–2, Lear); cf. **accommodate** as a possible cant term; **\*unaching** ‘not giving pain’: *Shew them th’vnaking Skarres*, (Cor 2.2.149, Coriolanus); **unacted** †‘not performed’: *The fault vnknowne, is as a thought vnacted*, (RL 527); cf. OED **Unact** *v.* ‘to undo’ [1594]; **\*unaneled** ‘without receiving extreme unction’: *Vnhouzzled, disappointed, vnnaneld*, (Ham 1.5.77, Ghost); **\*unattainted** ‘unblemished’: *with vnattainted eye, Compare her face with some that I shall show*, (RJ 1.2.87–8, Benvolio); **unavoided** \*‘unavoidable’: *A terrible and vnauoyded danger*: (1H6 4.5.8, Talbot), OED **Unavoided** 2; **\*unbacked** ‘never mounted’: *At which like vnback’t colts they prickt their eares*, (Tem 4.1.176, Ariel); ‘riderless’: *the vnbackt breeder* (VA 320); **unbaked** \*‘immature’: *all the vnbak’d and dowy youth of a nation* (AW 4.5.3–4, Lafeu), OED **Unbaked** 3; **unbarbed** ‘unprotected’: *my vnbarb’d Sconce?* (Cor 3.2.99, Coriolanus), OED **Unbarbed** *ppl.a*<sup>2</sup>. two quotes of which this is the last; **\*unbated** ‘undiminished’: *with the vnDATED fire*, (MV 2.6.11, Gratiano); ‘with nothing (on a sword) to blunt its point’: *you may choose A Sword vnDATED*, (Ham 4.7.110–11, Claudius); **unbelieved** \*‘without credit’: *As I thus wrong’d, hence vnbeleueed goe*. (MM 5.1.119, Isabella); **\*unbloodied** ‘not smeared with blood’: *the Kyte soare with vnbloudied Beake?* (2H6 3.2.193, Warwick); †**unblowed** ‘protected from gales’: *My vnblowed Flowes, new appearing sweets*: (R3 4.4.10, Queen; Q has *vnblowne*, the more usual form); **\*unbonneted** ‘without head covering’: *vnbonneted he runnes*, (HL sc.8.13, Gentleman); ‘with high regard’: *my demerites May speake (vnbonnetted)* (Oth 1.2.22–3, Othello); **\*unbraided** ‘new’: *has he any vnbraided Wares?* (WT 4.4.204, Clown), but cf. Hulme pp. 298–300; **\*unbreched** ‘in baby clothes’: *and*

*saw my selfe vn-breech'd*, (WT 1.2.157, Leontes); \***uncandied** 'melted': *by hot greefe uncandied* (TK 1.1.107, Queen); **uncharged** †'not yet attacked': *open your vncharged Ports*, (Tim 5.5.55, Alcibiades), OED **Uncharged** 2; \***uncharmed** 'unaffected': *From loues weake childish Bow, she liues vncharm'd*. (RJ 1.1.208, Romeo); **uncrossed** \*'uncancelled': *keepes his Booke vncros'd*: (Cym 3.3.26, Belarius, 'debts not written off'), OED **Uncrossed** *ppl.a.2*; †**uncuckolded** 'not betrayed by his wife': *a foule Knaue vncuckolded*: (AC 1.2.66–7, Iras); **undressed** 'without elaboration': *after his vndressed, vnpolished, vneducated, . . . fashion*, (LL 4.2.16–18, Holofernes); \***unfathered** 'illegitimate, not of human conception': *Vnfather'd Heires*, (2H4 4.3.122, Gloucester); **ungenitured** 'without sexual organs': *this vngenitur'd Agent* (MM 3.1.432–3, Lucio); \***ungored** 'undamaged': *To my name vngord*: (Ham 5.2.196 Q2, Laertes; F has *vngorg'd*), OED **Ungored** *ppl.a*<sup>1</sup>; \***unkinged** 'deposed': *vn-King'd Richard sayes*, (R2 4.1.210, Richard II); \***unlicked** 'not having been licked into shape by its mother': *or an vn-lick'd Beare-whelpe*, (3H6 3.2.161, Richard); †**unpanged** 'free of suffering': *as unpanged judgement can*, (TK 1.1.168, Queen); \***unpathed** 'foreign': *To vnpath'd Waters, vndream'd Shores*; (WT 4.4.567, Camillo); †**unreputed** 'tiny': *An vnreputed mote*, (E3 2.1.437, Warwick); \***unreversed** 'not repealed': (*Which vn-reuerst stands in effectuall force*) (TG 3.1.222, Proteus); \***unscorched** 'unharmed by fire': *his Hand, Not sensible of fire, remain'd vnsorch'd*. (JC 1.3.17–18, Casca); \***unshrubbed** 'without shrubs': *My boskie acres, and my vnshrubd downe*, (Tem 4.1.81, Ceres); \***unsistered** 'without a sister': *All unsisterd shall this heyre of mine remayne*, (Per sc.13.28–9, Pericles, often emended to *unscissored*), OED **Unsistered** *ppl.a.* [1738]; **unsunned** \*'not tanned by the sun': *As Chaste, as vn-Sunn'd Snow*. (Cym 2.5.13, Posthumus), OED **Unsunnd** *ppl.a.2*; †**unsured** 'uncertain': *Thy now vsur d assurance to the Crowne*, (KJ 2.1.472, Eleanor); \***untempering** 'discouraging': *the poore and vntempering effect of my Visage*. (H5 5.2.222, Henry V); **untraded** †'not hackneyed': *affect th'vn-traded Oath*, (TC 4.7.62, Hector), OED **Untraded** *a.1b*; †**unwappered** 'not yet exhausted': *Yong, and unwapper'd* (TK 5.6.10, Palamon); \***unwhipped** 'not punished': *Vnwhipt of Iustice*. (KL 3.2.53, Lear); †**unwring** 'not chafed': *our withers are vnrrung*. (Ham 3.2.231, Hamlet).

### 3. Verbs

**unbend** \*'to weaken', from releasing the tension of a bow-string: *You doe vn timer Noble strength, to thinke So braine-sickly of things*: (Mac 2.2.43–4, Lady Macbeth), OED **Unbend** *v.2*; \***unbuild** 'to destroy': *To vn timer build the Citie, and to lay all flat*. (Cor 3.1.198, Senator); **uncase** \*'to take off one's clothes': *Pompey is vncasing for the combat*: (LL 5.2.694–5, Moth), OED **Uncase** *v.1c*; **uncharge** \*'to accept as blameless': *eu en his Mother shall vn timer charge the practice*, (Ham 4.7.66, Claudius), OED **Uncharge** *v.1b*; \***unclew** 'to undo': *It would vn timer clew me quite*. (Tim 1.1.172, Timon); \***unfool** 'to disabuse': *haue you any way then to vn timer foole me againe*. (MW 4.2.104–5, Mr Ford); \***unhand** 'to release': *Vn timer hand me Gentlemen*: (Ham 1.4.61, Hamlet); \***unmuzzle** 'to release': *now vn timer muzzle your wisedome*. (AY 1.2.67, Touchstone); \***unsex** 'to deprive of female nature': *vn timer sex me here*, (Mac 1.5.40, Lady Macbeth); \***unswear** 'to revoke': *Vn timer swear faith sworne*, (KJ 3.1.171, Philip); †**unwit** 'to rob of one's senses': (*As if some Planet had vn timer witted men*) (Oth 2.3.175, Iago), OED **Unwit** *v*<sup>2</sup>.

## 4. Other parts of speech

- \***ungravely** ‘insultingly’: *gibingly, vngrauely, he did fashion* (Cor 2.3.225, Sicinius);  
 \***unheedfully** ‘without care’: *so you stumble not unheedfully*. (TG 1.2.3, Lucetta);  
 \***unpittifully** ‘without mercy’: *he beate him most unpittifully, me thought*. (MW 4.2.188–9, Mrs Ford), with play on *pittifully*.

## UNDER

(1) As an adjective ‘lower’: *each vnder eye Doth homage to his new appearing sight*, (Son 7.2–3, ‘human eye’); *thou Beacon of this vnder Globe*, (KL 2.2.154, Kent, ‘world’).

(2) As a phrasal verb: **bring under** ‘to subdue’: *But in one minutes fight brings beautie vnder*, (VA 746); **lie under** ‘to suffer from’: *If this sweet Ladie lye not guiltlesse heere, Vnder some biting error*. (MA 4.1.171–2, Friar); see OED **Lie** *v*<sup>1</sup>.6; **stand under** ‘to be subject to’: *but stand vnder the adoption of abhominable termes*, (MW 2.2.283–4, Mr Ford); †‘to support’: *Why, stand-vnder: and vnder-stand is all one*. (TG 2.5.29 Lance), a nonce form.

(3) As first element of compounds it was common with verbs from OE times, but in ShE it is also used with nouns and adjectives. In the Elizabethan period the prefix was popular and examples are frequent. In many instances compounds with *under-* are correlative with those with *over-*, and in the majority of cases they may have been introduced in response to an equivalent form with *over-*. The sense of most examples is usually clear, though there are some more technical uses: **underbear** †‘to trim/face round the lower parts’: *and skirts, round vnderborn with a blewish tinsel*, (MA 3.4.19–20, Margaret), OED **Underbear** *v*.4; ‘to suffer, endure’: *which I alone Am bound to vnder-bear*. (KJ 2.2.64–5, Constance), OED **Underbear** *v*.1; \***under-bearing** ‘acceptance’: *And patient vnder-bearing of his Fortune*, (R2 1.4.28, Richard II); †**under-crest** ‘to support as on a crest’: *at all times To vnder-crest your good Addition, To th’fairenesse of my power*. (Cor 1.10.70–2, Coriolanus); **under earth** ‘world, lower world’: *the vnder earth is as a graue*, (E3 4.5.17, King John); OED **Underearth** *sb.* does not list this sense; †**under fiend** ‘infernal devil’: *Of all the vnder Fiends*. (Cor 4.5.93, Coriolanus); †**undergarnished** ‘splendidly elaborate’: *the vndergarnisht pride*: (E3 1.2.159, Countess); **underground** ‘underworld’: *A Spirit rais’d from depth of vnder ground*, (2H6 1.2.79, Hume, ‘hell’); a phrase used earlier by Kyd and possibly adopted as a vogue phrase; **underhand** ‘secret’: *all that haue miscarried By vnder-hand corrupted foule iniustice*, (R3 5.1.5–6, Buckingham), OED **Underhand** *A. adj*.2 [1592]; \*‘unobtrusive’: *haue by vnder-hand meanes laboured to dissuade him from it*; (AY 1.1.131–2, Oliver), OED **Underhand** *A. adj*.3; †**under honest** ‘dishonest’: *we thinke him ouer proud, And vnder honest*; (TC 2.3.122–3, Agamemnon); **underminer** \*‘one who digs underneath to destroy something’: *vnderminers and blowers vp*. (AW 1.1.119–20, Helen), OED **Underminer** 1*fig*.; \***under-peep** ‘to peep under’: *the Flame o’th’Taper . . . would vnder-peepe her lids*. (Cym 2.2.19–20, Giacomo); †**under praise** ‘undervaluation’: *your Iewell Hath suffered vnder praise*. (Tim 1.1.168–9, Timon), possibly a Shakespearean invention because the Jeweller responds with *dispraise*, \***underprizing** ‘undervaluing’: *In vnderprising it*, (MV 3.2.128, Bassanio), OED **Underprize**;

**under-prop** ‘to sustain’: *Heere am I left to vnder-prop his Land*, (R2 2.2.82, York), OED **Underprop** *v.* common c1550–1675; **\*undervalued** ‘valued as inferior’: *Portia, nothing undervallewd To Cato’s daughter*, (MV 1.1.165–6, Bassanio), OED **Undervalue** *v.*3 [1611]; **under-work** *\*‘to undermine’*: *thou hast vnder-urought his lawfull King*, (KJ 2.1.95, Philip), OED **Underwork** *v.*1b; **under world** ‘the earth’: *To all the under world*, (TK 4.2.24, Emilia), OED **Underworld** 1 [1609]; **under write** *\*‘to accept’*: *And vnder write in an obseruing kinde . . . His pettish lines*, (TC 2.3.127–9, Agamemnon), OED **Underwrite** *v.*<sup>1</sup>.3.

## UNTO

(1) As a phrasal verb: **grow unto** ‘to become part of’: *I would thou grew’st vnto the shores* (Cym 1.3.1, Imogen); **look unto** ‘to take care of’: *and looke vnto them all*, (TS Ind.1.26, Lord); **milk unto** ‘to deliver as milk from the udder’: *bin labourd so long with ye? milkd unto ye*, (TK 3.5.4, Schoolmaster).

## UP

(1a) Adverbially: ‘to our house’: *whither should they come? | Vp.* (RJ 1.2.73–4, Romeo | Servant).

(1b) As an imperative: ‘get up’: *Vp Cousin, vp*, (R2 3.3.192, Richard II), *Vp sir go with me*: (RJ 3.1.139, Citizen); ‘take up’: *vp with’t, keepe it close*: (WT 3.3.120, Old Shepherd).

(2) As a phrasal verb: **bar up** ‘to prove beyond doubt’: *Which was before barr’d vp with ribs of iron*. (MA 4.1.152, Leonato); **be up** ‘to aim high’: *your Heart is vp, I know*, (R2 3.3.192, Richard II); ‘to be hidden away’: *And now’tis vp againe*: (Cym 2.4.97, Giacomo); ‘to be flushed from cover’: *The Game is vp*. (Cym 3.3.107, Belarius); ‘to take to arms’: *Capitulate against vs, and are vp*. (1H4 3.2.120, Henry IV); ‘to rise’: *That shall be vp at heauen, and enter there* (MM 2.2.156, Isabella); ‘to blow (of a storm)’: *The Storme is vp*, (JC 5.1.68, Cassius); **bear up** ‘to sustain’: *But beare me stiffely vp*: (Ham 1.5.95, Hamlet; Q2 has *swiftly*), *’Tis well borne vp*. (MM 4.1.47, Duke); ‘to bear down on’ (an enemy ship): *beare vp, & boord em’* (Tem 3.2.2–3, Stephano), SNNT **bear up**; **beat up** ‘to conquer’: *One against twentie beate you vp together*. (E3 4.7.9, Prince Edward, ‘conquer both of you’); **belch up** ‘to expel’: *Hath caus’d to belch vp you*; (Tem 3.3.56, Ariel); **bend up** ‘to strain (as in pulling a bow)’: *bend vp Each corporall Agent to this terrible Feat*. (Mac 1.7.79–80, Macbeth), OED **Bend** *v.*2; **bind up** ‘to tie up’: *Goe binde thou vp yond dangling Apricocks*, (R2 3.4.30, Gardener); **blow up** ‘to promote’: *For flatterie is the bellowes blowes vp sinne*, (Per sc.2.44, Helicanus); ‘to drive rain along’: *For raging Wind blowes vp incessant showers*, (3H6 1.4.146, York); **bosom up** ‘to keep secret’: *Bosome vp my counsell*, (H8 1.1.112, Norfolk); **botch up** ‘to repair badly’: *fruitlesse pranks This Ruffian hath botch’d vp*, (TN 4.1.54–5, Olivia); **break up** ‘to burst open’: *Ghosts breake vp their Graues*; (2H6 1.4.20, Bolingbroke); ‘to carve’, technical term in carving: *Breake vp this Capon*. (LL 4.1.56, Princess, ‘open this letter’), *And it shall please you to breake vp this*, (MV 2.4.10–11, Lancelot, ‘unseal this letter’); **bring up** ‘to train’: *and brought vp to attend my sonnes*. (CE 1.1.57, Egeon); **bristle up** ‘to rouse’: *brissle thy Courage vp*: (H5 2.3.4–5, Pistol); **bungle up** ‘to make a mess of’:

*Do botch and bungle vp damnation*, (H5 2.2.112, Henry V); **buoy up** 'to surge': *The Sea, . . . would haue buoy'd vp* (KL 3.7.57–8, Gloucester); **burn up** 'to consume': *I am burn'd vp with inflaming wrath*, (KJ 3.1.266, John); **call up** 'to summon': *wee'l call vp our wisest friends*, (Ham 4.1.37, Claudius); **cast up** 'to eject': *and therefore I must cast it vp*. (H5 3.2.55, Boy); OED **Cast** *v*.25 records the simple verb in the sense 'to throw up, vomit' from c.1300, the phrase *cast the gorge* recorded first in ShE is otherwise rare; **cere up** 'to wrap up in grave clothes': *seare vp my embraces* (Cym 1.1.117, Posthumus); **choke up** 'to choke': *our Clouds of Warlike smoke, chokt vp those French mouths*, (E3 4.4.4–5, Prince Edward); 'to kill': *their liues that stand betweene our loue, That I would haue chokt vp* (E3 2.2.138–9, Countess); **cite up** 'to call to mind': *And cited vp a thousand heavy times*, (R3 1.4.14, Clarence); **clap up** 'to lock away': *let them be clapt vp close*, (2H6 1.4.50, Buckingham); \*'to settle': *Was euer match clapt vp so sodainly?* (TS 2.1.321, Gremio), OED **Clap** *v*<sup>1</sup>.13b; **close up** 'to shut tightly': *No sleepe close vp that deadly Eye of thine*, (R3 1.3.222, Queen Margaret); *My Banket is to close our stomakes vp* (TS 5.2.9, Lucentio, 'to put an end to strife'); **come up** 'to come into fashion': *since Gentlemen came vp*. (2H6 4.2.9–10, Holland); 'to come to one's senses': *marrie come vp I trow*, (RJ 2.4.62, Nurse); 'to rise': *Now comes the wanton bloud vp in your cheekes*, (RJ 2.4.70, Nurse); 'to come near': *Come up to me*, (TK 3.1.72, Palamon); 'to get along': *Marry come vp my dish of chastitie* (Per sc.19.175, Bawd, 'get along, you innocent'), Dent M699.2; **come up to** 'to reach': *Whose ignorant credulitie will not Come vp to th'truth*. (WT 2.1.194–5, Leontes); **commune up** 'to make strong': *commune vp the blood*, (H5 3.1.7, Henry V), from Lat. *communio*, see Hulme pp. 158–9; **cram up** 'to pack away tightly': *Crams his rich theeuerie vp*, (TC 4.5.42, Troilus); **crumble up** 'to disintegrate': *my bowels crumble vp to dust*: (KJ 5.7.31, John); **cry up** 'to acclaim': *is cride vp For our best Act*: (H8 1.2.85–6, Wolsey); **deck up** 'to make ready': *helpe to deckevp her*, (RJ 4.2.41, Capulet); **devour up** 'to swallow wholesale': *and with a greedie eare Deuoure vp my discourse*. (Oth 1.3.148–9, Othello); **draw up** 'to catch': *she at these sad signes, drawes vp her breath*, (VA 929); **dress up** 'to decorate, prepare': *And helpe to dresse your sisters chamber vp*, (TS 3.1.81, Messenger); **drink up** 'to drink to the dregs': *Woo't drinke vp Esile*, (Ham 5.1.273, Hamlet); 'to swallow': *Drinke vp the monarks plague this flattery?* (Son 114.2), *And my great minde most kingly drinks it vp*, (Son 114.10); **eat up** 'to devour entirely': *A vengfull canker eate him vp to death*. (Son 99.13); **engross up** 'to store': *engrosse vp glorious Deedes* (1H4 3.2.148, Hal), **fill up** \*'to spend': *Time as long againe Would be fill'd vp* (WT 1.2.3–4, Polixenes); †'to fulfil': *to fill vp your Graces request* (MV 4.1.158, Duke); \*'to stop up by filling': *To fill the mouth of deepe Defiance vp*, (1H4 3.2.116, Henry IV), OED **Fill** *v*.17a, d, h; †**flatter up** 'to indulge': *To flatter vp these powers of mine with rest*, (LL 5.2.806, King), OED **Flatter** *v*<sup>1</sup>.10; **fold up** 'to end': *to haue me fold vp Parcas fatall Web?* (H5 5.1.19, Pistol); 'to destroy, enclose': *Whose bright out-shining beames, thy cloudy wrath Hath in eternall darknesse folded vp*. (R3 1.3.266–7, Queen Margaret); 'to put away': *He straight will fold his bloody collours vp*, (E3 4.4.72, Herald); **frank up** 'to incarcerate': *He is frank'd vp to fatting* (R3 1.3.312, Gloucester); **fright up** 'to surprise one to get up': *Heele fright you vp yfaith*. (RJ 4.4.38, Nurse); **fumble up** 'to huddle together': *He fumbles vp into a loose adiew*; (TC 4.5.45, Troilus); **garter up** 'to put decorations

