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Middle English occupational terms with Scandinavian word stems: Functional, semantic and chronological issues

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Abstract

The article presents the results of a study of functional, semantic and chronological issues concerning Middle English occupational terms with Scandinavian word stems. The semantic group under investigation consists of 184 words, comprising 24.5% of the total number of loan-blends within the semantic group of Middle English occupational terms, and 8% of the total 2,417 Middle English occupational terms. 97 loan-blends with Scandinavian word stems were revealed on the basis of proper names. They constitute 13% of all Middle English occupational terms. a predominance of the function of identification and a very active usage with the aim of identifying people in medieval society prove loan-blends with Scandinavian word stems to be very popular. The data obtained in the study prove the very high level of popularity of Scandinavian borrowings in Middle English, as well as a prevalence of the names of artisans among all the semantic groups of the word stems. We noted an increase in the number of derivatives first attested in the 13th and the 14th centuries, whereas a decrease in the process of word formation on the basis of Scandinavian borrowings is noticed in the 15th century.

Key words

1. Introduction

The linguistic phenomenon of lexical borrowing is an important factor of language development and one of the key issues of the theory of the English language. As concerns the Middle English period, one of the most controversial problems lies in the etymological foundations of the language and the spheres of foreign-language influence, as well as the issues of Middle English word-building, in particular the structural patterns, time and rapidity of the process of word-building on the basis of borrowed words. a large number of scholars uphold the idea of the "mixed character" of the English language and treat borrowings as the main way of vocabulary enrichment (Baugh & Cable, 1951; Bradley, 1924; Derocquigny, 1904; Emerson, 1921; Greenough & Kittredge, 1920; Groom, 1934; Jespersen, 1912, 1922; Lounsbury, 1897; McKnight, 1956, 1969; Smith, 1912; Weekley, 1965), whereas some scholars (Amosova, 1956; Sekirin, 1955, 1964; El'darov, 1984) oppose them by putting forward the idea of word-building as the prominent manner of English vocabulary development.

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2. Literature review

Scandinavian lexical borrowings are related to the Viking invasions of the 8th century and settlement in different parts of the country, or were the result of peaceful contact between the English and the Scandinavians during the 12th century. The relationship between the two languages in the areas inhabited by the Danes is highlighted by scholars as "admissibility", rather than a relationship on the basis of accurate data (Sekirin, 1964, p. 92): it is impossible to establish the precise period of time when Scandinavian dialects existed in England, because for a long time until the Norman Conquest there were communities in which the Danish and the Norwegian languages were used and constantly renewed as a result of military raids and trade. Even in those areas where the English language predominated, there were also many settlers, who continued to speak their native language at least until 1100.

Scandinavian borrowings have been thoroughly studied on a chronological, lexical and semantic basis (Baugh & Cable, 1951; Jespersen, 1912; Lindelöff, 1928; Potter, 1964; Serjeantson, 1935; Dance, 2003; Pons-Sanz, 2013) or presented alphabetically without classification (Greenough & Kittredge, 1920, p. 61; Groom, 1934, p. 33; McKnight, 1969, p. 162). According to the chronology of their written attestation, they are divided into three periods: *the first period* – from 900 to 1016, which is characterized by the borrowing of terminology; *the second period* – from 1016 to 1150 (in the written record, there were 83 words found belonging to the commonly used vocabulary); *the third period* – from 1150 to 1350, when Scandinavian borrowings of a diverse nature in and large number were used in Middle English writings (Serjeantson, 1935, pp. 64-82).

In total, around 900 Scandinavian lexical borrowings were discovered (Sekirin, 196, p. 94). As for borrowings of the Old English period, they are associated with the daily life and social structure of the Scandinavians and are often of terminological character (Björkman, 1900-1902, pp. 5-6); borrowings of the Middle English period were of wide usage, i.e. they were among the commonly used vocabulary and did not designate new subjects and concepts (Sekirin, 1964, p. 99; Serjeantson, 1935, p. 65).

Due to the close affinity of the English and Scandinavian languages it is expedient to speak not of the contact among different languages in the era of the Scandinavian conquest, but about the interaction between the various dialect units of the English language in the process of regular communication between speakers; because of the regular identification of words as the *English* or *Scandinavian variants* of the same word, there was a constant interaction between them. It resulted in a third option, which was not related to a new concept by the English people, but was more convenient for adequate expression of thought and combined the features of both dialects (Smitnitskij, 1956, pp. 247-249).

However, not only the partial coincidence of the main vocabulary of the ancient Germanic languages and the commonality of their grammatical structure but also the existence of similar internal laws of language development (in particular semantic) determined the ease of the 'crossing' of the English language with the Scandinavian languages, as well as the victory of the English language and the development of a significant number of Scandinavisms (Yartseva, 2004, p. 51).

About 40 words of Scandinavian origin are attested in the medieval English written records. The reason for this insignificance is the enmity of relations and the lack of permanent contacts, although scholars noted that Old English literary works were written mainly in the West-Saxon dialect, i.e. the language of that part of England, where the Scandinavian influence was not significant (Baugh & Cable, 1951, p. 116).

Most of the early Scandinavian borrowings entered the spoken language during the 9th-11th centuries; their penetration into English, apparently, ended in 1250, at least in the north and east of England, and some Scandinavian words appeared in the southern dialect much later. Numerous Scandinavisms were recorded in the written record of the 13th century coming from areas of not massive Scandinavian settlement; hence, it follows that the vocabulary of the literary English language was not based on Old English literature, but on the basis of the commonly spoken folk language (Sekirin, 1964, p. 95; Lindelöff, 1928, p. 56).

In the period of the formation of the English national literary language, one can speak only about the *role of the northern dialects*, which absorbed the bulk of Scandinavisms, as well as the *inter-dialectal* rather than *inter-lingual* ties in the 14th-15th centuries (Yartseva, 2004, p. 52), since most Scandinavism entered literary English through the northern dialects and became popular only during the period of the formation of the English national language on a *mixed-dialect basis*.

In general, scholars determine the role of Scandinavisms in enriching the English vocabulary not on the basis of their abundance or significance, but due to their character and expression of vital concepts (Gal'perin & Cherkasskaja, 1956, p. 135).

The issue of the time and rapidity of loan-blending in the Middle English language is the debatable issue of assimilation of lexical borrowings. Serjeantson (Serjeantson, 1935, p. 22) allows that foreign words once borrowed into the English language have always been freely connected with native suffixes. Sekirin confirms that the ability of lexical borrowings to become involved in the process of word-building becomes possible only when these words have already expanded in a language and are already largely assimilated; the construction of derivatives with the help of native affixes testifies to the further assimilation of these words in the English language (Sekirin, 1955, pp. 83-84). Touching upon lexical assimilation of foreign language borrowings, Pedchenko noted the high degree of assimilation of Scandinavian nouns: having entered English and remaining in it, they served as the basis for creating new words in the most productive ways of English word-building (the process of word-building of new words occurred at the end of the Middle English and New English periods) (Pedchenko, 1956, p. 302).

A very valuable object of linguistic analysis elaborating the methodology of historical research is the lexical semantic group of occupational terms that make up a widely represented and constantly supplemented system of words with diverse structure, semantic peculiarities and long history. Occupational terms are in the focus of linguistic studies; their structure and functioning in Modern English are viewed in relation to cognitive study and that of onomasiology (Bernatskaia, 1995; Khalilova, 1975), as well as through the lens of their development (Liapkova, 2006; Shilova, 2006). Middle English *nomina agentis* have been studied as to their structural peculiarities (Kuznetsova 1984; Nikitina, 2005), especially in the aspect of onomasiology (Solonovich, 1986); numerous linguistic papers serve as the lexicographic sources of English historical lexicology and personal names study (Ekwall, 1947; Fransson, 1935; Thuresson, 1950). There is a need for a comprehensive disclosure of the issues of language evolution and language interference, as well as the issues of many aspects of the systematization of the Middle English vocabulary and functional assimilation of borrowings, i.e. on the basis of their acquisition of native usage and speech activity. Research of some functional, semantic and chronological issues of Middle English occupational terms has been provided from the aspect of language change (Dobrovolska, 2018).

As to *the origins of the word stems of the loan-blends*, they consist of Central French (31.5%), Scandinavian (24.5%), double Latin/ French (20%), Latin (12%), Norman (7%), Low Germanic (4%) and Celtic (1%) (Dobrovolska, 2018, p. 23).

In this paper we deal with the issues of the functioning of loan-blends with Scandinavian word stems as concerns the nominative function they fulfilled in the Middle English period, as well as the issues of their semantics and chronology.

3. Research methods

All the nominative units are divided into those that fulfil the *function of classification* (i.e. *common nouns*) and those that fulfil *the function of identification* (i.e. *proper names*); therefore we distinguish occupational terms in connection with these two kinds of *nominative function* which they fulfilled in the Middle English period. In terms of the functional differentiation of the Middle English loan-blends, the following general issues are in the focus of our research:

1) Etymological grouping of the Middle English loan-blends according to their motivational bases (amid functional varieties);
2) Semantic grouping of the Middle English loan-blends (amid functional varieties and etymological groups);
3) Chronological stratification of the dates of the first written records of the loan-blends, i.e. their first attestation in the time frame of the Middle English period.

Thus, the *general object of our study* is the system of Middle English loan-blends within the lexical semantic system of Middle English occupational terms, whereas several *issues of their development* (particularly the etymological composition of their motivational bases, semantic grouping of loan-blends and their functional differentiation, as well as the chronological stratification of their first written attestations) constitute the *general subject of our research*.

We set forth the following *particular tasks* of our paper, which is devoted to the research of Middle English occupational terms with Scandinavian word stems and constitutes part of the more general study of Middle English loan-blends amid occupational terms:

1) Collect Middle English loan-blends denoting occupational terms from historical dictionaries;
2) Distribute the loan-blends into three groups as to the kinds of nominative function they perform, in particular: a) the group of occupational terms with the function of classification, namely common nouns; b) the group of occupational terms with the function of identification, namely proper names; and c) the group of occupational terms with both kinds of nominative function;
3) Fulfil a lexical semantic grouping of Middle English loan-blends (among lexical semantic subgroups and series of synonyms);
4) Stratify chronologically the dates of the first attestations of the Middle English loan-blends;
5) Give the observed phenomena absolute and relative quantitative characteristics and display the data of calculations in tables.

General procedure of our research consists of the *following steps*:

Step 1: Distribution of Middle English occupational terms among the groups of languages according to the origin of the borrowings, which were assimilated in the English language and served as *the motivational basis of loan-blends* (either the word stem in a simple derivative or a compound noun).

Middle English occupational terms are presented in the historical dictionaries (DBS, MED and NED) as common nouns or as proper names, particularly in the following ways:

1) At the end of the dictionary articles supplemented with the lexicographic markers of usage 'a surname', 'in names', 'in surnames', e.g. *barker, berker* 'a) a tanner; a member of the guild of tanners'1419 MED, b) in names; 'a tanner' 1402 NED (*barken* [ON; cp. Swed. *barka*] 'to tan (hides) with an infusion of bark' 1334 MED): *Berker* 1185, 1250, 1459, *berkier* 1193, *Barkier* 1203, *Bercher* 1212, *Barker* 1243, 1260, *Barkere* 1255, 1324, *barker* 1459, *berker* 1459;

2) As a word with the lexical meaning derived by lexicographers on the basis of personal names and usually supplemented with the lexicographic markers of usage, in particular *'as surnames'*, *'only as surnames'*, *'in surnames'* (i.e. the term is only attested as a personal name, and not as a common noun): viz. **capel-man* 'one who looks after horses' DBS (*capel* [ON; cp. OI *kapall* (ult. L *caballus*)] 'a horse or gelding; a warhorse, cart horse, riding horse, etc.' 1300 MED): *Capelman* 1327; **leyker* 'player, actor' DBS (*leiken* [ON; cp. OI *leika*, OE *lācan*] 'to engage in a game or contest, sport; also, trifle; play (with sb. or sth.); take pleasure (in sth.); delight (to do sth.); play (a game with sb.)' 1200 MED): *Laycar* 1274, *Leykere* 1309, 1327; **galter* 'a keeper of swine', **as surname** – MED, *galt* [ON; cp. OI *göltr* & *galti*] 'a boar; also, a barrow'): *Galter* 1297, 1498; **knīf-smith* 'a cutler', **only as surname** – MED (*knīf* [LOE (< ON) *cnīf* & ON; cp. OI *knīfr*] 'a knife; a dagger or sheath knife carried or worn on the person; a knife as a weapon [usually distinguished from sword]; an instrument for cutting or scraping made of material other than metal' 1200 MED): *Knifsmith* 1246-89, *Cnyfsmith* 1255, *Knysmyt* 1284, *Knyfsmith* 1284, *Knyfsmith* 1285, *Knyfsmyth* 1310, *Knysmyt* 1326, *Knyfsmyth* 1347; **lēd~thekere* 'a builder of lead roofs' – **only as surname** MED (*lēd* [OE *lēad*] 'lead, either the metal or the metallic ore', *thacchere* (< *thacchen* [OE *þeccan* & ON: cp. OI *þekja*]) 'one who covers the roof or walls of a building with thatch or other material' 1350 MED, *thache* [OE *þæc*, LOE (in place names) *tace, tache* & OE *þaca* & ON (cp. OI *þak*)] 'sraw, reeds, or similar material used in covering a roof, thatch' 1343 MED): *Ledtheker* 1305; **lāthe–man* 'worker at the barn(s)' DBS, **in surnames** – MED (*lāthe* [ON; cp. OI *hlaða*] 'a barn for livestock, grain, etc.; a granary; a storehouse' 1250 MED): *Latheman* 1278; **mader(e*r (**in surnames** – MED) 'dyer with or seller of madder' DBS (*mader(e* [OE *mæd(e)re*, & ON (cp. OI *maðra*)] 'the dye-stuff made from the roots of the plant Rubia tinctorum; a name given to dyes or dyestuffs other than Rubia tinctorum' 1425 MED): *Maderere* 1317, *Madrer* 1333;

3) As a word given without the definition of its lexical meaning but with the lexicographic markers of its usage (e.g. *'in surname(s)'*), viz. **asshe-man*, in surnames – MED (*asshe* [OE *æsce, axe* & ON *aska*] 'ashes of combustible material' 1200 MED): *Askeman* 1203, *Aisshman* 1402; **spōn-man*, in surnames – MED (*spōn* [OE *spōn*; also cp. ON: cp. OI *spānn, spōnn*] 'a chip or slip of wood, a sliver, splinter' 1300 MED; 'a roofing shingle; a narrow slat of wood' 1310 MED; 'a spoon' 1350 MED): *Sponman* 1327; **bōle~hęrd(e*, in surnames – MED (*bōle* [ON, cp. OI *boli* & OE **bula*] 'a bull' 1200 MED, *hęrd(e* [OE] 'a herdsman'): *Buleherte* 1190, *Bolherd* 1320; **swein-man*, in surnames – MED (*swein* [ON: cp. OI *sveinn*] 'a retainer, an attendant; a servant' 1200 MED): *Swaynman* 1266.

