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**ETYMOLOGY AS A WINDOW INTO THE
FUNCTIONAL-LEXEMATIC
STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH VERBAL
LEXICAL CATEGORIES**

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1

ETYMOLOGY AS A WINDOW INTO THE FUNCTIONAL-LEXEMATIC STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH VERBAL LEXICAL CATEGORIES

1. Introduction¹

The main purpose of this paper is to stress the relevance of diachronic analysis to the cognitivist study of language, in particular, and to the comprehension and understanding of our cognitive system, in general. We will try to prove the existence of different levels of lexical categorization through the etymological analysis of the linguistic categories that constitute the lexical domain of the verbs of *possession*. Such analysis will point out the psychological adequacy of the Functional-Lexematic structure of the English verbal lexicon.

2. The lexicon: locus of study of linguistic categories

Categorization has been one of the main topics throughout the recent history of cognitivism². The more we know the way we categorize, the better we will be able to understand our cognitive system. However, the categorizing ability is not restricted to human beings. Bees' circling movements, macacos' crying sounds represent two instances of the ubiquity of categorizing capabilities in nature³. In spite of such an evidence, human categorization

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1. This paper is based on research carried out within the framework of the project "Desarrollo de una lógica léxica para la traducción asistida por ordenador a partir de una base de datos léxica inglés-español-alemán multifuncional y reutilizable", funded by the DGICYT, code no. PB94-0437.
 2. Jackendoff, 1983; Lakoff, 1982, 1987; Lakoff & Johnson, 1980; Langacker, 1987.
 3. Demers, 1988; Pinker, 1994.

processes represent a complex enough phenomenon not to be encountered in any other species in the world. This is neither the time nor the place to discuss on this theme, but it may lead us into a more instinct-oriented analysis of categories.

Every category system is based on the ability to draw a line between a perceptual input and a mental representation. In the case of the vocal language, humans recognize a link between a determinate sound sequence and a determinate space of our belief and knowledge system. Thus, categorization could be rewritten as knowledge arrangement and identification for communicative purposes. In this sense, categorization is a prime requirement for communication.

It is precisely at this point where the study of linguistic categories and the analysis of the lexicon meet. The relevance of the lexicon to contemporary linguistics has been stressed and pointed out from different perspectives. At all levels of linguistic inquiry, the lexical analysis of language has proved to be one of the most fruitful themes in linguistics. The conception of the lexicon as the repository of the information and the knowledge a native speaker needs to interact linguistically, gives the lexical issue a crucial role in the study of linguistic categorization.

The important question for us is how we can obtain an inventory of these categories. According to Faber⁴, one possibility to have an idea of the way cognition works is to use the patterns of linguistic structure as a window into the mind due to their symbolic nature, since direct observation of our mental processes is impossible. This is due to the symbolic nature of language. As a consequence, the next question is what type of linguistic analysis can be used to get at such categories. It is our opinion that a theoretical framework is necessary which can systematically account for the nature and origin of prototypical features, metaphorical extensions, and semantic relationships. That is the reason why we need an overview of the map of meaning. The Functional-Lexematic Model provides us with a fine-grained methodology to deal with linguistic phenomena from different perspectives. From the most detailed syntactic analyses to the most rigorous cognitive processes, all find a place within this model developed by Martín Mingorance⁵. In this sense, the Functional Lexematic Model can give us this overview of the linguistic meaning and show the organization of concepts in the mental space and their interrelationships. Therefore our work will consist of two different parts. On the one hand, we will explain how this model organizes the areas of meaning

4. 1994.

5. 1984, 1987, 1990.

into several lexical conceptual domains. In this case, we will concentrate on the lexical structure of the verbs of *possession*. On the other hand, we will use a diachronic and etymological analysis of these verbs to prove the psychological adequacy of this semantic architecture of the lexical categories.

3. The Functional-Lexematic model: in search for a macrostructure of meaning⁶

As we all know, contemporary linguistic theories have given an increasingly important role to the lexicon component. Notwithstanding this fact, there is no agreement on how to go about systematizing it in the linguistic theory.

The Functional-Lexematic Model underlines the importance of the lexical organization in language. The two major objectives of this model are, on the one hand, the structuring of the semantic architecture of the lexicon of a language and, on the other hand, the representation and organization of our knowledge based on the linguistic encoding found in our dictionary entries.

It is well-known that words with related meaning are grouped together. There is even neurological experiments which show that these words are organized around the same area of the neo-cortex⁷. In spite of this general agreement, the concept of semantic field is extremely fuzzy.

The important point about this lexicological model is that it shows how an inventory of lexical fields can be obtained and structured. Those lexical fields have been structured according to Coseriu's⁸ *Lexematics*. These areas of meaning are obtained by using a bottom-up type of analysis. Using dictionaries as texts that embody general shared knowledge about words, it has been possible to extract the meaning of components from the definitions of the lexemes, and these components have been used to elaborate hierarchies of meaning within lexical fields. Following Dik's⁹ *Stepwise Lexical Decomposition*, it is possible to obtain the archilexeme of the dimension of the field. All the members of the field will be defined in terms of this archilexeme. Lexical membership will be determined by the definitional structure of the lexeme. Such definitional structure consists of the nuclear meaning, the archilexeme, and a definiens, that is, the modifications that each lexeme introduces. Moreover, the definitional structure of lexemes will

6. Faber & Mairal, 1994.

7. Damasio, 1992.

8. 1977.

9. 1978.

establish different dimensions and subdimensions within the field. These dimensions will characterize the internal structure of the domain. Then, the lexical field is a paradigm in which the meaning of each lexeme is established in terms of oppositions. In turn, it is hierarchically constructed and this hierarchy is represented by hyponymic relations, as can be seen in:

give: to cause somebody/something to have something as their possession.

hand: to give something to somebody, causing it to go from your hand to their hand.

pass: to give something to somebody / something, usually taking it in your hand.

relay: to pass something on to something else after receiving it.

In this way, the areas of meaning have a more solid basis and are not the product of intuition. As a result of this work¹⁰, eleven basic areas of meaning have been detected:

1. EXISTENCE (*to be*)
2. CHANGE (*to become different*)
3. POSSESSION (*to have*)
4. SPEECH (*to say*)
5. EMOTION (*to feel*)
6. ACTION (*to do / make*)
7. COGNITION / MENTAL PERCEPTION (*to know / to think*)
8. MOVEMENT (*to move - go / come*)
9. GENERAL PERCEPTION (*to notice / perceive*)
10. SENSE PERCEPTION (*to see / hear / taste / smell / to touch*)
11. POSITION (*to be / stay / keep / put*)

In our analysis, we will concentrate on the lexical field of the verbs of *possession*.

