

英語母語話者の理解するブリタニック系ケルト借用語

伊藤 光彦

古英語期から現代にいたるまでに、各時代を通してケルト語彙が英語に借用されてきている (Ito, 1988a)。本論での主な研究目的は、ケルト借用語の中でもブリタニック系の語彙を英語母語話者がどの程度受容語として理解しているかを調査検証した。特に、受容度の点で性差があるか、また年齢差があるかを検証した。この他に、アイルランド語借用語 (Ito, 1997, 2000b)、スコットランド語借用語 (Ito, 2003)、フランス語経由のケルト語 (Ito, 2000a) の理解度との比較を検討した。

研究に当たり、利用するコーパスはSODとし、採取された48語を用いた。調査方法は、48語のリストを示しその意味、定義を別の一群から選びマッチングを被験者に求めるアンケート方式とした。アンケート用紙作成に当たり、著者のこれまでの研究と一貫性をもたせるため従来と同じ形式とした (Ito, 1997, 2003)。調査の対象は英語を母語とする成人男性、女性とした。男性被験者25名、女性被験者25名の回答から得られたデータをもとに分析および議論をした。分析、議論にあたり上記目的のみでなく、回答率、正答率、正答率の高い語、他の辞書における48語の扱い等についても検証を行った。

Native Speakers' Receptive Knowledge of Brythonic Words in English

Mitsuhiko Ito

1. Introduction

This is an installment of a series of studies about how much native speakers of English contain Celtic words in their mother tongue. It is obvious that native speakers of English do not know all of the entries in dictionaries. Furthermore, they do not know all of the Celtic words in English even though they know that the English language has adopted Celtic words throughout the history of the language. Native speakers of English might be aware of some of those Celtic words found in dictionaries. Ito (1993, 1997, 2000a, 2000b, 2001, 2003, 2004) has studied native speakers' knowledge of Irish words, French words of Celtic origin, and Scottish Gaelic words by using words from *The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary* (1973) [hereafter the *SOD*].

Ito found that Celtic words which appear in English dictionaries vary from 127 words (Ito, 1988c) to 294 (Ito, 1990). In his 1993 study, Ito decided to use the *SOD* (1975) as a corpus because it contains more Celtic words than any other dictionary which Ito (1988a, 1988b, 1988c) had surveyed in a series of studies of Celtic loanwords in English. Thus, in his 1993 study, he used the 81 words claimed as Irish words in his 1990 study.

In his study of Irish loanwords in English, Ito (1993, 1997, 2000a) dealt with productive and receptive knowledge of native speakers of English using the 81 Irish words from the *SOD*. He found that native speakers of English did not know all of the 81 words but some of them, and that native speakers

of English maintain productive knowledge as much as receptive knowledge of Irish words in English. He also found that neither age difference nor gender difference affected the results.

In his study of French words of Celtic origin in English, Ito (2000a) made a list of 68 words using the *SOD* (1975) and three other dictionaries. Because indirect Celtic loanwords are controversial among scholars and etymologists, four dictionaries were consulted (Ito, 1988c; Ito, 1993). Ito (2000b) replicated the same methods as those used in the studies on Irish words in English. He found that native speakers of English maintain productive knowledge as much as receptive knowledge of French words of Celtic origin in English and that native speakers of English acknowledge more French words of Celtic origin than Irish words.

In his study of Scottish Gaelic in English, Ito (2003, 2004) studied productive and receptive knowledge of native speakers of English using 67 words from the *SOD*. He replicated the same methods as used in the studies on Irish words in English, and on French words in English. He found that native speakers of English maintain productive knowledge as much as receptive knowledge of Scottish Gaelic in English. Ito (2003) found that whilst gender difference did not appear, age difference appeared even though his previous studies on Irish words and French words of Celtic origin in English did not exhibit age difference. In his study about production, Ito (2004) found that neither age difference nor gender difference affected the speakers' knowledge.

