



THE AUTHORITIES

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LOWLAND SCOTCH

AS SPOKEN IN THE

LOWER STRATHEARN DISTRICT OF PERTSHIRE.

BY

SIR JAMES WILSON, K.C.S.I.

M.A. EDIN.

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DEDICATED BY GRACIOUS PERMISSION

TO

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN

K.G., K.T., ETC., ETC.

A FOREWORD

THE scholarly study of Scottish dialects is no new thing. More than a century ago its foundations were firmly laid by the extensive and careful work of Dr. Jamieson, whose dictionary still remains the great source of information on the subject. There have been other good and active workers since his day, but much remains to be done before the task can be regarded as completed. For the deficiencies which still have to be made good there are in the main two reasons. One of these is that the Lowland dialects are not at all sharply divided from each other, so that there is little apparent ground for dealing with each of them separately. The tendency has thus been to consider Scottish speech as a whole, instead of as a collection of dialects,—a view which has been greatly assisted by the use of a more or less standard form for literary purposes. The other reason is that greater attention has been given to the vocabulary than to the sounds of the language, though even here the recorded information is often lacking in fullness and precision, leaving it doubtful how far a particular word is in use over a given area.

It is only within recent times that the exact form of individual dialects has become a subject of serious study, but in some countries of Europe this branch of philological investigation has already been carried on very extensively. A fair number of English dialects have now been dealt with in this way, and others are being gradually added to the list, but in Scotland the work is only now beginning to be seriously undertaken. There can be no doubt that if it is to be done at all, it should be done without delay; another generation is certain to modify most dialects in certain respects, and may possibly obliterate distinctions which at present are quite clear.

It is therefore a matter for satisfaction that one of the first studies of a single Scottish dialect—that here presented to the reader—has been carried out with so much thoroughness, and presents so complete a survey of its special theme. It is only by an elaborate display of the dialect in its several aspects that the outsider can obtain some idea of its character as a whole. What the author has aimed at, and on what principles he has conducted his investigations, are explained in his own Introduction, and need not be anticipated here. There are broad and narrow ways of dealing with dialects as well as with other things, and Sir James Wilson has preferred the broad method, as being more likely to attract and interest others who may have opportunities to do similar work. A narrower method, involving a more elaborate and exact notation of sounds, would have been likely to appeal only to a limited number of professional philologists or phoneticians. Even these, however, if at all acquainted with the ordinary basis of Scottish speech, will seldom be in doubt as to the precise sound intended.

Although some excellent studies of English dialects have been made by scholars who never spoke them, it is a great advantage to an investigator to possess that familiarity with his theme which can only result from an early acquaintance with, and personal use of, the speech of the people. In the present work several points are clearly brought out—one probably for the first time in print—which would almost certainly have escaped the notice of an outsider, however well equipped for his task. Above all, it is only this early familiarity with a dialect that can give the sure and certain touch in dealing with it which will be evident to every Scot who scans the pages of the present volume. May worthy successors to it arise freely within the next few years!

W. A. CRAIGIE.

PREFACE

SIR JAMES MURRAY, in the Historical Introduction to his *Account of the Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, which, though published forty years ago, is still the standard authority on Scottish dialects, expressed the hope that a complete dictionary of the Northern variety of English speech would be compiled, and that by way of preparation for such a dictionary a worker in each district would record the local pronunciation of all the words used in his dialect. Much has been done in this direction by the publication of Professor Wright's *English Dialect Dictionary*, but the ground covered by that work is so wide that it is difficult to extract from it general information regarding any particular dialect or group of dialects; and the Scottish Branch of the English Association is now engaged in collecting materials for a new Scotch Dictionary, which will give a complete account of all the dialects now spoken in the Lowland parts of Scotland.

Partly with a view to helping in this useful and patriotic work, and still more from a love for my native tongue, I have in this volume recorded the results of a careful study of the dialect with which I was familiar in my boyhood. In order to avoid confusion I have confined my inquiries to the dialect spoken in the valley of the Earn in the south-east of Perthshire, between the Grampians and the Ochil Hills, which forms part of the tract called by Sir James Murray 'The Highland Border', and is included in the area defined by Professor Wright as 'North Middle Scotland'. I have not attempted to trace the history of the words, but have contented myself with giving a true account, accurate up to the standard at which I have

aimed, of the words, grammar, and idioms actually used by the best living speakers of the local dialect within that area.

I am not without hope that this book may be of interest, not only to scientific students, but to all who feel the charm of the homely pithy speech of the village folk, and that it will show the ordinary reader how he can study any dialect of English, wherever spoken, without necessarily mastering unfamiliar symbols, which often make works on local dialects difficult to understand without special study. Should any one follow my example, and carefully record the native speech of the people among whom he lives, he will find that the inquiry itself becomes fascinating, and that it brings him closer to his neighbours and affords him a better insight into their character, ideas, and modes of thought and life.

I have to express my acknowledgements to Sir James Murray and Dr. Craigie of the *New English Dictionary*, to Mr. Grant of the Scottish Branch of the English Association, and to others who have kindly helped me out of the wealth of their experience, as well as to Mr. Robert Davie, Mrs. Allan, Mrs. Hume, and my other old friends at Dunning, whose thorough and accurate knowledge of our mother-tongue has been of the greatest use to me.

J. WILSON.

59 CADOGAN SQUARE, LONDON,
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SPELLING ADOPTED

In this book the letters used in spelling Scotch words and in giving the pronunciation of English words represent the following sounds.

The consonants are to be pronounced as they ordinarily are in English, with the following qualifications :

c, k, q	have the sound of <i>k</i> in 'kick'.
g	has the sound of <i>g</i> in 'gag'.
th	has the sound of <i>th</i> in 'thick', 'thin'.
dh	has the sound of <i>th</i> in 'this', 'then'.
hw	has the sound of <i>wh</i> in 'which', 'when', as pronounced in the North of England and Scotland.
r	in Scotch words has a distinct trill.
s	has the sound of the sibilant in 'hiss'.
z	has the sound of the sibilant in 'buzz'.
sh	has the sound of the sibilant in 'shop'.
zh	has the sound of the sibilant in 'measure'.
kh	has the sound of the German <i>ch</i> in 'Nacht'.
ch	has the sound of <i>ch</i> in 'church'.

The vowel sounds are represented as follows :

<i>Spelling</i>	<i>Sound as in the E. words</i>	
	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>
a	man	<i>man</i>
aa	father	<i>faadher</i>
ai or ay	rain, day	<i>rain, day</i>
au or aw	caught, paw	<i>caut, paw</i>
e	hen	<i>hen</i>
ee	see	<i>see</i>
i	pin	<i>pin</i>
ii	eye	<i>ii</i>
o	hot	<i>hot</i>
oa	road	<i>road</i>
oi or oy	oil, boy	<i>oil, boy</i>
oo	foot	<i>foot</i>
ou or ow	out, cow	<i>out, cow</i>
u	sun	<i>sun</i>

ei and *ui* are not found in Southern English. *ei* is the vowel sound in 'mine' as pronounced by a Scotchman. *ui* is nearly the French *eu* in 'peu'.

ABBREVIATIONS

<i>a.</i>	adjective.	<i>pa. p.</i>	past participle.
<i>adv.</i>	adverb.	<i>part.</i>	participle.
<i>art.</i>	article.	<i>pass.</i>	passive.
<i>cf.</i>	compare.	<i>pers.</i>	personal.
<i>comp.</i>	comparative.	<i>pl.</i>	plural.
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction.	<i>poet.</i>	used in poetry.
<i>dem.</i>	demonstrative.	<i>poss.</i>	possessive.
<i>E.</i>	Standard English.	<i>prep.</i>	preposition.
<i>e. g.</i>	for example.	<i>pres.</i>	present.
<i>esp.</i>	especially.	<i>pron.</i>	pronoun, pronounced.
<i>exc.</i>	exclamation.	<i>pr. p.</i>	present participle.
<i>f.</i>	feminine.	<i>ref.</i>	reflexive.
<i>fut.</i>	future.	<i>reg.</i>	regular.
<i>i.</i>	intransitive.	<i>S.</i>	Scotch as spoken in Lower Strathearn.
<i>i. e.</i>	that is.	<i>sing.</i>	singular.
<i>int.</i>	interrogative.	<i>sl.</i>	slurred.
<i>interj.</i>	interjection.	<i>st.</i>	stressed.
<i>m.</i>	masculine.	<i>subj.</i>	subjunctive.
<i>n.</i>	noun.	<i>sup.</i>	superlative.
<i>neg.</i>	negative.	<i>t.</i>	transitive.
<i>neut.</i>	neuter.	<i>v.</i>	verb.
<i>nom.</i>	nominative.	<i>v. aux.</i>	verb auxiliary.
<i>num.</i>	numeral.	<i>v. i.</i>	verb intransitive.
<i>obj.</i>	objective.	<i>v. t.</i>	verb transitive.
<i>obs.</i>	obsolescent.		
<i>pa.</i>	past.		

INTRODUCTION

My object in compiling this book has been to present a fairly complete and accurate account of one of the various dialects of Lowland Scotch, which are really dialects of English speech. I have selected as my study the dialect spoken in the parish of Dunning, in which I was brought up, and have noted down its pronunciation and idioms from the mouths of the village folk, not from books. Both in this country and elsewhere, the indigenous speech of the people varies considerably from district to district, almost from village to village, and natives of other parts of Scotland will no doubt notice many departures from the pronunciation familiar to their ears. I find that even such a short distance away as Crieff, some thirteen miles off, there is a marked difference in the sound of some of the commonest vowels, and that east of Perth other differences make their appearance. It seems safe, however, to call this dialect that of Lower Strathearn, as the differences to be found within that area are comparatively insignificant. It will be understood therefore that in this compilation, when I describe words or expressions as 'Scotch', I mean Scotch as at present spoken in the Lower Strathearn district of Perthshire.

To avoid confusion, I have resisted the temptation to make comparisons with other dialects of the English tongue spoken either in England, or in the Lowlands of Scotland. But in order to show more clearly what the speech of Strathearn really is, I have made a fairly full comparison of the words and expressions used in this dialect with those of standard English. The subject of my study is the language as spoken by the people, and for my present purpose it does not matter how either it or standard English is written. It is the sound that matters. I have therefore, as a general rule, placed the standard English word, as spoken, alongside the Scotch word, spelling the sound of both according to the system of representing sounds which I have adopted. This plan has also the advantage of showing clearly

what are the sounds I intend to represent by the different letters or combinations of letters.

There is one serious difficulty which no doubt presents itself to all students of dialect in this country. The people from whose mouths it must be studied have almost all been taught to read and to speak standard English, and are mostly familiar with the language as employed in the Bible and other books, or in the newspapers. Thus, sometimes consciously, sometimes unconsciously, they use in ordinary speech the English word or phrase which they have learned in place of the one peculiar to their mother-tongue, especially if the standard pronunciation is not very different from that of their own dialect. Similarly, in the same village, each of different men, or even the same man at different times, will alter the pronunciation, especially of vowel sounds, according to the state of his own feelings or his ideas of the intelligence or preference of the person he is addressing; and it is often difficult to decide which of the various pronunciations represents the true dialect of the locality. The safest plan in such circumstances seems to be to watch carefully the unthinking speech of the oldest residents, to note and compare their pronunciation, and to select that which is most unlike standard English, provided that it is frequently repeated, as probably representing the original speech of the people, the true dialect of the district.

As my desire is to present a fairly complete picture of my native dialect, I have not confined my notes to those points on which it differs from standard English, but have included those common words and grammatical forms which are the same in Strathearn speech as in standard English. Indeed, from the point of view of the student of language, the resemblances are quite as important and as interesting as the differences. There is sometimes a difficulty in deciding, when the pronunciation of a word or a grammatical form or expression is the same in the dialect as in standard English, whether it is indigenous to the dialect or has been learnt at school or from books, but in the case of almost all the commonest words and phrases it is fairly certain that they must have been handed down from mouth to mouth for generations, and must be a natural development of the old native speech.

When we eliminate from the common speech of the village folk of Lower Strathearn, along the northern foot of the Ochils,

all that they have probably adopted from books, it will be found that their dialect is a pure English, with very little admixture of other tongues, even of Gaelic, although for centuries the people who spoke it lived within sight of the Grampians, beyond which the language commonly spoken was, and still is, Gaelic, and although they must from time to time have absorbed into their communities many Gaelic speakers of Celtic blood. It seems probable that in the main the present-day dialect is a direct descendant of the language spoken by the first Angle invaders who, some eight centuries ago, pushed their way north of the Forth and settled in the valley of the Earn.

The absorption of Celtic blood is still in progress. The Gaelic surnames which are common in Strathearn show that the ancestors of many of its inhabitants came from across the Highland line; and what happens now in our own experience has no doubt been going on for centuries. A Highlander, whose native tongue is Gaelic, and therefore quite unintelligible to his Scotch-speaking neighbours, comes down from his ancestral home north of the Grampians, and settles down in some Lowland village, perhaps marrying a Lowland wife. He gradually picks up the dialect of the people among whom he lives, but never entirely forgets the Gaelic he spoke when he was a boy, and speaks Scotch with a Gaelic accent and some Gaelic words and idioms. His children, brought up among Scotch speakers, remember some of their father's Gaelic, but the influence of their playmates and schoolmaster is all in favour of the Scotch dialect they hear spoken and the standard English they are taught; and in the third generation, though the Highlander's grandchildren may be of pure Celtic blood, there is little trace left in their speech of their grandfather's Gaelic; they speak a pure dialect of English speech, with hardly any Gaelic accent or idiom. Possibly, however, it is due to the fact that the ancestors of many of the present residents of Crieff were Gaelic speakers, that in that town the pronunciation of some of the vowel sounds differs from that current on the southern side of the Strath. In Dunning two of the most characteristic vowel sounds are *au* and *ui*, as in *aw* for 'all' (*aul*), *auld* for 'old' (*oald*), *guid* for 'good', *spuin* for 'spoon': in Crieff, in these and other similar words these vowel sounds become *aa* and *ee*, as *aa*, *aald*, *geed*, *speen*.

I have some hope that this account of the Strathearn dialect

may be of use to others in studying their own native dialects of English, whether in Scotland or England, or beyond the seas. To such students I may be allowed to offer the following suggestions:

(1) Get rid, as far as possible, of your preconceived ideas as to the pronunciation of words, due to the traditional methods of spelling standard English and local dialects. They are often most misleading.

(2) Adopt some definite system of spelling sounds, either the one I have adopted or some other, but having adopted it, stick to it, and always spell the same sound in the same way.

(3) To show what sounds you represent by your spelling, give the corresponding standard English words spelt according to your system.

(4) Get away from books, and do not trouble about the past history of the words. Confine yourself to an accurate representation of the living speech of the existing generation, taken straight from the mouths of people accustomed to speak it without conscious effort, as the natural vehicle for their thoughts.

(5) Poetry is an unsafe guide. The poet, searching for a word to fit his rhyme or his metre, often mixes up different dialects or even manufactures a dialect of his own.

(6) Get the schoolmaster to pick out ten or a dozen of the boys and girls who have been born in the parish and who speak the broadest dialect. They will soon get interested and supply you with numerous words, idioms, and rhymes clearly pronounced; but do not trust the material they give you until it has been corroborated by their elders.

(7) The best authorities are the oldest residents, born and bred in the parish; but they all know something of standard English, and have all their days been accustomed, when they thought of the words they were using, to try to speak standard English. It is difficult for them to get out of this habit, when asked directly 'What is the Scotch for' this or that? They get confused and cannot tell. The best plan is to get them to talk naturally among themselves of old times and old ways of life, and carefully note how they actually pronounce the words and what idioms they use. It is a slow process requiring much patience (on both sides!), and many first impressions have to be corrected. But the student who perseveres in it will learn much, besides acquiring a mere knowledge of the dialect, and will reap an ample

reward for his pains. At the same time he will give some pleasure to the old folk, who love to find their familiar mother-tongue appreciated.

There is no doubt that here, as elsewhere, the native dialect of the people is rapidly disappearing, and as each generation passes away, some of the good old pithy words and phrases pass away with it. Books and newspapers are teaching the people, even in remote villages, to think and speak in something like standard English. But the chief enemy of local dialects is the schoolmaster. He rightly holds it one of his first duties to teach the village boys and girls to read, write, and speak as correct standard English as he can, and in pursuit of this aim discourages the use of local peculiarities of pronunciation and idiom. I am inclined to think that this is not the best way to attain his object. If he would first himself master the local dialect by some such method as I have suggested, and would carefully point out to the children what their own native dialect is, and how it differs in pronunciation, idiom, and accent from standard English, they would have a much more accurate idea as to what standard English really is, and would be more likely to avoid provincialisms in after-life, as they would have a better knowledge of what the provincialisms were into which they were most likely to fall. The detailed comparison between the local dialect and standard English would also be a useful training for their minds, similar to that which is obtained from the study of some language other than one's own. In any case he would give them a precious possession, for they would carry with them to the ends of the earth a better knowledge of the homely speech of their fathers and grandfathers, which would often warm their hearts when far away in distant lands. He need not trouble overmuch about their accent. A Scotch accent is not a bad thing for a man to have, anywhere in the wide world.

REPRESENTATION OF SOUNDS

The system of spelling the sounds which I have adopted is based on two principles: first, that the same sound should always be represented by the same letter or combination of letters, and second, that the letters employed should be those which will most readily suggest

the sound they are intended to indicate to the reader familiar with ordinary English. In representing vowel sounds, I have thought it, on the whole, less confusing to employ the somewhat clumsy expedient of using combinations of vowels, such as are common in writing English, instead of using diacritical marks or unfamiliar symbols. In such cases it must be remembered that, as in English, two or more letters often represent a single, simple vowel sound. I have avoided the general use of accents, either to indicate that a vowel sound is long or short, or to show on which syllable of a word the stress comes. Generally it may be understood that the stress falls on the same syllable as it does in the corresponding English word. I have sometimes adopted the plan, common in English, of doubling a consonant to show that the preceding vowel sound is short, or that the stress falls on that syllable.

I have retained the use of the letter *j*, although the sound might be represented by *dzh*; of *x*, where it is pronounced *ks*; of *c* hard before *a*, *o*, or *u*, and of *q*, which have exactly the same sound as *k*; of *ch*, which might be written *tsh*, and of the familiar combinations *ng*, *sh*, and *th*, which represent single, not double sounds. For a similar reason I spell the sound *ai* at the end of a word *ay* (as in *day*), *au* at the end of a word *aw* (as in *paw*), and *ou* at the end of a word *ow* (as in *cow*).

CONSONANTS

The consonant sounds may be grouped thus:

	Lips	Lips Back	Lip Teeth	Point Teeth	Point	Fore Blade	After Blade	Middle	Back	Throat
Breathed	Stop	p			t				k	
	Open		f	th		s	sh	kh	kh	h
Voiced	Stop	b			d				g	
	Nasal	m			n				ng	
	Side				l					
	Trilled				r					
	Open		w	v	dh	z	zh	y		

This follows closely the grouping adopted by Mr. W. Grant in his *Pronunciation of English in Scotland*, p. 16.

I also use the following letters for compound consonants not entered in the above table :

ch = tsh (tʃ)
 j = dzh (dʒ)
 x = ks
 hw = (ʍ)

In this table those consonants are classed as 'breathed' which pass through the throat, unimpeded by the vocal chords, while those classed as 'voiced' have to force their way through the vocal chords drawn over the exit to the windpipe.

Stop consonants are those in pronouncing which the air-passage in the mouth is completely blocked for a moment, so that these sounds cannot be prolonged.

Open consonants are those in pronouncing which a narrow air-passage is left open in the mouth, so that the sound can be prolonged at will.

In pronouncing the *Side* consonant *l*, the air-passage in the mouth is divided, and the air escapes at the side in two uninterrupted streams.

In pronouncing *Nasal* consonants, the air-passage in the mouth is stopped completely, and the air escapes through the nose in an uninterrupted stream.

In pronouncing the *Trilled* consonant *r*, the tip of the tongue vibrates.

Lip Consonants are made by bringing the two lips together.

Lip Back Consonants are made at the back of the tongue and the rounded lips.

Lip Teeth Consonants are made between the lower lip and the upper teeth.

Point Teeth Consonants are made between the point of the tongue and the upper teeth.

Point Consonants are made between the point of the tongue and the teeth ridge.

Fore Blade Consonants are made between the front of the blade of the tongue and the teeth ridge.

After Blade Consonants are made between the back of the blade of the tongue and the teeth ridge.

Middle Consonants are made between the middle of the tongue and the hard palate.

Back Consonants are made between the back of the tongue and the soft palate.

Throat Consonants are made between the vocal chords in the throat.

p is the sound twice repeated in *pup*.

b is the sound twice repeated in *babe*.

m is the sound twice repeated in *mamma*.

w is the sound beginning the words *wife*, *went*. But at the end of a word **aw** sounds **au** as in *paw*, and **ow** **ou**, as in *cow*.

f is the sound twice repeated in *fife*.

v is the sound twice repeated in *vivid*.

th represents the breathed dental sound in *thin*, *thick*, *breath*, *bath*.

dh represents the voiced dental sound in *the*, *this*, *that*, *breathe*, *bathe*.

t represents the sound twice repeated in *taught*.

d represents the sound twice repeated in *did*.

n is the sound twice repeated in *nun*.

l is the sound twice repeated in *lull*.

r is pronounced in Scotch differently from the English *r*, being always given a distinct trill, whether at the beginning or end of a word, and it does not, as often in English, alter the pronunciation of a preceding vowel sound. In representing the sound of English words, I have not attempted to indicate the numerous and complicated ways in which in English *r* affects the preceding vowel sound. The spelling I give in such a case represents the sound of the English word as pronounced by a Scotchman who has not attempted to master the English *r*.

s is the breathed sibilant sound in *hiss*, which is twice repeated in *sister*. In English this sound is often spelled with a *c* before *e* or *i*, as in *peace* (pronounced *pees*), and in *city* (pronounced *siti*).

z is the voiced sibilant sound in *buzz*, which is twice repeated in *disease*. In English it is often written *s*, as in *is* (*iz*), *was* (*woz*), *shoes* (*shooz*).

sh represents the breathed sibilant sound in *shop*, *dish*.

zh represents the voiced sibilant sound in *measure*, *vision*.

kh represents the rough aspirate, which is not now found in

standard English, but is common in Scotch words such as *nikht* (night), *fekht* (fight), *loakh* (loch), and in German words such as *Nacht*. The sound is often written *ch*, but I employ this combination of letters only for the sound *tsh* which it commonly represents in English. In reality there are two rough aspirates, pronounced at the middle or back of the tongue according to the vowel preceding, as in *dreekh*, *loakh*, but they sound much the same to the ear and I have represented both by *kh*.

y is the sound beginning the words *you*, *yes*. But *ay* at the end of a word sounds *ai* (as in *day*). I indicate the vowel sound in such words as *tune*, *mute*, *few*, *dew* by *yoo*.

k also written *c* and *q*, has the sound twice repeated in *cock*.

g is always guttural, as in *gag*, never palatal as in *gin*.

ng represents the sound twice repeated in *singing*.

h is a mere breath, pronounced at the beginning of a word, as in *hen*, *hare*. It is more distinctly pronounced in Scotch than in English. The only word which has *h* at the end of it is the interrogative interjection *aih?* = *eh?* what?

ch represents the sound twice repeated in *church*.

j represents the sound twice repeated in *judge*.

x might in most words be written *ks*, but I have retained it in words corresponding to those written with an *x* in English. Where it is pronounced *gz*, as in *exact*, *example*, I have written the sound *gz*.

hw represents more accurately than *wh* the double sound at the beginning of such words as *what*, *when*, which in Scotch consists of a distinctly breathed *h* before, not after, the *w*.

TABLE OF CONSONANTS FOUND IN STRATHEARN SCOTCH, ARRANGED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CLASSIFICATION ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ASSOCIATION.

	Lips	Lip-Teeth	Point and Blade	Front	Back	Throat
Plosive	p, b		t, d		k, g	
Nasal	m		n		ng	
Lateral			l			
Rolled			r			
Fricative	w, hw	f, v	th, dh s, z sh, zh	kh, y	kh	h

The letters used in the above table, and in this book, are those adopted by the Association, with the following exceptions :

<i>International</i>		<i>Symbols used in the</i>	
<i>Symbol</i>		<i>New Eng. Dict.</i>	<i>Eng. Dialect Dict.</i>
hw	=	Λ	hw
th	=	θ	þ
dh	=	ð	ð
sh	=	ʃ	ʃ
zh	=	ʒ	ʒ
kh	=	ç, x	χ
ng	=	ŋ	ŋ
y	=	j	j

I also use the following letters for compound consonants not found in the International table :

ch = *tsh* (tʃ)
 j = *dzh* (dʒ)
 x = *ks*

VOWELS

In Scotch the vowel sounds are usually simple, single sounds, not a combination of different vowel sounds, as is often the case in English words in which the vowel is long. Generally speaking, the Strathearn Scotch folk speak more slowly and make their vowel sounds longer than do most Englishmen, so that to an English ear a Scotch short vowel sounds long, and a Scotch long vowel sounds drawled. Some speakers lengthen their vowels more than others, and the same speaker will alter the length of a vowel according to the rapidity of his utterance. The spelling I have employed is as follows :

<i>Spelling</i>	<i>Sound as in the English words</i>
a	man, hat
aa	calves (caavz), mamma (mumaa), Ah ! (aa), far (faar), father (faadher)
ai or ay	maid, sail, day, may
au or aw	haul, all (aul), awe (aw), paw
e	hen, pet, best
ee	feet, deed, see, me (mee)
ei	Not found in English, but common in the pronunciation by a Scotchman of such English words as mine (mein), night (neit), tile (teil).
i	pin, mist, mill

Spelling

Sound as in the English words

ii	I (ii), eye (ii), my (mii), die (dii), mine (miin)
o	hot, fond, lost
oa	road, go (goa), roll (roal)
oi or oy	oil, boy, moist
oo	foot, food, cool, would (wood)
ou or ow	our, house, how, cow
u	sun, but, must
ui	Not found in English ; something like the French <i>eu</i> , or German <i>ö</i> . In Lower Strathearn it is between <i>oo</i> and <i>i</i> , but nearer <i>i</i> than <i>oo</i> ; e.g. <i>spuin</i> is nearer <i>spin</i> than <i>spoon</i> .

Most of these vowels may be either short or long. When short, the sound is practically the same as the E. short vowel; when long it is the sound of the first part of the E. long vowel in shouting or singing on a long note.

It is not easy to say when a vowel is short and when it is long, as that greatly depends on the way of speaking of the individual speaker. Except in the case of *o* and *au*, where I have employed *o* for the short sound and *au* or *aw* for the long sound, as in E. *hot*, *haw*, I have not attempted to distinguish between short and long vowels. Almost the only general rules that can be laid down are that—

(1) *i*, *o*, and *u* are always short, as in E. *pin*, *hot*, *sun*.

(2) *ay* and *ee* are short at the end of a word of more than one syllable, as in S. *wunnay* (will not), *cheenee* (china).

But in *bawbee*, *soaree*, *coamitee*, the *ee* is long.

Some words are generally pronounced with a longer vowel sound than others, especially when the vowel comes at the end of the word. Examples:

Vowel sound	Short vowel	Long vowel
aa	caānnay (can't)	caānay (gentle)
e	hēn bēll bēd	bētur (better) pēticoat (petticoat) brēd (broad)
ai	dāith (death), āin (one) pāin (pane) māid (made) hāil (whole) hāid (head)	bāith (both) āin (own) pāin (pain) māid (maid) hāil (hail) plāid (plaid)

<i>Vowel sound</i>	<i>Short vowel</i>	<i>Long vowel</i>
ui	duin (done) fuil (fool)	dui (do) cruì (sty)
oo	doon (down) roond (round)	coo (cow) soo (sow)
au	auld (old)	snaw (snow)
ei	jein (join)	ei (always)

The spelling I use corresponds as follows with the symbols adopted by (1) The International Association (followed by Mr. Grant); (2) The *New English Dictionary*; (3) The *English Dialect Dictionary*:

	<i>International Symbol</i>	<i>N. E. D.</i>	<i>E. D. D.</i>
ee	i	ī	ī
ai	e	ē	ē
ui	ø	ö	œ
e	ɛ	e	e
i	ɪ	i	i
oo	u	ū	u
oa	o	ō	ō
o, au	ɔ, ɒ	Ȯ, Ȱ	o, Ȯ
u	ʌ, ə	ǔ	ʊ, ə
aa	ɑ	ā	ā

Besides these simple vowel sounds there are also found in Scotch the following double vowel sounds:

*International
Symbol*

ei composed of u-ee = Λi
 ii composed of aa-i = αi
 oi composed of o-i = Ȯi
 ou composed of u-oo = Δu

PRONUNCIATION

NOTE. In making the following comparison between Strathearn Scotch and standard English as spoken, when I use such phrases as 'dropping of consonants', 'addition of consonants', 'change of consonants', I do not mean to imply that the Scotch dialect is derived from standard English, or even that in all cases the corresponding words are cognates, but merely to point out the differences between it and standard English, taking the latter as the basis of comparison.

CONSONANTS

DROPPING OF CONSONANT SOUNDS.

1. As compared with standard English, many Scotch words omit certain consonant sounds. The sound most often omitted is that of *l*, especially at the end of a word, and after the vowel sounds *au*, *oo*, and *ou*. There is also a tendency to omit it before *t* or *d*. Examples :

English		Scotch	English		Scotch
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
all	<i>aul</i>	aw	coulter	<i>coalter</i>	cootur
ball	<i>baul</i>	baw	poultry	<i>poaltry</i>	pootray
call	<i>caul</i>	caw	bolster	<i>boalster</i>	boustur
fall	<i>faul</i>	faw	colt	<i>coal</i>	cout
gall	<i>gaul</i>	gaw	smolt	<i>smoalt</i>	smout
hall	<i>haul</i>	haw	scald	<i>scauld</i>	scaud
small	<i>smaul</i>	smaw	build	<i>bild</i>	big
stall	<i>staul</i>	staw	soldier	<i>soaljer</i>	soajur
wall	<i>waul</i>	waw	shoulder	<i>shoaldur</i>	shoodhur
wool	<i>wool</i>	oo	solder	<i>solder</i>	soudhur
full	<i>fool</i>	foo	gold	<i>goald</i>	goud
pull	<i>pool</i>	poo	hold	<i>hoald</i>	haad or hudd
poll	<i>poal</i>	pow	golf	<i>golf</i>	gouf
roll	<i>roal</i>	row	bulk	<i>bulk</i>	book
knoll	<i>noal</i>	tnow	gulp	<i>gulp</i>	goup
bristle	<i>brissul</i>	burs	pulpit	<i>poolpit</i>	poopit
trample	<i>trampul</i>	traamp	hollow	<i>holloa</i>	how
false	<i>fauls</i>	faus	cloak	<i>cloak</i>	kyuk
fault	<i>fault</i>	faut			
malt	<i>mault</i>	maut			
salt	<i>sault</i>	saut			

There are, however, a number of exceptions, e. g. *auld* (*oald*), *bauld* (*boald*), *cauld* (*coald*), *fauld* (*foald*), *boul* (*boal*), *roul* (*ravel*), *fool* (*fowl*), *tool* (*towel*), *youl* (*howl*).

l is not often omitted after the vowel sounds *aa*, *ai*, *e*, *ee*, *ei*, *oa*, *u*, or *ui*.

e. g. *shaal* (*shawl*), *hwaal* (*wail*), *waal* (*well*); *hail* (*hail*), *nail* (*nail*), *tail* (*tail*), *mail* (*meel*); *bell* (*bell*), *tell* (*tell*), *sell* (*sell*); *eel* (*eel*), *hwheel* (*weel*), *heel* (*heel*), *feel* (*feel*); *eil* (*oil*), *beil* (*boil*), *jeil* (*jail*); *coal* (*coal*), *foal* (*foal*), *hoal* (*hoal*); *ull* (*ill*), *dull* (*dull*), *bull* (*bool*), *spull* (*spoil*); *stuil* (*stool*), *scuil* (*scool*), *cuil* (*cool*).

Where in E. an *l* has been dropped, as shown by the spelling, S. drops it also, e. g. *haaf* for *half* (*haaf*), *cauf* for *calf* (*caaf*).

2. There is a tendency to omit labial sounds, in comparison with E. In a number of words the labial sound **b** is omitted, especially before **l**. Examples :

	E.		S.
	<i>Written</i>		<i>Spoken</i>
	bramble		<i>brambul</i>
	grumble		<i>grumbul</i>
	jumble		<i>jumbul</i>
	rumble		<i>rumbul</i>
	tremble		<i>trembul</i>
	tumble		<i>tumbul</i>
	tumbler		<i>tumbler</i>
	thimble		<i>thimbul</i>
	timber		<i>timbur</i>
			brummul
			grummul
			jummul
			rummul
			trummul
			tummul
			tumlur
			thummul
			tummur

The labial sound **v** is often dropped, especially at the end of a word. Examples :

	E.		S.		E.		S.
	<i>Written</i>		<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>		<i>Spoken</i>
	of		<i>ov</i>		devil		<i>devil</i>
	dove		<i>duv</i>		twelve		<i>twelv</i>
	love		<i>luv</i>		silver		<i>silver</i>
	brave		<i>braiv</i>		serve		<i>serv</i>
	give		<i>giv</i>		harvest		<i>haarvest</i>
	gave		<i>gav</i>		ravel		<i>ravel</i>
	given		<i>givn</i>				
			oa				deel
			doo				twell
			loo				sullur
			braw				sair
			gee				hairst
			gay				roul
			geen				

The labial sound **f** is dropped in the words **sel** for *self*, **twelt** for *twelfth*.

The labial sound **w** is dropped in the words **soom** for *swim*, **soop** for *sweep*, **koa** for *quoth*, **oo** for *wool*, **oo** for *woo*.

3. There is also a tendency to omit dental sounds as compared with E. The dental sound **t** is often dropped, especially at the end of a word, after the guttural **k**. Examples :

	E.		S.		E.		S.
	<i>Written</i>		<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>		<i>Spoken</i>
	act		<i>act</i>		expect		<i>expect</i>
	fact		<i>fact</i>		object		<i>object</i>
	contact		<i>contact</i>		tighten		<i>tiiten</i>
	intact		<i>intact</i>		lightning		<i>liitning</i>
	connect		<i>connect</i>		fetch		<i>fech</i>
	correct		<i>correct</i>		hoist		<i>hoist</i>
	direct		<i>direct</i>		cushat		<i>cushat</i>
	effect		<i>effect</i>		attempt		<i>attempt</i>
			aak				expek
			faak				oabjik
			coantaak				tikhun
			intaak				likhnin
			connek				fesh
			correk				heez
			direk				cushay
			effek				uttemp

Strathearn Scotch does not, like some other Scotch dialects, drop the dental d at the end of many words after n ; e. g. we say *haund* for *hand*, *laund* for *land*, *find* for *find* (*find*), *wund* for *wind*, *pund* for *pound*, *waurld* for *world* (*wurld*). But it does drop the d after n in *un* for *and*, and between n and l, or n and r in the following words :

	E.		S.
<i>Written</i>		<i>Spoken</i>	
candle		<i>candul</i>	caunul
handle		<i>handul</i>	haunul
spindle		<i>spindul</i>	spunnul
founder		<i>founder</i>	foonur
thunder		<i>thunder</i>	thunnur
wonder		<i>wunder</i>	wunnur
kindle		<i>kindul</i>	kennul

'Hundred' becomes *hundur*.

'Worsted' (*woorsted*) becomes *wursut*.

Th is dropped at the end of the words *koa* for *quoth*, *froa* for *froth*, *wee* for *with*.

Dh is dropped in *claiz* for *clothes* (*cloadhz*), *smuir* for *smother* (*smudhur*).

4. Other consonant sounds dropped as compared with E. are :

	E.		S.
<i>Sound dropped</i>	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
k	cream	<i>creem</i>	raim
	taken	<i>taiken</i>	tain
	next	<i>next</i>	neest
n	kiln	<i>kiln</i>	kull
	drunken	<i>drunken</i>	drukkun
r	partridge	<i>paartrij</i>	paitrik
s	worse	<i>wurs</i>	waur
	corpse	<i>corps</i>	coarp
	sneeze	<i>sneez</i>	neez
	since	<i>sins</i>	sin
	moustache	<i>mustaash</i>	mootaash

For 'from' we say *fay*, not *fray*.

In some words the g pronounced after ng in E. is omitted in S.

	E.		S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		
finger	<i>fing-ger</i>	fing-ur	
hunger	<i>hung-ger</i>	hung-ur	
English	<i>Ing-lish</i>	Ing-lish	
single	<i>sing-gel</i>	sing-ul	

ADDITION OF CONSONANT SOUNDS.

1. It is curious to note that in the matter of pronouncing or not pronouncing an *h* at the beginning of a word *S.* agrees in almost every case with standard *E.*, so that, in this respect, standard *E.* has adopted the general usage of the northern dialects of English instead of the southern. The only words in which I have noticed a difference are :

E.		S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
it	<i>it</i>	hut
us	<i>us</i>	hiz, huz
owl	<i>oul</i>	hoolut
heritor	<i>heritor</i>	erritur
humour	<i>hyoomur</i>	yoomur

2. Words which, as spelt in *E.*, begin with *wh*, and are in *E.*, as spoken in the south of England, pronounced as if they began with *w* only, are pronounced in *S.* as if they began with *hw*, both letters being distinctly sounded.

E.		S.	E.		S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
when	<i>wen</i>	hwaan	whale	<i>wail</i>	hwaal
what	<i>wot</i>	hwaat	whay	<i>way</i>	hwii
where	<i>wair</i>	hwaur	white	<i>wit</i>	hweit
why	<i>wii</i>	hwei	whip	<i>wip</i>	hwup

The *E.* 'who' (*hoo*) becomes *hwaw*; 'whole' (*hoal*) becomes *hail*.

3. In a number of words *S.* has a consonant sound not found in *E.*

	E.		S.
<i>Sound added</i>	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
r	pin skimp spout thistle	<i>pin</i> <i>skimp</i> <i>spout</i> <i>thissel</i>	preen scrimp sproot thrissul
l	dregs tinker kitten	<i>dregz</i> <i>tinker</i> <i>kitten</i>	dregglinz tinklur kittlin
v	lark	<i>laark</i>	laivruk

	E.		S.
<i>Sound added</i>	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
n	ballad	<i>ballad</i>	baalund
	minnow	<i>minnoa</i>	minnin
	rat	<i>rat</i>	roatun
	slake	<i>slaik</i>	sloakhun
	starry (sky)	<i>staaray</i>	staarnay
d	sign	<i>siin</i>	seind
y	earth	<i>erth</i>	yird
	itch	<i>ich</i>	yukk
	tough	<i>tuff</i>	tyukh
	tug	<i>tugg</i>	tyugg
	hook	<i>hook</i>	hyuk
	nook	<i>nook</i>	nyuk
	enough	<i>enuff</i>	unyukh
w	duck	<i>duck</i>	dyuk
	sword	<i>sord</i>	swurd
	wrestle	<i>ressul</i>	waarsul
z	wright	<i>riit</i>	wrikht (<i>obs.</i>)
	hie	<i>hii</i>	hiiz
t	pea	<i>pee</i>	piz (<i>obs.</i>)
	knee	<i>nee</i>	tnee
k	knife	<i>niif</i>	tneif
	knock	<i>nokk</i>	tnoakk
	knob	<i>nob</i>	tnoab
	knoll	<i>noal</i>	tnow
	knot	<i>nott</i>	tnoat
	castle	<i>caasl</i>	caastul
	owl	<i>owl</i>	hoolit
	know	<i>noa</i>	ken
slate	<i>slait</i>	sklait	
k	slap	<i>slap</i>	sklaaf, skelp
	elbow	<i>elboa</i>	elbuk
	window	<i>window</i>	winduk

NOTE. The consonant sound pronounced before the *n* in such words as *tnee*, *tnow*, &c. (spelt in E. *kn*), is between *t* and *k*, but nearer *t* than *k*.

CHANGE OF CONSONANT SOUNDS.

1. One of the most common points of difference between E. and S. is that while in E. the present participle and gerund end in *ing*, in S. (as in almost all local dialects of English) they end in *in* without the guttural nasal. A similar difference of pronuncia-

tion exists as regards other E. words ending in *ng*, except monosyllables, which retain the *ng* in S. Examples :

	E.		S.
	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
<i>Pres. part.</i>	singing	<i>singing</i>	singin
	speaking	<i>speeking</i>	speekin
	saying	<i>saying</i>	sayin

Other words :

among	<i>amung</i>	amoan
herring	<i>herring</i>	hairin
legging	<i>legging</i>	leggin
pudding	<i>pooding</i>	puddin
shilling	<i>shilling</i>	shullin
morning	<i>morning</i>	moarnin
gelding	<i>gelding</i>	geldin

Monosyllables. Bring, ring, sing, thing, tung (tongue), yung (young) are pronounced as in E. 'King' becomes keeng, thrang means 'busy', 'song' becomes saang, 'wrong' (*rong*) raang, and 'long' becomes laang or laung. 'Nothing' (*nuthing*) becomes naithing.

On the other hand 'onion' (*unyun*) becomes ing-in.

2. As compared with E., S. has a liking for guttural sounds, and more especially it retains the hard aspirated guttural sound *kh* (usually written *ch*), which is common in German, but has been dropped in standard English, though a number of E. words show by their spelling that it was pronounced in Old English. Examples :

E.		S.	E.		S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
laugh	<i>laaf</i>	laakh	lightning	<i>liitning</i>	likhnin
draught	<i>draaft</i>	draakht	enough	<i>enuff</i>	unyukh
straight	<i>strait</i>	straakht	bright	<i>briit</i>	brikht
ought	<i>aut</i>	aukht	fright	<i>friit</i>	frikht
high	<i>hii</i>	heekh	wright	<i>riit</i>	wrikht
laughed	<i>laaft</i>	luikh	eight	<i>ait</i>	ekht
light	<i>liit</i>	likht	fight	<i>fiit</i>	fekht
might	<i>miit</i>	mikht	height	<i>hiit</i>	hekht
night	<i>niit</i>	nikht	weight	<i>wait</i>	wekht
right	<i>riit</i>	rikht	neigh	<i>nay</i>	nikhur
tight	<i>tiit</i>	tikht	Michael-	<i>Mikul-</i>	Mikhul-
tighten	<i>tiiten</i>	tikhun	mas	<i>mas</i>	mus

E.		S.	E.		S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
bought	<i>baut</i>	boakht	sought	<i>saut</i>	soakht
daughter	<i>dauter</i>	doakhtur	thought	<i>thaut</i>	thoakht
hough	<i>hok</i>	hoakh	trough	<i>trof</i>	troakh
ought	<i>aut</i>	oakht	sigh	<i>sii</i>	sekh
naught	<i>naut</i>	noakht	rough	<i>ruff</i>	rukh
wrought	<i>raut</i>	roakht	tough	<i>tuff</i>	tyukh

Other S. words in which the sound kh is found are :

E.		S.	E.		S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
charlock (wild mustard)	<i>chaarlock</i>	skellukh	lake	<i>laik</i>	loakh
low	<i>loa</i>	laikh	slake	<i>slaik</i>	sloakhun
maggot	<i>maggot</i>	maukh	shuffle	<i>shufful</i>	shaukhul
flea	<i>flee</i>	flekh	screech	<i>screech</i>	screekh
pant	<i>pant</i>	pekh	stiff	<i>stiff</i>	stekhay
flicker	<i>flicker</i>	fikhur	a shepherd's plaid		raukhun
flutter	<i>flutter</i>	fikhtur	hollow with steep		hyookh
snowflake	<i>flaik</i>	fikhun	sides		
			trench		shyukh

The guttural sound k (or c) is found in S. where other sounds are found in E. Examples :

	E.	S.	
<i>Sound altered</i>	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
ch	chalk	<i>chauk</i>	cauk
	churn	<i>churn</i>	kurn
	chaff	<i>chaff</i>	caaf
	chest	<i>chest</i>	kist
	church	<i>church</i>	kirk
	breeches	<i>brichiz</i>	breeks
	birch	<i>birch</i>	burk
	such	<i>such</i>	sikk
	pitch	<i>pitch</i>	pikk
	stitch	<i>stitch</i>	steek
	thatch	<i>thatch</i>	thaak
	itch	<i>itch</i>	yukk
	larch	<i>laarch</i>	lerruk
	much	<i>much</i>	mukkul
	j	partridge	<i>paartrij</i>
p	peep	<i>peep</i>	keek
	spill	<i>spill</i>	skell
	chops	<i>chops</i>	chouks
	plump n.	<i>plump</i>	plunk

		E.		S.	
<i>Sound altered</i>	<i>Written</i>		<i>Spoken</i>		
t	two		too	kwaw	} in children's games
	twelve		twelv	kwaal	
	twenty		twenti	kwintee	
	between		between	akween	
	brittle		brittl	bruklay	

On the other hand *pocket* becomes *pooch*, *scowl* becomes *shoul*. Similarly the guttural *g* is found in S. in place of other sounds in E.

		E.		S.
<i>Sound changed</i>	<i>Written</i>		<i>Spoken</i>	
j	ridge		rij	rigg
	bridge		brij	brigg
	sedge		sej	segg
w	wizened		wizzend	geizund
y	yawn		yaun	gaant

The E. 'singe' (*sinj*) becomes *sing*.

3. Another tendency is for S. to have a 'breathed' sound in place of a 'voiced' one in E. Examples :

		E.		S.
<i>Change of sound</i>	<i>Written</i>		<i>Spoken</i>	
k for <i>g</i>	grease		grees	creesh
ch for <i>j</i>	porridge		porrij	paarich
t for <i>d</i>	-ed		-ed	-it (termination of past tense and pa. p.)
th for <i>dh</i>	though		dhoa	thoa
	scathe		scaidh	scaith
	heathen		heedhen	heethen
	mouths		mouhdz	mooths
	paths		paadhz	peths
f for <i>v</i>	vetches		vechiz	fichiz
	shovel		shuvvul	shufful
	nephew		nevyoo	neffay
	wives		wiivz	weifs
	knives		niivz	tneifs
	loaves		loavz	loafs
	halves		haavz	haafs
	sheaves		sheevz	shaifs
	shelves		shelvz	shelfs
	Stephen		Steeven	Steefen
s for <i>z</i>	lose		looz	loss
	wise		wiiz	weiss

Instances to the contrary are :

	E.		S.
<i>Change of sound</i>	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
g for k	cravat	cravatt	graavut
z for s	us	us	hiz
	dose	doas	doaz
	precentor	prisentor	prizentur
d for t	bottom	bottom	boddum
	warrant	worrant	waarund

4. There is no particular tendency as to aspirating consonant sounds except that dh is often substituted for *d* between two vowels. Examples:

	E.		S.
<i>Change of sound</i>	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
th for t	drought	drout	drooth
d for th	earth	erth	yird
d for dh	smithy	smidhi	smuddee
dh for t	to-day	too-day	dhe-day
	to-night	too-niit	dhe-nikht
	to-morrow	too-morroa	dhe-moarn
	together	toogedher	dhegidhur
dh for d	bladder	bladder	bledhur
	ladder	ladder	ledhur
	adder	adder	edhur
	udder	udder	edhur
	fodder	fodder	fudhur
	powder	pouder	poodhur
	solder	solder	soodhur
	shoulder	shoalder	shoodhur

5. Other consonant changes are :

	E.		S.
<i>Change of sound</i>	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
s for sh	ashes	ashiz	ess
	bush	boosh	buss
sh for s	grease	grees	creesh
	fleece	flees	fleesh
	rustle	russul	reeshul
	sew	soa	shoo
	soon	soon	shuin
	wincey	winsay	winshay

PRONUNCIATION

	E.		S.
<i>Change of sound</i>	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
sh for <i>sk</i>	scowl	<i>skoul</i>	shoul
zh for <i>z</i>	poison	<i>poizon</i>	poozhun
	pheasant	<i>fezant</i>	faizhun
l for <i>n</i>	chimney	<i>chimnay</i>	chumlay
n for <i>l</i>	clock	<i>clock</i>	tnoak
p for <i>ch</i>	catch	<i>cach</i>	kep
t for <i>ch</i>	scratch	<i>scrach</i>	scaart
sh for <i>ch</i>	fetch	<i>fech</i>	fesh
n for <i>r</i>	garter	<i>gaarter</i>	gertun
t for <i>p</i>	peep	<i>peep</i>	teet
f for <i>p</i>	trump	<i>trump</i>	trumf
f for <i>th</i>	Thursday	<i>Thurzday</i>	Fuirzday
h for <i>th</i>	three	<i>three</i>	hree (also three)
y for <i>h</i>	howl	<i>houl</i>	youl

Mrs. (*missiz*) is pronounced in full—*mustris*

TRANSPOSITION OF CONSONANT SOUNDS.

In a few words the consonant sounds are transposed :

	E.	S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
grin	<i>grin</i>	girn
grass	<i>gras</i>	girs
gristle	<i>grissil</i>	girsul
bristle	<i>brissil</i>	burs
board	<i>board</i>	broad
burnt	<i>burnt</i>	brunt
curds	<i>curdz</i>	crudz
scratch	<i>scrach</i>	scaart
tickle	<i>tikkil</i>	kittul
pretend	<i>pretend</i>	purtend
profession	<i>profeshun</i>	purfaishun
third	<i>thurd</i>	thrud
apron	<i>aipron</i>	aipurn

VOWEL SOUNDS

The differences in vowel sounds between S. and E. are much more numerous, and more important as affecting the sound of the language, than are the differences in consonant sounds.

Aa.

The aa sound, which is common in S. and in many other languages, is found in comparatively few words in E.

In a few words the E. aa is represented in S. by the same sound :

E.		S.	E.		S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
are	<i>aar</i>	aar	laugh	<i>laaf</i>	laakh
bar	<i>baar</i>	baar	dark	<i>daark</i>	daark
far	<i>faar</i>	faar	market	<i>maarket</i>	maarkut
hard	<i>haard</i>	haard	park	<i>paark</i>	paark
barn	<i>baarn</i>	baarn	spark	<i>spaark</i>	spaark
half	<i>haaf</i>	haaf	aunt	<i>aant</i>	aantay

But in most cases the E. aa is replaced in S. by e, sometimes broadened into ai. Examples :

E.		S.	E.		S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
art	<i>aart</i>	ert	March	<i>Maarch</i>	Merch
heart	<i>haart</i>	hert	charge	<i>chaarj</i>	cherj
part	<i>paart</i>	pert	large	<i>laarj</i>	lerj
smart	<i>smaart</i>	smert	hearth	<i>haarth</i>	herth
tart	<i>taart</i>	tert	starve	<i>staarv</i>	sterv
cart	<i>caart</i>	kert	garden	<i>gaarden</i>	gerdun
card	<i>caard</i>	kerd	master	<i>maaster</i>	mestur
arm	<i>aarm</i>	errum	plaster	<i>plaaster</i>	plestur
farm	<i>faarm</i>	ferrum	nasty	<i>naasti</i>	nestay
harm	<i>haarm</i>	herrum	party	<i>paarti</i>	pertay
yarn	<i>yaarn</i>	yern	Martin-	<i>Maartin-</i>	Merti-
harp	<i>haarp</i>	herp	mas	<i>mus</i>	mus
clerk	<i>claark</i>	clerk			

In these words the e sound is most commonly heard, but sometimes it is broadened into ai, as in *pairt*, *cairt*, *caird*, *gairdun*, &c., and in the following words :

E.		S.	E.		S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
yard	<i>yaard</i>	yaird	lark	<i>laark</i>	laivruk
father	<i>faadher</i>	faidhur	partridge	<i>paatrij</i>	paitruk
Charlie	<i>Chaarli</i>	Chairlay	starch	<i>staarch</i>	stairch
harvest	<i>haarvest</i>	hairst			

This sound again is sometimes narrowed into *e*, as in *yerd*, *sterch*, *Cherlay*, *fédhur*. It is sometimes neither a distinct *e* nor *ai*, but a sound between the two.

In some words E. *aa* is broadened into *au* :

E.		S.	E.		S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
<i>mamma</i>	<i>mamaa</i>	maw	<i>barley</i>	<i>baarlay</i>	baurlay
<i>papa</i>	<i>papaa</i>	paw	<i>psalm</i>	<i>saam</i>	saum
<i>calf</i>	<i>caaf</i>	cauf			

The sound *u* is found for E. *aa* in the slurred form of *ur* for 'are' (*aar*).

A short.

The peculiar short *a*, which is so characteristic of standard E., is not found in S., its place being usually taken by *aa*, *au*, *e*, or *ai*.

E. *a* replaced by S. *aa* :

E.		S.	E.		S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
<i>can</i>	<i>can</i>	caan	<i>that</i>	<i>dhat</i>	dhaat
<i>man</i>	<i>man</i>	maan	<i>lamb</i>	<i>lam</i>	laam
<i>back</i>	<i>bak</i>	baak	<i>bad</i>	<i>bad</i>	baad
<i>black</i>	<i>blak</i>	blaak	<i>bank</i>	<i>bank</i>	baank
<i>bat</i>	<i>bat</i>	baat	<i>hash</i>	<i>hash</i>	haash
<i>cat</i>	<i>cat</i>	caat	<i>thatch</i>	<i>thach</i>	thaak
<i>hat</i>	<i>hat</i>	haat			

E. *a* replaced by S. *au* :

E.		S.	E.		S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
<i>lad</i>	<i>lad</i>	laud	<i>chaff</i>	<i>chaff</i>	cauf
<i>lass</i>	<i>lass</i>	laus	<i>candle</i>	<i>candul</i>	caunul
<i>laddie</i>	<i>laddi</i>	laudee	<i>handle</i>	<i>handul</i>	haunul
<i>lassie</i>	<i>lassi</i>	lausay	<i>salmon</i>	<i>samon</i>	saumun
<i>land</i>	<i>land</i>	laund	<i>wax</i>	<i>wax</i>	waux
<i>hand</i>	<i>hand</i>	haund	<i>tobacco</i>	<i>tobacco</i>	tubaukay
<i>sand</i>	<i>sand</i>	saund			

The younger generation show a tendency to turn this sound into *aa*, as in *haand*, *laad*, *laas*, but the older people make it a broad *au*, as in E. *law*, *paw*.

E. *a* replaced by S. *e* :

E.		S.	E.		S.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
have	<i>hav</i>	hev	gather	<i>gadher</i>	gedhur
has	<i>haz</i>	hez	ladder	<i>ladder</i>	ledhur
had	<i>had</i>	hed	bladder	<i>bladder</i>	bledhur
cap	<i>cap</i>	kep	saddle	<i>saddul</i>	seddul
clad	<i>clad</i>	cləd	hackle	<i>hakkul</i>	hekkul
ashes	<i>ashiz</i>	ess	carry	<i>carri</i>	kerray
brass	<i>brass</i>	bress	marry	<i>marri</i>	merray
class	<i>class</i>	cless	parish	<i>parish</i>	perish
glass	<i>glass</i>	gless	after	<i>after</i>	eftur
grass	<i>grass</i>	gress	bracken	<i>bracken</i>	brėkkun
flat	<i>flat</i>	flet	manner	<i>manner</i>	mennur
glad	<i>glad</i>	gled	matter	<i>matter</i>	mettur
sack	<i>sack</i>	sekk	granary	<i>granari</i>	grennuray
Jack	<i>Jack</i>	Jekk	alley	<i>allay</i>	ellay
thank	<i>thank</i>	thenk	Saturday	<i>Saturday</i>	Setturday
branch	<i>bransh</i>	brensh	natural	<i>natyooral</i>	netturul
path	<i>path</i>	peth	shadow	<i>shadoa</i>	shedday
adder	<i>adder</i>	edhur			

E. *a* replaced by S. *ai* :

E.		S.	E.		S.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
have	<i>hav</i>	hay	plaid	<i>plad</i>	plaid
ash	<i>ash</i>	aish	plait	<i>plat</i>	plait
apple	<i>appul</i>	aipul	jacket	<i>jacket</i>	jaikut
cabin	<i>cabin</i>	caibun	nag	<i>nag</i>	naig
crag	<i>crag</i>	craig	family	<i>famili</i>	faimlay

Here again, the older generation has a tendency to pronounce the vowel sound *ai*, and the younger generation *e*, e. g. pairish or perish (*parish*), jaikut or jekut (*jacket*), faimlay or femlay (*family*).

In hing for *hang*, *i* replaces *a* in E.; and in a number of common short words when rapidly pronounced, E. *a* becomes *u* :

E.		S.	E.		S.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
a, an	<i>a, an</i>	u, un	than	<i>dhan</i>	dhun
that	<i>dhat</i>	dhut, ut	ploughman	<i>plowman</i>	ploomun
and	<i>and</i>	un			

Ai.

In a considerable number of words, E. *ai* is represented by the same sound in S. :

E.		S.	E.		S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
day	<i>day</i>	day	taken	<i>taiken</i>	tain
may <i>v.</i>	<i>may</i>	may	bare } bear }	<i>bair</i>	bair
clay	<i>clay</i>	clay	care	<i>cair</i>	cair
they	<i>dhay</i>	dhay	fair	<i>fair</i>	fair
gave	<i>gair</i>	gay	hair	<i>hair</i>	hair
acre	<i>aicur</i>	aicur	mare	<i>mair</i>	mair
acorn	<i>aicorn</i>	aicoarn	pair } pear }	<i>pair</i>	pair
maid	<i>maid</i>	maid	share	<i>shair</i>	shair
blade	<i>blaid</i>	blaid	stair	<i>stair</i>	stair
bake	<i>baik</i>	baik	swear	<i>swair</i>	swair
cake	<i>caik</i>	caik	tear	<i>tair</i>	tair
rake	<i>raik</i>	raik	face	<i>fais</i>	fais
hail	<i>hail</i>	hail	place	<i>plais</i>	plais
nail	<i>nail</i>	nail	great	<i>grait</i>	grait
sail	<i>sail</i>	sail	plate	<i>plait</i>	plait
tail	<i>tail</i>	tail	blaze	<i>blair</i>	blair
name	<i>naim</i>	naim	mason	<i>maison</i>	maison
pain } pane }	<i>pain</i>	pain			

In a good many words E. *ai* becomes *e*, especially when followed by *n* :

E.		S.	E.		S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
chain	<i>chain</i>	chen	change	<i>chainj</i>	chenj
fain	<i>fain</i>	fen	strange	<i>strainj</i>	strenj
gain	<i>gain</i>	gen	game	<i>gaim</i>	gem
again	<i>again</i>	ugen	hames	<i>haimz</i>	hemz
rain	<i>rain</i>	ren	trade	<i>traid</i>	tred
drain	<i>drain</i>	dren	eight	<i>ait</i>	ekht
grain	<i>grain</i>	gren	weight	<i>wait</i>	wekht
train	<i>train</i>	tren	gate	<i>gait</i>	yett
faint	<i>faint</i>	fent	break	<i>braik</i>	brök
paint	<i>paint</i>	pent	wages	<i>waijiz</i>	wejuz
acquaint	<i>aquaint</i>	uquent	lady	<i>laidi</i>	leddee
dainty	<i>dainti</i>	dentee			

Other vowel sounds which in S. replace the E. *ai* are as follows :

Vowel sound	E.		S.
	Written	Spoken	
aa	make	<i>maik</i>	maak
	shake	<i>shaik</i>	shaak
	take	<i>taik</i>	taak
	gauge	<i>gaij</i>	gaaj
	whale	<i>wail</i>	hwaal
	halfpenny	<i>haipnay</i>	haapnay
au	away	<i>away</i>	awaw
	brave	<i>braiv</i>	braw
	dare	<i>dair</i>	daur
	where	<i>wair</i>	hwaur
	bacon	<i>baicon</i>	baucun
	potato	<i>potaitoa</i>	tautay
ee	neighbour	<i>naibur</i>	neebur
	staple	<i>staipul</i>	steepul
ei	aye	<i>ay</i>	ei
	hay	<i>hay</i>	hei
	May	<i>May</i>	Mei
	pay	<i>pay</i>	pei
	stay	<i>stay</i>	stei
	way	<i>way</i>	wei
	weigh		
	jail	<i>jail</i>	jeil
	wade	<i>waid</i>	weid
	bailie	<i>baili</i>	beilay
tailor	<i>tailor</i>	teilyur	
i	table	<i>taibul</i>	tibbul
	stable	<i>staibul</i>	stibbul
ii	whey	<i>way</i>	hwii

Au or aw.

In a few words E. *au* is represented by the same sound in S., but in others its place is taken by *aa*, *oa*, or some other vowel sound.

Vowel sound	E.		S.
	Written	Spoken	
au	all	<i>aul</i>	aw
	ball	<i>baul</i>	baw
	call	<i>caul</i>	caw
	fall	<i>faul</i>	faw
	hall	<i>haul</i>	haw
	wall	<i>waul</i>	waw

Vowel sound	E.		S.
	Written	Spoken	
au	saw <i>n.</i> and <i>v.</i>	<i>saw</i>	saw
	draw	<i>draw</i>	draw
	hawk	<i>hawk</i>	hawk
	awful	<i>awful</i>	aufay
aa	war	<i>waur</i>	waar
	warm	<i>waurm</i>	waarm
	want	<i>waunt</i>	waant
	water	<i>wauter</i>	waatur
ai	shawl	<i>shaul</i>	shaal
	straw	<i>straw</i>	stray
e	haunch	<i>haunsh</i>	hainsh
	bald	<i>bauld</i>	beld
oa	broad	<i>braud</i>	bred
	ought	<i>aut</i>	oakht
ou	bought	<i>baut</i>	boakht
	wrought	<i>raut</i>	roakht
	brought	<i>braut</i>	broakht
	nought	<i>naut</i>	noakht
	sought	<i>saut</i>	soakht
	thought	<i>thaut</i>	thoakht
	daughter	<i>dauter</i>	doakhtur
	thaw	<i>thaw</i>	thow

It will be noticed that (1) a number of E. words ending in *aul* end in *aw* (au) in S. ; (2) a number of words which in E. begin with *wau*, begin with *waa* in S. ; and (3) a number of E. words ending in *aut* end in *oakht* in S.

E.