3.1 Structural Analysis of the Lexical Field of the Verbs of Possession

As it has been said above, the definitional structure of the lexical units in each field determines the existence of several dimensions and subdimensions. Therefore, these dimensions establish the lexical structure of the field. As for the lexical field of the verbs of *possession*, the lexical structure is as follows:

10. Faber, 1994.

1. to *have*

- 1.1. to come to have (*get*)
 - 1.1.1 to try to get (*compete*)
 - 1.1.2 to get something you have been looking for (*find*)
 - 1.1.3 to get something by making an effort (*obtain*)
 - 1.1.3.1 to obtain something by paying for it (*buy*)
 - 1.1.4 to get as a reward (*gain*)
 - 1.1.4.1 to gain sth by work or struggle (*win*)
 - 1.1.5 to get something after it has been given to you (*receive*)
 - 1.1.6 to get a large amount of different things (*collect*)
 - 1.1.7 to get as your own often by force or skill (*take*)
 - 1.1.7.1 to take something offered to you (*accept*)
 - 1.1.7.2 to take something by force or skill (*capture*)
 - 1.1.8 to get something back (*recover*)
- 1.2 to have clothes on your body (*wear*)
- 1.3 to continue to have (*keep*)
- 1.4 to have something within (*contain*)
- 1.5 not to have any more (*lose*)
- 1.6 to cause to have (*give*)
 - 1.6.1 to give something to sb who has asked for it (*offer*)
 - 1.6.2 to give what is needed (*provide*)
 - 1.6.2.1 to provide what is needed for a particular use (*equip*)
 - 1.6.2.2 to give out something espec. in shares or units (*distribute*)
 - 1.6.2.3 to give a name to something or somebody (*name*)
 - 1.6.2.4 to give something in return for something else (*exchange*)
 - 1.6.2.5 to give something in return for money (*sell*)
 - 1.6.2.6 to give money in exchange for something (*pay*)
- 1.7 to cause to have more (*complicate*)
- 1.8 to cause to have less (*simplify*)
- 1.9 to allow somebody to have (*lend*)
- 1.10 to cause to stop having (*take away from*)
 - 1.10.1 to take something away from somebody or something (*remove*)
 - 1.10.2 to take something away from somebody without permission (*steal*)

Since this structural analysis is based on the definitional structure of the lexical units with the same nuclear meaning, it is possible to consider this lexical field as a category, in the prototypical sense, with a central member, the archilexeme, and other members which separate from it through their hierarchical or hyponymic relationships. Such hierarchical relations are reflected in the lexical field through the definitional structure of each lexeme and, as a consequence, through the dimensional structure of the field. Therefore, we propose that such a dimensional structure represents different levels of lexicalization, which detach increasingly from the central member, which is the archilexeme. Thus, the archilexeme, *to have*, will stand for the level of lexicalization number 1, the other levels being obtained through hyponymic relationships, as shown below:

level of lexicalization 1	<i>have</i>	
level of lexicalization 2		<i>give</i> : to cause somebody to have
level of lexicalization 3		<i>pass</i> : to give something to somebody taking it in your hand
level of lexicalization 4		<i>relay</i> : to pass something to somebody after receiving it

4. The Etymological Analysis of the Lexical Field of the Verbs of Possession

Our proposal of analysing the lexical field of the verbs of *possession* from an etymological point of view is based upon the principle of linguistic economy¹¹. The etymological analysis will not only provide us with the previous meaning of the phonetic representations¹² that designate the event of *possession* nowadays¹³, but also the precise time along the history of the English language when that particular phonetic representation came to be used with the possessive meaning.

In this paper, we hypothesize that prototypicality entails preexistence in time. The Functional-Lexematic architecture of the lexicon enables us to establish different levels of categorization within the suprallevel category of the lexical domain of the verbs of *possession*. According to our hypothesis, the more central a member is within a category, the more likely it is to be lexicalized in a former stage of the history of the language concerned.

11. Coseriu, 1968; Langacker, 1987.

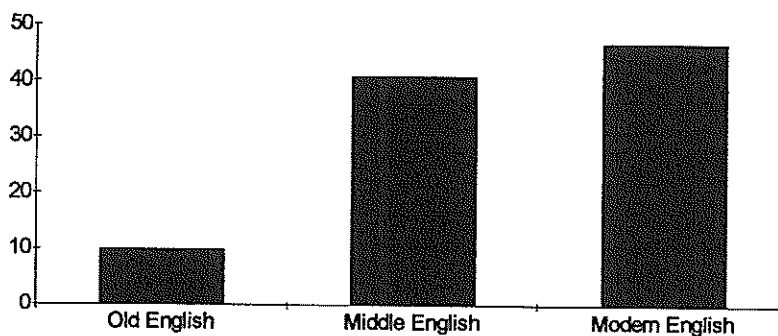
12. Mel'cuk, 1988.

13. Faber & Fernández, 1996; Fernández, *forthcoming*.

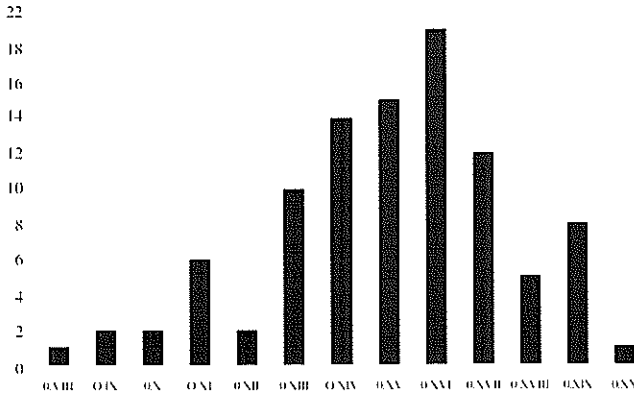
In order to prove our hypothesis, we will use the conventional division of the history of the English language into Old English (from the VIIth century to the XIth century), Middle English (from the XIIth century to the XVth century) and Modern English (from the XVIth century onwards). The results of our analysis can be seen in the appendix below where the reader will find the earliest records of the English verbs of *possession* (cf. *Oxford Etymological Dictionary*, 2nd edition, CD version).

The first conclusion we can draw from these data is that the English paradigm of the verbs of possession has been chronologically formed as shown in:

Old English	Middle English	Modern English
28	117	135

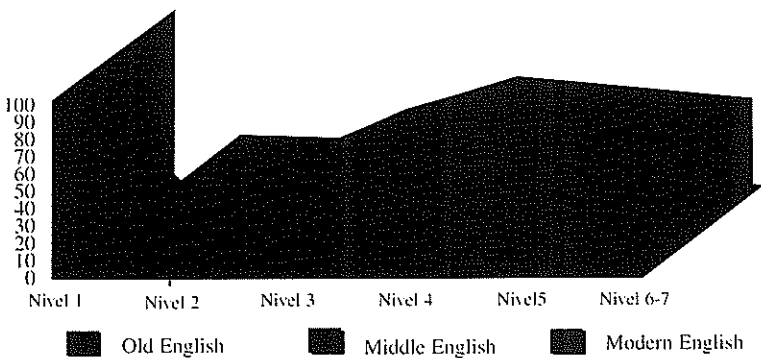


Since such a division of the history of English may seem somehow artificial, it is possible to appreciate the evolution of the formation of the possessive paradigm century by century, as shown in the following chart:



In this way, we can obtain a more accurate idea of the process of lexicalization of the paradigm concerned. It may be observed that the more fertile period coincides with the transition from the Middle to the Modern period. Apart from these historical considerations, these data are interesting for the cognivist's interest when compared with the levels of lexical categorization obtained in the structure of the paradigm.

In doing so, we obtain the following evidence:



Through this chart, it is possible to see that the semantic structure proposed by the Functional-Lexematic Model corroborates our hypothesis. It is possible to perceive a tendency for those less prototypical members to be highly lexicalized in a stage of the language closer in time to the present, and viceverse.