2. Methods for the Present Study

The present study is a survey of how much native speakers of English preserve Brythonic words in English as receptive knowledge. The tool and the method are the same as in previous studies in order to maintain consistency (Ito, 1993, 2000b): 48 words from the *SOD* used as a corpus and a matching-test type of questionnaire comprised of the 48 words. Brythonic words are defined as words from Welsh, Cornish, Old British, and Breton according to the *SOD*. This is because the four languages are grouped under one branch of the Celtic languages, whereas Irish, Scottish Gaelic, and Manx are grouped under another branch of the languages.

The main purposes of the present study are (1) to see how familiar native speakers of English are with Brythonic words, (2) to see if native speakers of English maintain more receptive knowledge of Brythonic words than Irish words, (3) to see if native speakers of English keep more receptive knowledge of Brythonic words than Scottish Gaelic words, and (4) to see if native speakers of English retain more receptive knowledge of Brythonic words than French words of Celtic origin in English. It should be noted that an etymological discussion will not be conducted in this study.

The questionnaire, composed of 48 words from the *SOD*, required the participants to match each word with its appropriate definition given in the questionnaire (See Appendix B). The questionnaires were sent out to native speakers of English in Japan until twenty-five male replies and twenty five female replies were returned to the researcher. The 48 words for the present study are comprised of 27 Welsh words (*bragget, brut, cader, cambrel, cockabondy, commot, coracle, corgi, cromlech, crowd, cwm, eisteddfod, flannel, flummery, grig, grouse, guillem, gull, gwiniad, kibe, kistvaen, lech, metheglin, morglay, pendragon, pennill, and pikelet*), 13 Cornish words (*bowssen, costean, dillue, elvan, gossan, grouan, killas, morgay, puffin, tope, towan, vug, and wrasse*), 6 Old British words (*bannock, bin, brock, crag, pen, and tor*), and 2 Breton words (*menhir, and peulvan*) (See Appendix A for the definition).

3. Results

The results and discussion are based on the twenty-five male responses and the twenty-five female responses to the questionnaire which were returned to the researcher. The participants were all native speakers of English. The nationalities of the participants were: American (12 male participants and 12 female participants), British (8 male participants and 8 female participants), Australian (2 male participants and one female participant), Canadian (3 male participants and one female participants), New Zealander (one female participant), and Irish (one female participant). One participant did not give his/her nationality.

The age of the participants ranged from their 30s to their 70s. Seven male participants and 4 female participants were in their 30s; 11 male

participants and 13 female participants were in their 40s; 6 male participants and 7 female participants were in their 50s; one male participant was in his 60s, and one female participant was in her 70s.

All of the 50 participants held various teaching positions in colleges or universities. Their answers were: professor (4 male participants and 9 female participants), teacher (13 male participants and 10 female participants), lecturer (4 male participants and 5 female participants), instructor (2 male participants and one female participant), and educator (2 male participants). Furthermore, all of the participants had higher education.

The researcher checked to see if the 48 words appeared in corpuses based on materials used in daily life as well as other dictionaries which were compiled for language learners and used in daily life by native speakers of English. These included: *Frequency Analysis of English Vocabulary and Grammar Based on the LOB Corpus* vol. 1. (1988) [hereafter the *LOB Corpus*], *The Collins COBUILD English Language Dictionary* (1978) [hereafter the *COBUILD*], *The Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English for Advanced Learners, third edition* (2001) [hereafter the *LDOCE*], and *The Longman Dictionary of American English* (1983) [hereafter the *ALDOCE*]. Thirteen words came from the *LDOCE*: *bannock, bin, coracle, corgi, crag, cromlech, cwm, eisteddfod, flannel, grouse, gull, puffin, and tor*. Nine words appear in the *COBUILD*: *bin, coracle, corgi, crag, eisteddfod, flannel, grouse, gull, and puffin*. Seven words were found in the *ADLOCE*: *bin, corgi, crag, flannel, grouse, full, and puffin*. Five words are contained in the *LOB Corpus*: *bannock, bin, flannel, grouse, and gull*. However, 23 of the words are included in *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, fourth edition CD-ROM* (2000) [hereafter the *Heritage CD-ROM*]: *bannock, bin, brock, coracle, corgi, crag, cromlech, crowd, cwm, eisteddfod, flannel, flummery, gossan, grouse, gull, kibe, menhir, metheglin, puffin, tope, tor, vug, and wrasse*. It is noted that in *The Random House Unabridged Dictionary, second edition CD-ROM* [hereafter the *Random House CD-ROM*], which the researcher considers the American counterpart of the *SOD*, 26 words were adopted: *bannock, bin, brock, coracle, corgi, costean, crag, cromlech, crowd, cwm, eisteddfod, flannel, flummery, gossan, grouse, gull, kibe, kistvaen, menhir, metheglin, pendragon, puffin, tope, tor, vug, and wrasse*.