In a few words E. *e* is represented by the same sound in S. :

E.		S.	E.		S.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
bed	<i>bed</i>	bed	end	<i>end</i>	end
said	<i>sed</i>	sed	send	<i>send</i>	send
ell	<i>ell</i>	ell	says	<i>sez</i>	sez
bell	<i>bell</i>	bell	help	<i>help</i>	help
hell	<i>hell</i>	hell	learn	<i>lern</i>	lern
sell	<i>sell</i>	sell	feather	<i>fedhur</i>	fedhur
tell	<i>tell</i>	tell	heather	<i>hedhur</i>	hedhur
hen	<i>hen</i>	hen	best	<i>best</i>	best
men	<i>men</i>	men	better	<i>better</i>	bētur
ten	<i>ten</i>	ten			

In a number of words E. *e* is replaced by *ai* in S. :

E.		S.	E.		S.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
dead	<i>ded</i>	daid	tenant	<i>tenant</i>	tainunt
head	<i>hed</i>	haid			
lead	<i>led</i>	laid	hedge	<i>hej</i>	haij
bread	<i>bred</i>	braid	verse	<i>vers</i>	vairs
deaf	<i>def</i>	daif	yes	<i>yes</i>	yais
death	<i>deth</i>	daith	serve	<i>serv</i>	sair
breath	<i>breth</i>	braith	guess	<i>gess</i>	gais
earth	<i>erth</i>	airth	stretch	<i>streach</i>	straich
early	<i>erli</i>	airlay	memory	<i>memori</i>	maimray
earnest	<i>ernest</i>	airnist	precious	<i>preshus</i>	praishus
threaten	<i>thretten</i>	thraitun	regiment	<i>rejiment</i>	raijmunt
pearl	<i>perl</i>	pairl	Perth	<i>Perth</i>	Pairth

Other vowel sounds found in place of E. *e* are as follows :

Vowel sound	E.		S.
	Written	Spoken	
aa	then	<i>dhen</i>	dhaan
	wren	<i>ren</i>	raan
	well <i>n.</i>	<i>well</i>	waal
	swell	<i>swell</i>	swaal
	let	<i>let</i>	laat
	step	<i>step</i>	staap
	heard	<i>herd</i>	haard
	west	<i>west</i>	waast
	weft	<i>weft</i>	waaft
	wrestle	<i>ressul</i>	waarsul
	wedding	<i>wedding</i>	waadin
	fellow	<i>felloa</i>	faalay
	yellow	<i>yelloa</i>	yaalay
ee	well <i>a.</i>	<i>well</i>	weel
	devil	<i>devil</i>	deel
	jelly	<i>jelly</i>	jeelee
	wet <i>v.</i>	<i>wet</i>	weet
	thread	<i>thred</i>	threed
	breast	<i>brest</i>	breest
	friend	<i>frend</i>	freend
	second	<i>second</i>	seecund
ei	sweat	<i>swet</i>	sweit
i	egg	<i>egg</i>	igg
	leg	<i>leg</i>	lig
	beg	<i>beg</i>	big
	beggar	<i>beggar</i>	biggur
	chest	<i>chest</i>	kist
	get	<i>get</i>	git

	E.		S.
Vowel sound	Written	Spoken	
oa	any	<i>anni</i>	oanay
	many	<i>menni</i>	moanay
u	the	<i>dhe</i>	dhu
	web	<i>web</i>	wub
	yet	<i>yet</i>	yut
	when	<i>wen</i>	hwun
	her	<i>her</i>	hur
	cherry	<i>cherri</i>	churray
	merry	<i>merri</i>	murray
	twenty	<i>twenti</i>	twuntee
ui	bury	<i>berri</i>	buiray

Ee.

In many words the E. vowel sound *ee* has the same sound in S. :

E.		S.	E.		S.
Written.	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
be	<i>bee</i>	bee	feel	<i>feel</i>	feel
bee	<i>bee</i>	bee	heel	<i>heel</i>	heel
he	<i>hee</i>	hee	steel	<i>steel</i>	steel
key	<i>kee</i>	kee	wheel	<i>wheel</i>	hwheel
me	<i>mee</i>	mee	bean	<i>been</i>	been
knee	<i>nee</i>	tnee	clean	<i>cleen</i>	cleen
see	<i>see</i>	see	mean	<i>meen</i>	meen
sea	<i>see</i>	see	creep	<i>creep</i>	creep
she	<i>shee</i>	shee	deep	<i>deep</i>	deep
tree	<i>tree</i>	tree	keep	<i>keep</i>	keep
three	<i>three</i>	three	sheep	<i>sheep</i>	sheep
ye	<i>yee</i>	yee	sleep	<i>sleep</i>	sleep
field	<i>feeld</i>	feeld	steep	<i>steep</i>	steep
feed	<i>feed</i>	feed	deer	<i>deer</i>	deer
heat	<i>heet</i>	heet	here	<i>heer</i>	heer
meet	<i>meet</i>	meet	near	<i>neer</i>	neer
need	<i>need</i>	need	year	<i>yeer</i>	yeer
seed	<i>seed</i>	seed	cheese	<i>cheez</i>	cheez
sweet	<i>sweet</i>	sweet	freeze	<i>freez</i>	freez
cheek	<i>cheek</i>	cheek	geese	<i>gees</i>	gees
speak	<i>speek</i>	speek	piece	<i>pees</i>	pees
week	<i>week</i>	week	thief	<i>theef</i>	theef
creel	<i>creel</i>	creel	sleeve	<i>sleev</i>	sleev
eel	<i>eel</i>	eel	needle	<i>needul</i>	needul

In many other words E. *ee* becomes *ai* in S. :

E.		S.	E.		S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
leaf	<i>leaf</i>	laif	beard	<i>beerd</i>	baird
leave	<i>leev</i>	laiv	cheat	<i>cheet</i>	chait
sheaf	<i>sheef</i>	shaif	eat	<i>eet</i>	ait
deal	<i>deel</i>	dail	east	<i>cest</i>	aist
heal	<i>heel</i>	hail	heed	<i>heed</i>	haid
meal	<i>meel</i>	mail	lead	<i>leed</i>	laid
real	<i>reel</i>	rail	meat	<i>meet</i>	mait
steal	<i>steel</i>	stail	neat	<i>neet</i>	nait
beam	<i>beem</i>	baim	peat	<i>pect</i>	pait
dream	<i>dreem</i>	draim	seat	<i>seet</i>	sait
seam	<i>seem</i>	saim	treat	<i>treet</i>	trait
even	<i>ceven</i>	aivun	beast	<i>beest</i>	baist
evening	<i>cevning</i>	aivnin	least	<i>leest</i>	laist
lean	<i>leen</i>	lain	creature	<i>creetyoor</i>	craitur
scene	<i>seen</i>	sain	decent	<i>deesunt</i>	daisunt
cheap	<i>cheep</i>	chaip	secret	<i>seekrut</i>	saikrut
heap	<i>heep</i>	haip	serious	<i>seerius</i>	sairaius
fear	<i>feer</i>	fair	treacle	<i>treekul</i>	traikul
tear	<i>teer</i>	tair	conceited	<i>conseeted</i>	consaitit
please	<i>pleez</i>	plaiz	reason	<i>reezon</i>	raizun
peace	<i>pees</i>	pais	weak	<i>week</i>	waik
tease	<i>teez</i>	taiz	easy	<i>eezi</i>	aizee
bead	<i>beed</i>	baid	season	<i>seezun</i>	saizun
beat	<i>beet</i>	bait			

It will be noticed that in many words which are spelt with *ea* in E. the vowel sound is pronounced *ee* in E. and *ai* in S. ; but there are a number of exceptions to this rule.

The names of the letters of the alphabet which in E. end in *ee* end in *ay* in S., e. g. bay, say, day, for *bee*, *see*, *dee*.

Other vowel sounds which in S. take the place of the E. *ee* are :

	E.		S.
<i>Vowel sound</i>	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
ei	glebe	<i>gleeb</i>	gleib
	bleach	<i>bleech</i>	bleich
	lea	<i>lee</i>	lei
	weed	<i>weed</i>	weid
	deacon	<i>deekon</i>	deikun
e	knead	<i>need</i>	ned
	beneath	<i>beneeth</i>	uneth
ou	leap	<i>leep</i>	loup
ui	bleed	<i>bleed</i>	bluid
i	pea	<i>pee</i>	piz

I.

In a number of words the E. vowel sound *i* is represented by the same sound in S. :

E.		S.	E.		S.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
in	<i>in</i>	in	ink	<i>ink</i>	ink
him	<i>him</i>	him (also hum)	drink	<i>drink</i>	drink
his	<i>his</i>	hiz	sing	<i>sing</i>	sing
six	<i>six</i>	six (sex or saax)	thing	<i>thing</i>	thing

In a considerable number of words E. *i* is replaced by ee in S. :

E.		S.
Written	Spoken	
drip	<i>drip</i>	dreep
give	<i>giv</i>	gee
gig	<i>gig</i>	geeg
given	<i>given</i>	geen
pin	<i>pin</i>	preen
pity	<i>piti</i>	peetee
sick	<i>sik</i>	seek
wick	<i>wik</i>	week
stir	<i>stir</i>	steer
king	<i>king</i>	keeng
with	<i>with</i>	wee
swish	<i>swish</i>	sweesh
breeches	<i>brichez</i>	breeks
finish	<i>finish</i>	feenish
exhibition	<i>exibishun</i>	exibeeshun
spirit	<i>spirit</i>	speerut
original	<i>orijinal</i>	oareejnul
similar	<i>similar</i>	seemlur
particular	<i>partikyoolar</i>	purteeklur
snivel	<i>snivul</i>	sneevul
position	<i>pozishun</i>	pozeeshun
women	<i>wimmen</i>	weemin

Most commonly E. *i* becomes u in S. :

E.		S.	E.		S.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
rib	<i>rib</i>	rub	grip	<i>grip</i>	grup
ribbon	<i>ribbon</i>	rubbun	whip	<i>wip</i>	hwup
clip	<i>clip</i>	clup	lip	<i>lip</i>	lup
dip	<i>dip</i>	dup	big	<i>big</i>	bug

E.		S.	E.		S.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
brick	<i>brik</i>	bruk	milk	<i>milk</i>	mulk
stick	<i>stik</i>	stuk	pin	<i>pin</i>	pun
fill	<i>fill</i>	full	him	<i>him</i>	hum
hill	<i>hill</i>	hull	thimble	<i>thimbel</i>	thummul
ill	<i>ill</i>	ull	miss	<i>miss</i>	muss
kill	<i>kill</i>	kull	Mrs.	<i>missis</i>	mustris
mill	<i>mill</i>	mull	swirl	<i>swirl</i>	swurl
will	<i>will</i>	wull	witch	<i>wich</i>	wuch
shilling	<i>shilling</i>	shullin	smith	<i>smith</i>	smuth
lift	<i>lift</i>	luft	live	<i>liv</i>	luv
stilt	<i>stilt</i>	stult	wit	<i>wit</i>	wut
mist	<i>mist</i>	must	this	<i>dhis</i>	dhus
bit	<i>bit</i>	but	whistle	<i>wissel</i>	hwussul
it	<i>it</i>	hut	little	<i>littel</i>	luttul
ditch	<i>dich</i>	duch	sister	<i>sister</i>	suster
dish	<i>dish</i>	dush	pistol	<i>pistol</i>	pustul
wish	<i>wish</i>	wuss	history	<i>histori</i>	hustray
fish	<i>fish</i>	fush	timber	<i>timber</i>	tummur

In some of these and other similar words the older generation pronounce a distinct u sound, e. g. mulk rhymes with E. *sulk*, muss with E. *fuss*, ull with E. *dull*, &c., while the younger generation tend to pronounce them with an i as in E., or more often with a sound between E. *i* and *u*.

Other vowel sounds which take the place of the E. *i* are :

Vowel	E.		S.
	Written	Spoken	
e		<i>still n.</i>	<i>still</i>
		think	<i>think</i>
		dinner	<i>dinner</i>
		thirty	<i>thirti</i>
		kindle	<i>kindul</i>
ei		ticking	<i>tiking</i>
		April	<i>Aipril</i>
			stell
			thenk
			dennur
			therty
			kennul
			teikin
			Apreil

Ii.

In a few words E. *ii* is represented by the same sound in S. :

E.		S.	E.		S.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
ay	<i>ii</i>	ii	lie v.	<i>lii</i>	lii
buy	<i>bii</i>	bii	(e. g. to lie down)		
dry	<i>drii</i>	drii	my	<i>mii</i>	mii

E.		S.	E.		S.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
pie	<i>pii</i>	pii	fire	<i>fir</i>	fir
rye	<i>rii</i>	rii	five	<i>fiiv</i>	fiiv
sly	<i>slii</i>	slii	scythe	<i>siith</i>	siith
tie	<i>tii</i>	tii	ply	<i>plii</i>	plii
try	<i>trii</i>	trii			

In a few words E. *ii* becomes *ee* in S. :

E.		S.	E.		S.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
by	<i>bii</i>	bee	lie n.	<i>lii</i>	lee
die	<i>dii</i>	dee	china	<i>chiina</i>	cheenee
eye	<i>ii</i>	ee	oblige	<i>obluij</i>	obleej
fly	<i>fii</i>	flee			

But most commonly E. *ii* becomes *ei* in S. :

E.		S.	E.		S.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
fine	<i>fin</i>	fein	drive	<i>driiv</i>	dreiv
kind	<i>kiind</i>	keind	wife	<i>wiif</i>	weif
like	<i>liik</i>	leik	shire	<i>shuir</i>	sheir
lime	<i>liim</i>	leim	pipe	<i>piip</i>	peip
mine	<i>miin</i>	mein	wild	<i>wiild</i>	weild
mile	<i>miil</i>	meil	ice	<i>iis</i>	eis
nine	<i>niin</i>	nein	rise	<i>riiz</i>	reiz
swine	<i>swiin</i>	swein	why	<i>wii</i>	hwei
mind	<i>miind</i>	meind	white	<i>wiit</i>	hweit
pint	<i>piint</i>	peint	bible	<i>biibul</i>	beibul
knife	<i>niif</i>	tneif			

In a number of words E. *ii* is shortened into *i* in S. :

E.		S.	E.		S.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
bind	<i>biind</i>	bind	might	<i>miit</i>	mikht
blind	<i>bliind</i>	blind	night	<i>niit</i>	nikht
find	<i>fiind</i>	find	right	<i>riit</i>	rikht
grind	<i>gruind</i>	grind	tight	<i>tiit</i>	tikht
light	<i>liit</i>	likht	behind	<i>behiind</i>	uhint

Other vowel sounds which in S. take the place of the E. *ii* are :

Vowel sound	E.		S.
	Written	Spoken	
aa	I	<i>ii</i>	aa
	by	<i>bii</i>	baa
	my	<i>mii</i>	maa
u	climb	<i>clim</i>	clum
	wild	<i>wiild</i>	wuld

O.

E. short *o* is, as a general rule, broadened into *oa* in S. Almost the only word in which it is *o* in both E. and S. is the word 'or'.

E.		S.	E.		S.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
job	<i>job</i>	joab	box	<i>box</i>	boax
clock	<i>clock</i>	cloak	cross	<i>cross</i>	croas
cock	<i>cok</i>	coak	horse	<i>hors</i>	hoars
cottage	<i>cottaj</i>	coatuj	often	<i>offen</i>	oafun
dock	<i>dok</i>	doak	robin	<i>robin</i>	roabin
hock	<i>hok</i>	hoakh	solid	<i>solid</i>	soalid
lock	<i>lok</i>	loak	bottle	<i>bottul</i>	boatul
Jock	<i>Jok</i>	Joak	common	<i>commun</i>	coamun
stop	<i>stop</i>	stoap	morning	<i>morning</i>	moarnin
spot	<i>spot</i>	spoap	office	<i>offis</i>	oafis
short	<i>short</i>	shoart	offer	<i>offer</i>	oafur
sort	<i>sort</i>	soart	copy	<i>copi</i>	coapay
moth	<i>moth</i>	moath	hobby	<i>hobbi</i>	hoabay
broth	<i>broth</i>	broath	holly	<i>holli</i>	hoalay
froth	<i>froth</i>	froa	belong	<i>belong</i>	bilolang
trough	<i>troff</i>	troakh	orange	<i>orinj</i>	oarunj
shop	<i>shop</i>	shoap	possible	<i>possible</i>	poasubul
cord	<i>cord</i>	coard	ordinary	<i>ordinary</i>	oardnur
lord	<i>lord</i>	loard	corner	<i>corner</i>	coarnur
nod	<i>nod</i>	noad	copper	<i>copper</i>	coapur
thorn	<i>thorn</i>	thoarn	closet	<i>clozet</i>	cloazit
horn	<i>horn</i>	hoarn	constable	<i>constabul</i>	coanstubul
scone	<i>scon</i>	scoan	coffin	<i>coffin</i>	coafun
torn	<i>torn</i>	toarn	promise	<i>promis</i>	proamus
storm	<i>storm</i>	stoarm	modern	<i>modern</i>	moadurn
fond	<i>fond</i>	foand	comical	<i>comical</i>	coamicul

In a number of words E. *o* becomes *aa* in S., especially when the vowel-sound is preceded or followed by a lip letter :

E.		S.	E.		S.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
drop	<i>drop</i>	draap	soft	<i>soft</i>	saaft
off	<i>off</i>	aaf	croft	<i>croft</i>	craaft
loft	<i>loft</i>	laaft	pot	<i>pot</i>	paat

E.		S.	E.		S.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
sob	<i>sob</i>	saab	wash	<i>wosh</i>	waash
want	<i>wont</i>	waant	wasp	<i>wosp</i>	waasp
throng	<i>throng</i>	thraang	what	<i>wot</i>	hwaat
song	<i>song</i>	saang	bother	<i>bodher</i>	baadhur
wrong	<i>rong</i>	raang	hollow	<i>holloa</i>	haalay
long	<i>long</i>	laang, also laung	holiday	<i>holiday</i>	haaliday
swan	<i>swon</i>	swaan	dwarf	<i>dworf</i>	dwaarf
top	<i>top</i>	taap	porridge	<i>porrij</i>	paarich
hop	<i>hop</i>	haap	warrant	<i>warrant</i>	waarund
			quantity	<i>quontiti</i>	quaantitay

Other vowel sounds which in S. take the place of the E. *o* are :

Vowel sound	E.		S.
	Written	Spoken	
ai	lord	<i>lord</i>	laird
	cloth	<i>cloth</i>	claith
	tongs	<i>tongz</i>	taingz
au	long	<i>long</i>	laung (also laang)
e	hot	<i>hot</i>	het
ou	solder	<i>solder</i>	soudhur
u	dog	<i>dog</i>	dug
	bog	<i>bog</i>	bug
	clog	<i>clog</i>	clug
	was	<i>woz</i>	wuz
	for	<i>for</i>	fur
	lodge	<i>loj</i>	luj
	lodgings	<i>lojgingz</i>	lujjinz
	sword	<i>sord</i>	swurd
	body	<i>boddi</i>	buddee

Oa.

The E. vowel sound *oa* is, in some words, represented by the same sound in S. :

E.		S.	E.		S.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
coal	<i>coal</i>	coal	before	<i>befoar</i>	ufoar
foal	<i>foal</i>	foal	boar	<i>boar</i>	boar
hole	<i>hoal</i>	hoal	nose	<i>noaz</i>	noaz
pole	<i>poal</i>	poal	froze	<i>froaz</i>	froaz
slow	<i>sloa</i>	sloa	rose <i>n.</i>	<i>roaz</i>	roaz
folk	<i>foak</i>	foak	story	<i>stoari</i>	stoaray
choke	<i>choak</i>	choak	open	<i>oapen</i>	oapun
door	<i>doar</i>	doar			

In a number of words E. *oa* becomes *ou* (*ow*) in S., pronounced as in the E. word 'house' (*hous*):

E.		S.	E.		S.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
row	<i>roa</i>	row	knoll	<i>noal</i>	tnow
bow	<i>boa</i>	bow	hope	<i>hoap</i>	houp
tow	<i>toa</i>	tow	colt	<i>coalt</i>	cout
grow	<i>groa</i>	grow	four	<i>foar</i>	four
hoe	<i>hoa</i>	how	gold	<i>goad</i>	goud
bowl	<i>boal</i>	boul	over	<i>oavur</i>	our
poll	<i>poal</i>	pow	pony	<i>poani</i>	pounee
soul	<i>soal</i>	soul	bolster	<i>boalster</i>	bouster
roll	<i>roal</i>	row	smolt	<i>smoalt</i>	smout

Still more commonly E. *oa* becomes *ai* in S., especially at the end of a word:

E.		S.	E.		S.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
own	<i>oan</i>	ain	throve	<i>throav</i>	thraiv
alone	<i>aloan</i>	alain	rope	<i>roap</i>	raip
home	<i>hoam</i>	haim	potato	<i>potaitoa</i>	tautay
comb	<i>coam</i>	caim	tobacco	<i>tobaccoa</i>	tubaukay
moan	<i>moan</i>	main	oath	<i>oath</i>	aith
stone	<i>stoan</i>	stain	both	<i>boath</i>	baith
go	<i>goa</i>	gay	soap	<i>soap</i>	saip
no <i>a.</i>	<i>noa</i>	nay	load	<i>load</i>	laid
so	<i>soa</i>	say	toad	<i>toad</i>	taid
sloe	<i>sloa</i>	slay	loaf	<i>loaf</i>	laif
whole	<i>hoal</i>	hail	yellow	<i>yellowa</i>	yaalay
low <i>a.</i>	<i>loa</i>	laikh	tallow	<i>talloa</i>	taalay
oats	<i>oats</i>	aits	harrow	<i>haarooa</i>	herray
more	<i>moar</i>	mair	fellow	<i>felloa</i>	faalay
sore	<i>soar</i>	sair	elbow	<i>elboa</i>	elbay
hoarse	<i>hoars</i>	hairs	narrow	<i>narooa</i>	nerray
rose <i>v.</i>	<i>roaz</i>	raiz	barrow	<i>barooa</i>	baaray
most	<i>moast</i>	maist	pillow	<i>pillooa</i>	pullay

In a few words E. *oa* becomes *au* in S.:

E.		S.	E.		S.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
sow <i>v.</i>	<i>soa</i>	saw	old	<i>oald</i>	auld
crow	<i>croa</i>	craw	cold	<i>coald</i>	cauld
snow	<i>snoa</i>	snaw	fold	<i>foald</i>	fauld
blow	<i>bloa</i>	blaw	bold	<i>boald</i>	bauld

Other vowel sounds which in S. take the place of the E. *oa* are :

Vowel sound	E.		S.
	Written	Spoken	
oo	coarse	<i>coars</i>	coors
	sew	<i>soa</i>	shoo
	pour	<i>poar</i>	poor
	court	<i>coart</i>	coort
	flown	<i>floan</i>	floon
	shoulder	<i>shoalder</i>	shoodhur
	poultry	<i>poaltry</i>	pootray
	coulter	<i>coalter</i>	cootur
aa	no <i>interj.</i>	<i>noa</i>	naa
	spoke	<i>spoak</i>	spaak
	broke	<i>broak</i>	braak
	hold	<i>hoald</i>	haad
ee	widow	<i>widdoa</i>	weedee
u	hold	<i>hoald</i>	hudd
	mourn	<i>moarn</i>	murn
	cloak	<i>cloak</i>	cluk or kyuk
ui	floor	<i>floar</i>	fluir
	board	<i>board</i>	buid
	ford	<i>foard</i>	fuid

Oi.

The E. *oi* generally becomes *ei* in S., but in some words another sound takes its place :

Vowel sound	E.		S.
	Written	Spoken	
oi	coin	<i>coin</i>	kein
	join	<i>join</i>	jein
	joiner	<i>joiner</i>	jeinur
	point	<i>point</i>	peint
	oil	<i>oil</i>	eil
	boil	<i>boil</i>	beil
	voice	<i>vois</i>	veis
	quoit	<i>koit</i>	keit
oo	poison	<i>poizon</i>	poozhun
u	spoil	<i>spoil</i>	spull
ui	oil	<i>oil</i>	uilee

The E. sound *yoo* generally becomes in S. either *u* or *ui*:

	E.		S.
<i>Vowel sound</i>	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
u	creature	<i>creetyoor</i>	craitur
	picture	<i>piktyoor</i>	piktur
	mixture	<i>mixtyoor</i>	mixtur
ui	use <i>v.</i>	<i>yooz</i>	uiz
	use <i>n.</i>	<i>yooz</i>	uis
	refuse	<i>refyooz</i>	refuiz
	excuse <i>n.</i>	<i>excyooz</i>	excuis
	excuse <i>v.</i>	<i>excyooz</i>	excuiz

Oo.

In a few words E. *oo* is represented by the same sound in S. :

E.		S.	E.		S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
blue	<i>bloo</i>	bloo	look	<i>look</i>	look
flew	<i>floo</i>	floo	full	<i>fool</i>	foo
rue	<i>roo</i>	roo	pull	<i>pool</i>	poo
true	<i>troo</i>	troo	wool	<i>wool</i>	oo
you	<i>yoo</i>	yoo	could	<i>cood</i>	cood
book	<i>book</i>	book	room	<i>room</i>	room
hook	<i>hook</i>	hook			

More frequently E. *oo* becomes *ui* in S. :

E.		S.	E.		S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
brew	<i>broo</i>	brui	spool	<i>spool</i>	spuil
do	<i>doo</i>	dui	stool	<i>stool</i>	stuil
shoe	<i>shoo</i>	shui	broom	<i>broom</i>	bruum
too	<i>too</i>	tui	loom	<i>loom</i>	luim
good	<i>good</i>	guid	moon	<i>moon</i>	muin
stood	<i>stood</i>	stuid	tune	<i>tyoon</i>	tyuin
boot	<i>boot</i>	buit	June	<i>Joon</i>	Juin
brute	<i>broot</i>	bruit	spoon	<i>spoon</i>	spuin
fruit	<i>froot</i>	fruit	sure	<i>shoor</i>	shuir
root	<i>root</i>	ruit	poor	<i>poor</i>	puir
shoot	<i>shoot</i>	shuit	goose	<i>goos</i>	guis
soot	<i>soot</i>	suit	took	<i>took</i>	tuik
cool	<i>cool</i>	cuil	proof	<i>proof</i>	pruif
fool	<i>fool</i>	fuil	roof	<i>roof</i>	ruif
rule	<i>rool</i>	ruil	truth	<i>trooth</i>	truith
school	<i>scool</i>	scuil	toothache	<i>toothaik</i>	tuitthik

In some words E. *oo* becomes *u* in S. :

E.		S.	E.		S.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
wood	<i>wood</i>	wud	bush	<i>boosh</i>	buss
would	<i>wood</i>	wud	foot	<i>foot</i>	fut
crook	<i>crook</i>	cruk	put	<i>poot</i>	putt
bull	<i>bool</i>	bull	fully	<i>foolli</i>	full-lay
bullet	<i>boolit</i>	bullut	woman	<i>woomun</i>	wummun
your	<i>yoor</i>	yur			

Other vowel sounds which in S. take the place of the E. *oo* are :

Vowel sound	E.		S.
	Written	Spoken	
ai	to	<i>too</i>	tay
au	who	<i>hoo</i>	hwaw
	two	<i>too</i>	twaw
ee	tooth	<i>tooth</i>	teeth
ei	juice	<i>joo</i>	jeis
o	lose	<i>looz</i>	loss
oa	brood	<i>brood</i>	broad
ou	loose	<i>loos</i>	lous
	chew	<i>choo</i>	chow
	ewe	<i>yoo</i>	yow

Ou.

The vowel sound *ou* in E. generally becomes *oo* in S. :

E.		S.	E.		S.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
bow	<i>bow</i>	boo	clout	<i>clout</i>	cloot
brow	<i>brow</i>	broo	trout	<i>trout</i>	troot
cow	<i>cow</i>	coo	count	<i>count</i>	coont
now	<i>now</i>	noo	mouth	<i>mouth</i>	mooth
plough	<i>plow</i>	ploo	house	<i>hous</i>	hoos
sow	<i>sow</i>	soo	louse	<i>lous</i>	loos
crowd	<i>crowd</i>	crood	mouse	<i>mous</i>	moos
drought	<i>drouth</i>	drooth	foul	<i>foul</i>	fool
doubt	<i>dout</i>	doot	owl	<i>oul</i>	hoolit
out	<i>out</i>	oot	towel	<i>touel</i>	tool
stout	<i>stout</i>	stoot	brown	<i>broun</i>	broon
spout	<i>spout</i>	spoot	crown	<i>croun</i>	croon

E.		S.	E.		S.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
down	<i>doun</i>	doon	sour	<i>sour</i>	soor
town	<i>toun</i>	toon	shower	<i>shouer</i>	shoor
our	<i>our</i>	oor	round	<i>round</i>	roond
flour	<i>flour</i>	floor	south	<i>south</i>	sooth
flower	<i>flower</i>	floor	couch	<i>couch</i>	cooch
power	<i>pouer</i>	poor	powder	<i>powder</i>	poodhur
scour	<i>scour</i>	scoor			

Only in a few words is the E. sound *ou* represented by the same sound in S. :

E.		S.
Written	Spoken	
growl	<i>groul</i>	groul
howl	<i>houl</i>	youl

Some other vowels which in S. take the place of the E. *ou* are :

Vowel sound	E.		S.
	Written	Spoken	
u	cloud	<i>cloud</i>	clud
	ground	<i>ground</i>	grund
	pound	<i>pound</i>	pund
au	found	<i>found</i>	faund

U.

In a number of words E. *u* is represented by the same sound in S. :

E.		S.	E.		S.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
touch	<i>tuch</i>	tuch	young	<i>ying</i>	ying
rough	<i>ruff</i>	ruk	up	<i>up</i>	up
dull	<i>dull</i>	dull	sup v.	<i>sup</i>	sup
come	<i>cum</i>	cum	word	<i>wurd</i>	wurd
dumb	<i>dum</i>	dum	work v.	<i>wurk</i>	wurk
some	<i>sum</i>	sum	us	<i>us</i>	us
hunt	<i>hunt</i>	hunt	but	<i>but</i>	but
month	<i>munth</i>	munth	cut	<i>cut</i>	cut
sun	<i>sun</i>	sun	uncle	<i>ungkul</i>	ungkul
son	<i>sun</i>	sun	worm	<i>wurm</i>	wurm
tongue	<i>tung</i>	tung	snuff	<i>snuff</i>	snuff

In others, E. *u* is replaced in S. by *oo*:

E.		S.	E.		S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
duck <i>v.</i>	<i>duk</i>	dook	love <i>v.</i>	<i>luv</i>	loo
suck	<i>suk</i>	sook	us	<i>us</i>	oos
bulk	<i>bulk</i>	book	double	<i>dubbel</i>	doobul
plum	<i>plum</i>	ploom	supple	<i>suppel</i>	soopul
thumb	<i>thum</i>	thoom	Russian	<i>Rushyan</i>	Rooshyun
dove	<i>duv</i>	doo			

In a few words E. *u* becomes *ui* in S.:

E.		S.	E.		S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
blood	<i>blud</i>	bluid	above	<i>abuw</i>	ubuain
cud	<i>cud</i>	cuid	cousin	<i>cuzin</i>	cuizun
done	<i>dun</i>	duin	shovel	<i>shuvul</i>	shuil
just	<i>just</i>	juist	Thursday	<i>Thursday</i>	Fuirzday

Other vowel sounds which in S. take the place of the E. *u* are:

<i>Vowel sound.</i>	E.		S.
	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
aa	one	<i>wun</i>	waan
	once	<i>wuns</i>	waans
	work <i>n.</i>	<i>wurk</i>	waark
	worst	<i>wurst</i>	waarst
	rush <i>n.</i>	<i>rush</i>	raash
ai	stomach	<i>stumak</i>	staamak
	one	<i>wun</i>	ain
au	nothing	<i>nuthing</i>	naithing
	worse	<i>wurs</i>	waur
e	world	<i>wurld</i>	waurld
	udder	<i>udder</i>	edhur
ee	slush	<i>slush</i>	sleesh
i	us	<i>us</i>	hiz
	church	<i>church</i>	kirk
	churn	<i>churn</i>	kirn
	such	<i>such</i>	sik
	other	<i>udher</i>	idhur
	brother	<i>brudher</i>	bridhur
oa	mother	<i>mudher</i>	midhur
	among	<i>amung</i>	amoan
	oven	<i>urn</i>	oavun
ou	colonel	<i>curnul</i>	coarnul
	sup <i>n.</i>	<i>sup</i>	soup

PREVALENCE OF THE u-SOUND.

As in E., there is in S. a strong tendency to turn almost any vowel sound in an unstressed syllable into the indeterminate vowel sound u, pronounced as in the E. words 'sun', 'but', 'rub'. This seems to be the vowel sound which can be pronounced with the least effort of the vocal organs, and the natural laziness in speaking of the majority of mankind has led to its adoption in many words and syllables where the traditional spelling shows that formerly some other sound was heard. It has thus become the commonest vowel sound in the language.

In S. there are a number of words frequently used in ordinary speech, which, when emphasized, have a stronger vowel sound, but when slurred or unstressed or rapidly spoken have this sound of u. This is more especially the case with words which have in their emphasized form the sound of aa. Examples :

E.		S.	
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	<i>Emphatic</i>	<i>Unstressed</i>
man	<i>man</i>	maan	mun
when	<i>wen</i>	hwaan	hwun
then	<i>dhen</i>	dhaan	dhun
what	<i>wot</i>	hwaat	hwut
that	<i>dhat</i>	dhaat	dhut
were	<i>wer</i>	waar	wur
are	<i>aar</i>	aar	ur
them	<i>dhem</i>	dhem	dhum
their	<i>dhair</i>	dhair	dhur
us	<i>us</i>	hiz, huz, oos	us
it	<i>it</i>	hit, hut	ut
yet	<i>yet</i>	yet	yut
his	<i>hiz</i>	hiz	huz, uz
this	<i>dhis</i>	dhis	dhus
for	<i>for</i>	for	fur
your	<i>your</i>	your	yur

A number of other words frequently used, which in E. have an a or other vowel sound, are almost always pronounced in S. with a u-sound. Examples :

E.			S.		
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
a	<i>a</i>	u	was	<i>woz</i>	wuz
an	<i>an</i>	un	fifty	<i>fifti</i>	fuftay
and	<i>and</i>	un	miss	<i>miss</i>	muss
the	<i>dhe</i>	dhu	little	<i>littel</i>	luttul
him	<i>him</i>	hum			

The most characteristic differences as regards vowel sounds between E. and S. are that, generally speaking (though there are many exceptions), we find the following changes. Examples :

E.	S.	E.	S.
<i>Vowel sound</i>	<i>Vowel sound</i>	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>
aa	e	heart arm	<i>haart</i> <i>aarm</i>
a	e	has glad	<i>haz</i> <i>glad</i>
	aa	cat man	<i>cat</i> <i>man</i>
	au	lad hand	<i>lad</i> <i>hand</i>
ai	e	rain eight	<i>rain</i> <i>ait</i>
	ei	hay way	<i>hay</i> <i>way</i>
au	aa (after <i>w</i>)	warm water	<i>waurm</i> <i>wauter</i>
	oa	brought thought	<i>braut</i> <i>thaut</i>
e	ai	head deaf	<i>hed</i> <i>def</i>
	aa	step west	<i>step</i> <i>west</i>
	ee	well <i>a.</i> friend	<i>well</i> <i>frend</i>
ee	ai	fear eat	<i>feer</i> <i>eet</i>
i	ee	sick women	<i>sik</i> <i>wimmen</i>
	u	ill whip	<i>ill</i> <i>wip</i>
ii	ei	fine bible	<i>fin</i> <i>biibul</i>
o	oa	cock stop	<i>cok</i> <i>stop</i>
	aa	off song	<i>off</i> <i>song</i>
			<i>hert</i> <i>errum</i>
			<i>hez</i> <i>gled</i>
			<i>caat</i> <i>maan</i>
			<i>laud</i> <i>haund</i>
			<i>ren</i> <i>ekht</i>
			<i>hei</i> <i>wei</i>
			<i>waarm</i> <i>waatur</i>
			<i>broakht</i> <i>thoakht</i>
			<i>haid</i> <i>daif</i>
			<i>staap</i> <i>waast</i>
			<i>weel</i> <i>freend</i>
			<i>fair</i> <i>ait</i>
			<i>seek</i> <i>weemin</i>
			<i>ull</i> <i>hwup</i>
			<i>fein</i> <i>beibul</i>
			<i>coak</i> <i>stoap</i>
			<i>aaf</i> <i>saang</i>

E.	S.	E.	S.	
<i>Vowel sound</i>	<i>Vowel sound</i>	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
oa	ai	home go	<i>hoam</i> <i>goa</i>	haim gay
	ou	grow four	<i>groa</i> <i>foar</i>	grow four
oi	ei	oil join	<i>oil</i> <i>join</i>	eil jein
oo	ui	do good	<i>doo</i> <i>good</i>	dui guid
ou	oo	cow out	<i>cow</i> <i>out</i>	coo oot
u	oo	suck thumb	<i>suk</i> <i>thum</i>	sook thoom

Looked at the other way, we find the S. vowel sounds most commonly represented in E. by the following vowel sounds. Examples :

S.	E.	S.	E.
<i>Vowel sound</i>	<i>Vowel sound</i>		<i>Spoken</i> <i>Written</i>
aa	a	maan	<i>man</i> man
	ai	maak	<i>maik</i> make
	au	waatur	<i>wautur</i> water
	o	taap	<i>top</i> top
	e	waast	<i>west</i> west
ai	e	haid	<i>hed</i> head
	oa	maist	<i>moast</i> most
	ai	hair	<i>hair</i> hair
	ee	ait	<i>eet</i> eat
au	a	laud	<i>lad</i> lad
	ai	hwaur	<i>wair</i> where
	oa	auld	<i>oald</i> old
e	aa	hert	<i>haart</i> heart
	a	gless	<i>glass</i> glass
	ai	ren	<i>rain</i> rain
ee	ee	mee	<i>mee</i> me
	ii	ee	<i>ii</i> eye
	e	weel	<i>well</i> well
	i	seek	<i>sik</i> sick

PRONUNCIATION

S.	E.	S.	Spoken	E.
Vowel sound	Vowel sound			Written
ei	ii ai oi	teim pei eil	<i>tiim</i> <i>pay</i> <i>oil</i>	time pay oil
i	ii u e	find midhur igg	<i>find</i> <i>mudhur</i> <i>egg</i>	find mother egg
oa	oa au o	doar boakht coarn	<i>doar</i> <i>baut</i> <i>corn</i>	door bought corn
oo	oo oa ou u	yoo shoo hoos thoom	<i>yoo</i> <i>soa</i> <i>hous</i> <i>thum</i>	you sew house thumb
ou	oa	four	<i>foar</i>	four
u	u e oo i o	sun wub bull mulk dug	<i>sun</i> <i>web</i> <i>bool</i> <i>milk</i> <i>dog</i>	sun web bull milk dog
ui	oo u oa yoo	buit bluid buird uis	<i>boot</i> <i>blud</i> <i>board</i> <i>yoo</i> s	boot blood board use

Some S. words containing the vowel sound *ui*, to which there is no corresponding word in E., are :

S.	E.	S.	E.
crui	pig-sty	huil	pod, husk
cruizee	oil-lamp	guissee	pig
cuif	fool	luif	palm
cuit	ankle	tuim	empty

There is a tendency among the younger generation to substitute *ay* for *ui* at the end of a word ; e. g. :

E.		S.	
Written	Spoken	Old	New
do	<i>doo</i>	dui	day
shoe	<i>shoo</i>	shui	shay
too	<i>too</i>	tui	tay
sty		crui	cray

TERMINATION IN *ay* OR *ee*.

Many words in S., and especially diminutive nouns, which are much more commonly used than in E., end in a short vowel sound (generally spelt *y* or *ie*), which is usually a distinct *ay* or *ee* short, though sometimes it is a sound between the two, difficult to distinguish. When such a word is sung to a tune which makes a long note fall on the last syllable, or is shouted, e. g. in calling a child by its diminutive name, the emphasis on the last syllable generally shows whether it is *ay* or *ee*. The following rules seem to apply :

1. If the last consonant of the word is a breathed one, i. e. *p*, *f*, *th*, *t*, *s*, *sh*, *k* or *kh*, the sound added is a short *ay*. Examples :

<i>Last consonant</i>	<i>Word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
<i>k</i>	Joakay	little John	Gleskay	Glasgow
	Hekay	little Hector	Graankay	Granco (Street)
	chukkay	round pebble	rookay	misty
	hwuskay	whisky	paukay	shrewd
<i>ch</i>	Erchay	little Archibald		
<i>t</i>	Kaitay	little Catherine	tautay	potato
	Kurstay	little Christina	thertay	thirty
	Bettay	little Elizabeth	foartay	forty
	aantay	little aunt	fuftay	fifty
	boatay	little boat	ekhtay	eighty
	claurtay	dirty	daaftay	a daft person
	buttay	little bit		
<i>p</i>	coapay	copy	shoapay	little shop
	gruppay	gripping, grasping		
<i>f</i>	Effay	little Euphemia	daifay	a deaf person
	aufay	awful		
<i>s</i>	Crissay	little Christina	Jessay	little Jess
	Betsay	little Elizabeth	laussay	little lass
	Bessay			

2. If the last consonant of the word is a voiced one, i. e. *b*, *v*, *dh*, *d*, *z*, *g* (other than *m*, *n*, *l*, *r*, or *ng*), the sound added is a short *ee*. Examples :

<i>Last consonant</i>	<i>Word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
g	Duggee	little Duncan	coagee	little coag (bowl)
	duggee	little dog	naigee	little nag
	Maaggee	} little Margaret	waagee	water wagtail
	Peggee			
d	Saundee	little Alexander	smuddee	smithy
	Joardee	little George	cuddee	donkey
	lauddee	little lad	weedee	widow
	daaddee	little father	caandee	candy
	leddee	lady	braandee	brandy
	buddee	body	windee	window
b	Roabee	} little Robert	Tibbee	little Isabella
	Boabee		coarbee	raven
	Baabee	little Barbara		
v	Daivee	little David		
z	Luzzee	little Elizabeth	aizee	easy
	Ezee	little Isabella	toozee	dishevelled
	Meizee	little May	cruizee	oil-lamp

3. If the vowel sound in the preceding syllable is ee, ei, oo, or ou, the termination is ee whatever be the consonant between.

S.	E.	S.	E.
deeree	darling	Teenee	little Christina
sweetee	sweetest	Beenee	little Robina
weeree	wearry	skeelee	slate-pencil
jeelee	jelly	creepee	low stool
cheenee	china	peetee	pity
cheeree	cheerful	droothee	thirsty
greedee	greedy	cookee	small bun
Jeenee	little Jane	poossee	pussy
Beelee	Billy	Louree	little Lawrence
weifee	little wife	hweilee	little while

4. Otherwise, if the last consonant of the word is m, n, l, r, or ng, the sound added is a short ay. More especially the negative added to a verb is a short nay.

S.	E.	S.	E.
duinay	don't	wudnay	wouldn't
caanay	can't	boanay	bonnie
wunnay	won't	bairnay	little child
maannay	mustn't	coalay	collie
coodnay	couldn't	oanay	any

S.	E.	S.	E.
moanay	many	Jaimay	little James
graanay	grandmother	Joanay	little John
Aidinburray	Edinburgh	Taamay	little Tom
braulay	well	Wullay	little Will
daidlay	pinafore	Aanay	little Ann
baaray	barrow	Naanay	little Nan
kerray	carry	Faimay	little Euphemia
merray	marry	Jinnay	little Janet
haapnay	halfpenny	Lullay	Lily
Aundray	little Andrew	Mairay	Mary
Chairlay	little Charles	Sairay	Sarah
Daanay	little Daniel	Saalay	Sally
Hairay	little Harry		

STRESS ON SYLLABLES

In almost all words in S. the stress (accent, emphasis) comes on the same syllable as in E. Exceptions are :

E.		S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
April	<i>Aipril</i>	Upreíl
July	<i>Joolii</i>	Jóolay
mattress	<i>máttress</i>	matrés
mischief	<i>míschif</i>	muschéef
discord	<i>díscord</i>	discóard
soirée	<i>swáray</i>	soaré
committee	<i>comíttee</i>	cóamitee
magazine	<i>magazéen</i>	máagizin
massacre	<i>mássacur</i>	masáacur
covenanter	<i>cúvenanter</i>	coavenéntur

GRAMMAR

NOUNS

FORMATION OF NOUNS.

Among the different ways in which nouns are formed the following may be noticed:

1. Diminutives expressive of smallness, endearment, or contempt are very commonly formed from other nouns by adding the sound of *ay* (as in E. *may*) or *ee* (as in E. *see*) to the original noun or to a contraction of it.

Examples in *ay* :

S.		E.	
<i>Dim.</i>		<i>Written</i>	
aant	aantay	aunt	auntie
bairn	bairnay	child	little child
boat	boatay	boat	little boat
burn	burnay	brook	little brook
but	buttay	bit	little bit
graandmidhur	graanay	grandmother	granny
laam	laamay	lamb	little lamb
lauss	laussay	lass	little girl
maan	maanay	man	little man
maw	maamay	mamma	mammy
shoap	shoapay	shop	little shop
yaird	yairday	garden	little garden
yow	yoway	ewe	little ewe

Examples :

A wee but maanikay.

Quite a little mannikin.

A wee but yairday.

A tiny little garden.

Examples in *ee* :

S.		E.	
coag	coagee	wooden bowl	small wooden bowl
daw	daadee	father	daddy
dugg	duggee	dog	doggie
hweil	hweilee	while	little while
laud	lauddee	lad	little boy
naig	naigee	nag (pony)	little pony

2. A similar termination added to an adjective means a person or object possessing the quality expressed by the adjective. Examples :

S.		E.	
daaft	daaftay	mad	mad person
daif	daifay	deaf	deaf person
deer	deeree	dear	darling
dumm	dummay	dumb	dumb person
sweet	sweetee	sweet	a sweet
saaft	saaftay	soft	{ soft-headed person, noodle

3. The addition of the sound *ur* to a verb forms a noun which means the person who does the action implied by the verb. When added to a noun it means the person who has to do with the object implied by the noun.

S.		E.	
<i>Verb</i>	<i>Noun</i>		
baik	baikur	bake	baker
daans	daansur	dance	dancer
dail	dailur	deal	dealer
jein	jeinur	join	joiner
lee	leer	lie	liar
loup	loupur	leap	leaper
pent	pentur	paint	painter
shair	shairur	reap	reaper
shoo	shoostur	sew	sempster
sing	singur	sing	singer
speek	speekur	speak	speaker
weev	weevur	weave	weaver
<i>Noun</i>	<i>Noun</i>		
duch	duchur	ditch	ditcher
ferm	fermur	farm	farmer
flesh	fleshur	flesh (meat)	butcher
haij	haijur	hedge	hedger
mull	mullur	mill	miller
seddlur	seddlur	saddle	saddler
wub	wubstur	web	weaver

4. Some nouns are formed from adjectives by the addition of *t* or *th* with a change in the body of the word, to denote the quality expressed by the adjective.

S.		E.			
<i>Adj.</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	
drii	drooth	<i>drii</i>	<i>drouth</i>	dry	drought
heekh	hekht	<i>hii</i>	<i>hiit</i>	high	height
laang	laingth	<i>long</i>	<i>length</i>	long	length
troo	truith	<i>troo</i>	<i>trooth</i>	true	truth

If the adjective ends in *t* or *d* no consonant sound is added.

S.		E.			
<i>Adj.</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	
bred	breed	<i>braud</i>	<i>bredth</i>	broad	breadth
cauld	cauld	<i>coald</i>	<i>coald</i>	cold	cold
het	hait	<i>hot</i>	<i>heet</i>	hot	heat

5. Many nouns have the same form as the verbs with which they are connected.

S.		E.		
<i>Verb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	<i>Written</i>	
fair	fair	<i>feer</i>	fear	fear
laakh	laakh	<i>laaf</i>	laugh	laugh
sleep	sleep	<i>sleep</i>	sleep	sleep
staap	staap	<i>step</i>	step	step
stoap	stoap	<i>stop</i>	stop	stop

6. The verbal noun in *in* (the same in form as the present participle) is commonly used. Examples :

Beitin un scaartin'z Scoach foak's woin.

Biting and scratching is Scotch people's form of wooing.

Spaak oa loupin our a linn.

Spoke of jumping into a deep pool.

NUMBER.

As in standard E., the plural is usually formed by adding a sibilant sound, *z* or *s*, to the singular; but if the noun itself ends in a sibilant sound, including *ch* (which is the same sound as *tsh*), *j* (which is the same sound as *dzh*), and *x* (which is the same sound as *ks*), the sound added to mark the plural is *iz* (spelt *es* in E.).

1. Nouns ending in a vowel sound add *z* for the plural. Examples :

S.		E.			
		Spoken		Written	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
baw	bawz	<i>bawl</i>	<i>bawlz</i>	ball	balls
craw	crawz	<i>croa</i>	<i>croaz</i>	crow	crows
day	dayz	<i>day</i>	<i>dayz</i>	day	days
bairnay	bairnayz			small child	small children
bee	beez	<i>bee</i>	<i>beez</i>	bee	bees
buddee	buddeez	<i>boddi</i>	<i>boddiz</i>	body	bodies
wei	weiz	<i>way</i>	<i>wayz</i>	way	ways
doo	dooz	<i>duv</i>	<i>duvz</i>	dove	doves
ploo	plooz	<i>plow</i>	<i>plowz</i>	plough	ploughs
row	rowz	<i>roal</i>	<i>roalz</i>	roll	rolls
yow	yowz	<i>yoo</i>	<i>yooz</i>	ewe	ewes

2. Nouns ending in a voiced non-sibilant consonant (b, m, v, dh, d, n, l, r, g, ng) add z for the plural.

S.		E.			
		Spoken		Written	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
wub	wubz	<i>web</i>	<i>webz</i>	web	webs
laam	laamz	<i>lam</i>	<i>lamz</i>	lamb	lambs
nev	nevz			fist	fists
haid	haidz	<i>hed</i>	<i>hedz</i>	head	heads
hen	henz	<i>hen</i>	<i>henz</i>	hen	hens
heel	heelz	<i>heel</i>	<i>heelz</i>	heel	heels
faidhur	faidhurz	<i>faadher</i>	<i>faadherz</i>	father	fathers
igg	iggz	<i>egg</i>	<i>eggz</i>	egg	eggs
dug	dugz	<i>dog</i>	<i>dogz</i>	dog	dogs
thing	thingz	<i>thing</i>	<i>thingz</i>	thing	things

3. Nouns ending in a sibilant sound (s, z, ch, j, sh, zh, x) add iz for the plural.

S.		E.			
		Spoken		Written	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
gless	glessiz	<i>glass</i>	<i>glassiz</i>	glass	glasses
noaz	noaziz	<i>noaz</i>	<i>noaziz</i>	nose	noses
much	muchiz			cap	caps
haij	haijiz	<i>hej</i>	<i>hejiz</i>	hedge	hedges
dush	dushiz	<i>dish</i>	<i>dishiz</i>	dish	dishes
boax	boaxiz	<i>box</i>	<i>boxiz</i>	box	boxes

4. Nouns ending in a breathed non-sibilant consonant (p, f, th, t, k, kh) add s for the plural.

S.		Spoken		E.	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
haip	haips	heep	heeps	heap	heaps
shoap	shoaps	shop	shops	shop	shops
taap	taaps	top	tops	top	tops
munth	munths	munth	munths	month	months
smuth	smuths	smith	smiths	smith	smiths
caat	caats	cat	cats	cat	cats
cout	couts	coalt	coalts	colt	colts
caik	caiks	caik	caiks	cake	cakes
patrik	patriks	paatrij	paatrijiz	partridge	partridges
flek	flekhs	flee	fleez	flea	fleas
pekh	pekhs			pant	pants
screekh	screekhs	screech	screechiz	screech	screeches

5. Unlike E., in which most nouns ending in the breathed sound f change it into the voiced sound v, and add z for the plural, in S. they retain the f and add s for the plural.

S.		Spoken		E.	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
cauf	caufs	caaf	caavz	calf	calves
haaf	haafs	haaf	haavz	half	halves
laif	laifs	loaf	loavz	loaf	loaves
shaif	shaifs	sheef	sheevz	sheaf	sheaves
shelf	shelFs	shelf	shelvz	shelf	shelves
theef	theefs	theef	theevz	thief	thieves
tneif	tneifs	niif	niivz	knife	knives
weif	weifs	wiif	wiivz	wife	wives

6. Nouns ending in the breathed sound th retain that sound and add s for the plural, instead of changing it into the voiced sound dh and adding z, as some do in E. (but not all; see *month*, *death*, *breath*).

S.		Spoken		E.	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
mooth	mooths	mouth	moudhz	mouth	mouths
peth	peths	paath	paadhz	path	paths

7. As in E., nouns ending in *s* generally retain that sound before the *iz* of the plural, e.g. *gless*, *glessiz*; *cless*, *clessiz*; *buss* (*bush*), *bussiz*.

Sometimes one hears the plural *hoosiz*, instead of *hooziz*, corresponding to the E. *houziz*, plural of 'house' (*hous*).

8. As in E., one or two nouns form the plural by adding *n* instead of a sibilant.

S.		Spoken		E.	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
<i>ee</i>	<i>een</i>	<i>ii</i>	<i>iiz</i>	<i>eye</i>	<i>eyes</i>
<i>shui</i>	<i>shuin</i>	<i>shoo</i>	<i>shooz</i>	<i>shoe</i>	<i>shoes</i>

A curious double plural is sometimes heard :

Taak aaf baith yur shuinz. Both of you take off your shoes.

Steek baith yur eenz. Both of you shut your eyes.

9. Some nouns have the plural the same as the singular.

S.		Spoken		E.	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
<i>burs</i>	<i>burs</i>	<i>brissul</i>	<i>brissulz</i>	<i>bristle</i>	<i>bristles</i>
<i>coad</i>	<i>coad</i>	<i>cod</i>	<i>cod</i>	<i>cod</i>	<i>cod</i>
<i>dizn</i>	<i>dizn</i>	<i>duzn</i>	<i>duzn</i>	<i>dozen</i>	<i>dozen</i>
<i>deer</i>	<i>deer</i>	<i>deer</i>	<i>deer</i>	<i>deer</i>	<i>deer</i>
<i>fush</i>	<i>fush</i>	<i>fish</i>	<i>fish</i>	<i>fish</i>	<i>fish</i>
<i>grous</i>	<i>grous</i>	<i>grous</i>	<i>grous</i>	<i>grouse</i>	<i>grouse</i>
<i>hairin</i>	<i>hairin</i>	<i>herring</i>	<i>herring</i>	<i>herring</i>	<i>herring</i>
<i>hoars</i>	<i>hoars</i>	<i>hors</i>	<i>horsiz</i>	<i>horse</i>	<i>horses</i>
<i>nout</i>	<i>nout</i>			<i>bullock</i>	<i>bullocks</i>
<i>piz</i>	<i>piz</i>	<i>pec</i>	<i>peez</i>	<i>pea</i>	<i>peas</i>
<i>reis</i>	<i>reis</i>			<i>twig</i>	<i>twigs</i>
<i>saumon</i>	<i>saumon</i>	<i>saamon</i>	<i>saamon</i>	<i>salmon</i>	<i>salmon</i>
<i>scoar</i>	<i>scoar</i>	<i>scoar</i>	<i>scoar</i>	<i>score</i>	<i>score</i>
<i>sheep</i>	<i>sheep</i>	<i>sheep</i>	<i>sheep</i>	<i>sheep</i>	<i>sheep</i>
<i>teeth</i>	<i>teeth</i>	<i>tooth</i>	<i>teeth</i>	<i>tooth</i>	<i>teeth</i>

Examples :

Hoo moanay hoars hay yee? How many horses have you?

Three pair oa hoars un an oaray baist. Three pairs of horses and an odd one (beast).

10. Some nouns denoting time, weight, length, area, or distance, make no change after a numeral or numeral adjective.

Hee'z three munth auldur'n mee. He's three months older than me.

Shee'z ekht yeer auld. She's eight years old.

A twaal yeer auld coo. A twelve-year-old cow.

Aa gay um twaw pound. I gave him two pounds (£2).

Hut weiz foartay pund dhe bushul. It weighs forty pounds the bushel.

Hee'z abuin dhe four scoar. He's above fourscore (eighty years old).

Hut'll bee four aikur oanaywei. It will be four acres at least.

Hoo moanay yeer iz'd sin sein? How many years is it since then?

Ten stain oa hei. Ten stones of hay.

Hoo moanay meil iz'd tay Dinnin? How many miles is it to Dunning?

Hut'll bee ekht meil fay heer. It will be eight miles from here.

Fiiv bow oa mail. Five bolls of meal.

Four dizzin (oa) iggz. Four dozen eggs.

Ekht scoar (oa) sheep. Eight score sheep.

11. Some nouns form the plural irregularly :

S.		E.			
		<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
cheeld	chuldur		<i>children</i>	boy, lad	children
coo	kii	<i>cow</i>	<i>couz, kiin</i>	cow	cows, kine
soo	swein	<i>sow</i>	<i>swiin</i>	sow, pig	swine
guis	gees	<i>goos</i>	<i>gees</i>	goose	geese
loos	leis	<i>lous</i>	<i>liis</i>	louse	lice
moos	meis	<i>mous</i>	<i>miis</i>	mouse	mice
maan	men	<i>man</i>	<i>men</i>	man	men
wummun	weemin	<i>woomun</i>	<i>wimmin</i>	woman	women
baist	bais	<i>beest</i>	<i>beests</i>	beast	beasts
fut	feet	<i>foot</i>	<i>fcet</i>	foot	feet
pennay	puns	<i>penni</i>	<i>pens</i>	penny	pence
claith	claiz	<i>cloth</i>	<i>cloaz</i>	cloth	clothes

NOTE. Chee'd in S. means a boy or lad, chuldur means children. Soo means pig in general, as well as sow, e. g. soo'z crui, a pigsty. The plural of pennay is puns when a sum of money is

spoken of, e. g. tuppuns, thruppuns, sixpuns, but if a number of penny pieces is meant the plural is pennayz.

As in E., claith has two plurals, claiths meaning cloths, and claiz meaning clothes.

12. As in E., some nouns are used only, or most commonly, in the plural, or have a special meaning when used in the plural.

S.	E.	S.	E.
bellusiz	bellows	claiz	clothes
taingz	tongs	brawz	finery
pliiurz	pincers	steiz	corset
nuppurz	pincers	gaalusiz	braces
sheerz	scissors	coats	a woman's skirts
tauz	a scourge of leather	huggurz	footless stockings
hemz	hames (on a horse's collar)	breeks	trousers
bauks	balance (for weighing)	nikkurz	knickerbockers
glessiz	spectacles	murninz	mourning
speks	spectacles	roulinz	ravelled worsted
peips	bagpipes	haarnz	brains
mainz	home farm	guts	bowels
poalisayz	enclosed park round country-seat	likhts	lungs
plenstainz	pavement	munnaypliiz	third stomach of a ruminant
flaagz	pavement	haarigulz	entrails
juggz	pillory	hunkurz	bent legs
sellz	police cells	baats	an illness of animals
ess	ashes	buffits	mumps
pigz	crockery	mizulz	measles
finninz	smoked had-dock	poax	smallpox
kippurz	dried herring	shaakurz	staggers
groats	oats with the husks off	doadz	sulks
aits	oats	bledhurz	nonsense
coallups	minced meat	claivurz	gossip
meeluks	crumbs	haivurz	nonsense
murlinz	crumbs	oadz	odds, difference
scumminz	skimmings	mennurz	manners
dregglinz	dregs	aurlz	earnest money
airninz	rennet	wejiz	wages
speeruts	whisky	teendz	tithe
saipay sudz	soapsuds	feerz	officially fixed average prices of grain
dudz	rags, old clothes	leinz	lines, certificate of proclamation of marriage

S.	E.	S.	E.
caarichiz	catechism	fichiz	vetches, tares
gutturz	mud	foarbeerz	ancestors
quikkunz	a grass with trailing roots	eeldinz	equals in age
		paiks	licking

13. A number of nouns denoting semi-liquid food are plural :

S.	E.
paarich	porridge
kail	broth
broath	broth
broaz	a preparation of oatmeal
soa-inz	a preparation of oatmeal
hoach poach	broth with a mixture of vegetables
crudz	curds

Thay'z guid kail.

Taak a hween mair crudz.

Gee's a draap paarich.

Shee maid az moanay paarich
az wud sair tull denner-
teim.

Dhur paarich ull bee our
cauld, gin yee duinay taak
dhem suin.

That's good broth (*lit.* those are).

Take a little more curds (*lit.* a few
more).

Give me a little porridge.

She made as much porridge as
would serve till dinner-time.

This porridge will be too cold, if
you don't take it soon.

GENDER.

As regards most nouns, there is nothing in the sound of the word to show the gender. That is determined only by the meaning, nouns being masculine, feminine, common, or neuter according as they denote males, females, either sex, or something without life. A few words denoting persons or animals have different forms for the masculine and feminine.

S.		<i>Spoken</i>		E.	
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
maan	wummun	man	woomun	man	woman
maan	weif	man	wiif	husband	wife
laud	laus	lad	lass	lad	lass
lauddee	laussay	laddi	lassi	laddie	lassie
faidhur	midhur	faadher	mudher	father	mother
sun	doakhtur	sun	dauter	son	daughter
bridhur	sustur	brudher	sister	brother	sister
guchur	graanay			grandfather	grandmother

S.

E.

		<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
unkul	aantay	<i>unkul</i>	<i>aant</i>	uncle	aunt
neffay	nees	<i>nevyoo</i>	<i>nees</i>	nephew	niece
keeng	queen	<i>king</i>	<i>queen</i>	king	queen
loard	leddee	<i>lord</i>	<i>laidi</i>	lord	lady
bull	coo	<i>bool</i>	<i>cow</i>	bull	cow
stoat	quei			bullock	heifer
staig	mair		<i>mair</i>	stallion	mare
cout	fullay	<i>coalt</i>	<i>filli</i>	colt	filly
boar	soo	<i>boar</i>	<i>sow</i>	boar	sow
tuip	yow	<i>ram</i>	<i>yoo</i>	ram	ewe
wedhur	gimmur			castrated male	ewe in her second year
				sheep	
draik	dyuk	<i>draik</i>	<i>duk</i>	drake	duck
coak	hen	<i>cok</i>	<i>hen</i>	cock	hen
dug	bich	<i>dog</i>	<i>bich</i>	dog	bitch

CASE.

There are, as in E., three cases—nominative, objective, and possessive. The objective case of a noun is always the same as the nominative.

POSSESSIVE SINGULAR.

The possessive singular is formed like the regular plural, by adding a sibilant to the nominative, the sibilant being *z*, *iz*, or *s*, according to the same rules as determine the sibilant added to make the regular plural, so that in the case of all nouns which merely add a sibilant or *iz* to form the plural, the possessive singular has exactly the same sound as the nominative plural. In writing, in order to distinguish between the two cases, it is usual to insert an apostrophe in the possessive singular, but this does not affect the sound. Examples :

S.

Dhe bairnay'z fut.
 Dhe yow'z hoarn.
 Dhe dug's tail.
 Dhe laam'z haid.
 Dhe juj'iz wig.
 Dhe dyuk's neb.
 Dhe caat's lug.
 Daith's doar.

E.

The small child's foot.
 The ewe's horn.
 The dog's tail.
 The lamb's head.
 The judge's wig.
 The duck's bill.
 The cat's ear.
 Death's door.