According to these results, we are entitled to state that the semantic architecture of the lexicon that the Functional-Lexematic Model proposes accomplishes one the requirements for any linguistic descriptive method, that is, the psychological adequacy¹⁴.

5. Conclusión

We have endeavoured to show that diachronic studies may play an important role in linguistic cognivism, mainly as far as categorization is concerned. However, this kind of analysis must be integrated into a systematic description of the linguistic phenomenon such as the one proposed by the Functional-Lexematic Model, which is sensitive to the dynamic and active nature of cognitive processes. As we have seen, several levels of lexical categorization can be obtained through the dimensional structure of the lexical field of *possession*. As a consequence, lexical domains can be analysed as conceptual categories with more and less central members. In this way, the psychological adequacy of the Functional-Lexematic architecture of the lexicon is proved from a diachronic-etymological perspective.

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Appendix

possess Middle English (s. XV -1500 - Dunbar Poems xi. 34)
 Thocht all this world thow did posseid, Nocht eftir death
 thow sall possess.

share	<p>Modern English (s. XVI - 1592 - Shakespeare Romeo and Juliet i.iii.93) So shall you share all that he doth possesse)</p>
own	<p>Old English (s. IX - 888 - K. Aelfred Boeth. xiv. 2) Hu miht pu pon pe anina heora god?)</p>
belong	<p>Middle English (s. XIV - 1393 - Langl. P. Pl. C. ii. 43) Telle me now to wham pat tresour by-longep)</p>
maintain	<p>Middle English (s. XIV - 1300-1400 - R. Gloucester's Chron (Rolls) App. XX.70) The amperesse made him op swere to meintain engelond to hure</p>
hold	<p>Old English (s. XI - 1000 - Aelfric Hom. I.110) Iacob heold pone yldran broder Esay be dam fet</p>
grip	<p>Old English (s. X - 950 - Lindisf. Gosp. Luke ix. 39) Heono gast egrippde hine & ferlice clioppiad</p>
clench	<p>Middle English (s. XIII - 1250 - Owl & Night. 1206) Ich wot ef smipes schal uuele clenche</p>
grasp	<p>Modern English (s. XVII - 1698 - Temple. Esss. Constit. & Int. Empire 1731 I.87) No monarchy having ever grasped at so great an Empire there</p>
clutch	<p>Middle English (s. XIV - 1393 - Langl. P. Pl. C. i. 172) A cat he wol to hus clees clawen ows</p>
support	<p>Middle English (s. XV - 1439 - E.E. Wills 115) She beryng, yeldyng, payng and suppoetyng perof pe ferme yerely, and oper charges duryng her lyf</p>
uphold	<p>Middle English (s. XIII - 1225 - Ancr. R. 140) Teke pis, heo mot ete puruh hie uorbisne yiuen odre strende, & upholden ham, pet heo ne uallen ide dunge of sunne</p>
want	<p>Middle English (s. XIII - 1225 - Ancr. R. 194) Hwonne ou ne wanted nowiht, peonne ueined he mid ou</p>
get	<p>Middle English (s. XIII - 1200 - Ormin 10219) Forr whase itt iss patt grediyiss to winnenn efplic ahhte, ay alls he mare & mare gett Ay lisse himm affterr mare.</p>
compete	<p>Modern English (s. XVII - 1659 - Hammond On Ps. cxxxix. 14. Annot. 677) No embroidery or carpet-work in the world can compate with it</p>
contend	<p>Modern English (s. XVI - 1514 - Barclay Cyt. & Uplondyshm. 4) Eche one contendeth with fote or with hande the bladder for to smyte</p>

vie	Modern English (s. XVI - 1565 - Jewell Replie Hardings Answer iv. 302) He commeth in onely with ioyly bragges, and great vauntes, as if he were plaieinge at poste, and shoulde winne al by vieinge.
rival	Modern English (s. XVII - 1609 - W. M. Man in Moon 43) He watched and prayeth for her, sobbing like a silly sot if he be rivald and put besides her.
find	Old English (s. XI - 1000 - Boeth. Metr. xiii. 38) Seo leo nimd eall daet hio fint
recruit	Modern English (s.XVII - 1643 - Prynne Sov. Power Parl iv. 33) If they might not Levy Mones, to recrute and maintain their Army.
obtain	Middle English (s. XV - 1425 - Lydg. Assembly of Gods 2085) And so the vyctory shall ye obteyne.
procure	Middle English (s. XIII - 1297 - R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11483) Sir Ion turnde aye sir simond & procurede oper mo.
buy	Old English (s. XI - 1000 - Ags. Gosp. Matt. xxvii. 7) pa ebohten hi aenne accyr, mid pam feo.
purchase	Middle English (s. XIII - 1297 - R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9685) pat hii ne ssolde purchasy non uvel pe king ne non of his.
speculate	Modern English (s. XVIII - 1785 - Jefferson Corr. Wks I.472) Should any attempt be made to speculate on these papers.
land	Modern English (s. XIX - 1854 - G. J. Whyte- Melville Gen. Bounce II.xx) I lanted a hundred gold mohrs by backing his new lot for the Governor-General's Cup.
graduate	Modern English (s. XVII - 1624 - Wotton Archit. 43) As if the very tearms of Architraues, and Firzes, and Cornices were enough to graduate a Master of this Art.
realize	Modern English (s. XVIII - 1768 - Woman of Honor III.225) Substantial securities to be realised and converted into cash.
acquire	Middle English (s. XV - 1435 - Seven Sages (P.) 1080) Thanne the childe were gode of lore, yt he wolde aqwere more.
score	Modern English (s. XVIII - 1742 - Hoyle Whist 8) A and B are to score 10 points.

reap	Old English (s. IX - 893 - K. Aeldred Oros. iv.viii 7) paet folc him epuhte pa hie hora corn ripon paet ealle pa ear waeron blodeye.
gain	Modern English (s. XVI - 1579 - Lyli Euphues (Arb.) 93) If the Gods thought no scorne to become beastes to obtaine their best beloued, shall Euphues be so nice to gayne his Ladie?
earn	Old English (s. IX - 888 - K. Aelfred Boeth in Sweet Ags Readerix.47) Wuton agifan daem esne his wef, for daem he hi haefd eearnad mid his hearpunga.
attain	Middle English (s.XIV - 1386 - Chaucer Frankl. T. 47) Pacience venquysseth thynges pat rigour sholde nevere atteyne.
profit	Middle English (s. XV - 1425 - Cursor M. 5417 (Trin)) His lord he profited erly and late.
qualify	Modern English (s. XVI - 1581 - Mulcaster Positions xxxvi. 134) Set to schoole, to qualifie themselues, to learne how to be religious.
court	Modern English (s. XVII - 1656 - Bp. Hall Rem. Wks 39) Our unletter'd Grandfathers were wont to court God Almighty with false Latin
woo	Old English (s. XI - 1050 - Liber Scintill. xiii. 68) Bearn worulde pissere woiad & hi beod esalde to gyftum.
win	Middle English (s. XIII - 1297 - R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4688) Hii worrede norward & wonne ver & ner.
regain	Modern English (s. XVI - 1548 - Hall Chron., Hen. VIII 260b) One daie thone parte lost, and the other gained, and likewise the losers regained.
conquer	Middle English (s. XIII - 1292 - Britton vi.ii 12) Le einznee le conquera par bref de dreit
defeat	Modern English (s. XVI - 1562 - J. Shute Cambine's Turk. Wars 6) The armie of Baiazith was defeicted, and he taken by Tamerlano.
vanquish	Middle English (s. XIV - 1330 - R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 7396) E may me vaille to vencuse pem im pleyn bataille.