like garters on': *Why dooest thou garter vp thy armes a this fashion?* (AW 2.3.247–8, Lafeu); **gild up** 'to make bright': *The Sunne doth gild our Armour vp*, (H5 4.2.1, Orleans); **give up** 'to yield' *We giue thee vp our guiltlesse blouds to drinke*. (R3 3.3.13 Q, Rivers; F has *giue to thee*), *giue me vp the truth?* (Ham 1.3.98, Polonius); 'to dedicate': *Iago doth giue vp The execution of his wit, hands, heart, To wrong'd Othello's Seruice*. (Oth 3.3.468–70, Iago); 'to announce': *What lawfull Quest haue giuen their Verdict vp* (R3 1.4.179, Clarence), OED **Give** *v*.64ff.; 'to die': *The Noble Gentleman gaue vp the ghost*. (3H6 2.3.22, Richard); **hang up** 'to hell with', from the sense of hanging up dead birds to mature: *hang vp thy Mistresse*: (CE 2.1.66, Dromio of Ephesus), *hang vp Philosophie*: (RJ 3.3.57, Romeo); **harrow up** 'to terrify': *Would harrow vp thy soule*, (Ham 1.5.16, Ghost), OED **Harrow** *v*<sup>1</sup>.4, but probably influenced by **Harrow** *v*.<sup>2</sup>; **hearten up** 'to encourage': *And therein heartens vp his seruile powers*, (RL 295); **heave up** 'to raise': *she heaueth vp his hat*, (VA 351); **hold up** 'to praise': *whose estimation do you mightily hold vp*, (MA 2.2.22–3, Borachio); 'to sustain': *Euen he that had held vp the verie life Of my deere friend*. (MV 5.1.214–15, Bassanio; Q has *did vphold*), *hold this Quarrell vp*, (2H4 4.1.274, Hastings, 'sustain the dispute, claim'); 'to keep going': *He hath tane th'infection, hold it vp*. (MA 2.3.120, Claudio), OED **Hold** *v*.44b; **kill up** 'to kill everyone': *Mordiu they quait at vs, and kill vs vp*, (E3 4.6.40, King John); **kiss up** 'to help one's development by kissing': *But ile kisse him vp againe*. (TK 5.4.99, Jailer's daughter), with sexual innuendo; **knit up** 'to finish': *Ile haue this knot knit vp to morrow morning*. (RJ 4.2.24, Capulet); 'to trap': *these (mine enemies) are all knit vp In their distractions*: (Tem 3.3.89–90, Prospero); **lay up** 'to allocate': *haue patiently Laide up my houre to come*. (TK 2.2.5–6, Arcite); 'to stow away': *till his Face be like a wet Cloake, ill laid vp*. (2H4 5.1.77, Falstaff); **\*lick up** 'to consume': *And may Diseases licke vp their false bloods*, (Tim 4.3.533, Timon); **lift up** 'to raise': *lifted vp their noses* (Tem 4.1.177, Ariel); **lock up** 'to hide away': *Thee haue I not lockt vp in any chest*, (Son 48.9); **look up** 'to put on a face': *Onely looke vp cleare*: (Mac 1.5.70, Lady Macbeth, 'just put on a brave face'); **make up** 'to complete', used in tailoring of garments: *Being scarce made vp, I meane to man*; (Cym 4.2.110–11, Belarius), *t'was wee that made vp this Garment* (Per sc.5.191–2, Fisherman); 'to fill the gaps (in a battle line)': *Make vp once more with me* (E3 4.6.48, King John), OED **Make** *v*<sup>1</sup>.96b; 'to settle': *all other circumstances Made vp to'th deed* (WT 2.1.180–1, Leontes), OED **Make** *v*<sup>1</sup>.96h [1504]; **mew up** 'to imprison': *should moue you to mew vp Your tender kinsman*, (KJ 4.2.57–8, Pembroke); **mould up** 'to form': *All Princely Graces That mould vp such a mighty Piece as this is*, (H8 5.4.25–6, Cranmer); **muster up** 'to recruit': *shalt muster vp thy friends*. (3H6 4.9.18, Warwick); **nurse up** 'to care for as a baby': *But here nurst vp & bred*, (MM 4.2.132, Provost); **nuzzle up** 'to nurture': *Those mothers who to nouzell vp their babes*, (Per sc.4.42, Cleon), OED **Nuzzle** *v*<sup>2</sup>.2, 4; **offer up** 'to present as a sacrifice': *To offer vp a weake, poore innocent Lambe* (Mac 4.3.16, Malcolm); **pack up** 'to gather together': *These base slaues, . . . packe vp*, (Cor 1.6.7–8, Martius); 'to despatch': *Till George be pack'd with post-horse vp to Heauen*. (R3 1.1.146, Gloucester); **pen up** 'to dam': *Side-stitches, that shall pen thy breath vp*, (Tem 1.2.328, Prospero); 'to confine, imprison': *Let mee not bee pent vp sir*, (LL 1.2.147, Costard), OED **Pen** *v*<sup>1</sup>.2; **perk up** *\**'to adorn': *Then to be perk'd vp in a glistring grieffe*, (H8



2.3.21, Anne), OED **Perk** *v*.2; **piece up** ‘to restore’: *as he Will peece vp in himselfe*. (WT 5.3.55–6, Polixenes); **pill vp** ‘to plunder’: *pilld vp, The cankred heapes of strange atcheued gold*: (2H4 4.3.200–1 Q, Henry IV; F has *pyl'd vp*); **plough up** ‘to tear up (with a sword)’: *this sword shall plough thy bowels vp*. (TA 4.2.86, Aaron); ‘to complete heavy, unglamorous work’: *and make you plough vp the warre*. (TC 2.1.107–8, Thersites); **pluck up** ‘to uproot’: *and by the spurs pluckt vp The Pyne, and Cedar*. (Tem 5.1.47–8, Prospero); **pluck up (heart/spirit)** ‘to take heart’: *Plucke vp thy spirits, looke cheerfully vpon me*. (TS 4.3.38, Petruccio), common from end C15, OED **Pluck** *v*.8; †**plume up** of uncertain meaning, possibly ‘to glorify’ by increasing the show of ‘plumage’: *To get his Place, and to plume vp my will In double Knauery*. (Oth 1.3.385–6, Iago; Q has *make vp*); Shakespeare uses *plume* as a noun ‘feathers, adornment’ frequently, but the verb *plume* otherwise only as a past participle. Occurrences of *plume* with other adverbs like *vpon* etc. suggest a meaning like ‘take credit for’ and thus the passage in *Othello* to mean ‘and to let my will be puffed up with double wickedness’, see OED **Plume** *v*.4c; **pocket up** ‘to put into one’s pocket’ hence ‘to stow away’: *Let me pocket vp my Pedlers excrement*. (WT 4.4.713–14, Autolycus); ‘to conceal’: *or very falsely pocket vp his report*. (Tem 2.1.72, Sebastian); ‘to ignore’: *you Did pocket vp my Letters*: (AC 2.2.76–7, Caesar); ‘to endure meekly’: *And yet you will stand to it, you will not Pocket vp wrong*. (1H4 3.3.163–4, Hal); OED **Pocket** *v*.3 [1589]; **pound up** ‘to impound’: *they shall pound vs vp* (Cor 1.4.17, Senator); **prank up** ‘to doll up’: *Most Goddess-like prank'd vp*: (WT 4.4.10, Perdita); **prepare up** ‘to make ready’: *I will walke my selfe To Countie Paris, to prepare vp him* (RJ 4.2.44–5 Q2, Capulet; F has *prepare him vp*); **purl up** \*‘to ascend in rings’: *Thin winding breath which purl'd vp to the skie*. (RL 1407), OED **Purl** *v*.2, possibly a variant of *pirk*; **purse up** ‘to pocket’: *she purst vp his heart* (AC 2.2.193–4, Enobarbus); **put up** ‘to show’: *Our fertile France, put vp her louely Visage?* (H5 5.2.37, Burgundy); ‘to put away’: *Put vp thy Gold*. (Tim 4.3.108, Timon), *put vp your Sword*. (R3 1.2.184, Anne); ‘to let fly’: *your man put vp the Fowle so suddenly*, (2H6 2.1.49, Winchester); ‘to suffer’: *Nor am I yet perswaded to put vp In peace, what already I haue foolishly suffred*. (Oth 4.2.184–5, Roderigo); **rake up** ‘to bury’: *Thee Ile rake vp*, (KL 4.5.274, Edgar), OED **Rake** *v*.4b records 1576–1622; **ram up** ‘to barricade’: *Haue we ramm'd vp our gates* (KJ 2.1.272, Citizen), OED **Ram** *v*.4; **raven up** ‘to devour’: *that will rauens vp Thine owne liues meanes*: (Mac 2.4.28–9, Ross), OED **Raven** *v*.2b [1598]; **rear up** ‘to raise up’: *Rere vp his Body*, (2H6 3.2.34, Somerset); **reckon up** ‘to enumerate’: *leuell At my abuses, reckon vp their owne*, (Son 121.9–10); **render up** ‘to hand over’: *he shall render euey Glory vp*, (1H4 3.2.150, Hal); **root up** ‘to destroy’: *doth root vp His Countries peace*. (Tim 5.2.50–1, Senator); **ruffle up** ‘to stir up to indignation’: *Would ruffle vp your Spirits*, (JC 3.2.223, Antony); **run up** ‘to follow a course’: *And runnes me vp, with like aduantage* (1H4 3.1.104–5, Mortimer); †‘to stab’: *Ile run him vp to the hills*, (H5 2.1.62–3, Bardolph); \***scarf up** ‘to blindfold’: *Come, seeling Night, Skarfe up the tender Eye of pittifull Day*, (Mac 3.2.47–8, Macbeth), OED **Scarf** *v*.1b, 2; **score up** ‘to mark up (as on a tally)’: *score me vp for the lyingst knaue in Christendome*. (TS Ind.2.22–3, Sly); **seal up** ‘to confirm’: *had the Conquest fully been seal'd vp*, (1H6 1.1.130, Messenger); ‘to close firmly’: *Seale vp the mouth of outrage for a while*, (RJ 5.3.215, Prince); ‘to

close permanently': *Deaths second selfe that seals vp all in rest.* (Son 73.8); \***set up** 'to instigate': *That didd'st set vp my disobedience 'gainst the King* (Cym 3.4.88, Imogen); 'to put on the throne': *Can set the Duke vp* (3H6 1.1.159, Northumberland), OED **Set** v.154hh; **shake up** 'to abuse': *Goe a-part Adam, and thou shalt heare how he will shake me vp.* (AY 1.1.25–6, Orlando); \***shark up** 'to collect haphazardly and furtively': *Hath in the skirts of Norway, heere and there, Shark'd vp a List of Landlesse Resolutes,* (Ham 1.1.96–7, Horatio); the verb *shark* also has senses of 'to steal, swindle' which may have produced this meaning, OED **Shark** v<sup>1</sup>.2; †**shorten up** 'to contract': *shorten vp their sinewes With aged Cramps,* (Tem 4.1.257–8, Prospero), OED **Shorten** v.3b & 1d; **shut up** 'to enclose': *And shut my selfe vp in some other course* (Oth 3.4.119, Cassio, 'restrict myself to some other action'); 'to imprison': *To those haue shut him vp,* (Tim 1.1.100, Messenger), OED **Shut** v.19g; \***smother up** 'to overwhelm by numbers': *To smother vp the English,* (H5 Add.Pass.B.6, Q, Constable); **snatch up** 'to capture': *And snatch 'em vp, as we take Hares behinde,* (AC 4.8.10, Scarus); **sneek up** \*'to shut up': *We did keepe time sir in our Catches. Snecke vp.* (TN 2.3.90, Sir Toby), of uncertain origin, the expression was used around 1600 and not again till C19, see OED **Snick** v<sup>1</sup>.(b); **snuff up** 'to sniff in': *as if you snufft vp loue by smelling loue* (LL 3.1.14–15, Moth); **soothe up** 'to flatter': *And sooth'st vp greatnesse.* (KJ 3.1.47, Constance, 'and flatter great ones'); **spirt up** 'to sprout or germinate unseasonably': *Shall a few Sprayes of vs, . . . Spirt vp so suddenly into the Clouds,* (H5 3.5.5–8, Dauphin), OED **Spirt** v<sup>2</sup>. [1584–85]; **stall up** 'to tie up as in a stall': *The steed is stalled vp,* (VA 39); **stand up** 'to prove oneself': *Our Landmen will stand vp.* (AC 4.3.9, Soldier); 'to fight for': *Now Gods, stand vp for Bastards.* (KL 1.2.22, Edmund); 'to rebel': *bad thee stand vp,* (H5 2.2.115, Henry V); 'to be sufficient': *The which immediacie may well stand vp, And call it selfe your Brother.* (KL 5.3.58–9, Regan); 'to be alive': *whil'st he stood vp, and spoke He was my Master,* (AC 5.1.7–8, Decretas); **stead up** 'to act as a replacement': *wee shall aduise this wronged maid to steed up your appointment,* (MM 3.1.251–2, Duke); **stifle up** 'to drown, kill': *Enough to stifle such a villaine vp.* (KJ 4.3.134, Bastard); **stir up** 'to incite (to revolt)': *Shalt stirre vp in Suffolke,* (3H6 4.9.12, Warwick); **strike up** 'to start to play (music)': *strike vp Pipers.* (MA 5.4.127, Benedick); **stuff up** 'to load': *Stuffe vp his lust: as minutes fill vp howres.* (RL 297); **suck up** 'to ingest': *But let thy Spiders, that suck vp thy Venome,* (R2 3.2.14, Richard II); **sum up** 'to reckon up': *I cannot sum vp some of halfe my wealth.* (RJ 2.5.34, Juliet); **summon up** 'to call to mind': *I sommon vp remembrance of things past,* (Son 30.2); **surrender up** 'to surrender': *Which should long since haue been surrendred vp* (E3 5.1.81, Copland); **take up** 'to suborn': *You haue taken vp, . . . The Subjects of Heauens Substitute,* (2H4 4.1.252–4, Prince John); 'to settle': *I haue his horse to take vp the quarrell,* (TN 3.4.282, Sir Toby); 'to carry': *Take vp, take vp,* (KL 3.6.53, Gloucester to Kent to bear off Lear on his litter); 'to pick up': *take vp, take vp (Boy): open't:* (WT 3.3.113, Old Shepherd); 'to pick up' and 'to accept in marriage': *Take vp the Sword againe, or take vp me.* (R3 1.2.171, Gloucester); 'to chastise': *I was taken vp, for laying them downe.* (TG 1.2.135, Lucetta); 'to adopt, use': *Take vp my Mistresse gowne for thy masters vse.* (TS 4.3.156–7, Grumio); 'to swallow up': *how it [the sea] takes vp the shore,* (WT 3.3.87, Clown); 'to foil the use of': *he tooke vp my Legges sometime,* (Mac 2.3.39, Porter, 'it made me

unable to stand’); **take up short** ‘to tame without more ado’: *Take vp the English short*, (H5 2.4.72, Dauphin); **throw up** ‘to take back’: *Coosin, throw vp your gage*, (R2 1.1.186 Q, Richard II; F has *throw downe*); **tickle up** ‘to arouse sexually’ and ‘to take action’: *hee'l tickl't up In two howres, if his hand be in*. (TK 4.1.136–7, Jailer’s daughter); **tie up** ‘to imprison’: *To tie vp enuy, euermore enlarged*, (Son 70.12); **train up** ‘to educate’: *I was trayn'd vp in the English Court*: (1H4 3.1.119, Glendower); †**trammel up** ‘to fasten up as in a net’: *If th'Assassination Could trammell vp the Consequence*, (Mac 1.7.2–3, Macbeth), OED **Trammel** *v.*4; **trick up** ‘to decorate’: *which they tricke vp with new-tuned Oathes*: (H5 3.6.77–8, Gower); **trim up** ‘to prepare’: *go and trim her vp*, (RJ 4.4.24, Capulet); ‘to array’: *Hath trimd the Mountaine on our right hand vp*, (E3 4.4.16, Audley); \***trip up** ‘to throw to the ground’: *Is it two dayes since I tript vp thy heeles*, (KL 2.2.27, Kent); **truss up** ‘to prepare for roasting’ hence ‘to hang’: *my Father Twenty to one is trust up in a trice* (TK 3.4.16–17, Jailer’s daughter); **turn up** ‘to uproot’: *whirle wind quickly turnes vp yonger trees*. (E3 3.3.130, Edward III); ‘to clear away’: *and turne the Tables vp*: (RJ 1.5.27, Capulet); **wedge up** ‘to enclose firmly’: *'tis strongly wadg'd vp in a blocke-head*: (Cor 2.3.28–9, Citizen); **wind up** ‘to wind (a watch)’: *and perchance winde vp my watch*, (TN 2.5.57–8, Malvolio); ‘to put away’: *thy threatning Colours now winde vp*, (KJ 5.2.73, Pandulph); ‘to tune’: *Th'vntun'd and iarring senses, O winde vp*, (KL 4.6.14, Cordelia), ‘to place in readiness’: *the Charme's wound vp*. (Mac 1.3.35, Witches); OED **Wind** *v.*1.22c, e(b), f; **wrap up** ‘to enclose, conceal’: *the euill, which is heere wrapt vp In countenance*: (MM 5.1.117–18, Isabella).

(3a) As a verbal adjective: **barred up** ‘locked’: *a ten times barr'd vp Chest*, (R2 1.1.180, Mowbray); **bearing up** ‘making for’: *and bearing vp to Cyprus*. (Oth 1.3.8, Senator); **borne up** ‘struck’: *a mighty rocke, Which being violently borne vp*, (CE 1.1.101–2, Egeon); **built up** ‘constructed’: *Thy pyramys buylt vp with newer might* (Son 123.2); **cased up** ‘guarded’: *Or like a cunning Instrument cas'd vp*, (R2 1.3.157, Mowbray); **cheering up** ‘comforting’: *Till cheering vp her senses all dismayd, She tels them* (VA 896–7); **dammed up** ‘gagged’: *voice dam'd vp with wo*, (RL 1661); **girded up** ‘gathered’: *And Sommers greene all girded vp in sheaues* (Son 12.7); **heaped up** ‘piled up’: *the late Dignities, Heap'd vp to them*, (Mac 1.6.19, Lady Macbeth); **heaved-up** ‘raised’: *Her ioie with heaved-up hand she doth expresse*, (RL 111); **kneading up** ‘stiring’: *Citizens kneading vp the hony*; (H5 1.2.199, Archbishop of Canterbury; Q has *lading vp*); **lading up** ‘serving’: *citizens lading vp the honey*, (H5 1.2.199 Q, Archbishop of Canterbury; F has *kneading vp*); **locked up** ‘tightly closed’: *her lockt vp eyes*, (RL 446); \***made-up** ‘consummate’: *yet remaine assur'd That he's a made-vp Villaine*. (Tim 5.1.96–7, Timon); ‘completed’: *scarse halfe made vp*, (R3 1.1.21, Gloucester), OED **Made** *ppl.*a.9; **mailed up** ‘enclosed’: *Mayl'd vp in shame*, (2H6 2.4.32, Duchess of Gloucester); **muffling up** ‘covering’: *muffling vp his face*, (JC 3.2.185, Antony); **muffled up** ‘disguised’: *muffled vp in ragges?* (2H6 4.1.47, Whitmore); **pent-up** ‘suppressed’: *Close pent-up guilts*, (KL 3.2.57, Lear); ‘locked away’: *in thy Closet pent vp*, (2H6 2.4.25, Duchess of Gloucester), OED **Pent** *ppl.*a. [1581]; **puffed up** ‘confident’: *the Heart; who great, and pufft vp with his Retinue*, (2H4 4.2.107–8, Falstaff); ‘swollen’: *Haue I not heard the sea, puft vp with windes*, (TS 1.2.200, Petruccio); **ripping up** ‘tearing out’: *you bloody Nero's, ripping vp the*

*wombe* *Of your deere Mother-England*: (KJ 5.2.152–3, Bastard); **sealed-up** ‘sealed’: *This seal’d-*vp* Oracle*, (WT 3.2.126, Officer); **shut up** ‘enfolded’: *And shut *vp* in measurelesse content*. (Mac 2.1.15–16, Banquo); **thronged up** ‘overwhelmed’: *A man throng’d *vp* with cold*, (Per sc.5.114, Pericles); **tied-up** ‘hamstrung’: *this tyde-*vp* Iustice*, (MM 1.3.32, Friar); **weaved-up** ‘entangled’: *must I rauell out My weau’d-*vp* follyes?* (R2 4.1.218–19, Richard II); **winding up** ‘completing’: *Winding *vp* Dayes with toyle, and Nights with sleepe*, (H5 4.1.276, Henry V); **withered up** ‘completely withered’: *like a blasted Sapling, wither’d *vp**: (R3 3.4.69, Gloucester).

(3b) As a verbal adjective with particle before lexical participle: **\*pricked up** ‘erect’: *His eares *vp* prickt*, (VA 271).

(3c) As an adjective resembling verbal ones, but with different elements: **steep up** ‘high and steep’: *And hauing climb’d the steepe *vp* heauenly hill*, (Son 7.5), OED **Steep-up** *a.arch.* [1565].