Step 2: Distribution of Middle English loan-blends with Scandinavian word stems according to nominative function, particularly that of *classification* (as in common nouns) or *identification* (as in proper names) among the *following functional groups*:

a) loan-blends which were formed on the basis of assimilated lexical borrowings and were used both as common nouns and proper names (i.e. fulfilled two kinds of nominative function: identification and classification), e.g: *bleikster(e* 'one who bleaches cloth' 1400 MED (*bleiken* [ON; cp. OI *bleikja* (corresp. to OE *blǣcen*)] 'to turn pale (as with fear)' 1330 MED): *Bleckestere* 1275; *litester(e* 'a dyer' 1380 MED, 1374 NED (*liten* [ON; cp. OI *lita*] 'to dye (cloth, garments), color, stain'1350 MED): *Littestere* 1235;

b) loan-blends which were formed on the basis of assimilated lexical borrowings and were only used as proper names (i.e. fulfilled only the function of identification). As far back as the Middle English period these loan-blends only functioned as proper names, as well as in the next periods of English language development; this means that our knowledge of their existence in Middle English is only based on the data of proper names (in particular by-names or family names). That is why we treat these loan-blends to be reconstructed on the basis of Middle English proper names and mark them with *: e.g: **stithī(e~makere* MED (*stithī(e* [ON: cp. OI *steð*i, (gen. & in cpds.) *steðja*] 'an anvil' 1284 MED): *stethymaker* 1413; **brod~smith* 'a maker of goads, ?a maker of nails' MED (*brod* [ON; cp. OI *broddr*] 'a sprout, a shoot; a pointed instrument, a goad; a nail' 1200 MED, *smith* ([OE *smiþ*] 'a blacksmith, an ironworker; a farrier; a worker in various metals' MED): *bradsmyth* 1455; **gadder* '?a maker of goads, '?one who casts metal bars' MED (*gad(de* [ON; cp. OI *gaddr*] 'a sharp-pointed metal spike' 1400 MED; 'a sharp-pointed stick used for driving oxen etc.; a goad' 1300 MED; 'a metal bar or rod; an ingot of metal' 1250 MED; 'a metal rod used for measuring land' 1440 MED): *Gadder* 1285, 1324;

c) loan-blends which were formed on the basis of assimilated lexical borrowings and were only used as common nouns (i.e. fulfilled only the function of classification), e.g: *leg~makere* 'a maker of artificial legs' (1500 MED) (*leg* [ON; cp.OI *leggr*] 'an artificial leg' 1500 MED); *silke~makere* 'one who works with silk' 1500 MED (*silk(e* [OE *seoluc, seolc, sioloc*; also cp. ON: cp. OI *silki*] 'silken cloth, silk; silken clothing; also, a silken garment' 1200 MED; 'silk fiber or thread; silk embroidery' 1300 MED).

Step 3: Distribution of Middle English loan-blends with Scandinavian word stems into semantic subgroups and rows of synonyms (here we consider *the lexical semantic variants of the word,* thus each of them is put in a corresponding semantic subgroup or particular row of synonyms, i.e. a word (either the common noun or proper name) might be mentioned several times in our semantic classification). It is worth mentioning that the basic source for our study of *the lexical semantic variants* of the words is the Middle English Dictionary (MED) – we study all the functional representations of the words (i.e. the common nouns and the proper names); then, in addition, we compare these data with those given in the Oxford English Dictionary (NED), and only if they differ (in their vocabulary definitions or in the time of their first attestation) we necessarily take them into consideration; finally, in the Dictionary of British surnames (DBS), we study the origin of Middle English surnames and their interpretation on the basis of the occupational terms, as well as the examples and dates as compared with the MED and NED.

Step 4: Stratification of the dates of the first written records of the Middle English loan-blends with Scandinavian word stems within the centuries of the Middle English period;

Step 5: Comparative characteristics of the observed phenomena in absolute and relative quantitative numbers and representation of these data in tables.

4. Results and discussion

According to our calculations, the total number of Middle English occupational terms is 2,417 (including 2,015 personal names, in particular surnames, represented in their 7,429 spelling variants in 10,204 examples of usage); among them, 755 Middle English occupational terms were formed on the basis of lexical borrowings and were *loan-blends* or *hybridisms*.

As to the kind of *nominative function* the loan-blends fulfilled in the Middle English period, we distributed them into the following three groups:

1) 213 loan-blends (28% of the total number of Middle English loan-blends) fulfilled two kinds of nominative function, namely that of *classification* and *identification*, i.e. they were used both as common nouns and as proper names (in the historical lexicography, the latter are recorded 1,285 times in their 928 phonographic variants);

2) 402 loan-blends (53% of the total number of Middle English loan-blends) only fulfilled *the function of identification* as proper names in their 761 phonographic variants that were used 904 times in historical lexicographic sources;

3) 140 loan-blends (19% of the total number of Middle English loan-blends) only fulfilled the function of *classification* as common nouns in the Middle English period (Dobrovolska, 2018, p. 3).

In total, 184 of the Middle English loan-blends have Scandinvian word stems (comprising 24.5% of all the Middle English hybridisms). We distributed them into three groups based on the kinds of nominative function they performed in the Middle English period: *Group 1* – occupational terms used as proper names with the function of identification; *Group 2* – occupational terms used with both kinds of nominative function; *Group 3* – occupational terms used as common nouns with the function of classification.

Then, we fulfil the lexical semantic distribution of these functional groups of Middle English loan-blends into lexical semantic subgroups and semantic rows of synonyms as follows.

4.1 Semantic grouping of Middle English loan-blends which fulfil the functions of classification and identification

4.1.1 Semantic subgroup of the names of artisans

4.1.1.1 Names of textile workers

a) names of weavers and spinners are the following*: Selkwimman* 1334, *Silkwoman* 1368, *silkwoman* 1428 (*silk(e~womman* 'a woman who spins or sews silk, a seamstress' 1440 MED, 'a woman engaged in the manufacture, use or sale of silk' 1440 NED) (*silk(e* [OE *seoluc, seolc, sioloc*; also cp. ON: cp. OI *silki*] 'silken cloth, silk; silken clothing; also, a silken garment; silk fiber or thread; silk embroidery' MED);

b) names of dyers are the following*: Bleckestere* 1275, *Blekestere* 1281, *Bleykster* 1286, *Blekstere* 1287, *Blaykster* 1327, *Bleykestere* 1329, *Blaikester* 1332, *Blikester* 1332 (*bleikster(e* 'one who bleaches cloth' 1400 MED; *bleiken* [ON; cp. OI *bleikja* (corresp. to OE *blǣcen*)] 'to turn pale (as with fear); to make (sb.) turn pale'); *Littestere* 1235, *litestere* 1279, *Litster* 1286, 1327, 1325, *Lister* 1292, *Letestere* 1305, *Littester* 1316, 1392, *Lister* 1325, *Lyster* 1327, *Litester* 1327, *Listere* 1327, 1338, *lestere* 1327, *Letestere* 1332, *licstere* 1345, *litster* 1379, 1390, 1443-4, *littester* 1402, *Littyster* 1424, *littyster* 1424, *lytester* 1425, *lytsters* 1428, *lyttester* 1431-2, *littester* 1446, *lytster* 1459, *Littster* 1438-9, *Litstre* 1472 (*litester(e* 'a dyer' 1380 MED, 1374 NED; *liten* [ON; cp. OI *lita*] 'to dye (cloth, garments), color, stain' MED).

4.1.1.2 Names of tailors and sewers

The names of tailors and sewers are the following: *Hattere* 1212, 1240, 1262, 1268, 1296, 1316, 1332, 1354, *hattere* 1225, *Hettere* 1280, 1296, *Hatter* 1281, 1465-6 (*hatter(e* 'a maker or seller of hats; usually as surname' MED, 'a maker of or dealer in hats' 1389 NED; *hat* [OE *hæt* & ON; cp. OI *höttr*] 'an outer head covering (often worn over a hood or a cap), a hat'); *Selkwimman* 1334, *Silkwoman* 1368, *silkwoman* 1428 (*silk(e~womman* 'a woman who spins or sews silk, a seamstress' 1440 MED, 'a woman engaged in the manufacture, use or sale of silk' 1440 NED) (*silk(e* [OE *seoluc, seolc, sioloc*; also cp. ON: cp. OI *silki*] 'silken cloth, silk; silken clothing; also, a silken garment; silk fiber or thread; silk embroidery' MED).

4.1.1.3 Names of skin-processing workers

a) names of skinners are the following: *Berker* 1185, 1250, 1459, *berkier* 1193, *Barkier* 1203, *Bercher* 1212, *Barke*r 1243, 1260, *Barkere* 1255, 1324, *barker* 1459, *berker* 1459 (*barker, berker* 'a tanner' 1402 NED; 'a tanner; a member of the guild of tanners'1419 MED; *barken* [ON; cp. Swed. *barka*] 'to tan (hides) with an infusion of bark'); *Scynnere* 1255, *Sckinir* 1257, *Skynnere* 1263, *Skenner* 1264, *Skinnere* 1269, *Scinner* 1279, *Skinere* 1285, *Schinnere* 1296, *Schinner* 1305, *Skynnersone* 1332, *Skynnar* 1332, *skinner* 1351-2, *Skynere* 1382, *Schynnere* 1406, *Skynner* 1429 (*skinnere* 'one who prepares or sells animal skins, a furrier, skinner' 1325 MED, 'one whose work or business is concerned with

the preparation of skins for commercial purposes' 1398 NED; *skin* [ON (cp. OI *skinn*) & OE *scinn* (from ON)] the prepared skin of an animal, leather; also, a piece of leather; also, a garment made of leather');

b) names of the artisans engaged in sewing of leather goods are the following: *Glouere* 1250, 1278, *Glowere* 1295, *Glover* 1308, *Glovere* 1313, *Glover* 1327, *Glouare* 1327, *glouer* 1355, *Glouer* 1413 (*glōver* 'one who makes or sells gloves; a member of a glovers' guild' 1364 MED, 1400 NED; *glōve* [OE *glōf* & ON; cp. OI *glōfi*] 'a glove; one of a pair of gloves; a glove or gauntlet used for armor; one of a pair of gauntlets').

4.1.1.4 Names of artisans engaged in metal ironmongery

a) names of blacksmiths are the following: *Smythyman* 1308, 1309 (*smithī~man* 'a worker in a smithy' 1350 MED, 'an iron-smith' 1400 NED, *smithī* [ON: cp. OI *smiðja*] 'a blacksmith's shop, smithy, forge');

b) names of workers who make household utensils, tools, handicrafts are the following: *Haruer* 1255, *Harewere* 1275, *Harwere* 1327, 1338, *Harower* 1379 (*harwere* 'a maker of harrows' 1475 MED, 'a harrow-maker' 1483 NED, *harwe* [OE **hearwa* < OE *hyrwan* 'to abuse, ill-treat, etc.'; prob. OI *herfi* 'harrow' & *harfr*, Dan. Swed. *harv*, Norw. dial. *horv*] 'a harrow for cultivating land, a drag'); *Plochewrychte* 1269, *Plowricht* 1270, *Plowritte* 1279, *Plogwryth* 1285, *Ploghwright* 1297, *Plowryth* 1301, *Ploghwrith* 1309, *Ploughwrighte* 1316, *Plouwricte* 1332, *Plouhwrihte* 1334, *Plowrihte* 1337, *Plowrighe* 1345, *Plowryght* 1412 (*plǒugh-wrighte* 'a maker of plows, plowwright 1440 MED, *plǒugh* [LOE *plōg*, *plōh* (from ON) & ON; cp. OI *plōgr*, Swed. *plog*, Dan. *plov*. As an element in names, *plough* is most freq. in area of the Danelaw]);

c) names of gunsmiths are the following: *Aruesmyth* 1278, *Arrowsmyth* 1315, *Arwesmyth* 1324, *Arsmith* (*arwe~smith* MED, 'a maker of iron arrow-heads' 1400 NED, *arwe* [OE *ar(e)wan*; cp. OI *ör*, *örvar*] 'an arrow'); *Gonner* 1345-8, *Gunner* 1423 (*gǒnner* 'maker of cannon or of small firearms, a gunsmith' 1437 MED, *gǒnne* [prob. ON; cp. OI *gunnr* 'battle'] 'a siege engine that casts missiles; ballista, mangonel, trebuchet; also, a ram; a cannon'); *Gunmaker* 1371, *Gonmaker* 1385, 1385-6, gunne maker 1456-8 (*gǒnne~maker* 'one who makes cannon or small firearms, a gunsmith' 1156 MED);

d) names of masters of coining, forging and quarrying of silver and gold are the following: *Cliper* 1300, 1327 (*clipper* 'one who clips coins' 1338 MED, *clippen* [ON; cp. OI *klippa*] 'to clip or mutilate (a coin); to shape or engrave (dies used in minting money)'.