As in E., the sound of the possessive singular differs from that of the nominative plural only in those nouns which make some change in the body of the word to form the plural or which have the plural the same as the singular. Examples:

S.		E.	
<i>Poss. Sing.</i>	<i>Nom. Pl.</i>	<i>Poss. Sing.</i>	<i>Nom. Pl.</i>
coo'z	kii	cow's	cows
deer'z	deer	deer's	deer
hoars'iz	hoars	horse's	horses
maan'z	men	man's	men
moos'iz	meis	mouse's	mice
sheep's	sheep	sheep's	sheep
wummun'z	weemin	woman's	women

POSSESSIVE PLURAL.

As in E., when a noun adds a sibilant sound to form the plural, the sound of the possessive plural is the same as that of the nominative plural; but in writing an apostrophe is added to mark the difference of case. Examples:

yowz' hoarnz	ewes' horns
laamz' haidz	lambs' heads

Sometimes another sibilant (iz) is added to form the possessive plural. Example:

Dhe bairnz'iz claiz.	The children's clothes.
Dhe dugz'iz lugz.	The dogs' ears.

When the nominative plural is not formed by adding a sibilant to the singular, the possessive plural adds a sibilant to the nominative plural, as if it were a singular.

S.		E.	
<i>Nom. Pl.</i>	<i>Poss. Pl.</i>	<i>Nom. Pl.</i>	<i>Poss. Pl.</i>
deer	deer'z	deer	deer's
hoars	hoars'iz	horses	horses'
kii	kii'z	cows	cows'
men	men'z	men	men's
sheep	sheep's	sheep	sheep's
weemin	weemin'z	women	women's
meis	meis'iz	mice	mice's
hoars'iz	tailz	horses'	tails
men'z	coatz	men's	coatz
sheep's	haidz	sheep's	heads
weemin'z	claash	women's	gossip

As in E., it is uncommon to use the possessive of a word denoting an inanimate object. It is more usual to express the sense of *belonging to, connected with, or used for*, by simply placing one word before the other without any sibilant, a hyphen being sometimes put between the two words in writing them to show the connexion between them. Examples :

S.	E.	<i>Meaning.</i>
kail-paot	broth-pot	pot used for making broth
paot-lud	pot-lid	lid of a pot
paarich-spurtul	porridge-stick	stick used for stirring porridge
shoap-doar	shop-door	door of a shop
mull-daam	mill-pond	pond for a mill

Sometimes a word meaning an animal is used in the same way. Examples :

S.	E.	<i>Meaning.</i>
coo-shairn	cow-dung	the dung of cows
hoars-dung	horse-dung	the dung of horses
hoars-hair	horsehair	the hair of horses
swein-saim	hogs' lard	the lard of hogs

But we say *sheep's oo* (sheep's wool), not *sheep-oo* ; *sheep's haid* (sheep's head), not *sheep-haid*.

ADJECTIVES

FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES.

The commonest derivative adjectives are formed from nouns or verbs by the addition of the vowel sound *ay* or *ee*. Examples :

S.	E.	S.	E.
<i>Noun or Verb</i>	<i>Adj.</i>	<i>Noun or Verb</i>	<i>Adj.</i>
grupp	gruppay	grip	miserly
maukh	maukhay	maggot	maggoty
cheer	cheeree	cheer	cheery
creesh	creeshee	grease (<i>grees</i>)	greasy
dudd	duddee	rag	ragged
reek	reekee	smoke	smoky

A number of adjectives are formed by adding *sum* to a noun or verb :

<i>Noun or Verb</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Adj.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
aw	awe	awsum	awful
fair	fear	fairsum	fearful
groo	shudder	groosum	ghastly
way	woe	waysum	woeful

Others again are formed by adding *fay* (corresponding to the E. *ful*) to a noun or verb. Examples :

<i>Noun or Verb</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Adj.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
aw	awe	awfay	awful
cair	care	cairfay	careful
way	woe	waifay	woeful

In these cases the meaning is that of possessing or being characterized by the object or quality indicated by the noun or verb.

On the other hand, the termination *lus* (corresponding to the E. *less*) has the opposite meaning. Examples :

<i>Noun or Verb</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Adj.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
haund	hand	haundlus	handless
cair	care	cairlus	careless
thoakht	thought (<i>thaut</i>)	thoakhtlus	thoughtless

INFLEXION OF ADJECTIVES.

As in E., adjectives do not change their form, whatever be the gender, number, or case of the nouns to which they refer. The only exceptions are the following adjectives, which change their form in the plural :

S.		E.			
		<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
dhaat	dhay	dhat	dhoaz	that	those
dhus	dhur	dhis	dheez	this	these
luttul	noa moanay	littel		little	few
mukkul	moanay	much	menni	much	many

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives usually form the comparative by adding the sound *ur* to the positive, and the superlative by adding the sound *ist* to the positive. But, as in E., though not so commonly, the comparative, especially of long adjectives, may be formed by prefixing the word *mair* (more), and the superlative by prefixing *maist* (most) to the positive. Examples :

S.			E.		
<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
uld	auldur	auldist	old	older	oldest
deep	deepur	deepist	deep	deeper	deepest
far	faarur	faarist	far	farther	farthest
heekh	heekhur	heekhist	high	higher	highest
thikk	thikkur	thikkist	thick	thicker	thickest
aufay	aufayur	aufayist or maist aufay	awful	more awful	awfullest, most awful
aivun	aivunur	aivunist	even	more even	most even
haunday	haundayur	haundayist	handy	handier	handiest
uld-	uld-	uld-	old-	more old-	most old-
faarund	faarundur	faarundist	fashioned	fashioned	fashioned

Sometimes a double comparative is heard. Examples :

Hee'z mair auldur nor mee. He's older than me.
Hut's mair sweetur nor hweit. It's sweeter than wheat.

A few adjectives form their comparative and superlative irregularly :

S.			E.		
<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Superl.</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Superl.</i>
ull	waur	waarst	bad, ill	worse	worst
foar		{furst foarmust	(before)		first
guid	bettur	best	good	better	best
hindur		hinmust	(behind)		hindmost
luttul	less	laist	little	less	least
mukkul or } moanay }	mair } or may }	maist	much } many }	more	most
neer or } neerhaund }	neerur	{neest or nixt	near	nearer	{nearest or next

Examples :

S.	E.
Neest yeer.	Next year.
Ut's yoo nixt.	It's you next.
Deel taak dhe hinmust.	Devil take the hindmost.

Several adverbs and nouns of place are compared and used as adjectives. Examples :

S.			E.		
<i>Adverb or Noun</i>	<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Superl.</i>	<i>Adverb or Noun</i>	<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Superl.</i>
up	uppur	upmust	up	upper	top
doon		doonmust	down		lowest
uneth	nedhur	nethmust	beneath	lower	lowest
in	innur	inmust	in	inner	inmost
oot		ootmust	out	outer	outermost
aist	aistur	aistmust	east	farther east	easternmost
waast	waastur	waastmust	west	farther west	westernmost

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

S.	E.
	<i>Spoken</i>
ain, waan	<i>wun</i>
taw, kwaw	<i>too</i>
three, hree	<i>three</i>
four	<i>foar</i>
fliv	<i>fiw</i>
six, sex (obs. saax)	<i>six</i>
saivun, sivn	<i>seven</i>
ekht (obs. aakht)	<i>ait</i>
nein	<i>niin</i>
ten	<i>ten</i>
ulaivun	<i>eleven</i>
twaal, twel, kwel	<i>twelv</i>
thirteen	<i>thirteen</i>
foarten	<i>foarten</i>
fufteen	<i>fifteen</i>
sixteen	<i>sixteen</i>
saivunteen	<i>seventeen</i>
ekhteen, aakhteen	<i>aiteen</i>
neinteen	<i>niinteen</i>
twuntee, kwuntee	<i>twenti</i>
twuntee-ain	<i>twenti-wun</i>
twuntee-twaw	<i>twenti-too</i>
	<i>Written</i>
	one
	two
	three
	four
	five
	six
	seven
	eight
	nine
	ten
	eleven
	twelve
	thirteen
	fourteen
	fifteen
	sixteen
	seventeen
	eighteen
	nineteen
	twenty
	twenty-one
	twenty-two

S.		E.
	<i>Spoken</i>	<i>Written</i>
thertay	<i>thirti</i>	thirty
foartay	<i>forti</i>	forty
fuftay	<i>fifti</i>	fifty
sextay	<i>sixti</i>	sixty
saivuntay	<i>seventi</i>	seventy
ekhtay	<i>aiti</i>	eighty
neintay	<i>niinti</i>	ninety
hundur	<i>hundred</i>	hundred
thoozunt	<i>thousand</i>	thousand

ORDINALS.

furst	<i>first</i>	first
seecund	<i>second</i>	second
thurd, thrud	<i>third</i>	third
foart	<i>forth</i>	fourth
fuft	<i>fifth</i>	fifth
sext	<i>sixth</i>	sixth
saivint	<i>seventh</i>	seventh
ekht	<i>aith</i>	eighth
neint	<i>ninth</i>	ninth
tent	<i>tenth</i>	tenth
ulaivunt	<i>eleventh</i>	eleventh
twelt, &c.	<i>twelfth, &c.</i>	twelfth, &c.
twunteuth	<i>twentieth</i>	twentieth
hundurt	<i>hundredth</i>	hundredth
thoozunt	<i>thousandth</i>	thousandth

NOTE. *Ain* is much more commonly used than *waan*, which is an emphatic form.

Although we say *four* (not *foar* as in E.) we say *foart*, *foarten*, *foartay*.

In the ordinal numeral adjectives up to nineteen the termination is not *th* as in E., but *t*, except in *seecund* and *thurd* or *thrud*, where, as in E., it is *d*.

As in E., the numerals can be used in the plural to signify groups:

S.		E.
	<i>Spoken</i>	<i>Written</i>
ainz	<i>wunz</i>	ones
twawz	<i>tooz</i>	twos
threecz	<i>threecz</i>	threes

The half-hours are described as before the next hour instead of after the past hour as in E. :

haaf ekht = half past seven

haaf twel = half past eleven

Multiples are sing-ul (*singul*), doobul (*dubbul*), three-plii (triple, three-ply), and twawsum, threesum, foursum, ekhtsum, i. e. arranged by twos, threes, fours, eights.

Fractionals are haaf (*haaf*), thurd or thrud (*thurd*), foart (*foarth*), &c. ; *quaartur* (*quarter*) is also used for a fourth part.

ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS OF NUMBER AND QUANTITY.

Number and quantity are sometimes designated by adjectives, sometimes by nouns. In the latter case the noun is generally followed by the preposition *oa* (of) before a pronoun, but the *oa* is often omitted before a following noun.

S.	E.
Dikht, doakun, tikk, tikkay, tait, but, thoakht, gren, flikhun, hair.	A bit, a whit, a little bit, a tiny bit.
A draap, a wee draap.	A little drop.
A wee.	A little.
A wee but, a wee thoakht.	A little bit.
A hween.	A few.
A pukkul.	A little, a small quantity, a few.
Oa'd.	Some (of it).
A junt.	A chunk.
Twaw three, twaw hree, twaw'r three.	Two or three, several.
A guid but, a guid hween, a gei hween.	A good bit, a good deal, a good few.
A currun.	Several, a number of.
A grait dail oa, a grait haip oa.	A lot of, a great many.
A grait pees oa.	A good many, a good deal of.
A haantul oa.	A considerable number of.
Dhe weil oa.	The pick of.
Dhe fekk oa.	The greater part of, most of.
Dhe hail oa.	The whole of.
Dhe laiv oa.	The rest, the remainder of.
Dhe leuk oa.	The like of (persons or things), like.
Oaray.	Odd.

Examples :

S.

Aa dinnay cair a dikht (doakun).
 Juist a tikk, juist a wee tikkay, juist a wee tait.
 Noa a tait.
 Juist a but bairn.
 Yur but bairn.
 A but loon.
 A but shoapay.
 A wee thoakht hwuskay.
 Noa a hair oa mail in aw dhe hoos.
 Aa'll juist taak a but hair.
 Gee's a draap waatur.
 Aa'll taak a wee draap paarich.
 Aa'll be baak in a wee.
 Gee's a wee but kebbuk.
 Aa'll juist taak a hween mair (or may).
 A hween puir buddeez.
 Aa hunnay seen um dhis hween yeez.
 A pukkul ait-mail.
 Dhe weif baikit a pukkul oa scoanz.
 A pukkul ee coarn.
 Dhur'z oa'd ee press.
 Twaw three auld weifs.
 Juist a currun haivurz.
 A currun laussayz.
 Juist a currun scaartz.
 A grait dail oa weevurz.
 A haantul oa groazurz.
 Ut's a gei hweil noo.
 Dhe weil oa dhum aw.
 Dhe fekk oa dhum.

E.

I don't care a bit.
 Just a very little.
 Not a bit.
 Just a little child.
 Your little child.
 A little lad.
 A little shop.
 A small drop of whisky.
 Not a grain of meal in the whole house.
 I'll just take a very little.
 Give me a drop of water.
 I'll take a little porridge.
 I'll be back in a little.
 Give me a little bit of cheese.
 I'll just take a few more.
 A few poor people.
 I haven't seen him for a few years back.
 A little oatmeal.
 My wife baked a few scones.
 A little of the corn.
 There's some in the cupboard.
 Two or three (a few) old women.
 Just a pack of nonsense.
 A number of girls.
 Just a few scratches.
 A great many weavers.
 A lot of gooseberries.
 It's a fairly long time ago now.
 The pick of them all.
 Most of them.

S.

Yee see dhe fekk oa'd.
 Dhe hail oa'd.
 Dhe hail nikht.
 Dhe laiv oa'd.
 Juist aw dhe leik oa dhay
 thingz.
 Aa nair saw dhe leik oa'd.
 Aa nair saw dhe leik oa dhay.
 Aa nair saw dhe baist dui dhe
 leik oa dhaat afoar.
 Ulkay buddee heznay dhe leik
 oa dhaat.
 Floorz un dhe leik oa dhaat.
 Wuz ivvur dhe leik oa dhaat!
 Three pair oa hoars un an
 oaray ain.

E.

You see most of it.
 The whole of it.
 The whole night.
 The rest of it.
 Just all that sort of thing.
 I never saw anything like it.
 I never saw anything like those.
 I never saw the beast do any-
 thing like that before.
 Not everybody has that sort of
 thing.
 Flowers and things of that sort.
 Was there ever anything like
 that!
 Three pairs of horses and an
 odd one.

QUANTITATIVE AND DISTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS.

S.

oanay
 moanay
 luttul
 mukkul
 aw
 ulkay
 noa
 nain
 awbuddee, ulkay buddee
 awthing
 naybuddee
 naything
 sum
 sumbuddee
 sumthing
 sikk, sikkleik, sikk a, sikkun
 saim
 baith
 dhe tay, dhe t'ain—dhe t'idhur
 sum—idhur
 ay, ain—unidhur
 idhur
 oanay idhur buddee

E.

any (*eni*), either
 many (*meni*)
 little
 much
 all (*aul*)
 each, every
 no (*noa*)
 none (*nun*), neither (*needhur*)
 everybody
 everything
 nobody (*noabodi*)
 nothing (*nuthing*)
 some (*sum*)
 somebody (*sumbodi*)
 something (*sumthing*)
 such, such and such
 same (*saim*)
 both
 the one—the other
 some (*sum*)—other (*udher*)
 one—another
 other, each other
 anybody else

S.

sum idhur buddee
 nay idhur buddee
 aw idhur thing
 nay idhur thing
 dhe tay haaf oa'd
 dhe t'idhur haaf
 noa a thing

E.

somebody else
 nobody else
 everything else
 nothing else
 one half of it
 the other half
 not a thing, nothing at all

Examples :

Oanay oa dhe twaw ull dui.

Either of the two will do.

Ur dhay oanay fekk oa waatur ee waal ?

Is there much water in the well ?

Dhur noa mukkul waatur ee burn dhe-day.

There's not much water in the brook to-day.

Ulkay blaid oa gress keps uts ain draap oa dyoo.

Every blade of grass catches its own drop of dew.

Ulkay craw thinks hur ain burd hweitist.

Every crow thinks her own bird whitest.

Hee caam in hiz ulkay day'z clai.

He came in his everyday clothes.

Ulkay buddee kenz dhur ain wei best.

Everybody knows his own way best.

Nain oa dhum. None of them.

Nain oa dhe twaw. Neither of the two.

Dh'ull nain oa dhe twaw oa yee'll gaang.

Neither of you shall go.

NOTE. Although awbuddee (everybody), ulkay buddee (everybody), oanaybuddee (anybody), and sumbuddee (somebody) are singular, the possessive pronoun referring to them is used in the plural. Examples :

Awbuddee hez dhur ain draaf-poak tay kerray.

Everybody has his own draff-sack to carry.

Hwun a buddee'z raang wee dhur meind.

When a person is wrong in his (or her) mind.

Sumbuddee'z left dhur futmaarks uhint dhum.

Somebody's left his foot-marks behind him.

Ut's noa oafun oanaybuddee findz dhur wei dhair.

It's not often that anybody finds his way there.

Ye'er aidhur awthing or naything wee um.

You're either everything or nothing to him.

Sikk a buddee, sikkun a buddee. So-and-so.

Dhur noa sikk a thing noo.

There's no such thing now.

Sikkin a foak's gaun tay bee merraid.

So-and-so is going to be married.

In sikk a gait fay sikk a buddee.

In such-and-such a way from so-and-so.

Baith dhe twaw oa yee. Both of you.

Fay dhe tay yeer'z end tay dhe t'idhur.

From one year's end to another.

Yee'll noa ken dhe t'ain bee dhe t'idhur.

You won't know the one from the other.

Baith dhe t'ain un dhe t'idhur. Both the one and the other.

Dhe t'ain'z nair weel un dhe t'idhur'z nair foo.

The one's never well and the other's never full.

Dhe t'idhur day. The other day.

Dhay wur baith laik idhur.

They were both alike (like each other).

Dhay wur nay idhur thing neerhaund ut.

There was nothing else near it.

NOTE. The word *thing* is sometimes used with reference to a preceding noun. Examples:

Aa duinay laik saut buttur ; hay yee nay sweet thing ?

I don't like salt butter ; have you no fresh ?

Wee'll hay sum nyoo thing in dhe moarn.

We'll have some new in to-morrow.

Wud yee laik blaak ink, or wud yee taak sum bloo thing ?

Do you want black ink, or would you take blue ?

NOTE. *Ay* is an adjective meaning 'one, only'.

Ain is a numeral adjective meaning 'one' (*wun*), but may be used as a noun, and has a plural *ainz*, 'ones' (*wunz*).

Ains is an adverb meaning 'once' (*wuns*).

There is another word *ain* (with a longer vowel sound) meaning 'own' (*oan*). Examples:

S.

Ay day.

Ay shui oan un ay shui aaf.

Ay-ee'd Joak.

A weif's ay doakhtur.

Hur maamay'z ay bairn.

E.

One day.

One shoe on and one shoe off.

One-eyed Jock.

A woman's only daughter.

Her mother's only child.

S.

Dhay ainz iz aw rikht.
 Aa kent a laud ains.
 Aa'm gled ma hert's ma ain.
 Ulkay ain.
 Gif dhay bee guid ainz.
 Dhay'z unkay smaw ainz.
 Aa waant yoo ainz heer.
 Shee'z hur midhur'z t'ay ee.

E.

Those ones are all right.
 I once knew a lad.
 I'm glad my heart's my own.
 Every one.
 If they are good.
 Those are very small.
 I want you people here.
 She's her mother's only eye (the
 apple of her eye).

INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE.

Hwaatnay is used as an interrogative adjective, singular or plural, in place of the E. *what* or *which*. Sometimes it means *what kind of*, *what sort of*. The old form *hwulk* is rarely heard. Examples :

S.

Hwaatnay coo'z dhaat ?
 Hwaatnay baakay'z dhaat ?
 Hwaatnay auld dudz iz dhay ?
 Hwaatnay haund wull yee taak ?
 Hwaatnay yeer wur dhay merraid in ?
 Hwaatnay cuntraymaan ur yee ?
 Hwaatnay cuntray dui yee belaung tull, cum fay.
 Hwaatnay ain oa yee duid dhaat ?
 Hwaatnay leik buddee'z yon ?
 Hwulk ull yee taak ?
 Hwulk ain oa yee'z cummin wee mee ?

E.

Which cow is that ?
 What sort of tobacco is that ?
 What old rags are those ?
 Which hand will you have ?
 In what year were they married ?
 What (part of the) country do you belong to, come from ?
 Which of you did that ?
 What sort of person is *he* ?
 Which will you take ?
 Which of you is coming with me ?

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES.

S.

Sing.
 dhis, dhus
 dhaat
 yon, dhon

Pl.
 dhur
 dhay
 yon, dhon

E.

Sing.
 this (*dhis*)
 that (*dhat*)
 yonder

Pl.
 these (*dheez*)
 those (*dhoaz*)
 yonder

NOTE. Dhis and dhur primarily refer to objects near the speaker, dhaat and dhay to objects near the person spoken to,

and *yon* or *dhon* to objects farther off in place or time. They thus correspond to the personal pronouns (1) *Aa*, (2) *yoo*, and (3) *hee*. *Yon* or *dhon* is used much oftener than *yonder* in E. *Yon* is no doubt the more archaic form, but *dhon* is now more commonly used in Strathearn, the initial consonantal sound having probably been adopted through the influence of the words *dhis* and *dhaat*. Examples:

Aa dinnay leik dhur tautayz.

I don't like these potatoes.

Hwaw'z bairnz iz dhay?

Whose are those children?

D'yee see dhon tree?

Do you see that tree over yonder?

Aa oafun meind oa yon teim.

I often think of that time (long ago).

Hee'z a rail tummur-haid, dhon.

That man's a downright blockhead.

Dhis is often used idiomatically in phrases relating to time. Examples:

Aa hunnay seen um dhis laang teim, dhis moanay a yeer.

I haven't seen him for a long time, for many a year.

ARTICLES

The definite article *dhe* is used in the same way as the E. 'the' (*dhe*) both in the singular and plural. In ordinary conversation the vowel sound in *dhe* is more like *u* (as in *sun*, *cut*) than *e* (as in *net*, *pen*), and it might be written *dhu* rather than *dhe*.

NOTE. *Dhe* is sometimes used where in E. a possessive pronoun would be used. Examples:

Dhe weif. My (your or his) wife.

Dhe guidmaan. My (your or her) husband.

Dhe weif wuz ee gairdun wee's. My wife was in the garden with me.

Hoo'z dhe guidmaan dhe-day? How is your husband to-day?

Ur yee oot fur plaizhur, or iz dhe weif wee yee? Are you out for pleasure, or is your wife with you?

Shee clawd dhe much aaf mee. She tore off my cap.

Aa ei keep ut ee pooch. I always keep it in my pocket.

Dhe is often expressed in S. where it is omitted in E.
Examples :

At dhe kirk—at dhe scuil. At church—at school.
Hee wuz begun dhe dailun. He had begun dealing (trading).

The indefinite article *a* or *an* is used as in E. before a singular noun.

Before a consonantal sound, including *w* and *y*, *a* is used, and *an* before a vowel sound. In rapid conversation the vowel sound in the article itself is slurred into *u* (as in *sun*, *cut*), and it might be written *u*, *un*. Examples :

S.	E.
u maan	a man
u wummun	a woman
u yow	a ewe
un aufay day	an awful day

NOTE. Sometimes the indefinite article is omitted altogether.
Examples :

Dhur'z moanay ain duiz dhaat. Many a one does so.
Moanay teim. Many a time, often.

PRONOUNS

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

As in E., the personal pronouns refer to three sets of persons : first, the person speaking, as *Aa*, *wee*, *maa*, *oor* ; second, the person spoken to, as *yee*, *yoor* ; third, the person or thing spoken of, as *hee*, *shee*, *hut*, *dhay*.

As in E., the personal pronouns make no distinction of gender in the first or second persons, or in the plural of the third person, the only distinction of gender being in the singular of the third person, as *hee*, *shee*, *hut*.

As in E., the use of the second person singular, *dhoo*, *dhaa*, *dhee*, has entirely dropped out of ordinary speech, and is found only in prayers and poetry. It is still common in several dialects of E. spoken in England, but as it seems to have disappeared several generations ago from the dialect of Lowland Scotch with which I am dealing, I omit it from my list. As in E., the plural of the second person is used for the singular, as *yee* for *dhoo*.

The First Person (Masculine or Feminine).

Case	Sing.		Pl.	
	Ordinary	Emphatic	Ordinary	Emphatic
Nominative	Aa	Ii	wee	
Nominative absolute	mee		us, oos	hiz, huz
Possessive	maa	mii	oor, wur	
Objective	mee, 's, 'z		us, oos, 's, 'z	hiz, huz

The corresponding E. forms are :

	Sing.	Pl.
Nominative	I (<i>Ii</i>)	we (<i>wee</i>)
Nominative absolute	me (<i>mee</i>)	us
Possessive	my (<i>mii</i>)	our
Objective	me (<i>mee</i>)	us

*Second Person.**Masculine or Feminine, Singular or Plural.*

Case	S.		E.
	Ordinary	Emphatic	
Nom.	yee	yoo	you (<i>yoo</i>)
Nom. absolute	yoo		you (<i>yoo</i>)
Poss.	yoor, yur	yoor	your (<i>yoor</i>)
Obj.	yee	yoo	you (<i>yoo</i>)

Third Person.

Case	Masc.	Sing.		Pl.
		Fem.	Neuter	All genders
Nom.	hee	shee	hut, ut, it	dhay
Nom. abs.	hum, him	hur	hut	dhem
Poss.	huz, hiz	hur	huts, uts, its	dhair, dhur
Obj.	hum, him, um	hur, ur	hut, ut, it, 't, 'd	dhem, dhum

The corresponding E. forms are :

Case	Masc.	Sing.		Pl.
		Fem.	Neuter	All genders
Nom.	he (<i>hee</i>)	she (<i>shee</i>)	it	they (<i>dhay</i>)
Nom. abs.	him	her	it	them (<i>dhem</i>)
Poss.	his (<i>hiz</i>)	her	its	their (<i>dher</i>)
Obj.	him	her	it	them (<i>dhem</i>)

The pronouns are especially liable to be slurred in rapid speech, and the commonest forms are those I have described as ordinary; but some of them have different forms when emphasized, and I have given these forms separately. What I have called the nominative absolute is the same in form as the objective, but is really a nominative, like the French *moi, toi, lui*. It is not unknown in E., for, regardless of grammarians, we say in ordinary speech, 'It's me', 'That's him', but it is much more common in S. than in E.

When two pronouns of different persons come together, unlike E. which places the first person last, in S. the first person is put first. Examples:

S.	E.
Mee un yoo.	You and I—you and me.
Mee un hum.	He and I—him and me.
Us un dhem.	They and we—them and us.

FIRST PERSONAL PRONOUN.

In ordinary rapid conversation the old S. form *Aa* is still in common use, but it is being supplanted by the E. form *Ii*, and this is the pronunciation of the word when emphasis is put upon it. Similarly, in the possessive the ordinary pronunciation is *maa*, but the E. *mii* is used when the word is emphasized. Before a vowel *maa* is sometimes slurred into *m'*.

In the plural nominative absolute and objective, *us* is the commonest form, but *oos* is also common, and when the word is emphasized, the pronunciation *hiz* or *huz* is often heard. (Note not only the addition of the initial aspirate but the change of *s* into *z*.) After a vowel *us* is often slurred into 's, sometimes into 'z. Examples:

Aa'm noa shuir. I'm not sure.
Aa coodnay say. I couldn't say.
Ii dinnay ken. I don't know.
Maa dautay. My little pet.
Dhaat's mii tneif. That's *my* knife.
Noa i mii day. Not in *my* time.
Mii mooth juist hudz a jull. *My* mouth just holds a gill.
Claw yoo mii baak un Aa'll claw yoorz. You scratch *my* back
 and I'll scratch yours.

Nain oa's goat naything. None of us got anything.
 M'unkul un m'aantay. My uncle and my aunt.
 Gee mee a caanay oor at een. Give me a quiet hour in the evening.
 Maa ermz uboot maa deeree, Oa! My arms around my darling, O!
 Hut wuznay mee. It wasn't me.
 Noa mee. Not I.
 Mee un hum'z noa freendz. He and I are not on friendly terms.
 Wee gaid haim. We went home.
 Hee kenz oos (or us) fein. He knows us well.
 Hut's noa fur dhe leiks oa huz (hiz). It's not for people like us.
 Ut peid fur books tull oos. It paid for books for us.
 Wur tee wuz reddee hwun we caam haim. Our tea was ready when we came home.
 Hiz laussayz ei gaid tee shairin. We girls always went to the reaping.

As in colloquial E., the plural form *us* (usually slurred into 's or 'z) is often used in the sense of *mee*, that is, in a singular sense, just as *yoo* commonly is. Examples :

Gee's a likht. Give us (*meaning* give me) a light.
 Gee's a luft. Give us (*meaning* give me) a help (lift).
 Gee's yur haund. Give us (*meaning* give me) your hand.
 Gee's a but pees. Give me a snack.
 Shee broakht ut tull's. She brought it to me.
 Hee criid oan's. He called to me.
 Dhe weif wuz ee gairdun wee's. My wife was in the garden with me.
 Aa goat a guid pees uwaw wee's ee moarnin. I took a good snack away with me in the morning.
 Gee's an ell fur a braat. Give me an ell (of cloth) for an apron.
 Caw dhe waal for's. Work the well for me.
 Gee's a draw oa your peip. Give me a puff of your pipe.
 Lay'z ulain—laat's ubee. Leave me alone.
 Hee wudnay hay'z. He wouldn't have me.
 Aa'v seen'z maakin a bettur joab oa'd. I have seen myself making a better job of it.
 Tell oos uboot ut. Tell me about it.

The word *see* is sometimes used with the meaning *gee's* (give me). Examples :

S.	E.
See a hud oa dhaat.	Give me a hold of that.
See a haank oa yairn.	Give me a skein of yarn.
See a faag.	Give me a cigarette.
See a but oa'd.	Give me a bit of it.

SECOND PERSONAL PRONOUN.

In ordinary speech the nominative and objective are *yee*, but when the word is emphasized, and always in the nominative absolute, it is pronounced *yoo*. The possessive is, as in E., *yoor*, but in rapid speech it is slurred into *yur*.

S.	E.
Yee ken.	You know.
Aa tellt yee dhaat.	I told you so.
Aa'll gee yee'd.	I'll give it you.
Dhaat's noa fur yoo.	That's not for you.
Mee un yoo'll gaang dhegidhur.	You and I will go together.
Steek yur gaab.	Shut your mouth.

THIRD PERSONAL PRONOUN.

Masculine Singular.

Hee, *hiz*, *him* are pronounced much the same as in E., but *hiz* is sometimes pronounced *huz*, and *him* more often *hum*, or in the slurred form *'um*. Examples :

S.	E.
Hee'z daaft.	He's mad.
Hee broakht ut wee um.	He brought it with him.
Dhaat's noa hiz dug.	That's not his dog.
Mee un hum'z noa cheef.	He and I are not friends.
Aa tellt um.	I told him.
Duid yee git oananything fay um ?	Did you get anything from him ?

Hiz is sometimes slurred into *'z*. Examples :

S.	E.
Dhe pedlur un'z paak.	The pedlar and his pack.
Ut fell oot ee'z haund ee fluur.	It fell out of his hand on to the floor.

Feminine Singular.

Shee and hur are pronounced much the same as in English, but in rapid speech hur is often slurred into ur. Examples:

S.	E.
Shee'z duin fein.	She's doing well.
Shee beidz wee ur midhur.	She lives with her mother.
Mee un hur'z neeburz.	She and I are neighbours.
Aa hunnay seen ur.	I haven't seen her.
Yee gay ur ur dyoo.	You gave her her due.
Laat ur gaang.	Let her go.

Neuter Singular.

The English form *it* and *its* are frequently heard, but are often pronounced *ut* and *uts*, and the old Scotch forms *hut* and *huts* are still quite common, especially when the word is emphasized. *Hut* is often contracted into *ut* or in the objective into 't, or more commonly into 'd, which is almost invariably the sound it takes after a vowel or a voiced consonant, such as *l, m, n, r, z*. Examples:

Oa'd—wee'd—fay'd—tui'd, tull'd, tull't.	Of it—with it—from it—to it.
Aaf't—for'd—eftur'd—afoar'd.	Off it—for it—after it—before it.
Throo'd—in'd—oan'd (also in't, oan't).	Through it—in it—on it.
Intul'd—iz'd—wuz'd.	Into it, in it—is it—was it.
See'd—gee'd—dui'd—duin'd.	See it—give it—do it—done it.
Tain'd—goatun'd—puttin'd—luittun'd.	Taken it—got it—putting it—let it.

S.	E.
Dhaat's hut noo.	That's it now.
Hwaw'z hut ?	Who is <i>it</i> ? (in a game of tig).
Aa cood taak hut fein.	I could take <i>it</i> well.
Dhay gits 't ulkay day.	They get it every day.
Hee hed oa'd in.	He had some in (cattle in a sale).
Aa meind oa'd fein.	I remember it well.
Look at dhe haid oa'd.	Look at its head.
Hwaat iz'd ? hwaat wuz'd ?	What is it ? what was it ?
Duid yee see'd ?	Did you see it ?
Laat's see'd.	Let me see it.
Aa coodnay dui'd.	I couldn't do it.
Hee caannay keep fay'd.	He can't keep from it (resist it).
Shee wuz puttin'd in.	She was putting it in.

S.

Dhay wur naithing in't.
 Aa coodnay putt a naim oan'd.
 Putt dhe lud oan't.
 Shee spaan'd aw hursel.
 Wud yee ken'd gin yee saw'd
 ugen ?
 Hwaat ull yee gee's for'd ?
 Hay yee goatun'd ?
 Gee'd tee maan — gee dhe
 maan'd.

E.

There was nothing in it.
 I could not give it a name (put
 a name on it).
 Put the lid on it.
 She span it all herself.
 Should you know it if you saw
 it again ?
 What will you give me for it ?
 Have you got it ?
 Give it to the man.

When two pronouns, one of which is *ut* in the objective, come together, the *ut* generally follows the other pronoun, instead of preceding it, as in E. Examples :

S.

Gee mee'd—gee's't.
 Gee um'd—gee ur'd.
 Gee oos't—gee hiz'd.
 Aa'll gee yee'd.
 Gee dhum'd.
 Aa'll tell yee'd.
 Aa gay um'd—ur'd—dhum'd.
 Hee gay mee'd—yee'd—oos't
 —dhum'd.
 Yee'll noa gee's't baak ugen.
 Duid yee tell um'd ?

E.

Give it me.
 Give it him—give it her.
 Give it us—give it to *us*.
 I'll give it you.
 Give it them.
 I'll tell it you.
 I gave it him—her—them.
 He gave it me—you—us—them.
 You'll not give it me back again.
 Did you tell it him ?

Third Personal Pronoun, Plural, all Genders.

As in English, the plural of the third personal pronoun is *dhay*, which in this dialect is the same as the plural of the demonstrative pronoun *dhaat*, viz. *dhay* (E. that, those).

The possessive *dhair* (vowel sound as in *hair*, *pain*) is not quite the same in pronunciation as the English *their*, which is more like a lengthened form of *dher*. In rapid speech it is often slurred into *dhur*. The objective *dhem* is often slurred into *dhum*, but not the nominative absolute, which is always *dhem*. Examples :

S.

Dhay'r aw weel.
 Ut wuznay dhem uvaw.
 Mee un dhem'z noa cheef dhe
 noo.
 Dinnay gay neer dhum.

E.

They're all well.
 It wasn't them at all.
 They and I are not on friendly
 terms at present.
 Don't go near them.

NOTE. In S. the possessive pronoun is sometimes used where it is omitted in E.

S.		E.	
Cawaw tay yur tee.		Come along to tea.	
Aa haynay goatun maa den- nur yet.		I haven't had (got) dinner yet.	
Hee'z uwaw haim tull hiz suppur.		He's gone home to supper.	

DETACHED POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

When a possessive pronoun is not followed by a noun it ends in a sibilant sound.

S.		E.	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
1st Pers. meinz	oorz	mine (<i>miin</i>)	ours (<i>ours</i>)
2nd Pers.	yoorz		yours (<i>yoorz</i>)
3rd Pers. hiz, hurz, huts	dhairz	his, hers, its	theirs (<i>dherz</i>)

NOTE. These forms are used whether the preceding noun is singular or plural. Note that meinz ends in a sibilant, which is wanting in the E. *mine*. Examples :

S.		E.	
Dhis dug'z noa meinz.		This dog is not mine.	
Dhur'z meinz un dhay'z yoorz.		These are mine and those are yours.	

Ain (own) is added to the possessive pronouns to give them emphasis. Example :

Ut wuz mun ain oanay wei. It was my own at any rate.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

The reflexive pronouns are formed by adding the word sel (self) or in the plural selz (*selves*) to the possessives.

S.		E.	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
1st Pers. masel	oorselz	myself	ourselves
2nd Pers. yursel	yurselz	yourself	yourselves
3rd Pers. hissel, hursel, itssel	dhurselz	himself, herself, itself	themselves

NOTE. While in the third person E. adds the word *self* or *selves* to the objective form of the pronoun, S. adds it to the possessive form, viz. *hissel* (*himself*), *dhurselz* (*themselves*). For *itssel* the phrase *dhe sel oa'd* (the self of it) is sometimes used. The reflexive pronoun is intensified by inserting *ain* (own=*oan*) between the possessive and the word *sel* or *selz*, e. g. *maa ain sel*, *oor ain selz*. Examples :

S.	E.
Aa'll duid masel.	I'll do it myself.
Wee'll gaang oorselz.	We'll go ourselves.
Wee'll speek dhaat our umoan oorselz.	We'll talk that over among our- selves.
Taak tent oa yursel.	Take care of yourself (one per- son).
Taak tent oa yurselz.	Take care of yourselves (more than one).
Gaang uwaw yur twaw selz.	You two, go along by yourselves.
Hee hurtit hissel.	He hurt himself.
Dhe burd hurtit itssel (or dhe sel oa'd).	The bird hurt itself.
Dhay wur aw bee dhurselz.	They were alone (all by them- selves).
Yee maan keep dhur bu dhurselz.	You must keep these by them- selves.
Ut wuz staundin dhe sel oa'd.	It was standing by itself.
Ut wuz lii-in bu dhe sel oa'd.	It was lying alone.
Fair play tellz dhe sel oa'd.	Fair play tells of itself.
Aa maid ut maa ain sel.	I made it quite by myself.
Hee did ut hiz ain sel.	He did it quite by himself.

NOTE. The possessive of the reflexive pronoun is formed by adding *ain* (own=*oan*) to the possessive form of the simple pronoun, e. g. *maa ain*, *hiz ain*, *oor ain*, *dhur ain*. Example :

Shee caannay thoal hur ain foak. She can't endure her own people.

The word *lain* (lone=*loan*) is used as a noun much in the same way as *sel* (*self*).

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
1st Person	<i>maa lain</i>	<i>oor lainz</i>
2nd Person	<i>yur lain</i>	<i>yur lainz</i>
3rd Person	<i>hiz, hur, uts lain</i>	<i>dhur lainz</i>

In English the meaning is expressed by the phrases 'by myself', 'by ourselves', &c., or in all cases by the word 'alone' (*aloan*).
Examples:

S.	E.
Aa wuz aw maa lain. } Aa wuz aw maa lee lain. }	I was all alone, or by myself.
He wuz aw hiz lain.	He was all alone, or by himself.
Trii gin ut'll staund uts lain.	Try if it will stand alone.
Wee gaid oor lainz.	We went alone, or by ourselves.
Dhay baid dhur lainz.	They lived alone, or by themselves.
Shee wuz suttin hur lain.	She was sitting alone, or by herself.

INDEFINITE PRONOUN.

The E. indefinite pronoun 'one' is generally expressed by the phrase 'a buddee', the corresponding possessive pronoun being 'dhur' (their). Examples:

Dhaat duiz a buddee guid.	That does one good.
A buddee wudnay hurt dhur-sel.	One wouldn't hurt oneself.

Dhem is often used indefinitely where in E. the words 'he', 'they', 'those', or 'whoever' would be used.

Dhem ut wull tay Coopur maan tay Coopur.

He that will (go) to Cupar must (go) to Cupar.

Gee'd baak tay dhem ut's aukht ut.

Give it back to whoever it belongs to.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

The demonstrative adjectives *dhus*, *dhur*, *dhaat*, *dhay*, *yon* or *dhon* are used by themselves as pronouns, as the corresponding words are in English. Examples:

S.	E.
Dhur'z guid neeps.	These are good turnips.
Dhay'z boanay bairnz.	Those are pretty children.
Yon'z a mukkul tree.	That's a big tree over there.
Dhus iz a fein day.	This is a fine day.
Dhaat wuz a guid saang.	That was a good song.
Dhon wuz graund teimz.	Those were fine times (long ago).
Dhaat ull bee fein.	That will be capital.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The relative pronoun for all numbers, genders, and cases is *ut*, but it is often omitted altogether. No word corresponding to the E. 'which' is used as a relative, and *hwaw*, *hwaw'z*, corresponding to the E. 'who' (*hoo*), 'whose' (*hooz*), are used only as interrogatives, not as relatives. Examples :

Dhaat's dhe maan ut Aa saw. That's the man that I saw.

Dhe lauss ut Aa loo. The girl that I love.

Hee'z our dhe hullz ut Ii loo weel.

He's over the hills whom I love well.

Hwaw wuz dhon maan ut wuz heer dhe-day?

Who was that man that was here to-day?

Dhe waarst ut ivvur Aa saw. The worst that I ever saw.

Ut's an ull burd ut feilz uts ain nest.

It's a bad bird that dirties its own nest.

Dhe saangz maa midhur saang. The songs my mother sang.

Aa kent a maan gayd oafun dhair.

I knew a man who often went there.

Dhe maan yee gay'd tay'z noa weel.

The man to whom you gave it is ill (not well).

Duid yee ken yon wummun ut Aa wuz speekin wee?

Did you know that woman to whom I was speaking?

For the possessive case of the relative, 'whose', or 'of which', a circumlocution with *ut* is employed. Examples :

Dhaat's dhe maan ut hiz bairn deed dhestreen.

Dhaat's dhe maan ut hed a bairn deed dhestreen.

That's the man whose child died yesterday evening.

Dhon wuz dhe wummun ut Aa kent hur sun.

That was the woman whose son I knew.

Gimmee dhe stick ut dhe haid oa'd'z broakun.

Give me the stick with the broken head.

Dhaat's dhe dug ut goat uts lig run our.

That's the dog whose leg was run over.

Dhe auld maan ut goat huz lig broakun caam hurplin oot.

The old man whose leg was broken came limping out.

Dhe tree ut hee sellt dhe fruit aaf's daid.

The tree whose fruit he sold is dead.

Hee beidz ee hoos ut yee see dhe end oa'd.

He lives in the house the end of which you see.

Hwaat is used as a relative and sometimes expressed where it is omitted in E. Examples:

Dhaat's mair nor hwaat Aa thoakht.

That's more than I thought.

Deer kenz aw hwaat hee sed.

Goodness knows what he said.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

The interrogative pronoun *hwaw*, like the E. 'who' (*hoo*), is masculine or feminine, singular or plural, and, like the E. 'who' in ordinary conversation, is used for the objective as well as the nominative. There is no *hwaam*, corresponding to E. 'whom' (*hoom*). The possessive case in both genders and both numbers is *hwaw'z*, corresponding to E. 'whose' (*hooz*). The neuter, both singular and plural, nominative and objective, is *hwaat*, E. 'what' (*wot*), often slurred into *hwut*.

	S.		E.	
	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
Nom.	<i>hwaw</i>	<i>hwaat</i>	who (<i>hoo</i>)	what (<i>wot</i>)
Poss.	<i>hwaw'z</i>		whose (<i>hooz</i>)	
Obj.	<i>hwaw</i>	<i>hwaat</i>	whom (<i>hoom</i>)	what (<i>wot</i>)

Examples:

S.	E.
Hwaw'z dhaat?	Who is that?
Hwaw ur yee?	Who are you?
Aa kennay hwaw yee bee—aar.	I don't know who you are.
Hwaw'z bairn'z dhaat?	Whose child is that?
Hwaw'z shuin'z dhay?	Whose shoes are those?
Hwaw duid yee see?	Whom did you see?
Hwaw wuz aukht dhis hoos afoar yee boakht ut?	Who did this house belong to before you bought it?
Hwut's yur wull?	What do you say (what's your will)?

35
ADVERBS

Some of the commonest adverbs are connected with pronouns in form and meaning.

		S.		
<i>Pronoun</i>		<i>Adverb</i>		
		<i>Place</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Manner</i>
Inter.	hwaw	hwaur	hwaan	hoo
Relative	hwaw (poetic)	hwaur	hwaan, hwun	hoo
Dem.	{ dhis dhaat dhon or yon	heer dhair dhondur or yondur	noo dhaan	say, dhaat

CORRESPONDING ENGLISH FORMS.

<i>Pronoun</i>		<i>Adverb</i>		
		<i>Place</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Manner</i>
Inter.	who (<i>hoo</i>)	where (<i>wair</i>)	when (<i>wen</i>)	how (<i>how</i>)
Relative	who (<i>hoo</i>)	where	when	how
Dem.	{ this (<i>dhis</i>) that (<i>dhat</i>) yonder	here (<i>heer</i>) there (<i>dher</i>) yonder	now then (<i>dhen</i>)	thus (<i>dhus</i>) so (<i>soa</i>)

NOTE. The interrogative and relative adverbs, like the corresponding pronouns, begin with the sound **hw**, except in the case of **hoo** (*how*), where the sound of *w* has been absorbed in the following vowel. As in English, the relative adverbs are the same in sound as the corresponding interrogatives, except that the relative **hwaan** (*when*) is often slurred into **hwun**. The adverb of manner 'thus' (*dhus*), which has almost dropped out of English as ordinarily spoken, is not used in Scotch, its place being taken by the expression **dhus wei** (in this way). The word corresponding to the English 'why' is not used in pure Scotch, its place being taken by the phrase **hwaat wei** (in what way), or **hwaat fur**, meaning 'for what reason'. **Say** (*so=soa*) is used, but often the E. 'so' is represented in S. by **ut** or **dhaat**. The word **dhondur** or **yondur**, referring to things at a distance, is used much more commonly than **yonder** in E. Examples:

S.

Hwaur (ur) yee gaun ?
Hwaan duid hee cum ?
Hoo'z aw wee yee ?

E.

Where are you going ?
When did he come ?
How are you all (all with you) ?

S.

Hee wuz weel hwun Aa saw
um.

Cum 'eer—beid dhair.

It's moanay yeer sin dhaan
(sein).

Aa'm noa dhaat (say) weel.

Ut's noa dhaat ull.

Aa dinnay think ut.

Aa wudnay say dhaat.

Hee tellt oos dhaat oafun.

Shee wuz dhaat prood.

Gaang our dhondur.

Ut's noa dhaat mukkul.

Aa wuz dhaat faird.

Hwaat wei noa ?

Aa wull dhaat. }

Aa'll dui dhaat. }

Aa'm sayin dhaat.

Aa tellt yee dhaat.

E.

He was well when I saw him.

Come here—stay here.

It's many years since then.

I'm not so well.

It's not so bad (not at all bad).

I don't think so.

I shouldn't say so.

He often told us so.

She was so proud.

Go over there.

It's not so large (as that).

I was so frightened.

Why not ?

{ I will do so.—I will indeed.—

{ Right you are !

I'm saying so (that's what I say).

I told you so.

Hwaat is sometimes used in place of hoo :

Hwaat mukkul dhay wur dhaan ! How big they were then !

As in English, many prepositions of place and time are used as adverbs, e. g. in, oot (*out*), up, doon (*down*), ufoar (*before*), uhint (*behind*), uboot (*about*), ubuin (*above*). Other adverbs are :

Adverbs of Place.

uwaw, waw, away, along.

heeruwaw, hereabouts.

dhairuwaw, thereabouts.

hwawruwaw, whereabouts.

our, over (*oavur*), away.

unour (in over), farther in, in.

utour (out over), farther out, or
off, back.

but, into or in the outer room.

ben, into or in the inner room.

neer, neerhaund, near, nearly.

faar, far.

yont, along, farther along,
through.

sumwei, sum gait, somewhere.

oanay gait, anywhere.

awgait, everywhere.

haaf gait, half-way.

bii, past.

in bii, inside, indoors.

neer bii, near.

oot bii, outside, out of doors.

our bii, over the way, a little
way across.

foarut, forwards.

baak, back, backwards.

dhegidhur, together.

ujee, uglei, to one side, off the
straight, squinting, avry.

haim, home.

foarun, abroad.

Examples :

Cum uwaw (cawaw).— Gay waw haim. Come along.—Go along home.

Aa'm gaun uwaw tee waal. I am going along to the well.

Dhur noa sik a thing heeruwaw. There's no such thing here—abouts.

'Oa hwawruwaw gaat yee dhaat auld crookit pennay ?'

Oh, whereabouts got you that old crooked penny ?

Gay haim our wee yee. Go away home.

Cum uwaw unour tee fir. Come along nearer (farther in—inside) to the fire.

Cum utour. Come out (e. g. of a cart).

Hud utour fay dhe fir. Keep back from the fire (farther off).

Aa hunnay been utour dhis ekht dayz. I haven't been out of bed for a week.

Hee pood dhem utour. He pulled them back (or away).

Gaang but. Go into the outer room.

Cum uwaw ben. Come along into the inner room.

Aa'v ain ben heer. I've one here in the inner room.

Aa wuz neerhaund daid. I was nearly dead.

Sut yont a but. Sit a little farther along.

Ur yee cumin yont dhe toon ? Are you coming through the village ?

Hee'z up uboot Ing-lund sumwei. He's somewhere in England.

Aa caannay find ut oanay gait. I can't find it anywhere.

Aa'v luikit augait for'd. I've looked everywhere for it.

Shee gaid bii weeoot speekin. She went past without speaking.

Cum in bii. Come inside, indoors.

Baak un foarut. Backwards and forwards.

Heesht yee baak. Come back soon (haste you back).

Shee fuish unour dhe boatul un paat doon dhe kebbuk.

She brought (fetched) over the bottle and set (put) down the cheese.

Hee roakht oot bii. He worked outside, out of doors.

As in E., *dhair*, *dhur* (*there*) is used at the beginning of a sentence beginning with some tense of the auxiliary verb *bee* (*be*)

merely as an introduction, but after *dhur* the verb *iz* is often omitted. Examples:

S.	E.
Dhur a maan at dhe doar.	There's a man at the door.
Dhur naybuddee in.	There's nobody in.
Dhur nay doot uboot dhaat.	There's no doubt about that.

Adverbs of Time and Number.

noo, now.	ains, once.
dhe-noo, just now, at present, immediately.	tweis, twice.
eenoo, just now (in the now).	threis, thrice.
dhaan, dhun, then.	ivvur, ever.
sein, sin, then, ago.	nivvur, nair, never.
yet, yut, yet.	shuin, suin, soon.
ei, always, still.	ugen, again.
hweilz, sometimes.	oafun, often.
u hweil sin, some time ago.	moanayteim, many a time, often.
ay day, one day.	nooz un dhaanz, now and then.
ay teim, at one time, once.	a wee, a little while.
ains oan a day, once upon a time.	in a wee, in a little, soon.
uwaw, ago.	laung, for long.
dhis moanay a day, for many a day now.	faar baak, long ago.
	air, early (<i>erli</i>).
	lait, late (<i>lait</i>).

A number of adverbial phrases which begin in E. with 'to' (*too*), begin in S. with *dhe*.

S.	E.
dhe-day	to-day (<i>too-day</i>)
dhe-moarn	to-morrow (<i>too-morroa</i>)
dhe-nikht	to-night (<i>too-niit</i>)
dhegidhur	together (<i>toogedher</i>)

Similarly we have *dhe-yeer* (this year) and *dhe-noo* (just now); and *dhe-streen* is more common than *yustreen* for 'yesterday evening' (but *yusturday* is used for 'yesterday'). *Dhe moarn'z moarnin* is 'to-morrow morning' and *dhe moarn'z nikht* 'to-morrow night'. Examples:

- Juist uboot dhe noo. Just about now.
 Noa dhe noo. Not just now.
 Aa'll bee eenoo. I'll be there immediately.
 Shee wuz heer eenoo. She was here just now.
 Sein Aa gaid haim. Then I went home.
 Auld laung sein. Old long ago (long, long ago).
 Ut's a gei laang hweil sin sein. It's a good long time since then.
 Aa'm ei waarslin oan. I'm still struggling on.
 Hee'z ei tee foar. He's still to the fore (still alive).
 Ei weis uhint dhe haund. Always wise after the event.
 Hee cum'z heer hweilz. He comes here sometimes.
 Hweilz Ii un hweilz noa. Sometimes yes and sometimes not.
 Ut's thertay yeer uwaw. It's thirty years ago.
 Noa az ivvur Aa haard oanay wei. Not as I ever heard at any rate.
 Dhe tren ull shuin bee heer. The train will soon be here.
 Aa'v aitun dhaat moanay teim. I've eaten that often.
 Dhe moarn cum ekht dayz. A week to-morrow.
 Dhe neeps iz noa guid dhe yeer. The turnips are not good this year.
 Beid a wee. Wait a little.
 Duinay beid laang. Don't stay long.

ADVERBS OF QUANTITY OR DEGREE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>oanay wei, at least, at any rate, anyhow.
 a wee—a wee but—a wee thing, a little.
 a thoakht, a thought (<i>thaut</i>), the least bit.
 keind oa, keinoa, somewhat, by way of, half, rather.
 leik, like (<i>liik</i>), as it were.
 aleik, alike, similarly.
 gei, geiun, rather, pretty.
 juist, just, exactly, only.
 fein, well, thoroughly, easily.
 weel, well.
 mukkul, much.
 a haip, a lot, often.
 our, too, excessively.
 awdhegidhur, altogether (<i>aul-toogedher</i>).</p> | <p>dhaat, so (<i>soa</i>).
 brawlay, very well.
 inyukh, enough (<i>enuff</i>).
 leik inyukh, likely enough, possibly.
 unkay, very.
 uvaw, at all.
 neer, neerhaund, nearly, almost.
 ubee, alone, as it is.
 aivun, even, straight, right.
 aivun oan, without stopping.
 een, just.
 maist, almost.
 throo, done, finished.
 fell, remarkably, very, thoroughly.</p> |
|---|---|

Examples:

S.	E.
Ut's wurth twaw pound oanay wei.	It's worth two pounds at any rate.
Shee's a wee but daaft.	She's a little mad.
Aa wuz hundurd a wee thing.	I was a little delayed.
Ut's a wee thing jimp.	It's a little skimpy.
Dhaat's a thoakht our laang.	That's the least bit too long.
Hee'z keind oa queer.	He is somewhat eccentric.
Hee wuz keind oa gaun uwaw tay taak a weif.	He was by way of going to get married.
Juist keind oa middlin.	Very ordinary (just kind of middling).
Aa wuz keind oa ull about ut —staartin dhe craitur.	I was rather unhappy about it —startling the creature.
Dhur wuz haips leuk.	There were heaps, as it were.
Aa wuz keind oa faird leuk.	I was somewhat afraid, as it were.
Hee spaak grumlay leuk.	He spoke rather grumblingly.
Aa'm noa verray weel leuk dhe day.	I'm not very well, as it were, to-day.
Aa'm gei thraang.	I'm rather busy.
It's gei saaft dhe-day.	It's rather wet to-day.
A gei hween.	A good few.
Shee'z gei auld.	She's pretty old.
Dhaat's gei leuk ut.	That's pretty like it.
Hee'z a gei queer chaap.	He's a very funny fellow (odd).
A gei sair beil ut wuz tui.	A pretty painful boil it was too.
Shee'z lookin geiun soabur.	She's looking rather ill.
Aa'm geiun weel.	I am pretty well.
Aa'm geiun soabur.	I am rather poorly.
Juist dhaat.	Just so.
Fein dhaat.	Quite well, easily.
Aa ken um fein.	I know him well.
Hee caan duid fein.	He can do it easily.
It's braw tay bee weel leikit.	It's good to be well liked.
Shee wuz mukkul thoakht oa.	She was much thought of.
Yee'v puitun in our mukkul saut.	You've put in too much salt.
Hee caam a haip uboot Dinnin.	He often came to Dunning.
Yee'v cumd our shuin.	You've come too soon.
Dhur our moanay oa dhum awdhegidhur.	There are too many of them altogether.
Aa wuz dhaat faird.	I was so frightened.
Shee wuz dhaat keind.	She was so kind.
Aa ken um brawlay.	I know him very well.
Dhaat's guid inyukh.	That's good enough.

S.

E.

Shee'z unkay queer.
 Hee'z unkay guid.
 Dhaat's nay guid uvaw.
 Laat's ubee.
 Shee juist gaaburd aivun oan.

She's very eccentric.
 He's very good (too good).
 That's no use at all.
 Let me alone.
 She simply jabbered without stopping.

Ur yee noa throo yet?
 Hee wuz a fell guid ministur.

Haven't you finished yet?
 He was a remarkably good minister.

Hee'z fell weel cumd in noo.

He's thoroughly well trained (come in) now.

Shee keind oa kent oa'd tui.
 Shee fleitit aivun oan—shee
 nair divauldid.

She knew something of it too.
 She scolded without ceasing—
 she never stopped.

Ut gayz aivun throo.

It goes straight through.

Aivun up dhe bray.

Straight up the hill.

ADJECTIVES USED AS ADVERBS.

As in English, many adjectives are used as adverbs. Unlike English, Scotch rarely adds the equivalent of E. *ly* to an adjective to make it an adverb, so that it is more common in S. than in E. to find an adjective used, without any change of pronunciation, as an adverb ('very', 'well', 'pretty', and a few others are similarly used in E.).

S.

E.

<i>Adj.</i>	<i>Adv.</i>	<i>Adj.</i>	<i>Adv.</i>
aufay	aufay	awful	awfully, very
caanay	caanay	gentle	gently
cleen	cleen	clean	quite
dufrund	dufrund	different	differently
fair	fair	fair	fairly, quite
fein	fein	fine	well
fell	fell	remarkable	remarkably
laang	laang	long	long
leik	leik	like	likely
lood	lood	loud	loudly, loud
mukkul	mukkul	much	much
neer	neer	near	nearly
quik	quik	quick	quickly
rail	rail	real (<i>reecul</i>)	really, very, quite
rikht	rikht	right	very, really
tairubul	tairubul	terrible	terribly, very, exceedingly
ull	ull	ill, bad	ill, badly
sair	sair	sore (<i>soar</i>)	sorely, thoroughly, well

Among the few exceptions are:

S.	E.	S.	E.
brawlay	splendidly, thoroughly	haardlay	hardly
shuirlay	surely (<i>shoorli</i>)	full-lay	fully (<i>foolli</i>)

this last word being used frequently in the sense of 'quite', 'rather more than', 'a good deal', 'on the whole'.

NOTE. The word 'quite', so common in English, is not used in Scotch, its place being taken by some such word as *full-lay*, *fair*, *cleen*. So, too, *verray* (very) is seldom used, the meaning being expressed by such words as *rikht*, *rail*, *aufay*, *tairubul*.
Examples:

S.	E.
Dhaat's aufay guid — aufay nait.	That's awfully good — awfully neat.
Hee'z aufay rich.	He is very rich.
Aa'm aufay thraang dhe-day.	I am very busy to-day.
Hee wuz tain uwaw aufay suddun.	He was taken away (died) very suddenly.
Caw caanay.	Drive gently, take it easy.
Hee'z cleen daaft.	He's quite mad.
Aa'm cleen duin.	I'm quite exhausted.
Dhaat ain'z dufrund maid.	That one is made differently.
Aa wuz fair dumfoonurd.	I was struck quite dumb.
Dhay'z tairubul fein nowt.	Those are exceedingly fine bullocks.
I'm duin fein — brawlay.	I'm doing well — capitally.
Aa kent hum brawlay.	I knew him very well.
Hee'z a fell guid-naiturd laud, yon.	That's a remarkably good-natured fellow.
Full-lay Jek hii.	Rather beyond the Jack (at bowls).
Coorsur full-lay dhaan dhe floor.	A good deal coarser than flour.
Dhay wur full-lay a scoar oa dhum.	There were quite a score of them.
Full-lay dhaat.	Quite that.
Noa mikhtay mukkul.	Not very much.
Dhe dug wuz neer wud.	The dog was nearly mad.
Dhe coarn'z neer reip.	The corn is nearly ripe.
Aa'm rail weel dhe-day.	I'm quite well to-day.
Dhay'z rail fein neeps.	These are very fine turnips.
Aa wuz rail weel plaizd.	I was very pleased indeed.
Dhur kail'z rail guid.	This broth is quite good.
Wee'r rail cheef dhe noo.	We're quite friendly at present.

S.

Dhaat's a rikht auld ain.
 Hut's rikht foarnent yee.
 Hee'z rikht foo dhe-nikht.
 Dhay claiz iz cumperatif auld.

Shee fleits coanstant.
 Aa wuz fair daivd wee dhur
 din.

Shee wuz greetin sair, puir
 laussay.

Hee'z noa sair plaizd uboot ut.

Hee wuz sair fluttun tull
 hwun hee caam haim.

Shee nivvur divauldz.

Hur tung gaangz coanstant.

Shee juist gaaburz aivun oan.

E.

That's a really old one.
 It is straight in front of you.
 He's quite drunk to-night.
 Those clothes are comparatively
 old.

She's constantly scolding.
 I was quite deafened by the
 noise they made.

She was crying bitterly, poor
 girl.

He's not greatly pleased about it.

He was thoroughly well scolded
 when he came home.

She never ceases.

Her tongue is constantly wag-
 ging.

She simply jabburs without
 stopping.

NOTE. In E. 'likely' is more an adjective than an adverb. It is not good English to say, as many Scotchmen do, 'I shall likely be there'; but, curiously enough, one may say 'I shall very likely be there.' The Scotch for this would be **Leik inyukh Aa'll bee dhair.**

The E. 'else' is expressed by the use of the adjective **idhur** (other), e. g. **Nay idhur buddee** (nobody else), **oanay idhur thing** (anything else). Examples:

S.

Aa'll leiklay meet yee.
 Wur dhay nay idhur buddee
 wee yee ?

Wur dhay oanay idhur thing
 yee wuz seekin ?

E.

I shall probably meet you.
 Was there nobody else with
 you ?

Did you want anything else ?

NEGATIVE ADVERBS.

S.

noa
 nay

E.

not
 n't

S.

naigait
 nair, nivvur

E.

nowhere
 never

Examples:

S.

Yee'll noa dui dhaat.
 Noa meo.

E.

You'll not do that.
 Not I.