(3d) As a verbal noun: **blower up** ‘one who destroys’, with a possible pun on tumescence: *Blesse our poore Virginity from vnderminers and blowers *vp**. (AW 1.1.119–20, Helen); **bringing up** ‘upbringing’: *a plague on my bringing *vp**: (1H4 2.5.504, Falstaff); ‘fostering’: *tis not our bringing *vp* of poore bastards*, (Per sc.16.13–14, Bawd); **casting up** ‘raising’: *There was casting *vp* of Eyes*, (WT 5.2.46, Gentleman); **closing up** ‘shutting’: *The closing *vp* of our most wretched eyes*: (TA 3.1.261, Marcus); **getting up** ‘swelling’, through pregnancy: *the getting *vp* of the Negroes bellie*: (MV 3.5.36–7, Lorenzo); **giving up** ‘surrender’: *the giuing *vp* Of some more Townes in France*. (2H6 4.7.150–1, Cade); †**holding up** ‘steadfastness’: *It lies much in your holding *vp**: (MM 3.1.263, Duke); ‘raising’: *holding *vp* of Hands*, (WT 5.2.47, Gentleman); **layer up** †‘preserver’: *Old Age, that ill layer *vp* of Beautie*, (H5 5.2.228, Henry V), OED **Layer** *sb.1e*; **pocketing up** ‘condoning’: *plaine pocketting *vp* of Wrongs*. (H5 3.2.51–2, Boy); **setter up** ‘one who puts kings on the throne’: *Proud setter *vp*, and puller downe of Kings*, (3H6 3.3.157, Queen Margaret), OED **Setter-up** [1563]; **\*snapper-up** ‘one who snaps up something quickly’: *a snapper-*vp* of vnconsidered trifles*: (WT 4.3.25–6, Autolycus); **\*sneakup** ‘paltry fellow’: *the prince is a iacke, a sneakeup*, (1H4 3.3.85 Q, Falstaff; F has *Sneake-Cuppe* otherwise unattested); **start-up** ‘upstart, one low-born who has risen socially’: *that young start-*vp* hath all the glorie of my ouerthrow*: (MA 1.3.61–2, Don John), OED **Start-up** *B. sb.1*; †**surrender up** ‘cession’: *About surrender *vp* of Aquitaine*: (LL 1.1.135, Berowne); **taking up** ‘calling to account’: *art thou good for nothing but taking *vp**, (AW 2.3.207–8, Lafeu); ‘making deals on credit’: *in honest Taking-*vp**, (2H4 1.2.40, Falstaff); **turning up** ‘raising’: *humour it with turning *vp* your eie*: (LL 3.1.11–12, Moth); **yielder up** ‘killer’: *yeelder *vp* of breath*. (2H4 4.1.349, Prince John); **yielding up** ‘surrender’: *which denies The yeelding of her *vp**. (TC 2.2.23–4, Hector).

(4) Used as first element of compounds and found from OE times. Many examples appear not to have survived for long, suggesting they may have been nonce creations either for metrical reasons in verse or for creating an effect. In many cases the form with a prefix has been replaced by the equivalent phrasal verb, e.g. *uplock* gives way to *lock up*: **upbraid** ‘to criticize’: *Obraids thee with thine arrogant intrusion*, (E3 3.3.51, King John); **upbraiding** ‘reproach’: *without obbraidings, scornes*, (TK 3.6.32, Arcite); **\*up-cast** ‘lucky throw’: *when I kist the Iacke *vp* on an*

*vp-cast, to be hit away?* (Cym 2.1.1–2, Cloten referring to bowls), OED **Upcast** 1; **upfill** ‘to fill up’: *I must vpfill this Osier Cage of ours*, (RJ 2.2.7, Friar Lawrence), OED **Upfill** records c1440 and then this one; **upheave** ‘to raise’: *Her two blew windowes faintly she vpheaueth*, (VA 482); **uphoard** ‘to hoard’: *if thou hast vp-hoarded in thy life Extorted Treasure* (Ham 1.1.117–18, Horatio); OED **Upboard** records three examples round 1600 and one other from 1652; **uphold** ‘to maintain’: *Which husbandry in honour might vphold*, (Son 13.10); **uplift** ‘to raise’: *hands vplifted in my right*: (Mac 4.3.43, Malcolm); \*‘to exalt’: *How were I then vp-lifted!* (TC 3.2.164, Troilus); **up-locked** ‘hidden’: *Can bring him to his sweet vp-locked treasure*, (Son 52.2); **uprear** ‘to raise’: *And this my hand, against my selfe vpreare*, (Son 49.11); **upreared** ‘on end’: *His hayre vprear’d*, (2H6 3.2.171, Warwick); cf. **rear up**; **uprighteously** ‘in an honourable manner’: *you may most vprighteously do a poor wronged Lady a merited benefit*; (MM 3.1.201–3, Duke); the noun *uprighteousness* was common at end C16; **uprightly** ‘justly’: *In all things that vprightly he commands*: (E3 4.3.31, Villiers); \***uprightness** ‘moral integrity’: *so I do affie In thy vprightnesse and Integrity*: (TA 1.1.47–8, Bassianus); common in C16 and early C17; **uprise** \*‘rising’ (of the sun): *a Larke, That giues sweet tydings of the Sunnes vprise?* (TA 3.1.158–9, Titus); common in C17; **uprising** \*‘slope’: *Against the steepe vprising of the hill?* (LL 4.1.2, Princess), OED **Uprising** *vbl.sb.6*; **uproar** \*‘to throw into confusion’: *Vprore the vniuersall peace*, (Mac 4.3.100, Malcolm), OED **Uproar** *v.1*; \***uprouse** ‘to rouse from sleep’: *Thou art vprous’d with some distemperature*; (RJ 2.3.40, Friar Lawrence); not otherwise recorded till end C18; \***upshoot** a punning mixture of *upshot* and *upshoot* ‘the best shot’ and ‘ejaculation’: *Then will shee get the vpsshoot by cleauing the is in*. [*is in* usually emended *pin*] (LL 4.1.135, Costard), though the word is common in C17; **up-shot** ‘the shoot-off’ to decide the prize in archery: *I cannot pursue with any safety this sport the vppe-shot*. (TN 4.2.70–1, Sir Toby, ‘to its conclusion’); \***upspring** either a noun or an adjective, with the former ‘a German dance’ and the latter ‘newly arisen’: *Keepes wassels and the swaggering vpspring reeles*, (Ham 1.4.10, Hamlet); both interpretations have parallels later in C17; **upstaring** ‘standing on end’: *With haire vp-staring* (Tem 1.2.214, Ariel), OED **Upstaring** *pres.pple* [1590]; **upstart** ‘rebel’: *chase those stragling vpstarts home againe*, (E3 3.1.113, Philip); **up-swarm** ‘to raise in swarms’: *against the Peace of Heauen, and him, Haue here vp-swarmed them*. (2H4 4.1.255–6, Prince John); \***upturned** ‘directed upwards’: *the white vpturned wondring eyes Of mortalls* (RJ 2.1.71–2, Romeo); **upward** *n.* ‘topmost point’: *from th’extremest vpward of thy head*, (KL 5.3.127, Edgar); *adj.* ‘facing to a higher location’: *thy vpward face* (Tim 4.3.191, Timon); *adv.* ‘in a higher direction’: *But the great one that goes vpward*, (KL 2.2.246–7, Fool; *vp the hill*, HL sc.7.240).

## UP AND DOWN

(1) Adverbially: ‘all over’: *What, vp and downe caru’d like an apple Tart?* (TS 4.3.89, Petruccio); ‘exactly’: *here’s his dry hand vp & down, you are he*, (MA 2.1.108–9, Ursula).

(2a) As a phrasal verb: **amble up and down** ‘to prance about’: *The skipping King hee ambled vp and downe*, (1H4 3.2.60, Henry IV); **follow up and down** ‘to accompany

everywhere': *You follow the yong Prince vp and downe*, (2H4 1.2.164–5, Lord Chief Justice); **go up and down** 'to walk about', probably with sexual innuendo of erection: *a goes vp and downe like a gentle man*: (MA 3.3.122–3, Watchman); **hurry up and down** 'to drive in confusion': *wilde amazement hurries vp and downe* (KJ 5.1.35, Bastard); **run up and down** 'to course through': *Which else runnes tickling vp and downe the veines*, (KJ 3.3.44, John); **wag up and down** 'to move violently': *his beard, all siluer white, VVag'd vp and downe*, (RL 1405–6).

(2b) With particle before lexical verb: **drive up and down** 'to be blown to and fro': *So vp and downe the poore Ship driues*: (Per sc.10.50, Gower).

(3) As a verbal noun: **jaunting up and down** 'running around': *To catch my death with iaunting vp and downe*. (RJ 2.4.52, Nurse).

## UPON

(1) Adverbially as an imperative: **upon them** 'up and at them' (R3 5.6.81, Richard III).

(2) As a phrasal verb: **beat upon** 'to be obsessed with': *for This her minde beates upon*; (TK 4.3.75, Doctor); **belch upon** 'to cast in direction of': *it belches vpon vs*. (Per sc.12.57, Cerimon); **bide upon** 'to insist on': *To bide vpon't: thou art not honest*: (WT 1.2.244, Leontes), OED **Bide** *v.2b*; **call upon** 'to summon as a witness': *I am bound to call vppon you*, (MM 3.1.418, Duke); **chew upon** 'to mull over': *my Noble Friend, chew vpon this*: (JC 1.2.172, Brutus); **clap upon** 'to stick up on': *That's clapt vpon the Court Gate*. (H8 1.3.18, Lovell); **come upon** 'to approach': *the houre prefixt Of her deliuerie to this valiant Greeke Comes fast vpon*: (TC 4.4.1–3, Paris, 'is almost here'); **consult upon** 'to exchange ideas about': *Let vs consult vpon to morrowes Businessse*; (R3 5.4.25, Richmond); **cry upon** 'to give tongue in the chase', a hunting term: *Sowter will cry vpon't for all this*, (TN 2.5.120, Fabian); **deal upon** 'to handle', euphemism for 'to kill': *they that I would haue thee deale vpon*: (R3 4.2.75, Richard III); **depend upon** 'to rely on': *For it depends vpon that loue of thine*. (Son 92.4); **discharge upon** 'to fire at', also used sexually: *doe you discharge vpon mine Hostesse*. (2H4 2.4.109–10, Falstaff), OED **Discharge** *v.8b*; **encroach upon** 'to invade': *Musing thou shouldst incroach vppon his land*, (E3 3.3.47, King John); **fall upon** 'to attack': *then all the Dukes fall vpon the King*. (MM 1.2.2–3, Lucio); **fawn upon** 'to pander to': *forbeare to fawne vpon their frownes*: (3H6 4.1.75, Edward IV); **foist upon** 'to palm off': *What thou dost foyst vpon vs that is ould*, (Son 123.6); recorded from end C16 with negative connotations and the noun *foist* can mean 'cheat, rogue'; OED **Foist** *v<sup>1</sup>.3c*; **frown upon** 'to show displeasure at': *Thou frownst vpon thy Fate that smiles on thee*. (RJ 3.3.143 Q1, Friar Lawrence; Q2 has *puts vp*, Q4 *pouts vpon*, and F *puttest vp*); \***glaze upon** 'to stare at': *a Lyon, Who glaz'd vpon me*, (JC 1.3.20–1, Casca), OED **Glaze** *v<sup>2</sup>.*; **gnaw upon** 'to feast on': *A thousand men that Fishes gnaw'd vpon*: (R3 1.4.25, Clarence), OED **Gnaw** *v.1c*; **grate upon** 'to importune': *I haue grated vpon my good friends for three Repreeues for you*, (MW 2.2.7–8, Falstaff); **hang upon** 'to hang in rags on': *Contempt and beggery hangs vpon thy backe!* (RJ 5.1.71, Romeo); **insculp upon** 'to engrave': *that's insculp't vpon*: (MV 2.7.57, Morocco); \***jet upon** 'to encroach on': *tyranny beginnes to iet, Vpon the innocent and lawlesse throane*: (R3 2.4.50–1 Q, Queen Elizabeth; F has *Iutt*), *how dangerous It is to*

*iet vpon a Princes right?* (TA 2.1.63–4 Q, Aaron; F has *set*), OED **Jet** *v*.1b; **jut upon** \*‘to intrude on’: *Insulting Tiranny beginnes to Jutt Vpon the innocent and awelesse Throne*: (R3 2.4.50–1, Queen Elizabeth; Q has *iet*), OED **Jut** *v*.1b; **keep upon** ‘to inhabit’: *the Creatures Of prey, that keepe vpon’t*. (WT 3.3.11–12, Mariner); **lay upon** ‘to impute’: *can lay vpon my credit*, (H8 3.2.266, Wolsey); ‘to instruct’: *Ile lay’t vpon you*. (Oth 2.1.265, Iago); ‘to bestow’: *Layest thou thy Leaden Mace vpon my Boy*, (JC 4.2.319, Brutus); **lean upon** ‘to trust in’: *I doe leane vpon Iustice Sir*, (MM 2.1.46–7, Elbow), OED **Lean** *v*.3; **lie upon** ‘to depend on’: *Our fortune lyes Vpon this iumpe*. (AC 3.8.5–6, Caesar); ‘to belabour’: *And laye as thicke vpon my battered crest*, (E3 3.4.88, Prince Edward); ‘to remain (unsold)’: *Lye they vpon thy hand, and be vndone by em*. (AC 2.5.106–7, Cleopatra); **light upon** ‘to choose’: *If yong Doricles Do light vpon her*, (WT 4.4.179–80, Old Shepherd); **look upon** ‘to be a spectator’: *I will not looke vpon*. (TC 5.6.10, Diomedes); ‘to enquire into’: *Ile looke vpon the Countesse minde anone*, (E3 2.2.34, Edward III); ‘to be faced with’: *and lookst so merrily vpon thy graue*, (E3 4.7.22, Prince Edward); **mend upon** ‘to improve in the estimation of’: *That’mend vpon the world*. (Cym 2.4.26, Posthumus); **pass upon** ‘to make a fool of’: *and thou passe vpon me, Ile no more with thee*. (TN 3.1.41–2, Viola); **play upon** ‘to manipulate’: *you would play vpon mee*; (Ham 3.2.352, Hamlet); **please upon** ‘to have sex with’: *perhappes they will but please themselues vpon her, not carrie her aboard*, (Per sc.15.149–50, Leonine); **pluck upon** ‘to destroy’: *May all the building in my fancie plucke Vpon my hatefull life*. (KL 4.2.53–4, Goneril, ‘undermine my plans for’); **press upon** ‘to force upon’: *I make bold, to presse, with so little preparation vpon you*. (MW 2.2.152–3, Mr Ford); **put upon** ‘to put (clothes) on’: *and these detestable things put vpon me*. (WT 4.3.62–3, Autolycus); ‘to undertake’: *they do you wrong to put you so oft vpon’t*. (MM 2.1.254–5, Escalus); ‘to implicate’: *What not put vpon His spungie Officers?* (Mac 1.7.70–1, Lady Macbeth); **revenge upon** ‘to take vengeance on’: *A Bird, that will reuenge vpon you all*: (3H6 1.4.37, York); **rush upon** ‘to attack’: *with ciuill and vnciuill Armes Be rush’d vpon*: (R2 3.3.101–2, Northumberland); **seize upon** ‘to claim’: *Which is the Lady I must seize vpon?* (MA 5.4.53, Claudio); **set upon** ‘to attack’: *we’l set vpon them*. (1H4 1.2.171, Poins); **sleep upon** ‘to be blind to’: *that so long haue slept vpon This bold bad man*. (H8 2.2.42–3 Chamberlain); **spurn upon** ‘to kick contemptuously’: *And spurne vpon thee* (R3 1.2.42, Gloucester); **stand upon** ‘to be important’: *About it, for it stands me much vpon* (R3 4.2.60, Richard III); ‘to wait on’: *Worthy Macbeth, wee stand vpon your leysure*. (Mac 1.3.147, Banquo); ‘to depend’: *it onely stands Our liues vpon*, (AC 2.1.50–1, Pompey); ‘to pay attention to’: *This fellow doth not stand vpon points*. (MN 5.1.118, Theseus); ‘to enjoy’: *the sore tearmes we stand vpon with the gods*, (Per sc.16.32, Pander); ‘to exploit’: *To be accepted of, and stood vpon?* (E3 4.3.9, Normandy); **stay upon** ‘to wait for’: *That staires vpon me*; (MM 4.1.46, Isabella); **stick upon** ‘to fix on’: *millions of false eies Are stucke vpon thee*: (MM 4.1.58–9, Duke); **take upon** ‘to behave’: *Looke that you take vpon you as you should*, (TS 4.2.110, Tranio); ‘to swear (as a gentleman)’: *I took’t vpon mine honour thou hadst it not*. (MW 2.2.13–14, Falstaff); **tend upon** ‘to serve’, possibly with negative connotations: *That tended vpon my Father?* (KL 2.1.94, Regan); **think upon** ‘to remember’: *Well thought vpon*, (R3 1.3.342, Gloucester); **wait upon** ‘to be at the service of’: *We wait vpon your Grace*. (R3

1.3.321, Rivers; Q has *will attend*); **work upon** ‘to take in’: *do’s it worke vpon him?* (TN 2.5.189, Maria); ‘to exercise his power over’: *Now Prosper workes vpon thee.* (Tem 2.2.80–1, Caliban).

(2) As a verbal adjective: **standing upon** ‘exposed to’: *our lodgings standing bleake vpon the sea,* (Per sc.12.12, Gentleman).

## UPWARD

(1) As a phrasal verb: **climb upward** ‘to get better’: *Things at the worst will cease or else climbe vpwward, To what they were before.* (Mac 4.2.24–5, Ross).

(2) As a verbal noun: **climber upward** ‘ambitious person’: *Lowlynesse is young Ambitions Ladder, Whereto the Climber vpwward turnes his Face:* (JC 2.1.22–3, Brutus), where *vpward* could be an adverb dependent on *turnes*.

## -URE

A fashionable suffix at end C16 used with a number of new words: **clefure** ‘fissure’: *The cranny clefures of the through shot planks,* (E3 3.1.163–4, Mariner), OED **Clefure** *obs.rare* 1545 and this quote only; **composure** \*‘temperament’: *thou art of sweet composure;* (TC 2.3.235, Ulysses), OED **Composure** 6c; **defeature** \*‘disfigurement’: *with impure defeature,* (VA 736), OED **Defeature** *sb.*2; **expressure** \*‘impression’: *Th’expressure that it beares:* (MW 5.5.66, Mrs Quickly), OED **Expressure** 1c; **flexure** ‘bending as a sign of humility’: *His legs are legs for necessity, not for flexure.* (TC 2.3.105 Q, Ulysses; F has *flight*), OED **Flexure** 1 [1592]; **impressure** \*‘impression’: *Wherein my sword had not impressure made* (TC 4.7.15, Hector), OED **Impressure** 2; \***insculpture** ‘inscription’: *on his Grauestone, this Insculpture* (Tim 5.5.68, Messenger); †**recomforture** ‘renewed consolation’: *to your recomforture.* (R3 4.4.356, Richard III; Q has *recomfiture*); †**rejoindure** ‘re-union’: *beguiles our lips Of all reioyndure:* (TC 4.5.34–5, Troilus); \***repasture** ‘repast’: *Foode for his rage, repasture for his den.* (LL 4.1.92), invented by Armado as a would-be elegant and learned word with the suffix <-ure> in a poem which invites the amazement and scorn of the nobles; **reposure** ‘placing of trust, etc.’: *could the reposure of any trust, vertue, or worth in thee* (HL sc.6.68–9, Edmund; \**reposall* KL 2.1.67–8), a rare word which was not acclimatized; \***rondure** ‘roundness’: *heauens ayre in this huge rondure hems,* (Son 21.8); cf. **rounder** ‘circumference’: *the rounder of your old-fac’d walles,* (KJ 2.1.259, Philip); **soilure** \*‘defilement’: *Not making any scruple of her soylure,* (TC 4.1.58, Diomedes), OED **Soilure** 1b; †**vasture** ‘vastness, emptiness’: *Whose hugie vastures can digest the ill,* (E3 2.1.403, Warwick).



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## VAST

‘emptiness, lengthy expanse of time or space’: *In the dead vast and middle of the night.* (Ham 1.2.198 Q1, Horatio; F has *wast*), *The God of this great Vast, rebuke these surges*, (Per sc.11.1, Pericles); OED **Vast** *sb.* [1604] formed from the adjective.