beat	Middle English (s. XV - 1460 - Fortescue Abs. & Lim. Mon. 23) the Scotts and the Pyctes, so bette and oppressyd this Lond.
roust	Modern English (s. XVII - 1611 - Shakespeare Cymb. v.ii. 12) Stan, the lane is guarded: Nothing rowts us, but the villany of our feares.
lick	Modern English (s. XIX - 1800 - Spirit Pub. Jrnls. IV. 232) By Dane, Saxon, or Pict we had never been licked had we stuck to the king of the island.
triumph	Modern English (s. XVI - 1508 - Poems vii.2) Renownit, ryall, right reuerend and serene Lord, hie trywmping in wirschip and valoure.
secure	Modern English (s. XVII - 1675 - Machiavelli's Prince Wks. 71) By securing himself nimbly of such as appear turbulent.
extract	Modern English (s. XVII - 1626 - Bacon Sylva 645) Out of the Ashes of all plants they extract a salt, which they use in Medicines.
fuel	Modern English (x. XVI - 1592 - Marlowe Massacre Paris i.i) The native of princely love may still be fuell'd in our progeny.
pawn	Modern English (s. XVI - 1578 - Lindsay Chron. Scot. I.340) The king gart her pand ane hunder crouns ane tune of wyne wpoun the Inglischemenis handis.
poll	Modern English (s. XVII - 1679 - Wood Life 27 Feb. II. 443) We were poled by two writers, without swearing, in the Divinity School.
extort	Modern English (s. XVI - 1529 - Wolsey ii.175) Not for good order of the dioces but to extort treasure.
receive	Middle English (s. XIII - 1300 - Cursor M. 7746) Nov her I leue pe kinges glaiue, Yee send a mann at it receiue.
draw	Modern English (s. XVI - 1596 - Shakespeare Merch. V.iv.i.87) If euerie Ducat in sixe thousand Ducates were in sixe parts, I would not draw them, I would have my bond.
inherit	Middle English (s. XIV - 1388 - Wyclif. Ecclus. xv.6) God schal enherite hym with euerlastyng name.

collect	Modern English (s. XVI - 1599 - Shakespeare Hen. V. iv.i.304) Collect them all together at my rent.
accumulate	Modern English (s. XVI - 1529 - Wolsey Orig. Lett. i.105.II.11) I desyre nat thys for any mynde, god ys my jugge, that I have to accumulat good.
store	Modern English (x. XVII - 1600 - A. Y. L. ! ii.iii.40) I haue fiue hundred Crownes which I did store to be my foster nurse.
hoard	Old English (s. XI - 1000 - AEIfric Hom. II.104) Hordiad eowerne goldhord on heofenum.
accrue	Modern English (s. XVI - 1594 - R. Carew Huarte's Trial of Wits7) When our nature hath accrued al the forces that she can haue.
amass	Middle English (s. XV - 1481 - Caxton Myrr. i.iv 14) Peple that will suffer payne and trauaylle for to amasse grete tresours.
gather	Old English (s. IX - Vesp. Hymns xiii) Daet du usic to gode egadrades dorh flaesces gemaennisse.
harvest	Middle English (s. XV - 1400 - Mandeville xxx.300) Men hervesten the Corn twyes a yeer.
mobilize	Modern English (s. XIX - 1853 C.L. Brace HomeLife Germany256) When ever the army is to be prepared for war or mobilised, the Reserve setp into their respective regiments again.
muster	Middle English (s. XV - 1420 - Lydg. Thebes iii) Soche a nombre gadred in to one of worty knightes, neuer afor was sein, whan they in feere, were moustred in a plein.
garner	Middle English (s. XIV - 1375 - Sc. Leg. Saints, Nycholas 224) We dare nocht pis quhet sel for to the emperoure garner mon we.
glean	Middle English (s. XIV - 1385 - Chaucer L. G. W. Prol. 75) Ye han her beforen of makynge ropen and lad away the corne; And I come after, glening here and there.
take	Middle English (s. XII - 1150 - MS. 303. Corp.Coll.Cambr. 178) Soldlice paet ilce ele is swa mihti & swa strange paet swa hwaet swa hit on taecp, paerrihtes hit eall forbaernd.

accept	Middle English (s. XIV - 1380 - Wyclif Eng. Wks 257) pes four witness weren acceptid of pe holy gost.
assume	Modern English (s. XVI - Savile Tacitus' Agric. 186) Into whose train being assumed hee was well liked.
adopt	Modern English (s. XVI - 1548 - Hall Hen. VII an.7 (R.)) He did adopt to his heyre of all his realmes and dominions, Lewes the XI.
baptize	Middle English (s. XIII - 1297 - R. Glouc. 86) He was ybaptized Pere.
initiate	Modern English (s. XVII - 1603 - Holland Plutarch's Mor. 1288) Those who are initiated and professed in this divine religion.
reject	Modern English (s. XVII - Milton P.R. ii.457) What if with like aversion I reject Riches and Realms.
grab	Modern English (s. XVI - Rider Eng.-Lat. Dict.) To grabbe, or grabble, vide to grapple.
snatch	Modern English (s. XVI - 1530 - Palsgr. 723/2) I snatche at a thyng hastelye to take it.
seize	Middle English (s. XIII - Beket 705 in S. Eng. Leg. 126) pe king sende is men sone to saisi al is lond and al-so al is bischorriche ase is traitores, in-to is hond.
annex	Middle English (s. XV - E.E. Wills 64) I haue annexed pis my wille with my testament vnder my seal of myn armes.
capture	Modern English (s. XVIII - 1795 - Southey Joan of Arc iii. 121) His bravest chiefs or slain or captured.
catch	Middle English (s. XIII - 1205 - Lay. 4547) Monie scipen he per cahte.
arrest	Middle English (s. XIV - 1375 - Barbour Bruce i.174) He was arestyt syne and tane.
nab	Modern English (s. XVII -1686- F. Spence Varillas' Ho. Med.407 Verselli was nabb'd playing at dice.
fish	Old English (s. IX - 888 - K. AElfred Boeth xxxii. 3) Donne ye fiscian willap.
net	Modern English (s. XIX - 1868 - Daily News 15 July) The fishermen were netting large takes of mackerel.
hook	Modern English (s. XVII - 1626 - Dick of Devon iv.i. in Bullen O.Pl. II.63 Now the world is 'come, hooke me' the needle lance knights put so many hookes and eyes to every hose and dubbet.