NOTE. When *noa* (not) is used after its verb it is usually slurred into *nay*, which corresponds to the E. *n't* for *not*. The sound of the verb, too, is sometimes slurred.

S.		E.	
<i>Slurred</i>	<i>Full</i>	<i>Slurred</i>	<i>Full</i>
iznay	iz noa	isn't	is not
wuznay	wuz noa	wasn't	was not
wunnay	wull noa	won't	will not
duinay, divnay	div noa	don't	do not
caannay	caan noa	can't	cannot
maannay	maan noa	mustn't	must not
hunnay, hev nay	hev noa	haven't	have not
hednay	hed noa	hadn't	had not
neednay	need noa	needn't	need not
kennay	ken noa		don't know
cairnay	cair noa		don't care

Examples :

S.	E.
Aa hunnay been ee toon yut.	I haven't been into the village yet.
Yee neednay thraip ut doon maa throat.	You needn't force me to swallow it (some assertion).

The use of a double negative is common :

S.	E.
Aa duinay cair uboot nain oa'd.	I don't care for any of it.
Aa duinay taak nay mair nor a gless.	I don't take more than a glass.
Aa nivvur saw nain oa hut.	I never saw any of it.
Aa nivvur aits nay beef.	I never eat any beef.
Yee coodnay maak nay idhur oa'd.	You couldn't make anything else of it.
Aa hunnay seen nain oa dhum.	I haven't seen any of them.
Yee caannay luppun oan um wee naything.	You can't trust him about anything.
Aa'm noa fur nay mair oa'd.	I don't want any more of it.
Aa hunnay seen ur naygait.	I haven't seen her anywhere.
Dhur noa nay teim at nikht.	There's no time at night.
Hee nivvur kent nay mair.	He never knew any more.
Shee hednay nain naidhur.	Besides she hadn't any.

OTHER ADVERBS AND ADVERBIAL EXPRESSIONS.

aiblinz, perhaps.
 aidhur, however.
 ain'z airund, (one's errand)
 specially, for that alone.
 a wee, a little.
 aw weiz, in every way.
 az laiv, az leef, rather.
 bii-oardnur, extraordinarily.
 bii-wee'd, (by with it), done
 for, as good as dead.
 deed, indeed, to be sure.
 dhaat wei, in that way, like
 that.
 dhe wei oa'd, the way of it,
 how it goes.
 ee coantur, on the contrary.
 eent, indeed.
 foarun, (foreign), abroad.
 furbii, besides.

lood oot, aloud.
 mebbe, may be.
 noa a gren, not a grain, not in
 the least.
 noa a hait, not a whit, not in
 the least.
 suinur, shuinur, rather (*raa-
 dher*).
 sumwei, somehow or other.
 thoa, though (*dhoa*).
 throo, (through), over, com-
 pleted.
 tui, tay, too.
 ubee, as it is, alone.
 ulow, on fire.
 unaw, as well, also, too.
 un aw dhaat, and all that sort
 of thing.
 un dhaat, and so on, etcetera.

Examples :

S.

Yee aiblinz mikht.
 Ut's noa mulk naidhur.
 Dinnay gaang ain'z airund.
 Dhe lum'z ulou—up.
 Hee broakht hiz sun unaw.
 Aa'll taak dhaat ain unaw.
 Mulkin kii un aw dhaat.
 Shee wuz gleid a wee.
 Aa'd az laiv beid at haim.
 Aa wud az leef dui'd.
 Dhay piz iz bii-oardnur fein.
 Hee'z bii wee'd.
 Deed Ii; deed noa.
 Ut wuznay dhaat wei uvaw.
 It iz eent.
 Aa'm eent.
 I duid eent.
 Iz hee gaun uwaw foarun ?

E.

Perhaps you might.
 It's not milk, however.
 Don't go for that alone (specially
 for that purpose).
 The chimney's on fire.
 He brought his son too.
 I will take that one as well.
 Milking cows, and all that sort
 of thing.
 She squinted a little.
 I'd rather stay at home.
 I would rather do it.
 Those peas are extraordinarily
 fine.
 He's past recovery.
 Yes, indeed; no, indeed.
 It wasn't like that at all.
 It is indeed.
 Indeed I am.
 I did indeed.
 Is he going abroad ?

S.	E.
Faar uwaw beez foarun.	Much farther than abroad.
Un moanay mair furbii.	And many more besides.
Reed ut lood oot.	Read it aloud.
Mebbee Ii, un mebbe noa.	Perhaps yes, and perhaps not.
Aa'm noa joakin a gren.	I'm not joking at all.
Aa'm noa a gren faird.	I'm not in the least afraid.
Aa wad suinur gay haim.	I would rather go home.
Shee'z hiz aantay sumwei.	She's his aunt somehow or other.
Wuz ee thoa?	Was he indeed?
Duid yee thoa?	Did you indeed?
Aa wull thoa.	I will though.
Hiz teim wuz throo.	His time was over.
Ur yee throo?	Have you done?
Laat's ubee.	Leave me alone.

NOTE. The word *oanlay* (only) to a Scotch ear has an affirmative sense, and to an English ear a negative sense, so that when meaning to agree with a sentence containing *only* a Scotchman says 'Ii' (yes), while an Englishman says 'No'.

Example: It's only five miles to Crieff.

Answer from a Scotchman: Ii, but it's uphill.

Answer from an Englishman: No, but it's uphill.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs, like adjectives, form their comparative by adding *ur*, and their superlative by adding *ist* to the positive. Examples:

S.			E.		
Pos.	Comp.	Sup.	Pos.	Comp.	Sup.
suin	suinur	suinist	soon	sooner	soonest
laang	laang-ur	laang-ist	long	longer	longest

Some adverbs form their comparative and superlative irregularly:

S.			E.		
Pos.	Comp.	Sup.	Pos.	Comp.	Sup.
luttul	less	laist	little	less	least (<i>leest</i>)
mukkul	mair	maist	much	more (<i>moar</i>)	most (<i>moast</i>)
weel	bettur	best	well	better	best
ull	waur	waarst	ill	worse (<i>wurs</i>)	worst (<i>wurst</i>)

The comparative is sometimes formed by prefixing *mair* (more), and the superlative by prefixing *maist* (most), to the positive.

NOTE. Adverbs are sometimes given a place in the sentence different from that given them in E.

S.	E.
Hut cumz ei oot ee gloamin.	It always comes out in the twilight.
Noa mebbe duiin mukkul.	Perhaps not doing much.

PREPOSITIONS.

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE.

aaf, off, away from.	roond, round.
aaf oa, off, away from.	tay, tee, tull, to, till.
at, at.	throo, through (<i>throo</i>).
baak, towards the back.	ubloa, below.
ben, towards the sitting-room or bedroom.	uboot, about.
bii, by, past, besides.	ueroas, across.
but, towards the kitchen.	ufoar, before.
doon, down.	uhint, behind (<i>behind</i>).
eftur, after.	ulaang, along.
fay, from.	umoan, among (<i>among</i>).
foarment, in front of.	uneth, beneath (<i>beneeth</i>).
in, i', in.	unour, inside (<i>insiid</i>).
intay, into.	up, up.
intul, into, inside.	useid, beside (<i>besiid</i>).
neer, near (<i>neer</i>).	utween, between.
oan, on.	utour, outside.
oot, out.	uyont, beyond.
oot oa, out of.	wee, with.
our, over (<i>oavur</i>), across.	yont, along.

NOTE. A number of prepositions begin with u, corresponding to the E. *a*, as ubuin, uboot, umoan, but we have also uneth, ufoar, uhint, useid, utween, uyont for the E. 'beneath', 'before', 'behind', 'beside', 'between', 'beyond'. Examples:

S.	E.
Aa tuik ut aaf um.	I took it from him (i.e. off his person).
Hee tuik dhe coat aaf oa mee.	He took my coat off me, or away from me.
Baak dhe cloas.	In the entry, back from the street.

S.

Gaang ben dhe hoos.

Bii dhe glessiz.

Wee hed idhur keindz bii
dhay.

Aa gaid bii um.

Hut's but dhe hoos.

Hwaur d'yee cum fay ?

Foarnent dhe doar.

Lay yur luif i' meinz, lauss.

Aa nivvur putts a fut intul'd.

Dhur'z piz intul'd.

Hwaat's intul'd.

Oot dhe road.

Hee loupit our dhe burn.

Az Aa caam our dhe brig.

Cumin throo dhe rii.

Hwaur (ur) yee gaun tull ?

Gee'd tull um.

Wee gaid haim tull oor den-
nur.

Uboot Dinnin.

Sumwei uboot dhe Pininshoo-
lur Waur.

Taak yur auld cluk uboot yee.
Shee beidz doon uboot Lun-
dun.

Hee'z uboot Ing-lund sumwei.
Ubuin dhem aw yee taak yur
plais.

Ufoar dhe doar.

Cum oot umoan dhe neeps.

Our dhe muir umoan dhe
hedhur.

Putt ut uneth dhe tibbul.

Aa wunnay gaang unour yur
doar.

Dhay wur suttin useid idhur.
Hee saat doon useid mee.

Wee wudnay gaang utour dhe
doar fur fair oa boagulz.

Dhe smuddee staundz uyont
dhe burn.

Yont dhe toon.

Yont dhe road.

E.

Go into the inner room (bed-
room or parlour).

Besides the glasses.

We had other kinds besides
those.

I went past him.

It's in the outer room (kitchen).

Where do you come from ?

In front of the door.

Lay your palm in mine, lass.

I never set a foot inside it.

There are peas inside it.

What's inside it ?

Out along the road.

He jumped across the stream.

As I came across the bridge.

Coming through the rye.

Where are you going to ?

Give it to him.

We went home to dinner.

In the neighbourhood of Dun-
ning.

Somewhere in the Peninsular
War.

Take your old cloak round you.
She lives somewhere near Lon-
don.

He's somewhere in England.

Above them all you take your
place.

Before the door.

Come out from among the
turnips.

Over the moor among the
heather.

Put it below the table.

I won't go inside your door.

They were sitting side by side.

He sat down beside me.

We would not go outside the
door for fear of goblins.

The smithy stands beyond the
brook.

Along through the village.

Along the road.

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME.

As in English, many prepositions of place are also used as prepositions of time, e. g. *ufoar, eftur, utween, at, neer, uboot, fay, in*. Other prepositions of time are :

S.	E.
gin	by
or	till
sin	since (<i>sins</i>)

Examples :

S.	E.
Aa'll bee ekhtay gin Mei.	I'll be eighty by May.
Hee'll bee heer gin nikht.	He'll be here by nightfall.
Wee'll aw bee daid gin dhaan.	We'll all be dead by then.
Shee'll bee haim gin Wed-dunzday.	She'll be home by Wednesday.
Aa roakht ma stoakin or den-ner-teim.	I knitted (worked) my stocking till dinner-time.
It's moanay yeer sin sein.	It's many years since then.

OTHER PREPOSITIONS.

beez, bee, ba, beside, in comparison with.	leik, like (<i>liik</i>).
bunnay, except.	oa, of (<i>ov</i>).
but, without.	tay, in comparison with.
fur, for.	weecoot, without.
	waantin, short of, without.

Examples :

S.	E.
Hee'z auld ba mee.	He's old in comparison with me (older than me).
Faar noarth beez dhis.	Far north in comparison with this (farther north than this).
Ut brunt leik maad.	It burned furiously.
Noa tay hwaat it wuz ains.	Not in comparison with what it once was.
Aa'll noa gaang waantin hur.	I'll not go without her.
Dhe laud waantin a lig.	The youth short of a leg (with one leg).
He caam haim waantin dhe breeks.	He came home without his trousers.
Aa caannay see waantin dhe glessiz.	I can't see without spectacles.

IDIOMATIC USE OF PREPOSITIONS.

NOTE. Before an infinitive, *fur tay* or *fur tull* (for to) is often used for the E. *to*. Examples :

S.	E.
Hee ettuld <i>fur tay</i> gaang.	He meant to go.
Aa gaid <i>fur tay</i> see'd.	I went to see it.
Hee sent a maan <i>fur tay</i> git ut.	He sent a man to get it.

In some phrases the article *dhe* is expressed in S. though omitted in E. Examples :

S.	E.
At <i>dhe</i> kirk.	At church.
At <i>dhe</i> scuil.	At school.
Oan <i>dhe</i> noak.	O'clock.
A gem at <i>dhe</i> boolz.	A game at marbles or bowls.
Hee'z uwaw at <i>dhe</i> curlin.	He's away curling.
Ur yee cumin tee (<i>tay dhe</i>) curlin.	Are you coming to curl ?
Up <i>dhe</i> stair.	Upstairs.
Doon <i>dhe</i> stair.	Downstairs.
Up <i>dhe</i> bray.	Uphill.
Doon <i>dhe</i> bray.	Downhill.
Wee <i>dhe</i> tren.	By train.
Duid yee cum wee <i>dhe</i> tren ?	Did you come by train ?
Naa, Aa trevulld.	No, I came on foot (walked).
Hee'll bee heer wee <i>dhe</i> fiiv tren.	He'll be here by the five o'clock train.

Some prepositions are used in a different way from what they are in English :

better oa, better for.	<i>putt fay</i> , put off.
waur oa, worse for.	<i>reit</i> , write to.
caw fur, call on.	<i>sleep in</i> , oversleep oneself.
crii oan, call to.	<i>slip uwaw</i> , die.
cum at, think of.	<i>speek wee</i> , speak to.
cum oot wee, utter.	<i>speer at</i> , ask.
faird fur, afraid of.	<i>wait oan</i> , wait for.
in a praizunt, as a present.	<i>aaf</i> , from.
luppun oan (or tull), trust.	<i>bee</i> , from.
maak up oan, overtake.	<i>wee</i> , for, owing to, because of.
meind oa, remember.	<i>our</i> , on.
merray oan, marry to.	<i>tay</i> , for.

Examples :

Aa'm dhe better oa dhaat. I'm the better for that.

Nain dhe better oa yoor speerin. None the better for your asking.

Hee'z dhe waur oa drink. He's worse for drink.

Nain dhe waur oa dhaat. None the worse for that.

Duid yee caw for Mustris Bug? Did you call on Mrs. Boag?

Hee criid oan's. He called to me.

Aa caanay cum at a naim for'd. I can't think of a name for it.

Ur yee faird fur um? Are you afraid of him?

Aa'm noa faird fur yoo, oanay wei.

I'm not afraid of you, at any rate.

Aa goat dhaat in a praizunt. I got that as a present.

Yee caanay luppun oan um wee naything.

You can't trust him for anything.

Hee'z noa tay luppun tull. He's not to be trusted.

Aa maid up oan um. I overtook him.

Aa meind oa hum fein. I remember him well.

Hwaw'z shee merraid oan? Who's she married to?

She'z merraid oan maa cuizin. She's married to my cousin.

Ut's noa aizee puttin dhum fay'd. It's not easy to put them off it.

Aa roat um laast week. I wrote to him last week.

Shee sluppit uwaw laast nikht. She died last night.

Aa wuz faird Aa wud sleep in.

I was afraid I should oversleep myself.

Aa duidnay speak wee ur. I didn't speak to her.

Speer at yur midhur. Ask your mother.

Yee neednay speer at hum. You needn't ask him.

Aa wuz waitin oan a maan. I was waiting for a man.

Hee caam oot wee an aith. He uttered an oath.

A but coalup aaf dhe soo.

A small cut from the pig (a rasher of bacon).

Hee het me our dhe haid. He hit me on the head.

Maa midhur shood ut timmay (tay mee).

My mother sewed it for me.

Aa coodnay git sleepit wee dhe likhnin.

I couldn't go to sleep owing to the lightning.

Aa coodnay git sleepit wee dhe dugz baarkin.

I couldn't go to sleep owing to the dogs' barking.

Hiz peenee'z aw cuissen wee sun.

His pinafore is quite faded (cast) owing to the sun. (The sun has taken all the colour out of his pinafore.)

Aa wuz hirdin wee a maan twaw yeer.

I was shepherd to a man for two years.

Aa'm noa throo yut. I haven't finished yet.

Iz dhe kirk throo? Is service over?

Aa caannay gaang throo wee'd.

I can't go through with it (finish it).

Aa gaid throo sum auld foak wee um.

I went over (talked about) some old people with him.

Hiz fingur wuz cuttit wee gless. His finger was cut by the glass.

Dhe floorz iz sair taasht wee dhe ren.

The flowers are badly battered by the rain.

CONTRACTIONS.

The prepositional phrases **oa dhe** (of the), **i dhe** (in the), are very commonly slurred into **ee**. So also, but more rarely, are **at dhe** and **oan dhe**. Examples :

For **oa dhe** (of the) :

Dhe haid ee toon.

The head of the town (the highest part of the village).

At dhe baak ee kirk. At the back of the church.

Bee hair ee haid. By the hair of the head.

Ee playgrund ee auld scuil.

In the playground of the old school.

A draap oot ee kail-paat. A drop out of the broth-pot.

For **i dhe** (in the) or **intay dhe** (into the) :

Ee moarnin, ee gloamin. In the morning, in the twilight.

Ee big hoos. In the mansion house.

Ee baak end ee yeer. In the end of the year.

Tweis ee day. Twice a day (in the day).

Ee noo. Just now (in the now).

Put ut ee oavun. Put it in the oven.

Coalups frii-in ee paan. Steaks frying in the pan.

Dhur a blaast ee waast ee noo.

There's a shower in the west just now.

Aa'v been seein fairlayz ee fir.

I have been seeing strange things in the fire.

Aa ei juist keep ut ee pooch.

I always just keep it in my pocket.

Tautayz bursuld ee ess. Potatoes roasted in the ashes.

Hee'z waast ee haw. He's west in the hall.

Hut's broon ee cullur. It's brown in (the) colour.

Aa roakht ee shoap wee Baaray.

I worked in the shop with Barry.

Dhe kii wuz gaun ee paark.

The cattle were set to graze (going) in the park.

Wee goat aukhteen pens ee day.

We got eighteen pence in the day (a day).

Dhay wur a femin ee twintee-six.

There was a famine in the 26 (1826).

Putt ut ee paat. Put it into the pot.

Aa hunnay been ee toon yut.

I haven't been into the village yet.

Hee gaid plunk ee burn. He went plump into the brook.

For at dhe (at the):

Glour ee muin un faw ee middun.

Gaze at the moon and fall on the dungheap.

For oan dhe (on the):

Dhay wuz rowin ee fluir. They were rolling on the floor.

A sclaaaf ee lug. A slap on the ear.

A lik ee chaafts. A crack on the jaws.

Hee beidz ee t'idhur seid oa Creef.

He lives on the other side of Crieff.

Ut fell oot ee'z haund ee fluir.

It fell out of his hand on to the floor.

Ee coantur. On the contrary.

Tee is used as a slurred form of tay dhe (to the):

Aa'm gaun uwaw tee waal fur waatur.

I am going along to the well for water.

Ur yee gaun tee kirk? Are you going to church?

Gaang tee hoos un kaim yur hair.

Go to the house and comb your hair.

Hee wuz in tee nekk. He was in up to the neck.

Dinnay gaang tee law. Don't go to (the) law.

Dhe snaw wuz up tee pooch-ludz.

The snow was up to my (the) pocket-flaps.

Dhay tiid a stuk tee snek ee doar.

They tied a stick to the latch of the door.

Ut gaid tee doar oan uts ain feet.

It went to the door on its own feet.

Aa'm ei tee foar. I am still to the fore (still alive).

Wee is used for wee dhe (with the):

Tay sup wee deel. To sup with the devil.

Aa'll gee yee a craak wee poakur.

I'll give you a blow with the poker.

By dhe (by the) sometimes becomes bee :

Yee hay dhe raang soo bee lug.

You have the wrong pig by the ear.

In rapid speech the preposition tay (to) is sometimes slurred into a :

Aa'm gaun a gee yoo sumthing.

I am going to give you something.

Other constructions are :

Hee tuik ut fimmay (fay mee). He took it from me.

Hee geed ut timmay (tay mee). He gave it to me.

Tay sometimes becomes tee before yee :

Un Aa cum tee yee. If I come to you.

Special prepositions or adverbs are commonly used in Dunning speech in connexion with particular places :

In tay Pairth.

Our tay Gaask, Creef, Glendevon.

Throo tay Gleskay (Glasgow), Aidinburray (Edinburgh).

Doon tay Dundee.

Doon dhe Cleid (Clyde).

Up tay Kippun, Inverness.

Noarth tay Eburdeen (Aberdeen).

Aist tay Furtevvut (Forteviot).

Waast tay Aakhturairdur (Auchterarder).

CONJUNCTIONS.

As in E., many common adverbs and prepositions are used also as conjunctions, such as hwaur (where), hwun (when), hoo (how), hwaat wei (why), ufoar (before), eftur (after). Other conjunctions are :

aidhur—or, either (*iidhur*)—or.

az, uz, 'z, 's, as (*az*).

beez, bii, beside, in comparison with, than.

bunnay, except.

but, except, without.

cuz, because (*bicauz*).

ut, 't, that (*dhat*).

fur, for, notwithstanding that.

fur fair, lest.

gif, gin, in, un, if.	say, so.
hwei, why.	sein, then.
hwun, while.	sin, since.
naidhur—nor, neither—nor.	suppoazin, supposing, if.
nor, nur, dhun, un, 'n, than (<i>dhan</i>).	thoa, though (<i>dhoa</i>).
or, until, till, before.	un, and.
or ains, or else.	weecot, unless.
	dhe saim uz, as if.

Examples :

- Aa nair saang bunnay hwun Aa wuz ee kirk.
I never sang except when I was in (the) church.
- Yee'r hweit but hwaur yee'r beld.
You're white except where you're bald.
- Wee nivvur saw floor scoanz but on Haansul Mundayz.
We never saw flour scones except on Hansel Mondays.
- Aa'll taak dhum baith gin yee leik.
I'll take them both if you please.
- Gin a buddee meet a buddee. If a person meet a person.
- Gin (un) Aa cum tee yee. If I come to you.
- Cuz Aa wuznay biddun. Because I wasn't invited.
- Shee'z bettur'n shee'z boanay. She's better than she's pretty.
- Dhay wur mair nor ain. There were more than one.
- Aa'm mair nor obleeje'd tay yee. I am more than obliged to you.
- Wait or Aa see. Wait till I see.
- Beid heer or Aa cum baak. Stay here until I come back.
- Hud yur tung or ains Aa'll gee yee'd.
Hold your tongue or else I'll give it you.
- Cawaw haim or ains Aa'll tell yur midhur.
Come away home or else I'll tell your mother.
- Aa buid gay or ains beid at haim.
I had to go or else stay at home.
- Staund baak or Aa trii'd masel. Stand back till I try it myself.
- Hee wuz auld sin Ii meind.
He's been an old man so long as I remember.
- Dhe saim uz yee wuz booin doon. As if you were bowing down.
- Noa sin Ii meind. Not since I remember.
- Un yee taak dhaat laud, moanay a needlus preen yee'v
puittun in.
If you take that youth, you've stuck in many a needless pin
(you needn't have taken so much trouble to dress up).

Gin yee leik yur midhur bettur nor me, juist beid wee ur.

If you like your mother better than me, just stay with her.

Noa ut Aa ken oa. Not that I know of (Not so far as I know).

Beez or bii is often used with the positive of an adjective where in E. the comparative with *than* would be used :

Yeer auld beez mee. You're older than me.

Sullur'z reif noo beez ut wuz i' mii day.

Money's plentiful now compared with what it was in my day.

Dhe bairnz iz stroang noo beez hwun Ii wuz at dhe scuil.

The children are healthy now in comparison with what they were when I was at school.

Yee'r an auld maan beez Aa thoakht yee wuz.

You're an older man than I thought.

Sum hez hii heelz beez idhurz.

Some have higher heels than others.

Dhur noa moanay foak heer noo bii dhur wuz at dhaat teim.

There are fewer people here now than there were at that time.

NOTE. But, with the indicative mood, is used where in E. *without* is used followed by a participle :

Yee nivvur see green cheez but yur een reelz.

You never see green cheese without your eyes dancing.

Aa nivvur yut gay bii dhe doar, but ei Aa faw a-laakhin.

I never yet go past the door without bursting into laughter.

INTERJECTIONS AND EXCLAMATIONS.

S.	E.
Aa coodnay say.	I couldn't say (I don't know).
Aa daursay.	I dare say.
Aa divnay ken. }	I don't know.
Aa duinay ken. }	
Aa hay yee noo.	I have you now (Now I understand).
Aa'm noa sayin.	I'm not saying (I dare say).
Aa sez—sez Ii.	Says I.
Aa'z uphaad.	I'll uphold (I warrant).
Aa'z waarund yee.	I'll warrant you.
Aa weel a waat.	Well I wot (Well I know).
Aa wudnay say.	I shouldn't say (I hardly think so).
Ai!	Oh!
Aih?	Eh?
Az shuir'z daith.	As sure as death.
Az shuir'z oakht.	As sure as anything.

S.

Beid a wee.
 Bigg paardun.
 Caw caanay.
 Cawaw, mun.
 Chaaps mee dhe theevul!
 Cum 'eer.
 Daagoan yee!
 Daagoan 't!
 Deed Ii.
 Deed noa.
 Deel a but.
 D'ye see?
 E!
 Faigz—faith!
 Feekh—keekh!
 Fein dhaat.
 Gaang uwaw.
 Gaang tay Baamff!
 Gay haim wee yee.
 Gay waw (gawaw) wee yee.
 Geid'z aw.
 Guid kenz.
 Gwaw haim.
 Haavurz.
 Hay! taak dhaat!
 Haivurz.
 Hay!
 Hee sez—sez hee.
 Heesht yee. }
 Heeshtee. }
 Hooray!
 Hoot, hoots, huts.
 Hoot Ii.
 Hoots noa.
 Hoot toot.
 Hud yur tung.
 Hud yur weesht.
 Hud yur pais.
 Huilay, huilay.
 Hwaat's yur wull?
 Ii.
 Ii, ii.
 Ii, fein.
 Koa Ii, koa hee, koa shee.
 Laa um ulain.
 Lay'z ulain. Laat's abee.

E.

Wait a minute (a little).
 I beg your pardon.
 Drive gently, take it easy.
 Come along, man.
 Bags me the porridge-stick!
 Come here.
 Damn you!
 Damn it!
 Yes, indeed.
 Indeed not.
 Devil a bit.
 Do you see?
 Ah! (*aa*)
 Faith!
 Faugh! (*faw*) an exclamation of disgust.
 Well, thoroughly, easily.
 Get away.
 Go to Jericho!
 Go along home.
 Get away.
 Guide us all.
 God knows.
 Go along home.
 Halves.
 Here, take that!
 Nonsense.
 Here (take this).
 Says he.
 Hurry up, make haste.
 Hurrah! (*hooray*).
 Tut.
 Yes, indeed.
 Not at all.
 Tut tut.
 Hold your tongue (*tung*).
 Be quiet.
 Hold your peace.
 Gently, slowly.
 What did you say?
 Ay (*ii*), yes.
 Yes, yes.
 Yes, well.
 Said I, said he, said she.
 Let him alone.
 Let me alone.

S.	E.
Leik.	As it were, so to say.
Loash bluss mee.	Lord bless me.
Loash me.	Lord.
Maa coanshunz!	My conscience!
Meind yee.	Remember.
Mii!	My!
Mii saang. }	
Mii sertay. }	My faith.
Mii troath. }	
Mikhtay mee. }	My eye.
Meggistay mee. }	No (<i>noa</i>).
Naa.	No, no.
Naa, naa.	No fear.
Nay fair.	Never mind (heed).
Nivvur haid.	Don't tell.
Nivvur leet.	Not a stitch.
Noa a steek.	Oh!
Oa, ow, ai, hekh!	Don't mention it.
Oa, yee'r waalcum.	Oh yes.
Ow Ii.	Shut up.
Steek yur gaab.	Thank you.
Think yee.	Alas.
Waulay.	Woe's me.
Way'z mee.	Well.
Weel.	Be quiet.
Weesht.	You know.
Yee ken.	You see.
Yee see.	

NOTE. It is very common to interject the word *maan*, *wummun*, *laud*, *laudee*, *lauss*, or *laussay*, according to the sex and age of the person addressed. When *maan* does not begin the sentence it is slurred into *mun*. Examples:

S.	E.
Maan, Aa divnay ken.	Man, I don't know.
Ii, mun. Noa, mun.	Yes, man. No, man.
Gay waw wee yee, mun.	Get away with you.
Ai wummun, wummun!	Oh, woman!
Beid a wee, laudee.	Wait a bit, boy.
Gwaw haim, laussay.	Go along home, girl.

NOTE. *Leik* (like) is often added to a sentence or clause, without much meaning except that of indefiniteness, like 'so to say'. Examples:

Ut wud sair dhe bais aw day, leik.

It would last (serve) the cattle all day, so to say.

Hur fais wuz aw begruttun leik.

Her face showed marks of weeping, so to say.

Ii, pronounced like the English 'eye', or 'ay' in the phrase 'ay or no', is still in very common use, but the English 'yes' is taking its place, and is often pronounced *yais*, with a drawl. Ii is capable by an alteration of tone of expressing a great variety of meanings, from simple agreement to ready or doubtful acquiescence, and Ii Ii is often used simply to fill up a pause in the conversation. Such, too, are the uses of the corresponding inarticulate sound, which cannot be exactly expressed in writing. If you say *aahaa* in a natural way, and then, with the mouth open, say it through your nose, you have *unhun*, which is a lazy way of expressing assent; then, if you shut your mouth and again try to say *aahaa*, letting the breath pass entirely through your nose, you have the still more lazy *umhum*, a very common sound in Scotland.

Another sound which cannot be exactly represented is something like *chk*, and expresses exultation, e. g. :

Chk, laud! yee dinnay ken hwaat Aa'v goatun.

Lad, you don't know what I have got.

NEGATIVES.

As in English, most negatives begin with the sound of n :

S.		E.
naa	<i>interj.</i>	no (<i>noa</i>)
noa	<i>adv.</i>	not
nay	<i>adv.</i>	n't ('not' after auxiliary verbs)
nay	<i>adj.</i>	no
nain	<i>pron.</i>	none (<i>nun</i>)
nair-nivvur	<i>adv.</i>	never
naidhur	<i>conj.</i>	neither (<i>niidher</i>)
nor	<i>conj.</i>	nor
naybuddee	<i>n.</i>	nobody (<i>noabodi</i>)
naything	<i>n.</i>	nothing (<i>nuthing</i>)
noakht	<i>n.</i>	naught (<i>naut</i>)
naygait	<i>adv.</i>	nowhere

The E. words *few* and *seldom* are generally expressed in S. by *noa moanay* (not many) and *noa oafun* (not often).

Sometimes *noa weel* is used where E. would have *ill*.

VERBS.

The moods and tenses of verbs and the use of auxiliary verbs are very much the same in S. as in E., except that :

(1) The subjunctive mood is rarely used, the indicative being employed in its place.

(2) The active infinitive is often used where in E. the passive infinitive is used. Examples :

Hee's noa tay luppun tull.
Iz dhis hoos tay let ?

He's not to be trusted.
Is this house to be let ?

(3) The present participle with the verb 'to be' is more frequently used than in E., e.g. : *Aa'm thinkin, Aa'm sayin, Aa'm noa sayin dhaat, Aa'm noa cairin* (I don't care).

As regards number and person, the chief difference between S. and E. is that in the present tense the ending in *z* or *s*, which marks the third person singular, is in S. often used in all persons of the plural unless the verb follows immediately after a single pronoun, and also in the first person singular, especially when the present is used for a narrative past.

This sibilant sound is, as in E., the only inflexion of the verb now surviving, except those of the past tense and the participles.

The rules which determine whether it shall be *z* or *s* are much the same as those which regulate the formation of the plural of nouns. That is to say, to form the third person singular of the present tense, most verbs add a *z*, but if the verb ends in a breathed sound (except *s*, *ch*, or *x*) the sibilant sound added is *s*.

If the verb ends in a sibilant sound including *ch*, *j*, and *x*, the sound added is *iz*.

Examples :

Verbs ending in a vowel sound, which add *z* in the third person singular present :

S.		E.	
<i>Verb</i>	<i>3rd pers. sing. pres.</i>	<i>Verb</i>	<i>3rd pers. sing. pres.</i>
dee	deez	die (<i>dii</i>)	dies (<i>diiiz</i>)
dui	duiz	do (<i>doo</i>)	does (<i>duz</i>)
faw	fawz	fall (<i>fauł</i>)	falls (<i>faułz</i>)
gay	gayz	go (<i>goa</i>)	goes (<i>goaz</i>)
grow	growz	grow (<i>groa</i>)	grows (<i>groaz</i>)
loo	looz	love (<i>luv</i>)	loves (<i>luvz</i>)
pei	peiz	pay	pays (<i>payz</i>)
say	sez	say	says (<i>sez</i>)

Verbs ending in a voiced non-sibilant consonant (g, ng, d, n, b, m, r, l) which add z :

S.		E.	
Verb	3rd pers. sing. pres.	Verb	3rd pers. sing. pres.
beid	beidz	live	lives (<i>livz</i>)
bid	bidz	bid	bids (<i>bidz</i>)
big	bigz	build (<i>bild</i>)	builds (<i>bildz</i>)
braidh	braidhz	breathe (<i>breedh</i>)	breathes (<i>breedhz</i>)
cum	cumz	come (<i>cum</i>)	comes (<i>cumz</i>)
heer	heerz	hear (<i>heer</i>)	hears (<i>heerz</i>)
rin	rinz	run	runs (<i>runz</i>)
sing	singz	sing	sings (<i>singz</i>)
tell	tellz	tell	tells (<i>tellz</i>)

Verbs ending in a sibilant sound (s, z, ch, j, sh, zh, x) which add iz :

S.		E.	
Verb	3rd pers. sing. pres.	Verb	3rd pers. sing. pres.
juj	jujiz	judge (<i>juj</i>)	judges (<i>jujiz</i>)
muss	mussiz	miss	misses (<i>missiz</i>)
pooch	poochiz	pouch	pouches (<i>pouchiz</i>)
reiz	reiziz	rise (<i>riiz</i>)	rises (<i>riiziz</i>)
wush	wushiz	wish	wishes (<i>wishiz</i>)

Verbs ending in a breathed non-sibilant consonant (k, kh, t, th, p) which add s :

S.		E.	
Verb	3rd pers. sing. pres.	Verb	3rd pers. sing. pres.
ait	aits	eat (<i>ect</i>)	eats (<i>eets</i>)
lik	liks	lick (<i>lik</i>)	licks (<i>liks</i>)
pekh	pekhs	pant	pants
sleep	sleeps	sleep	sleeps

PRESENT TENSE OF ken (*know*).

	S.		E.	
	Sing.	Pl.	Sing.	Pl.
1st pers.	Aa ken.	Wee ken.	I know (<i>noa</i>).	We know.
2nd pers.		Yee ken.		You know.
3rd pers.	Hee kenz.	Dhay ken.	He knows (<i>noaz</i>).	They know.

NOTE. As already noted, although we say *wee ken*, *yee ken*, *dhay ken*, yet when the subject is any other word or words than these pronouns standing alone, the plural of the verb

generally takes the sibilant that marks the third person singular. Examples :

S.	E.
Mee un yoo kenz dhaat fein.	You and I know that well.
Mee un hum gaangz dhegidhur.	He and I go together.
Hwun dhe kii cumz haim.	When the cows come home.
Green growz dhe raashiz, Oa!	Green grow the rushes, Oh!
Sum caws dhum dhaat.	Some call them that.

And, as already noted, the verb sometimes takes the sibilant ending of the third person singular even in the first person singular ; and it sometimes does so even after a single plural pronoun, especially when it is used in narrative for the past. Examples :

S.	E.
Aa sez.	I said (said I).
Wee cumz utour.	We came away back.
Aa nivvur seez um noo.	I never see him now.
Aa nivvur putts a fut intul't.	I never set foot inside it.
Aa nivvur gits.	I never get there.
Aa nivvur drinks nain oa'd.	I never drink any of it.
In Aa cumz.	In I came.
Aa hez tay pei twaw pound.	I have to pay two pounds.
Aa nivvur sleeps a wink haardlay.	I hardly ever sleep a wink.

OTHER TENSES.

As in E., verbs (other than the auxiliary verb *bee*) make no change for number or person in any tense but the present.

AUXILIARY VERBS.

The auxiliary verbs are much the same as in E. and are used in much the same way. They are :

S.			E.		
<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Past</i>
bee	iz	wuz	be (<i>bee</i>)	is (<i>iz</i>)	was (<i>woz</i>)
hev, hay	hez	hed	have (<i>hav</i>)	has (<i>haz</i>)	had
	caan	cood, cud		can	could (<i>cood</i>)
	may	mikht		may	might (<i>miit</i>)
	maan, mun	buid		must	had to
	wull	wud		will	would (<i>wood</i>)
		suid, shuid			should (<i>shood</i>)
dui	duiz	duid	do (<i>doo</i>)	does (<i>duz</i>)	did
daur	daur	daurd	dare	dare	dared
	need			need	
		wunt			used

Bee, iz, wuz.

The present tense of the auxiliary verb *bee* is as follows after a single pronoun :

S.

	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Pl.</i>	
	<i>Full</i>	<i>Slurred</i>	<i>Full</i>	<i>Slurred</i>
1st pers.	am	'm	aar, ur	'r
2nd pers.			aar, ur	'r
3rd pers.	iz	'z, 's	aar, ur	'r

E.

	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Pl.</i>	
	<i>Full</i>	<i>Slurred</i>	<i>Full</i>	<i>Slurred</i>
1st pers.	am	'm	are (<i>aar</i>)	're
2nd pers.			are	're
3rd pers.	is	's	are	're

Examples :

S.

Heer yee aar.
Wee'r fein hwaur wee aar.

E.

Here you are.
We're all right where we are.

As in E., in ordinary conversation and especially after a pronoun, the slurred form is commonly used. Examples :

S.

Aa'm, shee'z, hee'z, ut's.
wee'r, yee'r, dhay'r.

E.

I'm, she's, he's, it's.
we're, you're, they're.

As in E., the uncontracted form of the third person singular is pronounced *iz*, but the slurred form is *z* or *s* according to the rule which regulates the sibilant sound in the plural of nouns, i. e. after a vowel sound or a voiced unsibilated consonant (*g, ng, d, n, b, m, r, l*) it is *z*, and after a breathed unsibilated consonant (*k, kh, t, th, p*) it is *s*. After a sibilated consonant the full form *iz* is used.

Examples :

S.

Hee'z heer, shee'z heer.
Hwaw'z dhaat ?
Hoo'z hee duiin ?
Dhe shoa'z oapun.
Dhaat dug'z meinz.
Aw thing'z heer.

E.

He's here, she's here.
Who's that ?
How's he doing ?
The show's open.
That dog's mine.
Everything's here.

S.
 Hur haid'z our wee.
 Oor laam'z daid.
 Dhe waal'z drii.
 Dhe loak's broakun.
 It's heer.
 Dhaat's rikht.
 Dhe munth's our.
 Dhis sheep's noa weel.

E.
 Her head's too small.
 Our lamb's dead.
 The well's dry.
 The lock's broken.
 It's here.
 That's right.
 The month's over.
 This sheep's ill.

Dhay aar (slurred form, dhur) is used for 'there is'. Examples:

S.
 Dhur naybuddee in.
 Dhe dufrins ut dhay aar noo!
 Dhur noa mukkul raang wee
 dhum.
 Dhur nay idhur wei oa'd.
 Dhur nay gain uthoot pain.
 Dhur noa nay teim at nikht.

E.
 There's nobody in.
 What a difference there is now!
 There's not much wrong with
 them.
 There's no other way of it. (It
 must be so.)
 There's no gain without pain.
 There's no time at night.

NOTE. *Begin* takes as auxiliary the verb *bee* instead of the E. *have*. Example:

S.
 Hee wuz begun dhe dailin.

E.
 He had begun to deal.

Duin ('done', in the sense of 'finished') takes *bee* as its auxiliary instead of the E. *have*. Examples:

S.
 Aa'm noa duin yet.
 Ur yee duin?

E.
 I haven't done yet.
 Have you finished?

Unlike E., after any subject except a single pronoun, i. e. *wee*, *yee*, or *dhay*, the plural present is the same as the third person singular, i. e. *iz*, *z*, or *s*, as the case may be, in accordance with the foregoing rule. Thus, while it is usual to say *wee'r*, *yee'r*, *dhay'r*, we have such expressions as the following. Examples:

S.
 Mee un hum'z noa cheef.
 Hiz un hum'z freendz.

E.
 He and I are not friends.
 He and we are related to each
 other.

S.

Dhur'z boanay floorz.
 Dhay'z fein nout.
 Dhur'z noa moanay foak kenz
 dhaat.
 Maa haundz iz nivvur hail.
 Iz dhay yoorz ?
 Dhon'z meinz.
 Dhem ut cumz furst's furst
 saird.

E.

These are pretty flowers.
 Those are fine bullocks.
 There are not many people who
 know that.
 My hands are never whole.
 Are those yours ?
 Those over there are mine.
 Those who come first are first
 served.

The past tense of the auxiliary verb *bee* is *wuz*, both in the singular and the plural, except that in the third person plural, before or after the pronoun *dhay*, it is *waar* (slurred form *wur*). *Dhay wur* is also used for *dhur wuz*, 'there was', or 'there were'. Examples :

S.

Yoo wuz dhair.
 Wuz yee noa dhair ?
 Hwaur wuz yee gaun ?
 Wee wuz gaun haim.
 Wuz wee dhair ?
 Wee wuz.
 Hwaur d'yee think wee wuz ?
 Bais wuz chaipur dhaan.

E.

You were there.
 Were you not there ?
 Where were you going ?
 We were going home.
 Were we there ?
 We were.
 Where do you think we were ?
 Beasts (cattle) were cheaper
 then.
 There was indeed.
 Once there was a man.
 Were there many of them ?
 There was one there.
 There wasn't one.
 There was no Forbes Mackenzie
 (Act) then.
 There was no fence, you see.
 Were they both there ?
 They were.
 Were both of them there ?
 Both of them were there.

Dhay waar dhaat.
 Ains dhay wur a maan.
 Wur dhay moanay oa dhum ?
 Dhay wur ain dhair.
 Dhay waarnay ain.
 Dhay wur nay Foarbus Makin-
 zee dhaan.
 Dhay wur nay pailinz, yee see.
 Wur dhay baith dhair ?
 Dhay waar.
 Wuz baith oa dhum dhair ?
 Baith oa dhum wuz dhair.

NOTE. *Bee* for *is* is used in the sense of 'want'. Examples :

S.

Hwaat ur yee for noo ?
 Aa'm noa fur nay mair.

E.

What do you want now ? (What
 will you take now ?)
 I don't want any more.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

The subjunctive of *bee* for both numbers and all three persons is in the present *bee* and in the past *waar* or *wur*. It is seldom used except in proverbs and poetry.

Hev (*hay*), *hez*, *hed*.

For E. 'have', both *hay* and *hev*, often slurred into 'v, are used, the former being more common and the latter more emphatic. As an auxiliary verb it is used in the same way as in E., except that, in accordance with the usual rule, the present plural in all persons is *hez* except after a single pronoun, when it is *hev*, generally slurred into 'v; thus we say *wee'v*, *yee'v*, *dhay'v*.

Hez is often slurred into a mere sibilant, which is *z* or *s* according to the same rule which applies to *is*. *Hev* is often slurred into *a*. Examples:

S.	E.
<i>Aa'v</i> been <i>dhair aafun</i> .	I've often been there.
<i>Hee'z</i> gain <i>uwaw haim</i> .	He's gone off home.
<i>Mee un hum'z</i> hed a gem.	He and I have had a game.
<i>Moanay oa dhe laamz hez</i> <i>deed</i> .	Many of the lambs have died.
<i>Mee un yoo hez laang been</i> <i>uquent</i> .	You and I have long known each other.
<i>Aa cood a stuiddun dhe twaw</i> .	I could have stood the two.
<i>Hwaw wud a thoakht ut</i> .	Who would have thought it.
<i>Naidhur hev Ii</i> .	Neither have I.
<i>Hee wud a cumd our hweilz</i> .	He used to come (would have come) over sometimes.
<i>Aa cood a tellt yee dhaat</i> .	I could have told you that.

PRESENT TENSE.

	S.	E. as spoken.
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i> <i>Pl.</i>
1st pers.	<i>hay, hev, 'v</i>	<i>hay, 'v hav, 'v</i>
2nd pers.	<i>hay, hev, 'v, hez, 'z, 's</i>	<i>hay, 'v hav, 'v</i>
3rd pers.	<i>hez, 'z, 's hay, hev, 'v, hez, 'z, 's</i>	<i>haz, 'z, 's hav, 'v</i>

Dui, duiz, duid; Caan, cood; May, mikht;

Maan, buid; Need; Daur, daurd.

Dui, duiz and *duid*, *caan* and *cood* (seldom *cud*), *may* and *mikht*, *maan* (slurred into *mun*), and *daur, daurd* are used in the same way as the corresponding words in English.

Buid or butt is probably connected with the English 'behooved', and has much the same meaning as 'ought to', 'had to'.

Dui is sometimes strengthened into div. Examples :

S.	E.
Aa coodnay say.	I couldn't say (I don't know).
Yee mun gaang haim.	You must go home.
Ii, but yee maan.	Yes, but you <i>must</i> .
Aa buid tay gaang. }	I had to go.
Aa butt tay gaang. }	
Aa divnay ken.	I don't know.
Aa daur say.	I dare say.
It mikht bee.	It might be (perhaps).
Hoo div yee ken ?	How do you know ?
Dhay div aw dhaat.	They do all that.

NOTE. Caan is used, unlike E., as an infinitive in the sense of 'be able to'. Example :

Yee'll noa caan gaang dhe moarn.
You won't be able to go to-morrow.

NOTE. It is interesting to note that, like the corresponding words in E., caan, may, maan, wull, and sometimes daur do not add a sibilant in the 3rd pers. sing. pres.

Sometimes in interrogative sentences the past of the verb is used where in E. the auxiliary 'did' would be used. Examples :

Hwaur haard yee dhaat ? Where did you hear that ?

Hwaur goat yee yur skuilin ?

Where did you get your schooling (go to school) ?

Wull, wud, shuid.

Wull (often slurred into 'll) and wud (rarely pronounced waad and sometimes slurred into 'd) are used where 'will' and 'would' are used in E., and also where 'shall' and 'should' are used in E., except where 'should' is used in the sense of 'ought to', its place being then taken in S. by suid or shuid. The word 'shall' is not used in S. at all in ordinary conversation ; hence the difficulty a Scotchman has in knowing when to use 'shall' and 'should' in speaking E. Examples :

S.	E.
Wull yoo bee dhair ?	Shall you be there ?
Ii, but yee wull thoa.	Yes, but you shall.
Aa'll gee yee'd.	I'll give it you.

S.	E.
Aa wud think dhaat.	I should think so.
Yee suid gaang.	You should (ought to) go.
Yee shuidnay dui dhaat.	You shouldn't do that.
Aa'll noa say.	I'll not say. (Possibly.)
Aa wudnay say but hwaat yee may bee rikht.	I shouldn't say but what you may be right. (Perhaps you are right.)
Aa wudnay wundur.	I shouldn't wonder. (Possibly.)
Aa wull dui dhaat.	I shall do that.

NOTE. There is a curious use of 'z for 'll in the phrases **Aa'z** uphaad (I'll uphold) and **Aa'z** waarund (I'll warrant), and sometimes in other expressions. Examples :

S.	E.
Aa'z waarund yee.	I'll warrant you.
Wee'z noa gaang haim dhe nikht.	We'll not go home to-night.
Yee'z noa beid dhair laang.	You'll not stay there long.

NOTE. Wunt takes the place of 'used' in E.

S.	E.
Dhay wunt tay caw'd dhaat.	They used to call it that.
Aa wunt tay gaang dhair.	I used to go there.
Dhe auld foak wunt tay say dhaat.	The old people used to say that.
Hee wunt tay sing leik a lintee.	He used to sing like a linnet.
Wee wunt tay get mailay kail.	We used to get broth with oat- meal in it.
Foak wunt tay gay tay Pairth oan dhur feet.	People used to walk to Perth.
Dhay duidnay wunt tay bee.	They used not to be.

NEGATIVE AUXILIARY VERBS.

The adverb *noa* after an auxiliary verb is generally slurred into *nay*, just as in E. the corresponding adverb *not* is slurred into *n't*.

S.	E.
iznay, wuznay, waarnay.	isn't, wasn't, weren't.
hevnay, hunnay, hennay, hez- nay, hednay.	haven't, hasn't, hadn't.

S.

caannay, coodnay.
 maynay, mikhtnay.
 maannay.
 wunnay, wudnay.
 shuidnay.
 dinnay, divnay, duiznay, duid-
 nay.
 daurnay, durstnay.
 neednay.

E.

can't, couldn't.
 mayn't, mightn't.
 mustn't (*musnt*).
 wont (*woant*), wouldn't (*woodnt*).
 shouldn't (*shoodnt*).
 don't (*doant*), doesn't (*duznt*).
 daren't.
 needn't.

NOTE. Am and ur (are) usually take the full form of the adverb—aa'm noa, wee'r noa, yee'r noa, dhay'r noa.

Iz noa, 's noa or 'z noa is also more common than iznay.

Examples :

S.

Aa'm noa weel.
 It's noa.
 Yee'r noa blait.
 Dhay'r noa meinz.
 Aa caannay cum.
 Aa coodnay say.
 Aa mikhtnay bee aibul.
 Yee maannay dui dhaat.
 Shee wunnay cum.
 A buddee wudnay hurt dhur-
 sel.
 Aa wudnay say.
 Aa wudnay hay thoakht ut.
 Yee shuidnay say dhaat.
 Aa divnay ken.
 Duinay dui dhaat.
 Yee neednay gaang.
 Hee duidnay taak ut.
 Aa daurnay tell.
 Aa duinay hay dhe wurdz oa
 dhaat.
 Aa duinay hay oanay uday
 wee dhaat.
 Aa hevny met oanay buddee.
 Aa'm noa cairin thoa yoo
 duinnay gaang.
 Aa'm noa verray cairin tay
 gaang.
 Aa'm noa sayin'd.
 Aa'm noa musdootin yee.

E.

I'm not well.
 It isn't.
 You aren't shy.
 They aren't mine.
 I can't come.
 I couldn't say (I don't know).
 I mightn't be able.
 You mustn't do that.
 She won't come.
 One wouldn't hurt oneself.
 I shouldn't say no. (Perhaps.)
 I shouldn't have thought so.
 You shouldn't say that.
 I don't know.
 Don't do that.
 You needn't go.
 He didn't take it.
 I daren't tell.
 I haven't the words of that
 (song).
 I have nothing to do with that.
 I haven't met any one.
 I don't care if you don't go.
 I'm not very keen to go.
 I don't say so.
 I'm not doubting you.

INTERROGATIVE USE OF VERBS.

As in E., an interrogative sentence, unless when it begins with an interrogative pronoun or adverb, generally begins with one of the auxiliary verbs followed by the subject. Examples :

S.	E.
Am Aa noa rikht ?	Am I not right ?
Ur yee shuir ?	Are you sure ?
Hwaur ur yee gaun ?	Where are you going ?
Hwaw duid yee see ?	Who did you see ?
Duinnay yee ken ?	Don't you know ?
Caannay yee cum ?	Can't you come ?
Wull yee noa gaang ?	Won't you go ?
Wud yee leik a but ?	Would you like a bit ?
Iz dhur yoorz ?	Are these yours ?
Hwaw'z aw yon ?	Who are all those ?
Iz dhe bairnz beddit yet ?	Have the children been put to bed yet ?

NOTE. Like dhay wur for dhur wuz (*there was* or *there were*), we have the curious corruption ur dhay ? for iz dhur ? (*is there?* or *are there?*) Example :

Ur dhay oanay buddee in ? Is there anybody in ?

PAST TENSE.

Regular verbs form their indefinite past tense by adding to the present the syllable *-it*, which corresponds to the E. '*-ed*'. Examples :

S.		E.	
<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>
creep	creepit	creep	crept
droap	droapit	drop	dropped (<i>dropt</i>)
flutt	fluttit	flit	flitted
grup	gruppit (or graap)	grip (catch)	gripped (<i>gript</i>)
hurt	hurtit	hurt	hurt
keek	keekit	peep	peeped (<i>peept</i>)
keep	keepit	keep	kept
leik	leikit	like	liked (<i>liikt</i>)
likht	likhtit	light	lighted
likk	likkit	lick	licked (<i>likt</i>)
look	lookit	look	looked (<i>lookt</i>)
loup	loupit	leap	leapt
luft	luftit	lift	lifted

S.		E.	
<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>
pent	pentit	paint	painted
raap	raapit	rap	rapped (<i>rapt</i>)
roat	roatit	rot	rotted
sherp	sherpit	sharpen	sharpened
sing	singit	singe (<i>sinj</i>)	singed (<i>sinjd</i>)
sleep	sleepit	sleep	slept
slup	sluppit	slip	slipped (<i>slipt</i>)
sook	sookit	suck (<i>suk</i>)	sucked (<i>sukt</i>)
soop	soopit	sweep	swept
stoap	stoapit	stop	stopped (<i>stopt</i>)

NOTE. It will be seen from the above examples that some verbs in S. have the regular past, while the corresponding verbs in E. form it somewhat irregularly.

Some verbs ending in *l, n, s*, form the past by adding *t* to the present. Examples :

S.		E.	
<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>
sell	sellt	sell	sold (<i>soald</i>)
skell	skellt	spill	spilt
spull	spullt	spoil	spoilt
stail	stailt	steal (<i>steel</i>)	stole (<i>stoal</i>)
tell	tellt	tell	told (<i>toald</i>)
ken	kent	know (<i>noa</i>)	knew (<i>nyoo</i>)
meen	meent	mean (<i>meen</i>)	meant (<i>ment</i>)
daans	daanst	dance (<i>dans</i>)	danced (<i>danst</i>)
loas	loast	lose (<i>looz</i>)	lost
wuss	wusst	wish	wished

Verbs ending in a vowel sound, and some ending in *r, l, m, n, v*, form the past by adding *d* to the present :

S.		E.	
<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>
gay	gaid	go (<i>goa</i>)	went
lay	laid	lay	laid
caw	cawd	drive	drove
dee	deed	die (<i>dii</i>)	died (<i>diid</i>)
pei	peid	pay	paid
saw	sawd	saw (<i>wood</i>)	sawed
saw	sawd	sow (<i>soa</i>)	sowed (<i>soad</i>)
throa	throad	throw (<i>throa</i>)	threw (<i>throo</i>)
boo	bood	bow, bend	bowed, bent

S.		E.	
<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>
loo	lood	love (<i>luv</i>)	loved (<i>luvd</i>)
poo	pood	pull (<i>pool</i>)	pulled
roo	rood	rue (<i>roo</i>)	rued
shoo	shood	sew (<i>soa</i>)	sewed (<i>soad</i>)
grow	groud	grow (<i>groa</i>)	grew (<i>groo</i>)
louz	louzd	loosen	loosened
dui	duid, did	do (<i>doo</i>)	did
gaar	gaard	make	made
gedhur	gedhurd	gather (<i>gadher</i>)	gathered (<i>gadherd</i>)
fair	faird	fear (<i>feer</i>)	feared (<i>feerd</i>)
draigul	draiguld	draggle	dragged
full	fulld	fill	filled
kill	killd	kill	killed
swaal	swaald	swell	swelled
taigul	taiguld	hinder	hindered
trevul	trevuld	walk	walked
clum	clumd	climb (<i>clim</i>)	climbed
tuim	tuimd	empty	emptied
lairn	lairnd	learn	learned
daiv	daivd	deafen (<i>deffen</i>)	deafened
liv	livd	live (<i>liv</i>)	lived
uiz	uizd	use (<i>yooz</i>)	used

NOTE. As in E., the verb uiz, 'use' (*yooz*) forms its past in d with its ordinary meaning, but in t when it means 'was wont to'.
Examples:

S.	E.
Aa ei uizd taar.	I always used (<i>yoozd</i>) tar.
Aa ei uist tay gaang.	I always used (<i>yoozt</i>) to go.

As in E., many common verbs form their past irregularly, but there is a tendency (1) to have the past end in d or t, and (2) when the vowel sound of the verb is changed, to have in the past the sound of aa, ai, e, oa, ui, or au. Examples (1):

S.		E.	
<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>
begin	begood	begin	began
caan	cood (or cud)	can	could (<i>cood</i>)
div	duid	do (<i>doo</i>)	did
gaang, ging, gay	gaid	go (<i>goa</i>)	went
heer	haard	hear (<i>heer</i>)	heard (<i>herd</i>)
hev, hay	hed	have (<i>hav</i>)	had

S.

E.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>
maak	maid	make	made
say	sed	say	said (<i>sed</i>)
wull	wud	will	would (<i>wood</i>)
aw	aukht	owe (<i>oa</i>)	owed (<i>oad</i>)
bii	boakht (or koaft)	buy (<i>bii</i>)	bought (<i>baut</i>)
bring	broakht	bring	brought (<i>braut</i>)
burn	brunt	burn	burnt
daur	durst	dare	dared
may	mikht	may	might (<i>miit</i>)
meind	meint	mind	minded
mend	ment	mend	mended
neel	nelt	kneel (<i>neel</i>)	knelt
tein	tint	lose (<i>looz</i>)	lost
think	thoakht	think	thought (<i>thaut</i>)
wurk	roakht	work	worked, wrought (<i>raul</i>)

Examples (2) :

bind	baand	bind	bound
brek	braak	break (<i>braik</i>)	broke (<i>broak</i>)
cum	caam	come (<i>cum</i>)	came (<i>caim</i>)
clum	claam (or clumd)	climb (<i>cliim</i>)	climbed (<i>cliimd</i>)
ding	daang	beat (<i>beet</i>)	beat (<i>beet</i>)
drink	draank	drink	drank
furgit	furgaat	forget	forgot
git	gaat	get	got
greet	graat	weep	wept
hing	haang	hang	hung
putt	paat	put (<i>pool</i>)	put (<i>pool</i>)
quit	quaat	rid, quit	rid, quitted
reit	raat	write (<i>riit</i>)	wrote (<i>roat</i>)
rin	raan	run	ran
ring	raang	ring, wring	rang, wrung
sing	saang	sing	sang
speek	spaak	speak (<i>speek</i>)	spoke (<i>spoak</i>)
spin	spaan	spin	span
spit	spaat	spit	spat
strik	straak	strike (<i>striik</i>)	struck
sut	saat	sit	sat
sweit	swaat	sweat (<i>swet</i>)	sweated (<i>sweted</i>)
weet	waat	wet	wet
wun	waan	get	got
beid	baid (or bed)	stay	stayed
dreiv	draiv	drive (<i>driiv</i>)	drove (<i>droav</i>)

	S.		E.
<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>
reid	raid	ride (<i>riid</i>)	rode (<i>road</i>)
reiz	raiz	rise (<i>riiz</i>)	rose (<i>roaz</i>)
riiv	raiv	split	split
threiv	thraiv	thrive (<i>thriiv</i>)	throve (<i>throav</i>)
gee	gay	give (<i>giv</i>)	gave (<i>gaviv</i>)
lii	lay	lie (<i>lii</i>)	lay
ait	ett (or uit)	eat (<i>ect</i>)	ate (<i>ett</i>)
beit	bet	bite (<i>biit</i>)	bit
bend	bent	bend	bent
bluid	bled	bleed	bled
breed	bred	breed	bred
cleed	cled	clothe (<i>cloadh</i>)	clothed (<i>cloadh</i>)
faw	fell	fall (<i>faul</i>)	fell
feed	fed	feed	fed
fleit	flett	scold	scolded
heid	hed	hide	hid
hit	het	hit	hit
laid	led	lead (<i>leed</i>)	led
laiv	left	leave (<i>leev</i>)	left
meet	met	meet	met
redd	redd	arrange	arranged
reed	red	read (<i>reed</i>)	read (<i>red</i>)
bair	boar	bear (<i>bair</i>)	bore (<i>boar</i>)
fekht	foakht	fight (<i>fiit</i>)	fought (<i>faut</i>)
freez	froaz	freeze (<i>freez</i>)	froze (<i>froaz</i>)
shair	shoar	shear (<i>sheer</i>)	sheared
shuit	shoat	shoot	shot
swair	swoar	swear (<i>swair</i>)	swore (<i>swoar</i>)
tair	toar	tear (<i>tair</i>)	tore (<i>toar</i>)
wair	woar	wear (<i>wair</i>)	wore (<i>woar</i>)
caach	cuich	catch	caught (<i>caut</i>)
cast	cuist	cast	cast
fesh	fuish	fetch	fetches
haad	huid	hold (<i>hoald</i>)	held
laakh	luikh	laugh (<i>laaf</i>)	laughed (<i>laaft</i>)
laat	luit	let	let
maan	buid	must	had to
shaak	shuik	shake	shook
staund	stuid	stand	stood
taak	tuik	take	took
thresh	thruish	thresh	threshes
waash	wuish	wash	washed

S.		E.	
<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>
blaw	bloo	blow (<i>bloa</i>)	blew (<i>bloo</i>)
craw	croo	crow (<i>croa</i>)	crew (<i>croo</i>)
flee	floo	fly (<i>flii</i>)	flew (<i>floo</i>)
bid	baud	bid	bade (<i>baid</i>)
find	faund	find (<i>find</i>)	found
see	saw	see	saw
waat	wust	know (<i>noa</i>)	knew (<i>nyoo</i>)

Some verbs which end in t or d make no change for the past tense. Examples :

S.		E.	
<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>
bait	bait	beat (<i>beet</i>)	beat (<i>beet</i>)
slut	slut	slit	slit
splut	splut	split	split
spred	spred	spread (<i>spred</i>)	spread (<i>spred</i>)

NOTE. Sometimes, but rarely, the pa. p. is used for the past tense in seen for saw, tain (taken) for tuik. Examples :

S.	E.
Aa seen um heer dhe-streen.	I saw him here yesterday evening.
Hee tain twaw hree.	He took two or three.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

The present participle is formed by adding the sound in to the present. Examples :

S.		E.	
<i>Present</i>	<i>Pres. part.</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Pres. part.</i>
ait	aitin	eat (<i>eet</i>)	eating
dee	deein	die (<i>dii</i>)	dying
drink	drinkin	drink	drinking
poo	pooin	pull (<i>pool</i>)	pulling

NOTE. Gaang, ging, or gay has its present participle slurred into gaun for gayin. Examples :

S.	E.
Hwaur yee gaun ?	Where are you going ?
Aa'm gaun tee waal.	I'm going to the well.

NOTE. As in English, the present participle is often used as a verbal noun or as an adjective. Examples :

S.	E.
Plooin'z noa aizee waark.	Ploughing's not easy work.
A gaun-uboot buddee.	A going-about person, a tramp.
A deein maan.	A dying man.

PAST PARTICIPLE.