## VERBS

**abhor** †‘to reject’: *I vtterly abhorre; yea, from my Soule Refuse you for my Iudge*, (H8 2.4.79–80, Katherine); †**abrook** ‘to endure’: *ill can thy Noble Minde abrooke The abiect People*, (2H6 2.4.11–12, Gloucester), GTSW **abrook**; **accite** \*‘to arouse’: *And what accites your most worshipful thought to thinke so?* (2H4 2.2.52–3, Hal), OED **Accite** *v.*3, GTSW **accite**; **affect** \*‘to show ostentatiously a liking for’: *I will something affect the letter*, (LL 4.2.55, Holofernes, ‘employ alliteration’); **affy** ‘to marry’, developed in C16 from older sense ‘to trust’: *For daring to affye a mighty Lord* (2H6 4.1.80, Lieutenant), OED **Affy** *v.*6 [1576], GTSW **affy**; **agnize** ‘to acknowledge, own’: *I do agnize A Naturall and prompt Alacartie*, (Oth 1.3.230–1, Othello), fashionable in C16, OED **Agnize** *v.*arch.3, GTSW **agnize**; **allow the wind** ‘stand to the windward’, so the smell is carried away: *Pre thee allow the winde.* (AW 5.2.8–9, Lavatch); **allure** \*‘to draw forth’: *would allure and make a battrie through his defend parts*, (Per sc.21.36–7, Lysimachus), OED **Allure** *v.*4 [1616]; **apale** ‘to make pale with fear’: *Make mad the guilty, and apale the free*, (Ham 2.2.566, Hamlet), Hulme p. 238, OED **Appale**, **apale** 6 found only around 1600; **bake** ‘to cake’: *☞ bakes the Ellocks in foule sluttish haire*s, (RJ 1.4.90, Mercutio; Q1 has *plats*), OED **Bake** *v.*4 records c1460–1684; **beat** ‘to throb (of the head)’: *what a head haue I? It beates* (RJ 2.4.48–9, Nurse); ‘to mend’: *beate Cuts Saddle*, (1H4 2.1.5, Carrier), Blake 1987; **braze** \*‘to harden like brass’: *If damned Custome haue not braz’d it so*, (Ham 3.4.36, Hamlet), OED **Braze** *v.*1.2; **breathe** \*‘to speak’: *speake, breathe, discusse*: (MW 4.5.2, Host), OED **Breathe** *v.*13; **budge** ‘to move from one’s place’: *Ile not budge an inch boy*: (TS Ind. 1.12, Sly); \*‘to flinch’: *Must I bouge?* (JC 4.2.98, Brutus), OED **Budge**

*v*<sup>1</sup>.1a, b records from 1590s; **chare** ‘to finish’: *All’s char’d when he is gone*, (TK 3.2.21, Jailer’s daughter, ‘that’s the end of everything’), OED **Chare** *v*.4 records around 1600; **claw** ‘to grip’: *But age with his stealing steppes hath clawed me in his clutch*, (Ham 5.1.71–2 Q2, Clown’s song; F has *caught*), OED **Claw** *v*.2 [1557]; ‘to curry favour with’: *looke how he clawes him with a talent*. (LL 4.2.64–5, Dull), where *talent* is an alternative spelling for *talon*; **colly** \*‘to darken’: *And passion (hauing my best iudgement collied)* (Oth 2.3.199, Othello; Q has *coold*); \***comeddle**, **co-mingle** ‘to unite’: *Whose blood and iudgement are so well comedled*, (Ham 3.2.67 Q2, Hamlet; F has *co-mingled*), OED **Commeddle**, **co-meddle** one other quote 1612; **condole** ‘to lament’: *I will condole in some measure*. (MN 1.2.23, Bottom), OED **Condole** *v*.1; **confound** *v*.intrans. †‘to destroy, ruin’: *Come teares, confound*: (MN 5.1.290, Bottom); †**congree**/\***congrue** ‘to accord together’: *Congreeing in a full and natural close*, (H5 1.2.182, Exeter; Q has *congrueth*), possibly a mistake for *congruing*/*congrueth* as in Q, but it may be a new formation based on *con* + *gree* (an aphetic form of *agree*), OED **Congree** *v*.*Obs.rare*; †**congreet** ‘to greet one another’: *and Royall Eye to Eye, You haue congreeted*: (H5 5.2.30–1, Burgundy); \***constringe** ‘to compress’: *Constring’d in masse by the almighty Fenne*, (TC 5.2.176, Troilus), OED **Constringe** *v*.1; **cope** ‘to contend with’: *the Aduersary I come to cope*. (KL 5.3.114–15, Edgar); ‘to exchange blows with’: *They all straine curt’sie who shall cope him first*. (VA 888), OED **Cope** *v*<sup>2</sup>.3 [1583]; \*‘to come into contact with’: *and is againe to cope your wife*. (Oth 4.1.85, Iago – with sexual innuendo ‘to copulate’), OED **Cope** *v*<sup>2</sup>.7; **couch** ‘to hide’: *Couch we a while, and mark*. (Ham 5.1.217, Hamlet), OED **Couch** *v*<sup>1</sup>.13 [1577–87]; **crack** ‘to fail’: *My charmes cracke not*: (Tem 5.1.2, Prospero); **dandle** ‘to play with’: *Shee’le hamper thee, and dandle thee like a Baby*: (2H6 1.3.148, Duchess of Gloucester); ‘to make much of’: *And let the Emperour dandle him for his owne*. (TA 4.2.160, Aaron), OED **Dandle** *v*.1, 2; **dangle** ‘to hang’: *To dangle’t in my hand*, (TK 1.2.57, Palamon); OED **Dangle** *v*. emerged at end C16, possibly informal as it has Scandinavian cognates; **daub** ‘to lay on’: *I cannot daub it further*. (KL 4.1.52, Edgar; *dance* HL sc.15.50), ‘to whitewash, hide’: *So smooth he dawb’d his Vice* (R3 3.5.28, Gloucester), OED **Daub** *v*.7; **discuss** †‘to disclose’: *I will discusse the humour of this Loue to Ford*. (MW 1.3.87, Nym; Q has *disclose*), OED **Discuss** *v*.5; **double charge** ‘to repay doubly’: *I will double charge thee With Dignities*. (2H4 5.3.124, Falstaff); **draw ears** ‘to attract attention’: *Your passion drawes eares hither*. (TC 5.2.184, Ulysses); **encounter** †‘to reciprocate’: *they encounter thee with their harts thanks* (Mac 3.4.8, Macbeth), OED **Encounter** *v*.6; **entertain** \*‘to fill’: *the best way were, to entertaine him with hope*, (MW 2.1.63–4, Mrs Ford), OED **Entertain** *v*.9; †**escot** ‘to maintain’: *Who maintains ’em? How are they escoted?* (Ham 2.2.346–7, Hamlet); related to *scot* (as in *scot and lot*) and so possibly a verb which existed informally, though found only here, OED **Escot** *v*.; **evitate** ‘to avoid’: *she doth evitate and shun A thousand irreligious cursed houres* (MW 5.5.220–1, Fenton), OED **Evitate** *v*. records 1588–1603; \***fishify** ‘to turn (flesh) into fish’, hence warm into cold blood: *O flesh, flesh, how art thou fishified?* (RJ 2.3.35–6, Mercutio); probably a ShE invention, though it may have existed as slang; **fit** ‘to maintain harmony’, but with sexual innuendo: *how both did fit it*. (LL 4.1.128, Costard); ‘to arrange something, such as a partner or a surprise’: *Wee’ll fit the kid-foxe with a penny worth*. (MA

2.3.41, Claudio); 'to sort out': *Goe thy waies, ile remember thee, ile fit thee.* (TK 3.5.59, Countryman); **fumble** \*'to handle awkwardly': *What dost thou wrap and fumble in thine armes?* (TA 4.2.58, Aaron), OED **Fumble** *v.*2; **gild** †'to flush': *where should they Finde this grand Liquor that hath gilded 'em?* (Tem 5.1.282–3, Alonso), OED **Gild** *v.*1.6; †**glib** 'to castrate': *I had rather glib my selfe, then they Should not produce faire issue.* (WT 2.1.151–2, Antigonus); OED **Glib** *v.*2 suggests a corruption of *lib*; **glut** 'to swallow greedily': *And gape at widst to glut him.* (Tem 1.1.57, Gonzalo), OED **Glut** *v.*2; **graze** \*'to find sustenance': *Graze where you will, you shall not house with me:* (RJ 3.5.188, Capulet), OED **Graze** *v.*1.2; **gust** †'to understand': *'tis farre gone, When I shall gust it last.* (WT 1.2.218–19, Leontes); this sense, not in OED, developed from 'to savour' as though taste leads to understanding; cf. OED **Gust** *v.*1; **hit** \*'to coincide with': *My former Speeches, Haue but hit your Thoughts* (Mac 3.6.1, Lennox); *this hits right:* (Tim 3.1.6, Lucullus, 'this is fitting'), OED **Hit** *v.*16; \*'to understand': *Thou hast most kindly hit it.* (RJ 2.3.52, Mercutio), also implying sexual conquest, OED **Hit** *v.*20; **holla** 'to shout loudly': *And in his eare, Ile holla Mortimer.* (1H4 1.3.221, Hotspur); \***huddling** 'piling': *huddling iest vpon iest,* (MA 2.1.229, Benedick), OED **Huddle** *v.*2; **invest** †'to urge': *The time inuests you goe,* (Ham 1.3.83 Q2, Polonius; F has *inuites*); **jump** 'to hazard': *or iump the after-enquiry* (Cym 5.5.275–6, Jailer); 'to agree': *Both our inuentions meet and iumpe in one.* (TS 1.1.188, Tranio); **kindle** 'to be born, drop': *As the Conie that you see dwell where shee is kindled.* (AY 3.2.329–30, Rosalind), GTSW **kindle**; **kiss whist** 'to silence': *and kist the wilde waues whist:* (Tem 1.2.379–80, Ariel in song); **knap** 'to bite': *as lying a gossip in that, as euer knapt Ginger,* (MV 3.1.8–9, Solanio), OED **Knap** *v.*2. [1575]; **lace** \*'to ornament': *And lace it selfe with his societie?* (Son 67.4), OED **Lace** *v.*6; **lapse** †'to apprehend': *if I be lapsed in this place I shall pay deere.* (TN 3.3.36–7, Antonio); **leap** \*'to evade': *and leape all ciuill bounds,* (TN 1.4.21, Orsino), OED **Leap** *v.*6b; **lie** 'to be still': *The Wind is lowd, and will not lie* (Per sc.11.48, Sailor), SSNT **lie**; **like** \*'to compare': *And like me to the pesant Boyes of France,* (1H6 4.6.48, John Talbot), *for liking his father to a singing man* (2H4 2.1.92 Q, Mrs Quickly; F has *lik'ning*), OED **Like** *v.*2.1b; **live** 'to need money for living': *I am a poore fellow that would liue.* (MM 2.1.213, Pompey), PWPS **live**; **lose labour** 'to waste time and effort': *Age, thou hast lost thy labour.* (WT 4.4.760, Autolycus), Dent L9; **lout** 'to delay': *I am louted by a Traitor Villaine,* (1H6 4.3.13, York); Hulme p. 313 suggests this sense from modern dialects and earlier literary examples, as in OED **Lout** *v.*2, though OED **Lout** *v.*3.1 'to mock' records this example; †**meal** 'to stain': *were he meal'd with that Which he corrects,* (MM 4.2.84–5, Duke), OED **Meal** *v.*3; **memorize** 'to commemorate': *Or memorize another Golgotha,* (Mac 1.2.40, Captain); OED **Memorise** popular in 1590s; **moisten** 'to make wet': *And clamour moistened her,* (HL sc.17.32, Gentleman, clamour caused her to shed tears which 'moistened' her), OED **Moisten** *v.*1 [1580]; **mount** 'to raise': *like Hedg-hogs, which . . . mount Their pricks at my foot-fall:* (Tem 2.2.10–12, Caliban), OED **Mount** *v.*12b; **move** 'to exhibit emotion' and 'to go to (dinner)': *oh bee not like your Mistresse, be moued, be moued.* (TG 2.1.164–5, Speed), cf. OED **Move** *v.*16f, 26; **notify** 'to take note of': *she giues you to notifie, that her husband will be absence* (MW 2.2.82, Mrs Quickly), OED **Notify** *v.*1 penultimate example; **oppose** 'to expose': *Was this a face To be oppos'd against the iarring windes?*

(KL 4.6.28–9, Cordelia; *exposd* HL sc.21.30), OED **Oppose** *v.*4c records 1589 and this example only; **pass** ‘to care’: *As for these silken-coated slaues I passe not*, (2H6 4.2.127, Cade), OED **Pass** *v.*23 records 1548–1671; ‘to pass belief’: *and shrekt at it, that it past*: (MW 1.1.277, Slender), OED **Pass** *v.*19b; ‘to represent’: *shall passe Pompey the great*, (LL 5.1.122, Holofernes); ‘to disregard’: *let that passe*, (R3 4.2.88 Q, Richard III; F has *let that rest*); **pay** ‘to appease’: *You pay him then*: (H5 4.1.196, Williams, ‘that’s a fine appeasement!’), OED **Pay** *v.*1 and Blake 1997b:171; ‘to pay a sexual debt’: *May be he has paid you more, which will shame you to giue him againe*. (WT 4.4.238–40, Mopsa), PWPS **pay**; **peck** ‘to throw’: *Ile pecke you o’re the pales else*. (H8 5.3.88, Porter, ‘I’ll throw you over the fence’), OED **Peck** *v.*2.1 [1611]; \***perplex** ‘to trouble’: *For whom euen now my soule was much perplext* (E3 5.1.189, Edward III), OED **Perplex** *v.*1 popularized by Shakespeare; **point** ‘to appoint’: *VWho euer plots the sinne thou point the season*. (RL 879); **pose** ‘to baffle’: *I have posd him: Buz*. (TK 3.5.80, Jailer’s daughter), OED **Pose** *v.*2 [1593]; **possess** \*‘to tell’: *Possesse vs, possesse vs, tell vs* (TN 2.3.134, Sir Toby), OED **Possess** *v.*10; **predominate** \*‘to gain ascendancy over’ with astrological implication: *I will pre-dominate ouer the pezant*, (MW 2.2.271–2, Falstaff), OED **Predominate** *v.*2 [1618]; **product** ‘to produce’: *nor wholesome to my place To be producted*, (Oth 1.1.147–8, Iago; Q has *produc’d*), OED **Product** *v.*1 records c1555–63; **propend** \*‘to be disposed’: *I propend to you* (TC 2.2.189, Hector), OED **Propend** *v.*2; **puck** ‘to eradicate’: *All this from my remembrance brutish wrath Sinfully puckt*, (R3 2.1.119–20 Q, Edward IV; F has *pluckt*), possibly a typographical error; **quote** \*‘to scrutinize’: *We did not coat them so*. (LL 5.2.778, Rosaline), OED **Quote** *v.*6a; **rap** ‘to enthrall’: *What, deere Sir, Thus rap’s you?* (Cym 1.6.52–3, Imogen), OED **Rap** *v.*3.2b [1599]; **rase** ‘to strike off’: *the boare did race his helme*, (R3 3.4.82 Q, Hastings; F has *rouse*); the boar signifies Richard III; ‘to remove by scraping, erase’: *I, that he raz’d*. (MM 1.2.11, Lucio); **rate** ‘to account’: *was rated firmly too*, (1H4 4.4.17, Archbishop of York, ‘valued highly’; Q has *rated sinew* ‘valued prop’), OED **Rate** *v.*5, popular at end C16; **relent** ‘to give way’: *I doe relent*: (MW 2.2.30, Pistol; Q has *recant*), OED **Relent** *v.*1.2b [1528]; **resist** †‘to repel’: *These Cates resist mee, hee not thought vpon*. (Per sc.7.27, Simonides), OED **Resist** *v.*4; **revolt** ‘to return to allegiance’: *The King is mercifull, if you reuolt*. (2H6 4.2.124, Stafford), OED **Revolt** *v.*2b [1570]; **royalize** ‘to raise to kingly status’: *To royalize his blood, I spent mine owne*. (R3 1.3.125, Gloucester), OED **Royalize** *v.*1a [c1590]; **rub** \*‘to hinder (a plan)’: *Will not be rub’d nor stopt*, (KL 2.2.145, Gloucester), OED **Rub** *v.*1.3b; **scant** \*‘to restrict’: *if my Father had not scanted me*, (MV 2.1.17, Portia), OED **Scant** *v.*6; **score** ‘to add to the tab’, in taverns: *Score a Pint of Bastard* (1H4 2.5.26, Hal), OED **Score** *v.*11 [1594]; **season** ‘to make fit for (a specified action or event)’: *season the slaues for Tubbes and Bathes*, (Tim 4.3.86–7, Timon); **serve a turn** ‘to let off the hook’: *that shall not serue your turne*, (TC 3.1.72, Pandarus); ‘to achieve one’s aim’: *if I had will enough to get out of this wood, I haue enough to serue mine owne turne*. (MN 3.1.141–3, Bottom); **shorten** †‘to render ineffectual’: *Yet to be knowne shortens my made intent*, (KL 4.6.9, Kent), OED **Shorten** *v.*3b; **skip** ‘to skip over’: *how so eu’r You skip them in me*, (TK 3.1.52–3, Arcite), OED **Skip** *v.*1.5b [1531]; **slip** \*‘to fail to keep an appointment’: *I haue almost slipt the houre*. (Mac 2.3.46, Macduff), OED **Slip** *v.*1.20c;

‘to leave in abeyance’: *Had slipt our Claime, vntill another Age.* (3H6 2.2.162, Edward IV), OED **Slip** *v*<sup>1</sup>.21b [1592]; ‘to slide from under: *Then slip I from her bum,* (MN 2.1.53, Puck), OED **Slip** *v*<sup>1</sup>.22; **slubber** ‘to sully (renown etc.)’: *you must therefore be content to slubber the glosse of your new Fortunes,* (Oth 1.3.225–6, Duke); OED **Slubber** *v*.1b records 1600–41; ‘to skim over carelessly’: *Slubber not business for my sake* (MV 2.8.39, Salerio; Q1 has *slumber*), OED **Slubber** *v*.4, [1592], popular in C17; **smell** ‘to give out an odour’: *Monster, I do smell all horse-pisse,* (Tem 4.1.199, Trinculo), *he smels April and May,* (MW 3.2.62, Host), OED **Smell** *v*.10 [c1586]; **smirch** \*‘to cover with dirt’: *And with a kinde of umber smirch my face,* (AY 1.3.111, Celia), OED **Smirch** *v*.2; **smoke** ‘to suspect’: *They beginne to smooke mee,* (AW 4.1.27, Parolles), OED **Smoke** *v*.8; **sparkle** \*‘to emit sparks from the eyes’: *it perchance will sparkle in your eyes:* (KJ 4.1.114, Arthur), OED **Sparkle** *v*<sup>1</sup>.2c, 7; **split** \*‘to burst’: *I shall split all In pleasure of my Spleene.* (TC 1.3.177–8, Ulysses), OED **Split** *v*.3c [1687]; **squench** ‘to put out’: *fetche pitch and flaxe and squench it.* (2H6 4.7.124–5 Q, Cade), OED **Squench** *v*.1 [1535]; \***squinny** ‘to squint’: *dost thou squiny at me?* (KL 4.5.132–3, Lear), OED **Squinny** *v*<sup>1</sup>.1; **stagger** \*‘to make to stagger’: *That staggers thus my person.* (R2 5.5.109, Richard II), OED **Stagger** *v*.6a; ‘to bewilder’: *The question did at first so stagger me,* (H8 2.4.209, Bishop of Lincoln), OED **Stagger** *v*.7a [1556]; **stick** ‘to scruple’: *That gainst thy selfe thou stickst not to conspire,* (Son 10.6), OED **Stick** *v*<sup>1</sup>.15a [1532] used only with negatives; **stick in ears** ‘to be glued to hearing’: *that all their other Sences stucke in Eares:* (WT 4.4.609–10, Autolycus); **stone** \*‘to turn to stone’: *thou do’st stone my heart,* (Oth 5.2.68, Othello), OED **Stone** *v*.2; **stoop** ‘to humble oneself’: *Wilt thou not stoope?* (1H6 5.6.26, Shepherd), OED **Stoop** *v*<sup>1</sup>.2 [1530]; **tan** ‘to darken’: *Tan sacred beautie,* (Son 115.7), OED **Tan** *v*.2 [1530]; **throng** ‘to jostle’: *Here one being throng’d, bears back* (RL 1417), OED **Throng** *v*.4 [1534]; **trench** †‘to divert a stream’: *a little Charge will trench him here,* (1H4 3.1.108, Worcester), OED **Trench** *v*.4a; **trip** ‘to fall into sin’: *You haue tript since.* (WT 1.2.78, Hermione), OED **Trip** *v*.9 [1509]; **vail the bonnet** ‘to show submission’: *and with a lowly minde, Doth vale the bonnet of his victory:* (E3 5.1.77–8, Copland), OED **Vail** *v*<sup>2</sup>.2b [1579]; **vanish** †‘to escape from’: *A gentler iudgement vanisht from his lips,* (RJ 3.3.10, Friar Lawrence); **wash** ‘to drown’: *I looke to be washt.* (Per sc.5.67, Fisherman), OED **Wash** *v*.15; **waul** ‘to scream as a baby’: *the first time that we smell the Ayre We wawle, and cry.* (KL 4.5.175–6, Lear), OED **Waul, wawl** *v*. records from C16; **wear** ‘to pass’: *time weares,* (MW 5.1.7, Falstaff), OED **Wear** *v*<sup>1</sup>.19 [1597]; **whisper** ‘to talk secretly with’: *I from Troy come not to whisper him,* (TC 1.3.247, Aeneas; Q has *whisper with*), OED **Whisper** *v*.4 [1515]; **winch** ‘to wince’: *let the gall d iade winch:* (Ham 3.2.231, Hamlet), an expression which had achieved almost proverbial status; OED **Winch** *v*<sup>1</sup>.2b records 1493–1718; **wrench** \*‘to seize’: *Wrench his Sword from him.* (Oth 5.2.294, Lodovico; Q has *wring*), OED **Wrench** *v*.6d; **wrinkle** \*‘to cause other faces to seem wrinkled’: *whose youth & freshnesse Wrinkles Apolloes,* (TC 2.2.77–8, Troilus), OED **Wrinkle** *v*.3bfig.; **yawn** \*‘to gape with bewilderment’: *they yawne at it, And botch the words vp* (Ham 4.5.9–10 Q2, Horatio; F has *ayme*), OED **Yawn** *v*.4b; **yellow** ‘to grow yellow (with age, etc.)’: *So should my papers (yellowed with their age)* (Son 17.9), OED **Yellow** *v*<sup>1</sup>.2a [1598]; \*‘to bellow’: *Let vs sit downe and marke their yellowing noyse:* (TA

2.3.20 Q, Tamora; F has *yelping*); OED **Yellow** *v*. suggests a development from *yell* parallel to *bellow* from *bell*.