4.1.1.5 Names of artisans involved in woodworking and wooden products manufacturing

Names of artisans involved in woodworking and wooden products manufacturing are the following: *Carteworghte* 1269, *Cartewereste* 1275, *Cartewrychgte* 1292, *Cartwreute* 1294, *Cartewricht* 1308, *Cartwriht* 1317, *Cart Wrygthe* 1327, *Cartwrigte* 1327, *Cartewrighte* 1327, *Cartwryth* 1327, *Cartwhryt* 1327, *Cartewryght* 1348, 1363 (*cart~wright* 'one who makes or repairs carts or wagons' 1425 MED, cart [OE & ON; cp. WS *cræt* & OI *kartr*] 'a cart, a wagon; a cartload; a chariot, a war chariot, the chariot of the sun; a coach or carriage'); *Berther* 1301, *Beerdere* 1436 (*birdere* 'a carpenter who covers the frame of a ship with boards or planks' 1338 MED, *bĭrd(e* [OI *byrði* 'side of a ship'; OE *gebyrd(ed* 'clavatum'] 'a fringe or stripe'); *Sceppere* 1221, *Skeppere* 1281, *skeppere* 1287-8, *sceppere* 1296-7, *Skepher* 1327, *skepper* 1457 (*skeppĕr(e* 'a basket weaver, basketmaker' 1449 MED; *skepper (scepper)* 'a maker of skep' 1499 NED); *Skepmakere* 1310 (*skep(pe~makere* 1440 MED, *skep(pe* [ON: cp. OI *skeppa* & OE *sceppe* (from ON); cp. AL *skeppa, scheppa, skippa, scippa* & AF *eskeppe, esc(h)eppe*] 'a basket for grain, malt, coal, alms, etc.' 1440 MED); *Lesponere* 1179, *Sponere* 1221, 1254, 1265, *Sponer* 1306, 1327, 1331, 1346 (*spǭner(e* 'one who makes shingles or spoons' 1390 MED, 'one who makes spoons' 1515 NED, *spǭn* [OE *spōn*; also cp. ON: cp. OI *spānn, spōnn*] 'a chip or slip of wood, a sliver, splinter; a roofing shingle; a narrow slat of wood; a spoon'); *Sponemaker* 1370, *spoonemaker* 1490 (*spǭn~makere* 'one who makes roof shingles or spoons' 1429-30 MED; *spǭn* [OE *spōn*; also cp. ON: cp. OI *spānn, spōnn*] 'a chip or slip of wood, a sliver, splinter; a roofing shingle; a narrow slat of wood; a spoon').

4.1.1.6 Names of the construction workers

a) names of builders are the following: *Biggere* 1307, *Bygor* 1321 (*bigger(e* 'one who constructs houses, builder' 1400 MED, 'a builder' 1440 NED, *biggen* [ON; cp. OI *byggja*] 'to build (a house, a bridge, etc.)');

b) names of roofers are the following:*: Hulyere* 1310, 1332 (*hilere* 'a roofer, a tiler' 1467 MED, *hilen* [ON; cp. OI *hylja*, ?OE **hyllan*] 'to put roof on (sth.), roff'); *Thecker* 1199, *Theccher* 1251, 1333, *Thechare* 1273, 1327, *Theker(e)* 1273, 1297, *Thacchere* 1275, 1303, 1339, *Tecchere* 1277, *thacherer* 1286, *Thecetere* 1311, *Thatcher* 1312, 1327, *Thaker* 1316, *Ʒacheare* 1321-2, *thekker'* 1327, *Thecchare* 1327, *Thecchar* 1327, *Thechar* 1327, *Thatchere* 1327, *Thecher* 1327, *Thechere* 1327; *Theckere* 1332, *Thachar* 1332, *Thakker* 1336, 1466, *Thakkere* 1339, 1432, *Thaccher* 1364, *Thaichere* 1401, *Thecchere* 1408 (*thaccher(e* 'one who covers the roof or walls of a building with thatch or other material' 1312 MED, 'one who thatches; esp. one whose business it is to thatch houses, corn or hay ricks, etc.' 1440 NED, *thacchen* [OE *þeccan* & ON: cp. OI *þekja*] 'to cover the roof of a building with thatch or other material; cover the roof of (a building or part of a building) with lead, tiles, etc.; also, cover (a wall) with thatch'); *Thakestere* 1295, 1329, 1364, *Thakster* 1332, *Thakester* 1332, *Thaxther* 1332, *Thaxtere* 1355, *Thakstere* 1381, *Thaxster* 1400 (*thakester(e* 'one who covers the roof or walls of a building with thatch or other material' 1440 MED, 'thacker' 1440 NED);

c) names of lime-burners and plasterers are the following: *limbernere* 1226, *Limbarner* 1240, *Lymbrennere* 1240, *limberner* 1311-12, *Lumbernare* 1313, *Lymbrinner* 1327, *Lymberner* 1365-7, *lymebrenner* 1440, 1470, *lymburner* 1443-6 (*līm~brennere* 'one who calcines limestone' 1432 MED, 'one whose occupation it is to make lime by burning limestone' 1329 NED, *līm* [OE] 'lime produced by calcining limestone');

d) names of makers of brick-makers are the following: *Teobaldus filius Bernerii* 1086, *Berner* 1150-60, 1219, *berner* 1190-1, *Bernier* 1190-1, *Bernerus* 1211, *Brenner* 1280, 1327, *Brynner* 1327 (*brennere* 'one who makes bricks, etc. by using fire' MED, 'one who prepares or produces by burning, chiefly in comb., as brick-, charcoal-, lime-burner' 1463 NED, *brennen* [ON, cp. OI *brenna*] 'to treat (sth.) with fire or heat: to calcine (limestone), to bake (tiles)').

4.1.1.7 Names of food-processing workers (names of butchers)

Names of food-processing workers (names of butchers) are the following: *slaughterman* 1446-7 (*slaughter-man* 'a butcher' 1389 MED, *slaughter* [ON **slahtr*: cp. OI *slātr* 'butcher's meat'] 'the killing of a person, murder, assassination, homicide').

4.1.2 Semantic subgroup of names of graziers, farmers and gardeners

4.1.2.1 Names of graziers

a) names of herdsmen are the following: *Mukere* 1229, *Muker* 1276, *Moker* 1296, 1327, *Moukor* 1332 (*mukker* '?one who cleans stables, a manure hauler' 1475 MED, *mukken* (< *muk* n. [ON; cp. OI *myki* 'dung' & Norw. dial. *mukka* 'a heap'] 'animal or human excrement; dung; manure; also, dirt, filth; sewage; putrescence'; also cp. OI *moka* v.) 'to spread manure; fertilize (plants, land) with manure; prepare land for planting; also, remove dung (from a place), haul manure; to dig in the ground');

b) names of livestock breeders of cattle are the following: *Geldehyrd* 1284, *Geildehirde* 1298, *Geldehirde* 1317, *Geldhurd* 1319 (*geldherd* 'one who tended the 'geld' cattle' 1317 NED, *geld(e-hirde* 'a herdsman who tends to the gelded cattle' MED, *geld* [ON; cp. OI *geldr*] geld~hors 'a gelding'; *geld~gris, geld~hogge* 'a barrow'; geld~ram, geld~shep 'a wether', *gelding* n. [ON; cp. OI *geldingr*] 'a gelded horse, gelding', *hērd(e* [OE] 'a herdsman'); *noutehird* 1296, *Nouthirde* 1301, 1328, *Nauthird* 1309, *Nautherde* 1316, *Noutehirde* 1327-30, *nouthird* 1327, *Noutherd* 1340 (*nŏut-hērd(e* 'a cowherd' 1450 MED, 1330 NED, *nŏut(e* [ON; cp. OI *naut*] 'an ox, a bull');

c) names of shepherds are the following: *Cliper* 1300, 1327 (*clipper* 'a sheepshearer' 1382 MED, *clippen* [ON; cp. OI *klippa*] 'cut hair; to shear (sheep); to clip or mutilate (a coin); to shape or engrave (dies used in minting money)';

4.1.2.2 Names of farmers

Names of farmers are the following: *Haruer* 1255, *Harewere* 1275, *Harwere* 1327, 1338, *Harower* 1379 (*harwere* 'one who cultivates with a harrow' 1500 MED, *harwe* [OE *hearwa < OE *hyrwan* 'to abuse, ill-treat, etc.'; prob. OI *herfi* 'harrow' & *harfr* Dan. Swed. *harv*, Norw. dial. *horv*] 'a harrow for cultivating land, a drag'); *Hauerman* 1332 (*hăver~man* 'one who raises or sells oats' 1306 MED, *hăver* n [prob. ON] 'the cereal grain, oats'); *Husebond* 1176, 1231, *Husebonde* 1235-52, *Husbonde* 1275, 1419, *Hosbonde* 1279, 1327, *Husebond* 1294, *Huseband* 1301, *Hosebunde* 1307, *Husseband* 1332, *Hosebond*e 1341, *Hosebond* 1377, *Husbond* 1472 (*hŏus-bŏnd(e* [LOE *hūs-bōnda, -bunda*, from ON] 'a tiller of the soil, husbandman, farmer; also, a rustic' 1250 MED, 'one who tills and cultivates the soil; a cultivator, tiller, farmer, husbandman. In early northern use, app. applied spec. to a manorial tenant, the villanus or villein of other districts' 1220 NED); *husebundeman* 1225-32, *husbondman* 1435, 1475, *husbandman* 1413, 1444, *Husbandman* 1495 (*hus-bŏnd-man* 'a farmer, tiller of the soil, owner of a farm; also, a rustic' 1384 MED); *Mukere* 1229, *Muker* 1276, *Moker* 1296, 1327, *Moukor* 1332 (*mukker* '?a gardener, one who prepares soil for planting' 1475 MED, *mukken* (< *muk* n. [ON; cp. OI *myki* 'dung' & Norw. dial. *mukka* 'a heap'] 'animal or human excrement; dung; manure; also, dirt, filth; sewage; putrescence'; also cp. OI *moka* v.) 'to spread manure; fertilize (plants, land) with manure; prepare land for planting; also, remove dung (from a place), haul manure; to dig in the ground'); *Pleueman* 1223, *Plouman* 1223, 1260, 1275, *Ploman* 1255, 1327, *Plouman* 1275, *ploghman* 1275, *Ploghman* 1276, 1327, *Ploxhman* 1301, *Plougman* 1316-17, *Plogman* 1332, *Plowman* 1345 (*plŏugh-man* 'a plowman, farmer' 1263 MED, 'a man who follows and guides the plough; often used generically for a farm-labourer or rustic' 1271 NED; *plŏugh* [LOE *plōg, plōh* (from ON) & ON; cp. OI *plōgr*, Swed. *plog*, Dan. *plov*] 'a plow');

4.1.2.3 Names of gardeners

Names of gardeners are the following: *Rakyere* 1327, *Rakyere* 1331, *rakyere* 1384, *Rakyer* 1404-5, *Rakere* 1422 (*rāker(e* '?a gardener' 1440 MED, *rāken* [ON: cp. OI *raka*] 'to rake away rubbish; rake (a field, grass)'; *rāken* [ON: cp. OI *raka*] 'to rake away rubbish; rake (a field, grass)'.

4.1.3 Semantic subgroup of names of sailors

Names of sailors are the folloing: *Batsuen* 1055, *Batswegen* 1050-71, *Batsuein* 1190, *Botsweyn* 1319, 1327, 1332 (*bōt~swein* [late OE *bátsweʒen*] 'a minor officer on a ship, a boatswain; prob. also, a sailor' 1304 MED, 'an officer in a ship who has charge of the sails, rigging, etc., and whose duty it is to summon the men to their duties with a whistle' 1450 NED); *bōt* [OE *bāt*] 'a boat'; *swein* [ON: cp. OI *sveinn*] 'an attendant upon a knight, a squire; a soldier below the rank of knight; a retainer, an attendant; a servant; a man, young man, boy' MED); *Cokeswayne* 1327 (*cokswain* 'an officer in charge of a cockboat and its crew, coxswain' 1463 MED; *cok* [AF *coque* (corresp. to CF *coche*)] 'a ship's boat, cockboat; also = *cogge* 1319 MED; *swein* [ON: cp. OI *sveinn*] 'an attendant upon a knight, a squire; a soldier below the rank of knight; a retainer, an attendant; a servant; a man, young man, boy' MED).

4.1.4 Semantic subgroup of names of intellectuals

4.1.4.1 Names of writers and translators

Names of translators are the following: Drahere 1327, Drawere 1332, Drawer 1390 (drauere 'a translator' 1410 MED, drauen [OE dragan, cp. OI draga]).

4.1.4.2 Names of physicians

Names of physicians are the following: *Cliper* 1300, 1327 (*clipper* 'a barber' 1425 MED, *clippen* [ON; cp. OI *klippa*] 'cut hair').

4.1.5 Semantic subgroup of names of artists and entertainers

4.1.5.1 Names of artists

Names of artists are the following: *Caruier* 1203, *Carver* 1209, *Kerver* 1275, 1277, *Keruere* 1327, *Keruer* 1327, *kervere* 1368, *Kervor* 1415, *Kervoure* 1442-3, *Kyrvieur* 1450-51, *Kervour* 1460-1, *carver* 1469 *Carver* 1471 (*kervere* 'a person whose occupation involves various kinds of cutting: one who forms images or ornaments by cutting in wood or stone; a wood-carver, sculptor, etc.' 1376 MED, *carver* 'one who carves wood, ivory, stone, etc.; a sculptor: most frequently (when not otherwise qualified) applied to one who carves in wood' 1386 NED, *kerven* [OE *ceorfan*; ON; cp. Norw. *karve*, Swed. *karfva*] 'to cut or pierce, make a cut or incision'); *Cliper* 1300, 1327 (*clipper* 'one who shapes or engraves dies used for minting coin' 1469 MED, *clippen* [ON; cp. OI *klippa*] 'to clip or mutilate (a coin); to shape or engrave (dies used in minting money)';

4.1.5.2 Names of entertainers

Names of entertainers are the following: *Skippere* 1320 (*skipper(e* 'one who skips or dances' 1250 MED, *skippen* [?ON: cp. OSwed. *skuppa*, Swed. dial. *skimpa*] 'to jump, leap, spring; skip or jump in play, caper' 1325 MED).

4.1.6 Semantic subgroup of names of officials

4.1.6.1 Names of lawyers and officers

Names of lawyers and officers are the following: *Lager* 1327, *Lawyer* 1336 (*lauier(e* 'one skilled in the law; an advocate, a lawyer' 1387 MED); *Heiuuard, Haiuuard* 1095, *Haiward* 1166, *Heiward* 1176, *heiward* 1200, *Hawyard* 1252, *Heyward* 1275, *hayward* 1294, *Hayword* 1325, *Haward* 1331, *Haywarte* 1408 (*hei-ward* 'an officer of a manor, village, or religious establishment, charged with maintaining hedges and enclosures, with keeping cattle on the common, with protecting grain from trespass and theft, with supervising the harvest of grain, etc.; an agricultural overseer, field keeper, hayward' 1300 MED; *hei* [OE; also cp. OI *hey*] 'grass cut or mowed and cured (usually as feed for livestock), hay; also, growing grass'; *ward* ([OE *weard*] 'a guard, sentinel; a guardian').