When the present word list is compared with those used in the studies of Irish loanwords and Scottish Gaelic words, it is clear that Irish words and Scottish Gaelic words in the *LOB Corpus*, the *COBUILD*, the *LDOCE*, and the *ALDOCE* are very similar in percentage in comparison with those used in the present study. In the study of Irish words in English (Ito, 1993), seven words appear in the *LOB Corpus*, 13 in the *COBUILD*, 17 in the *LDOCE*, and 6 in the *ALDOCE*. In the study of Scottish Gaelic words in English (Ito, 2003), ten words appear in the *LOB Corpus*, 14 in the *COBUILD*, 17 in the *LDOCE*, and 8 in the *ALDOCE*.

When the present word list is compared with the 68 French words of Celtic origin, it is evident that the *LOB Corpus*, the *COBUILD*, the *LDOCE*, and the *ALDOCE* adopt more indirect Celtic words than Brythonic words. Twenty-five of the 68 words appear in the *LOB Corpus*, 39 in the *COBUILD*, 44 in the *LDOCE*, and 29 in the *ALDOCE*.

The number of answers and correct answers varied widely. The number of answers by male participants ranged from a high of 48 to a low of 3 (14.68 average), whereas the number of answers by female participants range from a high of 48 to a low of 3 (19.2 average) . The highest number of correct answers by male subjects was 17, and the lowest was 1 (7.76 average), whereas the highest number of correct answers by female participants was 18 and the lowest was 3 (8.28 average).

The number of answers by male participants and their frequencies are given below:

number of answers	48	47	22	16	14	13	11	9	8	7	6	5	4	3
frequency	2	1	1	1	3	2	5	1	2	2	2	1	1	1

The number of answers by female participants and their frequencies are given below:

number of answers	48	36	18	15	14	13	10	9	8	7	6	3
frequency	5	1	1	3	3	1	2	3	2	2	1	1

The number of correct answers by male participants and their frequencies are given below:

score	17	14	13	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
frequency	1	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	1

The number of correct answers by female participants and their frequency are given below:

score	18	17	15	13	12	11	9	7	6	5	4	3
frequency	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	3	1	2

It seems that some of the participants tried to answer all of the questions by guessing the meaning while some others tried to answer only the words they felt they knew. It seems, furthermore, that some of them spent much time guessing the meaning whereas some others spent just some time in answering the questions from the beginning to the end.

When the score, frequency of the score and the average of correct answers are compared with those from the study of French words of Celtic origin in English, it is clear that the subjects are more familiar with those French words of Celtic origin. Ito found that, in his 2000a study based on 68 French words of Celtic origin in English, the number of answers ranged from a high of 68 to a low of 9 (44.6 average) and that the number of correct answers ranged from a high of 54 to a low of 4 (33.46 average). Thus, indirect Celtic words are more familiar to native speakers of English than direct words from Celtic speaking countries.

The number of words with at least one correct answer totaled 36. Correct answers, their frequencies and the percentage of participants who had them are noted below:

List 1 36 Correct Answers of the 48 Brythonic Words

word	male		female		total	
	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
corgi	20	40	25	50	45	90
flannel	17	34	24	48	41	82
grouse	18	36	20	40	38	76
crag	17	34	19	38	36	72
puffin	18	36	14	28	32	64