### VOGUE, FASHIONABLE and POMPOUS WORDS

**accommodate** \*‘to supply with (something) convenient’, from Lat. *accommodare* ‘to fit, make comfortable’; cf. Lat. *commodus* ‘fitting, comfortable’, a recent borrowing fashionable at the end C16, though not well understood by many: *a Souldier is better accommodated, then with a Wife*. (2H4 3.2.65–6) spoken by Bardolph, who then discusses the word with Shallow. Bardolph claims it is *a Souldier-like Word*, (3.2.74–5), OED **Accommodate** *v*.11, King pp. 167–8; it is used in different senses elsewhere in ShE; cf. KL 4.5.81 ‘adapt itself to’, Hulme pp. 275–7; cf. Cym 5.5.32 ‘given an advantage’ and RDHS **accommodation house** ‘a brothel’; **affected** ‘assumed love put on for show’: *With that which we Louers intitlle affected*. (LL 2.1.232, Boyet), *He is too picked, too spruce, too affected, too odde*, (LL 5.1.12–13, Holofernes), OED **Affected** *ppl.a.* I.4 [1594]; **assigns** †‘appurtenances’: *sixe French Rapiers and Poniards, with their assignes*, (Ham 5.2.113–14, Osric); OED **Assign** *sb*<sup>2</sup>.3, probably an affected usage by Osric, later picked up by Hamlet (123); **beautified** ‘beautiful’: *the most beautified Ophelia. That’s an ill Phrase, a vilde Phrase, beautified is a vilde Phrase*: (Ham 2.2.110–12, Hamlet’s letter); Polonius comments on *beautify* as a verb used in fashionable love poetry; a comment on pompous language, OED **Beautified** *ppl.a.* [1580], PWPS **beautified**; **\*blade** ‘good chap’, fashionable word ridiculed by Mercutio: *Iesu a very good blade, a very tall man*, (RJ 2.3.27–8), OED **Blade** 11; **bombast** \*‘exaggerated’ here applied to language, fashionable around 1600, from *bombast* ‘padding with which garments were filled’: *with a bombast Circumstance, Horribly stufft with Epithites of warre*, (Oth 1.1.13–14, Iago, ‘rhetorically inflated circumlocution’); OED **Bombast** *sb.* does not record this adjectival use; **\*chopfallen, chapfallen** ‘humiliated’: *No one now to mock your own Jeering? Quite chopfalne*. (Ham 5.1.187–8, Hamlet); in vogue around 1600, OED **Chop-fallen**; **element** ‘milieu, class’: *out of my welkin, I might say Element, but the word is ouer-worne*. (TN 3.1.57–8, Feste, rejecting a fashionable word for an old-fashioned one), King p. 149; **entreat** ‘to beg’: *I rather would entreat thy company, To see the wonders of the world abroad*, (TG 1.1.5–6, Valentine), King p. 76; **fanatical** †‘extravagant’: *I abhor such phanaticall phantasims*, (LL 5.1.17–18, Holofernes); generalization of the sense ‘mad, possessed by a demon’ characteristic of informal language, though possibly a Shakespearian invention for Holofernes, OED **Fanatical** *a.2b*; **fangled** ‘given to the excesses of fashion, foppish’: *Be not, as is our fangled world, a Garment Nobler then that it couers*. (Cym 5.5.228–9, Posthumus). The nouns *fangle* ‘fashion, foppery’ and *new fangle*, found from middle C16, led to the development of **new-fangled**, which by back-formation gave the verb to *fangle* and its past participle *fangled*, at end C16 or beginning C17, with negative connotations; OED **Fangled** *ppl.a.* [1587] and this quote only; **fantastical** ‘imaginary’: *Are ye fantasticall*, (Mac 1.3.51, Banquo); ‘bizarre, grotesque’: *This is fery fantasticall humors* (MW 3.3.162, Evans), *Ne’re a fantastical knaue of them all* (AY 3.3.96–7, Oliver Martext); ‘outrageous’: *and telling her fantasticall lies*. (Oth 2.1.224, Iago); a variant of *fantastic*, the connotations of this word were more

negative and critical so that it was used in insulting or condemnatory contexts, OED **Fantastical A.** *adj.*; **fantasy** ‘extravagant behaviour’: *such antique lispng affecting phantacies*, (RJ 2.3.26–7, Mercutio), OED **Fantasy sb.; **finical** ‘affected’, as term of abuse: *super-serviceable finicall Rogue*, (KL 2.2.16–17, Kent; *superfinicall* HL sc.7.16); the word may be adopted from *fine*, but it and related words emerged at end C16, OED **Finical a.** [1592]; **flush** \*‘ripe’: *Now the time is flush*, (Tim 5.5.8, Alcibiades); \*‘lusty, vigorous’: *Withall his crimes braod [sic] blowne, as flush as May*, (Ham 3.3.81 Q2, Hamlet; F has *fresh*); the word was fashionable at the turn of C16, but its replacement by *fresh* in F suggests that it was not acceptable to all, OED **Flush a**<sup>1</sup>.1, 2; **fore-foot** †‘hand’: *thy fore-foote to me giue*: (H5 2.1.65, Pistol), a pompous word typical of Pistol; **grand** ‘great’: *you make grand preparation* (MW 4.5.80–1, Caius), *Vnder the allowance of your graund aspect*. (HL sc.7.102, Kent; *great*, KL 2.2.104); *grand* which survives dialectally in this sense interchanged with *great* as in KL; OED **Grand A.** *adj.* shows *grand* was becoming popular in this sense at end C16 and Kent uses it rhetorically; **humour** ‘particular disposition or inclination, whim’, a fashionable word ridiculed by Shakespeare and others at end C16/beginning C17: *Tis some od humor pricks him to this fashion*, (TS 3.2.70, Tranio), *Falstaffe will learne the humor of this age*, (MW 1.3.78 Q, Falstaff; F has *honor*), *Be auis’d sir, and passe good humours*: (MW 1.1.152, Nym, ‘take care what you say’); ‘errand’: *I will run no base humor*: (MW 1.3.71, Nym, ‘I’ll perform no underhand errand’); ‘people, malcontents’: *th’vnselld humors of the Land*, (KJ 2.1.66, Chatillon), King pp. 177–9; **humour-letter** used as term of contempt, ‘fancy letter’: *here take the humor-Letter*; (MW 1.3.71–2, Nym, ‘keep your own fancy letter’); **humour v.** ‘to comply with someone’s inclination’, similarly fashionable and ridiculed: *humor me the angels*. (MW 1.3.50, Nym, ‘conjure money out of her’), *humour it with turning up your eie*: (LL 3.1.11–12, Moth); **jet** ‘to strut’: *how he iets vnder his aduanc’d plumes*. (TN 2.5.30, Fabian); \***jetted** ‘fashionably attired’: *men and dames so jetted and adorn’d*, (Per sc.4.26, Cleon), OED **Jetted** [1888]; **king of courtesy** ‘the tops’: *I am the King of Curtesie*: (1H4 2.5.10, Hal), a fashionable phrase, Dent K65.1; **melancholy** ‘sad’: *Boy, What signe is it when a man of great spirit growes melancholy?* (LL 1.2.1–2, Armado), King pp. 71–3; **pathetical** ‘affecting’: *Sweet inuocation of a childe, most pretty and patheticall*. (LL 1.2.92–3, Armado), *most patheticall nit*. (LL 4.1.147, Costard), OED **Pathetical a.**; **perpend** ‘to pay attention (to)’: *he loues the Gally-mawfry (Ford) perpend*. (MW 2.1.110, Pistol), *learne of the wise and perpend*: (AY 3.2.64–5, Touchstone), *therefore, perpend my Princesse, and giue eare*. (TN 5.1.296–7, Feste), *Thus it remaines, and the remainder thus. Perpend*. (Ham 2.2.105–6, Polonius), *perpend my words O Signieur Dewe*, (H5 4.4.8, Pistol). That this word is used by Pistol, the Fools and Polonius, often in somewhat facetious contexts, suggests it was a vogue word which was considered to be over-refined. It was popular C16–17; OED **Perpend v.** records 1527–1660 before C19 revival; **pregnant** ‘receptive’: *your owne most pregnant and vouchsafed eare*. (TN 3.1.87–8, Viola, using rhetorical language), a word noted by Sir Andrew (TN 3.1.89) as worth recording; **princely** ‘noble’: *that yong and Princely Gentleman*, (R2 2.1.176, York), King p. 157; **quiddit, quiddity** ‘quibble, specious argument’: *why might not that bee the Scull of of [sic] a Lawyer? where be his Quiddits now?* (Ham 5.1.95–6,**

Hamlet; Q2 has *quiddities*), *What in thy quips and thy quiddities?* (1H4 1.2.44–5, Falstaff); although originally a scholarly word, it had passed into ordinary speech with negative connotations at end C16, GTSW **quiddit**; **\*quillet** ‘chicanery’ is derived from *quillity*, a variant of *quiddity* and it is the more common usage in ShE: *Some tricks, some quillets, how to cheat the diuell.* (LL 4.3.286, Longueville); in vogue around 1600 and resuscitated in C19, GTSW **quillet**; **rain odours** ‘to pour down sweet smells’: *the heauens raine Odours on you.* (TN 3.1.84, Viola, in bombastic mode), an expression noted by Sir Andrew (TN 3.1.89) as worth recording; cf. *court odour*; **\*rariety** ‘exceptional gift’: *The register of all rarieties*, (E3 2.2.114, Edward III), OED **Rariety** *Obs.* notes frequent in C17; **rascal(ly)** ‘base, wretched’: *And bring along these rascal knaues with thee?* (TS 4.1.117, Petruccio), *such Rascal Counters* (JC 4.2.135, Brutus of money), *the niggardly Rascally sheepe-biter*, (TN 2.5.4–5, Sir Toby); originally a collective noun meaning ‘rabble’, this word in different parts of speech was then applied more generally from C16 when it was very popular, King p. 123; **rawly** ‘at an immature age’: *their Children rawly left:* (H5 4.1.139–40, Williams), OED **Rawly** *adv.* 1b, popular 1570–1670; **ray** ‘to soil’: *was euer man so raide?* (TS 4.1.2–3, Grumio), *raied with the Yellowes*, (TS 3.2.52, Biondello), OED **Ray** *v*<sup>2</sup>.5 common in C16; **value** ‘to be worth’: *it values not your asking:* (H8 2.3.52, Anne), OED **Value** *v*.5 with negatives frequent 1630–1730; **vehemently** ‘extravagantly’: *I most fehemently desire you*, (MW 3.1.8, Evans), King p. 71; **vent** ‘to utter, proclaim’: *And vent it for a Mock’rie?* (Cym 5.5.56, Posthumus); a fashionable verb mocked by Feste: *Vent my folly: He has heard that word of some great man*, (TN 4.1.11–12), *thou didst vent thy groanes* (Tem 1.2.281, Prospero), OED **Vent** *v*<sup>2</sup>.5; **vizarded** ‘masked, concealed’: *For they must all be mask’d, and vizarded* (MW 4.6.39, Fenton), *Degree being vizarded*, (TC 1.3.82, Ulysses), OED **Vizarded** *ppl.a.* [1593] popular in C17; **voluntary** ‘volunteer’ for military exploits: *Rash, inconsiderate, fiery voluntaries*, (KJ 2.1.67, Chatillon), OED **Voluntary** *C.* *sb.* 9 popular around 1600; **vouchsafe** ‘to be so good as to grant’: *if your Lordship would vouchsafe the Answer.* (Ham 5.2.129–30, Osric), a word noted by Sir Andrew (TN 3.1.90) as worth recording, King pp. 78–9; **waist** ‘middle’, possibly with a suggestion of *waste* ‘emptiness, desolation’: *In the dead wast and middle of the night* (Ham 1.2.198, Horatio; Q1 has *vast*), OED **Waist** 5 ‘Affectedly used for: Middle (of day or night)’.

## VOICE

**voice** \*‘vote, support’: *submit you to the peoples voices*, (Cor 3.3.45, Sicinius), OED **Voice** *sb.* 10c; *gainst all other voice.* (MV 4.1.353, Portia, ‘without any appeal’); **\*(the) common voice** ‘general approval’: *haue by Common voyce In Election* (TA 1.1.21–2, Marcus), *The common voyce do cry it shall be so.* (TA 5.3.139, Aemilius), OED **Voice** *sb.* 3b; **the voice in hell** ‘devil’s approval’: *Hath got the voyce in hell for excellence:* (H5 2.2.110, Henry V).



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## WATER

**water** \*‘transparency of a diamond’: *The Diamonds of a most praysed water doth appeare*, (Per sc.12.99–100, Cerimon), OED **Water** *sb.*20; **go by water** ‘to resort to tears’: *answers haue I none, But what should go by water*. (Oth 4.2.106–7, Desdemona); **water-colour** \*‘pigment in which water and not oil is used’: *And neuer yet did Insurrection want Such water-colours, to impaint his cause*: (1H4 5.1.79–80, Henry IV), OED **Water-colour** 2; **water-drop** \*‘tear’: *To melt my selfe away in Water-drops*. (R2 4.1.252, Richard II); †**water-flowing** ‘streaming’: *My mercie dry’d their water-flowing teares*. (3H6 4.10.11, Henry VI); **water-gall** \*‘small rainbow which at sea precedes a storm’: *These watergalls in her dim Element*, (RL 1588), OED **Water-gall** 2; †**water-standing-eye** ‘tear-filled eye’: *And many an Orphans water-standing-eye*, (3H6 5.6.40, Henry VI); †**water-walled** ‘protected by the sea’: *That Water-walled Bulwarke*, (KJ 2.1.27, Austria).

## WAY

**way** ‘point of view’: *Men of his way, should be most liberall*, (H8 1.3.61, Sands); ‘manner’: *this downe-right vway of Creation*: (MM 3.1.370, Lucio, ‘this earthy manner of procreation’); **do in (the) way of** ‘to attain, accomplish’: *what my Tongue can do I’th way of Flattery further*. (Cor 3.2.136–7, Coriolanus), OED **Way** *sb.*1.34d [1596]; **every way** ‘in every respect’: *he will euery way be mock’d*. (MW 5.3.19, Mrs Page); **a great way** ‘mostly, largely’: *Thinke him a great way foole*, (AW 1.1.100, Helen); **on her way** \*‘pregnant’: *Fellow Hector, she is gone; she is two moneths on her way*. (LL 5.2.665–6, Costard), OED **Way** *sb.*1.36; **out of the way** ‘misplaced’: *Is’t lost? Is’t gone? Speak, is’t out o’th’way?* (Oth 3.4.80, Othello), OED **Way** *sb.*1.37j; **that’s the way** ‘that’s how it’s done’ (Oth 2.3.377, Iago), *that’s not your way*. (Oth 4.1.182, Iago, ‘that’s not what you should do’); **that way** *adj.* ‘in such a manner’: *or a (that way) accomplish’d Courtier*, (Cym 1.4.90, Giacomo); **this way** ‘seen from this point of view’: *Our breach of Duty this way, Is businesse of Estate*; (H8 2.2.69–70, Norfolk);

**this way(s)** ‘here, in this direction’: *come a little neerer this waies*: (MW 2.2.45, Mrs Quickly).

## WEATHER

†**cross-lightning** ‘forked lightning’: *Of quick crosse lightning* (HL sc.21.33, Cordelia); **flaw** ‘squall’: *I do not feare the flaw*, (Per sc.11.39, Pericles), OED **Flaw** *sb.*<sup>2</sup>; \***lagging** ‘dawdling’: *Foure lagging Winters, and foure wanton springs* (R2 1.3.207, Bolingbroke); **limping** \*‘slow-moving’: *limping Winter* (RJ 1.2.26, Capulet); **parching** ‘scorching’: *Sunnnes parching heat* (1H6 1.3.56, Pucelle); **rack** ‘cloud driven before a wind’: *against some storme, A silence in the Heauens, the Racke stand still*, (Ham 2.2.486–7, Player); **racking** ‘fleeting’: *the racking Clouds*, (3H6 2.1.27, Richard), OED **Racking** *ppl.a.1* [1590] commonly applied to clouds; \***sneaping** ‘biting’: *that may blow No sneaping Winds at home*, (WT 1.2.12–13, Polixenes); **temperance** ‘temperateness’: *It must needs be of subtle, tender, and delicate temperance*. (Tem 2.1.44–5, Adrian); OED **Temperance** 4 records 1432–1610, Antonio picks up the word *temperance*, **thrilling** \*‘fiercely cold’: *In thrilling Region of thicke-ribbed Ice*, (MM 3.1.123, Claudio), OED **Thrilling** *ppl.a.1b*; **thunderstone** ‘flash of lightning’: *Haue bar’d my Bosome to the Thunder-stone*: (JC 1.3.49, Cassius), OED **Thunder-stone** *sb.1* [1598]; **to and fro** \*‘hither and thither’: *The too and fro conflicting wind and raine*, (HL sc.8.10, Gentleman), OED **To and fro** *D. adj.* [1839]; \***weather-bitten** ‘worn by the weather’: *which stands by, like a Weather-bitten Conduit*, (WT 5.2.55, Gentleman), OED **Weather-bit, -bitten** one further example from 1624; \***weather-fend** ‘to protect from the weather’: *In the Line-groue which weather-fends your Cell*, (Tem 5.1.10, Ariel), OED **Weather-fend** ‘A Shakespearian word echoed by later writers’; **whiff** ‘puff of wind’: *But with the whiffe and winde of his fell Sword, Th’vnnerved Father fals*. (Ham 2.2.476–7, Player), OED **Whiff** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.1 [1591], partly an alteration of ME *weffe* ‘offensive smell’ and partly an onomatopoeic formation; possibly given to the Player to emphasize his stilted, alliterative style; **wind** ‘empty air’: *Goe winde to winde*, (TC 5.3.113, Troilus, referring to Cressida’s letter); **wind-fanned** ‘driven’: *As windefand Snow*, (TK 5.3.4, Emilia); **wind-shaken/shaked** ‘stirred up by the wind’: *The Oake not to be winde-shaken*. (Cor 5.2.110, Watchman), *The winde-shak’d-Surge*, (Oth 2.1.13, Gentleman).

## -WISE

†**burden-wise** ‘as a refrain’: *For burthen-wise Ile hum on TARQVIN still*, (RL 1133); †**Colossus-wise** ‘like the Colossus’: *And stands Calossus-wise* (TC 5.5.9, Agamemnon); \***guest-wise** ‘as a guest, transiently’: *My heart to her, but as guest-wise soiourn’d*, (MN 3.2.172, Demetrius); **likewise** ‘similarly’: *Your widdow-dolour, likewise be vnwept*. (R3 2.2.65, Clarence’s daughter); †**quadrant wise** ‘in a quarter circle’: *There wise as many pikes in quadrant wise*, (E3 5.1.137, Salisbury).