Regular verbs form their past participle in the same way as the past tense, by adding -it (corresponding to -ed in E.) to the present. Its form is therefore, in the case of such verbs, the same as that of the past tense. Examples :

S.		E.	
<i>Present</i>	<i>Past part.</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past part.</i>
creep	creepit	creep	crept
grup	gruppit	grip	gripped (<i>gript</i>)
keep	keepit	keep	kept
leik	leikit	like	liked (<i>liikt</i>)
likht	likhtit	light	lighted
loup	loupit	leap (<i>leep</i>)	leapt
luft	luftit	lift	lifted
raap	raapit	rap	rapped (<i>rapt</i>)
sleep	sleepit	sleep	slept
stoap	stoapit	stop	stopped (<i>stopt</i>)

As in the case of the past tense, some verbs ending in g, l, n, s, kh, sh, form the past participle by adding t to the present. Examples :

S.		E.	
<i>Present</i>	<i>Past part.</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past part.</i>
sell	sellt	sell	sold (<i>soald</i>)
skell	skellt	spill	spilt
tell	tellt	tell	told (<i>toald</i>)
ken	kent	know (<i>noa</i>)	known (<i>noan</i>)
lairn	lairnt	learn (<i>lern</i>)	learnt (<i>lern</i>)
loas	loast	lose (<i>looz</i>)	lost
laakh	laakht	laugh (<i>laaf</i>)	laughed (<i>laaft</i>)
faash	faasht	bother	bothered
meen	meent	mean (<i>meen</i>)	meant (<i>ment</i>)
wuss	wusst	wish	wished (<i>wisht</i>)
caach	caacht	catch	caught (<i>caut</i>)

Some verbs ending in a vowel sound, or in r, l, m, n, v, or z, add d to the present. Examples :

S.		E.	
<i>Present</i>	<i>Past part.</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past part.</i>
caw	cawd	drive	driven
craw	crawd	crow (<i>croa</i>)	crowed (<i>croad</i>)
grow	growd	grow (<i>groa</i>)	grown (<i>groan</i>)
pei	peid	pay	paid
boo	bood	bow	bowed (<i>boud</i>)
loo	lood	love (<i>luv</i>)	loved (<i>luv'd</i>)
poo	pood	pull (<i>pool</i>)	pulled
shoo	shood	sew (<i>soa</i>)	sewed (<i>soad</i>)
fair	faird	fear (<i>feer</i>)	feared (<i>feerd</i>)
gaar	gaard	make, compel	made, compelled
draigul	draiguld	draggle	draggled
kill	killd	kill	killed
swaal	swaald	swell	swollen (<i>swoallen</i>)
cum	cumd	come (<i>cum</i>)	come (<i>cum</i>)
daam	daamd	damn (<i>dam</i>)	damned (<i>damd</i>)
droom	droomd	drown	drowned
liv	livd	live (<i>liv</i>)	lived
shaiv	shaivd	shave (<i>shaiiv</i>)	shaved
louz	louzd	loosen	loosened

As in E., many common verbs form their past participle irregularly, with a tendency (1) to make it end in d, t, or n; and (2) where the vowel sound of the verb is changed, to make it u, ui, oa, aa, or e. Examples (1):

S.		E.	
<i>Present</i>	<i>Past part.</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past part.</i>
begin	begood	begin	begun
dee	daid	die (<i>dii</i>)	dead (<i>ded</i>)
hing	haangd	hang	hanged
heer	haard	hear (<i>heer</i>)	heard (<i>herd</i>)
lay	laid	lay	laid
maak	maid	make	made
say	sed	say	said (<i>sed</i>)
shui	shoad	shoe (<i>shoo</i>)	shod
aw	aukht	owe (<i>oa</i>)	owed (<i>oad</i>)
bend	bent	bend	bent
bi	boakht	buy (<i>bi</i>)	bought (<i>baut</i>)
bring	broakht	bring	brought (<i>braut</i>)
burn	brunt	burn	burnt

S.		E.	
<i>Present</i>	<i>Past part.</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past part.</i>
laiv	left	leave (<i>leev</i>)	left
lend	lent	lend	lent
neel	nelt	kneel (<i>neel</i>)	knelt (<i>nelt</i>)
seek	soakht	seek	sought (<i>saut</i>)
teech	taakht, toakht	teach (<i>teech</i>)	taught (<i>taut</i>)
tein	tint	lose (<i>looz</i>)	lost
think	thoakht	think	thought (<i>thaut</i>)
wurk	roakht	work (<i>wurk</i>)	wrought (<i>raut</i>), worked
ait	aitun	eat (<i>cet</i>)	eaten (<i>ecten</i>)
bee	been	be	been
beid	biddun	stay	stayed
bid	biddun	bid	bidden
blaw	blawn	blow (<i>bloa</i>)	blown (<i>bloan</i>)
dreiv	drivvun	drive (<i>driiv</i>)	driven
dui	duin	do (<i>doo</i>)	done (<i>dun</i>)
faw	faun	fall (<i>faul</i>)	fallen (<i>faulen</i>)
gay, gaang, ging	gain	go (<i>goa</i>)	gone (<i>gon</i>)
gee	geen	give (<i>giv</i>)	given (<i>givn</i>)
haad	haadun	hold (<i>hoald</i>)	held
hay, hev	hain	have (<i>hav</i>)	had
heid	hiddun	hide	hidden
hit	hittun	hit	hit
laid	laidun	load	laden (<i>laiden</i>)
lii	lain	lie (<i>lii</i>)	lain
reed	ruddun	read (<i>reed</i>)	read (<i>red</i>)
reid	riddun	ride (<i>riid</i>)	ridden
reiz	rizun	rise (<i>riiz</i>)	risen (<i>rizen</i>)
riiv	rivun	split	split
saw	sawn	saw (<i>wood</i>)	sawn
saw	sawn	sow (<i>soa</i>)	sown (<i>soan</i>)
see	seen	see	seen
sleid	sliddun	slide (<i>sliid</i>)	slid
sut	suttun	sit	sat
taak	tain	take (<i>taik</i>)	taken (<i>taiken</i>)

Examples (2) :

beit	buttun	bite (<i>biit</i>)	bitten
bind	bund	bind (<i>biind</i>)	bound
caast	cuiissn	cast	cast
drink	drukkun	drink	drunk
find	fund	find (<i>fiind</i>)	found
fleit	fluttun	scold (<i>scoald</i>)	scolded (<i>scoalded</i>)
hing	hung	hang	hung

S.		E.	
<i>Present</i>	<i>Past part.</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past part.</i>
reit	ruttun	write (<i>riit</i>)	written (<i>ritten</i>)
ring	rung	ring	rung
rin	run	run	run
sing	sung	sing	sung
spit	sputtun	spit	spat
strikk	strukkun	strike (<i>striik</i>)	struck
sweit	swuttun	sweat (<i>swet</i>)	sweated (<i>swetted</i>)
threiv	thruvun	thrive (<i>thriiv</i>)	thriven (<i>thriivn</i>)
weet	wuttun (or waat)	wet	wet
laakh	luikhun	laugh (<i>laaf</i>)	laughed (<i>laaft</i>)
laat	luittun	let	let
putt	puittun	put (<i>poot</i>)	put (<i>poot</i>)
shaak	shuikun	shake	shaken
staand	stuidun	stand	stood
thresh	thruishun	thresh	threshed
waash	wuishun	wash	washed
bair	boarn	bear (<i>bair</i>)	born
brek	broakun	break (<i>braik</i>)	broken (<i>broakun</i>)
fekht	foakhun	fight (<i>fiit</i>)	fought (<i>faut</i>)
freez	frozund	freeze	frozen (<i>froazn</i>)
furgit	furgoatun	forget	forgotten
roat	roatun	rot	rotted
shair	shoarn	cut corn with a sickle	
shuit	shoatun	shoot	shot
speek	spoakun	speak (<i>speek</i>)	spoken (<i>spoakn</i>)
swair	swoarn	swear (<i>swair</i>)	sworn
tair	toarn	tear (<i>tair</i>)	torn
wair	woarn	wear (<i>wair</i>)	worn
quit	quaat	quit	quit
weet	waat (or wuttun)	wet	wet
bluid	bled	bleed	bled
breed	bred	breed	bred
cleed	cled	clothe (<i>cloadh</i>)	clothed (<i>cloadh</i>)
feed	fed	feed	fed
laid	led	lead (<i>leed</i>)	led
meet	met	meet	met

Some verbs, particularly those which end in *d* or *t*, make no change for the past participle. Examples :

S.		E.	
<i>Present</i>	<i>Past part.</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past part.</i>
redd	redd	arrange	arranged
spredd	spredd	spread	spread (<i>spredd</i>)
ucquent	ucquent	acquaint	acquainted
slut	slut	slit	slit
splut	splut	split	split
wun	wun	win	won

Examples :

Hee'z foakhun humsel duin.

He's fought himself done. (He's worked himself out.)

Hay yee luittun'd gaang? Have you let it go?

Hay yee louzd dhe coo? Have you let the cow loose?

Dhe auld weif roakht stoakuns.

The old woman worked (knitted) stockings.

Sing-it sheep'z haid. Singed sheep's head.

Aa maan gaang un git begood tay ma waark.

I must go and get begun to (go and begin) my work.

Dhe dugz ull noa git foakhun.

The dogs won't get fought (won't be able to get a fight).

Aa coodnay git suttun doon. I couldn't manage to sit down.

Aa coodnay git spoakun tull um.

I couldn't manage to speak to him.

LISTS OF WORDS

CONNECTED IN MEANING

NOTE. These lists will be found useful in working out the vocabulary of any dialect.

PARTS OF THE BODY

English		Scotch
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
head	<i>hed</i>	haid
poll	<i>poal</i>	pow
hair	<i>hair</i>	hair
brains		haarnz
face	<i>fais</i>	fais, mug
brow	<i>brow</i>	broo
eye	<i>ii</i>	ee, <i>pl.</i> een
eyebrow	<i>iibrow</i>	ee-broo
eyelid	<i>iilid</i>	winkur
tear	<i>teer</i>	tair
nose	<i>noaz</i>	noaz, neb
mouth	<i>mouth</i>	mooth, gaab, mug
tooth	<i>tooth</i>	teeth
tongue	<i>tung</i>	tung
jaw		chaaft, chouk
cheek	<i>cheek</i>	cheek
chin	<i>chin</i>	chin
lip	<i>lip</i>	lup, fuppul
ear		lug
moustache	<i>mustaash</i>	mootaash
whisker	<i>wisker</i>	hwuskur
beard	<i>beerd</i>	baird
neck		craig
throat		hauz
windpipe		thraapul
breast	<i>breest</i>	breest
back	<i>bak</i>	baak
rib	<i>rib</i>	rub
lungs		likhts
heart	<i>haart</i>	hert
stomach	<i>stumak</i>	staamuk, weim
belly		keit

LISTS OF WORDS

English		Scotch
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
bowels		guts
bladder	<i>bladder</i>	bledhur
rump	<i>rump</i>	rump
shoulder	<i>shoalder</i>	shoodhur
arm-pit		oaxtur
arm	<i>aarm</i>	erm
elbow	<i>elboa</i>	elbay, elbuk
wrist		shaakul
hand	<i>hand</i>	haund
finger	<i>fiing-ger</i>	fiing-ur
thumb	<i>thum</i>	thoom
little finger	<i>littul fiing-ger</i>	luttul fiing-ur
knuckle	<i>nukkul</i>	nukkul
palm		luif
fist		nev
handful		nevfay
double handful		goupunfay
haunch	<i>haunsh</i>	hainsh
hip	<i>hip</i>	hup
buttock		hurdee
hams		hunkurz
thigh		hoakh
leg	<i>leg</i>	lig, shaank
knee	<i>nee</i>	tnee
knee-cap	<i>nee-cap</i>	lud ee tnee
shin	<i>shin</i>	shin
ankle		cuit
foot	<i>foot</i>	fut
feet	<i>feet</i>	feet
heel	<i>heel</i>	heel
toe	<i>toa</i>	tay
big toe	<i>big toa</i>	mukkul tay
right	<i>riit</i>	rikht
left		caar
left-handed		{ caaray cuppay caar-haundit
breath	<i>breth</i>	braith
smell	<i>smell</i>	smell
yawn		gaant
grin	<i>grin</i>	girn
scowl	<i>scoul</i>	shoul
sneeze	<i>sneez</i>	neez
snore	<i>snoar</i>	snoar
nod	<i>nod</i>	noad
cough		hoast

PARTS OF ANIMALS

English		Scotch
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
horn	<i>horn</i>	hoarn
tail	<i>tail</i>	tail
udder	<i>udder</i>	edhur
hoof	<i>hoof</i>	huif
cloven hoof		cluit
mane	<i>main</i>	main
fetlock		cuit
pastern	<i>pastern</i>	pestur
pluck		draakht
liver	<i>livver</i>	livvur
lungs		likhtz
maw of ruminant		haagus
pudding	<i>pooding</i>	puddin
entrails		haarigulz
3rd stomach of ruminant		munnaypliiz
beak	<i>beek</i>	neb
feather	<i>fedher</i>	fedhur
egg	<i>egg</i>	igg
bone	<i>boan</i>	bain
knee-bone		naap-bain
gristle	<i>grissul</i>	girsul
soft gristle		fix-faax
lean	<i>leen</i>	lain
fat	<i>fat</i>	faat
grease	<i>grees</i>	creesh
hog's lard		swein'z saim
bristle	<i>brissul</i>	burs

FOOD

(See 'Names of Animals', 'Parts of the Body', 'Parts of Animals', 'Vegetables'.)

English		Scotch
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
food		mait
meat		flesh
beef	<i>beef</i>	beef
mutton	<i>mutton</i>	muttun
pork	<i>pork</i>	poark
ham	<i>ham</i>	haam
bacon	<i>baicon</i>	baucun
singed head	<i>sinjd hed</i>	sing-it haid

English		Scotch
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
cut of meat, rasher		coalup
minced meat		mins coalups
thin cut over lower ribs		runnur oa beef
tripe	<i>triiip</i>	treip
dish served in sheep's maw		haagus
pudding sausage	<i>pooding</i>	puddin
pie	<i>pii</i>	pii
dripping		kichin-fee
mutton of diseased sheep		braaxay
fish	<i>fish</i>	fush
smoked haddock		finnin haadee
dried herring		kippurz
trout	<i>trout</i>	troot
herring	<i>herring</i>	hairin
flour	<i>flour</i>	mail, floor-mail
oatmeal	<i>oatmeel</i>	ait-mail
barley-meal	<i>baarlay-meel</i>	baurlay-mail
pease-meal	<i>peez-meel</i>	piz-mail
kiln-dried oats without the husks		groats
dough		levin
loaf	<i>loaf</i>	laif
bread	<i>bred</i>	laif-braid
bread not newly made		a cuttin laif
small loaf		taamay-roond
slice of bread		shaif oa braid
thick cake toasted on girdle		baanuk
biscuit	<i>biskit</i>	buskit
soft biscuit		baik
soft biscuit made with butter		buttur-baik
a floury roll		faarul
cake of gingerbread		paarlay
roll	<i>roal</i>	row
cake	<i>caik</i>	caik
scone	<i>scon</i>	scoan
flat scone made of batter		droappit scoan
scone cooked on a girdle		girdul scoan
small, round, plain bun		cookee
reaper's loaf		shairur'z baap
shortbread		shoart-braid
small cakes		smaw braid
thick cake made of oatmeal		ait baanuk
oatcake	<i>oatcaik</i>	ait-caik
oatmeal scone		ait-mail scoan
potato scone		tautay scoan
pease-meal cake		piz baanuk
coarse barley bread		bair braid

	English		Scotch
	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
thick cake made of coarse barley			bair baanuk
scone made of coarse barley			bair scoan
butter		<i>butter</i>	buttur
fresh butter			sweet buttur
salt butter			saut buttur
cheese			kebbuk
curds and cream			crudz un raim
whey		<i>way</i>	hwii
rennet			airninz
porridge		<i>porrij</i>	paarich
brose, a mixture of boiling water and oatmeal			broaz
gruel		<i>grooel</i>	grool
anything eaten with bread			kichin
salt			saut
pepper		<i>pepper</i>	peppur
treacle		<i>treekul</i>	traikul
sugar		<i>shoogur</i>	shoogur
soda		<i>soada</i>	soadee
jam		<i>jam</i>	jaam
jelly		<i>jelli</i>	jeelee
honey		<i>hunni</i>	hunnay
treacle roll			traikul row
roly-poly		<i>roali-poali</i>	roulay-poulay
tart		<i>taart</i>	tert
a sweet			curlay-aandray
black sausage			blaak puddin
red sausage			bluiday puddin
oatmeal sausage			mailay puddin
broth made with several kinds of vegetables			hoach poach
broth			kail
leavings			broaks
dregs			dregglinz
crumbs			{ meeluks
			{ murlinz
			{ murlikinz
scrambled eggs			rummuld iggs
mashed potatoes			chaapit tautayz
roasted potatoes			bursuld tautayz
potatoes and gravy			tautayz un dup
hash		<i>hash</i>	haash
stew		<i>styoo</i>	styoo
breakfast			paarich
dinner		<i>dinner</i>	dennur
tea		<i>tee</i>	tee

E.

S.

high tea	{	toozee tee
supper	{	tee un tull'd
half-fermented cream or butter-milk with oat-meal added	}	suppur
flummery, made from husks of oats	}	rain croudee
breadberry, sops, bread and milk		soaunz
mixture of potatoes and cabbage	{	saaps
cow or bullock fattened and killed about	{	rummul-
Martinmas to be salted for winter use	}	tay thump
	}	mert

DRINK

English

Scotch

*Written**Spoken*

water	<i>wauter</i>	waatur
milk	<i>milk</i>	mulk
fresh milk		sweet mulk
skim milk		skum mulk
churn milk, butter-milk		kurn mulk
cream	<i>creem</i>	rain
whey	<i>way</i>	hwii
tea	<i>tee</i>	tee
coffee	<i>coffi</i>	coafay
whisky in tea		a sindur in't
whisky	<i>wiski</i>	hwuskay
ale	<i>ail</i>	ail
beer	<i>beer</i>	beer
porter	<i>porter</i>	poartur
toddy	<i>toddi</i>	toadee
small beer		smaw beer
spruce beer		sproosh beer
mulled porter		mulld poartur
pies and porter		piiz un poartur
treacle beer		traikul peeree
treacle ale		traikul ail
small ale		smaw ail
brew	<i>broo</i>	brui
oatmeal and water		{ cauld steer
		{ stooree drink
		{ mailay drink
		cuddul-ma-deeree
		staund yur haund
raspberry wine		
stand your hand		
pay for a dram		
pay for a dram		
produce your old stocking		
(used as a purse)		draw yur huggur

CLOTHES

English		Scotch
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
clothes	<i>cloadhz</i>	claiz
cloth	<i>cloth</i>	claith
rag or clout	<i>clout</i>	cloot
clothes, especially old ragged clothes		dudz
bits of rags		buts oa cloots
dish-cloth		dush-cloot
household linen		naipray
blanket		blaankit
shepherd's plaid		raukhun
cap	<i>cap</i>	kep
broad blue bonnet		bred bloo baanut
chimney-pot hat		lum-haat
night-cap		{ kilmaarnuk
		{ nikht-kep
coat	<i>coat</i>	coat
shirt	<i>shirt</i>	saark
waistcoat	<i>waiscoat</i>	waiscoat
jacket	<i>jaket</i>	jaikut
a short coat or blouse		corsekkay
knickerbockers		nikkurz
breeches	<i>brichiz</i>	breeks
trousers	<i>trouzers</i>	troozurz
spats	<i>spats</i>	spaats
collar	<i>coller</i>	coalur
cravat	<i>cravat</i>	graavut
braces		gaalusiz
pocket	<i>pokit</i>	pooch
breast pocket, pocket under the arm		oaxtur-pooch
hip pocket		hup-pooch
mittens, glove with thumb but no } fingers }		mittunz
		mitts
stockings without feet		huggurz
stockings	<i>stockingz</i>	stoakinz
boot	<i>boot</i>	buit
shoe	<i>shoo</i>	{ shui } <i>pl.</i> shuin
		{ shay }
old boot or shoe		baukhul
old slipper		sclaaft
handkerchief		neepkin
brooch	<i>broach</i>	broach
bead	<i>beed</i>	baid
loose jacket		poalkay
petticoat		coat, pêticoat
chemise		shuft

English		Scotch	
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		
corset		steiz	
gown		goon	
frock	<i>goun</i>	froak	
sort of blouse with tails outside } the skirt	<i>frok</i>	shoart goon	
cap		much	
plain cap		soobaak much	
embroidered cap		boardee much	
small woven cloth with fringes, } used as a shawl		naipyin	
apron	<i>apron</i>	aipurn	
coarse working apron		braat	
pinafore		daidul	
shawl	<i>shawl</i>	daidlay	
plaid	<i>plad</i>	peenee	
garter	<i>gaarter</i>	shaal	
ribbon	<i>ribbon</i>	plaid	
frill	<i>frill</i>	gertun	
embroidery (flowering)		rubbun	
linen and wool		frull	
a woman's large hanging pocket		floorin	
leather	<i>ledher</i>	linzay woolzay	
silk	<i>silk</i>	waalut	
trousseau (mounting)		ledhur	
collection of clothes, &c., made } by a girl in readiness for her } possible marriage		sulk	
cloak		muntin	
hood	<i>hood</i>	proveidin	
		cluk, kyuk	
		huid	

BUILDINGS

English		Scotch	
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		
house	<i>hous</i>	hoos	
castle	<i>caasl</i>	caastul	
manor house		big hoos	
parsonage		maans	
coal-house	<i>coal-hous</i>	coal-hoos	
wash-house		waashin-hoos	
hen-house		hen-hoos	
barn	<i>baarn</i>	baarn	
stable	<i>staibul</i>	stibbul	

English

Scotch

Written

Spoken

byre (cow-shed)		biir
pigsty		soo'z crui
lodge	<i>loj</i>	luj
shed	<i>shed</i>	shaid
loft, gallery	<i>loft</i>	laaft
iron	<i>iiron</i>	eirun
brass	<i>brass</i>	bress
glass	<i>glass</i>	gless
tin		hweit eirun
steel	<i>steel</i>	steel
clay	<i>clay</i>	clei
lead	<i>led</i>	laid
brick	<i>brik</i>	bruk
thatch <i>n.</i>		thaak
to thatch <i>v.</i>	<i>thach</i>	theek
an old thatched building		an auld thaak biggin
flag, slab	<i>flag</i>	flaag
pavement		flaagz, plainstainz
paved floor		flaag fluir
plaster	<i>plaster</i>	plestur
kerb	<i>kerb</i>	kerb
pig's trough	<i>troff</i>	soo'z troakh
rack for holding fodder		haik
pond embankment		daam-haid-deik
pump		pump, waal
suckers	<i>sukerz</i>	sookurz
bar		baar
staple	<i>staipul</i>	steepul
cottage		coatuj
avenue	<i>avenyoo</i>	uproach
wall	<i>waul</i>	waw
roof	<i>roof</i>	ruif
floor	<i>floar</i>	fluir
ceiling	<i>seeling</i>	seelun
rafter		cuppul, bauk
window	<i>windoa</i>	windee, winduk
door	<i>doar</i>	doar
latch		snek
small bolt of a door		snib
chimney		lum, vent, chumlay
tap		spiggut
oven	<i>uwin</i>	oavun
shutters	<i>shutterz</i>	shutturz
shelf	<i>shelf</i>	shelf
mantelpiece		{ lumhaid, brais, chumlay pees

English			Scotch
<i>Written</i>		<i>Spoken</i>	
hearth		<i>haarth</i>	herth
fire-place			ing-ul
corner by the fire-place			ing-ul nyuk
fireside			ing-ul-seid
fire		<i>fir</i>	fir
small cupboard in wall near fire			bunkur
sink			jaw-boax
cesspool			jaw-hoal
dung-heap			middun
gutter under eaves			roan
(gutter) open drain in street			streip
tannery			taanaree
brewery		<i>brooeri</i>	broouree
open drain			trow or staank
well, pump		<i>well</i>	waal
soot		<i>soot</i>	suit
flakes of coal dust			coom
soft stone used for polishing } hearthstone }			caamstain
eave		<i>eev</i>	aiv

FURNITURE AND UTENSILS

English			Scotch
<i>Written</i>		<i>Spoken</i>	
chair		<i>chair</i>	chair
armchair		<i>armchair</i>	ermchair
stool		<i>stool</i>	stuil
low table with leaves to fold } down }			buffit-stuil
low stool			creepee
table		<i>taibl</i>	tibbul
piano		<i>pyano</i>	peeannay
looking-glass			lookin-gless
an old kind of dresser			haamuk
dresser			dressur
plate-rack		<i>plait rak</i>	plait-raak
meal-bin			girnul
boiler		<i>boiler</i>	beilur
ash-box			ess-baakit
salt-box			saut-baakit
screen		<i>screen</i>	screen
picture		<i>pictyoor</i>	pictur
cupboard open in front, used for } keeping bread, &c. }			aumray

	English		Scotch
<i>Written</i>		<i>Spoken</i>	
top of drawers			draurz' haid
cupboard			press
bed			bed
box bed			boax bed
mattress			matréss
ticking			teikin
valance			paand
footstool			fut cushun
cushion			cushun
pillow			coad
feather pillow			fedhur coad
bolster			boustur-coad
ewer		<i>yooer</i>	yoor
towel		<i>touel</i>	tool
towel-rail			tool-rail
nail			nail
ornaments			oarnamints
chain			chen
ring			ring
link			link
pot-hook			cruk
swinging rod at fire for hanging } pots on }			swei
clock			tnoak
clock with visible pendulum			waag-at-dhe-waw
bar across inside of door to } fasten it }			steibaand
knob		<i>nob</i>	noab
door-mat			baass
spoon		<i>spoon</i>	spuin
fork		<i>fork</i>	foark
knife		<i>niif</i>	tnEIF
cup		<i>cup</i>	cup
saucer		<i>sauser</i>	sausur
cups and saucers			cups un fletts
plate		<i>plait</i>	plait
weight		<i>wait</i>	wekht
round vessel for holding corn } (like a sieve, but with a } bottom of skin)			wekht
wooden bowl			coag
small wooden bowl			coagee
churn			kirn
basin		<i>baisin</i>	baisin
bowl		<i>boal</i>	boul
small two-handled dish or cup			bikkur

English	Scotch
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>
flat basin in which milk is put } to cream }	fluttay
milk-dish, for holding cream	boain
milking-pail	haandee
wooden pail for milk	mulk bouay
milk sieve	mullsay
wooden cup with one handle	luggee
mould	shaip
jug	joog
jug which will hold a chaapin } = 2 muchkins }	chaapin joog
jug with a spout	pooree joog
kettle	kettul
pot	paat
teapot	teepaat
spout, of kettle or teapot	stroop
spout	spoot
pot-lid (wooden)	paat broad
lid	lud
handle	haunul
preserving-pan	jeelee paan
porridge-pot	paarich-paat
dish	dush
large meat-dish	aashut
bucket	bukkit
slop-pail	sloap-pail
stick for stirring porridge, } broth, &c. }	theevul, spurtul
potato-masher	{ chaapin stuck tautay beetul
rolling-pin	roaling-pin
receptacle for refuse, pig's pail	roalin-pin
tool	broak dush
bottle	gibbul
glass	boatul
tumbler	gless
crystal	tumlur
flagon	krustul
decanter	flaigun
	dikaantur
vessel for holding liquid	{ stoup (nerray at dhe taap)
whisky decanter	Jeroboam
toddy tumbler (like a large } wineglass) }	toadee rummur
toddy ladle	toadee laidul
tray	servur

	English	Scotch
	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>
whale oil		<i>wail oil</i>
oil and wick lamp		hwaal eil
rush wick		{ cruizay
tallow candle		{ uilee cruizay
candle		raashay week
wax		baubee dup
tinder-box		caunul
flint and steel		waux
box of matches		tindur-boax
clothes basket		flunt un steel
washing-tub		boax oa spunks
tub		claiz baaskit
mangle, wringer		bukkit
scrubbing-board		tuib
soap-suds		ringur
soap		waashin-buird
stick for thumping blankets		{ greth (= saipay
to wash blankets by stamping } on them		{ sudz)
lukewarm		saip
shrunk or leaky, like a dry tub		poachur
Italian iron, for goffering caps, goffering-iron		traamp blaankits
broom		<i>lookwaurm</i>
besom		loowaarm
poker		geizund
tongs		{ taalyun eirn fur
shovel		{ peipun up dhe
sieve		{ muchiz
bellows		bruim
bag or sack		bizzum
fringe		poakur
reel		tongz
needle		shuwel
thimble		belloas
pin		frinj
pin-cushion		needul
tape		thimbul
spectacles		pin
razor		<i>spektakulz</i>
shoehorn		<i>raizor</i>
brush		<i>shoohorn</i>
comb		<i>coam</i>
		preen
		preen-coad
		nuttin
		speks, glessiz
		rauzur
		shuihoarn
		brush
		reddin caim

English		Scotch
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
hoop for a barrel		gird
change of abode, removal of } furniture }		fluttin
a fetching of water		{ a gaang (or a raik) oa waatur
strain, filter		sii
boil		beil
fry noisily		frizzul
furniture, equipment		plenishin
a kind of match	<i>mach</i>	fyoozee
small-toothed comb		bain-caim

DOMESTIC ANIMALS

English		Scotch
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
dog	<i>dog</i>	dug
collie	<i>collie</i>	coalay
dog		teik
poor old dog		puir auld teik
puppy		pup
cat	<i>cat</i>	caat, baudrinz
pussy	<i>poosi</i>	poosay
kitten		kittlin
donkey		cuddee
pig	<i>pig</i>	pig, grumfay, guissay
young pig		greis (<i>obs.</i>)
sow, pig	<i>sow</i>	soo
boar		boar
goat		goat
poultry	<i>poaltri</i>	pootray
hen		hen
clucking hen		cloakin hen
chicken		chikun
cock		coak
tame rabbit		maapay
goose	<i>goos</i>	guis (<i>pl.</i> gees)
duck	<i>duk</i>	dyuk
drake	<i>draik</i>	draik
turkey-cock		bubblay joak
tame pigeon		pudder doo
hive		skep
domesticated bee		skep bee
horse	<i>hors</i>	hoars (<i>pl.</i> hoars)
stallion		staig
pony	<i>poni</i>	pounee

	English	Scotch
	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>
small pony		sheltay
colt		cout
gelding		gildin
filly		fullay
nag		naig
foal		caast
beast, a head of horned cattle		baist (<i>pl.</i> bais)
cattle (horned)		caatul
horned cattle		caatul baist
bull		bool
bullock		nout, stoat
a cow or bullock to be killed at Mar- tinmas for winter use		mert
cow		cow
heifer		coo (<i>pl.</i> kii)
cow (not in calf or giving milk)		kwei
calf		yeld coo
1st-winter calf		caaf
sheep		cauf
ram		sturk
ewe		sheep (<i>pl.</i> sheep)
lamb		tuip
1st-winter lamb		yoo
ewe in her 2nd year before lambing		lam
castrated male sheep of any age		laam
an old ewe past bearing		hoag (<i>m.</i> or <i>f.</i>)
drove or herd		gimmur
drover, herdsman		wedhur
wool		croak
hair		droav
cow dung		droavur
horse dung		oo
sheep's dung		hair
fowl dung		coo shairn
bellow		hoars dung
neigh		sheep's purlz
grunt		hen pen
howl		rout
chirp		nikhur
bark		grumf
call to a pigeon		youl
„ „ hen		cheep
„ „ duck		bark
„ „ sheep		pud, pud
„ „ calf		{ chuk, chuk
		{ tik, tik, tikkay
		leg, leg
		suk, suk
		proo, proo

English	Scotch
call to a cow	twrrooay, preechay
" " cat	{ poos, poos—chee, chee
" " dog	{ pussay, pussay
" " horse	iskay, iskay
" " pig	foalay poalay
" " tame rabbit	guisay, guisay
calls to a horse—	maap, maap
come to left	hii
stop!	woa, sst
go on! (hurry up!)	jee, jeeup
go to right	woabaak
go faster	hud up
accustomed to stay in a particular place	heftit or thirld stoak
All the calves are one-year-olds after } Halloween. }	Aw dhe caavz iz sturks eftur Haallayeen.

WILD ANIMALS, BIRDS, FISH, INSECTS, ETC.

English		Scotch
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
monkey		puggee
pole-cat		foomurt
hare	<i>hair</i>	hair
hare, rabbit		maukin
weasel		hwutrik
badger		broak
otter		oatur
rat		roatun
mouse	<i>mous</i>	moos
mole		mondeewurt
hedgheg	<i>hejhog</i>	haijhug
squirrel		squrrul
lark		laivruk
swallow	<i>swalloa</i>	swaallay
sparrow		sprug
linnet	<i>linnet</i>	lintee (red, green, gray, roaz)
owl		hoolut
cuckoo		gouk
thrush		maivis, maivee
cornerake	<i>corneraik</i>	coarn-skreekh
swift		skreekh
robin		roabin
starling		sturlin, stukkee
hedge-sparrow		bloojennay
sand-martin		saandmertin

	English	Scotch
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
chaffinch		shulfay
wagtail	<i>wagtail</i>	wullay waagee, waagtail
crow	<i>croa</i>	craw
raven		coarbee
jackdaw		cay
blackbird		blaakay
hooded crow		hoodee crow
bullfinch		bullay
sand-piper		saand-peipur
titmouse		oaxee
yellow-hammer		yaalay yeit
wren	<i>ren</i>	rennay, raan
wood-wren		hwii-burd
water-crow		waatur-craw, waatur-hen
water-hen		waatur coot
wood-pigeon		cushay doo
plover	<i>pluver</i>	tyukhut, pluvur
seagull		seemaw, pitaarnay
curlew		hwaup
buzzard		gled
hawk	<i>hawk</i>	hawk
partridge		patrik
pheasant	<i>fezant</i>	faizhun
grouse	<i>grous</i>	grous
wild duck		wild dyuk
bat	<i>bat</i>	baat
bee	<i>bee</i>	bee
humble-bee		{ bumblee = fuggaybee hweit ersay red ersay
bee's nest		fuggay's nest
wasp's nest		waasp's beik
butterfly		butturflee
moth		moath
midge	<i>mij</i>	muj
fly	<i>flii</i>	flee
ant		emmik
spider	<i>spider</i>	netturcup, etturcup, speidur
beetle		cloak
flying beetle		bum cloak
daddy-long-legs		spinnin maagee, jennay-laang-legz
gadfly		gleg, cleg
bug	<i>bug</i>	bug
flea	<i>flee</i>	flekh
earwig		foarkee tail, gouluk
a tiny red spider		red soajur

	English	Scotch
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
lady-bird		Virjin Mairay
louse	<i>lous</i>	loos (<i>pl.</i> leis)
wood-louse		slaitur
maggot		maukh
worm	<i>wurm</i>	wurm
cobweb		mooswub
striped worm		braamay wurm, brummul
caterpillar		hairay wurm
snail		snail
snail's shell		buckay
newt		aask
adder		edhur
fresh herring		caallur hairin
herring		hairin
salmon	<i>samun</i>	saumun
young salmon		paar
smolt	<i>smoalt</i>	smout
roe	<i>roa</i>	raun
spawn of fish, frogs, &c.		redd
foul fish		kelt
trout	<i>trout</i>	troot
pike	<i>piik</i>	peik
perch		perch
grilse	<i>grils</i>	gruls
haddock		haadee
minnow	<i>minnoa</i>	baagee minnin
eel		eel
whale	<i>wail</i>	hwaal
crab		paartun
toad	<i>toad</i>	taid
frog		pudduk
tadpole		puddukpounee, kail laidul

GARDENING

	English	Scotch
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
garden	<i>garden</i>	gerdun
cottage garden		kail-yaird
yard or garden		yaird
bush	<i>bush</i>	buss
hedge	<i>hej</i>	haij
gravel		chaanul
grass	<i>grass</i>	gress, girs
green kale		kail
kale or cabbage stock		kail runt

	English	Scotch
	<i>Written</i>	
turnip		neep
onion		ing-in
carrot		caarut
pea		pee
pea-pod		peez-coad
shelling peas		huilin pees
bean		been
leek		leek
fruit		fruit
pear		pair
apple		aipul
plum		ploom
potato plum		tautay bullut
rhubarb		rooburt
raspberry		raasp-s
red currants		rizzurz
black currant		blaakbairay
gooseberry		groazur
flower		floor
rose		roaz
china aster		cheenee aastur
marigold		mairay goald
poppy		poapay
weed		weid
seed		seed
shovel <i>v.</i>		shuil
shovel with a shovel		shuil in wee a shufful
dig		delv, houk
tool		gibbul
wheelbarrow		baarray
hedge-bill		haij-bull
hoe		how
Dutch hoe		duch how
saw		saw
rake		raik
fork		foark
short fork with several prongs		graip
spade		spaid
shovel <i>n.</i>		shufful
dibble		dubbul
trowel		trouin
sickle		hyuk
scythe		siith
shears		sheerz
knife		tneif
line or cord		lein
	<i>Spoken</i>	
	<i>anyun</i>	
	<i>pee</i>	
	<i>been</i>	
	<i>froot</i>	
	<i>pair</i>	
	<i>appul</i>	
	<i>roobarb</i>	
	<i>raazberri</i>	
	<i>flower</i>	
	<i>roaz</i>	
	<i>shuvel</i>	
	<i>hej-bill</i>	
	<i>hoa</i>	
	<i>saw</i>	
	<i>raik</i>	
	<i>spaid</i>	
	<i>shuvel</i>	
	<i>dibbil</i>	
	<i>trouel</i>	
	<i>siidh</i>	
	<i>sheerz</i>	
	<i>niif</i>	
	<i>liin</i>	

TREES AND PLANTS

	English	Scotch
	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>
oak		<i>oak</i>
acorn		<i>aicorn</i>
ash		<i>ash</i>
elm		<i>elm</i>
fir		<i>fir</i>
spruce		<i>sproos</i>
birch		<i>birch</i>
beech		<i>beech</i>
larch		<i>larch</i>
rowan, mountain ash		<i>rouan</i>
hazel		<i>haizul</i>
alder		
willow		
elder		
elderberry		
wild cherry		
hawthorn		
laburnum		
cherry		
lilac		<i>liilac</i>
sloe		<i>sloa</i>
bramble, blackberry		
holly		<i>holli</i>
wood		<i>wood</i>
plantation		
root		<i>root</i>
firewood		
twig		
branch		
moss		
broom		<i>broom</i>
furze, gorse		
heather		<i>hedhur</i>
fern		<i>fern</i>
bracken		<i>bracken</i>
nettle		<i>nettil</i>
dock		<i>dock</i>
earth-nut		
sorrel		
toadstool		
thistle		<i>thissel</i>
a grass with long roots		
hips and haws		
		<i>aik (obs.)</i>
		<i>aikoarn</i>
		<i>aish</i>
		<i>ellum</i>
		<i>fur</i>
		<i>sproosh</i>
		<i>burk</i>
		<i>beech</i>
		<i>lerruk (obs.), lerch</i>
		<i>roadun</i>
		<i>hizzul</i>
		<i>aarn</i>
		<i>saukh</i>
		<i>boontree</i>
		<i>boontreebairay</i>
		<i>geen</i>
		<i>haw-thoarn</i>
		<i>burnum</i>
		<i>churray</i>
		<i>lullayaik, Meifloor</i>
		<i>slay</i>
		<i>brummul</i>
		<i>hoallay</i>
		<i>wud</i>
		<i>plaantin</i>
		<i>ruit</i>
		<i>broul</i>
		<i>reis</i>
		<i>gren</i>
		<i>fug</i>
		<i>bruum</i>
		<i>hwun</i>
		<i>hedhur</i>
		<i>fairn</i>
		<i>brekkun</i>
		<i>nettul</i>
		<i>doakun</i>
		<i>loosay aarnut</i>
		<i>sooruk</i>
		<i>pudduk stuil</i>
		<i>thrussul</i>
		<i>quikkunz</i>
		<i>haupts un hawz</i>

English		Scotch
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
wild mustard	}	skellay, skellukh
field mustard, charlock		
sedge	<i>sej</i>	seg
southernwood	<i>rush</i>	aippul ringay
rush		raash
blue cornflower	<i>croa's foot</i>	blawward
foxglove		{ bluidee fingerz
crow's foot		{ daid maan'z bells
speedwell		crawtayz
large field daisy	<i>daizi</i>	caat's ee
daisy		goun
blade, leaf of a tree	<i>blaid</i>	daizay
long, coarse grass		blaid
ragwort		bent
bilberry		weebie
		blaybairay

CROPS AND FARMING

English		Scotch
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
crop	<i>crop</i>	craap
grain	<i>grain</i>	gren
harvest	<i>harvest</i>	hairst
corn, oats	<i>corn</i>	coarn
oats	<i>oats</i>	aits
barley	<i>barley</i>	baurlay
coarse barley		bair
wheat	<i>weat</i>	hweit
rye grass	<i>rii grass</i>	rii gress
clover	<i>cloaver</i>	cloavur
potato		tautay, spud
potato haulms		tautay shauz
mangel wurzel		{ maangulz
		{ mungo weesul
lea, old grass	<i>lee</i>	lei
ploughed land		red laund
tares	<i>tairz</i>	tairz
ploughing	<i>plouing</i>	plooin
ridge		rig
mark off ridges by ploughing		feer, drawin a feerin
harrow	<i>harroa</i>	herray
sprout (e. g. corn, turnips), first	}	breer <i>n.</i> and <i>v.</i>
appearance above ground		
a good sprout		a fein breer
has sprouted well		hez breerd fein

English	Scotch
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>
is sprouting well	iz breerin fein
thinning turnips	sing-lin neeps
trench turnips	hyookh = shyookh neeps
stripping turnips of leaves	shawin neeps
hoeing potatoes	houin tautayz
broad-hoeing potatoes	bred-houin tautayz
weeding by hand	haund weidin
harvest home	raantin kirn
reap with the sickle	shair
reaping, harvest	shairin
lifting and binding	luftin un bindin
bundle of straw	boatul oa stray
sheaves	<i>sheevs</i> shaifs
shock of corn (12 sheaves of wheat, 14 sheaves of oats)	stook
covered shock	hoodit stook
two stooks	thraiv
beard (of barley, &c.)	aun
bearded	aunay
part of mill for removing awns	aunur
knock awns off barley	hummul baarlay
chaff	<i>chaff</i> caaf
twister (for making straw ropes)	thraw cruk
last corn cut on a field	caach dhe maidun
Is your corn all in ?	{ Iz yur coarn aw in ? { Ur yee aw led yet ?
carting crops from the field	.Wee'r laidin dhe-day
winnowers	faanurz
officially fixed average prices } of grain }	feerz, streikin dhe feerz
dried in the wind (as grain)	wun, weel wun
foundation of stack	stethul
support for stack	boas
haycock made by hand	haund coal
haycock	coal
putting the hay into cocks	coalin dhe hei
larger than a cock and smaller } than a stack }	traamp-coal
stack	<i>stack</i> staak
oblong haystack	soo
rick, large stack	<i>rick</i> rukk
swing of scythe, and grain cut } by one swing }	swei
length of cutting	bout
injured by frost	froastit
fodder	fudhur

English		Scotch
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
rack for fodder		haik
meadow	<i>medoa</i>	meedee
strip of unploughed land between } two fields		bauk
cutting peats	<i>peets</i>	caastin dhe paita
cut with an axe, chop		haak
empty by upsetting		coup
binder of sheaves		baandstur
foreman of a gang		gaafur, foarmun
farm overseer		greev
youth, stripling		haaflun, lauddee
odd man		oaraymun
ploughman		ploomun
herdsman		caatulmun
market at which farm servants are } hired		feein maarkit
a day's work of horse, man, and cart } or plough given without payment		luv daarg
rent paid in kind		cain

HARNESS, CARTS, ETC.

English		Scotch
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
trace-horse		thait-hoars
trace		thait
trace of a cart		draakht
shaft		traam
hangers	<i>hangerz</i>	hingurz
chain over saddle of a horse that } bears weight on its back		rigwuddee
sliding catch of rigwuddee		sleidur
saddle	<i>saddel</i>	seddul
bridle	<i>brüidel</i>	breidul
bit	<i>bit</i>	but
chin-strap		chouk-straap
blinkers		blundurz
girth		bellaybaand
round buttock under tail		bruchin
hames on a horse's collar	<i>haimz</i>	hemz
collar		brekhun
bearing-rein	<i>bairin-rain</i>	bairin-rain
nose-band	<i>noaz-band</i>	noaz-baand
reins	<i>rains</i>	leinz
head-stall	<i>hed-staul</i>	haid-stull
horse's shoes	<i>horsiz shooz</i>	hoars-shuin

English		Scotch
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
corn-cart		coarn-kert
cart with movable body		coup-kert
cart with fixed body		cloas-kert, boax-kert
axle	<i>axel</i>	exul
wheel	<i>weel</i>	hweel
hoop		rung
spoke	<i>spOak</i>	spOak
nave	<i>naiiv</i>	naiv
swingletree		mesturtree, swungultree
nails through body of cart and axle		cathul nailz
movable board put on side of a cart to increase its capacity		shellmun, shellmunt

FARM BUILDINGS, TOOLS, ETC.

English		Scotch
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
farm	<i>farm</i>	ferm
farmhouse		fermhoos
farm buildings		steddin
land attached to a mansion house, generally encircled by a wall		poalisayz
home farm		mainz
croft, cottage		craaft
cottage for unmarried ploughmen		boathay
mill	<i>mill</i>	mull
mill-wheel	<i>mill-weel</i>	mull-hweel
granary	<i>granari</i>	grenuray
stackyard		{ staakyaird coarnyaird
enclosed court for cattle		caatul-reed
small sheep-fold		faank
small enclosure for sheep		bukht
pigsty		soo'z crui
wall		deik
wooden fence		pailin
garret	<i>garret</i>	gaarut
trap-door	<i>trap-door</i>	traap-door
gap in wall, fence, or hedge		slaap
back door		baak doar
front door		foar doar
above back door		baak stikh
drain in cowshed		grip
plough	<i>plow</i>	ploo

English		Scotch
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
handle of plough		stult
curved side of plough		buid
scythe	<i>siidh</i>	siith
sickle		hyuk
grindstone	<i>grindstoan</i>	grunstain
wheelbarrow		huribaaray
hurdle		flaik
stake	<i>staiik</i>	stoab
turf		fail
balance for weighing		bauks
ladder	<i>ladder</i>	ledhur
stump of a tree used to chop } sticks on		cloag
basket for potatoes		tautay creel
foot-rule	<i>foot-rool</i>	fut-ruil
pair of pincers		{ pair oa pliiurz
tool for killing weeds		{ pair oa nuppurz
mallet	<i>mallet</i>	weeduk
crowbar		mell
drill	<i>drill</i>	guddul
axe	<i>ax</i>	dreel
back of an axe		aix
muck-hoe		houzul
wooden corn measure kept in } coarn kust		haarl
red ochre		luppay
		keel

CHRISTIAN NAMES

The following are among the more common Christian names, with their shortened and diminutive forms. A child is generally called by the diminutive form, which may cling to it through life or be replaced by the shortened or full form as it grows older.

MASCULINE NAMES.

E.		S.		
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	<i>Full Name</i>	<i>Short Name</i>	<i>Diminutive</i>
Aeneas	<i>Eeneeus</i>	Eenus	Aang-us	Aang-ay
Alexander	<i>Alexander</i>	Aaluxaandur	Aaluk	Saundee
Andrew	<i>Androo</i>	Aundray		Aundray
Archibald	<i>Aarchibald</i>	Erchbuld	Erch	{ Erchay
Charles	<i>Chaarlz</i>	Chairlz		{ Baulday
Daniel	<i>Danyel</i>	Dainul	Daan	Chairlay
				Daanay

E.		S.		
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	<i>Full Name</i>	<i>Short Name</i>	<i>Diminutive</i>
David	<i>Daivid</i>	Dauvud	Daiv	Daivee
Donald	<i>Donald</i>	Doanuld	Daan	Daanay
Duncan	<i>Duncan</i>	Duncun	Dunk	Duggee
George	<i>Jorj</i>	Joarj		Joardee
Hector	<i>Hector</i>	Haictur	Hek	Hekkay
Henry	<i>Henry</i>	Hendray		Hairay
James	<i>Jaimz</i>	Jaimz	Jaim	{ Jaimay Jimmay
John	<i>Jon</i>	Joan	{ Joak Jekk	{ Joakay Jekkay Joanay
Laurence	<i>Laurins</i>	Laurins	Lour	Louree
Malcolm	<i>Malcom</i>	Maakum		
Michael	<i>Miicul</i>	Mikhul	Mik	Mikkay
Peter	<i>Peeter</i>	Peetur	{ Pait Peet	Paitay
Robert	<i>Robert</i>	{ Roaburt Roabin	{ Raab Boab Bert	Roabee Boabee Bertay
Thomas	<i>Tommas</i>	Taamus	Taam	Taamay
William	<i>Willyam</i>	Weelum	{ Wull Beel	Wullay Beelee

FEMININE NAMES.

E.		S.		
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	<i>Full Name</i>	<i>Short Name</i>	<i>Diminutive</i>
Agnes	<i>Agnetz</i>	Naanzay	Naan	Naanay
Anne	<i>Ann</i>	Aan		Aanay
Barbara	<i>Barbara</i>	Baarbara	Baab	Baabee
Catherine	<i>Catherin</i>	Kaitrun	Kait	{ Kaitay Kittay
Christina	<i>Cristeena</i>	Kurstiina	{ Kurstun Criss Teen	Kurstay Crissay Teenee
Elizabeth	<i>Elizabeth</i>	Leezbuth	{ Luz Bet Bess	{ Luzzee Bettay Betsay Bessay
Euphemia	<i>Yoofeemia</i>	Yoofaimia		{ Effay Faimay
Grace	<i>Grais</i>	Grais		Girzay
Isabella	<i>Izabella</i>	Izabella	Bell	{ Bellay Eezee Tibbee
Jane	<i>Jain</i>	Jain	Jeen	Jeenee

E.		S.		
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	<i>Full Name</i>	<i>Short Name</i>	<i>Diminutive</i>
Janet	<i>Janet</i>	Jennut	Jess	{ Jinnay Jessay
Jemima	<i>Jemiima</i>	Jemiima	Mem	{ Memmay Jaimay
Lily	<i>Lilly</i>	Lullay	Lull	Lullay
Marion	<i>Mairion</i>	Mairun		
Margaret	<i>Maargaret</i>	Maargut	{ Maag Meg Peg	Maagee Meggee Peggee
Mary	<i>Mairy</i>	Mairay	Mair	{ Mairay Poalay
May	<i>May</i>	Mei		Meizee
Minnie	<i>Minni</i>			Meenee
Robina	<i>Robeena</i>	Roabeenee	Been	Beenee
Sarah	<i>Saira</i>	Sairay		{ Sairay Saalay

SURNAMES

E.		S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
Bailie	<i>Bailay</i>	Beilay
Balmain	<i>Balmain</i>	Bamáin
Boag	<i>Boag</i>	Bug
Campbell	<i>Cambell</i>	Caamul
Cunningham	<i>Cunningam</i>	Cuinikum
Chalmers	<i>Chaamerz</i>	Chaumurz
Christie	<i>Cristi</i>	Creistay
Crichton	<i>Criitun</i>	Crikhtun
Douglas	<i>Duglas</i>	Dooglus
Dougal	<i>Doogal</i>	Doogul
Dunn	<i>Dun</i>	Duin
Dewar	<i>Dyooar</i>	Dyoor
Deuchar	<i>Dyookar</i>	Dyukhur
Flockhart	<i>Flokart</i>	Floakurt
Forbes	<i>Forbz</i>	Foarbus
Fulton	<i>Fooltun</i>	Fultun
Gardner	<i>Gaardnur</i>	Gairdnur
Gibbons	<i>Gibbonz</i>	Gibbunz
Gordon	<i>Gordon</i>	Goardun
Graham	<i>Grai-am</i>	Graim
Guild	<i>Gild</i>	Gild
Hally	<i>Hallay</i>	Haalay
Hogg	<i>Hogg</i>	Hugg
Leighton	<i>Laytun</i>	Likhnin
Lord Rollo	<i>Lord Rollo</i>	Loard Roallay

	E.	S.
	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>
Leuchars		<i>Lookarz</i>
Macpherson		<i>Macfersun</i>
Mackenzie		<i>Makenzee</i>
Malcolm		<i>Malkum</i>
Marshall		<i>Maarshal</i>
Martin		<i>Maartin</i>
Menzies		<i>Meengus</i>
Millar		<i>Miller</i>
Mitchell		<i>Michel</i>
Monteith		<i>Monteeth</i>
Oliphant		<i>Olifant</i>
Oswald		<i>Oswald</i>
Paton		<i>Paitun</i>
Paterson		<i>Patersun</i>
Robertson		<i>Robertsun</i>
Ross		<i>Ross</i>
Salmon		<i>Saamun</i>
Scott		<i>Scot</i>
Scougall		<i>Scoogul</i>
Somerville		<i>Sumurvill</i>
Sword		<i>Sord</i>
Watt		<i>Wot</i>
Westwood		<i>Westwood</i>
Wilson		<i>Wilsun</i>
Winton		<i>Wintun</i>
Wright		<i>Riit</i>
Young		<i>Yung</i>
		<i>Lookhurz</i>
		<i>Mucfairsun</i>
		<i>Mukinzee</i>
		<i>Maakum</i>
		<i>Mershul</i>
		<i>Mertun</i>
		<i>Ming-us</i>
		<i>Mullur</i>
		<i>Muchull</i>
		<i>Muntaith</i>
		<i>Oalufunt</i>
		<i>Oazit</i>
		<i>Paatun</i>
		<i>Pettursun</i>
		<i>Roabisun</i>
		<i>Roas</i>
		<i>Saamun</i>
		<i>Scoat</i>
		<i>Scoogul</i>
		<i>Summurul</i>
		<i>Swurd</i>
		<i>Waat</i>
		<i>Waastwud</i>
		<i>Wulsun</i>
		<i>Waantun</i>
		<i>Rikht</i>
		<i>Yung</i>

PLACE NAMES

E.	S.	E.	S.
Egypt	<i>Aijup</i>	Highlands	<i>Heelundz</i>
America	<i>Amerikay</i>	Highland	<i>Heelunt</i>
England	<i>Ing-lund</i>	Strathearn	<i>Straathairn</i>
English	<i>Ing-lish</i>	Auchterarder	<i>Aakhturairdur</i> (<i>Oakhturairdur</i>)
New Zealand	<i>Nyoo Zailund</i>	Brechin	<i>Breekhun</i>
Russian	<i>Rooshyan</i>	Crieff	<i>Creef</i>
Scotch	<i>Scoach</i>	Dunning	<i>Dinnin</i>
Edinburgh	<i>Aidunburray</i>	Dunblane	<i>Dumblain</i>
Aberdeen	<i>Aiburdeen</i>	Forgandenny	<i>Foargun</i>
Dundee	<i>Dundee</i>	Forteviot	<i>Furtevvit</i>
Glasgow	<i>Gleskay</i>	Gask	<i>Gaask</i>
London	<i>Londin</i>	Highlandman	<i>Heeluntmun</i>
Perth	<i>Pairth</i>	Kinross	<i>Kinroas</i>
Forfar	<i>Faarfur</i>	Comrie	<i>Coamray</i>
Fife	<i>Feif</i>		

E.	S.	E.	S.
Cultoquhey	Kultohwai	Bridgefold	Brigfauld
Kippen	Kuppun	Boghall	Bughaw
Madderty	Meddertay	Broadlees	Bruidleiz
Muthill	Muithil	The Broom	Dhe Bruim
Muckart	Mukkart	Caldhome	Cauldhaim
Monzie	Munee	Cockersfold	Caukurzfauld
Scone	Skuin	Corb	Coarb
Trinity Gask	Taarantay	Crofts	Craafts
Methven	Meffun	Dalreoch	Daraikh
River Earn	Waatur Airn	Dragon	Draigon
Forth	Foarth	Duncrub	Duncroob
River May	Waatur oa Mei	Inverdunning	Endurdinnin
Tay	Tay	Invermay	Endurmei
Loch Katrine	Loakh Kaiturin	Garvock	Gaarik
(Lochs near Dunning)	Clevij Moass	Gateside	Gaitseid
	Coo'z Moass	Gatherleys	Gedhurlaiz
	Hweit Moass	Granco	Graankay
	Keltay Moass	Haughend	Haukhend
Grampians	Graampiuinz	(A gorge in the May)	Hummul
Ochils	Oakhulz		Bummul
Hills north of the Earn	Brayz ee Airn	Littlerig	Luttulrig
Cairnie Hill	Cairnay Bray	Midgemill	Mijmull
Craig Rossie	Craig Roasay	Muirhead	Mount Taabor
Gask Hill	Gaask Bray	Pitmeadow	Muirhaid
	Dhe Gled Bray		Pitmidday
	Dhe Knoak		Sheelnouz
	Dhe Tnouz	Thimble Row	Thummulraw
	Dhe Law	brook	burn
(Between Dunning and Perth)	Needcessitay Bray	a wide stretch of level land along a river	caars
(Below Dupplin)	Dhe Shaw Brayz	common	coamun
TheBlackPool	Blaak Duib	crag	craig
(Gorge in Roas- say Burn)	Bain Kist	a small, deep, wooded valley	den
Rossie Law	Roassay Law	narrow valley	glen
Bridge of Earn	Brig ee Airn	top of the hill	haid ee hekht
	Toaray Brig	hollow with	hyukh
	Thortur Brig	steep sides	
	Baadhaid	hill	hull
Badhead	Baarnyairdz	a round-topped hill	law
Barnyards	Badinnis	rocky pool	linn
Baldinnies	Bagoun	lake	loakh
Balgowan	Bagour	bog, marshy	moass
Balgour	Bahwantee	pool	

E.	S.	E.	S.
moor	muir	river	waatur
valley	straath	village	vullaij
spring, pool of water in a bog	waal-ee	town, village, farm buildings	toon

WEATHER

E.	S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>
sky	luft
clouds	cloudz or cludz
blast, shower, squall	blaast
wind	wund
windy day	fein reevin day
thunder	thunnur
lightning	likhnin
summer lightning	wuldfir
dew	dyoo
hail	hail
snow	snaw
snow-drift	reeth
melting snow	snaw-brui
ice	eis
cold	cauld
hot	het
misty	rookay
gleam	glint
frost	froast
freeze, froze, frozen	freez, froaz, froazun
frosty	froastay, reimay
keen	nuppay
frost in the air to-day	a nup ee air dhe-day
it's a frosty morning	{ it's a froastay (reimay) moarnin
hoar-frost	reim
black frost	blaak froast
fresh	caalur
sharp, keen	snell
thaw	thow
rain	ren
wet	saaft
pouring	laashin
a heavy shower	a doonrikht poor
shower	shoor
heavy fall of rain	plaash
heavy fall of rain, especially when accompanied by thunder	plout, spoot

E.		S.	
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		
wet day		weet day	
a wet day		a weete day	
a wet night		weet nikht	
rather wet		wee thing saaft	
don't get wet		duinay weet yursel	
pouring		{ hail waatur	
beating rain or snow		{ rennin hail waatur	
pretty heavy shower		oan ding	
very warm		a but oan ding	
close, muggy day		aufay waarum	
very close		maukhay day	
cold, wet fog (from the east)		aufay cloas	
slush		{ aisturlay haur	
cold weather in May when cows } go out }		{ haur	
cold weather in July after shearing	<i>slush</i>	sleesh	
indistinct rainbow		coo-quaak	
rainbow		yow-trummul	
halo round the moon		waatur-gaw	
		renbow	
		brukh	

TIME

E.		S.	
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		
day	<i>day</i>	day	
morning	<i>morning</i>	moarnin	
evening	<i>evening</i>	een	
night	<i>niit</i>	nikht	
twilight		gloamin	
late evening		daarknin	
morning, before 12 o'clock		foarnuin	
afternoon		efturnuin	
about noon		dennur-teim	
week	<i>week</i>	week	
month	<i>munth</i>	munth	
year	<i>yeer</i>	yeer	
hour	<i>ouer</i>	oor	
minute	<i>minit</i>	meenut	
time	<i>tiim</i>	teim	
term	<i>term</i>	terrum	
breakfast (porridge)		paarich	
dinner	<i>dinner</i>	dennur	
tea	<i>tee</i>	tee	
supper	<i>supper</i>	suppur	

E.		S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
to-day		dhe-day
to-night		dhe-nikht
to-morrow		dhe-moarn
this year		dhe-yeer
now, at present		dhe-noo
yesterday		yesturday
yesterday evening		yestreen, dhestreen
last night		laast nikht
to-morrow week		dhe-moarn cum ekht dayz
this week past		dhis ekht dayz
harvest	<i>haarvest</i>	hairst
winter		wuntur
summer		summur
spring		spring
late autumn		baak-end
season	<i>seezun</i>	saizun

DAYS, MONTHS, AND TERMS

E.		S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
Sunday (Sabbath day)		Saubuth day
Monday	<i>Munday</i>	Munnunday
Tuesday	<i>Tyoozday</i>	Tiizday
Wednesday	<i>Wenzday</i>	Wuddunzday
Thursday	<i>Thurzday</i>	Fuirsdays
Friday	<i>Friiday</i>	Freiday
Saturday	<i>Saturday</i>	Setturday

Dhus iz luttul Setturday,
 Dhe-moarn'z Saubay-saw ;
 Munnunday'z up un tull'd agen,
 Un Tiizday'z caw awaw.

Wuddunzday'z dhe muddul ee week,
 Or Fuirsdays yee may say ;
 Un gin Freiday'z a guid moarnin
 Yee may bee shuir oa a guid day.

E.		S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
January	<i>Janyooary</i>	Jaanwur
February	<i>Febrooary</i>	Faiburwurray
March	<i>March</i>	Merch

	E.	S.
	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>
April	<i>Aipril</i>	Upréil
May	<i>May</i>	Mei
June	<i>Joon</i>	Juin
July	<i>Jóoli</i>	Jóolay
August	<i>August</i>	August
September	<i>September</i>	Septembur
October	<i>October</i>	Oktoabur
November	<i>November</i>	Novembur
December	<i>Desember</i>	Dizembur
New Year's Day		Nairzday
The first Monday after the New Year		Haansul Munday
2nd February		Caunulzmus, Caunulzday
15th May (legal term)		Hwuttsunday
1st August		Laamus
Michaelmas		Mikhulmus
31st October		Haalayeen
11th November for banking } 28th November for removals }		Mertimus
31st December		Huggmunay

DIRECTIONS

	E.	S.
	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>
direction, point of the compass		ert
north		nearth
south		sooth
east		aist
west		waast

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

	E.	S.
whisky jar		graybaird
large vessel for whisky		joarum
large tumblerful of beer		scoonur oa beer
boll, a measure of capacity		bow

WEIGHT.