4.1.6.2 Names of messengers

Names of messengers are the following: *Rennere* 1134, 1319, 1340, 1369, 1393 (*renner(e* 'a messenger; ?an advance guard, scout' 1382 MED, 'one who carries messages on foot or horse-back; a messenger, courier, errand-bearer; a scout' 1300 NED, *rennen* [OE *rinnan* & ON: cp. OI *renna, rinna*] MED).

4.1.6.3 Names of watchmen

Names of watchmen are the following: *Waker* 1327 (*wāker(e* 'one who keeps watch or is vigilant, a watcher; a watchman; a guard, custodian; also, a sentinel' 1382 MED, *wāken* [OE **wacan*, also cp. ON: cp. OI *vaka* & *vekja*] 'to remain awake in a custodial, protective, or supervisory capacity; to stand guard, serve as a sentry or watchman'); *Wakeman* 1180, 1200, 1225-50, 1238, 1262, 1287, 1301, 1327 (*wāke-man* 'a watchman, sentinel, protector' 1200 MED; 'one who remains awake or abroad at night; specif., a town guard or night watchman; also, a municipal officer responsible for nighttime security and the playing of instruments' 1350 MED, 'a watchman' 1200 NED, *waken* v. [OE **wacan*, also cp. ON: cp. OI *vaka* & *vekja*] 'to remain awake in a custodial, protective, or supervisory capacity; to stand guard, serve as a sentry or watchman'; *wake* n. [OE *wacu* & *wacen*; also cp. ON: cp. OI *vaka*] 'one of the several periods into which the night and nighttime guard duty were formerly divided').

4.1.6.4 Names of executioners

Names of executioners are the following: *slaughterman* 1446–7 (*slaughter-man* 'an executioner' 1375 MED, *slaughter* [ON **slahtr*: cp. OI *slātr* 'butcher's meat'] 'the killing of a person, murder, assassination, homicide').

4.1.7 Semantic subgroup of names of domestic servants

4.1.7.1 Names of courtiers, employees of estates and servants

Names of courtiers, employees of estates and servants are the following: *Caruier* 1203, *Carver* 1209, *Kerver* 1275, 1277, *Keruere* 1327, *Keruer* 1327, *kervere* 1368, *Kervor* 1415, *Kervoure* 1442-3, *Kyrvieur* 1450-51, *Kervour* 1460-1, *carver* 1469, *Carver* 1471 (*kervere* 'one who attends a superior at the table by cutting up his meat and serving food, one who waits table' 1395 MED; *carver* 'one who carves at table' 1432–50 NED, *kerven* [OE *ceorfan*; ON; cp. Norw. *karve*, Swed. *karfva*] 'to cut or pierce, make a cut or incision'); *foer* 1190, *Fuer* 1219, *Four* 1219, *Fower* 1279 (*fouer* 'a cleaner of privies, etc.' 1411 MED; 'a one who, or that which, cleanses or purifies' 1440 MED, *fouen* [cp. OI *fāga*] 'to clean out (something), to clear (a ditch)'); *Gangfurmer* 1293-4 (*gǎng~fermour* 'a cleaner of privies' 1400 MED, *gǎng* [OE *gang, gong* & ON (cp. OI *gangr*)]) 'a privy; a road, path, way'; viz. *gǎng~fouer* 'a cleaner of privies' 1475 MED, *gǎng~man* 'a cleaner of privies' 1200 MED); *Rakyere* 1327, *Rakyere* 1331, *rakyere* 1384, *Rakyer* 1404-5, *Rakere* 1422 (*rāker(e* 'a street cleaner, scavenger, refuse collector' 1357 MED, *rāken* [ON: cp. OI *raka*] 'to rake away rubbish; rake (a field, grass)').

4.1.7.2 Names of carriers, loaders and carters

Names of carriers, loaders and carters are the following: *Drahere* 1327, *Drawere* 1332, *Drawer* 1390 (*drauere* 'one who pulls, drags, or transports something', *drauen* [OE *dragan*, cp. OI *draga*]) 1450 MED; *Feryere* 1279, 1281, 1392, *Feryer* 1281, 1319, *feryere* 1285, *Feryour* 1390, *ferier* 1324 (*ferier(e* 'one who keeps a ferry, a ferryman' 1440 MED, 'one who keeps or looks after a ferry' 1440 NED, *ferien* v. [OE *ferian, ferode*] 'to transport, carry, convey, or lead; also, to carry off, lead away; to transport in a boat, to ferry; *ferie* n. [cp. ME *ferien* 'to transport' & OI *ferja* 'a ferry'] 'a place where passengers, goods, etc., are carried by boat over a narrow body of water; also, the boats and other equipment used in ferrying; a ferry-boat'); *ferriman* 1192, *Feriman* 1247, 1297, *Phariman* 1265, *Fermon* 1332, *Feremone* 1354, *ferriman* 1414 (*feri-man* 'one who owns or operates a ferry' 1464 MED, 'one who keeps or looks after a ferry' 1464 NED, *ferie* [cp. ME *ferien* 'to transport' & OI *ferja* 'a ferry'] 'a place where passengers, goods, etc., are carried by boat over a narrow body of water; also, the boats and other equipment used in ferrying; a ferry-boat'); *Wyndrawer* 1294, *Wyndrawere* 1319, *wyndragher* 1335-6, *Wyndrawer* 1373, *Wyndrawer* 1381, *wyne drawer* 1450, *wynedrawer* 1468 (*wīne-drawer* 'one involved in the transporting of wine, a carrier of wine' 1335 MED, drauere 'one who pulls, drags, or transports something' (< *wīn* [OE < L], OF *vin*, AF *vine* & OI *vīn*); *drauere* 'one who pulls, drags, or transports something' < *drauen* [OE *dragan*, cp. OI *draga*]).

4.1.8. Semantic subgroup of names of merchants

Names of merchants are the following: *Bagger* 1246, *Baggere* 1297, *Bagere* 1308, *Baghiar* 1313, *Badger* 1324, 1346, *Baghar'* 1329, *Badgare* 1332, *Baggare* 1333, *Baghere* 1348 (*bagger, bağğer* 'a retailer or hawker in grain, a badger' 1467-8 MED, 'one who buys corn and other commodities and carries them elsewhere to sell; an itinerant dealer who acts as a middleman between producer (farmer, fisherman, etc.) and consumer; a cadger, hawker, or hukster' 1500 NED, *bagge* [ON, cp. OI *baggi*; cp. also OF *bague* (from Gmc.) & AL *bag(g)a* 'a bag or sack, traveling bag, wallet, satchel, pouch'); *Hattere* 1212, 1240, 1262, 1268, 1296, 1316, 1332, 1354, *hattere* 1225, *Hettere* 1280, 1296, *Hatter* 1281, 1465-6 (*hatter(e* 'a maker or seller of hats; usually as surname' MED, 'a maker of or dealer in hats' 1389 NED; *hat* [OE *hæt* & ON; cp. OI *höttr*] 'an outer head covering (often worn over a hood or a cap), a hat'); *Ismangere* 1164-5, 1165-72, 1249, *iremongere* 1200, *Hyrnmangere* 1213, *Ironmangere* 1221, *Iremangere* 1247, *Ismongere* 1248, 1310, *Yernmonger* 1255, *Irmongere* 1255, *Hyrmonger* 1279, *Irinmongere* 1279, *Irnemongere* 1279, 1339, *ʒernmogare* 1293-4, *Ironmongere* 1294, *Hismongere* 1296, *hirnmonger* 1298, *Irremonger* 1305, *Irenmonger* 1305, *yremongere* 1327, *Yerenmanger* 1327, *Ernmongere* 1327, *Yernemanger* 1332, *Ismongar* 1332, *Irmonger* 1340, 1404-5, *ismongere* 1349, *irenmanger* 1379, *irenmonger* 1415, *yremongere* 1432, *iremonger* 1434–5, *Iremonger* 1442 (*īren-mōngere* 'a dealer or merchant in ironware' 1363–4 MED, 'a dealer in ironware; a hardware merchant' 1343 NED, *īren (is)* [OE *īren* & *īsern, īsen*], *mōnger(e* [OE *mangere*] 'a merchant, tradesman, dealer'); *Ripier* 1279, *ripiere* 1384, *rypier* 1438, *Ripper* 1430, *repyer* 1450, *rypyer* 1450, *Riper* 1451 (*ripier(e* 'one who carries fish inland for sale' 1384 MED, 1513 NED, *rip(pe* [ON: cp. OI *hrip*] 'a basket for

fish'); *Selkwimman* 1334, *Silkwoman* 1368, *silkwoman* 1428 (*silk(e~womman* 'a woman who spins or sews silk, a seamstress' 1440 MED, 'a woman engaged in the manufacture, use or sale of silk' 1440 NED) (*silk(e* [OE *seoluc, seolc, sioloc*; also cp. ON: cp. OI *silki*] 'silken cloth, silk; silken clothing; also, a silken garment; silk fiber or thread; silk embroidery' MED); *Scynnere* 1255, *Sckinir* 1257, *Skynnere* 1263, *Skenner* 1264, *Skinnere* 1269, *Scinner* 1279, *Skinere* 1285, *Schinnere* 1296, *Schinner* 1305, *Skynnersone* 1332, *Skynnar* 1332, *skinner* 1351-2, *Skynere* 1382, *Schynnere* 1406, *Skynner* 1429 (*skinnere* 'one who prepares or sells animal skins, a furrier, skinner' 1325 MED, 'one whose work or business is concerned with the preparation of skins for commercial purposes' 1398 NED; *skin* [ON (cp. OI *skinn*) & OE *scinn* (from ON)] the prepared skin of an animal, leather; also, a piece of leather; also, a garment made of leather').

Table 1. Semantic subgroups of the Middle English loan-blends with both the functions of lassification and identification

Semantic subgroups	Lines of synonyms	Amount		Rate (%)
Artisans	textile workers: *bleikstere, litestere, silke~womman*	3	28	42
	tailors and sewers: *hattere, silke~womman*	2		
	skin-processing workers: *barker, glǫver, skinnere*	3		
	metal workers: *arwe~smith, clipper, gǒnner, gǒnne~maker, harwere, plǒugh~wrighte, smithī-man*	7		
	wood-processing workers: *birdere, cart~wright, skeppěre, skep(pe~makere, spǭn~makere, spǭnere*	6		
	construction workers: *biggere, brennere, hilere, līm~brennere, thacchere, thakestere*	6		
	food-processing workers: *slaughter-man*	1		
Graziers, farmers, gardeners	graziers: *clipper, geld~herd, mukker, nǒut~hẹrd(e*	4	11	17
	farmers: *harwere, hǎver-man, hǒus-bǒnd(e, hus-bǒnd-man, mukker, plǒugh-man*	6		
	gardeners: *rākere*	1		
Sailors	*bǭt~swein, coks~wain*	2	2	3
Intellectuals	writers, translators: *drauere*	1	2	3
	physicians: *clipper*	1		
Artists, entertainers	artists: *carver, clipper*	2	3	5
	entertainers: *skippere*	1		
Officials	lawyers: *hei~ward, lauiere*	2	6	9
	messengers: *rennere*	1		
	watchmen: *wāke-man, wākere*	2		
	executioners: *slaughter-man*	1		
Domestic servants	courtiers, employees of estates and servants: *fouere, gǎng~fermour, kervere, rākere*	4	8	12
	carriers, loaders and carters: *drauere, feriere, feri-man, wīne~drauere*	4		
Traders	merchants: *bagger, hattere, īren-mǒngere, ripiere silk(e~womman, skinnere*	6	6	9
Total number			66	100

Loan-blends of this functional group belong to eight semantic subgroups: the names of artisans constitute the *core* (42%); *the semi-periphery* of the group is formed by the names of graziers and farmers (17%); *the periphery* of the group is formed by the names of domestic servants (12%), traders (9%), officials (9%), the names of artists and entertainers (5%), intellectuals (3%) and sailors (3%).

4.2 Semantic grouping of Middle English loan-blends which only fulfil the function of identification

Middle English occupational terms with Scandinavian word stems which are loan-blends that only fulfilled the function of identification as proper names are 96 in number and constitute 13% of the total number of Middle English loan-blends (their 761 graphic variants were used 904 times in the lexicographic sources). We distribute them within the following semantic subgroups the semantic rows of synonyms.

4.2.1 Semantic subgroup of the names of artisans

4.2.1.1 Names of textile workers

a) names of weavers and spinners are the following: **silk(e~man* 'one who works with silk' MED (*silk(e* [OE *seoluc, seolc, sioloc*; also cp. ON: cp. OI *silki*] 'silk fiber or thread' 1300 MED): *Silkman* 1371, 1374-5, 1397; **silk(e~swōn* (in surnames – MED) (*silk(e* [OE *seoluc, seolc, sioloc*; also cp. ON: cp. OI *silki*] 'silk fiber or thread' 1300 MED, *swōn* [OE *swān*] 'a laborer; a male servant' 1150 MED): *Silkeswone* 1201; **silk~throustere* 'one who makes raw silk into silk thread, a silk-thrower' MED (*silk(e* OE *seoluc, seolc, sioloc*; also cp. ON: cp. OI *silki*] 'silk fiber or thread' 1300 MED, *throuster* < *throuen* v. [OE *þrāwan*] 'a female maker of raw silk or silk thread, one who twists silk fibers into raw silk or raw silk into thread' 1455 MED): *sylkthrowster* 1423; **silk(e~wif* 'a woman who spins or sews silk, a seamstress' MED (*silk(e* [OE *seoluc, seolc, sioloc*; also cp. ON: cp. OI *silki*] 'silk fiber or thread' 1300 MED, *wīf* [OE] 'a human biological female, a woman', viz. *silk(e~womman* 'a woman who spins or sews silk, a seamstress' 1440 MED, 'a woman engaged in the manufacture, use or sale of silk' 1440 NED): *Selkwyf* 1348;

b) names of dyers are the following: **maderer(e* (in surnames – MED), 'dyer with or seller of madder' DBS (*mader(e* [OE *mæd(e)re*, & ON (cp. OI *maðra*)] 'the dye-stuff made from the roots of the plant Rubia tinctorum; a name given to dyes or dyestuffs other than Rubia tinctorum' 1425 MED): *Maderere* 1317, *Madrer* 1333; **mader-man* (in surnames – MED, 'dyer with or seller of madder' DBS (*mader(e* [OE *mæd(e)re* & ON (cp. OI *maðra*)] 'the dye-stuff made from the roots of the plant Rubia tinctorum; a name given to dyes or dyestuffs other than Rubia tinctorum' 1425 MED, viz. *madder-dye, -dyeing, -grinder, -miller* NED): *Maderman* 1293; **stepere* 'one who steeps; one who carries out the operation of steeping flax, wool, etc.' 1611 NED (*stēpen* [*OE (cp. *stēap, stēop* 'a stoup, drinking vessel' & OI *steypa* 'to pour out')] 'to soak (sth.) in liquid, steep' 1325 MED): *Stepere* 1327, *Stupere* 1327.