## WITH

(1) As a phrasal verb: **back with** ‘to support (by)’: *Let vs be back’d with God*, (3H6 4.1.42, Hastings); **bear with** ‘to put up with’: *his prankes haue been too broad to beare with*, (Ham 3.4.2, Polonius), *You meane to beare me, not to beare with me*: (R3 3.1.128,

Duke of York); **break with** ‘to reveal to’: *let vs not breake with him*, (JC 2.1.149, Brutus); ‘to fail to keep an appointment with’: *I would not breake with her for more mony Then Ile speake of*. (MW 3.2.49–50, Slender); **cavil with** ‘to object to’: *In vaine I cauill with mine infamie*, (RL 1025); **change with** ‘to follow slavishly’: *the fashion of his hat, it euer changes with y<sup>e</sup> next block*. (MA 1.1.72–3, Beatrice, ‘to follow every new fashion’, where a ‘block’ is the mould on which hats were made); **close with** ‘to accept an offer’: *close with him, giue him Gold*; (WT 4.4.801, Clown); **compound with** ‘to come to an agreement with’: *compound with him by the yeere*, (MM 4.2.21–2, Provost); **consort with** ‘to associate with’: *thou consort’st with Romeo*. (RJ 3.1.44, Tybalt), but also understood as ‘to play music with’; **cope with** ‘to handle’: *she that neuer cop’t with straunger eies*, (RL 99); ‘to attack’: *He is a man, and Clifford cope with him*. (3H6 1.3.25, Rutland), OED **Cope** *v*<sup>2</sup>.2; **couch with** ‘to sleep with’: *Till I were couching with the Doctors Clarke*. (MV 5.1.305, Gratiano); **curry with** ‘to curry favour with’: *I would currie with Maister Shallow*, (2H4 5.1.66, Falstaff); **dally with** ‘to dwell on’: *And dallies with the innocence of loue*, (TN 2.4.46, Orsino); ‘to play sexually’: *Not dallying with a Brace of Curtizans*, (R3 3.7.74, Buckingham); **dispense with** ‘to pardon’: *Nature dispenses with the deede* (MM 3.1.136, Claudio); ‘to give up’: *Might you dispense with your leysure*, (MM 3.1.157, Duke); **encounter with** ‘to meet’, possibly with sexual implication: *When Ladyes craue to be encountred with*. (1H6 2.2.46, Burgundy); †**entertalk with** ‘to interrupt’: *Must your bold Verdict entertalke with Lords?* (1H6 3.1.64, York); **flatter with** ‘to pamper’: *Desire him not to flatter with his Lord*, (TN 1.5.293, Olivia); **go with** ‘to accompany’: *good words went with her name*. (MM 3.1.213–14, Isabella); **grapple with** \*‘to fight’: *To grapple with the house of Lancaster*, (2H6 1.1.257, York), OED **Grapple** *v*.8c; **grow with** ‘to come about’: *how her acquaintance grew vwith this lewd fellow*. (MA 5.1.322, Leonato); **have with** ‘to accompany’: *Haue with you*: (MW 2.1.147, Mrs Page); **hug with** ‘to lie among’: *To hug with swine*, (KJ 5.2.142, Bastard); **join with** ‘to merge forces’: *if I do not ioyne with him*. (1H4 1.3.130, Hotspur); **juggle with** ‘to bamboozle’: *Ile not be Iuggel’d with* (Ham 4.5.128, Laertes); **jump with** ‘to suit’: *it iumpes with my humour*, (1H4 1.2.68–9, Falstaff); **keep with** ‘to remain with’: *That Noble mindes keepe euer with their likes*: (JC 1.2.311, Cassius), OED **Keep** *v*.45; **lie with** ‘to have intercourse with’: *I ayme to lye with thee*. (3H6 3.2.69, Edward IV); **man with** ‘to be served by’: *I was neuer mann’d with an Agot till now*: (2H4 1.2.16, Falstaff); **marry with** ‘to marry’: *As kill a King, and marrie with his Brother*. (Ham 3.4.28, Hamlet); **meet with** ‘to ambush’: *There to meet with Macbeth*. (Mac 1.1.7, Witch), Blake 2001; **mouth with** ‘to kiss’: *hee would mouth with a beggar*, (MM 3.1.441–2, Lucio); **proceed with** ‘to institute measures against’: *By cold gradation, and weale-ballanc’d forme. We shal proceed with Angelo*. (MM 4.3.96–7, Duke); **question with** ‘to question’: *thinke you question with the Iew*: (MV 4.1.69, Antonio); **quit with** ‘to get the better of’: *Hortensio will be quit with thee by changing*. (TS 3.1.90, Hortensio); **ride with** ‘to be persecuted by’ from ‘ridden like a horse as devils do humans’: *Am I ridden with a Welch Goate too?* (MW 5.5.136, Falstaff), OED **Ride** *v*.17a; **say with** ‘to speak to’: *I haue to say with you*. (KJ 4.1.8, Hubert); **sort with** ‘to agree with’: *My will is something sorted with his wish*: (TG 1.3.63, Antonio); ‘to mix with’: *And sometime sorteth with a heard of deare*, (VA 689); **speak with** ‘to fight’: *Weele speake with thee at Sea*. (AC

2.6.25, Antony); ‘to speak to’: *Be not you spoke with*, (R3 3.7.46, Buckingham); **stand with** ‘to make common cause’: *I thinke he will stand very strong with vs.* (JC 2.1.141, Cassius); ‘to accompany’: *the drum that stroke the lusty march, Stands with Prince Edward* (E3 2.2.73–4, Lodowick); **suit with** \*‘to be in agreement with’: *Sutes not in natiue colours with the truth*: (H5 1.2.17, Henry V), OED **Suit** v.17; **take with** ‘to make to understand’: *Soft, take me with you*, (RJ 3.5.141, Capulet, ‘come again’); **talk with** ‘to take care of (both politely and impolitely)’: *Ile haue you talkt with anon* (Cor 4.5.17–18, Servingman); **tax with** ‘to accuse’: *I taxe not you, you Elements, with vnkindnesse*. (KL 3.2.16, Lear; *taske* HL sc.9.16); **toss with** ‘to afflict with’: *Spleene, as you are tost with*. (1H4 2.4.76–7, Lady Hotspur); **tug with** ‘to maul by’: *tugg’d with Fortune*, (Mac 3.1.113, Murderer); **whisper with** ‘to negotiate secretly with’: *I from Troy come not to whisper with him*, (TC 1.3.247 Q, Aeneas; F has *whisper*).

(2) As a verbal adjective: **brimmed with** ‘overflowing’: *a Cestron Brymd with the blood of men*: (TK 5.1.46–7, Arcite); **held with** ‘supported by’: *As thine is now, held with a brace of Harlots*. (Tim 4.3.80, Timon).

(3) As prefix to a verb: **withhold** ‘to keep back’: *The feare of that, with holdes my present aide*, (R3 4.5.5 Q, Stanley; F has *holds off*), OED **Withhold** v.1.

### WITHAL

As a phrasal verb: **deal withal** ‘to have sexual intercourse with’: *haue you, that a man may deale withall, and defie the Surgion?* (Per sc.19.33–4, Lysimachus); **sport withal** ‘to play with’ with sexual innuendo: *But thou maist leue it me to sport with all*, (E3 2.1.235, Edward III).

### WITHIN

As a phrasal verb: **lie within** ‘to depend upon’: *That open’d lies within our remedie*. (Ham 2.2.18, Claudius).

### WITHOUT

As a phrasal verb: **turn without** ‘to turn inside out’: *some such Squire he was That turn’d your wit, the seamy-side without*, (Oth 4.2.149–50, Emilia).

### WORDS of UNCERTAIN ORIGIN and/or MEANING

Most of these words probably arose at an informal level.

\***an-heires** the reading in F *will you goe An-heires?* (MW 2.1.205–6, Host; not in Q), usually emended in modern editions to either *mijn’heers* (from Dutch) or *amirs* (for *emirs*). The word is often related to *Oneyers* (1H4 2.1.76; early Qq have *Oneyres*), where Gadshill claims to pass his time with *great Oneyers*. It seems in MW to be part of the Host’s flamboyant language for which *emir* would be appropriate, unless it is a nonce word without particular significance; †**annothanize** ‘to gloss’, possibly a portmanteau word based on *anatomize* and *annotate*. *Which to annothanize in the vulgar*, (LL 4.1.67–8, Armado’s letter); \***aroint** found only as an imperative ‘be off’: *Aroynt thee, Witch*, (Mac 1.3.5, Witch), *And aroynt thee Witch, aroynt thee*. (KL 3.4.117, Edgar in a charm); of uncertain origin, but Hulme

pp. 17–19 suggests it is the same word as *arent* found in a Stratford document and probably from AFr. *Aloyner*. OED **Aroint** records only in ShE, where it is always linked with witches, before C19; GTSW **aroint thee**; **askant**, \***aslant** *prep.* ‘across, slanting over’: *a Willow growes ascant the Brooke* (Ham 4.7.138 Q2, Gertrude; F has *aslant*); otherwise unknown, but probably a variant of *askance*, recorded only as an adverb (TS 2.1.242), OED **Askant** *adv.*3, **Aslant B.** *prep.*; **at task** †‘blamed’: *Your are much more at task for want of wisdom*, (KL 1.4.323, Goneril; *alapt want* HL sc.4.327), OED **Task** *sb.*4a ‘(a doubtful sense, the reading being uncertain)’; **baffle** ‘to disgrace’: *call me Villaine, and baffle me.* (1H4 1.2.101, Falstaff), *I will baffle Sir Toby*, (TN 2.5.156–7, Malvolio), hence ‘to use contemptuously, ridicule’: *shall good newes be baffel’d?* (2H4 5.3.106, Pistol), *how haue they baffel’d thee?* (TN 5.1.366, Olivia); OED **Baffle** ‘Etymology, and even immediate source, uncertain’ and GTSW **baffle**; **ballow** an unknown verb used by the Welshman Dr Caius: *Rugby, ballow mee some paper*: (MW 1.4.82–3, Caius); **beteem** \*‘to grant’: *he might not beteeme the winds of heauen Visite her face too roughly*, (Ham 1.2.141–2 Q2, Hamlet; F has *beteene*); of uncertain origin but popular at end C16, OED **Beteem** *v.*1.2; **bisson** ‘purblind, blinding’: *your beesome Conspectuities* (Cor 2.1.63, Menenius, ‘purblind insights’), *Threatning the flame With Bisson Rheume*: (Ham 2.2.508–9, Player, ‘with blinding tears’); of uncertain etymology, but found in OE; presumably archaic as Shakespeare’s forms are last quotes in OED **Bisson** *a.*1, 2; **bodkin** ‘sharp-pointed instrument, dagger’: *With a bare Bodkin?* (Ham 3.1.78, Hamlet), *The head of a bodkin.* (LL 5.2.605, Dumaine), OED **Bodkin** *sb.* of uncertain origin; †**bold-beating** ‘brave, extravagant (?)’: *your bold-beating-oathes*, (MW 2.2.28, Falstaff referring to Pistol’s exuberant language); the precise meaning is not clear; some editors prefer to drop the hyphen to give ‘brave, rhetorical oaths’; **brabble** ‘dispute, disagreement’: *In priuate brabble did we apprehend him.* (TN 5.1.61, Officer); with Welsh speakers appearing as *prabble* or *pribble prabble*, as in *if we leaue our pribbles and prabbles*, (MW 1.1.50, Evans); the verb from which the noun comes is of uncertain origin, but emerged as a colloquialism in C16, OED **Brabble** *v.*; **brat** ‘child’, contemptuously and often implying bastardy: *This Brat is none of mine*, (WT 2.3.93, Leontes), *But Brats and Beggery* (Cym 2.3.116, Cloten); used also of men behaving like children: *they follow him Against vs Brats*, (Cor 4.6.96–7, Cominius); of uncertain origin, this word emerged in C16 and gradually lost its pejorative tone, OED **Brat** *sb.*2.; **callat/callet/callot** ‘prostitute’: *A Callat Of boundlesse tongue*, (WT 2.3.91–2, Leontes of Paulina), *Contemptuous base-borne Callot as she is*, (2H6 1.3.86, Queen Margaret); of uncertain origin, but common in C16, though now obsolete except dialectally, OED **Callet**; **carve** †‘to show affability’, possibly with sexual innuendo: *shee discourses: shee carues: shee giues the leere of invitation*: (MW 1.3.39–40, Falstaff); *He can carue too, and lispe*: (LL 5.2.323, Berowne); OED **Carve** *v.*13 gives this as a figurative use of the verb known only in ShE. Its precise meaning is uncertain, but Hibbard (1990:205) suggests it means table manners of an affected kind or mincing speech; **catch** of uncertain meaning: *thou Horson obscene greasie Tallow Catch.* (1H4 2.5.231–2, Falstaff), OED **Catch** *sb.*1.14¶ ‘Sense obscure’, but Bevington (1987:189) suggests a basting pan to catch the fat; the form is usually emended in modern editions to *keech*; **coil** ‘fuss’ and **keep a**

**coil with** ‘to make a fuss of’: *I am not worth this coyle that’s made for me.* (KJ 2.1.165, Arthur), *I am commanded here, and kept a coyle with,* (AW 2.1.27, Bertram), OED **Coil** *sb.* 2 word of unknown origin surfaced in C16, probably from slang; **concolinel** word of unknown meaning and origin (LL 3.1.3, Moth), PWPS suggests based on Fr. *coccinelle*; **conduce** of uncertain meaning: *Within my soule, there doth conduce a fight* (TC 5.2.150, Troilus), OED **Conduce** *v.* 6b suggests ‘carries itself’; **cout** meaning unknown, but possibly ‘to mock’: *Flout’em, and cout’em:* (Tem 3.2.123, Stephano in a song), often emended to *scout*; **cried-game** unexplained, but possibly a cry of encouragement in hunting or a game: *Crude-game, said I well?* (MW 2.3.80, Host); **cruel** possibly ‘cruelty’: *All Cruels else subscribe:* (KL 3.7.63, Gloucester), OED **Cruel** *sb.* single example from c1440; **drudge** ‘slave, menial’: *paltry, seruire, abiect Drudges:* (2H6 4.1.105, Suffolk); OED **Drudge** *sb.* origin of this noun which surfaced c1500 is unknown; †**ducdame** burden of a song (AY 2.5.51, Jaques), meaning and origin are unknown; possibly a nonsense word; cf. GTSW **ducdame**; **dug** ‘breast, nipple’: *Shall thy old dugges, once more a Traitor rear?* (R2 5.3.88, York); OED **Dug** *sb.*<sup>1</sup> origin obscure and not known before C16; **fadge** ‘to turn out, fit in’: *We will haue, if this fadge not, an Antique.* (LL 5.1.140, Armado), *How will this fadge?* (TN 2.2.33, Viola); of uncertain origin, this verb sprang into prominence at end C16, possibly an informal word which gradually became acceptable, OED **Fadge** *v.* and GTSW **fadge**; **feeze** ‘to sort out, do for’: *Ile pheeze you infaith.* (TS Ind.1.1, Sly), *Ile phese his pride:* (TC 2.3.202, Ajax); the nature of the two speakers and the verbal threat confirm the informal nature of this word, though its precise meaning is uncertain, OED **Feeze** *v.*<sup>1</sup> 3 and GTSW **feeze**; \***fer** part of Pistol’s pompous alliterating vocabulary, OED **Fer** *v.* ‘App[arently] meaningless’. It may be related to the verb *fur*, cf. OED **Fur** *v.* 7, ‘To foist or thrust in’, for the sense ‘to thrust (with a sword or stave)’ would fit in: *Ile fer him, and firke him, and ferret him:* (H5 4.4.27–8, Pistol); **flare** ‘to spread out gaudily’: *With Ribonds-pendant, flaring ’bout her head;* (MW 4.6.41, Fenton referring to a disguise); of unknown origin, but surfacing in C16, this word was on the borders of slang usage, OED **Flare** *v.* 2; \***frampold** ‘sour-tempered’: *she leads a very frampold life with him,* (MW 2.2.89, Mrs Quickly), *Now to be frampall,* (TK 3.5.58, Countryman); of obscure origin, though possibly from *fram* ‘from’ + *poll* ‘head’, OED **Frampold** *a.* 1; **gad** ‘to wander aimlessly around’: *Where haue you bin gadding?* (RJ 4.2.16, Capulet); OED **Gad** *v.*<sup>2</sup> of obscure origin, possibly a back-formation from *gadling* ‘vagabond’; cf. PdE *gad-about*; **gaskins** ‘hose, breeches’: *or if both breake, your gaskins fall.* (TN 1.5.22–3, Maria); the etymology of this word, which came into prominence at end C16, is uncertain, but its earliest use is humorous, OED **Gaskin**<sup>1</sup> 1 and DSUE **gaskins**; **gibe** ‘to scoff’: *with taunts Did gibe my Misiue out of audience.* (AC 2.2.77–8, Caesar), OED **Gibe**, **jibe** *v.* [1567] of obscure origin; hence **gibe** *n.* which is functionally shifted and **gibingly** *adv.* (Cor 2.3.225, Sicinius) from 1602; **giglet** ‘loose woman, fickle like such a woman’: *away with those Giglets too, and with the other confederate companion.* (MM 5.1.344–5, Escalus), *(Oh giglet Fortune)* (Cym 3.1.31, Queen); of uncertain origin, OED **Giglet**, **giglot** records from C14; **gleek** ‘trick’: *where’s the Bastards braues, and Charles his glikes?* (1H6 3.6.9, Talbot); ‘taunt’: *No money on my faith, but the gleeke.* (RJ 4.4.140, Peter); of uncertain origin, OED **Gleek** *sb.*<sup>2</sup>.

[c1550]; **gull** ‘person who is easily duped’: *Why ’tis a Gull, a Foole, a Rogue*, (H5 3.6.68, Gower); ‘trick, to dupe someone’: *I should thinke this a gull*, (MA 2.3.117, Benedick); OED **Gull** *sb.* of uncertain and possibly mixed origin, DSUE **gull**; **hack** of uncertain meaning, possibly ‘to fornicate’: *these Knights will hacke*, (MW 2.1.48–9, Mrs Page); but Crane 1997 suggests an abbreviated form of *hackney* ‘prostitute’; it may be used by Mrs Page as a kind of euphemism (see also **hick**); **hade land** ‘strip of land kept unploughed to act as a boundary’: *shal we sow the hade land with wheate?* (2H4 5.1.12 Q, Davy; F has *head-land*), OED **Hade** *sb.* origin unknown; †**half-checked** of uncertain meaning: *with a halfe-checkt Bitte*, (TS 3.2.55–6, Biondello, sometimes emended to *half-cheeked*); **heyday** ‘state of great excitement or passion’: *For at your age, The hey-day in the blood is tame*, (Ham 3.4.67–8, Hamlet), OED **Hey-day** *sb.* [c1590] of uncertain origin; **hood** of uncertain meaning but implying ‘woman’ from wearing jealousy like a hood: *A iealous hood, a iealous hood*, (RJ 4.4.13, Capulet); †**impeticos** ‘to pocket’, nonce, humorous formation, perhaps a perversion of *impocket* to suggest the pocket in a long coat worn by a fool: *I did impeticos thy gratillity*: (TN 2.3.25, Feste); †**insisture** of uncertain meaning, possibly ‘steady continuance’: *Insisture, course, proportion, season, forme*, (TC 1.3.87, Ulysses); **jeer** \**v.trans.* ‘to insult’: *dost thou ieere & flowt me in the teeth?* (CE 2.2.22, Antipholus of Syracuse); OED **Jeer** *v.2* origin of this word which surfaced in mid C16 is unknown; **Jew** in Flute’s *and eke most louely Iew*, (MN 3.1.89); the meaning of *Jew* is not clear, possibly an abbreviated form of *jewel*; **ke-tha** of uncertain meaning and not in OED, possibly a variant form of *quoth-a* ‘say you’: *Die, ke-tha*; (Per sc.5.119, Fisherman); **land-damn** not satisfactorily explained, but as Orgel 1996:126 notes ‘The word sounds like contemporary slang: “lamb” may be a version of the verb “lam”, to beat or thrash – the similar “lambaste” is recorded in 1637’: *I would Land-damne him*: (WT 2.1.145, Antigonus); **less** used after negatives when the sense is ‘more’: *a Begger without lesse quality*. (Cym 1.4.21–2, Giacomo), *these bolder Vices wanted Lesse impudence* (WT 3.2.54–5, Leontes); a usage peculiar to ShE, OED **Less** *A adj.5*; **lug** ‘to drag’: *Ile lugge the Guts into the Neighbor roome*, (Ham 3.4.186, Hamlet); of uncertain, but possibly Scn, origin, OED **Lug** *v.3* [c1400]; **lurch** ‘to remain secretly’, usually for nefarious purposes: *to shufflle: to hedge, and to lurch*, (MW 2.2.25, Falstaff); ‘to cheat, rob’: *He lurcht all Swords of the Garland*: (Cor 2.2.101, Cominius), OED **Lurch** *v.* 1, 2; OED **Lurch** *v.* origin uncertain, but related to *lurk*, possibly influenced by the noun *lurch*; **lyed** of uncertain meaning, often emended to *dull-eyed* ‘bleary, fumbling’: *stale dull lyed bed*, (HL sc.2.13, Edmund; *tyred* KL 1.2.13); \***meacock** ‘pusillanimous’: *A meacocke wretch can make the curstest shrew*: (TS 2.1.309, Petruccio), from the identical noun ‘weakling’ of unknown origin, possibly the informal name of a bird, OED **Meacock** 2 [1587]; **mean** ‘to live a married life between chastity and incontinence’: *if on earth he doe not meane it*, (MV 3.5.72, Jessica), Hulme pp. 248–9; **mope** \*‘to act as in a daze’: *to mope with his fat-brain’d followers* (H5 3.7.130, Orleans); OED **Mope** *v.1* of uncertain origin; †**mose** of uncertain meaning and origin, but probably ‘to suffer’: *and like to mose in the chine*, (TS 3.2.50, Biondello, ‘to suffer from glanders’), OED **Mose** *v.*; **nasty** ‘filthy’: *honying and making loue Ouer the nasty Sty*. (Ham 3.4.83–4, Hamlet); OED