bin	14	28	14	28	28	56
coracle	11	22	15	30	26	52
gull	11	22	11	22	22	44
eisteddfod	11	22	10	20	21	42
bannock	6	12	11	22	17	34
pendragon	7	14	9	18	16	32
tor	7	14	7	14	14	28
brock	6	12	6	12	12	24
cwm	5	10	5	10	10	20
pikelet	3	6	5	10	8	16
metheglin	3	6	2	4	5	10
cromlech	1	2	3	6	4	8
flummery	3	6	1	2	4	8
pen	1	2	3	6	4	8
dillue	1	2	2	4	3	6
kibe	1	2	2	4	3	6
kistvaen	1	2	2	4	3	6
menhir	2	4	1	2	3	6
brut	2	4	0	0	2	4
cockabondy	1	2	1	2	2	4
lech	0	0	2	4	2	4
tope	2	4	0	0	2	4
vug	2	4	0	0	2	4
wrasse	2	4	0	0	2	4
elvan	1	2	0	0	1	2
gossan	0	0	1	2	1	2
grig	0	0	1	2	1	2
grouan	0	0	1	2	1	2
killas	0	0	1	2	1	2
morglay	0	0	1	2	1	2
pennill	0	0	1	2	1	2

It is clear that out of the 48 words, some were answered by both male and female participants, some others were answered by only one gender, and the others were not answered at all.

4. Discussion

It should be mentioned that the questionnaire affected the results in the previous studies (Ito, 2001, 2003b, 2003). The present researcher did not give the reasons or purpose of the study to the participants because he intended to avoid giving the participants any clue that the words were from Welsh or Cornish even though participants could guess that the words in the questionnaire were derived from Celtic words from the definitions given as choices. For some or many participants, the given definitions were not clear or long enough to match them to the given words. For example, the definition for *guillem*, 'a name of species of sea-birds of the genus *Alca* or *Uria*,' seemed difficult or confusing for the participants because several of them seemed not to understand *Alca* and *Uria*. One female participant commented that there was no clue among the definitions, another commented that it was difficult without dictionaries, and one other gave her own definitions to a couple of words on the questionnaire. Furthermore, some participants seemed to be frustrated with their inability to find an appropriate definition among the 48 words. One participant commented that the researcher should find Gaelic speaking participants for the present research, and a few commented that they were sorry that they did not answer all the questions. It should be noted that some answered for words only when they were sure, others tried to answer by guessing, and a few tried to answer all the questions. Thus, it is necessary to keep in mind that the questionnaire affected the results to some extent.

All of the Brythonic words which appear in the *COBUILD*, the *LDOCE*, the *ALDOCE*, and the *LOB Corpus* appear in the identified 36 words. Twenty-two of 23 words, except for *crowd*, in the *Heritage CD-ROM* appear in the correctly answered 36 words, and 24 of 26 words, except for *costean*, and *crowd*, in the *Random House CD-ROM*. As in the case of Scottish Gaelic, however, even *The Webster's New Third International Dictionary, Unabridged CD-ROM* (2000) [hereafter the *Webster*] does not include 11 words from the 48 words: *cader*, *cockabondy*, *elvan*, *grouan*, *guillem*, *gwiniad*, *morgay*, *morglay*, *pen*, *pennill*, and *peulvan*. Thus, 37 words of the 48 words appear in the *Webster*. It is clear that 30 of the identified 36 words appear in the *Webster* and that six of the 11 words which do not appear in

the Webster were recognized by the participants (*cockabondy, elvan, grouan, morglay, pen, and pennill*).

Many of the 12 unidentified words seem to be unfamiliar to native speakers of English. None of the unidentified 12 words are contained in the *LOB Corpus*, the *LDOCE*, the *ALDOCE*, and the *COBUILD*. Eleven of the 12 words are not included in the *Heritage CD-ROM*; one word which appears in the dictionary is *crowd*. Ten of the 12 words are not included in the *Webster*; the two words which do appear in the dictionary are *costean* and *crowd*. Thus, it might be natural that native speakers of English can not match the appropriate definitions for the 12 words.