4.2.1.2 Names of tailors and sewers

Names of tailors and sewers are the following: **hat~liner* '?one who lines hats' MED (*hat* [OE *hæt* & ON; cp. OI *höttr*] 'an outer head covering (often worn over a hood or a cap), a hat' 1225 MED, **līner* < *linen* v. [< *līne* n. [OE *līn*] 'to line (clothes, a garment)'): *Hatlynere* 1325; **hat~maker* 'a maker of hats' MED (*hat* [OE *hæt* & ON; cp. OI *höttr*] 'an outer head covering (often worn over a hood or a cap), a hat' 1225 MED): *hatmaker* 1400, 1427-8;**silk(e~man* 'one who works with silk' MED (*silk(e* [OE *seoluc, seolc, sioloc*; also cp. ON: cp. OI *silki*] 'silken cloth, silk; silken clothing; also, a silken garment' 1200 MED; 'silk embroidery' 1400 MED): *Silkman* 1371, 1374-5, 1397; **silk(e~swōn* (in surnames – MED) (*silk(e* [OE *seoluc, seolc, sioloc*; also cp. ON: cp. OI *silki*] 'silken cloth, silk; silken clothing; also, a silken garment' 1200 MED; 'silk embroidery' 1400 MED, *swōn* [OE *swān*] 'a laborer; a male servant' 1150 MED): *Silkeswone* 1201; **silk(e~wif* 'a woman who spins or sews silk, a seamstress' MED (*silk(e* [OE *seoluc, seolc, sioloc*; also cp. ON: cp. OI *silki*] 'silken cloth, silk; silken clothing; also, a silken garment' 1200 MED; 'silk embroidery' 1400 MED, *wīf* [OE] 'a human biological female, a woman', viz. *silk(e~womman* 'a woman who spins or sews silk, a seamstress' 1440 MED, 'a woman engaged in the manufacture, use or sale of silk' 1440 NED)*: Selkwyf* 1348.

4.2.1.3 Names of skin-processing workers

a) names of skinners are the following: *grei~tauier* 'one who taws skins or hides gray' MED (*grei* [OE (cp. *grǣg, grēg* adj.) & ON (cp. OI *grār* & LOE *grā-scinnen*) 'a gray fur; prob. the fur of the back of the Russian gray squirrel in winter' 1175 MED, *tauier* [< *tauen* v. [OE *tāwian*] 'one who prepares animal skins or hides for use by dressing, curing, or treating them, a tawer' 1320 MED): *greytawyere* 1381; *skin~wassere* (in surnames – MED) (*skin* [ON (cp. OI *skinn*) & OE *scinn* (from ON)] 'the external covering of an animal's body, sometimes including the fur' 1395 MED; *washere* < *washen* v. [OE *wæscan, wacsan, waxan, waxsan*] 'to remove (a stain) by washing' 1200 MED): *Skynwassere* 1281;

b) names of artisans engaged in sewing of leather goods are the following: *bagger, baǧǧer* 'a maker of bags or pouches, or a hawker'(in names) MED (*bagge* [ON, cp. OI *baggi*; cp. also OF *bague* (from Gmc.) & AL *bag(g)a*] 'a bag or sack, traveling bag, wallet, satchel, pouch' 1200 MED): *Bagger* 1246, *Baggere* 1297, *Bagere* 1308, *Baghiar* 1313, *Badger* 1324, 1346, *Baghar'* 1329, *Badgare* 1332, *Baggare* 1333, *Baghere* 1348; *bagge-man* 'a maker of pouches and wallets' MED (*bagge* [ON, cp. OI *baggi*; cp. also OF *bague* (from Gmc.) & AL *bag(g)a*] 'a bag or sack, traveling bag, wallet, satchel, pouch' 1200 MED): *bagman* 1329, *Bageman* 1377, *Bagman* 1474–5; *glōvers* 'a female glove maker' MED (*glōver* 'one who makes or sells gloves; a member of a glovers' guild' 1364 MED, 1400 NED, *glōve* [OE *glōf* & ON; cp. OI *glōfi*] 'a glove; one of a pair of gloves; a glove or gauntlet used for armor; one of a pair of gauntlets' 1200 MED): *Gloveres* 1327; *thonger* 'a maker of thongs' DBS (*thong* [OE *þwang, þwong*, (A) *þwæng, ðuencg*; cp. OI *þvengr*] 'a strip cut from a piece of leather' 1200 MED): *Thonger* 1428.

4.2.1.4 Names of artisans engaged in metal mining and metalworking

1) names of metal-makers (smelters and founders) are the following: *is~blouere* (in surnames ─ MED) (*īren* (*is*) [OE *īren* & *īsern, īsen* & ON; cp. OI *jārn*, ONorw. *jærn*, OSwed. *iærn*, Dan. *jern*] 'iron, as ore, metal, or commodity' 1200 MED, *blouere* [OE *blāwere*] 'a bellows blower (in a foundry)' 1351 MED): *Isblowere* 1303; *īren~brenner* '?one who works at smelting iron' MED (*īren* [OE *īren* & *īsern, īsen* & ON; cp. OI *jārn*, ONorw. *jærn*, OSwed. *iærn*, Dan. *jern*] 'iron, as ore, metal, or commodity' 1200 MED, *brennere* 'one who makes bricks, etc. by using fire'1280 MED < *brennen* v. [ON, cp. OI *brenna*] 'to treat (sth.) with fire or heat' 1385 MED): *Irynbrenner* 1430; *īren~man* (in surnames ─ MED) (*īren* [OE *īren* & *īsern, īsen* & ON; cp. OI *jārn*, ONorw. *jærn*, OSwed. *iærn,* Dan. *jern*] 'iron, as ore, metal, or commodity' 1200 MED, viz. *īren~heter* 'one who works the bellows or tends the furnace for smelting iron' 1425 MED): *yreneman* 1327; *silver~brennere* (in surnames ─ MED) (*silver* [OE *seolfor, seolfer, siolofr, sylfor*] 'the metal silver; also, silver ore'1150 MED, *brennere* 'one who makes bricks, etc. by using fire' 1280 MED < *brennen* v. [ON, cp. OI *brenna*] 'to treat (sth.) with fire or heat' 1385 MED): *Silverberner* 1279;

2) names of workers engaged in ironmongery:
a) names of blacksmiths are the following: *īren~smith* 'a blacksmith, an ironworker' MED (*īren* [OE *īren* & *īsern, īsen* & ON; cp. OI *jārn*, ONorw. *jærn*, OSwed. *iærn*, Dan. *jern*] 'iron, as ore, metal, or commodity' 1200 MED, *smith* [OE *smiþ*] 'a blacksmith, an ironworker; a farrier; a worker in various metals'): *irensmyth* 1327;

b) names of workers who make household utensils, tools, handicrafts are the following: *knīf-smith* 'a cutler', only as surname ─ MED (*knīf* [LOE (< ON) *cnīf* & ON; cp. OI *knīfr*] 'a knife; a dagger or sheath knife carried or worn on the person; a knife as a weapon [usually distinguished from sword]' 1200 MED, *smith* [OE *smiþ*] 'a blacksmith, an ironworker; a farrier; a worker in various metals'): *Knifsmith* 1246-89, *Cnyfsmith* 1255, *Knysmyt* 1284, *Knyfsmith* 1284, *Knyfsmith* 1285, *Knyfsmyth* 1310, *Knysmyt* 1326, *Knyfsmyth* 1347; *stithī(e~makere* MED (*stithī(e* [ON: cp. OI *steði*, (gen. & in cpds.) *steðja*] 'an anvil' 1284 MED): *stethymaker* 1413;

c) names of workers who make needles, wires, buckles etc. are the following: *brod~smith* 'a maker of goads, ?a maker of nails' MED (*brod* [ON; cp. OI *broddr*] 'a sprout, a shoot; a pointed instrument,

a goad; a nail' 1200 MED, *smith* ([OE *smiþ*] 'a blacksmith, an ironworker; a farrier; a worker in various metals'): *bradsmyth* 1455; **gadder* '?a maker of goads, '?one who casts metal bars' MED (*gad(de* [ON; cp. OI *gaddr*] 'a sharp-pointed metal spike' 1400 MED; 'a sharp-pointed stick used for driving oxen etc.; a goad' 1300 MED; 'a metal bar or rod; an ingot of metal' 1250 MED; 'a metal rod used for measuring land' 1440 MED): *Gadder* 1285, 1324;

d) names of gunsmiths are the following:**arwe~makere* MED 'a maker of iron arrow-heads' 1400 NED (viz. *arwe~smith* MED (*arwe* [OE *ar(e)wan*; cp. OI *ör, örvar*] 'an arrow' 1200 MED, *māker(e* (< *māken* [OE *macian*] 'a maker, manufacturer' 1347 MED): *Aruwemakiere* 1305; **gŏnne~maister* '?a master gusmith' MED (*gŏnne* [prob. ON; cp. OI *gunnr* 'battle'] 'a siege engine that casts missiles; ballista, mangonel, trebuchet; also, a ram; a cannon'1339 MED, *maister* [OF *maistre, mestre, mastre* & OE *magister, mægester*, from L] 'a master tradesman or master craftsman, one qualified to ply his craft on his own account and teach apprentices' 1250 MED): *Gunnemeyster* 1423.

4.2.1.5 Names of artisans involved in woodworking and wooden products manufacturing

The names of artisans involved in woodworking and wooden products manufacturing are the following: **benkere* 'one who makes benches' MED (*benk* [ON, cp. OI *bekkr*; Dan. Swed. *bänk*] 'a bench, a seat; esp., a long, backless seat' 1200 MED): *Benkere* 1332; **cart-man* 'a carter' MED (*cart* [OE & ON; cp. WS *cræt* & OI *kartr*] 'a cart, a wagon' 1200 MED; 'a cartload' 1400 MED; 'a coach or carriage' 1150 MED): *Cartman* 1269;**clubber* 'one who makes staffs or clubs' MED (*club(be* [ON; cp. OI *klubba*] 'a club or cudgel' 1200 MED; 'a bat' 1500 MED); *Clober* 1199, *Clobbere* 1203, *Clubber* 1301, *Clubbere* 1316; **fleke~maker* 'a maker of hurdles' MED (*flēke* [cp. OI *fleki, flaki*] 'a frame interwoven with bars and wattles, a hurdle' 1323 MED): *Flekmaker* 1319;**fleke-man* 'a maker of hurdles' MED (*flēke* [cp. OI *fleki, flaki*] 'a frame interwoven with bars and wattles, a hurdle' 1323 MED): *Flekeman* 1292, 1330; **fleke~winder* 'a maker of hurdles' MED (*flēke* [cp. OI *fleki, flaki*] 'a frame interwoven with bars and wattles, a hurdle' 1323 MED, *wīndere* [OE *wīnden*] 'one who turns something' 1432 MED): *Flekewynder* 1327; **hafter* 'a maker of hafts or handles' MED, 1598 NED (*haften* [*haft* n.] 'to provide (a weapon, tool, etc.) with a handle; ?also, make handles' 1440 MED, *haft* n. [OE & ON (cp. OI *hepti*)] 'the handle of a weapon, tool, surgical instrument, etc.; hilt of a sword, knife, dagger, etc.; helve of an ax; lso, staff of a flag' 1333 MED): *Hafter* 1275, 1363, *Haftere* 1290, 1300–1, *Heftere* 1311, *haftere* 1317; **lathe-man* 'brass-finisher employed in turning at the lathe' 1893 NED (*lāthe* [?ON; cp. OI *hlað* 'stack'] 'the movable batten of a handloom' 1450 MED; 'some kind of supporting frame or scaffold' 1476 MED; 'a device used by coopers, ?a turning lathe' 1310 MED): *Latheman* 1278; **spōn-man* (in surnames – MED) (viz. *spōner(e* 'one who makes shingles or spoons' 1390 MED, 'one who makes spoons' 1515 NED; *spōn~makere* 'one who makes roof shingles or spoons' 1429-30 MED) (*spōn* [OE *spōn*; also cp. ON: cp. OI *spānn, spōnn*] 'a chip or slip of wood, a sliver, splinter' 1300 MED; 'a roofing shingle; a narrow slat of wood' 1310 MED; 'a spoon' 1350 MED): *Sponman* 1327.

4.2.1.6 Names of artisans involved in the processing of stone

Names of artisans involved in woodworking and wooden products manufacturing are the following: **quĕrn(e~betere* '?one who carves millstones' MED (*quĕrn(e* [OE *cweorn* & ON (cp. OI *kuern*)] 'a small mill for grinding grain, pepper, mustard, etc.; a hand mill, quern' 1300 MED; 'one of the pair of stones forming such a mill, a millstone' 1225 MED; *bēter* [OE *bēatere*] 'one who grinds spices; one who beats cloth, a fuller; a metal-worker (a gold~, led~) 1200 MED): *quernbetere* 1277; **quĕrn(e~biler* '?one who carves millstones' MED (*quĕrn(e* [OE *cweorn* & ON (cp. OI *kuern*)] a small mill for grinding grain, pepper, mustard, etc.; a hand mill, quern' 1300 MED; 'one of the pair of stones forming such a mill, a millstone' 1225 MED; **biler* < *bilen* v. [< *bile* n. [OE] 'beak, mouth'] 'to strike with the beak, jab, peck' 1398 MED): *whernebiller* 1390; **quĕrn(e~pekker* '?one who carves millstones' MED (in surnames – MED) (*quĕrn(e* [OE *cweorn* & ON (cp. OI *kuern*)] a small mill for grinding grain, pepper, mustard, etc.; a hand mill, quern' 1300 MED; 'one of the pair of stones forming such a mill, a millstone' 1225 MED; **pekker* < *pekken* v. [cp. *piken*, v. & MLG *pekken*] 'to pick, pluck, or tear (sth. off of sth.)' 1398 MED, *pĭken* v. [OE (cp. *pīcung* n.) & ON (cp. OI *pikka*) 'to work with a pick or other digging implement'] 1300 MED): *quernpeckere* 1381, *Quern-pekker* 1381, *quernepykker* 1441;**quĕrn(e~hakkere* (*quĕrn(e* [OE *cweorn* & ON (cp. OI *kuern*)] a small mill for grinding grain,

pepper, mustard, etc.; a hand mill, quern' 1300 MED; 'one of the pair of stones forming such a mill, a millstone' 1225 MED; *hakker(e [cp. hak n. & hakken v.] 'a hacker, chopper, cutter' 1224 MED): Quernhacker 1312–13.