bag	Modern English (s. XIX - 1814 - Month. Mag xxxvii.238) To allow the royal sportsman to bag more birds than himself.
apprehend	Modern English (s. XVI - 1572 - J. Bossewell Armorie iii.5) A great quakyng and trembling dyd apprehende hys hande.
trap	Middle English (s. XV - 1460 - Towneley Myst. xiii. 371) Me thoght with a gyn a fatt shepe he trapt, bot he mayde no dyn.
corner	Modern English (s. XIX - 1841 - Catlin N. Amer. Ind II.xlii.67) Their enemy, who had cornered them up in such a way that there was no other possible mode for their escape.
snare	Middle English (s. XIV - 1388 - Wyclif Isaiah xxviii.13) That thei falle backward, and be al to-brokun, and be snarid.
poach	Modern English (s. XVII - 1682 - Dryden & Lee Duke of Guiseiv.) I scorn to poach for power.
collar	Modern English (s. XVII - 1613 - Day Festivals 126) Collering others by the necke with a quinsie.
appropriate	Modern English (s. XVI - 1535 - Coverdale Mic. iv.13) Their goodes shalt thou appropriate vnto the Lorde.
borrow	Old English (s. XI - 1000 - Lamb. Psalm xxxvii.21) Boryap se synfulla and na yefillp.
recover	Middle English (s. XIV - 1377 - Langl. P. Pl. B.xix.239) He taute some to ryde and to recoeure, that nvriffully was wonne.
reclaim	Modern English (s. XVIII - 1764 - Museum Rust. I.370) The plain reason, why potatoes are an excellent crop for reclaiming land.
recuperate	Modern English (s. XVI - Boorde Dyetary) Your grace recuperatyng your helth.
retrieve	Middle English (s. XV - Master of Game(MS. Digby 182)xxxiii) to blawe a moote for pe lymer and late hym sewe till he haue retreued hym.
redeem	Middle English (s. XV - Wyntoun Chron. ii.v.365) Off Egipthe al pe tenendreis he redemyt paim agayn, and maid paim to the kynge demayn.
wear	Old English (s. IX - 893 - AElfred Oros. iv.ix.190) paet nan oper ne moste gyldenne hring werian, buton he aepeles cynnes waere.

dress	Middle English (s. XV - 1440 - York Myst. xvii.91) Dresse us in riche array.
sport	Modern English (s. XVIII - 1778 - The Love Feast.30) Some macaroni Barristers have presumed to sport Bags and Pig-tails.
bank	Modern English (s. XVIII - 1833 - Martineau Berkeley i.i.4) A man who brings a splendid capital, and will, no doubt, bank with us at D—.
cost	Middle English (s. XIV - 1386 - Chaucer Prol. 768) And it shal coste noht.
keep	Old English (s. XI - 1000 - AElfric Hom. II.246) Swa hwilcne swa ic cysse, cepad his sona.
save	Middle English (s. XIV - 1387 - Trevisa Higden IV.429) And so pe strokes were i-lette, and pe walles i-saved.
retain	Middle English (s. XIV - 1386 - Chaucer Melib. 46) pere bue mony pinges pat shold reteyne owe of vengeance takeinge.
reserve	Middle English (s. XIV - 1340 - Hampole Pr. Consc. 3928) pus pardon in purgatory availles, bot som clerkes counsaillies pat we it spare and resesrve halely, until we com til purgatory.
conserve	Middle English (s. XIV - Chaucer - H. Fame ii.224) Euery kyndely thyng that is hat a kyndely stede, ther he may best in hyt conserved be.
preserve	Middle English (s. XIV - Barbour Bruce i.608) God of mycht preserwyt him till hyer hycht, that wald nocht that he swa war dede.
stock	Modern English (s. XIX - 1884 - Bookseller 1178/1) To refuse to stock the goods of the publishers who supply these cutters out.
contain	Middle English (s. XIV - 1382 - Wyclif Jer. ii.13) Wastid cisternes, that contenen watris moun not.
include	Middle English (s. XV - 1420 - Pallad. on Husb iv.338) The flouryng tre, tre trunke in leed Enclude.
involve	Modern English (s. XVII - 1605 - Bacon Adv. Learn. ii.iv. 4) When the secrets and mysteries of religion are involved in fables or parables.
feature	Modern English (s. XIX - 1888 - St. Louis Globe-Democrat 29Ap) The biggest thing I saw at the wedding was a lot of

	glasszware and block tin knives and forks, which were featured in one of the rooms.
encompass	Modern English (s. XVI - 1555 - Eden Decades W. Ind. iii.vi.161 The northe landes which the frozen sea encompasseth vnder the northe pole.
embrace	Modern English (s. XVII - 1697 - Dryden Virg. Georg. ii.60) Not that my song so large a subject fully can embrace.
incorporate	Middle English (s. XIV - 1398 - Trevisa Barth. De P.R. xix.xix 875 Clerenesse incorporatyd in that blacke makith it meene and temporat.
take in	Middle English (s. XV - 1400 - Cursor M. 6066) Sipen sal ilk hus in take a clene he-lambe, wit-vten sake.
leave out	Middle English (s. XV - 1470 - Gregory Chron. 203) They seyng and redyng e hys papyr, commaundyd to leve owte and put a way many trougths.
omit	Middle English (s. XV - 1432 - Higden (Rolls) IV.33) They were in nowmbre, but the consuetude of scripture is to omitte the litelle nowmbre if pat his remayne, after the grete nowmbre.
exclude	Middle English (s. XV - 1400 - Purif. Marie in Tundale's Vis129 Thys meyde excluded was for condycion.
except	Moder English (s. XVI - 1530 - Palsgr. 541/2) He is the best of al his kynne, I excepte none.
ostracize	Modern English (s. XVII - 1649 - Marvell Death Ld. Hastings 26 Therefore the Democraticke Stars did rise, and all that worth from hence did ostracize.
lose	Middle English (s. XIII - 1205 - Lay. 29159) pus losede Bruttes al pas kine-londes.
give	Old English (s. VIII - Beowulf) Nallas beayas yeaef Denum aefter dome.
hand	Modern English (s. XVII - 1650 - Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.vi.298 Judas was so near, that our Saviour could hand the sop unto him.
pass	Middle English (s. XIV - 1340 - Hampole Prose Tr. 8) Fowheles pat passes fra a land to a-nothire.

relay	Modern English (s. XIX - 1878 - <i>Telegr. Jrnal.</i> VI.274/2) They have finally solved the important problem of relaying telephone sounds.
owe	Old English (s. X - 950 - <i>Lindsf. Gosp. Matt.</i> xviii.28) eld paer du aht to eldanne.
relinquish	Middle English (s. XV - 1497 - <i>Bp. Alcock Mons Perfect DJ/2</i>) Who so euer professyth relygyon, & he not relynquyssyth his owne wyll.
yield	Middle English (s. XIII - 1297 - <i>R. Glouc. (Rolls 3366)</i>) pat hii ssolde him pe castel yelde ar he wip strengpe him nome.
surrender	Middle English (s. XV - 1466 - <i>Mann. & Househ. Exp (Roxb)</i> 348) Thomas Edmunde of Douercorte sorendryd into Iohn Sparre alle the londe that he hath.
resign	Middle English (s. XIV - 1380 - <i>Wyclif Wks.</i> 64) pei resigmen not here benefis goten pus by symonye.
abdicate	Modern English (s. XVI - 1541 - <i>Elyot Im. Gov.</i> 149) The father doeth abdicate nowe and then one, that is to saie, putteth them out of his familie.
release	Middle English (s. XIV - 1340 - <i>Hampole Pr. Consc.</i> 3813) For pardon here may pam relese of pe dede of payn.
donate	Modern English (s. XIX - 1845 - <i>R. W. Hamilton Pop. Educ.</i> vii172) The sixteenth section is donated by Congress for the support of common schools.
contribute	Modern English (s. XVI - 1530 - <i>Palsgr.</i> 497/2) To se with howe good wyll ghey do contrybute their money
present	Middle English (s. XIV - 1325 - <i>Chron. Eng. (Ritson)</i> 625) He brohte a riche present, he presentede him also other hinges fele no.
stage	Modern English (s. XVI - 1601 - <i>B. Jonson Poetaster</i> iii.iv) Death of Pluto, and you Stage mee, Stinkard; you mansiones shall sweate for't.
confer	Modern English (s. XVI - 1570 - <i>Act 13 Eliz c.12.8</i>) No title to confer or present by Lapse, shall accrue upon any depryvation ipso facto.
invest	Modern English (s. XVI - 1533 - <i>Act 25 Hen. VIII c.20.1</i>) That euery Archzbishop and bishop, being consecrated and inuested sahll be installed accordingly.