Some of the 48 words should be discussed. First, six of the 12 unidentified words were not found in the *Webster*; therefore, it seems natural that native speakers of English could not give definitions for the six words: *cader, commot, guillem, gwiniad, morgay, and peulvan*. However, the other six unidentified words are found in the *Webster*: *bowssen, bragget, cambrel, costean, crowd, and towan*. One possible explanation for the result is that the given definitions were not clear or long enough to answer and another is that the words are so rare that even the *Webster* does not include those. Second, five words which even the *Webster* does not contain were answered correctly: *cockabondy, elvan, grouan, morgley, and pennill*. Correct answers came from the participants who had rather high scores: from 11 to 18. However, it is impossible to examine how and why they knew the words in the present study. It might be possible that the participants who answered correctly might have come across those words in their lives. Finally, some words have variants in their spelling; for example, *killas* is *kellus* and *morgay* is *morgy* in *The English Dialect Dictionary* (1981) [hereafter the *EDD*].

Some of the 48 words were identified correctly by both male and female participants while some others were answered by only male or female participants, and the others were not answered correctly by any participant as mentioned in the above.

Twelve of the 36 identified words were known by either male or female participants: *brut, elvan, gossan, grig, grouan, killas, lech, morglay, pennill, tope, vug, and wrasse*. Twelve of the 36 identified words garnered responses from more than half of the participants, whereas 35 of the 66 French words of Celtic origin were known by more than half of the participants. Seven of

the 43 identified Irish words were known by more than half of the participants, and 8 of the 43 identified Scottish Gaelic words were known by more than half of the participants.

The other twelve words were not known by any participants: *bowssen*, *bragget*, *cader*, *cambrel*, *commot*, *costean*, *crowd*, *guillem*, *gwiniad*, *morgay*, *peulvan*, and *towan*. With regard to Brythonic words in English, 12 of 48 were not identified correctly (25%) while 36 words were identified correctly (75%). To compare these results with words of other Celtic origin, forty-three of 81 Irish words in English (53%), 46 of 67 Scottish Gaelic words in English (69%), and 66 of 68 French words of Celtic origin in English (97%) were identified correctly. It seems that Brythonic words are more familiar to native speakers of English than the other two word-groups of Celtic origin except for French words of Celtic origin in English as far as the present data exhibit.

Many of the 48 words seem to carry dialectal features. The *SOD* labels 13 words as Cornish and 27 words as Welsh, which coincides with the fact that 21 of the 40 Cornish and Welsh words appear in the *EDD*. The *EDD* labels 26 words as Cornish or Welsh: *bannock*, *bin*, *bowssen*, *bragget*, *brock*, *cader*, *cambrel*, *coracle*, *costean*, *crag*, *crowd*, *dillue*, *elvan*, *flannel*, *flummery*, *gossan*, *grig*, *guillem*, *gull*, *kibe*, *killas*, *metheglin*, *morgay*, *puffin*, *towan*, and *vug*. In the *EDD* the entry *kellus* is for *killas*, and *morgy* is *morgay*. The 21 words which appear in the *EDD* are *bowssen*, *bragget*, *cader*, *cambrel*, *costean*, *crowd*, *dillue*, *elvan*, *flannel*, *flummery*, *gossan*, *grig*, *guillem*, *gull*, *kibe*, *killas*, *metheglin*, *morgay*, *puffin*, *towan*, and *vug*. Accordingly, the 48 word list seems to imply regional dialectal features.

When the dialectal features of English words of Celtic origin are considered, it is necessary to compare the present study with that of Irish words and that of Scottish Gaelic. Irish is a completely different language and it was the language suppressed by English after Ireland was annexed by England; therefore, it is obvious that Irish words in English maintain their dialectal features due to local life and topography (Serjeantson, 1935; Ito, 2000b). Ito (2003) found that 51 of the 67 words labeled as Scottish Gaelic appear in the *EDD*. The results of the present study do not reveal as much dialectal features as those of Irish words in English and Scottish Gaelic words in English as far as the numbers of words which appear in the *EDD* are

concerned. However, it might still be claimed that words from Welsh and Cornish preserve dialectal features even though they do not carry as many as words from Irish and Scottish Gaelic.

Statistical analysis of the results of male and female differences in correct answers is as follows:

gender	number of participants	average	standard deviation
male	25	7.14	4.4
female	25	8.80	0.6

The t score for gender difference is 0.416 with $df = 48$, which means that there is no significant difference between the two groups. In the similar study of Irish loanwords and that of Scottish Gaelic loanwords, there were no gender differences (Ito, 2000b, 2003).