**Nasty** *a.* of uncertain origin, but it arose at beginning C15; **nibble** ‘to take small bites’, at first used of animals and then of humans, especially in love context: *as Pigeons bill, so wedlocke would be nibbling.* (AY 3.3.74, Touchstone), hence ‘to kiss’: *O Sir, you would faine be nibbling.* (TK 5.4.88, Jailor’s daughter); of uncertain origin appearing in early C16; **nick** ‘to clip’: *His man with Cizers nickes him like a fool.* (CE 5.1.176, Messenger), *The itch of his Affection should not then Hauue nickt his Captainship,* (AC 3.13.7–8, Enobarbus); verb of uncertain origin which surfaced in C16, OED **Nick** *v.*<sup>2</sup>; **ninny** ‘fool’: *What a py’de Ninnie’s this?* (Tem 3.2.64, Caliban); word of uncertain origin, which surfaced at end C16, possibly abbreviated form of *innocent*, OED **Ninny**<sup>1</sup> and DSUE **ninny** ‘a canting whining Begger’; **nip** ‘to affect painfully’: *It nips me vnto listning,* (Per sc.21.220, Pericles); OED **Nip** *v.*<sup>1</sup>.8 [1553], origin uncertain; **noddle** ‘head, back of the head’, usually contemptuously or facetiously: *To combe your noddle with a three-legg’d stoole,* (TS 1.1.64, Katherine), of obscure origin, OED **Noddle** *sb.*<sup>1</sup>.3 and DSUE **noddle**; **noddy** ‘fool, simpleton’: *Nod-I, why that’s noddy.* | *You mistooke Sir: I say she did nod; And you aske me if she did nod, and I say I.* (TG 1.1.110–12, Proteus | Speed); of uncertain origin, recorded from early C16; †**oneyer** of uncertain meaning and origin, but imitating words in <-yer> like *lawyer*; SW **onyer** ‘officer with financial responsibility’: *Bourgomasters, and great Oneyers,* (1H4 2.1.76, Gadshill); ShL **Great-oneyers** ‘persons that converse with great ones’ from *honeyers* ‘those who talk with honied lips’, GTSW **oneyers**; OED **Oneyers** offers no meaning; **ort** ‘scrap of food’: *a beggers orts to craue,* (RL 985); hence ‘fragment’: *The fractions of her faith, orts of her loue:* (TC 5.2.161, Troilus); OED **Ort** origin unknown, but it arose in C15, and became popular at end C16; †**paiocke** of uncertain meaning, possibly a nonce word substituted by Hamlet for the appropriate rhyme-word: *A verie verie Paiocke.* (Ham 3.2.272); OED **Paiocke**, SW **pajock** ‘savage, degenerate, or, peacock’; **palter** \*‘to shift position’ from ‘to speak indistinctly’: *Romans, that haue spoke the word, And will not palter?* (JC 2.1.124–5, Brutus), *Fo, fo, adew, you palter.* (TC 5.2.48, Diomedes); OED **Palter** *v.*3 origin unclear, but assumes it is an iterative verb; it surfaced in C16; **pang** ‘pain’: *here’s the pang that pinches.* (H8 2.3.1, Anne); OED **Pang** *sb.* arose after 1500 of uncertain origin; **panging** ‘painful’: *’tis a sufferance, panging As soule and bodies seuering.* (H8 2.3.15–16, Anne); **paper house** of uncertain origin, but the sense appears to be ‘female pudendum’: *entred my Action in his wiues paper house.* (2H6 4.7.131–2 Q, Butcher); **pate** ‘head’, used in ridicule or contempt: *Backe slaue, or I will breake thy pate a-crosse.* (CE 2.1.77, Adriana), of uncertain origin, but in common use from 1300; **peak** ‘to waste away’: *Shall he dwindle, peake, and pine:* (Mac 1.3.22, Witch); OED **Peak** *v.*<sup>1</sup>. of unknown origin, it appeared in C16 and was becoming obsolescent in C17; cf. PdE *peaky*; **peat** ‘pet’, used to or about girls or women, also contemptuously: *A pretty peate,* (TS 1.1.78, Katherine, ‘a spoilt brat’); of uncertain origin, OED **Peat**<sup>2</sup> 2 [1599]; **peep** ‘to look’: *When thou wak’st, with thine owne foolles eies peepe.* (MN 4.1.83, Puck); of uncertain etymology, but recorded from c1460, OED **Peep** *v.*<sup>1</sup>.1; ‘to emerge from concealment’: *from this League, Peep’d harmes* (H8 1.1.182–3, Buckingham), OED **Peep** *v.*<sup>2</sup>.2; †**pertaunt like** (LL 5.2.67, Rosaline, a word not satisfactorily explained and often emended); **pettitoes** ‘feet’, used contemptuously or facetiously



because originally referred to feet of a pig: *hee would not stirre his Petty-toes, till he had both Tune and Words*, (WT 4.4.607–8, Autolycus); of uncertain origin, OED **Pettitoes** *sb.pl.* [1555]; †**pheezar** word addressed to Falstaff invented by the Host to rhyme with *Caesar* as though a foreign ruler: *Thou'rt an Emperour (Cesar, Keiser and Pheezar)* (MW 1.3.9); **pilch** 'to steal': *What, to pelch?* (Per sc.5.52, Fisherman); the meaning is not clear and may conceal some argot, but some editors suggest *pelch* may be used as a contemptuously familiar form of address, OED **Pilch** *v.*; **pilcher**: *Will you pluck your Sword out of his Pilcher by the eares?* (RJ 3.1.79, Mercutio; Q1 has *scabard*, Q2 has *pilcher*); of uncertain origin, OED **Pilcher**<sup>2</sup> which glosses 'scabard' suggests it may come from *pilch* 'a leather covering'; cf. King p. 117; but PWPS **pilcher** suggests it means 'leather jacket' the normal meaning of *pilcher* and that the sense is metaphorical; **pink** *Pinke for Flower*. (RJ 2.3.55, Romeo), in response to Mercutio's comment *I am the very pinck of curtesie*. (RJ 2.3.54); cf. *the flower of curtesie*, (RJ 2.4.43, Nurse); here the meaning of *pink* is uncertain though it was and remains the common name for the flower *dianthus*; cf. PWPS **pink** 3); \***pioned** 'trenched': *Thy bankes with pioned, and twilled brims* (Tem 4.1.64, Iris); OED **Pioned** *ppl.a.* from the verb *pion* 'to dig, trench' found in Spenser, but otherwise rare, and rejects the derivation from *peony*; \***placket** 'opening in a woman's apron or petticoat' hence extended to female sexual organs which it can be thought to cover. Most examples in ShE are ambiguous in meaning: *Will they weare their plackets, where they should bear their faces?* (WT 4.4.241–2, Clown), *Keepe thy foote out of Brothels, thy hand out of Plackets*, (KL 3.4.90, Edgar); CDS **placket**; OED **Placket**<sup>2</sup> notes of uncertain origin; **pother**, **pudder** 'turmoil, noise': *such a poother, As if that whatsoeuer God, who leades him, Were slyly crept into his humane powers*, (Cor 2.1.215–17, Brutus), *Let the great Goddes That keepes this dreadfull pudder o're our heads*, (KL 3.2.49–50, Lear; *this dreadful Powther* HL sc.9.50). This word of uncertain origin is recorded from end C16, but is more frequent in C17; its variant forms in ShE suggest the word was informal, OED **Pother** *sb.*; \***pouncet-box** 'a box for perfumes': *twixt his Finger and his Thumbe, he held A Pouncet-box*: (1H4 1.3.36–7, Hotspur). This word, whose relation to *pounce* is uncertain, is not otherwise recorded till C19, but its use by Hotspur suggests a would-be fashionable object for effeminate courtiers, GTSW **pouncet-box**; †**prenzie** 'over-scrupulous (?)', evidently with negative connotations: *The prenzie, Angelo? | Oh 'tis the cunning Liuerie of hell, The damnest bodie to inuest, and couer In prenzie gardes*: (MM 3.1.92–5, Claudio | Isabella). Some editors emend to *precise*, but its repetition makes it less likely to be an error; Hulme pp. 19 and 217ff. suggests it is a variant of *pollency* 'power', exemplifying the common variation between ⟨l⟩ and ⟨r⟩, with Claudio's example meaning 'He that is of great power' and Isabella's 'the trappings of power'; **princox** 'conceited fellow': *you are a Princox, goe*, (RJ 1.5.85, Capulet to Tybalt); of uncertain origin, used humorously or contemptuously in C16–17, OED **Princocx**, **princox**, but DSUE notes these words could mean 'female pudendum'; †**probal** 'reasonable': *this aduise is free I giue, and honest, Proball to thinking*, (Oth 2.3.328–9, Iago); nonce word which may imitate other words in ⟨-al⟩; †**pugging** of uncertain meaning, but a cant expression, possibly 'thievish'; cf. *puggard* 'thief': *Doth set my pugging tooth an edge*, (WT 4.3.7, Autolycus

in a song), RDHS **pugging**; \***puke** ‘to spew’: *At first the Infant, Mewling, and puking in the Nurses armes*: (AY 2.7.143–4, Jaques); of uncertain origin, OED **Puke** *v.*; cf. PdE *puker*; **pumps** ‘shoes’: *pumpes were all vnpinkt i’th heele*: (TS 4.1.119, Grumio); OED **Pump** *sb.*<sup>2</sup> word which emerged in C16 of obscure origin; **punk** ‘strumpet, prostitute’: *This Puncke is one of Cupids Carriers*, (MW 2.2.131, Pistol), *your taffety punke*, (AW 2.2.21, Lavatch, ‘whore dressed in taffeta’), of unknown origin, OED **Punk** *sb.*<sup>1</sup>. [1596], King p. 138; **puzzle** \*‘to bewilder’: *thou art more puzel’d then the Ægyptians in their fogge*. (TN 4.2.44–5, Feste to Malvolio); OED **Puzzle** *v.*1b notes it arose at end C16 before the noun and its etymology is unknown; **quaff** ‘to drink’: *And quaffe carowes to our Mistresse health*, (TS 1.2.277, Tranio), *That Tyranny, which neuer quafft but blood*, (2H4 4.3.214, Warwick); and **quaffing** ‘copious drinking’: *That quaffing and drinking will vndoe you*: (TN 1.3.13, Maria). Both forms, of obscure origin, carried negative connotations associated with excess, even when used figuratively, OED **Quaff** *v.*2; \***quat** ‘boy’: *I haue rub’d this yong Quat almost to the sense*, (Oth 5.1.11, Iago; Q has *gnat*); of uncertain origin but recorded in sense ‘pimple, pustule’ from the end C16, but Shakespeare is the first to extend its sense contemptuously to ‘boy’, DSUE **quat**; **quirk** ‘verbal subtlety’: *I may chance haue some odde quirkes and remnants of witte* (MA 2.3. 223–4, Benedick); \*‘peculiarity’: *belike this is a man of that quirke*. (TN 3.4.238, Viola); OED **Quirk** *sb.* of obscure origin, and surfaced in C16; **rackle** meaning uncertain and it may be a typographical error; OED **Rackle** *v. intr.* has a single example with sense ‘to act rashly’ from Chaucer, but here the sense is more ‘to tear roughly’: *His venome tooth will rackle thee to death*, (R3 1.3.289 Q, Queen Margaret; F has *rankle to the*); **ribaudred** ‘obscene’(?) *Yon ribaudred Nagge of Egypt*, (AC 3.10.10, Scarus), of uncertain meaning and frequently emended; probably some link with *ribald* and one proposed emendation is *ribald-rid* ‘ridden by every ribald knave’; possibly otherwise unrecorded slang; **rive** †‘to fire, make to explode’ is what makes sense and may be derived from ‘to tear apart’, the verb’s usual meaning: *To ryue their dangerous Artillerie* (1H6 4.2.29, Captain), OED **Rive** *v.*<sup>1</sup>; **ruffle** ‘to bluster’: *the high windes Do sorely ruffle*, (KL 2.2.472–3, Gloucester); ‘to disorder’: *You should not ruffle thus*. (KL 3.7.40, Gloucester, referring to his hair); OED **Ruffle** *v.*<sup>1</sup> of uncertain origin; **scamble** ‘to struggle rapaciously to acquire something’: *England now is left To tug and scramble, and to part by th teeth The vn-owed interest of proud swelling State*: (KJ 4.3.146–8, Bastard); of uncertain origin but recorded from mid C16 and superseded during C17 by *scramble*; **scamel** meaning uncertain, but possibly from Fr. *scameux* ‘small fish’ found in Patagonia, Orgel 1987:151: *young Scamels from the Roche*: (Tem 2.2.171, Caliban); **scare** ‘splice, joint’: *men make rope’s in such a scarre, That wee’l forsake our selues*. (AW 4.2.39–40, Diana); Hulme pp. 265–6 suggests there is dialect evidence for this meaning, with the overall sense of the line that women are caught in a snare made of carefully spliced ropes; **sconce** ‘fortification’: *at such and such a Sconce*, (H5 3.6.73, Gower, ‘at some fortification or other’); OED **Sconce** *sb.*<sup>3</sup>.1 [1571] of obscure origin; \***scroyle** ‘scoundrel’: *By heauen, these scroyles of Angiers flout you kings*, (KJ 2.1.373, Bastard); of uncertain origin, King p. 112; **sessa** the following quotations often have *sessa* as a modernized form: *therefore Paucas pallabris, let the world slide: Sessa*. (TS Ind.1.5, Sly), *Dol-*

*phin my Boy, Boy Sese: let him trot by.* (KL 3.4.93–4, Edgar), *Dogs leapt the hatch, and all are fled. Do, de, de, de: sese: Come, march to Wakes and Fayres,* (KL 3.6.31–2, Edgar), often interpreted as encouragement to an animal or whatever to go faster. It is not certain that these quotations all have the same word, and for the last two some modern editors have *cessez* (Q1 has *caese*, Q2 *cease*) and *sese* or *cessez*. OED **Sessa** *int.* of uncertain origin, but possibly from OFr. *sa sa* [ʃa ʒa], a form of encouragement, or Fr. *cessez* ‘cease’; \***sheep-biting** general term of abuse, probably meaning ‘shifty’ from the related cant word *sheep-biter* ‘shifty fellow’: *show your sheepe-biting face,* (MM 5.1.351, Lucio); †**skains-mates** ‘women friends(?)’, *I am none of his skaines mates,* (RJ 2.3.144, Nurse); of uncertain origin and meaning, but with link to *flurt-gils*; cf. Hulme pp. 245–6 and Blake 2002a; **skirr** \*‘to scour’: *skirre the Country round,* (Mac 5.3.37, Macbeth), OED **Skirr** *v.3* of doubtful origin; \***slab** ‘semi-solid, viscid’: *Make the Grewell thicke, and slab.* (Mac 4.1.32, Witch); of uncertain origin, but probably related to the noun *slab* ‘wet, slimy matter’, OED **Slab** *a*<sup>1</sup>; †**sledded** ‘travelling by sledge’: *He smot the sledded Pollax on the Ice.* (Ham 1.1.62, Horatio); the verb *sled* is not attested till much later, but the noun *sled* is recorded from late ME onwards and this adjective is formed from that; **smug** ‘trim, self-satisfied’: *I wil die brauely, Like a smugge Bridegroom.* (KL 4.5.194, Lear); of uncertain origin but used to refer to men 1590–1650, OED **Smug** *a.1* [1551]; \*‘smooth, clear (of things)’: *the smug and Siluer Trent* (1H4 3.1.99, Hotspur), OED **Smug** *a.3*; \***smutch** ‘to blacken, smudge’: *has’t smutch’d thy Nose?* (WT 1.2.123, Leontes to Mamillius); of uncertain origin, related to the noun *smutch* (recorded from 1530) and the verb *smooch* (recorded from 1631), OED **Smutch** *v.*; \***sowl** ‘to seize roughly’: *Hee’l go he sayes, and sole the Porter of Rome Gates by th’eaes.* (Cor 4.5.205–6, Servinngman), of uncertain origin, OED **Sowl** *v*<sup>3</sup>.1; \***sprag** ‘smart’: *He is a good sprag-memory:* (MW 4.1.76, Evans); otherwise unrecorded before C19 when it echoes this example; OED **Sprag** possibly a Welsh mispronunciation of *sprack*, not recorded before 1747; **spy of the time** of uncertain meaning, possibly ‘look out for the appropriate time’: *Acquaint you with the perfect Spy o’th time,* (Mac 3.1.131, Macbeth); \***squandering** ‘random’: *The Wise-mans folly is anathomiz’d Euen by the squandring glances of the foole.* (AY 2.7.56–7, Jaques); OED **Squandering** *ppl.a.3* of obscure origin, records this example and no others till C19; **strossers** ‘trousers’: *you rode like a Kerne of Ireland, your French Hose off, and in your strait Strossers.* (H5 3.7.51–3, Dauphin); relation to *trousers* uncertain, OED **Strosser** records 1598–1637; **strumpet** ‘prostitute’: *Oh most unhappie strumpet.* (CE 4.4.125, Antipholus of Ephesus); of obscure origin, but almost formal by now as suggested by its absence in MW and 1/2H4; **tailor** of uncertain origin and meaning, but a swear-word on suffering a misfortune: *downe topples she, And tailour cries,* (MN 2.1.53–4, Puck); Hulme pp.99–100 thinks it may relate to *tail* ‘arse, vagina’, **tang** in Stephano’s song: *For she had a tongue with a tang, Would cry to a Sailor goe hang:* (Tem 2.2.49–50); the sense may combine both a sharp taste and a sting, OED **Tang** *sb*<sup>1</sup>.5c; \***tirrits** ‘fit of temper or fear’: *before Ile be in these tirrits, and frights.* (2H4 2.4.204, Mrs Quickly); origin unknown, DSUE **tirret**, **tirrit** suggests an illiterate form of *terror* influenced by dialect *frit* ‘frightened’; otherwise unknown till C19; **toss** ‘to impale’: *On which Ile tesse the Fleur-de-Luce of France.* (2H6 5.1.11,

York), OED **Toss** *v.* origin uncertain, emerged in C16 and became popular; **trap** ‘snare, pitfall’ suggesting ‘to get’: *I will say marry trap with you*, (MW 1.1.152–3, Nym); meaning of *trap* is disputed, possibly ‘I’ll get you’; DSUE **trap** 1 records the sense ‘fraud, deceitful trick’ which supports this interpretation; cf. CDS **trap** n<sup>3</sup>; **trash** \*‘to hold back’ (as of dogs): *who t’advance, and who To trash for ouer-topping*; (Tem 1.2.80–1, Prospero); the verb is of uncertain origin and has nothing to do with the noun, OED **Trash** *v.*<sup>1</sup>; \***troll** ‘to sing’: *Will you troule the Catch* (Tem 3.2.119, Caliban); OED **Troll** *v.*10, notes that **trolling** ‘singing’ occurs in 1575 and 1586; the origin is uncertain, though the meaning of *troll* ‘to pass around’ may have led to the sense of passing the tune around in a catch, hence ‘sing’; **trudge** ‘to depart’: *goe, Trudge; plod away ith’ hoofs*: (MW 1.3.76–7, Falstaff), OED **Trudge** *v.* uncertain origin and records from mid C16; ‘to walk slowly’: *night-walking Heralds, That trudge betwixt the King, and Mistris Shore*. (R3 1.1.72–3, Clarence); **tweak** ‘to pull by the nose’: *Pluckes off my Beard, and blowes it in my face? Tweakes me by th’Nose?* (Ham 2.2.575–6, Hamlet); of uncertain origin, recorded in 1601 and then in *Hamlet*, OED **Tweak** *v.*1; †**twilled** of uncertain meaning: *with pioned, and twilled brims* (Tem 4.1.64, Iris), OED **Twilled** *a.*<sup>2</sup>; †**uncape** of uncertain meaning: *Let me stop this way first: so, now vncape*. (MW 3.3.156–7, Mr Ford; some editors emend to *uncoop*); it may be the negative of an unrecorded verb from the noun *cape* meaning ‘to unveil, make a discovery’; **unsisting** of uncertain meaning: *th’vn-sisting Posterne* (MM 4.2.90, Duke; sometimes emended to *unshifting* or *unassisting*); †**wappened** of uncertain meaning, possibly a cant word, and Steevens, citing *wappin* and *wappening*, suggests ‘sexually exhausted’: *This is it, That makes the wappen’d Widdow wed againe*; (Tim 4.3.38–9, Timon); the context favours a derogatory word as Timon is railing against the world and its infatuation with gold. Some editors prefer the emendation to *wapper’d* ‘fatigued’, recommended by OED **Wappened** *a.*; **wash** ‘to beat’ perhaps a form of *swash* ‘to beat violently’: *for then shee neede not be wash’d, and scowr’d*. (TG 3.1.305–6, Lance); **watch-case** †‘place to keep watch, sentry-box (?)’, though sense is uncertain: *and leau’st the Kingly Couch, A Watch-case, or a common Larum-Bell?* (2H4 3.1.16–17, Henry IV), OED **Watch-case** 1; **waters, for all** meaning and origin uncertain but the context suggests ‘I can turn my hand to anything’: *I am for all waters*. (TN 4.2.63, Feste); **weird** of uncertain development, but the spelling in F suggests a link with *wayward*, a word used often in ShE, and in *Macbeth* the reference is always to the witches: *The weyward Sisters, hand in hand*, (Mac 1.3.30, Witches); the word goes back in some way to OE *wyrd*, OED **Weird** *a.*1; **whinid’st** unexplained and often emended to *vinewed’st* ‘most mouldy stuff’: *you whinid’st leauen speake*, (TC 2.1.14, Ajax to Thersites; Q has *unsalted*); **wrap** ‘to entangle’: *he seemes wrapt with-all*: (Mac 1.3.55, Banquo), Hulme p. 237; \*‘to hold in wraps’: *What dost thou wrap and fumble in thy armes?* (TA 4.2.58, Aaron), OED **Wrap** *v.*6c [c1611].