	E.	S.
	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>
ounce		uns
pound		pund
hundredweight		hundurwekht
ton		tun

LISTS OF WORDS

LIQUID MEASURE.

2 donnulz	= 1 jull
4 jullz	= 1 muchkin (taapit hen)
2 muchkinz	= 1 chaapin
2 chaapinz	= 1 peint
8 peints	= 1 gaalun = 3 imperial gallons

CORN MEASURE.

4 luppayz	= 1 pekk
4 pekks	= 1 furlut
4 furluts	= 1 bow
16 bowz	= 1 chauldur
1 furlut of oats	= 1.46 of imperial bushel

AREA.

36 ellz	= 1 faw
40 fawz	= 1 ruid
4 ruidz	= 1 aicur = 1.26 of imperial acre = 6,104 square yards

LENGTH.

	E.	S.
	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>
foot-rule		foot-rool
yard		yaard
ell		ell
mile		miil
		fut-ruil
		yaird
		ell
		meil

VALUE.

	E.	S.
	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>
pound, £1		pound
sovereign		soavrun
£1 note		noat
crown		croon
half-crown		a haaf-a-croon
guinea		geenee
shilling		shullun, boab
penny		pennay
halfpenny		maik, haapnay, baubee
fourpence		groat
farthing		faardun
fistful		nevfay
double handful		goupunfay
		haipni
		groun
		haafgroun
		ginni

pound *in money*pund *in weight*

a haank oa yern

a hank of yarn (wool)

a cut oa wursut

a cut (one-twelfth of a hank) of worsted

WEAVING AND SPINNING

E.

Written

weave
 web, warp
 weft, woof
 maker of web
 weaver
 reel
 filler of purns
 shuttle
 spool
 hand-loom
 beam
 a gap in the woof
 hank of yarn
 to miss threads in weaving
 the part of the loom which lays }
 the threads of the web parallel }
 shrink (of cloth)
 bleach
 rock
 spindle
 spin
 spinning-wheel
 thread
 band
 reel
 yarn
 bobbin
 cloth
 cotton
 wincey
 dressing
 lint
 tow
 footboard
 dust of threads in weaving

*Spoken**weev**shuttel**spool**hand-loom**beem**bleech**rock**spindel**spin**thred**band**reel**yaarn**bobbin**cloth**cotton**winsay**dressing**lint**toa**board*

S.

weev

wub, waarp

waaft

waarpur

wubstur

purn

purnay

shuttul

spuil

haund-luim

baim

jesp

hesp

scoab *v.*

lay

wauk *in v.*

bleich

roak

spunnul

spin

spinnin-hweel

threed

baand

reel

yern

boabin

claith

coatun

winshay

dressin

lint

tow

futbuid

caadis

COMMON OCCUPATIONS

	E.	<i>Spoken</i>	S.
	<i>Written</i>		
church officer			baidul
baker		<i>baiker</i>	baikur
blacksmith		<i>blaksmith</i>	blaaksmuth
cadger, hawker		<i>caajur</i>	caajur
cooper		<i>cooper</i>	coopur
horse-dealer			cupur
dealer		<i>deeler</i>	dailur
doctor		<i>doctor</i>	doaktur
schoolmaster			doamunay, mestur
drainer		<i>drainer</i>	drennur
ditcher		<i>dicher</i>	duchur
butcher		<i>boocher</i>	fleshur
gardener		<i>gaardiner</i>	gairdnur
grocer		<i>groaser</i>	groasur
hedger		<i>hejer</i>	haijur
joiner		<i>joiner</i>	jeinur
carrier		<i>carrier</i>	kerriur
mason		<i>maison</i>	maisun
minister		<i>minister</i>	ministur
miller		<i>miller</i>	mullur
pedlar		<i>pedler</i>	paakmun, peddlur
seller of crockery			pigmun
precentor		<i>presentor</i>	prizentur
reel-filler			purday
wright		<i>riit</i>	rikht
slater		<i>slaiter</i>	sclaitur
saddler		<i>saddler</i>	seddlur
sempstress			shoostur
smith		<i>smith</i>	smuth
cobbler			sootur
tailor		<i>tailer</i>	teilur
auctioneer		<i>aukshoneer</i>	ungshuneer
weaver		<i>weever</i>	weevur, wubstur

GAMES

	E.	S.
a feat to be imitated		baistay
game		gem
English and French (a game)		Scoach un Frensh
hop-scotch		beddeez, boax dhe beddeez
hockey		shintay
wrong side (in hockey)		curshaamyee
blind man's buff		blind-boalay
touch		tig
pax, a truce while playing tig		baurlay

E.

tig round the stacks
 it (in playing tig)
 home (in playing tig)
 pitch and toss
 a children's game
 leap-frog
 variations of leap-frog

 knuckle stones
 hop, skip, and jump
 tossing the caber
 putting the stone
 spinning-top
 to spin a teetotum
 indiarubber ball
 draughts
 clear the board
 pop-gun
 potato bullets
 stop pushing, in swinging
 to catch hold of any one by
 shoulders and feet and dump
 his back on the ground
 old maid
 catch the ten
 knave
 golf
 fore
 caddie
 tip-cat
 marbles
 line
 variegated glass marble
 clay marble
 little, coloured clay marbles
 a game of marbles placed in a circle
 a game of marbles in several
 holes scraped in the ground
 play first
 play fair
 play for stakes
 to play a marble sharply with
 thumb and first finger
 to hit the marble aimed at with
 the marble played
 hitting the marble aimed at
 from the line

S.

baurlay braaks
 hut
 den
 pich un toas
 eelee pigz
 fut un a haaf
 baanutay, tuppnay nuppnay,
 saumun'z loup
 chukkay stainz
 haap, staap, un loup
 toassin dhe caibur
 puttin dhe stain
 peeree
 burl a teetoatum
 gaasay baw
 daambroad
 shuil dhe broad
 baalin-gun
 tautay bulluts
 laat dhe caat dee
 benjee, gee um benjee

 auld maid
 caach dhe ten
 jekk
 gouf
 foar
 caudee
 caattay un duggee
 boolz
 taw
 glessay
 hard haid, brickay
 steeneez
 ringay
 houlay dumps

 furst dreep
 fair wunnay
 dreep
 nikkul

 daab

 daabur fay taw

E.	S.
play marble from hollow of forefinger	poosee nikkul
keep marbles won to end of game and then give them back	funnee dreep
football	futbaw
goalkeeper	goalay
curling	curlin
curling-stone	curlin-stain
(1) a set of four a side at curling)	rink
(2) the length of ice on which a game is played	
captain of a rink	skup
iron sheet, indented to grip the ice, on which the curler stands to throw his stone	craamp or craamput
broom, besom	cow, bruim
a line drawn across the ice seven yards from the tee or Jack	hug
pot-lid (a curling-stone played so as to rest on the tee)	paat-lud
bias on the ice	twust
passage left between two curling-stones	poart
throw a stone so that it draws in towards the tee from the right-hand side	play dhe foar haund
from the left-hand side	baak haund
rather beyond the tee	full-lay Jeck-hii
play straight up to lie near the tee	draw
cannon off a stone and lie shot	wick un curl in
knock out a stone and lie in its place	chaap un lii
'sweep him up' (quicken the speed of a stone by sweeping the path clear in front of it)	soop um up
hold up the broom, do not sweep not a besom! (don't sweep in front of the stone)	hud up
let him alone! (don't sweep in front of the stone)	noa a cow, nivvur a cow
give me a guard (a stone placed so as to protect another from being dislodged)	laa'm ulain
I'm as narrow as a match	gee's a gaird
I'll sweep his stone out	Aa'm az nerray'z a spunk
he's off the ice (has made a wide shot)	Aa'll git um
	hee'z aaf dhe eis

E.	S.
your stone has not come far enough	yee'r noa heer, mun
it won't come far enough	ut heznay feet
you're too far out	yee'r weid
you're narrow (too near the straight line to the tee)	yee'r nerray
a game in which no stone lies near the tee	a weid end
that's the shot (the stone nearest the tee)	dhaat's dhe shoat
'shake that man'—by way of congratulation on a good shot	shaak dhaat maan
you for a curler! (well played!)	yoo fur a curlur
take your will of it (do as you please)	taak yur wull oa'd
that's a very bad shot for a skip to play	dhaat's an aufay-leik shoat fur a skup tay play
to sit on one's heels sliding down a slide	kurshang

HEALTH AND SICKNESS

E.	S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>
ague	aigee
rheumatism	roomatizm
erysipelas	dhe roaz
pleuro-pneumonia	plooroa
cholera	coaluraa
scarlet fever	rush fivvur
measles	mizulz
smallpox	poax
pock-marked	poak-maarkit
fever	fivvur
mumps	buffits
deformed	paulay
bandy-legged	bouzay
lifting foot too high	cleekit
blind	blind
deaf	daif—dull oa heerin
squinting	gleid, skellay-ee'd
dumb	dum
stutter	maant
headache	sair haid
toothache	sair teeth, tuiithik
stomach-ache	sair weim

	E.	S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
fester, suppurate		bail
whitlow		hwuttul bailin
heal	<i>heel</i>	hail
mole	<i>moal</i>	moal
chilblain	<i>chilblain</i>	froast-buttin, chulblain
corn	<i>corn</i>	coarn
boil	<i>boil</i>	beil
wart		raat
cough		hoast
whooping-cough		kink-hoast
bronchitis	<i>bronkiitis</i>	broonkaidees
croup	<i>croop</i>	croop
sore throat		claap oa dhe hauz
staggers, megrim		shaakurz
a disease of poultry		gaips
disease of sheep, trembling		loupin ull
internal inflammation in } sheep		braaxay, waaturay haid
swoon		dwaam
a spasm came over my } heart		a dwaam cumd our ma hert
faint	<i>faint</i>	fent
pang, intermittent pain		stoond
I've had a terrible pain		Aa'v hain an aufay stoond
a pain at the heart		a stoondin at dhe hert
trembling		aw oa a trummul
a great shock		an aufay shaak
founder		foonur
infectious		smuttul
tired out		fair wubbit
chapped hands	<i>chappt</i>	chaapit } haundz haakit }
sick	<i>sik</i>	seek
decline, fall off, fade away		dwein
consumption		diclein
what's the matter to-day?		hwaat ailz yee dhe-day?
well	<i>well</i>	weel, brawlay
ill	<i>ill</i>	ull, baadlay

CEREMONIES

	E.	S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
baptism	<i>babtizm</i>	baabteezm
baptised	<i>babtiizd</i>	baabteezd
christening	<i>krisning</i>	crusnin

E.		S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
first person met on New Year's morning or on the way to a baptism (he gets a pees) }		furst fut
wedding	<i>wedding</i>	waadin
married to	<i>marrid</i>	merraid oan
messenger sent out to fetch guests for a wedding }		sendz
banns called		criid
fee for calling banns		crii-in sullur
banns called in church		criid ee kirk
certificate of banns, marriage, or church membership }		leinz
licence	<i>licence</i>	leeshuns
poor marriage (only cakes of barley-meal) }		bairmail merrij
marriage to which guests con- tribute food, &c. }		pennay waadin
who is she marrying?		hwaw's shee gittin?
Shorter Catechism		dhe sing-ul caarichiz
day of preparation for Com- munion }		faat-day
kept the fast-day		keepit dhe faast
Sacrament, Holy Communion		saikrimunt
bread and wine for Holy Com- munion }		dhe elimunts
address before Communion		fensin dhe taibulz
to attend Holy Communion for the first time }		gaang foarit
metal ticket of admission to Holy Communion }		toakun
bury	<i>berry</i>	buiray
funeral		buiraiul
laid out		streekit
corpse	<i>corps</i>	coarp
coffin	<i>coffin</i>	coafun
funeral pall	<i>paul</i>	moarclaith
symbols of mourning on hat and sleeves }		baand un weepurz
Bible	<i>Biibel</i>	Beibul
Gospel	<i>Gospel</i>	Goaspul
church	<i>church</i>	kirk
Established Church		Auld Kirk
Free Church		Free Kirk
United Presbyterian (U. P.)		Yoo Pay
pray	<i>pray</i>	pray
prayer	<i>praier</i>	praier

	E.		S.
	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
sermon		<i>sermun</i>	sermun
precentor		<i>prezentur</i>	prizentur
elder		<i>elder</i>	eldur
chief elder			roolin eldur
church officer			baidul
precentor's desk			lattern
pew		<i>pyoo</i>	pyoo
deacon		<i>deekon</i>	deikun
bailie		<i>baili</i>	beilay
collection		<i>collekshun</i>	coalekshun
collecting-box with long handle			laidul
collection plate			broad, plait
heritor, landowner			erritur
pulpit		<i>poolpit</i>	pooput
old metrical version of the 100th Psalm			Auld Hundur
bride		<i>briid</i>	breid
bridegroom		<i>briidgroom</i>	breidgruim
best man			best maan
bridesmaid			best maid

When a newly-married couple go to church for the first time after marriage it is said of them, *Dhay wur kirkit dhe-day*.

COMMON ADJECTIVES

	E.		S.
	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
bad		<i>bad</i>	baad
good		<i>good</i>	guid
old		<i>oald</i>	auld
new		<i>nyoo</i>	nyoo
young		<i>yung</i>	yung
big, great		<i>grait</i>	mukkul, grait
small, little		<i>smaul, littil</i>	smaw, wee, luttul
well		<i>well</i>	weel
ill, bad		<i>ill</i>	ull
many		<i>meni</i>	moanay
few			noa moanay
broad		<i>braud</i>	bred
wide		<i>wiid</i>	weid
narrow		<i>narroa</i>	nerray
thick		<i>thik</i>	thik
thin		<i>thin</i>	thin
high		<i>hii</i>	heekh
low		<i>loa</i>	laikh

	E.		S.
	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
long		<i>long</i>	laang, loang, laung
short		<i>short</i>	shoart
before		<i>befoar</i>	foar
behind			hindur
straight		<i>strait</i>	straukht
crooked, awry			gleid, skyould
hot		<i>hot</i>	het
cold		<i>coald</i>	cauld
loose		<i>loos</i>	lous
tight		<i>tiit</i>	tikht
smooth		<i>smoodh</i>	smuidh
rough		<i>ruff</i>	rukht
empty		<i>emti</i>	tuim
full		<i>fool</i>	foo
hollow			boas
strong		<i>strong</i>	stroang
weak		<i>week</i>	waik
white		<i>wiit</i>	hweit
black		<i>black</i>	blaak
yellow		<i>yelloa</i>	yaalay
brown		<i>broun</i>	broon
red		<i>red</i>	rid
blue		<i>bloo</i>	bloo
green		<i>green</i>	green
grey		<i>gray</i>	gray

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

FAVOURABLE.

	E.		S.
	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
well		<i>well</i>	weel
strong, healthy			stroang
strong, well, healthy			stoot
quick, active			clivvur
pretty			boanay
buxom, well conditioned, pleasant- looking			soansay
comely, stately			dentee
plump, buxom, handsome			gausay
good-looking, sensible, sane			weisleik
neat, trim			trig
well-dressed woman			gaash wummun
smart, well set up			swaank
good-looking			weel-faurd

UNFAVOURABLE.

E.		S.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
ill	<i>ill</i>	ull
sick	<i>sik</i>	seek
unnaturally thin, shrivelled, } pinched		shulpit
lean, weak		sullay
delicate		dweinin
thin, of little bulk, shrunken		luttul-bookit
skeleton, very thin		juist a rikkul oa bainz
peaked, thin-faced		pyookit
corpulent		foazay
ugly		ull-faurd
dishevelled		toozee
shuffling		shaukhlin
limping, lame		hurplin
bungling, useless, clumsy		fuiturin
squinting		gleid
dumb	<i>dum</i>	dum
blind	<i>blind</i>	blind
deaf	<i>def</i>	daif
somewhat deaf		dull oa heerin
exhausted		furfoakhun
bald	<i>bauld</i>	beld

MENTAL AND MORAL CHARACTERISTICS

FAVOURABLE.

E.	S.
quick, sharp, clever	gleg
knowing, wide-awake	fii
smart fellow	burkay
glad, happy, cheerful	bliith
merry, light-hearted	likhtsum
cheerful	cheeree
cosy, comfortable, familiar	coothay
common sense	gumshun
slow, gentle, cautious	caanay
sober, respectable, honest, modest	doos
precise, particular	purjink
old-fashioned, sagacious, shrewd, quaint	auld-faarund
a funny person	coamic
exact (pointed)	peintit
handy, clever with the hands	haundee

UNFAVOURABLE.

E.

S.

slow
 sad, gloomy, dismal
 sulks
 sulky
 down in the mouth
 an easy-going person
 without pith or strength, weak
 lacking energy, strength, or purpose
 lout, blockhead, stupid
 fool, idiot, clown
 nervous, excitable, not all there
 mad, foolish, idiotic, silly
 crazy
 idiotic, silly, muddled, making mis- }
 takes stupidly
 stupid
 in a state of dotage
 blockhead
 stupid lump
 careless, forgetful, feeble
 giddy girl
 (through other), anyhow, untidy, un- }
 methodical
 romping, hoydenish
 skittish, frolicsome
 capricious
 rash, hasty, clumsy
 dawdling, pottering
 reluctant
 hesitate
 mean, treacherous
 hard, obstinate, stubborn
 miserly, avaricious
 shrewd, sly, tricky
 twisted, ill-natured, crusty, cross- }
 grained
 crabbed, cross-grained
 struck dumb with astonishment
 a dirty person
 niggling, fussy about trifles
 one who abuses hospitality
 unreasoning dislike, disgust
 fatigued, worried
 drudge, worrying worker
 mean, shabby

dull
 douay
 doadz
 doadee
 hingin dhe fuppul
 sug
 fuizhunlus, puiflus
 thaivlus
 sumf
 fuil, goamurul
 skeeree
 daaft
 craakit
 deitit
 donnurd
 dottul
 dunderhaid
 doavay
 feklus
 glaik, glaikit jaud
 throoidhur
 haalikit
 skeeree malinkee
 maagutay
 raamstaam
 daidlin
 sweer
 swidhur
 footay
 door
 gruppay
 paukay
 thraun
 craabit
 dumfoondurd
 clert
 purnikkitay, finnikin
 skunj, soarnur
 scunnur
 traakhuld
 traakhul
 scuffay

E.	S.
disreputable	waafay
sharp of speech, snappish	cluppay
nasty	nestay
greedy	greedee-leik
light-fingered, pilfering	taaray-fingurd
sulky	glumshay
grumpy	goulin
babbler	bledhurskeit

RELATIONS

Masculine.

	E.		S.
<i>Written</i>		<i>Spoken</i>	
father		<i>faadher</i>	faidhur
son		<i>sun</i>	sun
brother		<i>brudher</i>	bridhur
grandfather			guchur (<i>obs.</i>), graandfaidhur
uncle			uncul
nephew		<i>nevyoo</i>	neffay
father, daddy, &c.			paw, daw, daadee
husband			guid-maan
father-in-law			guid-faidhur
son-in-law			guid-sun
brother-in-law			guid-bridhur
widower			weedeur
family		<i>famli</i>	faimlay

Feminine.

	E.		S.
<i>Written</i>		<i>Spoken</i>	
mother			midhur
daughter		<i>dauter</i>	doakhtur
sister		<i>sister</i>	sustur
grandmother			graanay
aunt		<i>aant</i>	aantay
niece			nees
mother			maw, maamay
wife		<i>wiif</i>	guid-weif
mother-in-law			guid-midhur
daughter-in-law			guid-doakhtur
sister-in-law			guid-sustur
widow		<i>widdoa</i>	weedee

<i>Common.</i>		
<i>Written</i>	E.	S.
cousin		cuizin
grandchild		oa (<i>obs.</i>)
forefathers		foarbeerz
relation		freend
	<i>Spoken</i>	
	<i>cuzn</i>	

NOTE. The terms *neffay* and *nees* are not often used, the more common mode of description of the relationship being *bridhur'z sun*, *sustur'z doakhtur*, &c. So, too, it is more usual to speak of *sun'z doakhtur*, *doakhtur'z sun*, &c., than to use the terms *graandsun*, *graandoakhtur*.

A man often speaks of his wife as *hur*, or *hur dhair*, or *dhe weif*, or *dhe mustris*, and hardly ever mentions her by name. A woman calls her husband *dhe guid-maan*, or *dhe mestur*, or *mii maan*, or mentions him by name, or says *hum dhair*.

A man or woman speaking of a child says *oor Joak* or *oor Jeenee*.

The terms *guchur* and *oa* for grandfather and grandchild are obsolescent. *Oa* is sometimes used for a nephew or niece.

One's own relations are *mii foak*, *oor foak*, *maa ain foak*.

The older generation are *dhe auld foak*.

The younger generation, *dhe yung foak*.

TERMS OF ENDEARMENT

E.	S.
little trout	trootay
dove	doo
little lamb	laamay
little bird	burdee
little pet	dautay
darling	deeree
pretty little girl	boanay wee laussaikay
my little cooing pigeon	maa wee croodlin doo
Who called you crab-faced,	Hwaw cawd yee paartun-faist,
my little lamb?	maa wee laam?
Who stole your treacle scone,	Hwaw stailt yur traikul scoan,
my little lamb?	maa wee laam?
poor little girl	puir wee laussay

WORDS APPLIED TO A GIRL OR WOMAN

E.

S.

girl	kummur, quein, hizzee
a comely girl	a dentee quein
a good-looking girl	{ a weel-faurd kummur
an active, clever girl	{ a teidee kummur
a comely girl	a clivvur hizzee
a good-looking person	a dentee hizzee
a bold, conceited, proud lass	a dentee buddee
a woman, especially an elderly woman	a croos laus
a queer one	a lukkay
jade	a gei lukkay
wild, bad woman	jaud
bad lot	cuttay
besom	lummur
stupid girl	bizzum
very wild girl	taupay
idle girl, slut	hempay
you great stupid	eidul taupay
she's an empty pea-pod	yee mukkul taupay
	shee'z a tuim peez-coad

EXPRESSIONS APPLIED TO A MISER

E.

S.

very hard	gei haard
as hard as a stone	az haard'z a stain
very near (stingy)	aufay neer humsel
avaricious	gruppay
he would get change for a half-penny	hee wud chenj a baubee
coining money	hee'z fair keinin sullur
he's too near (stingy) to be honest	hee'z our neer tay bee oanist
he would skin a louse for its fat	hee wud skin a loos for dhe faat
reluctant to part with cash	sweer tay pert wee dhe clink

EXPRESSIONS RELATING TO DRUNKENNESS

E.

S.

he's been having a little whisky	hee'z been taistin
he's had a good drop	hee'z hed a guid draapay
half on	haaf oan
well on	weel oan
blind drunk	blind foo
fighting drunk	fekhtin foo

E.

weeping drunk
 mortally drunk
 not able to keep his feet
 taking the breadth of the road
 (staggering from side to side
 of the road)
 as drunk as a pig
 now and then slightly tipsy
 forgets himself

S.

greetin foo
 moartul
 noa aibul tay keep a fut
 taakin dhe breed ee road

 az drunk's a soo
 nooz un dhaanz a wee fuilish
 furgits humsel

PROVERBS AND SAYINGS

Aa ken yur meenin baa yur mumpin.

I know your meaning by your mumbling.

A boanay breid'z suin buskit. A pretty bride is soon dressed.

A brunt bairn draidz dhe fir. A burnt child dreads the fire.

A fuil un hiz sullur'z suin pertit.

A fool and his money are soon parted.

A gaangin fut's ei gittin, un ut bee but a thoarn.

A going foot is always getting, be it only a thorn.

A geen coo shuidnay bee lookit ee moo.

A given (received as a present) cow should not be looked in the mouth (to see its age). Eng. equivalent: Don't look a gift horse in the mouth.

A green Yuil maaks a faat kirk-yaird.

A green Christmas makes a fat churchyard.

A guid sikht fur sair een.

A good sight for sore eyes (a pleasant sight).

A hairay maan'z a gairay maan,

A hairay weif's a wuch.

A hairy man's a wealthy man,

A hairy woman's a witch.

Ain tay saw, ain tay naw,

Un ain tay pei dhe laird withaw.

One to sow, and one to gnaw,

And one to pay the laird with.

The meaning of this is, that of the gross produce of a farm, one-third pays the expenses of cultivation, one-third the cost of the farmer's household, and one-third goes in rent.

An auld maid'z bairn'z ei weel-bred.

An old maid's child is always well-bred.

An ull shairur nair gaat a guid hyuk.

A bad reaper never got a good reaping-hook.

A rouin stain gedhurz nay fugg.

A rolling stone gathers no moss.

A shaif aaf a broakun kebbuk's nair musst.

A slice from a cut cheese is never missed.

A smaw buss iz bettur'n nay beeld.

A small bush is better than no shelter.

A smuth ull maak a pek oa mail

Az faast's hiz weif ull baik ut.

A smith will make a peck of meal

As fast as his wife will bake it.

Aw buddee hez dhur ain draaf-poak tay kerray, but sum
hingz seidur beez idhurz.

Every one has his own draff-sack to carry, but some hang
lower than others.

A weif's ay bairn, un a coatur'z ay coo,

Dhe tain'z nair weel, un dhe tidhur'z nair foo.

A woman's only child, and a cottar's only cow,

The one's never well, and the other's never full (well-fed).

Aw thingz hez an end, un a puddun hez twaw.

All things have an end, and a sausage has two.

Ay maan'z mait's unidhur maan'z poozhun.

One man's meat is another man's poison.

Az blaak's a slay. As black as a sloe.

Az blind'z a baat. As blind as a bat.

Az boas az a baarul. As hollow as a barrel.

Az daark az pik. As dark as pitch.

Az daif's a doar-nail. As deaf as a door-nail.

Az dhe soo fulls dhe draukht soorz.

As the pig fills the swill sours.

Az drii'z a hwussul. As dry as a whistle.

Az drii'z a rid hairin. As dry as a red herring.

Az foo'z a fiddlur. As drunk as a fiddler.

Az queit az dhe cruk hingz. As quietly as the hook hangs.

Az tuim'z a hwussul. As empty as a whistle.

Az tyukh's dhe wuddee. As tough as the hangman's rope.

Az weel bee haangd fur a sheep uz a laam.

As well be hanged for (stealing) a sheep as a lamb.

Bettur a fingur aaf nor ei waagin.

Better a finger off than always wagging.

Bettur an auld maan'z dautay nor a yung maan'z dunt-aboot.

Better an old man's pet than a young man's slave (knock-about).

Bettur a tuim hoos nor an ull tainunt.

Better an empty house than a bad tenant.

Bettur suin nor sein. Better soon than late.

Bettur wair shuin dhun sheets.

Better wear out shoes than sheets.

Beitin un scaartin'z guid Scoach coin.

Biting and scratching are good Scotch wooing.

Boad fur a sulk goon un yee'll mebbe git dhe sleev oa'd.

Aim at a silk gown and you'll perhaps get its sleeve.

Burdz un bairnz maan ei bee pikkin.

Birds and children must always be picking.

' Caan dui ' iz aizee kerraid uboot.

' Can do ' is easily carried about.

Cauld kail het ugen. Cold broth heated up again.

Caw saut tay Diizurt.

Drive salt to Dysart (Carry coals to Newcastle).

Chenjiz iz likhtsum, az dhe weiffee sed hwun hur maan deed.

Changes are pleasant, as the woman said when her husband died.

Chenjiz iz likhtsum, un fuilz iz ei foand oa dhum.

Changes are pleasant, and fools are always fond of them (Variety's pleasing).

Claw yoo mii baak un Aa'll claw yoorz.

Scratch you my back and I'll scratch yours.

Clivvur midhurz maaks daidlay doakhturz.

Active mothers make dawdling daughters.

Coantentit wee luttul un caantay wee mair.

Contented with little and cheerful with more.

Coarbeeze duiznay peik oot coarbeeze' een.

Ravens don't pick out ravens' eyes.

Creep ufoar yee gaang. Creep before you walk.

Daansin leuk a hen oan a het girdul.

Dancing like a hen on a hot baking-pan (restless).

Dhay'r aw guid ut geez. They are all good who give.

Dhay wur waur loasiz at dhe Shurraymuir.

There were worse losses at the (battle of) Sheriffmuir.

Dhe auld weif ut tuik hwaat shee hed un nair waantit.

The old woman who took (used) what she had and never was in want of anything.

Dhe claurtayur dhe coazeeur. The dirtier the cosier.

Dhe fir'z dhe best floor ee gairdun.

The fire is the best flower in the garden.

Dhe keeng may cum i dhe caajur'z gait.

The king may come in the cadger's way.

Dhe laussaiz iz aw guid, but hwaur div dhe ull weifs cum fay?

The girls are all good, but where do the bad wives come from?

'Dhe mair hurray dhe less speed,'

Koa dhe wee teilur tee laang threed.

'More hurry, less speed,'

Quoth the little tailor to the long thread.

Dhem ut aits laangist livz laangist.

Those who eat longest live longest.

Dhem ut biiz beef biiz bainz,

Dhem ut biiz laund biiz stainz.

Those that buy beef buy bones,

Those that buy land buy stones.

Dhem ut cumz furst's furst saird.

Those that come first are first served.

Dhe neerur dhe kirk, dhe faarur fay grais.

The nearer the church, the farther from grace.

Dhe pruif ee puddin'z dhe preein oa'd.

The proof of the pudding is the tasting of it.

Dhe shuimaakur'z weif's ei waarst shoad.

The shoemaker's wife is always the worst shod.

Dhur ei sum waatur hwaur dhe sturkay'z droond.

There is always some water where the young bullock is drowned.

Dhur nay fuil leuk an auld fuil. There's no fool like an old fool.

Dhur nay gain weeoot pain. There's no gain without pain.

Dhur'z a sluppay stain afoar dhe haw door.

There's a slippery stone before the door of the hall.

Dhur'z an unkay uday hwin caajurz reid.

There's a great to-do when hawkers ride.

Dhur'z ei a mukkul sluppay stain at ulkay buddee'z doar.

There's always a big slippery stone at everybody's door.

Dhur'z luttul wut intul dhe pow

Dhut likhts dhe caunul at dhe low.

There's little sense in the head that lights a candle at the flame.

Dhur'z moanay a lee tellt at dhe neb oa a pen.

There's many a lie told at the point of a pen.

Dhur'z nay reek ee laivruk's hoos dhe-nikht.

There's no smoke in the lark's house to-night (said when the night is cold and stormy).

- Dugz un bairnz kenz hwaw'z guid tay dhum.
Dogs and children know who's good to them.
- Duinay bii a pig in a poak. Don't buy a pig in a sack.
- Duinay draid dhe day yee nivvur saw.
Don't dread the day you never saw (the future).
- Duinay hing ee brichin.
Don't hang on the brichin (tail-strap). Don't hang back.
- Duinay scaud yur tung wee idhur foak's kail.
Don't scald your tongue with other people's broth.
- Ei gaar dhe haid ee soo meet dhe tail ee greis.
Always make the head of the pig meet the tail of the young pig (in arranging household expenditure).
- Ei hay yur coagee oot hwin ut renz kail.
Always have your bowl out when it rains broth.
- Fair play tellz dhe sel oa'd.
Fair play tells the self of it—its own self (speaks for itself).
- Flee laikh, flee laang. Fly low, fly long.
- Fuilz un bairnz shuidnay hay chaapin-stuks.
Fools and children shouldn't have potato-mashers.
- Fuilz un bairnz shuidnay see haaf-duin waark.
Fools and children shouldn't see half-done work.
- Gaantin'z waantin sleep, mait, or maakin oa.
Yawning (means) being in need of sleep, food, or being made of (attention).
- Giff gaaf maaks guid freendz.
Exchange of presents (or civilities) makes good friends.
- Gin Caunulzday bee daark un duil,
Haaf dhe wuntur'z bii at Yuil.
Gin Caunulzday bee cleer un fair,
Haaf dhe wuntur'z tay cum, un mair.
If Candlemas be dark and gloomy,
Half the winter's past at Christmas.
If Candlemas be clear and fine,
Half the winter's to come, and more.
- Gin dhe luft wuz tay faw, dhe laivruks wud bee smuird.
If the sky were to fall, the larks would be smothered.
- Gin yee caanay dui a buddee a guid turn, duinay dui dhum an ull.
If you can't do one a good turn, don't do him an ill.
- Gin yee frii stainz in buttur, dhe brui ull bee guid.
If you fry stones in butter, the sauce will be good.

- Gin yee'r seekin a guid neep, ei weil a cleen shaw.
If you're looking for a good turnip, always choose a clean haulm.
- Glour ee muin un likht ee middun.
Gaze at the moon and fall into the dung-heap.
- Guid foak's scairs—taak tent oa yursel.
Good people are scarce—take care of yourself.
- Guid gair'z luttul-bookit. Good gear has little bulk.
- Haarknurz nair haard a guid tail oa dhurselz.
Listeners never heard a good account of themselves.
- 'Hay' gaar'z a daif maan heer.
'Take this' makes a deaf man hear.
- Hee hez a bee in hiz baanut.
He has a bee in his bonnet (a screw loose).
- Heekh hoosiz iz oafun tuim ee taap stoaray.
High houses are often empty in the top story.
- Hee'll aidhur maak a spuin or spull a hoarn.
He'll either make a spoon or spoil a horn.
- Hee'll nair liv tay scaart un auld pow.
He'll never live to scratch an old head.
- Hee'll riiv hiz faidhur'z baanut yet.
He'll split his father's cap yet (i.e. he'll be cleverer than his father).
- Hee needz a laang spuin ut sups wee deel.
He needs a long spoon who sups with the devil.
- Hee wuz naidhur tay hud nor tay bind.
He was neither to hold nor to bind (uncontrollable).
- Hee'z our auld a caat tay draw a stray ufoar.
He's too old a cat to draw a straw before.
- Hee'z waur tay sloakhun nor tay coarn.
He's worse to water (slake) than to corn (feed).
- Hum ut wull tay Coopur, maan tay Coopur.
He that will to Cupar, must to Cupar.
- Hungur'z guid kichin. Hunger is good seasoning.
- Hwaat caan ye expek oa a soo but a grumf?
What can you expect of a pig but a grunt?
- Hwaur dhe gray mair foald dhe fiddlur.
Where the grey mare foaled the fiddler (at the back of beyond).
- Hwaur dhe coo cauvd dhe cuddee.
Where the cow calved the donkey (at the back of beyond).
- Hwaur dhe Heeluntmun faand dhe taingz.
Where the Highlander found the tongs (in the fender).
- Jook un laat dhe jaw gay bii. Duck and let the splash go past.

Keep a caum sookh.

Keep an even mind (take things quietly) (lit. a calm breath).

Keep a thing saivun yeer un yee'll find a yuis fur'd.

Keep a thing for seven years, and you'll find a use for it.

Keep yur ain fush-guts tull yur ain seemawz.

Keep your own fish-guts for your own seagulls. (Don't wash your dirty linen in public.)

Laakh un grow faat. Laugh and grow fat.

Laang may yur lum reek. Long may your chimney smoke.

Laat dhaat flee stuk faast tee waw.

Let that fly stick fast to the wall.

Laat dhe bairnz fend fur dhurselz.

Let the children provide for themselves.

Laat dhe tow gaang wee bukkut.

Let the rope go with the bucket (down the well).

Leik drawz tay leik—an auld hoars tull a fail deik.

Like draws to like—an old horse to a turf wall.

Livin at heck un mainjur.

Living at rack and manger. (Having the run of his teeth.)

Maa sun'z maa sun or hee gits um a weif;

Maa doakhtur'z maa doakhtur aw dhe dayz oa hur leif.

My son's my son till he gets him a wife;

My daughter's my daughter all her life.

Mair baa guid luck nor guid geidin.

More by good luck than good management (guiding).

May a moos nair rin our yoor girnul wee a tair in uts ee.

May a mouse never run over your meal-chest with a tear in its eye.

Mei burdz iz ei cheepin,

Mei breidz iz ei greetin.

May birds are always chirping;

May brides are always weeping.

Moanay a breid breks hür elbay oan dhe kirk lintul.

Many a bride breaks her elbow on the church door-post (grows lazy after marriage).

Moanay haundz maaks likht waark.

Many hands make light work.

'Mukkul crii un luttul oo,'

Koa dhe deel hwun hee cluppit dhe soo.

'Much cry and little wool,'

Quoth the devil when he clipped the sow.

Naidhur fush nor flaish nor guid rid hairin.

Neither fish nor flesh nor good red herring.

Nair caast a cloot or Mei bee oot.

Never cast a bit of clothing till May be out. (Don't leave off wearing winter things till the end of May.)

Nair kep a fawin tneif.

Never catch a falling knife.

Naithing'z goattun uthoot painz but durt un laang nailz.

Nothing's got without pains but dirt and long nails.

Nivvur leet, but laakh. Say nothing, but laugh.

Oo-biiurz kenz oo-sellurz. Wool-buyers know wool-sellers.

Proaviduns ei taaks tent oa bairnz, fuilz, un foo foak.

Providence always takes care of children, fools, and drunk people.

Pukkul un pukkul maaks a mukkul.

Little and little make much.

Quik at mait, quik at waark. Quick at food, quick at work.

Set a stoot hert tull a stei bray.

Set a stout heart to a steep hill.

Shee wudnay taak dhe waukurz un dhe reidurz gaid bii.

She wouldn't take the walkers and the riders went past.

Shee'z bettur un shee'z boanay. She's better than she is pretty.

Shee'z cut dhe crookit stik at laast.

She's cut the crooked stick at last (i. e. taken the inferior woer).

Steek dhe aumray, loak dhe kist,

Or ains sum gair may weel bee mist.

Shut the cupboard, lock the chest,

Or else some stuff may well be missed.

Stuks un stainz ull brek yur bainz,

But naimz ull nivvur herm yee.

Sticks and stones will break your bones,

But names will never harm you.

Sullur'z haundee fur gaun an airund wee.

Money (silver) is useful for running messages with.

Taip dhe mooth ee poak, un dhe tail ull taip dhe sel oa'd.

Economize the mouth of the sack and the bottom will economize itself (the self of it).

Tell dhe truith un shaim dhe deel.

Tell the truth and shame the devil.

Ulkey coak crawz croos oan hiz ain middun-haid.

Every cock crows boldly on its own dungheap.

Ulkey maan fur hissels, un dhe deel taak dhe hinnmust.

Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost.

- Ut's an ull burd ut feilz uts ain nest.
It's a bad bird that fouls its own nest.
- Ut's an ull wund ut blawz nay guid.
It's an ill wind that blows no good.
- Ut's awbuddee fur dhurselz i dhus waurld.
It's every man for himself in this world.
- Ut's braw un aizee craakin,
But noa say aizee aakin.
It's fine and easy to talk,
But not so easy to act.
- Ut's braw tay bee boanay un weel leikit.
It's a good thing to be pretty and well liked (popular).
- Ut's braw tay bee hungray un ken oa mait.
It's nice to be hungry and know of food.
- Ut's cumin wee dhe blind kerrayur.
It's coming by the blind carrier (not coming at all).
- Ut's noa fur noakht dhe gled hwussulz.
It's not for nothing that the buzzard whistles.
- Ut's noa loast a freend gits.
It's not lost a friend gets (what a friend gets is no loss to oneself).
- Ut's ull bringin but hwaat's noa ben.
It's difficult to bring out what's not inside.
- Ut's ull taakin dhe breeks aaf a Heeluntmun.
It's difficult to take the trousers off a Highlandman (because he has none on).
- Ut's ull waitin fur daid men'z shuin.
It's bad to wait for dead men's shoes.
- Ut wuznay dhe baanut, but dhe haid ut wuz in ut,
Gaard awbuddee speek oa Raab Roarisun'z baanut.
It wasn't the cap, but the head that was in it,
That made everybody speak of Rob Rorison's cap.
- Weemin'z kittul caatul. Women are ticklish customers (cattle).
- Wulfay waist maaks waifay waant.
Wilful waste makes woeful want.
- Wuntur'z thunnur'z summur'z hungur.
Winter's thunder is summer's hunger.
- Yee caannay hwussul un chow mail.
You can't whistle and chew meal (at the same time).
- Yee caannay maak a sulk purs oa a soo'z lug.
You can't make a silk purse of a sow's ear.
- Yee hay baith yur mait un yur mens.
You have both your food and your reputation for hospitality.
(Said when an invitation has been declined.)

- Yee hay dhe raang soo bee lug.
You have the wrong sow by the ear.
- Yee'll gaang faarur un fair waur.
You'll go farther and fare worse.
- Yee'll liv laang eftur yee'r laakht at.
You'll live long after you're laughed at.
- Yee may leik dhe kirk weel inyukh, un noa ei reid oan dhe riggin oa'd.
You may like the church well enough without always riding on its roof (ridge).
- Yee neednay ait dhe coo un wurray oan dhe tail.
You needn't eat the cow and trouble about the tail.
- Yee neednay keep a dug un baark yursel.
You needn't keep a dog and bark yourself.
- Yee nivvur see green cheez but yur een reelz.
You never see green cheese without your eyes dancing. (You wish for anything you see.)
- Yee'r ei weis uhint dhe haund.
You're always wise when it's too late (behind the hand).
- Yee'r luppnin yur baak tull a slaap.
You're trusting your back to a gap in the wall.
- Yee'r mair baadhur nor yee'r wurth.
You're more bother than you're worth.
- Yee'v a craap fur aw coarn. You've a crop for all corn.

CHARACTERISTIC AND IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

- Aa caannay bee faasht. I can't be bothered.
- Aa caannay meind. I can't remember.
- Aa caannay meind oa'd. I can't remember it.
- Aa caannay see a steim. I can't see the least bit.
- Aa coodnay caw a bumbee aaf a daizay.
I couldn't knock a humble-bee off a daisy.
- Aa coodnay git quaat oa dhum. I couldn't get rid of them.
- Aa coodnay git uwaw wee'd.
I could not get away with it (get it started).
- Aa divnay see nay oadz oan um. I see no difference in him.
- Aa doot it. I suppose so. (I doubt it.)
- Aa duinay leik. I'm too shy. (I don't like.)

Aa duinay see mukkul oadz. I don't see much difference.

Aa felt (or faand) a stink. I noticed a smell.

Aa gaat a staang wee a bee. I was stung by a bee.

Aa gaat ut in a praizunt. I got it as a present.

Aa gaid dhair a grait dail fur hwii.

I often used to go there for whey.

Aa gay dhum a rid fais. I gave them a red face (startled them).

Aa hed a laud swaald heer—hee swaald sair.

I had a boy (a tooth) swollen here—he (it) swelled badly.

Aa hennay hed teim tay cleen masel.

I haven't had time to wash (clean myself).

Aa juist draank dhe hwuskay un luit ut seip tee sair.

I just drank the whisky and let it soak through to the sore.

Aa'll gee yee a but oa maa haapnay.

I'll give you a bit of my halfpenny.

Aa'll gee yee a vairs oa Aanay Louree.

I'll give (sing) you a verse of 'Annie Laurie'.

Aa'll haark ut i yur lug. I'll whisper it in your ear.

Aa'll hay tay lay bii noo. I must stop work now (lay by).

Aa'll neefur wee yee, gin yee leik.

I'll exchange with you, if you like.

Aa'll noa seek. I shan't try.

Aa'll taak a shaif aaf dhe laif. I'll take a slice from the loaf.

Aa'm duin.—Aa'm throo. I've finished.

Aa meind oa dhaat fein. I remember that well.

Aa'm no dhaat faar ben wee um. I'm not so familiar with him.

Aa'm noa seekin tay gaang. I've no wish to go.

Aa'm noa weel uquent wee um.

I'm not well acquainted with him.

Aa'm sair furfoakhun wee traukhlin up un doon.

I'm thoroughly worn out from dragging myself up and down.

Aa'm sair haadun doon wee yoan bubblay-joak.

I'm greatly oppressed by that turkey-cock.

Aa nair haard tell oa'd. I never heard of it.

Aa nivvur fell in wee dhe leik oa um. I never met his like.

Aa nivvur laat oan Aa haard um.

I never showed I heard him. (I pretended not to have heard him.)

Aa nivvur meindz oa ivvur gittin tee i maa midhur's hoos.

I do not remember ever getting tea in my mother's house.

Aa nivvur taist. I never take whisky.

Aa putt a pee i dhur lug.

I put a pea in their ear. (Said something unpleasant.)

Aa putt uwaw a letter tull um. I sent him a letter.

Aa saat undur um, moanay a day.

I attended his church for many a day.

Aa soopit dhe poopit. I swept the pulpit.

Aa thoakht a wunnur. I wondered.

Aa thoakht shaim tay bee seen wee um.

I was ashamed to be seen with him.

Aa took maa twaw nevz tull um. I took my two fists to him.

Aa wud shuinur muss dhe hail sermun nor dhe cleesh-maa-claivur at dhe kirk-door.

I would rather miss the whole sermon than the gossip at the church-door.

Aa wuss Aa saw um. I wish I could see him.

Aa wuz fair stawd wee'd. I was fed up (surfeited) with it.

Aa wuz finnisin tay wun uwaw. I was fidgetting to get away.

Aa wuz in a fair haabul. I was in a regular quandary.

Aa wuz in a guid meind tay gaang. I was much inclined to go.

Aa wuz juist gaun uwaw tay waash masel.

I was just going to have a wash.

Aa wuz juist wutturin tay git dhum tee doar.

I was just scheming to get them to the door (to go away).

Aa wuz needin maa waark. I wanted to get to work.

A been buddee. A well-to-do person.

A cairt oa coalz. A cart-load of coals.

A fais leuk a noar-waast muin wee ridness.

A face as red as a north-west moon.

A free coup.

A place where rubbish may be emptied out without charge.

A maan cuist up fay Amerrikay.

A man turned up from America.

A meldur oa mail cumin fay dhe mull.

A milling of meal coming from the mill.

An auld bunk oa a thaak hoos un twaw endz.

An old box of a thatched house with two ends.

An auld thaak biggin. An old thatched building.

A sair fut or dhe leuk oa dhaat.

A pain in the foot, or something of the sort.

A see soajur. A marine.

Ask a blissin. Say grace.

Aw hekhts un howz.

All heights and hollows. (Very uneven ground.)

Az faak's oakht, Aa wuz dhair.

As a matter of fact, I was there.

Az shuir'z daith. As sure as death.

Az shuir'z oakht. As sure as anything.

Caw caanay. Drive gently. (Take time.)

Chaapit tautayz. Mashed potatoes.

Cood yee gee's a hurl haim? Can you give me a drive home?

Cum in, gin yur feet's cleen.

Come in, if your feet are clean (welcome).

Cum inbii un shuft yur feet.

Come inside and change your shoes and stockings.

Cum inbii un scoog dhe shoor.

Come inside and take shelter from the shower.

Cum uwaw un cleen yursel. Come along and have a wash.

Cum uwaw unour un gee's yur craak.

Come inside and give me your chat.

Cur oan yur hunkurz.

Crouch on your bent legs. (Resting the thighs on the calves.)

Dee yee wush tee? Will you have tea?

Dhaat baits aw. That beats everything.

Dhaat bringz mee in meind oa a stoaray.

That reminds me of a story.

Dhaat couz aw. That beats everything.

Dhaat couz dhe gou-un. That beats the daisy (everything).

Dhaat daurz dhe thrussul shaw tay peel.

That dares to strip the thistle of its leaves.

Dhaat dingz aw. That beats everything.

Dhaat gaarz mee meind oa um.

That makes me remember him (reminds me of him).

Dhaat gaarz yur teeth waatur. That makes your mouth water.

Dhaat putt um fay dhe fekhtin.

That stopped him from fighting.

Dhaat's dhe tukkut fur tautay-soop.

That's the ticket for potato-soup. (That's right.)

Dhaat's gei neer dhe but.

That's pretty near the bit. (Nearly right.)

Dhaat's noa dhe wei oa'd noo. That's not what happens now.

Dhay caud um faaktur baa hiz naim.

They called him factor by name.

Dhay twaw hay faun oot (or cuissun oot) uboot naithing uvaw.

Those two have fallen out (quarrelled) about nothing at all.

Dhay wur nay staitit thing oa'd.

There was nothing fixed about it.

Dhe aufayist rig ut ivvur yee saw.

The greatest joke that you ever saw.

Dhe beef's ee daid-thrawz.

The beef is getting cold (in the death-struggle).

Dhe burn'z doon. The brook is in flood.

Dhe claash ut's gaun uboot. The gossip that's going about.

Dhe coarn wudnay shair. The corn wouldn't cut.

Dhe hoars wuz luittun lous. The horses were let loose.

Dhe kail-paat's juitlin our. The broth-pot is running over.

Dhe kirk's skelt gei shuin dhe day.

The church has dispersed (service is over) rather soon to-day.

Dhe knoak chaapit twel. The clock struck twelve.

Dhe maidsun wudnay beid waast fur aw Aa cood dui.

The medicine wouldn't stay west, for all I could do. (Said by a patient lying with head to the east.)

Dhem ut foalayz fraits, fraits ull foalay dhem.

Those who are on the look-out for omens will be followed by omens.

Dhe skii wuz verray staarnay dhe-nikht.

The sky was very starry to-night.

Dhe waal'z aaf dhe faang. The pump doesn't work.

Dhe waasps iz verray thik eenoo.

Wasps are very plentiful just now.

Dhon'z a graund mait-hoos.

That's a grand food-house. (A house where you get a good feed.)

Dhur scoanz iz haimuld maid. These scones are home-made.

Dhur'z nay idhur wei oa'd.

There's no other way of it. (No alternative.)

Dhur'z sumthing oancaanay uboot ut.

There's something supernatural about it.

Dinnay gaang ainz airund. Don't go for that purpose only.

Dinnay temp Proaviduns.

Don't tempt Providence (by running into unnecessary danger).

Draw in bii. Draw your chair farther in.

Duinay daiv mee wee yur din. Don't deafen me with your noise.

Dui yee noa feel (or find) a smell? Don't you notice a smell?

Dung gaars dhe bair grow—un bair maaks gair.

Dung makes the barley grow—and barley makes wealth.

Dup in un shaak aaf.

Dip (your bread) in (the dish) and shake off (the dripping).

Durl un ding dhe Soodhurn cheel.

Hammer and beat the Southern fellow.

Ei hudd waast. Always keep (going) west.

Ei plesturin uwaw, noa maakin naithing oa'd, leik a bee amoaan taar.

Always floundering along, not making anything of it, like a bee among tar.

Fesh unour dhe boatul, auld weif, un laat's hay a draam.

Bring over the bottle, old woman, and let us have a drink.

Gaang yur ain gait. Go your own way.

Gaang yur weiz. Go your ways. (Off you go.)

Gee's a vairs oa'd. Give us a verse of it.

Haark in tull um. Whisper to him.

Haarknin at dhe wundee. Listening at the window.

Hay oanay oa yee oanay oan yee?

Have any of you any about you?

Hay yee a likht oan yee? Have you a match about you?

Hee daurnay gee a cheep. He daren't chirp—say a word.

Hee hez a sclait lous. He has a slate loose (a mental want).

Hee hez dhe guft ee gaab.

He has the gift of the mouth. (He's a great talker.)

Hee keind oa gaid uwaw tay taak a weif.

He went away as if to take a wife.

Hee laid hiz lugz uboot um.

He laid his ears about him. (Had a good tuck in.)

Hee'll smut yee. He'll infect you.

Hee'll speer dhe guts oot oa ye.

He'll turn you inside out with his questions.

Hee nivvur sent a scraip. He never sent a letter (scrape).

Hee sluppit uwaw laast nikht. He died last night.

Hee snufft coanstunt; dhe boax wuz nivvur oot ee'z haund.

He was constantly taking snuff; the box was never out of his hand.

Hee staapit hiz lum-haat uneth hiz oaxtur.

He stuffed his chimney-pot hat under his arm.

Hee waan hiz hinmust baanuk.

He earned his last cake. (He worked till he died.)

Hee wud hay caw'd dhe verray ruif aaf.

He would have driven the roof itself off.

Hee wud skin a loos fur dhe heid un taalay.

He would skin a louse for its hide and tallow.

Hee wuz a droothay neebur—leikit a draam, yee ken.

He was a thirsty neighbour—liked a dram, you know.

Hee wuz aufay ull at it. He was very much displeased with it.

Hee wuz dhe aufayist singur yee ivvur haard i yur leif.

He was the worst singer you ever heard in your life.

Hee wuz driivin coalz. He was carting coals.

Hee wuz ettlin tay gaang dhair.

He was intending to go there (making for that place).

Hee wuz hiizin haim. He was making for home.

Hee wuz sweer tay pert wee dhe clink.

He was reluctant to part with cash.

Hee wuz taakin dhe breed ee road.

He was taking the breadth of the road (staggering from side to side of the road).

Hee'z a gei taaray-fingurd buddee.

He's a very light-fingered, pilfering person.

Hee'z a luttul wurth craitur. He's a useless creature.

Hee'z an auld-faarund cheeld. He's a quaint old fellow.

Hee'z a rail divert. He's a real diversion (great fun).

Hee'z a rikht trait, yon laud. He's a real treat, that fellow.

Hee'z a thraun loon. He's a cantankerous fellow.

Hee'z aufay dull ee up-taak.

He's dreadfully slow in understanding (in the up-take).

Hee'z hirdin wee a fremd buddee—wee fremd.

He's working as a herd with a non-relative.

Hee'z noa tay luppin tull. He's not to trust to (to be trusted).

Hee'z noa wurth hiz mait. He's not worth his food.

Hee'z noa wurth saut tull hiz kail.

He's not worth salt to his broth.

Hee'z oan dhe shoart leet.

He's on the list of selected candidates.

Hee'z shuiralay fei; oot oa hiz oardnur; raang wee hiz meind.

He's surely bewitched; out of his ordinary state of mind; wrong in the mind (acting strangely).

Hee'z tain dhe doadz. He's taken the sulks.

Hee'z uwaw tee fremd. He's gone away from home.

His burs wuz up dhe-day.

His bristles were up to-day. (He was in a bad temper.)

Houp wuz thin hwin yee bait um.

Hope felt small when you beat him.

Hud yur goupun un Aa'll full'd.

Hold your hands together, and I will fill them.

Hur fais wuz aw begruttun, leik.

Her face showed some marks of weeping.

Hwaat gaarz yee hing yur fuppul dhe-day?

What makes you hang your under-lip to-day? (Why are you so down in the mouth?)

Hwaat ur yee seekin dhe-day? What do you want to-day?

Hwaat's cum our yee?

What's come over you? (What's wrong?)

Hwaw'll bee aukht dhis hoos a hundur yeer eftur dhis?

Who'll be owner of this house a hundred years after this?

Hwaw wuz aukht yon dyuks ut gaid throo dhe burn?

Whose were (who owned) those ducks that went through the brook?

Hwaw'z shee gittin? Who is she going to marry?

It duidnay wait loang at a shullin.

It didn't stay long at a shilling.

It ei juist goat dhaat. It was always just called so.

It gaid aw tay spunks. It all went into splinters.

It's a faak. It's a fact.—It's true.

It's a rikht brikht munlikht nikht dhe-nikht.

It's a fine bright moonlight night to-night.

It wud tair dhe claiz aaf dhe vaaray deel.

It would tear the clothes off the devil himself.

It wuz ull gittin at dhe plais.

It was difficult to get at the place.

Iz dhe tee infuizd yet? Is the tea made (infused) yet?

Jentul un sempul. Gentle and simple. (High and low.)

Juist a but un a ben.

Only two rooms—a kitchen and a bedroom.

Juist a loat oa bledhurz. Just a lot of nonsense.

Juist a loat oa weemin foak. Just a lot of women.

Juist sair yurselz noo. Just help (serve) yourselves.

Juist sair yursel or yur bairnz grow up.

Just do for yourself till your children grow up.

Keep tay dhe but. Keep to the point.

Keep twaw soups gauin.

Keep two sups (spoonfuls) going. (Sup fast.)

- Laat ma weim seg a wee. Let my stomach shrink a little.
- Leik buttur ee blaak dug'z hauz.
Like butter in the black dog's throat.
- Leik snaw aaf a deik. Like snow off a wall.
- Loot yee doon a wee. Stoop a little.
- Maa midhur nivvur wuz sweer tay likk.
My mother was never reluctant to flog.
- Maan, ut wuz an aufay sain.
Man, it was an awful scene (an extraordinary affair).
- Maan, yee'r aufay doadee. Man, you're very sulky.
- Ma een'z noa neeburz.
My eyes are not neighbours. (I don't see clearly.)
- Mii cauf-cuntray'z Feif. My calf-country's Fife (native place).
- Nain oa yur caipurz! None of your nonsense!
- Nay moochin! No pilfering!
- Nivvur laat daab. Don't mention it.
- Nivvur leet, but laakh. Don't let on—don't tell—but laugh.
- Noa wurth a snuff. Not worth a snuff.
- Oan dhe chaap oa twel. On the stroke of twelve.
- Oor ministur hed un unkay poor oa waatur; he graat un spaat un swaat leik muscheef.
Our minister had an extraordinary power of water (a good supply of moisture); he wept and spat and perspired like mischief.
- Oor swein'z our sib bred. Our pigs are too much in-bred.
- Putt dhaat i yur boddum draur.
Put that in your bottom drawer. (Girls are said to keep a collection of clothes, &c., in a 'bottom drawer', in readiness for possible marriage.)
- Reip yur pooch. Search your pocket.
- Hee reipit maa pooch. He rifled my pocket.
- Reip dhe rubz. Clear out the bars (of a grate).
- Say uwaw. Say away. (Say grace.)
- Say uwaw tay yurselz. Say grace to yourselves.
- Say ut fell oot. So it befell.
- See a spunk. Give me a match.
- See un bring'd haim wee yee.
Take care that you bring it home with you.
- See un full yur weim noo. See that you fill your stomach now.
- See un noa faw. Take care you don't fall.

Shee caanay fleip hur huggurz.

She can't turn her stockings inside out. (Is good for nothing.)

Shee ei gits Jeenee. She is always called Jeanie.

Shee goat ut fur haaf naithing.

She got it for half nothing (very cheap).

Shee hed hain mair dayz.

She had had more days ; had longer to live.

Shee hednay a saark tull hur baak.

She hadn't a chemise for her back. (She was badly supplied with a trousseau.)

Shee held dhe laussay traakhlin dhe hail day our, nikht un moarnin, haundz mebbe bluidin.

She kept the girl drudging the whole day long, morning and evening, perhaps with bleeding hands.

Shee hez nay gumshun uvaw. She has no common sense at all.

Shee'll bee suttin wutturin oan hur tee.

She'll be sitting longing for tea.

Shee maitit hursel. She provided her own food.

Shee nair divauldit—juist spaak aivun oan.

She never ceased—just spoke without a stop.

Shee raizd oan mee leik a liun. She turned on me like a lion.

Shee staartit oan um. She began to scold him.

Shee wuz aufay ull at um. She was very angry with him.

Shee wuz aw in a curfufful.

She was in a great state of excitement.

Shee wuz fair geizund fur hur tee.

She was quite leaky (like a dry barrel) for her tea.

Shee wuz gaun uboot dhum hweilz.

She sometimes visited them.

Shee wuz juist juiturin uwaw ; duiin juitray waark.

She was just putting-off time ; doing odds-and-ends of work.

Shee wuz laidund leik a cuddee. She was laden like a donkey.

Shee wuz sair left tull hursel.

She was very much left to herself. (Acted on a foolish impulse.)

Shee'z a rail weel duiin buddee.

She's a really excellent woman (well-doing person).

Shee'z caw'd hur hugz tull a puir hull.

She's driven her sheep to a poor hill (made a poor marriage).

Shee'z fair kerraid uboot it.

She's just full of it ; obsessed with it.

Shee'z juist a traakhul, ei in a haarukh, nivvur gittin hur waark duin.

She's just a worrying worker, always in a fuss, never getting her work done.

Shee'z unkay ull tay dui wee.

She's very ill to do with (get on with).

Sik a caipur; sik a kerray oan! What a to-do!

Sik a stoor uboot naything.

Such a hullabaloo (dust) about nothing.

Sin dhe ministur caam, hee'z dung the guts oot oa twaw Beibulz.

Since the minister came, he's thumped the inside out of two Bibles.

Singin leuk a lintee. Singing like a linnet.

Smeilin leuk a beild tautay. Smiling like a boiled potato.

StAAP yur mooth wee yur mait.

Stuff your mouth with your food.

Steek dhe doar. Shut the door.

Suttin oan hiz hunkurz. Sitting on his bent legs.

Sut yoant a but, un noa burz mee intee coarnur.

Sit along a bit, and don't squeeze me into the corner.

Taak ut a cloor wee houzul ee ex.

Give it a blow with the back of the axe.

Taip dhe mulk. Use the milk sparingly; make it last.

Tummur tay tummer.

Timber to timber. (Said when two people knock their heads together.)

Twel oa cloak oan dhe knoak. Twelve o'clock by the clock.

Ut'll bee faar bettur tay putt hur tee fremd (tay dhe fremd).

It'll be far better to send her away from home (among strangers).

Ut's a peetee yee coodnay fleip ur.

It's a pity you couldn't turn her inside out.

Ut's our loang tay meind. It's too long to remember.

Ut waamuld i ma weim aw nikht.

It rumbled in my stomach all night.

Ut wud hay teendit yee tay see dhum.

It would have made you jealous to see them.

Ut wuz an aufay rig—waark—sain.

It was an extraordinary sight (joke, work, scene).

Ut wuz a toon'z craak. It was the talk of the village.

Ut wuz laid tull um.

It was ascribed to him. (He was accused of it.)

Ut wuz oan dhe baak oa twaal.

It was a little past twelve (o'clock).

Waisturz cumz ei tay waant. Wasters always come to want.

Wee dinnay waant nain oa yur laang-nebbit wurdz.

We don't want any of your long-nosed words.

Wee draikit dhe claiz wee hen-pen.

We soaked the clothes with hen's dung.

Wee ei cleend steel wee smuddee spaarks.

We always cleaned steel with sparks from the smith's anvil.

Wee hennay mukkul troak wee dhem.

We haven't many dealings with them.

Wee'r puttin fay'd. We're put from it (turned away from it).

Wee tuik dhe law oan'd. We went to court about it.

Wee'v hed nivvur a cheep fay um.

We've never had a chirp from him (not heard a word).

Wee wuz traampin dhe blaankuts. We were treading blankets.

Wull Aa yoak dhe misheen? Shall I put the horse to?

Wull yee taist? Will you have a little whisky?

Wull yoo raiz dhe tyuin? Will you start the tune?

Wumman, yee'v a tung ut wud clup cloots.

Woman, you have a tongue that would clip clouts (a sharp tongue).

Wuz yee laidin dhe-day?

Were you leading (bringing in the corn) to-day?

Yee'd bettur be dui-in wee'd.

You'd better be doing (content) with it.

Yee'll daiv foak wee yur din.