Statistical analysis of the results of age differences in correct answers is as follows:

age	number of participants	average	standard deviation
30s	11	9.9	4.8
40s + over	39	7.8	4.3

There were no participants in their 20s in the present study; therefore, the participants were divided into two groups: 30s versus 40s and over. The t score for age difference is 0.344 with $df = 48$, which means that there is no significant difference between the two groups. In the similar study of Irish loanwords, there was no significant difference (Ito, 2000b); however, in the similar study of Scottish Gaelic, there was a significant difference (Ito, 2003).

Mention should be made of the matter of familiarity the participants had of Brythonic words by comparing the results of the present study with the results in previous studies about Celtic words in English by way of French (Ito, 2000a), Irish words in English (Ito, 2000b) and Scottish Gaelic words in English (Ito, 2003) even though it has been discussed to some extent in earlier sections. Native speakers of English correctly identified 66 (98%) out of 68 words, and more than half of them could identify 25 (37%) out of the 68 words when they were given Celtic words in English by way of French. They correctly identified 43 (53%) out of 81 words and more than half of them could identify 5 (6%) out of the 81 words when Irish words in English

were considered. Finally, they correctly identified 46 (69%) out of 67 words and more than half of them could identify 8 (12%) out of the 67 words when they were given Scottish Gaelic words. In the present study, words correctly identified by at least one participant were 36 (75%) out of 48 words from Welsh, Cornish, Breton and Old British, and words identified by more than half of them were 7 (15%) out of the 48 words. Accordingly, it seems that native speakers of English are more familiar with French words of Celtic origin than Brythonic words, and that they are more familiar with Brythonic words than the other two source groups.

5. Conclusion

A few tentative findings are drawn from the results and discussion of the present study. First, native speakers of English are more familiar with Welsh, Cornish, Breton, and Old British words in English than Irish words and Scottish Gaelic words. This is probably because England has kept a geographically and politically stronger tie with Wales than Scotland. Second, native speakers of English are less familiar with Welsh, Cornish, Breton, and Old British words than French words of Celtic origin because French words of Celtic origin have been more naturalized than Brythonic words. Third, the present study confirms the appropriateness of word selection from the dictionaries or the corpus used in the study: the *COBUILD*, the *LDOCE*, the *ALDOCE*, the *Heritage CD-ROM*, and the *LOB Corpus*. Finally, statistics show variety for gender difference and age difference. The analysis reveals neither gender difference nor age difference as far as Brythonic words in English and Irish words in English are concerned. However, statistics show age difference, but do not show gender difference as far as Scottish words in English are concerned.

It should be noted that native speakers' productive knowledge of Welsh, Cornish, Breton, and Old British words in English should be studied now that their receptive knowledge has been studied here. Findings can be obtained by comparing results for productive knowledge of Brythonic words with those in the present study. The matter is left for further study.

References

- Ito, M. (1988a). Celtic loanwords in English (5). *Bulletin of Toyohashi University of Technology*, 10, 27–38.
- Ito, M. (1988b). Celtic loanwords in English (6). *Journal of Foreign Language Institute of Aichi University*. 12, 101–112.
- Ito, M. (1988c). A few features of Celtic loanwords in English. In T. Kondo (Ed.) *Eigo eibungaku shincho 1988–9 [The new current English language and literature 1988–9]* (pp. 245–256). Tokyo: Nyukarento intanashonaru.
- Ito, M. (1990). Celtic loanwords in Shakespeare's works. *Bulletin of Toyohashi University of Technology*, 12, 17–42.
- Ito, M. (1993). Irish loanwords familiar and unfamiliar to the native speakers of English. *Bulletin of Toyohashi University of Technology*, 15, 16–25.
- Ito, M. (1997). Irish loan-words well-known by native speakers of English. *Celtic Forum*, 2, 2–14.
- Ito, M. (2000a). Native speakers' receptive knowledge of French words of Celtic origin in English. *Bulletin of Toyohashi University of Technology*, 22, 1–14.
- Ito, M. (2000b). Receptive and productive knowledge of Irish loanwords maintained by native speakers' of English. *Éire*, 20, 116–132.
- Ito, M. (2001). Native speakers' productive knowledge of French words of Celtic origin in English. *Bulletin of Toyohashi University of Technology*, 23, 11–25.
- Ito, M. (2003). Native speakers' receptive knowledge of Scottish Gaelic in English. *Éire*, 23, 82–97.
- Ito, M. (2004). Native speakers' productive knowledge of Scottish Gaelic in English. *Bulletin of Language Center of Okayama Prefecture University*, 2, 19–33.
- Johansson, S. & Hofland, J. (1988). *Frequency analysis of English vocabulary and grammar based on the LOB Corpus*. vol. 1. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.
- Serjeantson, M. S. (1935, 1961). *A history of foreign words in English*. London: Routledge & Keagan Paul.