## WORLD

**world** ‘affairs, life’: *let the world slide: Sessa*. (TS Ind.1.5, Sly), *So runnes the world away*. (Ham 3.2.262, Hamlet in verse); **for all the world** ‘to win the whole world’: *Would’st thou do such a deed for al the world?* (Oth 4.3.62, Desdemona); **bad/good**

## WORLD

**world the while** ‘what a wicked world it is’: *Three foot of it doth hold; bad world the while* (KJ 4.2.100, Pembroke), *Here’s a good World the while*: (R3 3.6.10, Scrivener, ‘What a world we live in’); **bid the world good-night** ‘to be about to die’: *Anne my wife hath bid this world good night*. (R3 4.3.39, Richard III); **for this world** ‘so far as this life goes’: *I am pepper’d I warrant, for this world*: (RJ 3.1.98–9, Mercutio); **from all the world** ‘before anyone else’: *then the maid is mine from all the world* (TS 2.1.380, Tranio); **how goes the world?** ‘what news?’ (Tim 1.1.2, Poet); ‘how do you do, how is it’: *how goes the World with thee?* (R3 3.2.92, Hastings), *How goes the world, that I am thus encountred* (Tim 2.2.36, Timon), Dent W884.1; **to go to the world** ‘to marry’: *thus goes every one to the world but I*, (MA 2.1.298–9, Beatrice); **here’s a good world** ‘what a fine to-do!’ (KJ 4.3.116, Bastard); **’tis a world to see** ‘it’s a real treat to witness it’: *’tis a world to see How tame when men and women are alone, A meacocke wretch can make the cursest shrew*: (TS 2.1.307–9, Petruccio); **let the world slip** ‘let’s enjoy ourselves’: *Come Madam wife sit by my side, And let the world slip*, (TS Ind.2.137–8, Sly), Dent W879; **what a world is this** ‘what times we live in’: *All-seeing heauen, what a world is this?* (R3 2.1.83, Queen Elizabeth), Dent W889.1; **a world to see** ‘what a sight’: *when the age is in the wit is out, God helpe vs, it is a world to see*: (MA 3.5.33–4, Dogberry), Dent W878.

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## -Y

A frequently used adjectival suffix which is sometimes associated with rhetorical verse, but it was and remains part of colloquial style, as in a word like PdE *snotty*. It is sometimes difficult to tell which level may have been aimed at and so the forms listed are a little on the generous side. However, the following is merely a selection of the many forms in ShE.

**airy** ‘insubstantial’: *ayery nothing*, (MN 5.1.16 Q, Theseus; F has *aire*); **ashy** ‘grey’: *Of ashy semblance*, (2H6 3.2.162, Warwick); **Barbary** ‘Moorish’, with implication of *barbarian*: *couer’d with a Barbary horse*, (Oth 1.1.113–14, Iago); **\*batty** ‘bat-like’: *sleepe With leaden legs, and Battie-wings* (MN 3.2.366, Oberon), OED **Batty** only quote before C19; **beachy** \*‘pebbly’: *The beachie Girdle of the Ocean* (2H4 3.1.49, Henry IV), OED **Beachy** *a.*; **bloody** ‘blood-soaked’: *with bloody blamefull blade*, (MN 5.1.145, Quince); **boney** ‘skinny’: *bony Kate*, (TS 2.1.186, Petruccio, usually emended to *bonny*); **bonny** ‘cuddly’: *For bonny sweet Robin* (Ham 4.5.185, Ophelia in a song); ironically *my bonny Kate*, (TS 3.3.99, Petruccio); ‘comely’, as in Scots: *our bonny riders* (E3 1.2.26, King David); †**brisky** ‘alert’: *Most brisky Iuuenall*, (MN 3.1.89, Flute); this occurs in Flute’s poetic effusion and may be no more than a poetic form of *brisk*, possibly with a submerged sexual sense; **bulky** ‘large’: *Aboue yon bulky hill*, (1H4 5.1.2 Q, Henry IV; F has *bussy*); **chaffy** ‘worthless’: *a Chaffy Lord Not worth the name of villaine*: (TK 3.1.42–3, Palamon); **chalky** ‘chalk’: *I could ken thy Chalky Cliffes*, (2H6 3.2.101, Margaret); **\*choppy** ‘chapped’: *her choppie finger* (Mac 1.3.42, Banquo), PWPS **choppy**; **cloddy** ‘consisting of clods’: *The meager cloddy earth* (KJ 3.1.6, Philip); **cranny** †‘cracked’: *moysture break into*, *The cranny cleftures of the through shot planks*, (E3 3.1.163–4, Mariner); **crazy** ‘sickly’: *and for crasie age*. (1H6 3.5.48, Talbot), OED **Crazy** *a.2*; **cruddy**, **crudy** ‘curdled’: *the foolish, and dull, and cruddie Vapours*, (2H4 4.2.94–5, Falstaff; Q has *crudy*); cf. OED **Curdy** *a.*; **\*doughy** ‘immature’: *all the vnbak’d and dowy youth of a nation* (AW 4.5.3, Lafeu); **dreary** ‘melancholy’: *these drieie dumps*, (TA 1.1.388 Q, Marcus; F has

*sudden*); **drossy** ‘rubbishy’: *the drossie age dotes on*; (Ham 5.2.150, Hamlet); **dungy** ‘foul’: *the whole dungy-earth*. (WT 2.1.159, Antigonus); **dusky** ‘melancholy’: *smoake, and duskie vapours of the night*, (1H6 2.2.27, Burgundy); **earthy** ‘pale’, as found in burial: *the earthy and cold hand of death* (1H4 5.4.83 Q, Hotspur; F has *Earth*), *the earthy author of my blood*, (R2 1.3.69, Bolingbroke; Q has *earthly*); ‘gross’: *thou wast a Spirit too delicate To act her earthy, and abhord commands*, (Tem 1.2.273–4, Prospero); this sense developed from ‘made of earth’ and arose at end C16, OED **Earthy** a.2b; **fenny** ‘muddy’: *How from the fenny subiect of the Sea*, (Per.sc.5.89, Pericles), OED **Fenny** a<sup>1</sup>.3; **flaky** ‘dappled’: *flakie darkenesse* (R3 5.5.39, Stanley); **frothy** ‘foaming’: *Vwhose frothie mouth bepainted all with red*, (VA 901); ‘shallow’: *Those frothy Dutch men*, (E3 3.1.26, King John); **\*fusty** ‘old-fashioned’: *At this fusty stuffe, The large Achilles . . . laughes* (TC 1.3.161–3, Ulysses); ‘rotten’: *as good cracke a justie nut with no kernell*. (TC 2.1.103, Thersites), OED **Fusty** a.3; **globy** ‘round’: *his globie eyes*, (TK 5.2.45, Palamon); **gouty** ‘decrepit’: *When Gowty keepers of thee cannot stand*: (Tim 4.3.47, Timon); **greasy**, used as a contemptuous epithet, suggesting slovenliness: *Let’s consult together against this greasie Knight*: (MW 2.1.102–3, Mrs Page of Falstaff); **grisy**, **grizzly** ‘grey’: *His Beard was grisly?* (Ham 1.2.239, Hamlet; Q2 has *grissl’d*, Q1 has *grisleld*); ‘frightening’: *This grizly beast* (MN 5.1.138 Q, Quince; F has *grizy*); **heady** *\*‘impetuous’*: *With such a heady curranche* (H5 1.1.35, Archbishop of Canterbury), OED **Heady** a.1c, and cf. **headier** ‘more headstrong’: *fallen out with my more headier will*, (KL 2.2.282, Lear); **heavy** ‘terrifying’: *a thousand heavy times*, (R3 1.4.14, Clarence; Q has *fearefull*); **hoary** ‘white’: *That showes his horry leaues* (Ham 4.7.139 Q2, Gertrude; F has *hore*); **hugy** ‘enormous’: *Whose hugie vastures can digest the ill*, (E3 2.1.403, Warwick); **jealousy** *\*‘jealous’*: *hee’s a very jealousie-man*; (MW 2.2.88–9, Mrs Quickly), OED **Jealousy** 7 [1611]; **knotty** ‘twisted’: *Thy knotty and combined locks* (Ham 1.5.18, Ghost; Q2 has *knotted*); **lousy** ‘contemptible’: *what an arrant rascally, beggerly, lowsie Knaue it is*: (H5 4.8.35–6, Fluellen), developed from *louse*, OED **Lousy** a.2 [c1386]; **lusty** ‘lustful’: *the lustie George?* (3H6 1.4.75, Margaret), *the lustie Moore* (Oth 2.1.294, Iago; Q has *lustfull*); **mangy** ‘full of mange’: *thou issue of a mangie dogge*, (Tim 4.3.368, Timon), as term of abuse common in C17, OED **Mangy** a.3; **mealy** ‘powdered (as with meal)’: *Shew not their mealie wings, but to the Summer*: (TC 3.3.73, Achilles); **mildy**, **milky** ‘mild’: *This milky gentlenesse*, (KL 1.4.321, Goneril; *mildie* HL sc.4.325); ‘soft and changeable’: *Has friendship such a faint and milkie hearte*, Tim 3.1.53, Flaminus), OED **Milky** a.4; **\*mothly** ‘moth-eaten’: *with an olde mothy saddle*, (TS 3.2.48–9, Biondello); **musty** ‘mouldy’: *musty victuall*, (MA 1.1.48, Beatrice); ‘out of date’: *the Prouerbe is something musty*. (Ham 3.2.330–1, Hamlet); **oily** *\*‘greasy’*: *This oily Rascall* (1H4 2.5.532, Hal), OED **Oily** a.2; **palsy** ‘shaking’: *with a palsie fumbling* (TC 1.3.174, Ulysses); formed from the noun *palsy*, the adjective arose in C14; **pocky** ‘pockmarked by (venereal) disease’: *(as we haue many pocky Coarses now adaies, that will scarce hold the laying in)* (Ham 5.1.160–2, Clown); **puny** *\*‘inexperienced’*: *a puisny Tiller, y’ spurs his horse but on one side*, (AY 3.4.39–40, Celia), OED **Puny** A. adj.3; *\*‘silly’*: *twentie of these punie lies Ile tell*, (MV 3.4.74, Portia), OED **Puny** A. adj.4; **pursy** ‘short-winded’ and hence associated with fatness: *For in the fatnesse of this pursie times, Vertue it selfe, of Vice must pardon begge*, (Ham 3.4.144–5,

Hamlet), OED **Pursy** *a*<sup>1</sup>. [c1440] from Fr. *pursif*; **queasy** ‘uncertain’: *And I haue one thing of a queazie question Which I must act*, (KL 2.1.17–18, Edmund); this sense recorded only twice around 1600, OED **Queasy** *a*.1b; **reechy** ‘squalid’: *like Pharaoes souldiours in the rechie painting*, (MA 3.3.129–30, Borachio; Q has *rechie*), *for a paire of reechie kisses*, (Ham 3.4.168, Hamlet to Gertrude); OED **Reechy** *a*. derives from *reech* a variant of *reek* ‘smoke’, though the sense had acquired even more negative connotations, and records once before Shakespeare and rarely after that. It seems to have had resonance for Shakespeare, who uses it three times; **reeky** ‘blackened with smoke’: *With reekie shanks* (RJ 4.1.83 Q2, Juliet; F has *reckie*), OED **Reeky** *a*.3b [a1585]; **resty** ‘bored’: *Who in his dull and long continued truce, Is restie growne*: (TC 1.3.259–60 Q, Aeneas; F has *rusty*), OED **Resty** *a*<sup>1</sup>.1b [1603]; **rheumy** \*‘disease-ridden’: *the Rhowmy, and vnpurged Ayre*, (JC 2.1.265, Portia), OED **Rheumy** *a*.3; \***rooky** ‘full of rooks’: *toth’Rookie Wood*: (Mac 3.2.52, Macbeth); **saucy** ‘insolent’: *what sawcie Merchant was this that was so full of his roperie?* (RJ 2.3.136–7, Nurse), recorded from mid C16; ‘lascivious’: *to remit Their sawcie sweetnes, that do coyne heauens Image In stamps that are forbid*: (MM 2.4.44–6, Angelo), *Hence sawcy Eunuch* (AC 4.15.25, Antony); ‘In Shaks. as a term of serious condemnation’, OED **Saucy** *a*<sup>1</sup>.2b; **scaly** \*‘with overlapping metal strips’: *A scalie Gauntlet* (2H4 1.1.146, Northumberland), OED **Scaly** *a*.5; **scurvy** ‘contemptible’: *scuruy, old, filthy, scuruy Lord*: (AW 2.3.234, Parolles); ‘crafty’: *like a scuruy Politician*, (KL 4.5.167, Lear); ‘insulting’: *such scuruy, and prouoking termes* (Oth 1.2.7, Iago); \***seamy** ‘rough’: *some such Squire he was That turn’d your wit, the seamy-side without*, (Oth 4.2.149–50, Emilia); \***shelly** ‘made of shells’: *his shellie caue* (VA 1034); \***shelvy** ‘sloping gradually’: *the shore was sheluy and shallow*: (MW 3.5.13–14, Falstaff); **silly** ‘plain’: *There was a fourth man, in a silly habit*, (Cym 5.5.86, Captain); ‘weak’: *a silly Dwarf*: (1H6 2.3.21, Countess), ‘trifling’: *a silly time* (3H6 3.3.93, Warwick), ‘helpless’: *On silly women, or poore passengers*. (TG 4.1.70, Valentine); these senses were being replaced by the PdE sense of the word during C16, and several examples of this sense are found first in ShE, OED **Silly** *A*. *adj*. Some modern editors ‘modernize’ the first two senses to *seely*; **sinewy** ‘muscular’: *like to prooue most sinewie sword-men*. (AW 2.1.58–9, Parolles); \***skyey** ‘astrological’: *all the skyie-influences*, (MM 3.1.9, Duke); **sleepy** ‘sleep-inducing’: *Wee will giue you sleepee Drinkes*, (WT 1.1.13–14, Archidamus), *mull’d, deafe, sleepee, insensible*, (Cor 4.5.229, Servinman); ‘dormant’: *the sleepee rhowme*, (R2 1.4.8, Aumerle; Q has *sleeping*), OED **Sleepy** *adj*.1c; **slippery** ‘deceitful’: *A subtle slipperie knaue*, (Oth 2.1.242 Q, Iago; F has *slipper*), *As well of glib and slipp’ry Creatures*, (Tim 1.1.54, Poet), OED **Slippery** *a*.4; **slobbery** ‘wet and slimy’: *a slobbry and a durtie Farme* (H5 3.5.13, Brittany), OED **Slobbery** *a*.1; **smoothy-pates** ‘Puritans with cropped hair’ as general term of abuse: *the horson smoothy-pates* (2H4 1.2.37 Q, Falstaff; F has *smooth-pates*); **snaily** ‘pertaining to a snail’: *your snailie hornes*, (E3 1.1.138, Edward III); **snaky** ‘curly’: *those crisped snakie golden lock*. (MV 3.2.92, Bassanio); \***sphery** ‘celestial’: *Hermias sphery eyne?* (MN 2.2.105, Helena), possibly ironic; **spleeny** ‘head-strong’: *yet I know her for A spleeny Lutheran*, (H8 3.2.99–100, Wolsey), OED **Spleeny** *a*. [1604]; **spongy** ‘drunken’: *What not put upon His spungie Officers?* (Mac 1.7.70–1, Lady Macbeth), OED **Spongy** *a*.3b; ‘showery’: *spungie Aprill*, (Tem



4.1.65, Iris), OED **Spongy** *a.3a*; ‘like a sponge’: *More spungie, to sucke in the sense of Feare*, (TC 2.2.11, Hector); **steely** \*‘sharp’: *Of warres deuouring gulphes and steely rocks*, (E3 3.4.80, Prince Edward), OED **Steely** *a.2*; **steepy** ‘steep’: *the steepy Mount* (Tim 1.1.76, Painter), OED **Steepy** *a.1a* [1565]; **strawy** ‘worthless’: *the strawy Greekes ripe for his edge* (TC 5.5.24 Q, Nestor; F has *straying*), OED **Strawy** *a.4* records 1583–1662; **sulphury** ‘burning’: *ther’s the sulphury pit*, (HL sc.20.123, Lear; \**sulphurous* KL 4.5.125), OED **Sulphury** *a.3*; **swarthy** \*‘with dark complexion’: *Shewes Iulia but a swarthy Ethiopie*. (TG 2.6.26, Proteus); **swarty** ‘black’: *your swartie Cymeron*, (TA 2.3.72 Q, Bassianus; F has *swarth*), OED **Swarty** [1572]; **sweaty** ‘greasy’: *and threw vpppe their sweatie Night-cappes*, (JC 1.2.245–6, Casca), possibly suggesting lower-class attire, OED **Sweaty** *a.2* [1590]; **tipsy** ‘intoxicated’, with negative connotations: *The riot of the tipsie Bachanals*, (MN 5.1.48, Lysander), OED **Tipsy** *a.* [1577], possibly from the verb *tip* ‘to overthrow’; **tricksy** \*‘mischievous’: *that for a tricksie word Defie the matter*: (MV 3.5.64–5, Lorenzo), OED **Tricksy** *a.2*; **turfy** ‘covered with grassy turves’: *Thy Turphie-Mountaines*, (Tem 4.1.62, Iris), OED **Turfy** *a.1* [1552]; \***vasty** ‘desolate’: *I can call Spirits from the vastie Deepe*. (1H4 3.1.51, Glendower), a word popular around 1600; **weedy** ‘consisting of flowers and weeds’: *the weedy Trophies, and her selfe*, (Ham 4.7.146, Gertrude); **wiry** ‘tough’: *ten thousand wieri fiends [?friends]* (KJ 3.4.64, Philip); ‘of musical strings’: *The wiry concord that mine eare confounds*, (Son 128.4); \***womby** ‘womb-like, apt to breed’: *Wombie Vaultages of France* (H5 2.4.124, Exeter), OED **Womby** *a.* one further example from C19; **woolly** \*‘with woollen coats’: *these woolly breeders* (MV 1.3.82, Shylock, ‘sheep’), OED **Woolly** *a.3*; **wormy** \*‘infested with worms’: *damned spirits all, . . . Alreadie to their wormie beds are gone*; (MN 3.2.383–5, Puck), OED **Wormy** *a.3*; **yeasty** \*‘foaming’: *Though the yesty Waues Confound and swallow Navigation vp*: (Mac 4.1.69–70, Macbeth), OED **Yeasty** *a.3* records the next example from 1798.

## YEOMAN

\***yeomans service** ‘excellent service’: *It did me Yeomans seruice*: (Ham 5.2.37, Hamlet), OED **Yeoman** *1c*.

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# Index of Words

This index lists the words entered in the dictionary. The following points may help the user to find the word or phrase required.

1. Phrasal verbs are entered under the particle and not the lexical verb: *look over* is entered under **over**. This also applies to nouns and adjectives formed from phrasal verbs; and to words using the particle as a prefix: *overlook* appears under **over**. The forms included under these head-words are NOT listed separately in this index, but the page reference to the general listing is in bold. The following particles for phrasal verbs occur in the dictionary: **abed, aboard, about, abroad, across, after, again, against, aground, aloft, alone, along, aloof, apart, ashore, aside, asunder, at, away, awry, back, backward, before, behind, besides, between, beyond, by, close, down, downward, for, forth, forward, from, hence, home, in, into, of, off, off and on, on, out, over (ore), round about, to, together, under, unto, up, up and down, upon, upward, with, withal, within and without**. It should also be noted that words with certain prefixes such as **all-, dis-, en- and un-** are NOT all listed in this index since the prefix head-word embraces words listed in the dictionary under that prefix heading. Words with these prefixes which occur under other head-words in the dictionary are listed.
2. Some compounds are listed under their second element where that element is common, so that *heavy-gaited* is entered under **-gaited**. Individual compounds listed in this way are not entered separately in the index, but the head-word has its page reference in bold.
3. Many colloquial idioms and expressions are recorded under an abbreviated form or even a single word. Many are listed under the verb: *bear hard* is listed under **bear**.
4. When compounds and complex forms are listed under their first component, that component is not repeated, but represented as follows: compounds are indicated through a hyphen attached to the second component, complex words through a tilde attached to the second component, and phrases through a tilde separated from the other words of the phrase. Under **ale**, for example, the entry ‘-house’ represents *ale-house*; ‘~house-painted’ represents *alehouse-painted*, and ‘~ and cakes’ represents *ale and cakes*. When an ending involves the doubling of a consonant like <r>, this doubling is ignored: under **abhor** the form *abhorred* is entered as ‘~ed’ and not as ‘~red’. Similarly under

**amaze** the form *amazedly* appears as ‘~edly’ and not as ‘~dly’. A bracketed hyphen before and/or after a head-word means that the form can occur alone or as part of a compound.

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