bestow	Modern English (s. XVI - 1580 - Baret Alv. B 580) To bestowe and giue his life for his country.
honour	Middle English (s. XIII - 1290 - Beket 2423 in S.Eng.Leg I.176 For to honouri pis holi man pere cam folk i-novy.
award	Modern English (s. XVI - 1523 - Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII ii) To award to the party complainant such amendes.
reward	Middle English (s. XIV - 1320 - Cast. Love (Halliwell) 1662) Recevyvth the blyssfull joy anon that to you byth rewarded withoutyn endenge.
offer	Middle English (s. XII - O.E. Chron. an 963) He nam up Sea Kyneburh and s. Kynesuid and S. Tibba and brohte heom to Burch, and offrede heom eall S. Peter on an daei.
tender	Modern English (s. XVI - 1542 - Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII c.2.2) If the saide Collectoures tendre paiement of all suche money within the saide three monethes.
sell	Old English (s. XI - 1000 - Ags. Gosp. John xii.5) Hwi ne sealde heo pas sealfe wip prim hundred peneon.
devote	Modern English (s. SVII - 1604 - Shakes Oth. ii.iii.321) He hath deuoted, and giuen vp himselfe to the Contemplation of her parts and Graces.
grant	Middle English (s. XIV - 1305 - Pilate 82 in E.E.P. 113) pemperour granted pilatus al pat lond to holde bi maistrie.
accord	Middle English (s. XIV - 1393 - Langl. P. Pi C.iv.275) Seriauntes for here seruice mede pey asken, and taken mede of here maistres as pei mow a-corde.
extend	Modern English (s. XVI - 1540 - Elyot Image Gou. 59 a) He extended a more stately facion than purteyned to his degree.
concede	Modern English (s. XVII - 1632 - Hayward Biondi's Eromina81) Concede me I pray you this small digression.
provide	Middle English (s. XV - 1465 - in Exch. Rolls Scotl. VII.321) Geving in parte of sustentaciona of him unot the tyme that he be bettir providit, ten poundis.
care for	Middle English (s. XIII - Hali Meid 5) He wile carien for hire.

mother	Modern English (s. XIX - 1863 - C.E.B Work for All 68) You would like to take Lizzie Reed into our house, for a time and mother her till something can be found for her.
nurse	Modern English (s. XVI - 1535 - Coverdale Exod ii.9) Take this childe and nurse it for me. The woman toke the childe, and nursed it.
nurture	Middle English (s. XV - 1430 - Lydg. Min. Poems 41) But also pleyne was his bedde at the morwe, as at even so was he nortured wele.
look after	Middle English (s. XIV - 1375 - Barbour Bruce iv.616) Eftir the fyre he lukit fast.
raise	Modern English (s. XVIII - 1744 - M. Bishop Life & Adv 268) The child she says is he picture of his father, and that she would endeavour to raise it for his sake.
foster	Middle English (s. XIII - 1205 - Lay. 25900) Ich was hire uoster-moder, and feire heo uostredde.
rear	Middle English (s. XV - 1420 - Pallad. on Husb. i.620) The pocok me may rere up esely if beestes wilde or theuys hem ne greue.
bring up	Middle English (s. SV - 1483 - Caxton G. de la Tour Fvij) The child whiche hadde be secretly nourisshed and brought up cam to his enherytaunce.
tend	Modern English (s. XVI - 1515 - Barclay Egloges iv.C.iv) Nedes must a shepheard bestowe his whole labour in tending his flockes.
attend	Middle English (s. XV - 1420 - Pallad. on Husb. i.511) It wol thyne oxen mende yf thai the fyre attende.
supply	Modern English (s. XVI - 1520 - Skelton Magnyf. 1663) That he knowe not but that I haue supplied all that I can his matter for to spede.
power	Modern English (s. XIX - 1898 - W.F. Durand Resistance & Propulsion of Ships v.326) Powering ships.
equip	Modern English (s. XVI - 1523 - Wolsey in Fiddes Wolsey II.107) 50,000 soldiers largelie and plentifullye furnished eskipped and trymed.
outfit	Modern English (s. XIX - 1847 - S. Lee Afric. Wanderersii.19) The trouble of outfitting the two boys for a public school.

issue	Modern English (s. XVII - in Moryson Itin. ii.206) Gave direction to the Commissary of the victuals, to issue Oates at sixe shillings.
furnish	Middle English (s. XV - 1496 - in Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl. I.304) Item griffin to furnys Margret Drummondis costis in Linlithquho.
serve	Middle English (s. XIII - 1250 - Kent. SERm. in O.E.Misc.29) Architriclin, pat was se pet ferst was i-serued.
staff	Modern English (s. XIX - 1859 - Times 20 Aug. 7/6) We end by being efficiently and sensibly equipped, commanded and staffed.
endow	Middle English (s. XIV - 1460 - Fortescue Abs. & Lim. Mon 69) How that the Crown may be best endowed.
finance	Modern English (s. XIX - 1866 - Times 2 Feb. 7/5) To finance a busness a new verb is to supply it with capital to make a daring speculation.
accommodate	Modern English (s. XVIII - Burnet Hist. own Time I.81) How the king would be accommodated if he came among them.
house	Old English (s. XI - 1000 - Leges Penit. c.14 in Thorpe LawsII.282) Fede pedarfan and scryde and husiye.
quarter	Modern English (s. XVI - 1594 - Shakes. Rich. III v.iii) Where is Lord Stanley quarter'd, do you know?.
clothe	Old English (s. X - 950 - Lindsf. Gosp. Mark v.15) Sittende yecladed & haes dohtes.
feed	Old English (s. X - 950 - Lindisf. Gosp Matt. vi. 26) Eower faeder se heofunlica foedep pa heofun fulas.
suckle	Middle English (s. XV - 1408 - Wyclif's Bible Job iii.12) Whi was j sucklid wip tetis?
nourish	Middle English (s. XIII - 1290 - St. John 372 in S. Eng. Leg.I.413) pis bischop nam pis Oiliue man, and ladde hom to is inne, and norichede him softe and wel.
water	Old English (s. XI - 1000 - AElfric Gen. xix. 3) Hi awylton pone stan of pam pitte and hi heora orf paer waeterodon.
arm	Middle English (s. XII - 1205 - Lay. 15313) He lette aermi his cnihtes.