Dictionaries

- The American heritage dictionary of the English language, fourth edition* CD-ROM. (2000). Boston: Houghton Mifflin.
- Collins COBUILD English language dictionary for advanced learners*. (1978). London: HarperCollins.
- The English dialect dictionary*. (1981). Tokyo: Oxford University Press.
- Longman dictionary of American English*. (1983). NY: Longman.
- Longman dictionary of contemporary English for advanced learners, third edition*. (2001). Essex: Longman.
- Random House unabridged dictionary, second edition*. CD-ROM (2001). NY: Random House.
- The shorter Oxford English dictionary* (1975). Oxford: The Clarendon Press.
- Webster's third new international dictionary, unabridged v2.5* CD-ROM (2000). MA: Merriam-Webster.

Appendix A **48 Words and Definitions**

bannock	a griddlecake, usually unleavened, made of oatmeal, barley, or wheat flour
bin	a storage receptacle
bowssen	to duck in water as a treatment for insanity
bragget	a drink made of honey and ale fermented together
brock	a badger
brut	a chronicle of British history from the mythical Brutus downward
cader	a light frame of wood put over a scythe
cambrel	a bent piece of wood or iron used by butchers to hang carcass on
cockabondy	an angler's artificial fly
commot	an early Welsh territorial and administrative unit
coracle	a small rounded boat made of wickerwork
corgi	a small short legged dog of Welsh origin
costean	to sink pits down to the rock
crag	a steeply projecting mass of rock forming part of a rugged cliff
cromlech	a structure of prehistoric age consisting of a large flat unhewn stone resting horizontally on three or more stones set uprights
crowd	an ancient Celtic musical instrument, stringed and played with a bow
cwm	a valley, a bowl-shaped hollow partly enclosed by steep walls lying at the head of a valley or on a mountain slope and formed originally by a glacier
dillue	to separate tin ore by washing in a hand sieve
eisteddfod	a congress of Welsh bards
elvan	the Cornish name for intrusive rock of igneous origin
flannel	a soft woven cloth of wool or of a blend of wool and cotton or synthetics
flummery	a kind of food made by coagulation of wheatmeal or oatmeal
gossan	decomposed rock of a reddish color
grig	the common heath or heather
grouse	any of various plump birds of the family Teraonidae, having mottled brown or grayish plumage
grouan	a soft decomposed granite
guillem	a name of species of sea-birds of the genus <i>Alca</i> or <i>Uria</i>
gull	any long-winged, web-footed bird of the family Laridae
gwiniad	a fish of the salmon or trout kind with white flesh
kibe	a chapped or ulcerated chilblain
killas	clayslate, the clay-slate of Cornwall
kistvaen	a sepulchral chest
lech	a Celtic monumental stone
menhir	a tall upright monumental stone of varying antiquity
metheglin	a spiced or medicated form of mead
morgay	the dog fish
morglay	a sword, the sword belonging to Sir Bevis

pen	originally meaning 'head'
pendragon	a title given to an ancient British or Welsh prince
pennill	a form of improvised verse adapted to an air played on the harp
peulvan	an upright long stone, an undressed stone pillar of prehistoric age
pikelet	a local name for a crumpet
puffin	a sea-bird of the genus <i>Fratercula</i> , having a short neck and a deep grooved parti-colored laterally compressed bill
tope	a small species of shark
tor	a high rock or a pile of rocks on the top of a hill
towan	a coast sand-hill
vug	a cave, a cavity in a rock
wrasse	any of numerous chiefly tropical, often brightly colored marine fishes of the family Labridae