You'll deafen people with your noise.

Yee'll git dhe nikk. You'll be put in the police-cells.

Yee'll git yur paiks. You'll get a licking.

Yee'll noa taak a tellin. You won't take warning (advice).

Yee'll set hiz daundur up. You'll rouse his temper.

Yee'll taak an eek. You'll take a little more.

Yee'll taak a taist. You'll take a little whisky.

Yee'll taak beit un soup wee oos.

You'll take bite and sup with us.

Yee neednay cum heer seekin sullur.

You needn't come here asking for money.

Yee neednay faash yur thoom.

You needn't trouble your thumb (worry about it).

Yee neednay thraip ut doon maa throat.

You needn't force your opinion down my throat.

Yee'r crawin gei croos dhe-day.

You're crowing quite boldly to-day.

Yee'r noa our kirk-greedee.

You're not particularly keen about going to church.

Yee'r rikht full dhe-day. You're very proud to-day.

Yee'r shuiralay fei dhe-day. You're surely bewitched to-day.

Yee'v droond dhe mullur.

You've drowned the miller (put in too much water).

Yee'v hed a laung sidairunt.

You've had a long *scderunt* (sitting).

Yur fingurz iz aw thoomz. Your fingers are all thumbs.

CONVERSATION IN VOWELS BEWEEN DRAPER AND CUSTOMER

<i>Scotch</i>	<i>English</i>
C. Oo ?	C. Wool ?
D. Ii, oo.	D. Yes, wool.
C. Aw oo ?	C. All wool ?
D. Ii, aw oo.	D. Yes, all wool.
C. Aw ay oo ?	C. All one wool ?
D. Oa ii, ei aw ay oo.	D. Oh yes, always all one wool.

CONVERSATIONS ABOUT HEALTH

Aa'm gled tay see yee'v goatun our'd.

I am glad to see you have got over it.

Hee'z az hweit's a dush-cloot. He's as white as a dish-cloth.

Hoo'r yee keepin ? How are you keeping ?

Hoo ur yee dhe-day ? How are you to-day ?

Hoo'z aw wee yee ? How are all with you ? (How are you all ?)

Hwaat's leik dhe mettur ? What's the matter with you ?

Iz hee bii hiz oardnur ? Is he out of his usual health ?

Ur yee brawlay ? Are you well ?

Yee'v goatun a fell but shaak.

You've got a pretty severe shake (had a pretty bad time).

Aa caanay cumplen. I can't complain. (I'm not very bad.)

Aa'm brawlay ; hoo'z yursel ? I'm well ; how are you yourself ?

Aa'm rail weel dhe-day. I'm wonderfully well to-day.

Aa'm ei gaun uboot. I'm always (still) going about.

Aa'm ei huddin foarut.

I'm always holding forward (improving).

Aa'm ei tee foar. I'm always to the fore (still alive).

Aa'm keepin bettur. I'm keeping better.

Aa'm noa cumplenin. I'm not complaining. (I'm pretty well.)

Thenk ye, Aa'm waarslin oan. Thank you, I'm struggling on.

Wee'r aw in oor oardnur. We're all in our usual health.

Aa caanay git quaat oa'd. I can't get quit (rid) of it.

Aa'm gei faar throo. I'm pretty far gone.

Aa'm geiun soabur. I'm rather poorly.

Aa'm juist gei middlin. I'm just pretty middling.

Aa'm noa dhaat weel. I'm not so well.—I'm not very well.

Aa'm noa varray braw, but Aa maanay complen.

I'm not very brisk, but I mustn't complain.

Aa'v a sair haid—a sair teeth—a sair hoast—a sair weim.

I've a headache—a toothache—a bad cough—a stomach-ache.

Hee'z sair aulturd ; yee wud haardlay ken um.

He's much changed ; you could scarcely recognize him.

Juist a but glusk ee cauld. Just a little touch of (the) cold.

Maan, Aa'v an aufay hoast. Man, I've a bad cough.

Shee'z gei caanay. She's rather quiet (poorly).

THREATS AND ABUSE

Aa'll bring yee tay yur hunkurz.

I'll bring you to a squatting position.

Aa'll claash yur mooth. I'll smash your mouth.

Aa'll cloor yee. I'll smash you.

Aa'll cum our yur hurdeez wee maa baukhul.

I'll come across your buttocks with my old shoe.

Aa'll dikht yur neb fur yee. I'll wipe your nose for you.

Aa'll ding yur haarnz oot. I'll knock out your brains.

Aa'll gee yee a lik ee chaaf's—a sclaa'f ee lug.

I'll give you a crack on the jaws—a slap on the ear.

Aa'll gee yee a skeit ee ee. I'll give you a blow in the eye.

Aa'll hay law oan yee. I'll have the law against you.

Aa'll nair look yoor ert agen. I'll never look your way again.

Aa'll plunk yee ee burn. I'll plump you into the brook.

Aa'll raax yur craig fur yee. I'll stretch your neck for you.

Aa'll scoar yur hups un putt saut oan dhum.

I'll score your hips, and put salt on them.

Aa'll steek yur gaab fur yee. I'll shut your mouth for you.

Aa'll taak dhe coat aaf yur baak.

I'll take the coat off your back.

Aa'll taak dhe skin aaf yee. I'll take the skin off you.

Aa'll taak yee a ring ee lug. I'll give you a blow on the ear.

Aa'll thraapul yee. I'll throttle you.

Aa'll thraw yur nek. I'll twist your neck.

A haundlus bizzum. A handless besom (clumsy creature).

Cum oot oa dhaat. Come out of there.

Dikht yur neb un flee up.

Wipe your nose and fly up (like a hen roosting for the night).

E, yee luttul rulyun, Aa'll gee yur lug a reeshul.

Oh, you little wretch, I'll give your ear a sounding blow.

Gawaw haim un redd yur hair.

Go along home and tidy your hair.

Hud yur mooth. Shut (hold) your mouth.

Hud yur weesht. (Hold your silence) be quiet! shut up!

Mii saang, Aa'll gee yee yur paiks, gin Aa git a hud oa yee.

By my faith, I'll give you a licking if I get hold of you.

Mii saang, yee'll git yur thraapul raaxt yut.

By my faith (blood), you'll get your throttle stretched yet (be hanged).

Rin awaw haim. Run along home.

Steek yur gaab. Shut (stitch) your mouth.

Un Aa wur at yee, daagoan yee. If I were at you, damn you.

Un Ii cum tee yee. If I come to you.

Uwaw un hud yur tung. Go along and hold your tongue.

Uwaw wee yur haivurz. Go along with your nonsense.

Yee baiz luttul cuttay. You bad little girl.

Yee grait mukkul claurtay soo! You great big dirty pig!

Yee haundlus jaud; yur fingurz iz aw thoomz.

You clumsy jade; your fingers are all thumbs.

Yee laizee hwulp. You lazy whelp.

Yee laizee taid. You lazy toad.

Yee'll git dhe nikk. You'll be put in the police-cells.

Yee luttul braat ut yee aar. You little brat (that you are).

Yee mukkul soo! You great pig!

Yee'r a fuizhunlis doakin.

You're a pithless dock (a weak creature).

Yee'r an impidunt puggee. You're an impudent monkey.

Yee stinkin broak. You stinking badger.

Yee'r juist a bizzum. You're just a besom.

(Retort):

Dhe durt gaangs afoar dhe bizzum.

The dirt goes before the besom.

(or)

Gin Ii'm dhe bizzum yoo'r dhe shaank,

Ii caan sweep, un yoo caant.

If I'm the besom, you're the shank,

I can sweep, and you can't.

DRINKING AND DRUNKENNESS

Git oan dhe baw. Get on the spree, on a drinking bout.

Hee taaks a gless. He takes a little too much whisky.

Hee turnz up his luttul finger our oafun.

He turns up his little finger too often (is given to tipping).

Hee wuz az foo'z a coapur stoup cood maak um.

He was as drunk as a copper tankard could make him.

Maan, Aa'm leim drii. Man, I'm as dry as lime.

moarnin, morning glass of whisky.

oan dhe spree, on a drinking bout.

speeruts, whisky (spirits).

taist, a nip (taste) of whisky.

Yee'll taak a draam. You'll take a dram (a drink of whisky).

Yee'll taak an eek. You'll take a little more (whisky).

Yee'll taak a sindur in't.

You'll take a cinder (a little whisky) in it.

IDIOMATIC USES OF WORDS

Aist, waast, noarth, sooth. These words (east, west, north, south), and especially the first two, are very often used in S. in describing direction, where they would not be used in E. E.g. *Hee'z waast ee haw* (He's west in the hall). *Shee gaid aist dhe toon* (She went east through the village). *Hee'z awaw noarth tay Gaask* (He's away north to Gask). *Aa saw um waast dhe road* (I saw him on the road to the west).

An old lady, describing how she could not keep her medicine down, said: '*It wudnay beid waast, fur aw Aa cood dui*' (It wouldn't stay west, for all I could do).

Aufay (*adj.* or *adv.*), awful, very. This word is in even more common use in S. than 'awfully' in E., in the sense of 'very', 'excessive'; e.g. *Maan, yee'v been an aufay hweil* (Man, you've been a long time).

Aukht (*verb*), owed, is used in the ordinary sense of *owed*; *pa. p.* of *aw* (owe); e.g. *Hee aukht mee four shullin* (He owed me four shillings); but it is also used in the sense of *belonging*; e.g. *Hwaw'z aukht dhis baanut?* (Who is owed this cap? i.e. To whom does this cap belong?)

Bray (*noun*) means the slope of a hill, either up or down; e.g. *Up dhe bray* (uphill); *doon dhe bray* (downhill); *dhe brayz oa Bahwidhur* (the hill-slopes of Balquhidder); *Loudun'z boanay wudz un brayz* (Loudon's lovely woods and slopes).

Buddee (*noun*), body, person. This word is in very common use in S., usually with a diminutive, affectionate, pitying, or disparaging sense attached to it; e.g.:

Puir buddee! Poor thing!

A puir buddee. A poor man or woman.

Guid auld buddeez. Good old people.

A daaft buddee. An idiot.

A gaun-uboot buddee.

A going-about person; a gipsy or tramp.

A shaukhlin buddee. A shuffling, jointless person.

A haivurin buddee. A talker of nonsense.

Caanay (*adj.*), slow, gentle, cautious; e.g.:

Caanay wee thing. Gentle little thing.

Caw caanay wee dhe buttur.

Deal gently with the butter; *lit.* drive gently. (Don't flatter too much.)

A caanay cheeld. A cautious fellow.

Caw caanay wee dhe waatur.

Be cautious with the water, i. e. don't put in too much.

Caw (*verb*). There are in S. two distinct meanings for this verb:

(1) 'Call' (*caul*), with much the same meaning as in E. NOTE.

In E. we say 'call on' a person, in S. 'caw for' a person. In E., to call for a person means to call and take him on with you.

(2) Caw means 'drive', 'make to go', 'set to work'; e. g.:

Caw dhe waal. Work the pump.

Caw dhe yowz tay dhe tnouz.

Drive the ewes to the hillocks.

Caw awaw. Drive away; go ahead.

Caw caanay. Drive gently, take it easy.

Caw dhe kirn. Work the churn.

Complen (*verb*), complain, is used much as in E., but is also used in the sense of *to be out of sorts*; e. g.:

Hee'z been complenin dhis laang teim.

He's been ailing for a long time. Cf. E. 'complaint' = illness.

Craitur (*noun*), creature, is frequently used in much the same way as *buddee*, with a sense of *pity* or *contempt*; e. g.:

A daaft craitur. A silly creature.

Find (*verb*). In S. we *find* a smell or a stink; in E. we *notice* it.

Fluttin (*noun*), removal; a change of residence, with removal of one's household goods; e. g.:

A muinlikht fluttin. A clandestine removal.

Foo (*adj.*), full, satisfied, drunk; e. g.:

Dhe poak's foo. The sack is full.

Aa'm foo. I'm satisfied.—I've had enough.

Hee'z blind foo. He's blind drunk.

Az foo'z a fiddlur. As drunk as a fiddler.

Freend (*noun*), friend (*frend*), is also used in the sense of *relative*; e. g.:

Hee'z a freend oa meinz. He's a relative of mine.

In the plural it is used in the sense of *friendly*, like the S. word *cheef*; e. g.:

Hee'z noa freendz (or cheef) wee oos dhe noo.

He's not on good terms with me at present.

Gaar (*verb*), make, in the sense of 'compel' (make, in the sense of 'construct', is maak in S.); e. g.:

Hwaat gaard yee dui dhaat? What made you do that?

Hwaw gaard yee greet? Who made you cry?

Aa'll gaar yee gaang. I'll make you go.

Gin (*adv.*), if; e. g.:

Gin a buddee meet a buddee.

If one meet somebody; e. g. : if a girl meet a man.

Git (*verb intrans.*), get, is often used in the sense of 'reach', 'arrive', 'be able to go'; e. g.:

Aa coodnay git. I wasn't able to go.

Yee'll noa caan git. You won't be able to go.

It is also used with the past participle of a verb in the sense of 'be able to'; e. g.:

Aa coodnay git sleepit wee dhe dugz youlin.

I couldn't go to sleep because of the dogs howling.

Aa coodnay git spoken wee ur.

I couldn't get a chance of speaking to her.

Yee'v goatun quaat oa dhaat hoast.

You've got rid of that cough.

Git is also used in the sense of 'be called'; e. g.:

Hee ei goat 'Raabut'. He was always called 'Rabbit'.

Hindur-end (*noun*), **foar-end** (*noun*), **baak-end** (*noun*). S. distinguishes between the two ends of a thing; e. g. : The 'foar-end' and the 'hindur-end', is the end in front, and the end behind. 'Dhe baak-end ee year', or simply 'Dhe baak-end', means the late autumn or early winter.

Lern (*verb*) means 'teach' as well as 'learn'; e. g.:

Shee lernt dhe laiv at dhe luim.

She taught the rest at the loom.

Mait (*noun*), meat (*meet*), means food in general, not only butcher-meat, which is **flaish** (flesh), a butcher being known as a **flaishur**; e. g.:

Dinnay quaarul wee yur mait.

Don't quarrel with your food.

Meind (*verb*) is used like 'mind' in the sense of 'take care'; e. g. : **Meind yursel** (take care of yourself); also in the sense of 'intend', e. g. : **Aa wuz meindin tay gaang** (I was intending to

go); also very commonly *meind oa* is used in the sense of 'remember'; e. g.: *Aa meind oa hum fein* (I remember him well); *Aa caanay meind* (I can't remember). A common interjection is *Meind yee* (Remember, take note).

Oaxtur (*noun*) is the armpit; e. g.:

Putt dhaat i yur oaxtur. Put that under your arm.

Dhay gaid oaxtur un oaxtur, or *Hee oaxturd ur haim* means 'He had his arm round her waist', while *Dhay cløekit* (*hooked*) means 'They went arm in arm'.

Pees (*noun*), *piece* (*pees*); *snack*. A *pees* means a piece of bread, scone, or cake, generally with something added to it, such as butter, cheese, jam, or meat. It means a snack of something to eat; e. g.:

Hay! dhair'z a pees tee yee.

Here! there's something for you to eat.

Aa hed a pees ee pooch.

I had something to eat in my pocket.

Skell (*verb*), *spill*; e. g.:

Maan, yee'r skellin aw dhe waatur.

Man, you're spilling all the water.

It is also used of a meeting dispersing; e. g.: *Dhe kirk's skellin* (The church is spilling, i. e. The people are coming out of church). We also say, *Dhe kirk's cumin oot—gaun in*, meaning, The people are coming out of church, or going in to church; service is over or beginning.

Tairubul (*adj.* or *adv.*), *terrible*, *terribly*, is used much in the same way as E. *awful*, *awfully*, to mean excess of any kind; e. g.:

A tairubul craap. A very heavy crop.

Thraw (*verb* and *noun*), *twist*, literally and metaphorically; e. g.:

Aa'll thraw yur craig. I'll twist your neck.

A thrawn teik. A twisted dog; an ill-natured beast.

Dinnay thraw wee ur. Don't quarrel with her.

Hee'z tain dhe thraw. He's taken the sulks.

Wun (*verb*), is used like the E. 'get', to mean 'arrive', 'reach', e. g.:

Duid yee wun dhair i teim? Did you get there in time?

Maan, Aa coodnay wun. Man, I couldn't go—or come.

Yee caanay wun intul't. You can't get inside it.

NOTE. In S. we say *Aa coodnay git*, but it is not E. to say 'I couldn't get', without some word after it.

Wurd (*noun*), is used in the sense of 'news'; e.g.:

Hay yee oanay wurd oa ur? Have you any news of her?

Aa goat wurd oa hur daith. I got news of her death.

Aa nivvur haard wurd oa dhaat. I never heard of that.

VERSES CURRENT IN STRATHEARN

I. RIDDLES.

II. CHILDREN'S RHYMES.

III. VERSES.

IV. TOASTS.

I. RIDDLES

Gaisiz.

Aa gaid utween twaw wudz, un Aa caam utween twaw waaturz.

I went between two woods, and I came between two waters.

Answer. Going to the well carrying two wooden pails empty, and bringing them back full.

Aa gaid un Aa goat ut,

Aa saat un Aa soakht ut,

Un hwun Aa coodnay find ut

Aa caam awaw haim wee'd.

Ans. A thoarn i yur fut.

I went and I got it,

I sat and I sought it,

And when I couldn't find it

I came away home with it.

Ans. A thorn in the foot.

A luttul wee hoosay, foo foo oa mait,

Wee naidhur doar nor wundee, tay laat mee in tay ait.

Ans. An igg.

A tiny little house, full of food,

With neither door nor window to let me in to eat.

Ans. An egg.

A luttul wee maan wee a tummur haat,
Un aw dhe weim oa um waamlin.

Ans. Dhe paat oan dhe fir.

A tiny little man with a wooden hat (pot-lid),
And all the belly of him rumbling.

Ans. The pot on the fire.

Az hweit's mulk—ut's noa mulk aidhur ;
Az green'z gress—ut's noa gress aidhur ;
Az blaak's coal—ut's noa coal aidhur.

Ans. A slay-berray.

As white as milk—it's not milk, however ;
As green as grass—it's not grass, however ;
As black as coal—it's not coal, however.

Ans. A sloe.

Az roond'z dhe muin, az blaak's a coal,
A laung tootoo, un a pumpin hoal.

Ans. Dhe stroop oa a kettul.

As round as the moon, as black as a coal,
A long bent pipe, and a pumping hole.

Ans. The spout of a kettle.

Az roond'z dhe muin, az yallay'z oakur ;
Gin yee duinay tell mee dhaat, Aa'll gee yee a craak wee
poakur.

Ans. An oarunj.

As round as the moon, as yellow as ochre ;
If you don't tell me that, I'll give you a blow with the poker.

Ans. An orange.

Cum a riddul, cum a riddul, cum a roat, toat, toat ;
A wee, wee maan wee a rid, rid coat,
A staaf in hiz haund, un a stain in hiz throat.
Cum a riddul, cum a riddul, cum a roat, toat, toat.

Ans. A churray.

A small, small man with a red, red coat,
A staff in his hand, and a stone in his throat.

Ans. A cherry.

Hikkay bikkay oan dhus seid ee waatur,
 Un Hikkay bikkay oan dhaat seid ee waatur;
 Un yee tuch Hikkay bikkay, ut'll beit yee.

Ans. Nettles.

Hikkay bikkay on this side of the water,
 And Hikkay bikkay on that side of the water;
 If you touch Hikkay bikkay, it will bite you.

Hwaat gayz intee burn hweit, un cumz oot blaak?

Ans. Dhe mullur'z shui.

What goes into the brook white, and comes out black?

Ans. The miller's shoe.

Hwaat'll ging up dhe lum doon, but ull noa cum doon
 dhe lum up?

Ans. An umburellay.

What will go up the chimney down, but will not come down
 the chimney up?

Ans. An umbrella.

Laung ligz un nay tneez,
 Roond feet leik baubeez.

Ans. Dhe taingz.

Long legs and no knees,
 Round feet like ha'pennies.

Ans. The tongs.

Throo dhe wud, un throo dhe wud, un throo dhe wud Aa
 raan,

Un for uz luttul'z Aa wuz, Aa kull'd a mukkul maan.

Ans. A bullet.

Through the wood . . . I ran,
 And though I was so little, I killed a big man.

Throo dhe wudz, un throo dhe wudz, un throo dhe wudz
 Aa raan,

Un ulkay buss Aa caam tull, Aa left ma raagz un raan.

Ans. A sheep.

Through the woods . . . I ran,
 And every bush I came to, I left my rags and ran.

II. CHILDREN'S RHYMES

A geenee goud waach tay tell hiz naim, tay tell hiz naim,
tay tell hiz naim ;

A geenee goud waach tay tell hiz naim, a haansul murray-
mun taanzee.

A guinea gold watch to tell his name, a hansel merryman tanzy.

Az Ii gaid up dhe gairdun,
Aa faand a luttul faardun ;
Aa geen ut tay maa midhur,
Tay bii a luttul bridhur.
Maa bridhur wuz a sailur,
Hee saild acroas dhe see,
Un aw dhe fush dhut hee cood caach
Wuz ain, twaw, three.

As I went up the garden, I found a little farthing ;
I gave it to my mother, to buy a little brother.
My brother was a sailor, he sailed across the sea,
And all the fish that he could catch were one, two, three.

Baibee, baibee, buntin, Daadee'z awaw tee huntin,
Tay git a wee but laamay-skin, tay row hiz baa buntin in.

Baby, baby, bunting, Daddy's away to the hunting,
To get a little lamb-skin, to wrap his baby bunting in.

Baik a puddin, baik a pii ;
Send ut up tay Joan Mukii.
Joan Mukii's noa in ;
Send ut up tee maan ee muin.
Dhe maan ee muin'z maakin shuin,
Tuppins dhe pair un dhay'r aw duin.

Bake a pudding, bake a pie ;
Send it up to John Mackay.
John Mackay's not in ;
Send it up to the man in the moon.
The man in the moon's making shoes,
Twopence the pair, and they're all done.

Dizzay Dizzay daandee,
 Blaak shoogur caandee.
 Gee yur bairnz hwaat yee leik,
 But nivvur gee dhum braandee.
 Dizzy dizzy dandy,
 Black sugar candy.
 Give your children what you like,
 But never give them brandy.

Eenitay, feenitay, fikkitay fay,
 Ell, dell, doamun ay,
 Urkay burkay stoaray roak,
 Aan taan toozee Joak.

(A nonsense rhyme for counting out at games.)

Eez oaz maan's broaz, eez oaz oot.

(The same.)

Hei, Joak Macuddee,
 Macuddee'z oan dhe deik.
 Un if yee middul Macuddee
 Macuddee ull gee yee a beit.
 Ho! Jock Macuddee,
 Macuddee's on the wall,
 And if you meddle with Macuddee
 Macuddee will give you a bite.

Hikkuray dikkuray doak,
 Dhe moos raan up dhe tnoak.
 Dhe tnoak straak waan,
 Doon dhe moosee raan.
 Hikkuray dikkuray doak.
 Hickory dickory dock,
 The mouse ran up the clock.
 The clock struck one,
 Down the mousie ran.
 Hickory dickory dock.

Hushay baa, loo laam, tay yur craidul yee maan gaang.
 Hush-a-bye, loo lamb, to your cradle you must go.

Hwaw'll cum intay mii wee ring, tay mii wee ring, tay mii
wee ring?

Hwaw'll cum intay mii wee ring, tay maak ut a wee thing
biggur?

Who'll come into my wee ring, to make it a little bigger?

Joan Smuth—a faallay fein,

Caan yee shui dhus hoars oa mein?

Yais, Aa wull, un dhaat Aa caan,

Juist az guid az oanay maan.

Putt a butt upoan dhe tay,

Tay gaar dhe pounee clum dhe bray.

Putt a butt upoan dhe {heel
mudz

Tay gaar dhe pounee {pais weel, pais weel.
skup dhe dubz.

Dhair'z a nail, un dhair'z a noad,

Dhair'z a pounee weel shoad.

John Smith—a fellow fine,

Can you shoe this horse of mine?

Yes, indeed, and that I can,

Just as well as any man.

Put a bit upon the toe,

To make the pony mount the hill.

Put a bit upon the {heel
midst

To make the pony {pace well.
skip the puddles.

There's a nail, and there's a nod,

And there's a pony well shod.

Neevee, neevee, nikk-naak,

Hwaatnay haund wull yee taak?

Bee'd dhe rikht or dhe raang

Aa'll beveil yee gin Aa caan.

Fisty, fisty, nick-nack,

Which hand will you take?

Be it the right or the wrong

I'll beguile you if I can.

(Said when offering the choice of two closed hands, one containing something and the other empty.)

Taam, Taam, dhe funnay wee maan,
 Waasht hiz fais in dhe friiin-paan ;
 He caimd hiz hair wee dhe ligg oa a chair,
 Taam, Taam, dhe funnay wee maan.

Tom, Tom, the funny little man,
 Washed his face in the frying-pan ;
 He combed his hair with the leg of a chair,
 Tom, Tom, the funny little man.

A common prayer taught in English to children in Strathearn
 is :

This night when I lie down to sleep
 I pray the Lord my soul to keep ;
 If I should die before I wake,
 I pray the Lord my soul to take.
 Bless father and mother,
 Sister and brother,
 And make me a good boy (or girl).

III. VERSES

Az Ii gaid bii maa graanay's doar
 Aa faand dhe smell oa bun.
 Aa gaid in un soakht a but ;
 Shee wudnay gee's a crum.
 Say Ii tuik up dhe bellusiz
 Un blawed hur up dhe lum.
 As I went past my grannie's door
 I noticed a smell of bun.
 I went in and asked for a bit ;
 She wouldn't give me a crumb.
 So I took up the bellows
 And blew her up the chimney.

Address to a bat :

Cheez un braid fur dhe baat, baat, baat.
 Cum intay maa haat, haat, haat.
 Cheese and bread for the bat, bat, bat.
 Come into my hat, hat, hat.

Cruppul Dick upoan a stik,
 Saundee oan a soo,
 Reid uwaw tay Alloaw
 Un bii a pund oa oo.

Cripple Dick upon a stick,
 Sandy on a sow,
 Ride away to Alloa
 And buy a pound of wool.

Dhe broon bull oa Baaburtun
 Gaid our dhe hull tay Haaburtun,
 Un daasht uts haid ukween kwaw stainz
 Un caam hweit mulk haim.

The brown bull of Baberton
 Went over the hill to Haberton,
 And dashed its head between two stones
 And came white milk home.

Dhe lintee un dhe laivruk, dhe roabun un dhe raan,
 Gin yee herray oanay oa dhay burdz' nests, yee'll nivvur
 threiv ugen.

The linnet and the lark, the robin and the wren,
 If you harry any of these birds' nests, you'll never thrive again.

Dhe laussayz oa Turnaaway, nay wunnur un dhay bee dun,
 Tween Mertimus un Caunulzmus dhay nivvur see dhe sun.
 The girls of Turnaway, no wonder if they are sallow,
 Between Martinmas and Candlemas they never see the sun.

Dhe low oa Louree'z lum'z reekin,
 Reek, lum, reek.

The flame of Laurence's chimney's smoking,
 Smoke, chimney, smoke.

(To be said fast.)

Dhe oo'z our fein,
 Un dhe saark's our coors,
 Aa caannay wun uwaw,
 Fur a grait mukkul loos.

The wool's too fine,
 And the shirt's too coarse ;
 I can't get away
 For a great big louse.

Duggeez tee mull, caatayz tee kull,
 Un laussayz tee maarkit-day, day, day.
 Dhay tain a lik oot oa dhus weif's poak,
 Un a lik oot oa dhaat weif's poak,
 Un a lik oot ee mull-ring,
 Un a drink oot ee mull-daam,
 Un dhay caam aw aist dhe toon,
 Skuppin un loupin un lukkin dhur lups.

Little dogs to the mill, little cats to the kiln,
 And girls to the market-day.
 They took a lick out of this woman's sack,
 And a lick out of that woman's sack,
 And a lick out of the ring round the mill-stones,
 And a drink out of the mill-pond,
 And they all came east through the village,
 Skipping and jumping and licking their lips.

Gee Broonee coat, gee Broonee saark,
 Yee'll git nay mair oa Broonee's waark.
 Give Brownie coat, give Brownie shirt,
 You'll get no more of Brownie's work.

(This expresses the superstition that the little brown elf, who sometimes does the work of the farmer or housekeeper by night, is offended if offered any remuneration for his friendly help.)

Hay, dhe buttun—hoa, dhe buttun,
 Gais yee hwaw hez dhe buttun.

Hay, the button—ho, the button,
 Guess you who has the button.

Hwun Craig Roassay gits a taap,
 Dhe Loalundurz iz shuir oa saap.

When Craig Rossie gets a top (of cloud),
 The Lowlanders are sure of sap (rain).

Leddee Munnay floo uwaw
 Our dhe deiks un faar uwaw.
 Lady Money flew away
 Over the walls and far away.

Address to a hail-storm :

Rennay, rennay raatul-stainz,
 Duinay ren oan mee.
 Ren oan Joanay Groat's hoos,
 Faar uyont dhe see.
 Rainy, rainy, rattle-stones,
 Don't rain on me.
 Rain on John o' Groat's house,
 Far over the sea.

Roabun, Roabun rid-breest, dhe laivruk un dhe ren,
 But hwaw'll herray mii nest, ull nivvur threiv ugen.
 Robin, robin red-breast, the lark and the wren,
 But who will harry my nest, will never thrive again.

Saandee Kuldaandee, dhe laird oa Kulnaap,
 Suppit hiz broaz un swaalayd hiz caap,
 Un eftur aw hee wuznay foo,
 He gaid tee biir un swaalayd dhe coo.
 Sandy Kildandy, the owner of Kilnap,
 Supped his brose and swallowed his wooden bowl,
 And after all he wasn't satisfied,
 He went to the cow-house and swallowed the cow.

Scaartay, beitay Aiburdeen
 Sellt hiz faidhur fur a preen,
 Sellt hiz midhur fur a needul,
 Scaartay, beitay Aiburdeen.
 Scratching, biting Aberdeen
 Sold his father for a pin,
 Sold his mother for a needle,
 Scratching, biting Aberdeen.

Snail, snail, put oot yur hoarn,
 Ut'll bee a fein day dhe-moarn.
 Snail, snail, put out your horn,
 It will be a nice day to-morrow.

Sum sez dhe Deel'z daid
 Un buirraid in Kircaudee.
 Sum sez hee'll reiz ugen,
 Un fligg dhe Heelunt laudee.
 Some say the Devil's dead
 And buried in Kirkcaldy.
 Some say he'll rise again,
 And frighten the Highland laddie.

MUMMERS' VERSES ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR

Giizur'z vairs at Hugmunay.
 Dhe-nikht's Hugmunay,
 Dhe-moarn'z Hugmunaanay.
 Faar acroas dhe see,
 Tay see maa Soozeeaanay.
 Sum foaks sez Aa'm daaft,
 Sum foaks sez Aa'm craakit:
 Oafur mee a haaf-a-croon
 Un see if Aa'll noa taak it.
 Aa tuik hur tay a baw,
 Aa tuik hur tay a supper;
 She fell our dhe tibbul
 Un stuk hur noaz ee buttur.
 To-night's Hugmunay,
 To-morrow's Hugmunaanay.
 Far across the sea,
 To see my Susiana.
 Some people say I'm mad,
 Some people say I'm crazy:
 Offer me half-a-crown
 And see if I won't take it.
 I took her to a ball,
 I took her to a supper;
 She fell over the table,
 And stuck her nose in the butter.

(THE SAME.)

Reiz up, guidweif, un duinay bee sweer,
 Un dail yur gair az laang'z yee'r heer.

Dhe day ull cum hwun yee'll bee daid,
 Yee'll naidhur dhaan need mail nor braid.
 Rise up, good woman, and don't be reluctant,
 And deal out your goods as long as you're here.
 The day will come when you'll be dead,
 You'll then need neither meal nor bread.

(THE SAME.)

Reiz up, guidweif, un shaak yur fedhurz,
 Yee neednay thenk ut wee ur beggurz.
 Wee'r oanlay bairnz cum oot tay play,
 Reiz up un gee'z maa Hugmunay.
 Rise up, good woman, and shake your feathers,
 You needn't think that we are beggars.
 We're only children come out to play,
 Rise up and give me my Hugmunay gift.

IV. TOASTS

Heer'z tay yoo un yoorz,
 Un hwun yoo un yoorz cumz tay oos un oorz,
 Oos un oorz ull bee uz keind tay yoo un yoorz
 Uz ivvur yoo un yoorz wuz tay oos un oorz.
 Here's to you and yours,
 And when you and yours come to us and ours,
 We and ours will be as kind to you and yours
 As ever you and yours were to us and ours.

(Another version.)

Heer'z tay yoo un yoor foak, noa furgittin us un oor foak,
 Un gin yoo un yoor foak leiks us un oor foak
 Az weel az us un oor foak leiks yoo un yoor foak,
 Yoo un yoor foak leiks us un oor foak az weel az foak caan
 leik foak.

Here's to you and your people, not forgetting us and our people,
 And if you and your people like us and our people
 As well as we and our people like you and your people,
 You and your people like us and our people as well as people
 can like people.

NAMES OF SOME WELL-KNOWN SONGS

- Aa hay laid a hairin in saut. I have laid a herring in salt.
 Aa loo nay a laudee but ain. I love not a laddie but one.
 Aa'm wairin uwaw, Jeen. I'm passing away, Jean.
 A guid Nyoo Yeer tay ain un aw.
 A good New Year to one and all.
 A maan's a maan fur aw dhaat.
 A man's a man in spite of all that.
 Auld laung sein. Long long ago.
 Beid yee yet. Just wait a little.
 Caalur hairin. Fresh herring.
 Caw dhe yowz tay dhe tnowz. Drive the ewes to the hillocks.
 Coarn-rigz un baarlay-rigz. Corn-ridges and barley-ridges.
 Cum undur maa plaidee, dhe nikht's gaun tay faw.
 Come under my cloak, the night's going to fall.
 Dhe auld hoos oa Gaask. The old house of Gask.
 Dhe boanay bliith blink oa maa ain firseid.
 The lovely bright glow of my own fire-side.
 Dhe burks oa Endermei. The birches of Invermay.
 Dhe dyuk's dung our maa daadee, oa!
 The duck has knocked over my father, oh!
 Dhe floorz oa dhe foarist. The flowers of the forest.
 Dhe laund oa dhe lail. The land of the leal.
 Dhe weeree pund oa tow. The weary pound of tow.
 Dhur grouz a boanay breeur-buss in oor kailyaird.
 There grows a bonny briar-bush in our garden.
 Dhur'z nay luck uboot dhe hoos. There's no luck about the house.
 Doon dhe burn, Daivee, laud. Down the brook, Davie, lad.
 Ei waukin, oa! Always wakeful, oh!
 Gin a buddee meet a buddee. If one meet somebody.
 Green growz dhe raashiz, oa! Green grow the rushes, oh!
 Haim caam oor guidmaan at een.
 Home came our good man at evening.
 Hee'z our dhe hullz ut Ii loo weel.
 He's over the hills that I love well.
 Hwaat's aw dhe steer, kummur? What's all the stir, woman?
 Hwaur hay yee been aw dhe day, mii boy Taamay?
 Where have you been all the day, my boy Tommy?

Hwaw wudnay fekht fur Chairlay?

Who wouldn't fight for Charlie?

Hwun dhe kii cumz haim. When the cows come home.

Hwun yee gaang uwaw, Jimmay. When you go away, Jamie.

Hwussul our dhe laiv oa'd. Whistle over the rest of it.

Jennay daang dhe weevur. Jenny beat the weaver.

Laast Mei a braw our caam doon dhe laang glen.

Last May a fine wooer came down the long glen.

Maa hert iz sair fur sumbuddee. My heart is sore for somebody.

Maa hert'z i dhe Heelunts. My heart is in the Highlands.

Maa midhur ment maa auld breeks.

My mother mended my old breeches.

Maa oanlay joa un deeree, oa!

My only sweetheart and darling, oh!

Maa weif hez tain dhe gee. My wife has taken the pet.

Oa aw dhe erts dhe wund caan blaw.

Of all the directions the wind can blow.

Oa, dhus iz noa maa ain laussay. Oh, this is not my own lassie.

Oa, duinay aask mee gin Aa loo yee.

Oh, do not ask me if I love you.

Oa, duinay thenk, boanay laussay, Aa'm gaun tay laiv yee.

Oh, do not think, pretty maid, I am going to leave you.

Oa, hwussul un Aa'll cum tee yee, maa laud.

Oh, whistle and I'll come to you, my lad.

Oa, Wullay brood a pekk oa maut.

Oh, Willie brewed a peck of malt.

Our dhe muir amoan dhe hedhur.

Over the moor among the heather.

'Saw yee Joanay cumin?' koa shee.

'Saw you Johnny coming?' quoth she.

Taak yur auid cluk uboot yee. Take your old cloak about you.

Ulkay blaid oa gress keps uts ain draap oa dyoo.

Every blade of grass catches its own drop of dew.

Up un waur dhum aw, Wullay. Up and beat them all, Willie.

Wee a hundur peipurz unaw, unaw.

With a hundred pipers as well, as well.

Wull yee gaang tay dhe Heelunts, Leezee Linzay?

Will you go to the Highlands, Lizzie Lindsay?

Wull yee gaang tay dhe yow-bukhts, Mairun?

Will you go to the ewe-folds, Marion?

Wull yee noa cum baak ugen? Will you not come back again?

Dhe Peddlur un'z paak.

(A local ballad.)

Dhe peddlur cawd in baa dhe hoos oa Glennyook,
Hwin dhe femlay wuz bii wee dhair brekfust un book;
Dhe laussayz wuz caimin un curlin dhur hair,
Tay gaang tay dhe breidul oa Maagee Mucnair.

'Guid moarn,' koa dhe peddlur, foo fraank un foo free,
'Cum see hwaw dhis day wull bee haansul tay mee;
Un giff an ull baargin shee haapun tay maak,
Aa'll gee hur maasel un dhe hail oa maa paak'.

'Ahaa,' koa dhe guidweif, 'Gif Ii'v oanay skull,
Dhaat wud bee but maakin waur oot oa ull,
Fur, sertay, maa doakhturz oa waark wud bee slaak
Tay truj throo dhe cuntray un kerray a paak.'

'Guidweif,' koa dhe peddlur, 'ut's oanlay a joak,'
Uz hee flaang doon hiz waallut tay shoa dhem hiz stoak.
Hwin shee saw hiz ruch caargay, shee rood air shee spaak
Say likhtlay oa aidhur dhe peddlur or'z paak.

Dhe laussayz droo roond um wee cleer glaansin een,
Tay glour oan hiz wair dhaat mikht futtit dhe Queen.
Dhey weild un dhay boakht saitunz, rubbinz, un lais,
Tull dhay raizd moanay a lurk oan dhe laird's niggurd fais.

Hiz broachiz un braisluts wee diimunz enrucht,
Dhay greend fur tull baith hert un een wuz bewucht;
But boanay bliith Nellay stuid ei a but baak,
Stailin looks at dhe peddlur, but nair meint dhe paak.

Dhis boanay yung laussay hiz faansay did moov,
Hee saw dhaat hur blinks wuz dhe glaansiz oa luv.
Say a neklus hee geed ur wee pairlin beset,
Sayin, 'Hwaw kenz but us twaw may bee merraid yet?'

Hur hert laap wee joy ulkay teim hee caam roon,
Tull hee tellt hee hed tain a braw shoap i dhe toon.
Dhe blush left hur cheek, un her haid likht did reel,
For shee dreedid dhis wud bee his hinmust fairweel.

'Look bliith, mii deer laussay, yur fairz baanish aw,
Yur pairunts may fleit un yur tuttayz may jaw;
But dhay'll hertilay roo yet, ut air dhe joak braak
Say lukhtlay on mee hwin Aa kerraid dhe paak.'

Un dhe auld weif kent noakht oa dhe saikrut uvaw,
Hwin ay day tay dhe kirk shee gaid voagay un brow;
But hur hert tull hur mooth laap, dhe sweit on hur braak,
Hwin shee haard Nellay criid tay dhe cheeld wee dhe paak.

Shee saat wee a fais haafunz roassun wee shaim,
Sein uwaw at twaal oorz shee gaid scoorin straakht haim.
Shee meint nay dhe text, or ay wurd dhe preest spaak,
Aw hur thoakhts wuz tain up wee dhe peddlur un'z paak.

'Hwaat's raang,' koa dhe laird, 'ut yee'r haim heer say
suin,

Dhe kail'z noa loang on; iz dhe day-sairvis duin?'

'Naa, naa,' koa dhe kummur, 'but Aa'v goat un uffrunt,
Dhaat fur munths tay cum wull ma boazum gaar dunt.

'Dhaat glaikit sluit Nell, dhaat wee'v dautit say weel,
Shee'z geen us a purn ut ull sair us tay reel.
For aw wee'v waurd oan ur oa pound un oa plaak,
Shee'z threis criid dhis day tay dhe cheeld wee dhe paak.'

'Ahaa,' koa dhe laird, 'gin shee bee sik a fuil,
Hee'll git hur az bair az dhe burk-tree at Yuil.
Hwaur iz shee, dhe sluit, if I cood hur but fin,
Fient haad mee, but I wud reeshul hur skin.'

But Nell, shee foarsaw hwaat dhe upshoat wud bee,
Say shee gaid croas dhe muir tull a freend'z hoos a wee;
Hwin a chais un pair caam, un hwunair daylikht braak,
Shee set aaf wee dhe peddlur, unfaasht wee dhe paak.

Hee raiz up in welth, hee raiz up in faim,
Un dhe teitul oa Beilay affixt tull hiz naim.
Noo dhe laird oa Glenyook uboot naithing ull craak
Saif dhe Beilay, but nair hints a wurd oan dhe paak.

(*Translation.*)

THE PEDLAR AND HIS PACK.

The pedlar called in at the house of Glenneuk,
When the family had done with their breakfast and family
worship.

The girls were combing and curling their hair,
To go to the wedding of Maggie Macnair.

'Good morning,' quoth the pedlar, quite frankly and freely,
'Come see who to-day will be the first to buy something from me,
And if a bad bargain she happen to make,
I'll give her myself and the whole of my pack.'

'Aha,' quoth the laird's wife, 'if I've any skill,
That would be but making worse out of ill,
For truly, my daughters would have little to do
Before they would trudge through the country and carry a pack.'

'Good lady,' quoth the pedlar, 'it's only a joke,'
As he flung down his wallet to show them his stock.
When she saw his rich cargo she rued having ever spoken
So lightly of either the pedlar or his pack.

The girls drew round him with clear glancing eyes,
To gaze at his ware that might have been fit for the Queen.
They chose and they bought satins, ribbons, and lace,
Till they raised many a scowl on the laird's niggardly face.

His brooches and bracelets with diamonds enriched
They longed for till both heart and eyes were bewitched;
But pretty, bright Nellie stood always a little behind,
Stealing looks at the pedlar, but took no notice of the pack.

This pretty young girl his fancy did move,
He saw that her looks were the glances of love,
So a necklace he gave her, set with seed pearls,
Saying, 'Who knows but that we two may be married some day'.

Her heart leaped with joy every time he came round,
Till he told her he had taken a fine shop in the town.
The blush left her cheek, and her brain reeled,
For she feared this would be his last farewell.

'Look happy, my dear girl, your fears banish all,
Your parents may scold, and your sisters may chatter ;
But they'll heartily rue yet that ever jokes were passed
So lightly about me when I carried the pack.'

And the old lady knew nothing of the secret at all,
Till one day to the church she went vain and smart ;
But her heart to her mouth leaped, and perspiration broke out
on her,
When she heard Nellie's banns proclaimed with the fellow with
the pack.

She sat with her face half roasted with shame,
Then off she went at twelve o'clock, rushing straight home.
She paid no heed to the text, or to one word the priest said,
All her thoughts were taken up with the pedlar and his pack.

'What's wrong,' quoth the laird, 'that you're home here so soon ?
The broth has not been long on the fire. Is the service over ?'
'No, no,' quoth the woman, 'but I've had an insult
That for months to come will make my heart beat.

'That giddy slut Nellie, whom we petted so much,
She's given us a reel that will take (serve) us to fill.
In spite of all we've spent on her of pound and penny,
Her banns have been thrice proclaimed to-day to the fellow with
the pack.'

'Aha,' quoth the laird, 'if she be such a fool
He'll get her as bare as the birch-tree at Yule.
Where is she, the slut ; if I could but find her,
Devil take me, but I would rattle her skin.'

But Nell foresaw what the upshot would be,
So she went across the moor to a relation's house for a little
while ;
When a chaise and pair came, and as soon as ever daylight broke,
She set off with the pedlar, unburdened with the pack.

He grew in wealth, he grew in fame,
And the title of Town Councillor was affixed to his name.
Now the laird of Glenneuk about nothing will chat
Save the Town Councillor, but never hints of the pack.

DICTIONARY

A or Aa

(as in English *Ah! alms, far, father.*)

- A**, *indef. art.* a (pronounced u).
A, *v. slurred for hay*, have.
Aa, *pers. pron.* I (*Ii*).
Aaf, *prep.* off (*of*).
Aak, *n. and v.i. act.*
Aakht, *obs. num.* eight (*ait*).
Aantay, *n.* aunt (*aant*).
Aanturin, *a.* occasional, rare.
Aargee, *v.i.* argue.
Aargee baargee, *n.* argument, quarrel, hot discussion.
Aarn, *n.* alder.
Aarnut, *n.* earth-nut (*erth-nut*).
Aashut, *n.* large dish.
Aask, *n.* newt.
Ai (see separate letter).
An, *indef. art.* an (pronounced un).
At, *prep.* at.
Au (see separate letter).
Az, *adv.* as.

Ai

(as in E. *aim, pain, raise, pale, day, dame, fate.*)

- Aiblinz**, *adv.* perhaps, possibly.
Aibul, *a.* able (*aibl*).
Aicur, *n.* acre (*aicur*).
Aidhur, *adv. and conj.* either (*eedhur*), however.
Aigee, *n.* ague (*aigyoo*).
Aih? *interj.* eh?
Aij, *n.* edge (*ej*).
Aik, *n.* oak.
Aikoarn, *n.* acorn.
Ail, *n.* ale (*ail*).
Ailay, *n.* alley (*allay*).
Aimuk, *n.* ant.
Ain, *num.* one (*wun*); *pl.* ainz.
Ain (long vowel), *ref. adj.* own (*oan*).
Ains, *adv.* once (*wuns*).
Ainz airund, *adv.* (one's errand), specially, for that alone.

- Aipitaaf**, *n.* epitaph.
Aipul, *n.* apple.
Aipulingay, *n.* southernwood.
Aipurn, *n.* apron (*aiprun*).
Air, *n.* 1. air; 2. heir (*air*), *v.i.* succeed to, inherit property from; 'hee aird hiz unkul.'
Air, *a.* early (*erli*).
Airlay, *a.* early (*erli*).
Airn, *v.t.* curdle (milk).
Airninz, *n. pl.* rennet, made from a calf's stomach.
Airnist, *a.* earnest (*ernest*).
Airskep, *n.* heirship, inheritance.
Airth, *n.* earth (*erth*).
Airthquaak, *n.* earthquake (*erth-quaik*).
Airund, *n.* errand.
Aish, *n.* ash.
Aist, *n.* east (*east*).
Ait, *v.t.* eat (*eat*); *pa.* ett or uit; *pp.* aitun.
Ait-caik, *n.* oatcake.
Aith, *n.* oath.
Aitmail, *n.* oatmeal.
Aits, *n. pl.* oats.
Aitun, *pa. p.* of ait, eaten (*eiten*).
Aiv, *n.* eave (*eev*).
Aivnin, *n.* evening (*eevning*).
Aivun, *a.* even (*eeven*); *adv.* straight, right.
Aix, *n.* axe.
Aizee, *a.* easy (*eezi*).
Ay! *interj.* Oh! Ah!
Ay, *a.* one (*wun*), only; *ay day*, *adv.* one day.

Au (see also O)

(as in E. *awe, paw, dawn, fall.*)

- Aubuddee**, *n.* everybody.
Audhegidhur, *adv.* altogether.
Aufay, *a.* awful; *adv.* awfully, very.
Aufayleik, *a.* bad, ugly, disgraceful, disreputable.
Augait, *adv.* everywhere.

August, *n.* August.
 Aukht, *a.* owed.
 Aukhteen, *num.* eighteen (*aiteen*).
 Auld, *a.* old (*cald*).
 Auldfaarund, *a.* old-fashioned, sagacious, shrewd, quaint.
 Auld Kirk, *n.* Established Church.
 Auld Maid, *n.* Old Maid (a game).
 Auldun, *a.* olden.
 Aumray, *n.* cupboard.
 Aun, *n.* awn, beard of grain.
 Aunsur, *n., v.t. and i.* answer (*anser*).
 Aunur, *n.* part of a mill for removing aunz.
 Aurl, *a.* engaged as a servant.
 Aurlz, *n. pl.* earnest money.
 Ausum, *a.* awful.
 Authing, *n.* everything.
 Auwuld, *a.* lying on its back (of a sheep).
 Aw, *a.* all (*aul*), every.
 Aw, *v.t.* owe (*oa*); *pa. p.* aukht.
 Aweel-a-waat, *interj.* well! well! (well I know!).

B (as in E.).

Baa, *prep.* by (*bii*).
 Baabteez, *v.t.* baptize.
 Baabteezm, *n.* baptism.
 Baad, *a.* bad.
 Baadhur, *n.* and *v.t.* bother.
 Baadlay, *a.* ill.
 Baagee, *n.* minnow.
 Baak, *n., v.t., adv., and prep.* back (*bak*).
 Baak-cumin, *n.* return.
 Baak-doar, *n.* back-door.
 Baak-end, *n.* the end of the year, late autumn.
 Baak-haund, *n.* back-hand, with the bias to the right (at bowls).
 Baakit, *n.* wooden box for salt, ashes, &c.
 Baalin-gun, *n.* pop-gun.
 Baalund, *n.* ballad.
 Baand, *n.* band.
 Baand, *v. pa.* of bind, bind.
 Baandstur, *n.* binder of sheaves.
 Baandz, *n.* minister's bands.
 Baank, *n.* bank; *v.* put in a bank, deal with a bank.
 Baanuk, *n.* thick cake toasted on girdul.
 Baanut, *n.* bonnet, cap.

Baanut-laird, *n.* small landowner, yeoman.
 Baap, *n.* roll of bread.
 Baar, *n.* bar.
 Baaray, *n.* barrow (*barroa*).
 Baark, *n.* and *v.* bark (*baark*).
 Baarn, *n.* barn.
 Baarul, *n.* barrel.
 Baas, *n.* door-mat.
 Baash, *n.* blow, dent; *v.* knock in, dent.
 Baat, *n.* bat.
 Baats, *n.* bots (a disease of animals).
 Baid, *v.i. pa.* of beid, stayed.
 Baid, *n.* bead (*beed*).
 Baidul, *n.* church officer, beadle (*beedul*).
 Baik, *v.t.* bake (*baik*); *n.* soft biscuit.
 Baik-hoos, *n.* bakehouse.
 Baikur'z dizun, *n.* thirteen.
 Bail, *v.i.* fester, suppurate.
 Baim, *n.* beam (*beem*).
 Bain, *n.* bone (*boan*).
 Bair, *a.* bare (*bair*); *n.* coarse barley.
 Bair, *v.t.* bear (*bair*); *pa.* boar; *pa. p.* boarn.
 Bairay, *n.* berry.
 Baird, *n.* beard (*beerd*).
 Bairfut, *a.* bare-footed.
 Bairin-rain, *n.* bearing-rein.
 Bairn, *n.* child.
 Bairnlay, *a.* childish.
 Bais, *n. pl.* of baist, beasts (*beests*).
 Baisun, *n.* basin.
 Baist, *n.* beast (*beest*), a head of horned cattle; *pl.* bais, cattle.
 Bait, *v.t.* beat (*beet*); *pa.* bait.
 Baith, *a.* both (*boath*).
 Baiz, *a.* bad (applied to a person), base (*bais*).
 Baubee, *n.* halfpenny.
 Baubee dup, *n.* tallow candle.
 Baucun, *n.* bacon (*baicon*).
 Baud, *v. pa.* of bid, bade (*bad*).
 Baudrinz, *n.* pussy.
 Bauk, *n.* balk (*bauk*), a strip of unploughed land between two fields; rafter; beam of a pair of scales.
 Baukhul, *n.* old shoe or boot.
 Bauks, *n. pl.* balance for weighing.
 Bauld, *a.* bold (*boald*).
 Baund, *n.* band.

- Baurlay, *n.* (1) barley (*baarlay*); (2) parley, truce (at tig).
 Baurlay-braaks, *n.* game of tig round the stacks.
 Baurlay-mail, *n.* barley-meal.
 Baw, *n.* ball (*baul*).
 Bed, *n.* bed; *v.* put to bed, prepare a bed for.
 Bed, *v. pa.* of beid, stayed.
 Beddeez, *n.* hopscotch.
 Bee, *n.* bee; *v. aux.* be (*bee*); *pa. wuz*; *pa. p.* been; *prep.* beside, in comparison with.
 Beech, *n.* beech-tree.
 Beef, *n.* beef.
 Beeld, *n.* shelter.
 Been, *n.* bean (*been*).
 Been, *adj.* well off, prosperous.
 Been, *v. pa. p.* of bee, been.
 Beer, *n.* beer.
 Beestee mulk, *n.* the first milk of a cow after calving.
 Beetul, *n.* potato-masher.
 Beez, *conj.* beside, in comparison with, than.
 Begin, *v. t.* begin; *pa.* begood; *pa. p.* begood.
 Begood, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of begin, began, begun.
 Begruttun, *a.* showing signs of weeping.
 Behuddun, *a.* beholden, indebted.
 Beibul, *n.* Bible (*biibul*).
 Beid, *v. i.* abide (*abeid*), wait, stay, dwell, endure; *pa.* baid or bed; *pa. p.* biddun.
 Beik, *n.* nest of wild bees or wasps.
 Beil, *n.* and *v. t.* boil.
 Beilay, *n.* town magistrate.
 Beilur, *n.* boiler.
 Beit, *n.* and *v. t.* bite (*biit*); *pa.* bet; *pa. p.* buttun.
 Bekk, *v. i.* curtsey.
 Beld, *a.* bald (*bauld*).
 Bell, *n.* bell; *v. t.* proclaim by sound of bell.
 Bellaybaand, *n.* girth.
 Bellusiz, *n.* bellows (*belloaz*).
 Ben, *n.* an inner room, bedroom, or sitting-room.
 Ben, *adv.* and *conj.* towards the inner room or sitting-room.
 Bend, *v.* bend.
 Benjee, *n.* bumping a person on the ground.
 Bent, *n.* a long coarse grass.
 Best, *adj.* best.
 Bet, *v. pa.* of beid, bit.
 Bettur, *a.* better.
 Betwixt, *prep.* between.
 Bich, *n.* bitch.
 Bid, *v. i.* bid; *pa.* baud; *pa. p.* biddun.
 Biddun, *v. pa. p.* of bid, bidden, and of beid, stayed.
 Big, *a.* big, proud.
 Bigg, *v. t.* and *i.* (1) build (*bild*), (2) beg.
 Biggin, *n.* building, house.
 Biggur, *n.* beggar.
 Big hoos, *n.* manor-house.
 Bii, *v. t.* buy (*bi*); *pa.* and *pa. p.* boakht.
 Bii, *adv.* by, past; *prep.* past, beside, in comparison with, besides; *conj.* in comparison with.
 Bii-oardnur, *a.* extraordinary; *adv.* extraordinarily.
 Biir, *n.* cowhouse.
 Biius, *n.* bias (*biius*).
 Bii wee'd, by with it, dead, done for.
 Bikkur, *n.* a small two-handed dish or cup.
 Bilaiv, *v. t.* believe (*beleev*).
 Billay, *n.* young fellow.
 Biloang, *v. i.* belong.
 Bind, *v. t.* bind (*biind*); *pa.* baand; *pa. p.* bund.
 Bing, *n.* heap.
 Bink, *n.* wooden shelf.
 Binnay, *conj.* except.
 Birl, *v. t.* spin (e.g. a bawbee or a teetoatum).
 Bizzum, *n.* besom (*bezom*).
 Blaak, *a.* black.
 Blaakay, *n.* blackbird.
 Blaakbairray, *n.* black currant.
 Blaak puddin, *n.* black sausage.
 Blaankit, *n.* blanket.
 Blaast, *n.* blast, shower, squall.
 Blaid, *n.* blade (*blaid*), leaf of a tree.
 Blait, *a.* shy, bashful, sheepish.
 Blaiz, *n.* and *v. i.* blaze.
 Blaun, *v. pa. p.* of blaw, blown (*bloan*).
 Blaw, *n.* blow (*bloa*); *v. i.* and *t.* blow, boast; *pa.* bloo; *pa. p.* blaun.

- Blawwurd, *n.* blue corn-flower. •
 Bled, *v.*, *pa.* and *pa.p.* of bluid,
 bled.
 Bledhur, *n.* bladder.
 Bledhurz, *n.pl.* nonsense.
 Blegyerd, *n.* blackguard (*blagaard*).
 Bleich, *v.t.* bleach (*bleech*).
 Blekkay, *n.* black man, smut in
 wheat.
 Blem, *n.* and *v.t.* blame (*blaim*).
 Bliith, *a.* glad, happy, cheerful.
 Blind, *a.* blind (*blind*).
 Blind-boalay, *n.* blind-man's-buff.
 Blink, *n.* glance, glimpse, twinkle.
 Blissin, *n.* grace before meat.
 Bloo, *a.* blue (*blou*).
 Bloo, *v.pa.* of blaw, blew (*blou*).
 Bloojennay, *n.* hedge-sparrow.
 Bluidee fingurz, *n.* foxglove.
 Bluidee puddin, *n.* red sausage.
 Bluum, *n.* blossom, bloom.
 Blundurz, *n.* blinkers.
 Bluss, *v.t.* bless.
 Boab, *n.* shilling.
 Boabee, *n.* policeman.
 Boabin, *n.* bobbin.
 Boad, *n.* bid at an auction.
 Boad, *v.i.* wish.
 Boadee, *n.* body.
 Boadul, *n.* old coin of small value.
 Boagul, *n.* goblin.
 Boain, *n.* flat dish in which milk
 stands to cream.
 Boak, *v.i.* belch.
 Boakht, *pa.* and *pa.p.* of bii,
 bought.
 Boal, *n.* (1) recess in wall for
 holding small articles; (2) rude
 window.
 Boalt, *n.* bolt (*boalt*).
 Boanay, *a.* bonny, pretty, beauti-
 ful.
 Boar, *v.pa.* of bair, bore (*boar*).
 Boar, *n.* boar.
 Boaray, *v.t.* borrow.
 Board, *n.* border of a much.
 Boardee much, *n.* embroidered
 cap.
 Boarn, *pa.p.* of bair, born.
 Boas, *a.* hollow; *n.* support for a
 haystack.
 Boat, *n.* boat.
 Boathay, *n.* cottage for unmarried
 ploughmen.
 Boatul, *n.* bottle.
- Boatul oa stray, *n.* bundle of
 straw.
 Boax, *n.* box.
 Boax-bed, *n.* closed-in bed in wall
 of room.
 Boax-dhe-beddeez, *n.* hopscotch.
 Boddum, *n.* bottom.
 Boin, *n.* tub.
 Boo, *v.t.* and *i.* bow (*bou*), bend;
pa. and *pa.p.* bood, bent.
 Bood, *pa.* and *pa.p.* of boo, bent.
 Book, *n.* (1) bulk; (2) book.
 Bool, *n.* playing marble, playing
 bowl (*boal*).
 Boolin-green, *n.* bowling-green.
 Boon-tree, *n.* elder.
 Booz, *v.i.* drink, carouse.
 Bouay, *n.* wooden pail.
 Boul, *n.* bowl (*boal*).
 Boustur, *n.* bolster (*boalstur*).
 Boustur-coad, *n.* bolster.
 Bouzay-liggit, *a.* bandy-legged.
 Bow, *n.* (1) bow (*boa*); (2) boll
 (*boal*), a measure of capacity.
 Braak, *v.pa.* of brek, broke (*broak*).
 Braamay-, Brummul-wurm, *n.*
 striped worm found in dung-hills,
 used as bait.
 Braandee, *n.* brandy.
 Braang, broakht, *v.pa.* of bring,
 brought.
 Braat, *n.* a coarse washing apron.
 Braaxay, *n.* an internal inflamma-
 tion in sheep; mutton from a
 diseased sheep.
 Braid, *n.* bread (*bred*).
 Brais, *n.* mantelpiece.
 Braith, *n.* breath (*breth*).
 Braulay, *a.* and *adv.* quite well,
 well enough.
 Brawz, *n.pl.* finery.
 Bray, *n.* slope, side of a hill.
 Bred, *v.pa.* and *pa.p.* of breed,
 bred.
 Bred, *a.* broad (*braud*).
 Breed, *n.* breadth.
 Breed, *v.t.* breed; *pa.* and *pa.p.*
 bred.
 Breeks, *n.pl.* breeches (*brichiz*).
 Breer, *v.i.* sprout (e.g. corn or
 turnips); *n.* the first appearance
 of a crop above ground.
 Breer-buss, *n.* briar-bush.
 Breest, *n.* breast (*brist*).
 Breid, *n.* bride (*briid*).