bequeath	Middle English (s. XIV - Edmund Conf. 132 in E.E.P. 74) pis catel pat ich biquepe pis dede forto do.
will	Middle English (s. XV - 1460 - Oseney Reg. 7) Willyng and grauntyng my lorde Robert Doylly, all my londe.
entitle	Middle English (s. XV - 1468 - W.Worcester in Paston Lett. 582.II.314) I entitled no crettur to na place.
enfranchise	Modern English (s. XVII - 1683 - Brit. Spec. 196) He hath by his prerogative power to enfranchise an alien.
distribute	Middle English (s. XV - 1460 - J. Capgrave Chron. 32) Josue disposed and distribut the lond of behest to the puple.
dispense	Middle English (s. XIV - 1374 - Chaucer Boeth. v.pr. vi.139) Despensynge and ordeynynge Meedes to goode men, and torment to wykked men.
assign	Middle English (s. XIV - 1340 - Alex. & Dind. 321) We han a sertaine somme asingned of erus.
allocate	Modern English (s. XVII - 1640 - Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min.Bk. 157) To allot and allocate to thame and ilk ane of thame ane competent localitie.
allot	Modern English (s. XVI - 1574 - Littleton's Tenures 52b) The landes in fe-simple bee allotted to ye younger daughter in allowance of the tenementes tayed allotted to the elder daughter.
cede	Modern English (s. XVIII - 1754 - A. Drummond Trav. 256) That honour was entiere cede to the Parthian royal race.
delegate	Modern English (s. XVI - 1530 - Palsgr. 510/2) aī delegate myne auctorite, je delegue.
return	Modern English (s. XVII - Shakespeare Timon i.ii.6) I do returne those talents doubled with thankes and seruice, from whose helpe I deriu'd libertie.
restore	Middle English (s. XIII - 1297 - (Rolls) 10287) We essep pat pou suerie vpe pe bok clanliche to restore holi dhirce at phou hast him binome.
repay	Modern English (s. XVI - 1542 - Wyatt in Tottel's Misc. 71) I was content thy servant to remain; and not to be repayed after this fashion.
administer	Modern English (s. XVI - 1541 - R. Copland Galyen's Terap. 2Ci) They that by reason & methode admynyster the arte of medycyne do cure ye vlceres.

dose	Modern English (s. XVIII - 1713 - Derham Phys.-Theol. (J.)) Plants esteemed poisonous, if corrected, and exactly dosed, may prove powerful medicines.
bribe	Middle English (s. XIV - 1386 - Chaucer Cokes T. 53) For ther is no thef withouten a lowke, that helpeth him to wasten and sowke of that he brybe kan, or borwe may.
number	Middle English (s. XIV - 1390 - Gower Conf. III.122) Among the signes upon heighte the signe which is nombred eighte is Scorpio.
name	Old English (s. XI - 1000 - AElfric Gen. ii.20) Adam pa enamode elle nyteny heora namum.
label	Modern English (s. XVII - 1601 - Shakespeare Twel. N.i.v. 265) I will giue out diuers schedules of my beautie. It shalbe inuentoried and euery particle and utensile labell'd to my will.
christen	Middle English (s. XIII - 1200 - Ormin 13257) patt menn hemm O Cristess name cristenep
date	Middle English (s. XV - 1433 - E.E.Wills 94) Dated, yere & day aboveseyd.
manicure	Modern English (s. XIX - 1889 - Century Mag. Oct. 873/1) Where the mother's hands washed and cooked, the daughter's shall be soft and manicured and daintily gloved.
exchange	Middle English (s. XV - 1484 - Caxton Curiall 13) They selle, bye or exchange somtyme theyr rentes or propre vestementis.
trade	Modern English (s. XVII - 1663 - Bp. Patrick Parab. Pilgr. xxi.221) That cursed principle I named before, of trading with kindnesses, and putting them out to use.
barter	Middle English (s. XV - 1400 - Promp. Parv. 25) Bartryn or changyn, or chafare oone thyng for a othere.
swap	Modern English (s. XVI - 1594 - Lyly Mother Bombie v.iii) Ile not swap my father for all this.
cash	Modern English (s. XIX - 1818 - Moore Let. J. Corry 4 Nov.) Get two bills upon power in Dublin cashed for me.
peddle	Modern English (s. XVII - Trapp. Comm. Lev. xix.16) As a pedlar that first fil's his pack with reports and rumors, and then go's pedling up and down.

hawk	Modern English (s. XVIII - 1713 - Swift Imit. Hor. i.vii.41) His works were hawk'd in ev'ry street, but seldom rose above a sheet.
vend	Modern English (s. XVII - 1651 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng.ii.vii.70) Non nations can be rich that receives more dead commodities from abroad, then it can spend at home, or vend into Forrain parts.
market	Modern English (s. XVII - 1635 - Heylin Sabbath ii.214) That no man should presume to market on the Lords day.
retail	Middle English (s. XV - 1472 - Paston lett. III.71) I truste be Ester to make of money at the leest I. marke for to retale the wode our selfe.
pay	Middle English (s. XIII - 1250 - O. Kent. Serm. in O.E. Misc.33) Se sergant so paide po werkmen and yaf euerich ane peny.
spend	Middle English (s. XII - 1175 - Moral Ode 28 in O.E. Hom I.161) Al to muchel ich habbe ispent, to litel ihud in horde.
economize	Modern English (s. XVIII - 1790 - Burke Fr. Rev. Wks. V.219) Economising on principles of justice and mercy.
defray	Modern English (s. XVI - 1543 - Act 35 Hen. VIII c.12) Inestimable summes of treasure, to be employed and defrayd about the same.
treat	Modern English (s. XVIII - 1710 - Swift Jrnl. to Stella 11 Oct.) I dined to-day with Dr. Garth and Mr. Addison, at the Devil Tavern, by Temple Bar, and Garth treated.
hire	Old English (s. XI - 1000 - AElfric Hom. II.72) Sede wolde hyrian wyrhtan into his win earde.
charter	Modern English (s. XIX - 1806 - Gazetteer Scotl. 217/1) They had no vessels of their own, but chartered vessels from Whitehaven, Bristol.
rent	Modern English (s. XVI - 1530 - Palsgr. 686/1) I rente, I paye farme hyre.
employ	Modern English (s. XVI - D. Powel Lloyd's Cambria 98) Employed in affaires of the Commonwealth.
engage	Modern English (s. XVIII - 1753 - Hanway Travels I.Introd.13)