4.2.1.7 Names of construction workers

a) names of builders are the following: *dammer 'one who builds dams' MED (dammen [from dam n.] 'to dam (a stream)' 1475 MED, dam n. [prob. ON; cp. OI dam, dammr 'dam' & Dan 'pond'; but cp. OE demman 'stop up, block'] 'a dam; also, the bank of a stream' 1400 MED): Dammer 1327, Dammar 1332; *dike-man 'one who digs or cleans ditches' MED (dĭchen [< dĭch(e n.; also cp. OE dīcian] 'to dig a ditch or ditches' 1300 MED, dĭch(e [OE & ON (OI dīki)] 'an excavated trench; a ditch for fencing an enclosure, marking a boundary, draining water, etc.' 1200 MED; 'a defensive ditch in front of a wall or about a fortified camp, tower, castle , or town' 1175 MED): Dikeman 1206, Dikeman 1227, Dykeman 1301, Dycheman 1301, Dekeman 1327, Dikemon 1332, Dykeman 1428, Dykeman 1474; *dĭcher (diker) 'one who digs or cleans out ditches, a ditcher' MED, diker [OE dīcere, dīkere] 'a man who constructs or works at dikes; one who digs ditches or trenches' 1000 NED; 'one who builds enclosure walls of earth or dry stone' 1497 NED; 'one who constructs embankments' 1481 NED (dĭchen [< dĭch(e n.; also cp. OE dīcian] 'to dig a ditch or ditches' 1300 MED, dĭch(e [OE & ON (OI dīki)] 'an excavated trench; a ditch for fencing an enclosure, marking a boundary, draining water, etc.' 1200 MED; 'a defensive ditch in front of a wall or about a fortified camp, tower, castle , or town' 1175 MED): Dicher 1210, Dykere 1296, Dykere (Dikkere) 1327, Dycher 1354; *dĭcher (diker)-man MED (*dĭcher (diker) 'one who digs or cleans out ditches, a ditcher' MED, diker [OE dīcere, dīkere] 'a man who constructs or works at dikes; one who digs ditches or trenches' 1000 NED; 'one who builds enclosure walls (of earth or dry stone' 1497 NED; 'one who constructs embankments' 1481 NED) (dĭchen [< dĭch(e n.; also cp. OE dīcian] 'to dig a ditch or ditches' 1300 MED, dĭch(e [OE & ON (OI dīki)] 'an excavated trench; a ditch for fencing an enclosure, marking a boundary, draining water, etc.' 1200 MED; 'a defensive ditch in front of a wall or about a fortified camp, tower, castle, or town' 1175 MED): Dykerman 1296; *găng~shider 'a privy builder' MED (găng [OE gang, gong & ON (cp. OI gangr)] 'a privy' 1325 MED; 'a watercourse' 1278 MED, *shĭder < shĭden v (< shīd(e n. [OE scīd] 'to divide'): Gangishider 1173;

b) names of roofers are the following: *lēd~thekere 'a builder of lead roofs; – only as surname' MED (lēd [OE lēad] 'lead, either the metal or the metallic ore', thacchere (< thacchen [OE þeccan & ON: cp. OI þekja]) 'one who covers the roof or walls of a building with thatch or other material' 1312 MED, thache [OE þæc, LOE (in place names) tace, tache & OE þaca & ON (cp. OI þak)] 'sraw, reeds, or similar material used in covering a roof, thatch' 1343 MED): Ledtheker 1305; *seğğe~thekere (seğğe [OE secg] 'sedge, any of several plants of the family Cyperaceae', thacchere (< thacchen [OE þeccan & ON: cp. OI þekja]) 'one who covers the roof or walls of a building with thatch or other material' 1312 MED: seggethakker 1439 DBS;

c) names of lime-burners and plasterers are the following: *asshe~brennere 'maker of potash' MED, 'burner of ashes', 'maker of potash from the ashes of wood, bushes, straw, etc.' DBS (asshe [OE æsce, axe & ON aska] 'ashes of combustible material' 1200 MED, brennere 'one who makes bricks, etc. by using fire' < brennen [ON, cp. OI brenna] 'to treat (sth.) with fire or heat' 1421 MED): Axbernere 1226, Askebrenner 1278, 1308, Eskebrenner 1278, Asbrinner 1332, Asborner 1332, asshbrynner 1463; *asshe-man (in surnames – MED) (asshe [OE æsce, axe & ON aska] 'ashes of combustible material' 1200 MED): Askeman 1203, Aisshman 1402.

4.2.1.8. Names of food-processing workers

a) names of bakers are the following: *cākier (cāke [ON; cp. Norw. & Swed. kaka, Dan. kage, ME kẹchel 'little cake' & OHG kuocho 'cake'.] 'a flat cake or loaf; also, an unbaked cake or loaf' 1225 MED, viz. cakemaker 1591 NED, cakeman 1832 NED): Kakier 1292, Cakyer 1332;

b) names of millers are the following: *hăver~melemaker 'a maker of oaten flour' MED (hăver [prob. ON; OE *hæfera; cp. OHG habaro, MLG hāver(e] 'the cereal grain, oats' 1440 MED, mēle [OE melu, meolo] 'meal made by grinding grain'): haver-melmaker 1490;

c) names of butchers are the following:*giller* 'one who guts fish or animals' MED (*gil(e* [ON; cp. Norw., Dan. *gjælle*, Swed. *gäl* 'gill' & OI *gjölnar* '?lips, ?mouth'] 'the gill of a fish' 1325 MED): *Giller* 1251, *Gillare* 1313; *slaughterer* 'a killer of animals; a butcher' 1648 NED; viz. *slaughter-man* 'a butcher' 1389 MED (*slaughter* [ON *slahtr*: cp. OI *slātr* 'butcher's meat'] 'the killing of an animal, usu. for food or sacrifice' 1350 MED): *Slaghterere* 1296, *Sclaufterer, Slawterer* 1327;

d) names of beer brewers and masters of making beverages are the following: *mēd(er* 'a maker or seller of mead' DBS (*mēd(e* [OE; cp. WS *medu*, a *meodo* & ON; cp. OI *mjöðr*] 'mead; also, drink in general' 1150 MED): *Meder* 1180, 1332, *Medier* 1200; *mēde~maker* 'one who makes mead' MED (*mēd(e* [OE; cp. WS *medu*, a *meodo* & ON; cp. OI *mjöðr*] 'mead; also, drink in general' 1150 MED): *Medemaker* 1332.

4.2.2 Semantic subgroup of names of graziers and farmers

4.2.2.1 Names of graziers (animal husbandry)
a) names of herdsmen are the following: *lathe-man* (in surnames – MED), 'worker at the barn(s)' DBS (*lāthe* [ON; cp. OI *hlaða*] 'a barn for livestock, grain, etc.; a granary; a storehouse' 1250 MED): *Latheman* 1278; *muk~drauer* '?one who hauls manure' MED (viz. *mukker* '?one who cleans stables, a manure hauler' 1475 MED, *muk* n. [ON; cp. OI *myki* 'dung' & Norw. dial. *mukka* 'a heap'] 'animal or human excrement; dung; manure; dirt; filth; sewage; putrescence' 1250 MED, *drauere* (< *drauen* [OE *dragan*, cp. OI *draga*] 1200 MED) 'one who pulls, drags, or transports something' 1450 MED): mukdragher 1341;

b) names of livestock breeders of cattle are the following: *bōle~herd* (in surnames – MED) (*bōle* [ON, cp. OI *boli*, & OE *bula*] 'a bull' 1200 MED, *hẹrd(e* [OE] 'a herdsman'): *Buleherte* 1190, *Bolherd* 1320; *bōle~ward* (in surnames – MED) (*bōle* [ON, cp. OI *boli* & OE *bula*] 'a bull' 1200 MED, *ward* [OE *weard*] 'a guard, sentinel; a guardian'): *Blleward* 1319; *bole-man* (in surnames – MED) (*bōle* [ON, cp. OI *boli* & OE *bula*] 'a bull' 1200 MED): *Bulman* 1464; *geld(e-hirde* 'a herdsman who tends to the gelded cattle' MED, *geldherd* 'one who tended the 'geld' cattle' 1317 NED (*geld* adj. [ON; cp. OI *geldr*] viz. geld~hors 'a gelding' 1301 MED; *geld~gris, geld~hogge* 'a barrow', *geld~ram, geld~shep* 'a wether', *gelding* n. [ON; cp. OI *geldingr*] 'a gelded horse, gelding' 1387 MED, *hẹrd(e* [OE] 'a herdsman'): *Geldehyrd* 1284, *Geildehirde* 1298, *Geldehirde* 1317, *Geldhurd* 1319; *quie~herd* 'a herdsman of heifers' MED (*quīe~ hẹrd(e* (< *quīe* [ON: cp. OI *kvīga* 'a young cow, heifer' 1301 MED): *Quihird* 1301, *Whihird* 1332;

c) names of livestock breeders of goats are the following: *bukke~swain* (in surnames – MED) 'a goatherd' DBS (*bukke* [OE *bucca*] 'the adult male goat, he-goat', *swein* [ON: cp. OI *sveinn*] 'a retainer, an attendant; a servant' 1200 MED): *Bucswayn* 1327; *gōter* (*gater*) '?a goatherd; – only as surname' MED (*gōt* [OE *gāt* & ON (cp. OI *geit*)]) 'a domesticated goat; a male goat' 1200 MED): *Gatier* 1279, 1332, *Geytere* 1279, *Gater* 1279, 1301, *Goter* 1327, *Gotere* 1333; *gōt~man* 'a goatherd' MED (*gōt* [OE *gāt* & ON (cp. OI *geit*)]) 'a domesticated goat; a male goat' 1200 MED): *Gateman* 1183, *Gaytman* 1304, *Gooteman* 1455, *Goteman* 1462-3; *gōt~herde* [OE *gāt-hyrde*] 'a goatherd' MED, 'one who tends goats' 1000 NED (*gōt* [OE *gāt* & ON (cp. OI *geit*)]) 'a domesticated goat; a male goat' 1200 MED, *hẹrd(e* [OE] 'a herdsman'): *Gothirde* 1229, *Gateherde* 1275, *Gotehird* 1285, *Gaythirde* 1301, *Gaytehird* 1301, *Gaythurd* 1304, *Gateherde* 1327, *Gotherde* 1332, *Gayterd* 1466; *gōt~grom* 'a goatherd' MED (*gōt* [OE *gāt* & ON (cp. OI *geit*)]) 'a domesticated goat; a male goat' 1200 MED, *grǭm* [prob. OE *grǒm, *grōma*] 'an infant boy; a boy; a youth, young man; a man; a male servant, attendant; a retainer' MED; 'a servant who attends to horses' NED): *Gotegrom* 1335; *gōt~carl* 'goatherd' DBS, (*gōt* [OE *gāt* & ON (cp. OI *geit*)]) 'a domesticated goat; a male goat' 1200 MED, *carl* [ON; cp. OI *karl*] 'a serf, servant, slave; a freedman; a peasant, a rustic' 1325 MED): *Gotenecherl* 1183; *kide-man* 'a man in charge of the kids' DBS (*kide* [ON] 'the young of a goat' 1200 MED): *Kideman* 1221, *Kydeman* 1275;

d) names of livestock breeders of horses are the following: **capel-man* 'one who looks after horses' DBS (*capel* [ON; cp. OI *kapall* (ult. L *caballus*)] 'a horse or gelding; a warhorse, cart horse, riding horse, etc.' 1300 MED, viz. *capel~clauer* 'horse clawer, stable boy' 1325 MED): *Capelman* 1327;

e) names of livestock breeders of swine are the following: **galter* 'a keeper of swine', as surname MED (*galt* [ON; cp. OI *göltr* & *galti*] 'a boar; also, a barrow' 1425 MED): *Galter* 1297, 1498;

f) names of poultry breeders are the following: **gǭs~swein* 'one who tends a flock of geese' MED (*gǭs* [OE *gōs*] 'a goose of any kind', *swein* [ON: cp. OI *sveinn*] 'a retainer, an attendant; a servant' 1200 MED): *Goswayn* 1245;

2) names of farmers (arable farming) are the following: **berier* 'a thresher' MED (*berien* v. [cp. OI *berja* 'beat, thrash', & OE *gebered* 'crushed, vexed'] 'to beat (sb.), whip' 1250 MED' to thresh (grain)' 1400 MED): *Berier* 1260, *Beryer* 1301, *Berier* 1422; **lathe-man* (in surnames – MED), 'worker at the barn(s)' DBS (*lāthe* [ON; cp. OI *hlaða*] 'a barn for livestock, grain, etc.; a granary; a storehouse' 1250 MED): *Latheman* 1278; **plŏugh~grǭm* (in surnames – MED) (*plŏugh* [LOE *plōg, plōh* (from ON) & ON; cp. OI *plōgr*, Swed. *plog*, Dan. *plov*. As an element in names, *plough* is most freq. in area of the Danelaw] 'a plow' 1200 MED, *grǭm* [prob. OE **grǒm, *grōma*] 'an infant boy; a boy; a youth, young man; a man; a male servant, attendant; a retainer' MED; 'a servant who attends to horses' NED): *Plougrom* 1319; **plŏugh~hīne* (in surnames – MED) (*plŏugh* [LOE *plōg, plōh* (from ON) & ON; cp. OI *plōgr*, Swed. *plog*, Dan. *plov*] 'a plow' 1200 MED, *hīne* [OE] 'a servant, member of a household'): *Ploghyne* 1332; **plŏugh~maister* (in surnames – MED, *plŏugh* [LOE *plōg, plōh* (from ON) & ON; cp. OI *plōgr*, Swed. *plog*, Dan. *plov*] 'a plow' 1200 MED, *maister* [OF *maistre, mestre, mastre* & OE *magister, mægester*, from L]): *Ploghmaystre* 1297, *Plowthmaister* 1434; **stacker* 'one who builds up a stack or pile' 1757 NED (*stakken* (< *stak* n. [ON: cp. OI *stakkr*] 'a pile, heap, stack; a stack of hay, grain, wood, etc.' 1300 MED) 'to stack (hay, grain)' 1325MED): *Stacker* 1264, *Stackere* 1327.

