

French itself
of the second,⁴
flonian,⁵ and
gne, Taprelle.
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often gives *ei*.
g to the west-
ire), but only
i. And here
al; in the in-
te+*r* (*frères*,
+*r*; before *L*.⁹

rench:—

ien (pron. *éjē*).

NALEM>*kānāl*.
of learned ori-

ion; the voice
e vowel. The
—*a*>*ɛ*>*ɔ*>and

la seconde, et l'on
re française le dé
rance,' p. 237.
nd 16 Jahrhundert
mmatikern des 17
ebildeten Sprache
ing festgehalten"

Wallon de Mons.

uki].—Forir, 'Dic-

Paris, 1875.

Quêre (pron. *égr*, Crinon. Sat. iv, 28); *g'veu* (*ibid.*, xvi, 57); *g'veur* (Franc-Pic. 1882, p. 146.); *cair* ('Aut. et Nic.', p. 99.); *cenain* (*ibid.*, ii, 5, 19); *cair* and *keoir* ('Rec. de Moll.', Van Hamel, p. 385).

d. Tonic *a* in closed syllable.

This is retained with the same sound as in French:—ARBOREM>*āb*; PARTEM>*pār*; VACCAM>*vāk*. In some cases, however, it becomes *o*:—SACCUM>*sp*; PASSUM>*pō*; CATTUM>*kō*; RATTUM>*rp*.

The form *par* is cited by Corblet,¹¹ and he says¹² it belongs to the Vermandois, but it will be shown later that it belongs, as a negative, also to a part of the Amiénois. This transformation of *a* to *o* was unknown in Old Picard:—*sac* (Carité, 51, 7); *pas* (Car. 66, 12); *pas* (Aniel, 154). This change of *a* to *o* is exceedingly rare in French. One example of it is in *fautême*. The change is quite common, however, in the pretonic syllable:—*ormoire*, *doumage*, *josmin*.¹³

In Early English this change of *a* to *o* was very frequent¹⁴:—*hāl*> whole; *māl*> mole; *dāl*> dole; *snaw*> snow; *draf*> drove; *rād*> road; *lād*> load; *ātān*> oats; *arāt*> wrote; *sāpe*> soap; *pāpa*> pope.

This change was especially liable to take place before nasals:—long, lounb,—and the *o* was so frequent in the earlier period of English as almost to supersede the *a*.¹⁵

The change also took place before *s*. Although all the examples quoted from the English have the tonic vowel in an open syllable, yet these cases are analogous to those of the patois in which *a* has become *o*, for it has just been shown that the change only took place in Modern Picard where the vowel is in an open syllable. The change is due to the tendency to narrow the vowel, a tendency which is strong in this patois.

e. *a* in Romance closed syllable.

ANIMAM>*am*; IMAGINEM>*imāz*; AETATICUM>*āz*; VILLATICUM>*vilāz*.

This gives the same result as in French. So also O. Pic.:—*arme* ('Aut. et Nic.', vi, 22); *ame* (*ibid.*, 16, 1); *aage* (Mis. 217, 10); *ostage* (Char. du Vermand., i, 9); *irelage* (*ibid.*, iii, 6). In some of the O. Pic. texts the termination *-aige* is found from *-arivum*. Joret¹⁶ considers this form to be peculiar to the Lorraine and Burgundian, but it had a much wider extension. It is found in the 'Chartes du Vermandois' *arivaiges* (xxxvi, 22); *irelaige* (xxii, 2); and in the 'Chartes du Ponthien':—*imaige* (viii, 17); *ounaige* (xiv, 23). Yet, in all these Chartes the prevailing form is *-aige*.

The form *-aige* is also found by Neumann¹⁷ in the 'Chartes d'Aire,'

¹¹ 'Glossaire,' p. 81.

¹² Glossaire, s. v.

¹³ Thurot, 'La Pron. fran.,' i, 33.

¹⁴ Skeat, 'Principles of English Etymology,' First Series. Oxford, 1887, p. 54.

¹⁵ Sweet, 'History of English Sounds,' p. 27. London 1874.

¹⁶ 'Du C dans les Langues romanes,' p. 59.

¹⁷ Laut- und Flexionslehre des Altfranz., p. 12.