	A british subject who engaged himself as a factor to the russia company.
dismiss	Middle English (s. XV - 1470 - Caxton Jason 80) Zethepis dismissed of his office attemprid his corage so well that.
fire	Modern English (s. XIX - 1885 - Milner Free Press 25 Apr.5/2) If the practice iss presisted in, then they should be fired out.
sack	Modern English (s. XIX - 1841 - in Cath. News 3 June 15/5) He said he had just come from Glasgow, and had been sacked.
discharge	Middle English (s. XV - 1476 - in York Myst. Introd. 37) All insufficiant personnes to discharge, ammove, and avoide.
tip	Modern English (s. XVIII - 1706 - Farquhar Beaux Strat. ii.ii) Then I, sir, tips me the verger with half a crown.
tax	Middle English (s. XIII - 1290 - Beket 397 in S.Eng.Leg.I.118) A taillge pov taxt fram yer to yer poruy-out al pi londe.
complicate	Modern English (s. XVI - 1631 - Donne in Selections 113) God hath complicated almost all our bodily diseaes of these times, with an extraordinary sadness.
enrich	Middle English (s. XIV - 1382 - Wyclif Gen. xxx.20) The Lord hath enrychide me with a good dower.
simplify	Modern English (s. XVIII - 1759 - Chesterfiel Lett. cccclv. IV.169) Let us simplify it and see what it amounts to.
impoverish	Middle English (s. XV - 1440 - J. Shirley Dethe K. James 8) Also of the redi covatise that he oppressid and empoverisid his comonalte.
beggar	Modern English (s. XVI - Roy Sat. 845) Oure master shalbe beggered of all his ryche possession.
bankrupt	Modern English (s. XVI - 1588 - Shakespeare L.L.L.i.i.27) Make rich the ribs, but bankerout the wits.
lend	Old English (s. XI - 1000 - AElfric Gram. xxiv.135) Laene me da boc to raedenne.
loan	Middle English (s. XIII - 1200 - Vices & Virtues 77) Gif dy him lanst ani phing of dinen.
let	Old English (s. XI - 1000 - in Earle Land Charters 203) Ic haebbe ealle da spaece to AElfhe laesten.

sublet	Modern English (s. XVIII - 1766 - Smollett Trav. xxxix.II223) My landlord declared I should not be permitted to sub-let them to any other person.
lease	Middle English (s. XIII - 1292 - Britton ii. xi. 9) Si cestui lesse sa terre a terme de la vie le lessour.
take away from	Middle English (s. XIV - 1300 - Cursor M. 297) If pou ta pe light away.
remove	Middle English (s. XV - 1425 - Wyntoun - Cron.iii.v.769) He hym ramowit pan in hy, and agane hayme in Medy.
empty	Old English (s. XI - 1000 - AElfric Hom. I.290) Arius ws swa eaemtood on his inoode swa swa he waes aer on his eleafan.
drain	Modern English (s. XVII - 1602 - Shakespeare Ham.i.iv.10) He dreines his draughts of Renish downe.
unload	Modern English (s. XVI - 1523 - Fitzherb. Husb. 29) Benes bounden are the more redyer to lode and vnlode.
exonerate	Modern English (s. XVI - 1575 - Churchyard Chippes 40) That lord Oxford might be induced to exonerate Churchyard.
neuter	Modern English (s. XX - 1903 - F. Simpson Bk.Cat xxi.237) A cat should be kept on low plain diet before being neutered.
castrate	Modern English (s. XVII - 1633 - Bp. Morton Discharge Imput Romish Party138) Origen having read,' There be some that castrate themselves for the kingdom of God' he did castrate himself.
emasculate	Modern English (s. XVII - 1662 - J. Graunt Observ. bills Mortality 48) If you emasculate fewer lambs.
withdraw	Middle English (s. XIII - Ancr. R. 230) Ure Louerd widrawed his grace, & his cumfort.
abstract	Modern English (s. XVI - 1542 - Boorde Dyetary xi.258) The brande abstract and abjected.
bone	Middle English (s. XV - 1494 - Act. 11 Hen. VII xxiii) Fish not boned or splatted.
peel	Middle English (s. XV - 1430 - Two Cookery-bks 8) Take oynonys and schrede hem, and pele hem.
skin	Modern English (s. XVI - 1591 - Percivall Span. Dict.) Desollar, to skin, to pul off the skin.
relieve	Middle English (s. XIV - 1377 - Langl. P. Pl. B.xv.592) The Jews hopen pat the be to come pat shal hem releue.

deprive	Middle English (s. XIV - 1330 - R. Brunne Chron. 255) Depruied pei our kyng of alle pe tenement of londes of Gascoyn.
strip	Middle English (s. XIII - 1255 - Juliana 16) He het hatterliche strupen hire steort naket.
steal	Old English (s. XI - 1000 - AElfric Gen. xlv.8) Whenst pu, paet we pines hlafordes gold odde his seolfor staelon?
rob	Middle English (s. XIII - 1225 - Ancr. R. 86) pe knihte pet robbed his poure men.
thieve	Old English (s. X - 901 - Laws of AEldred c.6) If hwa on cirican hwaet edeozfie.
embezzle	Middle English (s. XV -1469 - Househ. Ord. 91) See that noe vitails ne none other stuffe of the seide household be enbesellec oute.
pocket	Modern English (s. XVII - 1637 - R. Humfrey St. Ambroseii.41) Pocketing and pursuing the fruits of other mens labours.
filch	Modern English (s. XVI - 1561 - J. Awdelay Frat. Vacab. 3) Or els filch Poultry, caryng them to the Alehouse.
pilfer	Modern English (s. XVI - Bale - Eng. Votaries ii.28) He taught hym how to revouer agayne the possessyons and landes pelfered away by the kynges from hys archebysshopryck.
purloin	Modern English (s. XVI - 1548 - Act 2 & 3 edw. VIc.2.1) Yf any souldier doe sell give awaie or willfullie purloyne or otherwise exchaunge alter or putt away anye horse.
pinch	Modern English (s. XVII - 1656 - Witty Rogue Arraigned xxi.30) Pinch'd the Cully of a Caskt of Jewels.
nick	Modern English (s. XIX - 1869 - Temple Bar July 75) I bolted in and nicked a nice silver teapot.
lift	Modern English (s. XVI - 1526 - Skelton Magnyf. 1373) Conuey it be crafte, lyft & lay asyde.
swipe	Modern English (s. XIX - 1889 - Seattle Post-Intelligencer 5 Dec. 8/1) By adopting this method we can stand back and laught at their vain attempts to swipe our goods.
snatch	Modern English (s. XVIII - 1765 - Ann. Reg. i.215) It was agreed that Matthews and Byfield should that night pick pockets or snatch hats.

- rustle Modern English (s. XIX - 1902 - A.H.Lewis Wolfville Nights xv.234)
I claims that this bowlaig b'ar is guiltit of rustlin' the mails and must be hanged.
- plunder Modern English (s. XVII - 1632 - Swedish Intelligencer ii.179)
The Swedish Dragoones plundered the townes of Wurtback and Waldsee, neere unto Weingarten.
- loot Modern English (s. XIX - 1845 - W.H. Smith in Colburn's United Service Mag. ii.10)
He has attacked and looted several villages under our protection.
- commandeer Modern English (s. XX - 1900 - Kipling in J. Ralph War's Brighter Side ix. 135)
We never use such words as steal or collar, pinch, or shake. The fashion is to say he commandeers it.
- usurp Middle English (s. XV - 1400 - Mandeville 145)
He usurped the Lond, and helde it to himself, and cleped him Emperour of Trapazond.
- dock Middle English (s. XIV - 1382 - Wyclif Sel. Wks III.180)
Thei docken Goddis word, and tateren it bi ther rimes.
- wrest Middle English (s. XV - 1426 - Audelay Poems 23)
he sy the Trinyte apere within his body clere, then enterd in hym envy, whan he hade seyne this gloryis st, he wolde wrast hym his myt.
- disarm Middle English (s. XV - 1481 - Caxton Godfrey 224)
The Turkes toke thise xij men by force, and desarmed them.
- cost Middle English (s. XIV - 1386 - Chaucer Prol. 768)
And it shal coste noght.