4.2.3 Semantic subgroup of names of entertainers

Names of entertainers are the following: **leyker* 'player, actor' DBS (*leiken* [ON; cp.OI *leika*, OE *lācan*] 'to engage in a game or contest, sport; also, trifle; play (with sb. or sth.); take pleasure (in sth.); delight (to do sth.); play (a game with sb.' 1200 MED): *Laycar* 1274, *Leykere* 1309, 1327.

4.2.4 Semantic subgroup of names of officials (lawyers, notaries, etc.)

Names of officials are the following **benker* '?one who sits on the bench, a judge' MED (*benk* [ON, cp. OI *bekkr*; Dan. Swed. *bänk*] 'the bench, on which judges seat' 1338 MED, 'a bench, a seat; a long, backless seat' 1200 MED): *Benkere* 1332; **marker(e* 'notary, writer' DBS (*marken* [OE & ON (cp. OI *marka* & *merkja*)] 'to affix a seal to (sth.), confirm' 1382 MED, 'to describe (an event, a complaint, etc.) in writing; record (sth.)' 1382 MED): *Marker(e)* 1168, 1185, 1260, *Merkere* 1275, *Marker* 1297, 1309.

4.2.5 Semantic subgroup of names of domestic servants

a) names of courtiers, employees of estates and servants are the following: **bour(e~swein* DBS (*bour(e* [OE *būr* 'cottage, chamber'], *swein* [ON: cp. OI *sveinn*] 'a retainer, an attendant; a servant' 1200 MED): *Bourswain* 13..; **hal(l)e~swein* (in surnames ─ MED) (*hal(le* [OE] 'a large private residence, a manorial hall; the large public room in a mansion, palace, ship, etc a chamber, bedroom', *swein* [ON: cp. OI *sveinn*] 'a retainer, an attendant; a servant' 1200 MED): *Hallesweyn* 1327; **muk~drauere* 'a leader of dung, or, perhaps, a scavenger' DBS; '?one who hauls manure, ?one who cleans streets' MED (*muk* n. [ON; cp. OI *myki* 'dung' & Norw. dial. *mukka* 'a heap'.] 'animal or human excrement; dung; manure; dirt, filth; sewage; putrescence' 1200 MED, *drauere* 'one who pulls, drags, or transports something' 1450 MED (< *drauen* [OE *dragan*, cp. OI *draga*] 1200 MED): *mukdragher* 1341; **swein-man* (in surnames – MED), *swein* [ON: cp. OI *sveinn*] 'a retainer, an attendant; a servant' 1200 MED): *Swaynman* 1266;

b) names of carriers, loaders and carters are the following: **cart~man* 'a carter' MED (*cart* [OE & ON; cp. WS *cræt* & OI *kartr*] 'a cart, a wagon; a cartload' 1200 MED; 'a coach or carriage' 1150 MED):

Cartman 1269; **hei-berer* 'one who carries or carts hay' MED (*hei* [OE; cp. OI *hey*] 'grass cut or mowed and cured (usually as feed for livestock), hay'1225 MED, *bērer(e* (< *bēren* v. [OE *beran, beoran, beara*]) 'one who carries, a bearer, a porter' 1255 MED). *Hyberer* 1285, *Heyberare* 1306.

4.2.6 Semantic subgroup of names of merchants

Names of merchants are the following: **bǭth-man* 'keeper of a stall, shopkeeper' MED (*bǭth* [ON; cp. ODan. *bōth* (Dan. *bod*) & OI *būð*] 'a stall at a market or fair, a merchant's shop' 1200 MED): *Bothman* 1279, *Bouthman* 1287, *Botheman* 1403; **hay-man* 'a man who sells hay, a hay-salesman' NED (*hei* [OE; & cp. OI *hey*] 'grass cut or mowed and cured (usually as feed for livestock), hay' 1225 MED): *Hayman* 1312, *Heyman* 1332; **hei~monger* 'seller of hay' MED; 'seller of hay' DBS (*hei* [OE; & cp. OI *hey*] 'grass cut or mowed and cured (usually as feed for livestock), hay' 1225 MED, *mōnger(e* [OE *mangere*] 'a merchant, tradesman, dealer'): *Heimongere* 1230, *heymongere* 1295, *heymonger* 1475; **mader(e~monger* (in surnames – MED) (*mader(e* [OE *mæd(e)re*, & ON (cp. OI *maðra*)] 'the dye-stuff made from the roots of the plant Rubia tinctorum; a name given to dyes or dyestuffs other than Rubia tinctorum' 1425 MED, *mōnger(e* [OE *mangere*] 'a merchant, tradesman, dealer'): *madermanger* 1230; **ket~mongere* 'a seller of meat' MED (viz. *Chetmangeregate* 1175 MED, *Ketmangeregate* 1194 MED) (*ket* [ON; cp. OI *kjöt*, from **ketwa*] 'flesh', *mōnger(e* [OE *mangere*] 'a merchant, tradesman, dealer'): *Ketmongere* 1275; **silk(e~man* 'one who works with silk' MED (*silk(e* [OE *seoluc, seolc, sioloc*; also cp. ON: cp. OI *silki*] 'silken cloth, silk; silken clothing; also, a silken garment' 1200 MED; 'silk fiber or thread; silk embroidery' 1300 MED): *Silkman* 1371, 1374-5, 1397; **silk(e~wif* 'a woman who spins or sews silk, a seamstress' MED (*silk(e* [OE *seoluc, seolc, sioloc*; also cp. ON: cp. OI *silki*] 'silken cloth, silk; silken clothing; also, a silken garment' 1200 MED; 'silk fiber or thread; silk embroidery' 1300 MED, *wīf* [OE] 'a human biological female, a woman', viz. *silk(e~womman* 'a woman who spins or sews silk, a seamstress' 1440 MED, 'a woman engaged in the manufacture, use or sale of silk' 1440 NED): *Selkwyf* 1348; **wax~mongere* (in surnames – MED) (*wax* [OE *weax, wæx, wex*; cp. OI *vax*] 'beeswax as used in tapers or other types of candles' 1200 MED, 'beeswax as a valuable commodity or medium of exchange, generally implying eventual use in candles' 1350 MED, *mōnger(e* [OE *mangere*] 'a merchant, tradesman, dealer'): *Waxmongere* 1310.

Table 2. Semantic subgroups of Middle English loan-blends with the function of identification

Semantic subgroups	Lines of synonyms	Amount		Rate (%)
Artisans	textile workers: **maderere *mader-man *silk(e-man *silk(e~swōn *silk~throustere *silke~wif *stepere*	7	57	59
	tailors and sewers: **hat~liner *hat~maker *silk(e-man *silk(e~swōn *silk(e~wif*	5		
	skin-processing workers: **bagger, *bagge-man *glǭvers *grei~tauier *skin~wassere *thonger*	6		
	metal workers: **arwe~makere *brod~smith *gadder *gǒnne~maister *īren~brenner *īren-man *īren~smith *is~blouere *knīf~smith *silver~brennere *stithī(e~makere*	11		
	wood-processing workers: **benkere *cart-man *clubber *fleke~maker *fleke-man *fleke~winder *hafter *lathe-man *spǭn-man*	9		
	stone-processing workers: **quĕrn(e~betere *quĕrn(e~biler quĕrn(e~hakkere *quĕrn(e~pekker*	4		
	construction workers: **asshe~brennere *asshe-man *dammer *dike-man *dĭcher (diker) *dĭcher (diker)-man *gǎng~shider *lēd~thekere *seǧǧe~thekere*	9		
	food-processing workers: ***cākier *hǎver~melemaker *giller *mēd(er *mēde~maker *slaughterer*	6		

Semantic subgroups	Lines of synonyms	Amount		Rate (%)
Graziers, farmers	graziers: *bōle~herd *bōle~ward *bole-man *bukke~swain *capel-man *geld(e~hirde *gōter *gōt-man *gōt~herde *gōt~grom *gōt~carl *galter *gōs~swein *kide-man *muk~drauer *lathe-man *quie~herd	17	23	24
	farmers: *berier *lathe-man *plŏugh~grōm *plŏugh~hīne *plŏugh~maister *stacker	6		
Entertainers	actors: *leyker	1	1	1
Officials	lawyers: *benker *markere	2	2	2
Domestic servants	courtiers, employees of estates and servants: *bour(e~swein *hal(l)e~swein *muk~drauere *swein-man	4	6	6
	carriers, loaders and carters: *cart-man *hei-berer	2		
Traders	merchants: *bōth-man *hay-man *hei~mongere *madere~mongere *ket~mongere *silke-man *silke~wif *wax~mongere	8	8	8
Total number		97		100

The loan-blends of this functional group belong to six semantic subgroups: the names of artisans constitute the *core* (59%); *the semi-periphery* of the group is formed by the names of graziers and farmers (24%), the names of traders (8%) and the names of domestic servants (6%); *the periphery* of the group is formed by the names of officials (2%) and the names of entertainers (1%).

4.3 Semantic grouping of Middle English loan-blends which only fulfil the function of classification

4.3.1 Semantic subgroup of names of artisans

4.3.1.1 Names of textile workers (weavers and spinners)
Names of textile workers are the following: *silke~makere* 'one who works with silk' 1500 MED; *silk(e* [OE *seoluc, seolc, sioloc*; also cp. ON: cp. OI *silki*].

4.3.1.2 Names of tailors and sewers
Names of tailors and sewers are the following: *silke~makere* 'one who works with silk' 1500 MED; *silk(e* [*OE seoluc, seolc, sioloc*; also cp. ON: cp. OI *silki*].

4.3.1.3 Names of skin-processing workers (the names of artisans engaged in sewing of leather goods)
Names of skin-processing workers are the following: *bagge~maker* 1449 MED (*bagge* [ON, cp. OI *baggi*; cp. also OF *bague* (from Gmc) & AL *bag(g)a*] 'a bag or sack, with or without its contents; traveling bag, wallet, satchel, pouch').

4.3.1.4 Names of artisans engaged in metal mining (smelters and founders)
Names of skin processing workers are the following: *īren~heter* 'one who works the bellows or tends the furnace for smelting iron; kel-makere' 1425 MED [OE *īren* & *īsern, īsen* & ON].

4.3.1.5 Names of artisans involved in woodworking and wooden products manufacturing
Names of artisans involved in wooden products manufacturing are the following: *leg~makere* 'a maker of artificial legs' 1500 MED (*leg* [ON; cp.OI *leggr*] 'an artificial leg').

4.3.2. Semantic subgroup of names of graziers and farmers

4.3.2.1 Names of graziers (animal husbandry)

Names of graziers are the following*: gelder(e* [from *gelden*] 'one who gelds livestock' 1425 MED (*gelden* v. [ON; cp. OI *gelda*] 'to castrate (a male animal); (b) to spay (a sow)').

4.3.2.2 Names of farmers (arable farming)

Names of farmers are the following: *plŏugh~driver(e* 'a plowman' 1475 MED (*plŏugh* [LOE *plōg, plōh* (from ON) & ON]); *plŏugh~holder(e* 'a plowman' 1425 MED; *plŏugh~swein* 'a plowman' 1296 MED.

4.3.3 Semantic subgroup of the names of entertainers

Names of entertainers are the following: *knīf~caster* 'one who throws or juggles with knives' 1200 MED (*knīf* [LOE (from ON) *cnīf* & ON; cp. OI *knīfr*]) 'one who throws or juggles with knives'; *knif~warper* 'one who throws or juggles with knives' 1200 MED; *lōper* [from *lōpen*] 'a dancer' 1483 MED (*lōpen* v. [ON; cp.OI *hlaupa*, cp.MDu *lopen*] 'to jump, leap').

4.3.4 Semantic subgroup of names of officials (lawyers, notaries, etc.)

Names of officials are the following: *lauistere* (*lauster*) (from *laue* [LOE *lagu*]) 'a lawyer' 1376 MED.

4.3.5 Semantic subgroup of names of domestic servants (esp. names of courtiers, employees of estates and servants)

Names of domestic servants are the following: *gǎng, gŏng~fouer* 'a cleaner of privies' (*gǎng, gŏng* [OE *gang, gong* & ON (cp. OI *gangr*)] 'a privy'; *fouer* [from *fouen*] 'a cleaner of privies, etc.' 1411 MED; *fouen* v. [cp. OI *fāga*] 'to clean out (something), to clear (a ditch)') 1475 MED); *gǎng, gŏng~man* 'a cleaner of privies' 1200 MED (*gǎng, gŏng* [OE *gang, gong* & ON (cp. OI *gangr*)] 'a privy'); *hagis~maker* 'a maker of haggis' (*hagis* [haggen] 'a dish of chopped entrails, herbs, etc., boiled in an animal's maw, haggis') 1483 MED; *haggen* v.[ON; cp. OI *höggva*]); *swalchŏn* [?cp. *shelchene* n., *sculiŏun* n., & OIr *suail(l* 'insignificant'] '?a servant or lowly attendant' 1460 MED.

4.3.6 Semantic subgroup of names of traders

4.3.6.1 Names of merchants

Names of merchants are the following: *snarler* [?from *snarlen* v.] 'a hawker of goods, esp. of stolen goods' 1398 MED (*snāre* n [OE *snearu* & ON: cp.OI *snara* 'a snare for catching birds; also, a trap for other animals'; *snarl(e* n. [?from *snare* n. & *-el* suf.; also cp. *snarlen* v.] 'a snare or trap'*; snarlen* v. [from *snarl(e* n. or *snāren* v. & *-el-* suf.] 'to trap (sb. or sth.), entangle').