Appendix B

Questionnaire (to native speakers of English)

Age: _____ years old Gender: _____ Male _____ Female
 Nationality: _____ Occupation: _____
 Educational background: _____ secondary ed _____ higher ed

QUESTIONS

Please choose the appropriate meaning from the below and give the number to each word. Please do not use dictionaries.

bannock	_____	cwm	_____	lech	_____
bin	_____	dillue	_____	menhir	_____
bowssen	_____	eisteddfod	_____	metheglin	_____
bragget	_____	elvan	_____	morgay	_____
brock	_____	flannel	_____	morglay	_____
brut	_____	flummery	_____	pen	_____
cader	_____	gossan	_____	pendragon	_____
cambrel	_____	grig	_____	pennill	_____
cockabondy	_____	grouse	_____	peulvan	_____
commot	_____	grouan	_____	pikelet	_____
coracle	_____	guillem	_____	puffin	_____
corgi	_____	gull	_____	tope	_____
costean	_____	gwiniad	_____	tor	_____
crag	_____	kibe	_____	towan	_____
cromlech	_____	killas	_____	vug	_____
crowd	_____	kistvaen	_____	wrasse	_____

- (1) an ancient Celtic musical instrument, stringed and played with a bow
- (2) an angler's artificial fly
- (3) a drink made of honey and ale fermented together
- (4) a small short legged dog of Welsh origin
- (5) to separate tin ore by washing in a hand sieve
- (6) a kind of food made by coagulation of wheatmeal or oatmeal
- (7) clayslate, the clay-slate of Cornwall
- (8) a small species of shark
- (9) decomposed rock of a reddish color
- (10) originally meaning 'head'
- (11) a cave, a cavity in a rock
- (12) a steeply projecting mass of rock forming part of a rugged cliff
- (13) a chronicle of British history from the mythical Brutus downward
- (14) any long-winged, web-footed bird of the family Laridae
- (15) an upright long stone, an undressed stone pillar of prehistoric age
- (16) a valley, a bowl-shaped hollow partly enclosed by steep walls lying at the head of a valley or on a mountain slope and formed originally by a glacier
- (17) a soft decomposed granite

- (18) a small rounded boat made of wickerwork
- (19) a tall upright monumental stone of varying antiquity
- (20) a chapped or ulcerated chilblain
- (21) a griddlecake, usually unleavened, made of oatmeal, barley, or wheat flour
- (22) a bent piece of wood or iron used by butchers to hang carcass on
- (23) a structure of prehistoric age consisting of a large flat unhewn stone resting horizontally on three or more stones set uprights
- (24) a title given to an ancient British or Welsh prince
- (25) a spiced or medicated form of mead
- (26) a badger
- (27) a congress of Welsh bards
- (28) a high rock or a pile of rocks on the top of a hill
- (29) any of numerous chiefly tropical, often brightly colored marine fishes of the family Labridae
- (30) a sword, the sword belonging to Sir Bevis
- (31) a light frame of wood put over a scythe
- (32) the Cornish name for intrusive rock of igneous origin
- (33) to duck in water as a treatment for insanity
- (34) a Celtic monumental stone
- (35) a sea-bird of the genus *Fratercula*, having a short neck and a deep grooved parti-colored laterally compressed bill
- (36) to sink pits down to the rock
- (37) a fish of the salmon or trout kind with white flesh
- (38) a soft woven cloth of wool or of a blend of wool and cotton or synthetics
- (39) any of various plump birds of the family Teraonidae, having mottled brown or grayish plumage
- (40) a local name for a crumpet
- (41) a coast sand-hill
- (42) a sepulchral chest
- (43) a form of improvised verse adapted to an air played on the harp
- (44) a name of species of sea-birds of the genus *Alca* or *Uri*
- (45) a storage receptacle
- (46) an early Welsh territorial and administrative unit
- (47) the dog fish
- (48) the common heath or heather

Thank you for your cooperation.