4.3.6.2 Names of usurers

Names of usurers are the following: *lēner(e* [from *lēnen* v.] 'a lender; a usurer' 1340 MED; 'a giver' 1390 MED (*lēnen* [OE *lǣnan*; also ON; cp. OI *lāna*]); *okerer(e* [from *okeren* v.] 'one who lends money at interest, a usurer; one who otherwise gains excessive returns on investments' 1300 MED; *maister~okerer(e* 'one who puts his money at the disposal of another for the purpose of gain through usury' 1425 MED (*okeren* v. (from *oker* [ON; cp.OI *okr*] 'the lending of money at interest; also lending at exorbitant interest, usury').

Table 3. Semantic subgroups of Middle English loan-blends with the function of classification

Semantic subgroups	Lines of synonyms	Amount		Rate (%)
Artisans	textile workers: *silke~makere*	1	5	24
	tailors and sewers: *silke~makere*	1		
	skin-processing workers: *bagge~makere*	1		
	metal workers: **īren~heter*	1		
	wood-processing workers: *leg~makere*	1		
Graziers and farmers	graziers: *geldere*	1	4	19
	farmers: *plŏugh~drivere plŏugh~holdere plŏugh~swein*	3		
Entertainers	actors: *knīf~caster knif~warper lōper*	3	3	14
Officials	lawyers: *lauistere (lauster)*	1	1	5
Domestic servants	courtiers, employees of estates and servants: *găng, (gŏng)~fouer, găng (gŏng)~man, hagis~makere, swalchŏn*	4	4	19
Traders	merchants: *snarler*	1	4	19
	usurers: *lēnere okerere maister~okerere*	3		
Total number		21		100

Loan-blends of this functional group belong to six semantic subgroups: the names of artisans constitute the *core* (24%); *the semi-periphery* of the group is formed by the names of graziers and farmers (19%), traders (19%) and domestic servants (19%); *the periphery* of the group is formed by the names of entertainers (14%) and officials (5%).

The ratio of three functional groups is approximately 4:5:1. The most numerous is *functional group 2* of Middle English loan-blends only with function of identification (53%); *functional group 1* of Middle English loan-blends with both functions of identification and classification constitutes 36%, *functional group 3* of Middle English loan-blends only with function of classification – 11%.

Table 4. Semantic distribution of loan-blends among the functional groups

№	Semantic subgroups	Functional groups			Amount
		Classification/ identification	Identification	Classification	
1.	**Artisans**	28	57	5	90
	Rate (%)	42	59	24	49
	Ratio (%)	31	63	6	100
2.	**Graziers, farmers and gardeners**	11	23	4	38
	Rate (%)	17	24	19	20
	Ratio (%)	29	60.5	10.5	100
3.	**Sailors**	2	—	—	2
	Rate (%)	3	—	—	1
	Ratio (%)	100	—	—	100
4.	**Intellectuals**	2	—	—	2
	Rate (%)	3	—	—	1
	Ratio (%)	100	—	—	100
5.	**Artists and entertainers**	3	1	3	7
	Rate (%)	5	1	14	4
	Ratio (%)	43	14	43	100
6.	**Officials**	6	2	1	9
	Rate (%)	9	2	5	5
	Ratio (%)	67	22	11	100
7.	**Domestic servants**	8	6	4	18
	Rate (%)	12	6	19	10
	Ratio (%)	45	33	22	100
8.	**Traders**	6	8	4	18
	Rate (%)	9	8	19	10
	Ratio (%)	33	45	22	100
	Total number	66	97	21	184
	Rate (%)	100	100	100	100
	Ratio (%)	36	53	11	100

Within each functional group of occupational terms the core of the semantic group is constituted by the names of artisans; the semi-periphery is constituted by the names of graziers, farmers and gardeners, as well as by the names of traders and the names of domestic servants, whereas the names of officials, artists and entertainers constitute the periphery of the semantic group.

Within each semantic subgroup of hybridisms with Scandinavian word stems, the ratio of words with *function of identification* and those only with *function of classification* is the following: 1) names of artisans – 94% : 6%; 2) names of graziers, farmers and gardeners – 89.5% : 10.5%; 3) names of traders –

78% : 22%; 4) names of domestic servants –78% : 22%; 5) names of officials – 89% : 11%; 6) names of artists and entertainers – 86% : 14%; 7) names of intellectuals – 100% : 0%; 8) names of sailors – 100% : 0%. The *differences* lie in the numbers of words and their percentage, as well as in the existence of the semantic subgroups of the names of intellectuals and the names of sailors within functional group 1.

In total, the most numerous are the names of artisans (90 – 49%), then come the names of graziers, farmers and gardeners (38 – 20%), the names of traders (18 – 10%) and the names of domestic servants (18 – 10%), the names of officials (9 – 5%), the names of artists and entertainers (7 – 4%), the names of intellectuals (2 – 1%) and the names of sailors (2 – 1%).

4.4. Chronological stratification of Middle English occupational terms that are loan-blends with Scandinavian word stems

Chronological stratification of the first written records of Middle English loan-blends is presented in Tables 5–9.

Table 5. Chronological stratification of the first written attestation of Middle English loan-blends with Scandinavian word stems (with both the functions of identification and classification):
Data of their first records as common nouns

Century	12th	13th	14th	15th	Total
Total	1	5	29	31	66
Rate (%)	1	8	44	47	100

Most of the loan-blends are first mentioned as common nouns in the written documents of the 14th century (44%) and in the 15th century (47%); much fewer of them are first attested in the 12th century (1%) and in the 13th century (8%).

Table 6. Chronological stratification of the first written attestation of Middle English loan-blends with Scandinavian word stems (with both the functions of identification and classification): Data of their first records as proper names

Century	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	Total
Total	3	9	29	23	2	66
Rate (%)	4	14	44	35	3	100

Most of the loan-blends are first mentioned as proper names in the written documents of the 13th century (44%) and in the 14th century (35%); much fewer of them are first attested in the 11th century (4%), the 12th century (14%) and in the 15th century (3%). The data prove the important fact that Middle English occupational terms with Scandinavian word stems were attested as proper names much earlier than as common nouns, therefore while making the summary we take into account these earlier dates of their first written attestation.

Table 7. Chronological stratification of the first written attestation of Middle English loan-blends with Scandinavian word stems (only with function of identification)

Century	12th	13th	14th	15th	Total
Total	9	39	39	10	97
Rate (%)	9.3	40.2	40.2	10.3	100

Most of the loan-blends are first mentioned in the written documents of the 13th century (40%) and in the 14th century (40%); much fewer of them are first attested in the 12th century (9%) and in the 15th century (10%).

Table 8. Chronological stratification of the first written attestation of Middle English loan-blends with Scandinavian word stems (only with function of classification)

Century	12th	13th	14th	15th	Total
Total	—	4	4	13	21
Rate (%)	—	19	19	62	100

Most of the loan-blends are first mentioned in the written documents of the 15th century (62%); much fewer of them are first attested in the 13th century (19%) and in the 14th century (19%).

Table 9. Chronological data of the first written attestation of three functional groups of Middle English loan-blends with Scandinavian word stems

Century	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	Total
Total	3	18	72	66	25	184
Rate (%)	2	10	39	36	13	100

As a result we observe the following items with regard to the chronology of the creation of hybridisms on the lexical basis of Scandinavian borrowings in the Middle English language according to the data of their first written attestation:
   a) beginning of the process of loan-word formation in the 11th century (2%);
   b) gradual increase in the process of loan-word formation in the 12th century (10%);
   c) two distinct vertices in the number of loan-blends in the 13th century (39%) and in the 14th century (36%);
   d) gradual decline in the process of loan-word formation in the 15th century (13%).

5. Conclusions

1) The study of ***the functional differentiation of lexical group*** of Middle English occupational terms with Scandinavian word stems, which is represented by 184 words comprising 24.5% of all the Middle English hybridisms and 8% of the total number of 2,417 Middle English occupational terms, lies in a vocabulary distribution according to the functional principle into three groups: a) occupational terms functioning as common nouns and proper names; b) occupational terms functioning exclusively as proper names and c) occupational terms functioning exclusively as common nouns. The ratio of these groups is correspondingly 36% : 53% : 11%. The predominance of vocabulary with the function of *identification* (163 words) over that of the function of *classification* (87 words) is in the ratio 2:1, which proves their great popularity and active usage with the purpose of identification of people in the society of the Middle Ages.

As *to the functioning* of 755 Middle English occupational terms – hybridisms, 53% of them are words with two kinds of nominative function (identification and classification), 28% are words with only function of identification and 19% are words with only function of classification; the predominance of vocabulary with function of identification over that with only function of classification is 4:1 (664 words – to 140 words) (Dobrovolska, 2018, pp. 23); as concerns all the Middle English occupational terms in general (taking native vocabulary, borrowings and hybridisms all together) – the ratio of the functional groups is 43% : 40% : 17%, and the predominance of vocabulary with function of *identification* (2,015 words) over that with *only function of classification* (402 words) is in the ratio 5:1 (Dobrovolska, 2018, pp. 23, 31). Concerning Middle English occupational terms with Scandinavian word stems, the predominance of vocabulary with function of *identification* (163 words) over that with

only function of classification (21 words) in the ratio 8:1 proves their greater popularity and more active usage with the purpose of identification of people in the society of the Middle Ages than of other etymological groups, as well as the fact that the *function of identification* was the major one in this etymological group of loan-blends to a greater extent.

2) As concerns **the lexical semantics** *of loan-blends* with Scandinavian word stems, it is distributed among eight subgroups: the names of artisans constitute the core of the semantic group of the names of occupation and office (49%); the names of graziers, farmers and gardeners (20%), the names of traders (10%) and the names of domestic servants (10%), the names of officials (5%), the names of artists and entertainers (4%), the names of intellectuals (1%) and the names of sailors (1%). These data coincide with the ratio of the semantic groups of all the Middle English occupational terms in general (differing in the rate of the semantic subgroup of the names of graziers and farmers), as far as 42% of them are the names of artisans, 14% are the names of traders, 10% are the names of domestic servants, 10% are the names of graziers, farmers and gardeners, 7% are the names of artists and entertainers, 6% are the names of intellectuals, 7% are the names of officials, 4% are the names of sailors and hunters (Dobrovolska, 2016), and the loan-blends among the Middle English occupational terms in particular, as far as 49% of them are the names of artisans, 11% are the names of traders, 10% are the names of domestic servants, 8% are the names of graziers, farmers and gardeners, 8% are the names of artists and entertainers, 5% are the names of intellectuals, 5% are the names of officials, 4% are the names of sailors and hunters (Dobrovolska, 2018, p. 24).

Within the six semantic subgroups of all the hybrid Middle English occupational terms, the ratio of the words with *function of identification* and those with *only function of classification* is the following: 1) the names of artisans – 92% : 8%; 2) the names of grazers, farmers and gardeners – 89% : 11%; 3) the names of traders – 80% : 20; 4) the names of domestic servants – 71% : 29%; 5) the names of officials – 75% : 25%; 8) the names of sailors – 79% : 21%; in two subgroups, the words not used for the purpose of identification of people prevail (the ratio of the functional groups of the names of artists and entertainers is 48% : 52%; and that of the names of intellectuals – 47% : 53%) (Dobrovolska, 2018, 24-25). The peculiarity of the loan-blends with Scandinavian word stems lies in the predominance of the words with the function of identification in all the semantic subgroups.

3) Data of the personal names give a new precise chronology of the process of formation of the semantic group of the names of occupation and office in the Middle English period. Concerning **the chronological stratification of the first written records of the loan-blends**, we have combined the data of three functional groups and received a significant increase in the rate of vocabulary that was first attested in the 13th–14th centuries, and the decline of this process in the 15th century. As compared to the results of our previous investigation, these data coincide with the data of the chronological stratification of all the the Middle English occupational terms in general (Dobrovolska, 2016), and all the loan-blends among them in particular (Dobrovolska, 2018, p. *26*).

4) On the basis of Middle English personal names, we have revealed 97 loan-blends with Scandinavian word stems, constituting 4% of all Middle English occupational terms and 13% of all the loan-blends among them, which only functioned as *proper names* in the Middle English period, as well as in the next periods of English language development, i.e. our knowledge of their existence in Middle English is only based on the data of proper names – a fact which definitely proves their gnoseologic value for the study of Middle English language development.

6. Prospective studies

Taking into consideration all the advantages of the functional approach to the study of vocabulary in its development, we trace the following directions of our further in-depth study of the evolution of the Middle English lexical semantic system:

1. *The issues of assimilation of lexical borrowings in Middle English*, in particular: 1) their compatibility with other words and affixes; 2) their phraseological activity; 3) the spheres of usage of loan-blends; 4) their degree of distribution in the English language.

2. *The issues of synonymy in the Middle English language*, in particular: 1) the changes in the semantic structure of Middle English vocabulary, which adapts foreign words; 2) the creation of new thematic areas; 3) the development of series of synonyms; 4) the directions and ways of consolidation

or differentiation of the meanings of synonyms; 5) the synonymy of borrowings and loan-blends in their relation with English native vocabulary; 6) the chronology of the process of assimilation; 7) the reasons for the displacement of some synonyms by others, in particular the effect of the law of language economy, the semantic and stylistic characteristics of words, the stratification of words in dialects, the process of extinction of the native and borrowed vocabulary, as well as loan-blends; 8) the use of borrowed words and loan-blends in the series of synonym, in particular the significance of the expressed concepts, the degree and completeness of their assimilation in Middle English, as well as the relationship with the native vocabulary in the form of semantic or stylistic differentiation; 9) systematic / nonsystematic potential facts and phenomena of synonymy as realized / unrealized language system capabilities or the consequence of the influence of other languages.

3. *The issues of contrastive and comparative studies*: 1) the systemic, structural and functional studies of language hierarchy in the field of vocabulary of different languages; 2) the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of loan-blends in the lexical semantic systems of different languages, as well their influence on vocabulary enrichment as compared to the other factors of language development.

List of abbreviations

AL – Anglo-Latin, DBS – Dictionary of British Surnames, E –English, L – Latin, ME – Middle English, MED - Middle English Dictionary, MLG – Middle Low German, NED – Oxford English Dictionary, OE – Old English, OF – Old French, OHG – Old High German, OI – Old Icelandic, ON – Old Norse, Sc. – Scandinavian

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