- Breidgruim, *n.* bridegroom.
 Breidul, *n.* bridle, head of a plough.
 Brek, *v.* break (*braik*); *pa.* braak; *pa. p.* brukkun.
 Brekhun, *n.* horse's collar.
 Brekkun, *n.* bracken, fern.
 Brensh, *n.* branch (*bransh*).
 Brent, *n.* smooth.
 Bresh, *n.* brush, a short attack of illness, a mild epidemic.
 Bress, *n.* brass.
 Brichin, *n.* strap round horse's quarters under the tail.
 Bridhur, *n.* brother (*brudher*).
 Brig, *n.* bridge (*brij*).
 Brik, *n.* brick.
 Brikht, *a.* bright (*briit*).
 Bring, *v.t.* bring; *pa.* braang or broakht; *pa. p.* broakht.
 Broach, *n.* brooch (*broach*).
 Broad, *n.* pot-lid, the plate at the church door for offerings, draught-board, brood.
 Broak, *n.* badger.
 Broak-dush, *n.* receptacle for refuse, pig's pail.
 Broaks, *n.* leavings, refuse.
 Broakht, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of bring, brought (*braut*).
 Broath, *n. pl.* broth.
 Broaz, *n. pl.* brose, a mixture of oatmeal with boiling water.
 Broazay, *a.* fat.
 Broo, *n.* brow (*brou*).
 Broon, *a.* brown (*broun*).
 Broonee, *n.* a beneficent elf who does people's work for them.
 Broonkaidees, *n.* bronchitis.
 Broouree, *n.* brewery.
 Broul, *n.* firewood.
 Brug, *n.* shoemaker's awl.
 Brui, *n.* and *v.t.* brew (*broo*).
 Bruim, *n.* broom.
 Bruit, *n.* brute (*broot*).
 Bruk, *n.* brick.
 Brukkul, *a.* brittle.
 Bruklay, *a.* brittle.
 Brummul, *n.* bramble, black-berry.
 Brumstain, *n.* brimstone.
 Brunt, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of burn, burnt.
 Bubblay-joak, *n.* turkey-cock.
 Buddee, *n.* person.
 Buffits, *n. pl.* mumps.
 Buffit-stuil, *n.* a low table with leaves to fold down.
 Buid, *v. pa.* of maan, behoved, had to, ought to.
 Buiraiul, *n.* burial, funeral (*berrial*).
 Buiray, *v.t.* bury (*berri*).
 Buird, *n.* board, curved side of a plough.
 Buirday, *a.* stout, stalwart.
 Buit, *n.* boot.
 Bukht, *n.* sheep-pen; *v.t.* pen sheep.
 Bukkay, *n.* sea-snail, spiral shell.
 Bukkit, *n.* washing-tub, bucket.
 Bull, *n.* bull (*bool*).
 Bull, *n.* bill.
 Bullay, *n.* bullfinch.
 Bullut, *n.* bullet (*boolit*).
 Bum, *v.i.* hum.
 Bumbee, *n.* humble-bee.
 Bum-cloak, *n.* flying-beetle.
 Bung, *v.t.* throw.
 Bunk, *n.* box.
 Bunkur, *n.* small cupboard in wall near fire.
 Bunnay, *conj.* and *prep.* except.
 Burd, *n.* bird.
 Burdee, *n.* little bird, term of endearment.
 Burk, *n.* birch.
 Burkay, *n.* smart fellow.
 Burlay, *n.* uproar, tumult.
 Burn, *v.i.* and *t.* burn; *pa.* and *pa. p.* brunt.
 Burnum, *n.* laburnum.
 Burr, *n.* burr.
 Burray, *n.* borough (*buroa*).
 Burs, *n.* bristle.
 Bursay, *a.* bristly, quarrelsome.
 Bursul, *v.t.* parch, scorch, roast.
 Bursuld tautayz, *n.* roast potatoes.
 Burz, *v.t.* press, squeeze.
 Bushul, *n.* bushel (*booshul*).
 Busk, *v.t.* dress.
 Buskit, *n.* biscuit.
 Buss, *n.* bush (*boosh*).
 But, *n.* bit, the point.
 But, *n.* an outer room, kitchen end of a house.
 But, *adv., conj.* and *prep.* towards the outer room or kitchen, without, except.
 But, *v. pa.* same as buid, behoved, had to, ought to.

Buttun, *n.* button.
 Buttun, *pa. p.* of *beit*, bitten.
 Buttur, *n.* butter; *a.* bitter.
 Buttur-baik, *n.* soft biscuit made with butter.
 Butturflee, *n.* butterfly.
 Buznus, *n.* business (*biznis*).
 C (hard as in *E. kick*). See also K.
 Caab, *v.t.* pilfer.
 Caach, *v.t.* catch (*cach*); *pa.* and *pa. p.* *caacht*.
 Caach-dhe-ten, *n.* Catch-the-Ten (a card-game).
 Caadis, *n.* dust of threads in weaving.
 Caaf, *n.* chaff.
 Caajur, *n.* hawker with a cart, cadger.
 Caalant, *n.* boy.
 Caalur, *a.* fresh.
 Caam, *v. pa.* of *cum*, came (*caim*).
 Caamstain, *n.* soft stone used for polishing hearthstones.
 Caamsteeree, *a.* wild, unmanageable.
 Caan, *v. aux.* can; *pa.* *cood* or *eud*.
 Caanay, *a.* slow, gentle, cautious.
 Caannay, *v.* can't (*caant*).
 Caantay, *a.* happy, jelly, cheerful.
 Caap, *n.* wooden bowl, cup.
 Caar, *a.* left (hand).
 Caaray, }
 Caarhaundit, } *a.* left-handed.
 Caarichiz, *n. pl.* catechism.
 Caarl, *n.* man, especially an old man.
 Caars, *n.* a wide stretch of level land along a river.
 Caarut, *n.* carrot.
 Caast, *v.t.* cast; *pa.* *cuiist*; *pa. p.* *cuisn*.
 Caast, *v.* weed out, reject, cut (peat or turf).
 Caast, *n.* foal.
 Caast oot wee, *v.i.* quarrel with.
 Caastul, *n.* castle (*caasl*).
 Caast up, *v.i.* turn up; *v.t.* accuse.
 Caat, *n.* cat.
 Caat-belt, *n.* knitted garter of fancy yarn.
 Caat's ee, *n.* speedwell.
 Caattay un duggay, *n.* tip-cat
 Caatul, *n.* horned cattle of the ox kind.

Caatul-baist, *n.* a head of horned cattle.
 Caatulmun, *n.* cattle-man.
 Caatul reed, *n.* enclosed court for cattle.
 Caibur, *n.* caber.
 Caik, *n.* cake (*caik*).
 Caim, *n.* comb (*coam*).
 Cain, *n.* rent paid in kind.
 Caipurz, *n.* antics, nonsense.
 Cair, *n.* and *v.i.* care (*cair*); *Aa'm* no *cairin* (I don't care).
 Cairfay, *a.* careful.
 Cairn, *n.* loose heap of stones.
 Cathul nails, *n.* nails through body of cart and axle.
 Cauddee, *n.* caddie, carrier of golf clubs.
 Cauf, *n.* calf (*caaf*).
 Cauf-cuntray, *n.* native place.
 Cauk, *n.* chalk (*chauk*).
 Cauld, *n.* and *a.* cold (*coald*).
 Caudreif, *a.* always cold, susceptible to cold.
 Cauld steer, *n.* oatmeal and water.
 Caum, *a.* calm; *n.* slate-pencil.
 Caundee, *n.* candy.
 Caunul, *n.* candle.
 Caunulzday, } *n.* Candlemas, 2nd
 Caunulzmus, } of February.
 Causay, *n.* causeway.
 Caw, *n.* and *v.* call (*caul*).
 Caw, *v.* drive, knock, set a-going.
 Cay, *n.* jackdaw.
 Ch (see separate letter).
 Claag, *v.t.* clog (e.g. with mud).
 Claam, *v. pa.* of *clim*, climbed (*cliimd*).
 Claamjaamfray, *n.* a lot of people (contemptuous).
 Claap, *n.* and *v.t.* clap.
 Claash, *n.* gossip, scandal; *v.t.* smash.
 Claith, *n.* cloth.
 Claivur, *v.i.* talk idly.
 Claivurz, *n. pl.* idle chatter.
 Claiz, *n. pl.* clothes (*cloadhz*).
 Claiz-baaskit, *n.* clothes-basket.
 Claurtay, *a.* dirty.
 Claw, *v.* scratch.
 Cled, *v. pa. p.* of *cleed*, clad, clothed.
 Cleed, *v.t.* clothe (*cloadh*); *pa.* and *pa. p.* *cled*.

- Cleek, *n.* cleek, large hook; *v.t.* and *i.* hook, take an arm.
 Cleekit, *a.* arm in arm; (of a horse) nerved, lifting the foot too high.
 Cleen, *a.* clean (*cleen*); *v.t.* clean; *adv.* quite.
 Cleer, *a.* clear (*cleer*).
 Cleesh ma claiwur, *n.* idle gossip.
 Clei, *n.* clay.
 Cleip, *v.i.* tell tales.
 Cleipay, *n.* tell-tale.
 Clerk, *n.* clerk (*clark*).
 Clert, *n.* a dirty person.
 Cless, *n.* class.
 Clink, *n.* cash.
 Clivvur, *a.* agile, clever, active.
 Cloag, *n.* stump of a tree.
 Cloak, *n.* (1) beetle; (2) clock.
 Cloakin-hen, *n.* sitting-hen.
 Cloas, *n.* entry, narrow passage.
 Cloas, *a.* stifling.
 Cloavur, *n.* clover (*cloaver*).
 Cloazit, *n.* closet (*clozet*).
 Floodz, *n.* clouds.
 Floor, *n.* and *v.t.* bruise, dent, blow.
 Cloot, *n.* strip of cloth, clout, patch.
 Cloot, *v.t.* patch, mend.
 Clout, *n.* knock, blow.
 Clud, *n.* cloud.
 Clug, *n.* clog.
 Cluit, *n.* cloven hoof.
 Cluk, *n.* cloak.
 Clum, *v.i.* and *t.* climb (*clim*); *pa.* claaam, *pa. p.* clumud.
 Clumd, *v. pa. p.* of clum, climbed (*climud*).
 Clup, *v.t.* clip, shear, cut (grass).
 Cluppay, *a.* sharp of speech, snappish.
 Coa, *v. pa.* quoth.
 Coad, *n.* pillow, cushion.
 Coadul, *v.t.* coax, wheedle.
 Coafay, *n.* coffee.
 Coaft, *v. pa.* bought.
 Coafun, *n.* coffin.
 Coag, *n.* wooden bowl.
 Coagee, *n.* small wooden bowl.
 Coak, *n.* cock.
 Coakay-leekee, *n.* chicken soup with leeks in it.
 Coal, *n.* coal, haycock.
 Coalay, *n.* collie dog.
 Coalay shaangay, *n.* dog-fight, uproar, noisy row.
 Coalekshun, *n.* collection.
 Coal-hoos, *n.* coal-house.
 Coalup, *n.* a cut of meat, rasher.
 Coalur, *n.* collar.
 Coaluraa, *n.* cholera.
 Coamic, *n.* funny person.
 Coamikul, *a.* comical.
 C6amitee, *n.* committee.
 Coansait, *n.* conceit (*conseet*).
 Coansaitit, *a.* conceited (*conseeted*).
 Coanstunt, *adv.* constantly.
 Coansurt, *n.* concert.
 Coantaak, *n.* contact.
 Coantur, *a.* contrary, opposite; *v.t.* contradict, oppose.
 Coapee, *n.* and *v.t.* copy.
 Coapur, *n.* copper.
 Coarbee, *n.* raven.
 Coard, *n.* cord.
 Coarn, *n.* corn, oats.
 Coarn-skreekh, *n.* corn-crake.
 Coarnul, *n.* colonel (*curnul*).
 Coarnur, *n.* corner.
 Coarp, *n.* corpse (*corps*).
 Coast, *n.* and *v.t.* cost.
 Coat, *n.* coat, petticoat.
 Coats, *n. pl.* petticoats, skirts.
 Coatuj, *n.* cottage.
 Coatun, *n.* cotton.
 Coazee, *a.* cosy, snug, comfortable.
 Complen, *v.i.* complain, be out of sorts.
 Connek, *v.t.* connect.
 Coo, *n.f.* cow (*cow*); *pl.* kii.
 Cooch, *n.* couch; *interj.* sound made to drive a dog away.
 Cood (or cud), *v. aux. pa.* of caan, could (*cood*).
 Coodnay, *v. pa.* couldn't (*coodnt*).
 Cook, *n.f.* and *v.t.* cook.
 Cookee, *n.* small, round, plain bun.
 Coo-lik, *n.* hair sticking up in front.
 Coom, *n.* coal-dust, flakes of soot.
 Coont, *n.* and *v.i.* count.
 Coopur, *n.* cooper.
 Cooquaak, *n.* cold weather in May, when the cows go out.
 Coors, *a.* coarse.
 Coors, *n.* course (*coars*).
 Coort, *n.* and *v.t.* court (*coart*), woo.
 Coothay, *a.* cosy, comfortable-looking, familiar, kindly.
 Cootur, *n.* coulter (*coalter*).
 Correk, *a.* correct.

- Corsekkay, *n.* a short coat or blouse.
- Coup, *v.* (1) upset so as to empty out; (2) deal, buy and sell.
- Coup, *n.* upset, place where rubbish may be emptied out.
- Coupur, *n.* dealer.
- Cout, *n.* colt (*coalt*).
- Cow, *n.* branch of broom or juniper, besom.
- Cow, *v.* beat, surpass.
- Craabit, *a.* ill-natured, fretful, sulky.
- Craaft, *n.* croft.
- Craak, *n.* and *v.i.* chat, gossip, talk.
- Craakit, *a.* crazy.
- Craap, *n.* crop, the top of a wall.
- Craidul, *n.* cradle.
- Craig, *n.* (1) neck; (2) crag, precipice.
- Crain in, *v.i.* shrink, contract.
- Craitur, *n.* creature (*creetyoor*).
- Craw, *n.* crow (*croa*), rook; *v.i.* crow; *pa. croo*; *pa. p. crawd*.
- Crawd, *v. pa. p.* of *craw*, crowded (*crowd*).
- Cray, *n.* pigsty.
- Creel, *n.* creel, coarse basket.
- Creep, *v.i.* creep; *p.* and *p.p.* creepit.
- Creepee, *n.* a low stool.
- Creepit, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of *creep*, crept.
- Creesh, *n.* grease (*grees*).
- Creeshee, *a.* greasy (*greezi*).
- Cress, *v.t.* and *n.* crease (*crees*).
- Crii, *v.* and *n.* cry (*crii*), call, publish intention of marriage in church.
- Crii-in sillur, *n.* fee for calling banns.
- Croak, *n.* an old ewe past bearing.
- Croap, *n.* crop.
- Croas, *n.* cross.
- Croo, *v. pa.* of *craw*, crew (*croo*).
- Crood, *n.* crowd (*crowd*).
- Croodul, *v.i.* coo.
- Crool, *a.* cruel (*crooil*).
- Croon, *n.* crown.
- Croop, *n.* croup.
- Croos, *a.* bold, brisk, conceited, proud.
- Croudee, *n.* whisked cream with oatmeal.
- Cruch, *n.* crutch.
- Crudz, *n. pl.* curds (*curds*), junket.
- Crui, *n.* pigsty.
- Cruizay, *n.* oil and wick lamp.
- Cruk, *n.* crook, large hook, iron hook on which pots are suspended over the fire.
- Cruppul, *a.* cripple.
- Crusnin, *n.* christening.
- Cud, cood, *v. pa.* of *v. aux. caan*, could.
- Cuddee, *n.* donkey.
- Cuddul, *v.i.* and *t.* hug, embrace, nestle.
- Cuddul-ma-deeree, *n.* raspberry wine.
- Cuid, *n.* cud.
- Cuif, *n.* fool.
- Cuil, *v.t.* cool.
- Cuissn, *pa. p.* of *caast*, cast, (of colour) faded.
- Cuist, *v. pa.* of *caast*, cast.
- Cuit, *n.* ankle-bone, fetlock.
- Cuizin, *n.* cousin (*cuzn*).
- Cullur, *n.* colour (*cullur*).
- Cum, *v.i.* come (*cum*); *pa. caam*; *pa. p. cumd*.
- Cum̄, *pa. p.* of *cum*, come (*cum*).
- Cummur, *n.* gossip, woman, girl.
- Cuntray, *n.* country (*cuntri*).
- Cup, *n.* cup.
- Cuppul, *n.* rafter.
- Curch, *n.* and *v.i.* curtsy.
- Curfufful, *a.* agitation, whirl.
- Curl, *v.* curl.
- Curlay-aandray, *n.* sugared coriander seed.
- Curlin, *n.* a game played with stones on ice.
- Curr, *v.i.* crouch, curtsy.
- Curraybukshun, *n.* disorderly gathering.
- Currhung, *v.i.* slide in a crouching attitude.
- Currun, *a.* a few, several.
- Currunt, *n.* currant.
- Cushay, *n.* wood-pigeon.
- Cushun, *n.* cushion (*cooshun*).
- Cut, *v.* cut, castrate; *n.* cut, a short way.
- Cuttay, *n. f.* bad lot (of a woman); *a.* stumpy.
- Cuttay-peip, *n.* short, stumpy pipe.
- Cuttin-laif, *n.* a loaf not newly made.
- Cuvinéntur, *n.* covenanter.

Ch (as in E. *church*).

Chaaft, *n.* jaw.
 Chaafur, *n.* small stove for heating lead.
 Chaans, *n.* chance (*chans*).
 Chaansay, *a.* safe to risk.
 Chaanul, *n.* gravel.
 Chaap, *n.* fellow.
 Chaap, *v.t.* strike, knock, beat, mash, pound; *n.* stroke.
 Chaapin, *n.* a measure of liquid = 2 muchkins.
 Chaapin-joog, *n.* a jug which will hold 2 muchkins.
 Chaapin-stuk, *n.* potato-masher.
 Chaapit tautayz, *n. pl.* mashed potatoes.
 Chaaps mee, an exclamation claiming something.
 Chaip, *a.* cheap (*cheep*).
 Chaipul, *n.* chapel.
 Chair, *n.* chair.
 Chairj, *n.* charge (*chaarj*).
 Chairlay, *n.* dim. for Charles.
 Chait, *v.* and *n.* cheat (*cheet*).
 Chauldur, *n.* a measure of grain = 16 bolls.
 Cheef, *a.* on friendly terms.
 Cheek, *n.* cheek.
 Cheeld, *n.* fellow.
 Cheenee, *n.* china (*china*).
 Cheenee aastur, *n.* China aster.
 Cheep, *v.i.* chirp, speak low; *n.* chirp, word.
 Cheeree, *a.* cheerful.
 Cheez, *n.* cheese (*cheez*).
 Cheis, *n.* choice (*chois*).
 Chen, *n.* chain.
 Chenj, *n.* and *v.t.* change (*chainj*).
 Chikin, *n.* chicken.
 Chin, *n.* chin.
 Chittul, *v.i.* backbite.
 Chittur, *v.i.* shiver, chatter (with cold).
 Choak, *v.i.* and *t.* choke (*choak*).
 Chouks, *n. pl.* jaws, chops.
 Choukstraap, *n.* chin-strap.
 Chou, *n.* and *v.t.* chew (*choo*).
 Chuiz, *v.t.* choose (*chooz*).
 Chukkay-stain, *n.* rounded white stone.
 Chulblen, *n.* chilblain.
 Chuldur, *n. pl.* children.
 Chumlay, *n.* chimney.

Chumlay-pees, *n.* chimney-piece.
 Churray, *n.* cherry.

D (as in E. *dog, door, bad*).

'D, *pron.* slurred form of hut, it.
 Daab, *v.t.* hit a bool in a game at marbles.
 Daab, *v.i.* (*laat*) let on, tell.
 Daabur-fay-taw, *n.* good player at marbles, clever fellow.
 Daad, *n.* lump, chunk, thump, blow.
 Daadee, *n.* father.
 Daadee-laang-legz, *n.* spinning-jenny.
 Daaf, *v.i.* sport, flirt.
 Daaft, *a.* mad, idiotic, silly, crazy.
 Daaftay, *n.* idiot, lunatic.
 Daagoan't, *interj.* damn it!
 Daam, *n.* pond.
 Daam, *v.t.* damn (*dam*).
 Daam-broad, *n.* draught-board.
 Daam-haid, *n.* water headed up by a dam, pond.
 Daam-haid deik, *n.* pond-embankment.
 Daang, *v.* beat; *pa. p.* of ding, beat.
 Daans, *n.* and *v.i.* dance (*dans*).
 Daarg, *n.* a day's work.
 Daark, *n.* and *a.* dark.
 Daarknin, *n.* late evening.
 Daid, *a.* dead (*ded*).
 Daidlay, *n.* pinafore.
 Daidlin, *a.* dawdling, pottering.
 Daid-thrawz, *n. pl.* death-struggle (said of meat getting cold).
 Daidul, *n.* pinafore.
 Daidul, *v.i.* dawdle, trifle, potter.
 Daif, *a.* deaf (*def*).
 Daifay, *n.* a deaf person.
 Dail, *n.* and *v.t.* deal (*deet*).
 Dailur, *n.* dealer (*dealer*).
 Daisunt, *a.* decent (*deesunt*), respectable.
 Daiv, *v.t.* deafen.
 Daundur, *n.* temper, anger.
 Daundur, *v.i.* and *n.* saunter, stroll.
 Daur, *v.i.* dare (*daur*); *pa.* durst.
 Daurnay, *v.i.* dare not; *pa.* durst-nay.
 Daut, *v.t.* fondle, pet, dote on.
 Dautay, *n.* little pet.
 Daw, *n.* father.

Day, *n.* day (*day*).
 Day, *v.t.* do (*doo*).
 Declin, *n.* decline, consumption.
 Dee, *v.i.* die (*dii*).
 Deel, *n.* devil.
 Deel a but, *interj.* devil a bit.
 Deel'z bairn, *n.* devil's child, bad lot.
 Deel'z books, *n. pl.* playing-cards.
 Deel'z dizin, *n.* thirteen.
 Deel'z dung, *n.* asafœtida.
 Deel'z snuff-boax, *n.* the common puff-ball.
 Deep, *a.* deep.
 Deer, *n.* dear, deer.
 Deeree, *n.* darling.
 Deik, *n.* stone wall.
 Deikun, *n.* deacon (*deacon*).
 Deit, *n.* fool, idiot.
 Deitit, *a.* idiotic, stupid.
 Dekaantur, *n.* decanter.
 Delv, *v.t.* dig.
 Demuird, *a.* bamboozled.
 Den, *n.* a small, deep wooded valley.
 Denuur, *n.* dinner.
 Denuur-teim, *n.* dinner-time, about noon.
 Dentee, *a.* dainty, comely, stately.
 Dh ; see separate letter.
 Dich-how, *n.* Dutch hoe.
 Diizd, *a.* damned.
 Dikht, *v.t.* and *n.* wipe.
 Din, *n.* din, noise.
 Ding, *v.t.* beat, knock ; *pa. daang ; pa.p. dung*.
 Dinnay, *v.a.* don't (*doant*).
 Dirdum, *n.* scolding, blame.
 Direk, *a.* and *v.t.* direct.
 Disait, *n.* deceit (*deseet*).
 Discoard, *v.i.* quarrel.
 Discoors, *n.* discourse (*discoars*).
 Distullur, *n.* distiller.
 Div, *v.a.* do (*doo*).
 Divauld, *v.i.* stop, cease.
 Divert, *n.* amusement ; *v.t.* amuse.
 Divnay, *irreg. v.* do not.
 Divut, *n.* piece of turf, sod.
 Dizembur, *n.* December.
 Dizen, *n.* dozen (*duzn*).
 Dizzee, *a.* dizzy.
 Doab, *v.t.* prick.
 Doabee, *a.* prickly.
 Doad, *interj.* God.
 Doadee, *a.* sulky.
 Doadz, *n. pl.* sulks.

Doakhtur, *n.f.* daughter (*dauter*).
 Doakun, *n.* dock-plant.
 Doal, *n.* doll.
 Doalup, *n.* lump ; dhe hail doalup, the whole lot.
 Doaminay, *n.* schoolmaster.
 Doar, *n.* door (*doar*).
 Doavay, *n.* stupid lump.
 Doavur, *v.i.* doze (*doaz*).
 Doazund, *a.* benumbed (*wee cauld*).
 Doit, *n.* a bit.
 Donnul, *n.* half a gill.
 Donnurd, *a.* stupid.
 Doo, *n.* dove (*doo*), pigeon.
 Doobul, *a.* double (*dubbul*).
 Dook, *v.i.* and *t.* duck, dip, bathe.
 Dookin-stuil, *n.* chair worked by a lever, for ducking scolds.
 Dookit, *n.* dove-cot.
 Doon, *adv.* and *prep.* down (*doun*).
 Doonrikht poor, *n.* heavy shower.
 Door, *a.* hard, stern, obstinate, stubborn.
 Doos, *n.* thud.
 Doos, *a.* quiet, sober, sedate, respectable, modest, decent.
 Doot, *v.t.* and *i.* doubt (*dout*), suspect, suppose.
 Dottul, *n.* refuse of a pipe of tobacco.
 Dottul, *a.* in a state of dotage.
 Douay, *a.* sad, gloomy, dismal, out-of-sorts.
 Doup, *n.* bottom, buttocks.
 Draakht, *n.* sheep's pluck.
 Draakht, *n.* trace of a cart.
 Draam, *n.* a measure of capacity, a drink of whisky.
 Draank, *v. pa.* of drink, drank.
 Draap, *n.* drop.
 Draid, *v.* dread (*dred*), fear.
 Draigul, *v.i.* wet, soak ; *pa. p. draiguld*.
 Draigun, *n.* paper kite (dragon).
 Draik, *v.t.* moisten, soak (e.g. meal), steep (clothes).
 Draik, *n.* drake (*draik*).
 Drait, *n.* and *v.i.* dream (*dreem*).
 Draipur, *n.* draper (*draiper*).
 Draiv, *v.t. pa.* of dreiv, drove.
 Draur, *n.* drawer.
 Draurz' haid, *n.* press, open in front, used for keeping bread, &c.

- Draw, *v.t.* draw, play to lie near the mark (at curling or bowls).
 Draw yur huggur, *v.* pay for a dram.
 Dree, *v.t.* suffer, expect death.
 Dreekh, *a.* tedious, wearisome.
 Dreel, *n.* drill.
 Dreep, *v.i.* drip.
 Dreep, *n.* play for stakes in marbles.
 Dreepin, *n.* dripping.
 Dreg, *v.t.* squeeze the last drops of milk from a cow, which are considered to be specially nutritious.
 Dregglinz, *n. pl.* leavings of liquid, last drops, dregs.
 Dreiv, *n.* and *v.t.* drive (*driiv*), cart; *pa. draiv*; *pa.p. drivun*.
 Dreivur, *n.* driver (*driivur*).
 Dren, *n.* drain.
 Dressin, *n.* size (for stiffening cloth).
 Dressur, *n.* dresser.
 Dribbul, *n.* small drop, slaver; *v.* drop slowly, slaver.
 Drii, *a.* dry (*drii*), thirsty.
 Drink, *v.t.* drink; *pa. draank*; *pa.p. drukkun*.
 Drivun, *v. pa.p.* of dreiv, drove.
 Droan, *n.* humming noise, bass of bagpipes.
 Droappit scoan, *n.* flat scone made of batter.
 Droav, *n.* drove (*droav*); *v.* crowd.
 Droavur, *n.* drover (*droaver*).
 Drook, *v.i.* drench.
 Droon, *v.t.* drown.
 Drooth, *n.* drought (*drouth*), thirst.
 Droothay, *a.* thirsty.
 Drukkun, *pa.p.* of drink, drunk, drunken.
 Drumlay, *a.* muddy, discoloured.
 Drunk, *n.* drinking bout.
 Dub, duib, *n.* puddle.
 Dubbul, *n.* and *v.* dibble.
 Duch, *n.* ditch.
 Duchur, *n.* ditcher.
 Duddee, *a.* ragged.
 Dudz, *n. pl.* clothes, especially rags, old clothes.
 Dufpins, *n.* difference.
 Dufgrund, *a.* different; *adv.* differently.
 Dug, *n.* dog.
- Dui, *v.t.* and *aux.* do (*doo*); *pa. duid, did*; *pa.p. duin*.
 Duid, *v. pa.* of dui, did.
 Duin, *v. pa.p.* of dui, done (*dun*).
 Dull, *a.* dull, slow.
 Dull oa heerin, *a.* somewhat deaf.
 Dumfoondurd, *a.* struck dumb with astonishment.
 Dumm, *a.* dumb (*dum*).
 Dummay, *n.* a dumb person.
 Dundurhaid, *n.* stupid person.
 Dung, *n.* dung.
 Dung, *v. pa.p.* of ding, beaten.
 Dunt, *n.* (1) bump, knock, thump; (2) a large piece.
 Dunt-aboot, *n.* knock-about, person treated with little consideration.
 Dup, *n.* dripping (of roast meat).
 Dup, *n.* and *v.t.* dip, candle.
 Durl, *n.* tingling, vibrating pain.
 Durl, *v.i.* tingle; *v.t.* make to tingle.
 Durst, *v. pa.* of daur, dared (*daurd*).
 Durstnay, *v. irreg. p.* of daurnay, daren't.
 Dush, *n.* dish.
 Dush-cloot, *n.* dish-cloth.
 Dustuns, *n.* distance (*distans*).
 Dwaam, *n.* swoon.
 Dwein, *v.i.* (*uwaw*), decline, fall off, fade away.
 Dweinin, *n.* decline, consumption.
 D'yee, *slurred for* dui yee, do you.
 Dyoo, *n.* dew (*dyoo*).
 Dyuk, *n.* duck.
- Dh (as in E. *this, that, the*).
- Dhaan, *adv.* then (*dhen*).
 Dhaat, *dem.* that (*dhat*); *pl. dhay*.
 Dhaat, *adv.* so.
 Dhair, *pron.* their (*dher*); *poss.* of dhay.
 Dhair, *adv.* there (*dher*).
 Dhairz, *pron. a.* theirs (*dherz*).
 Dhay, *pron.* they (*dhay*).
 Dhay, *dem.* those (*dhoaz*), *pl.* of dhaat.
 Dhe, *art.* the (*dhe*), pronounced dhu.
 Dhe-day, *adv.* to-day.
 Dhegidhur, *adv.* together (*toogedhur*).

Dhem, *pron.* them (*dhem*), *obj.* of dhay.

Dhe-moarn, *adv.* to-morrow.

Dhe-nikht, *adv.* to-night.

Dhe-noo, *adv.* just now, at present.

Dhe-streen, *adv.* yesterday.

Dhe-yeer, *adv.* this year.

Dhon, *dem.* yon.

Dhondur, *adv.* yonder.

Dhum, *pron.* them (*dhem*), *obj.* of dhay.

Dhun, *conj.* than.

Dhur, *pron.* these (*dheez*), *pl.* of dhus.

Dhur, *pron.* slurred for dhair, their.

Dhur, *adv.* slurred for dhair, there.

Dhus, *dem.* this (*dhis*).

Dhut, *rel. pron.* that (*dhat*), who, which.

Dhut, *conj.* that (*dhat*).

E (as in E. *met*, *pen*).

Ee (as in E. *meet*, *seem*).

Ei (as in S. *fein*, *wei*).

E! *interj.* Oh!

Ebb, *a.* shallow, near the surface, not deep in the ground (as of a drain).

Eddicaishun, *n.* education (*edyoo-caishun*).

Edhur, *n.* (1) udder; (2) adder.

Ee, *n.* eye (*ii*); *pl.* een.

Ee, *slurred for* i dhe, oa dhe, oan dhe, in the, of the, on the (see under Prepositions).

Ee-broo, *n.* eyebrow.

Eek, *n.* something additional, supplement.

Eel, *n.* eel.

Eeldrinz, *n. pl.* of the same age.

Eelee pigz, *n.* a children's game.

Een, *n. pl.* of ee, eyes (*iiz*).

Een, *n.* evening (*eeving*).

Een, *adv.* just.

Eenoo, *adv.* just now.

Eent, *adv.* indeed.

Eeree, *a.* ghostly, supernatural, affected by dread of the supernatural.

Effek, *n.* effect.

Eftur, *n.* after, past.

Efturnuin, *n.* afternoon.

Ei, *adv.* always, still.

Eidul, *a* idle (*iidil*).

Eil, *n.* oil.

Eirun, *n.* iron (*iron*).

Eis, *n.* ice (*iis*).

Ekht, *num.* eight (*ait*), eighth (*aith*).

Ekhtay, *num.* eighty (*aity*).

Ekht-dayz, *n. sing.* a week.

Ekhteen, *num.* eighteen (*aiteen*).

Elbay, } *n.* elbow (*elboa*).

Elbuk, }

Eldur, *n.* alder-tree.

Eldur, *n.* an ordained lay member of the Kirk Session.

Elimunts, *n.* bread and wine used at Holy Communion.

Ell, *n.* ell, a measure of length and area.

Ellay, *n.* alley.

Ellum, *n.* elm.

Emmik, *n.* ant.

End, *n.* end, a round at bowls.

Endeeun-rubber, *n.* indiarubber.

Ermchair, *n.* armchair.

Erritur, *n.* heritor, landowner.

Errum, *n.* arm.

Ers, *n.* bottom.

Ert, *n.* (1) direction, point of the compass; (2) art (*aart*).

Esp, *n.* asp.

Ess, *n.* ashes.

Ess-baakit, *n.* ash-box.

Ess-hoal, *n.* ash-pit.

Ett (or uit), *v. pa.* of ait, eat (*et*).

Ettul, *v. i.* aim at, propose, intend.

Etturcup, *n.* spider.

Exibeeshun, *n.* exhibition.

Expek, *v. t.* expect.

Exul, *n.* axle.

F (as in E. *fun*, *stuff*).

Faak, *n.* fact.

Faaktur, *n.* factor, steward.

Faalay, *n.* fellow (*felloa*).

Faand, *v. pa.* of find, found.

Faang, *n.* hold (used of a pump).

Faank, *n.* sheep-fold.

Faanurz, *n.* winnowers.

Faar, *a.* far; *comp.* faarur; *sup.* faarist.

Faar baak, *adv.* long ago.

Faardun, *n.* farthing (*fuarding*).

- Faarist**, *a. sup.* of faar, farthest (*faardhest*).
Faarul, *n.* floury roll.
Faarur, *a. comp.* of faar, farther (*faardhur*).
Faash, *v.t.* worry, trouble; *pa.* and *pa. p.* faasht.
Faashus, *a.* worrying, troublesome, hard to please.
Faast, *n.* and *a.* fast.
Faast-day, *n.* day of preparation for Holy Communion.
Faat, *n.* fat.
Faiburwurray, *n.* February.
Faidhur, *n.* father (*faadhur*).
Fail, *n.* turf.
Faimlay, *n.* family.
Fain, *a.* willing, happy.
Fair, *n.* (1) fair (*fair*), market; (2) fear (*feer*).
Fair, *a.* fair, thorough; *adv.* quite.
Fair, *n.* and *v.i.* fear (*feer*); *pa. p.* faird.
Faird, *a.* afraid.
Fairfay, *a.* fearful.
Fairin, *n.* present given at a fair.
Fairlay, *n.* a curiosity, wonder, strange thing.
Fairn, *n.* fern.
Fairn-tikkul, *n.* freckle.
Fairsum, *a.* fearful, alarming.
Fais, *n.* face (*fais*).
Faith, *n.* and *interj.* faith.
Faizhun, *n.* pheasant (*fezant*).
Fauld, *n.* and *v.* fold (*foald*).
Faun, *v. pa. p.* of faw, fallen (*fauln*).
Faus, *a.* false (*fauls*).
Faut, *n.* fault.
Faw, *v.* and *n.* fall; *pa.* fell; *pa. p.* faun.
Faw, *n.* a measure of area, a Scotch pole.
Faw oot, *v.i.* happen, quarrel.
Fay, *n.* foe.
Fay, *prep.* from.
Fed, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of feed, fed.
Fedhur, *n.* feather (*fedhur*).
Fedhur coad, *n.* feather pillow.
Fee, *n.* fee, hire, wages.
Fee, *v.t.* hire as a servant.
Feed, *n.* fodder, food-stuff, feed; *v.t.* feed; *pa.* and *pa. p.* fed.
Fein-maarkit, market at which farm servants are hired.
- Feekeh**, *interj.* exclamation of disgust.
Feel, *v.t.* feel, smell; *pa.* and *pa. p.* felt.
Feeld, *n.* field (*feeld*).
Feenish, *v.t.* finish.
Feent, *in interjections* fiend (*feend*), devil.
Feer, *v.t.* mark off ridges by ploughing.
Feerz, *n. pl.* officially fixed average prices of grain.
Feet, *n. pl.* of fut, feet.
Fei, *a.* bewitched, doomed, acting strangely.
Feik, *n.* fuss, a fussy person.
Feikay, *a.* fussy about trifles.
Feil, *v.t.* dirty, defile.
Fein, *a.* fine (*fiin*); *adv.* well.
Fekht, *a.* and *v.t.* fight (*fiit*); *pa.* foakht or fuikht; *pa. p.* foakhun.
Fekk, *n.* most, greater part, plenty.
Feklus, *a.* feeble, careless, forgetful.
Fell, *a.* remarkable; *adv.* remarkably, very.
Fell, *v. pa.* of faw, fell.
Fellay, *n.* fellow.
Felt, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of feel, felt.
Femin, *n.* famine (*famin*).
Femlay, *n.* family.
Fen, *a.* fain.
Fend, *v.i.* provide, shift.
Fendur, *n.* fender.
Fensin dhe taibulz, address before Communion.
Fent, *n.* and *v.i.* faint (*feint*).
Ferm, *n.* farm.
Fermhoos, *n.* farmhouse.
Fermur, *n.* farmer.
Ferray, *n.* ferry.
Fesh, *v.* fetch (*fech*), bring; *pa.* fuish; *pa. p.* fuishun.
Fichiz, *n. pl.* vetches (*vechiz*).
Fiddul, *n.* fiddle.
Fiddlur, *n.* fiddler.
Fiir, *n.* fire (*fiir*).
Fiiv, *num.* five (*fiiv*).
Find, *v.* find (*fiind*); *pa.* faand; *pa. p.* fund.
Fingur, *n.* finger (*finggur*).
Fingur un tay, *n.* a disease of turnips.

- Finnikin**, *a.* fussy about trifles.
Finnin haadee, *n.* smoked haddock.
Finninz, *n. pl.* smoked haddocks.
Finnis, *v. i.* fidget, itch, be all on edge.
Fivvur, *n.* fever (*feerur*).
Fixfaax, *n.* soft gristle.
Flaag, *n.* paving-stone, slab of stone; *flaagz*, *pl.* pavement.
Flaggfluir, *n.* paved floor.
Flaigun, *n.* flagon, pitcher.
Flaik, *n.* hurdle.
Flaikit, *a.* piebald.
Flail, *n.* flail.
Flee, *n.* and *v. i.* fly (*flii*); *pa.* **floo**; *pa. p.* **floon**.
Fleesh, *n.* fleece (*flees*).
Fleip, *v. t.* turn outside in (e.g. a stocking).
Fleit, *v. i.* scold; *pa.* **flett**; *pa. p.* **fluttun**.
Flekh, *n.* flea (*flee*).
Flesh, *n.* flesh, butcher-meat.
Fleshur, *n.* butcher.
Flett, *adj.* and *n.* flat, saucer.
Flett, *v. pa.* of **fleit**, scolded.
Flig, *n.* and *v. t.* fright, frighten.
Flii, *a.* knowing, wideawake.
Flikhturay, *a.* flighty, fickle.
Flikhun, *n.* snow-flake, small fall of snow, small particle.
Flikhur, *v. i.* flicker.
Fling, *v. t.* throw.
Fling, *n.* dance, dance-tune.
Floo, *v. pa.* of **flee**, **flew** (*floo*).
Floon, *v. pa. p.* of **flee**, **flown** (*floan*).
Floor, *n.* flour (*floar*), flower (*floer*).
Floord, *a.* embroidered.
Floorin, *n.* embroidery.
Floor-mail, *n.* flour.
Flug, *n.* fright (*friit*); *v. t.* scare, frighten.
Fluir, *n.* floor (*floar*), story.
Flunt, *n.* flint.
Flutt, *v. i.* flit, change one's abode; *pa.* and *pa. p.* **fluttit**.
Fluttay, *n.* flat basin in which milk is put to cream.
Fluttin, *n.* flitting, change of abode, removal of furniture.
Fluttun, *v. pa. p.* of **fleit**, scolded.
Foach, *v. t.* turn over (e.g. **scoan** on **girdul**).
Foak, *n.* folk (*foak*), people, persons.
Foakht (or **fuikht**), *v. pa.* of **fekht**, fought (*faut*).
Foakhun, *v. pa. p.* of **fekht**, fought.
Foal, *n.* foal.
Foalay, *v. t.* follow (*folloa*).
Foand, *a.* fond.
Foar, *n.* fore (*foar*), front; *adv.* before, fore; *interj.* look out in front (at golf).
Foarbeerz, *n. pl.* ancestors.
Foardoar, *n.* front-door.
Foarhaund, *n.* forehand, with the bias to the left (at bowls).
Foarit, *adv.* forwards.
Foark, *n.* fork.
Foarmun, *n.* foreman.
Foarnent, *prep.* right in front of.
Foarnuin, *n.* forenoon (*foarnoon*), morning.
Foart, *num. a.* fourth (*foarth*).
Foartay, *num.* forty.
Foarteen, *num.* fourteen.
Foartin, *n.* fortune (*fortyoon*).
Foaron, *a.* foreign; *adv.* abroad.
Foarust, *n.* forest.
Foazay, *a.* corpulent, puffy.
Foo, *a.* full (*fool*), tipsy; *adv.* quite.
Fool, *a.* foul.
Fool, *n.* fowl (*foul*).
Foomurt, *n.* pole-cat.
Foond, *n.* foundation.
Foondur, *v. i.* and *t.* founder, drink too much water, break down from overwork.
Footay, *a.* mean, treacherous.
Foozhun, *n.* fizz, pith, spirit, strength.
Foozhunlis, *a.* pithless, insipid, weak, spiritless.
Forrit, *n.* forward, in football or hockey.
Four, *num.* four (*foar*).
Fraik, *v. t.* coax, cajole, wheedle.
Fraikay, *a.* coaxing, wheedling.
Fraish, *a.* fresh.
Frait, *n.* superstition, omen.
Free, *a.* free.
Freend, *n.* friend (*frend*), relation; *pl.* on speaking terms.
Freenj, *n.* fringe.
Freez, *v. i.* freeze (*freez*); *pa.* **froaz**; *pa. p.* **froazund**.

Freiday, *n.* Friday (*Friiday*).
 Fremd, *a.* strange, not a relative.
 Frii, *v.t.* fry (*frii*).
 Frikht, *n.* and *v.t.* fright (*friit*).
 Frizzul, *v.i.* fry noisily.
 Froa, *n.* froth.
 Froak, *n.* frock.
 Froast, *n.* frost.
 Froastay, *a.* frosty.
 Froastit, *a.* injured by frost.
 Froaz, *v.pa.* of freez, froze (*froaz*).
 Froazund, *pa.p.* frozen (*froazen*).
 Froazun-buttun, *a.* frost-bitten.
 Fruit, *n.* fruit (*froot*).
 Frull, *n.* frill.
 Frush, *a.* fragile, easily torn or broken, brittle.
 Fudhur, *n.* fodder.
 Fuft, *num.a.* fifth.
 Fuftay, *num.* fifty.
 Fufteen, *num.* fifteen.
 Fugg, *n.* moss.
 Fuggay, *a.* mossy.
 Fuggay-bee, *n.* humble-bee.
 Fuikht, foakht, *v.pa.* of fekht, fought (*faut*).
 Fuil, *n.* fool.
 Fuir, *n.* ford (*foard*).
 Fuirsdai, *n.* Thursday.
 Fuish, *v.pa.* of fesh, fetched.
 Fuishun, *v.t.pa.p.* of fesh, fetched.
 Fuitur, *v.* do work clumsily, fiddle with one's work.
 Fuiturur, *n.* bungler, useless worker.
 Fuizhunlus, *a.* without pith or strength, weak.
 Full, *a.* proud.
 Full, *v.* fill.
 Fullay, *n.* filly.
 Full-lay, *adv.* fully (*fooli*), rather, on the whole, rather more than.
 Fund, *v.pa.p.* of find, found.
 Fuppul, *n.* under-lip.
 Fur, *n.* fir.
 Fur, *prep.* for; fur tay, in order to.
 Furbii, *adv.* besides.
 Furfoakhun, *a.* exhausted.
 Furgaat, *v.pa.* of furgit, forgot.
 Furgedhur, *v.i.* meet, meet by chance.
 Furgee, *v.t.* forgive.
 Furgoatun, *v.pa.p.* of furgit, forgotten.
 Furlut, *n.* a measure of grain.

Furnitur, *n.* furniture.
 Furrin, *adv.* abroad (foreign).
 Furst, *num.a.* first.
 Fush, *n.* fish.
 Fut, *n.* foot; *pl.* feet.
 Fut-baw, *n.* football.
 Fut-cushun, *n.* foot-stool.
 Fut-ruil, *n.* foot-rule (*foot-rool*).
 Fut un a haaf, *n.* leap-frog (foot and a half).
 Fyoozee, *n.* a kind of match.
 † (as in E. *gig, gun, rug*, always guttural).
 Gaab, *n.* mouth, chatter, offensive talk.
 Gaab, *v.i.* chatter, talk offensively.
 Gaabur, *v.i.* gabble, jabber, chatter.
 Gaaf, *n.* gaff for landing salmon.
 Gaafur, *n.* gaffer, foreman of a gang.
 Gaaj, *n.* and *v.t.* gauge (*gaij*), measure.
 Gaajur, *n.* ganger (*gaijur*), excise-man.
 Gaalun, *n.* gallon.
 Gaalusiz, *n.pl.* braces.
 Gaang, *n.* a turn of going for something.
 Gaang, *v.i.* go; *pa.* gaid; *pa.p.* gain.
 Gaang-urul, *n.* tramp.
 Gaant, *n.* and *v.i.* yawn.
 Gaar, *v.t.* make, compel.
 Gaarut, *n.* garret.
 Gaas, *n.* gas.
 Gaasay baw, *n.* indiarubber ball.
 Gaash, *a.* well-dressed, smart.
 Gaat, *v.pa.* of git, got.
 Gaid, *v.pa.* of gay, or ging, went.
 Gain, *v.pa.* of gay, gone (*gon*).
 Gaip, *v.i.* gape (*gaiip*).
 Gaips, *n.pl.* a disease of poultry.
 Gair, *n.* goods, wealth, stuff.
 Gairay, *a.* wealthy.
 Gais, *n.* and *v.t.* guess (*gess*), riddle.
 Gaist, *n.* ghost (*goast*).
 Gait, *n.* way, road.
 Galaashiz, *n.pl.* goloshes.
 Gauin, gaun, *v.pres.part.* of gaang, going.
 Gauk, *n.* an awkward person.

Gaukay, *a.* awkward.
 Gausay, *a.* plump, buxom, handsome.
 Gaw, *v.t.* gall (*gaul*).
 Gawaw, *interj.* go away!
 Gay, *v.i.* go (*goa*); *pa.* gaid; *pa.p.* gain.
 Gay, *v.pa.* of gee, gave (*gav*).
 Gedhur, *v.t.* gather (*gadher*).
 Gee, *n.* pet.
 Gee, *v.t.* give (*giv*); *pa.* gay; *pa.p.* geen.
 Geeg, *n.* gig.
 Geen, *v.pa.p.* of gee, given.
 Geen, *n.* wild cherry.
 Geenee, *n.* guinea (*gini*).
 Gees, *n.pl.* of guis, geese (*gees*).
 Gei, *a.* peculiar.
 Gei, *geiun, adv.* rather, pretty, very, peculiarly.
 Geid, *v.t.* guide (*giid*).
 Geid'z aw, *interj.* guide us all!
 Geit, *a.* mad, out of one's senses.
 Geizund, *a.* shrunken and leaky (like a dry tub), wrinkled, withered, wizened.
 Gem, *n.* game.
 Gerd, *n.* and *v.t.* guard.
 Gerdnur, *n.* gardener.
 Gerdun, *n.* garden.
 Gertun, *n.* garter.
 Gibbul, *n.* tool.
 Giff-gaaf, *n.* mutual giving.
 Giizur, *n.* mummer, masquerader, especially on Huggmunay.
 Gildin, *n.* gelding.
 Gimmur, *n.* ewe in her second year before lambing.
 Gin, *prep.* by.
 Gin, *conj.* if.
 Ging, *v.i.* go (*goa*); *pa.* gaid; *pa.p.* gain.
 Gird, *n.* hoop.
 Girdul, *n.* round iron plate for baking baanuks and cakes.
 Girn, *n.* (1) gin, snare; (2) grin, whine, snarl.
 Girnul, *n.* chest for holding oat-meal.
 Girs, *n.* grass.
 Girsul, *n.* gristle (*grissul*).
 Git, *v.t.* get, reach, be called; *pa.* gaat; *pa.p.* goattun.
 Glaak, *n.* gap, dip in a line of hills.

Glaamur, *n.* charm.
 Glaik, *n.* a giddy, light-headed girl.
 Glaikit, *n.* giddy, light-headed.
 Glaur, *n.* mud.
 Glauray, *a.* muddy.
 Gled, *n.* buzzard.
 Gled, *a.* glad.
 Gleg, *n.* gadfly.
 Gleg, *a.* sharp, quick, clever.
 Glei, *v.i.* look out of corner of eye, look askance.
 Gleib, *n.* glebe (*gleeb*).
 Glei, { *a.* squinting, off the
 Gleid, { straight, taking a wrong
 view of things.
 Glen, *n.* narrow valley.
 Gless, *n.* glass; *pl.* glessiz, spectacles.
 Glint, *n.* and *v.i.* gleam, glance.
 Gloamin, *n.* twilight.
 Glour, *n.* and *v.i.* stare.
 Glumsh, *v.i.* pout, frown, look sulky.
 Glumshay, *a.* sulky.
 Glusk, *n.* glimpse, glance.
 Goad, *n.* God.
 Goalay, *n.* goalkeeper.
 Goamurul, *n.* stupid fool.
 Goaspul, *n.* Gospel.
 Goat, *n.* goat.
 Goattun, *v.pa.p.* of git, got.
 Goo, *n.* taste.
 Goon, *n.* gown.
 Goud, *n.* gold.
 Gouf, *n.* golf.
 Gouk, *n.* cuckoo, fool.
 Gouk's airund, *n.* fool's errand.
 Goulin, *a.* grumpy.
 Gouluk, *n.* earwig.
 Goup, *n.* gulp.
 Goupun, *n.* hollow made of the two hands held together.
 Goupunfay, *n.* double handful.
 Gouun, *n.* daisy.
 Graanay, *n.f.* grandmother.
 Graandfaidhur, *n.* grandfather.
 Graap, *gruppit, v.pa.* of grupp, caught, gripped.
 Graat, *v.pa.* of greet, cried, wept.
 Graavut, *n.* cravat.
 Graip, *n.* a short fork with several prongs.
 Grait, *a.* great (*grait*).
 Graiv, *n.* grave (*grairv*).

- Graund, *a.* grand, splendid.
 Graundfaidhur, -midhur, -sun,
 daukhtur, grandfather, -mother,
 -son, -daughter.
 Gray, *a.* grey (*gray*).
 Graybaird, *n.* jar of whisky.
 Gree, *v.i.* agree.
 Greed, *n.* greed.
 Greedee, *a.* greedy, avaricious.
 Green, *v.i.* long.
 Green, *a.* green.
 Greeshukul, *n.* hot embers.
 Greet, *v.i.* cry, weep; *pa.* graat;
 pa. p. gruttun.
 Greev, *n.* farm overseer.
 Greis, *obs. n.* young pig.
 Gren, *n.* (1) grain; (2) a bit; (3)
 branch.
 Grenuray, *n.* granary.
 Gress, *n.* grass.
 Gret, *n.* grate (*grait*).
 Greth, *n.* soapsuds.
 Grind, *v.t.* grind (*grind*); *pa.* and
 pa. p. grund.
 Grip (in biir), *n.* drain in cow-
 house.
 Groasur, *n.* grocer (*groasur*).
 Groat, *n.* fourpence.
 Groats, *n. pl.* oats with husks off.
 Groazur, *n.* gooseberry (*goozberri*).
 Groo, *n.* and *v.i.* shudder.
 Grool, *n.* gruel.
 Groosum, *a.* frightful, making one
 shudder.
 Groul, *v.i.* growl.
 Grous, *n.* grouse (*grous*).
 Grow, *v.i.* grow (*groa*).
 Gruip, *n.* cow-house drain.
 Gruipay, *n.* farm-servant.
 Gruls, *n.* grilse (*grils*).
 Grumf, *n.* grunt.
 Grumfay, *n.* pig.
 Grumlay, *a.* and *pres. part.* grum-
 bling.
 Grummul, *v.i.* and *n.* grumble.
 Grund, *n.* ground.
 Grund, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of grind,
 ground.
 Grunstain, *n.* grindstone (*grind-
 stoan*).
 Grupp, *n.* and *v.t.* grip, catch,
 grasp; *pa.* graap, gruppit; *pa. p.*
 gruppit.
 Gruppay, *a.* grasping, avaricious,
 miserly.
- Gruppit, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of grupp,
 gripped.
 Grust, *n.* grist.
 Gruttun, *v. pa. p.* of greet, wept.
 Guchur, *n. obs.* grandfather.
 Guddul, *v.i.* fish with the hands.
 Guddul, *n.* crowbar.
 Guff, *n.* whiff.
 Guid, *a.* good.
 Guid-faidhur, -midhur, -sun,
 -daukhtur, *n.* father, &c., in-law.
 Guid-maan, *n.* husband.
 Guid-weif, *n.* wife.
 Guim, *n.* gum.
 Guis, *n.* goose (*goos*); *pl.* gees.
 Guiss, *interj.* call to a pig.
 Guissay, *n.* pig.
 Gullay, *n.* large butcher's knife.
 Gummur, *n.* ewe in her second
 year before lambing.
 Gumshun, *n.* common sense.
 Guts, *n. pl.* bowels.
 Gutsay, *a.* gluttonous.
 Guttay-perkay, *n.* gutta-percha.
 Guttur-gaw, *n.* raw flesh on the
 bare foot.
 Gutturz, *n. pl.* mud.
- H (as in E. *hen, hot, him*).
- Haabul, *n.* squabble.
 Haad or hud, *v.t.* hold; *pa.* huid;
 pa. p. haadun.
 Haadee, *n.* haddock.
 Haadun, *v. pa. p.* of haad, held.
 Haaf, *num. n., a., and adv.* half
 (*haaf*); *pl.* haafs.
 Haaf lun, *n.* lad, youth, stripling.
 Haaf-oan, *a.* half tipsy.
 Haagus, *n.* sheep's stomach; a dish
 made in a sheep's stomach.
 Haak, *n.* cut; *v.t.* cut (e. g. with
 an axe), chop.
 Haakit, *a.* chapped (e. g. hands in
 cold weather).
 Haalayday, *n.* holiday.
 Haalayeen, *n.* All-Hallows Eve,
 31st October.
 Haalikit, *a.* romping, hoydenish.
 Haam, *n.* ham.
 Haamuk, *n.* old-fashioned kitchen
 dresser.
 Haamur, *n.* hammer.
 Haandee, *n.* milking-pail.
 Haang, *v. pa.* of hing, hung.

- Haangd, hung, v. pa. p.** of hing, hanged, hung.
Haank, n. hank.
Haansul, n. a present given in honour of a first occasion, e.g. on beginning a New Year; *v.* take the first piece of anything, be first in doing anything lucky.
Haansul-Munday, n. the first Monday of the New Year.
Haantul, n. a good many, a good deal, a considerable number, a lot.
Haap, n. and v. i. hop.
Haap, v. t. wrap, cover.
Haapnay, n. halfpenny (*haipnay*).
Haard, a. hard.
Haard, v. pa. of heer, heard (*herd*).
Haard haakz, n. clay marble.
Haardlay, adv. hardly.
Haarigulz, n. pl. entrails.
Haark, v. i. whisper, listen.
Haarkin, v. i. listen.
Haarknur, n. listener.
Haarl, n. muck-hoe.
Haarld, a. (of a wall) covered with a mixture of mortar and small gravel.
Haarnz, n. pl. brains.
Haarukh, n. and v. fuss, worry.
Haash, v. t. spoil, make shabby.
Haashay, a. careless of dress, slovenly.
Haavurz, interj. and adv. halves (*haavz*).
Haid, n. head (*hed*).
Haid, v. t. heed, care, mind.
Haid-stull, n. head-stall.
Haij, n. hedge (*hej*); haij-hug, hedgehog; haij-bull, hedgebill.
Haik, n. rack for holding fodder.
Hail, a. and n. whole (*hoal*); *v.* heal (*heel*).
Hail, n. hail.
Hailsum, a. wholesome (*hoalsum*).
Haim, n. home (*hoam*).
Haimuld, a. home-made, home-bred.
Hain, v. t. save, spare, economize, take care of.
Hain, v. t. and aux. pa. p. of hay, had.
Hainsh, n. haunch (*haunsh*).
Haip, n. and v. t. heap (*heep*).
Hair, n. (1) hare; (2) hair.
Hairay wurm, n. caterpillar.
Hairin, n. herring.
Hairs, n. hearse (*hers*).
Hairs, a. hoarse (*hoars*).
Hairst, n. harvest.
Hait, n. (1) heat (*heet*); (2) whit, a little bit.
Haithun, n. heathen (*heedhen*).
Haivur, v. i. talk nonsense.
Haivurul, n. one who talks nonsense.
Haivurz, n. pl. nonsense.
Hauk, n. hawk (*hawk*).
Haukh, n. holm (*hoam*); low-lying flat land near a river.
Haulay, n. hollow (*holloa*).
Haum-spun, a. homespun.
Haund, n. hand; -oa reit, hand-writing.
Haundless, a. handy.
Haundless, a. handless, clumsy, awkward.
Haunul, n. handle.
Haup, n. hip of the rose.
Haur, n. cold wet fog.
Hauz, n. throat.
Haw, n. (1) hall (*haul*); (2) haw.
Hawthoarn, n. hawthorn.
Hay, v. t. and aux. have (hav); pa. hed; pa. p. hain.
Hed, v. pa. of hay, had.
Hed, v. pa. of heid, hid.
Hedhur, n. heather (*hedher*).
Hee, pron. he (*hee*).
Heekh, a. high (*hi*).
Heel, n. heel.
Heelund, a. Highland.
Heelundz, n. the Highlands of Scotland.
Heer, v. t. hear (*heer*); *pa.* and *pa. p.* haard.
Heer, adv. here (*heer*).
Heer tell oa, v. t. hear of.
Heesht yee, heeshtee, interj. make haste.
Heez, v. t. hoist, lift up.
Heft, n. handle (e. g. of a knife).
Heftay, a. heavily built, stout.
Heftit, a. accustomed (as sheep to a grazing ground).
Hei, n. hay; -soo, oblong hay-stack.
Heid, v. t. or i. hide; *pa.* hed; *pa. p.* hiddun.
Hekht, n. height (*hiit*).

- Hekhun, *v.t.* heighten (*hiite n.*).
 Hekkul, *n.* hackle; *v.t.* dress flax, cross-examine.
 Hell, *n.* hell.
 Help, *n.* help.
 Hempay, *n.* a romp.
 Hems, *n. pl.* hames on a horse's collar.
 Hen, *n.* hen.
 Hen-hoos, *n.* hen-house.
 Hennay, *v. neg.* haven't; *pa.* hed-nay.
 Hen-pen, *n.* hen-dung.
 Herp, *n.* harp.
 Herray, *n.* harrow (*harroa*).
 Herray, *v.t.* harry.
 Herrum, *n.* and *v.t.* harm.
 Hert, *n.* heart.
 Herth, *n.* hearth (*haarth*).
 Hesp, *n.* hank of yarn.
 Het, *a.* hot.
 Het, *v. pa.* of hit, hit.
 Hev, *v.t.* and *aux.* have (see hay).
 Hez, *v. aux.* 3rd pers. sing. of hay, has (*haz*).
 Hiddlin, *a.* secret, underhand.
 Hiddun, *v. pa. p.* of heid, hidden.
 Hii, *interj.* come to left! (to a horse).
 Hiiz, *v. i.* hie (*hii*), make for a place, go along with some object in view.
 Him, *pron. obj.* of hee, him.
 Hindur, *a.* the one behind; *sup.* hinmust.
 Hindur-end, *n.* end, last few days.
 Hing, *v.t.* and *i.* hang; *pa.* haang, *pa. p.* haangd, hung.
 Hingurz, *n.* hangers.
 Hinmust, *a. sup.* of hindur.
 Hinnur, *a.* hinder.
 Hird, *n.* herd, shepherd, cowherd; *v.t.* herd, look after sheep or cattle, guard, protect from: hirdin sheep, hirdin crawz.
 Hit, *v.t.* hit; *pa.* het; *pa. p.* hittun.
 Hittun, *v. pa. p.* of hit, hit.
 Hiz, *pron.* us, we.
 Hizzee, *n. f.* girl.
 Hizzul, *n.* hazel (*haizel*).
 Hoabay, *n.* hobby (*hobbi*).
 Hoach-poach, *n.* broth made with several kinds of vegetables.
 Hoag, *n., m.* or *f.* first-winter lamb.
- Hoakh, *n.* hock of an animal, ham of a man.
 Hoal, *n.* hole (*hoal*).
 Hoaliday, *n.* holiday.
 Hoallay, *n.* holly.
 Hoarn, *n.* horn.
 Hoars, *n.* horse (*hors*); *pl.* hoars.
 Hoars-shuin, *n. pl.* horseshoes.
 Hoast, *n.* and *v. i.* cough.
 Hoo, *adv.* how (*how*).
 Hoodee crow, *n.* hooded crow.
 Hoodit stook, *n.* shock of corn.
 Hook, *n.* hook.
 Hoolay, *interj.* slowly, gently.
 Hoolut, *n.* owl (*oul*); *v.t.* hen-peck.
 Hoolutit, *a.* henpecked.
 Hooray, *interj.* hurrah! (*hooray*).
 Hoos, *n.* house (*hous*).
 Hoots, toots, *interj.* Tuts! Oh!
 Houdee, *n.* midwife.
 Houdul, *v. i.* huddle, hurry-scurry in a crowd, like ants or rabbits.
 Houf, *n.* haunt.
 Houk, *v.t.* dig.
 Houp, *n.* and *v. i.* hope (*hoap*).
 Houzul, *n.* back of an axe.
 How, *n.* and *v.t.* hoe (*hoa*).
 How, *n.* hollow (*holloa*).
 Hree, *num. a.* slurred for three.
 Hubeekie, *interj.* cry given when one throws anything to be scrambled for.
 Hud, *v.t.* and *i.* hold (*hoald*), keep.
 Huddee crow, *n.* hooded crow.
 Huddin, *n.* holding (*hoalding*), farm.
 Hudhur, *v. i.* do a thing in a slovenly manner.
 Hud up, *interj.* go faster (to a horse).
 Hugg, *n., m.* or *f.* a sheep in its first winter.
 Hugg, *n.* (1) distance-score in curling; (2) a stone not over the hugg.
 Huggmunay, *n.* New Year's Eve, 31st December.
 Hugguray, *a.* wrinkled (of clothes), untidy.
 Huggurz, *n. pl.* footless stockings.
 Huid, *n.* hood.
 Huid, *v. pa.* of haad, held.
 Huif, *n.* hoof.

Huil, *n.* husk, skin, pod, shell; *v.t.* shell (e.g. peas).
 Huilay, *interj.* gently, slowly.
 Hull, *n.* hill.
 Hullay, *a.* hilly.
 Hum, *pron. obj.* of hee, him.
 Hummul, *v.t.* knock awns off bair or barley.
 Hundur, *num.* hundred.
 Hundur, *v.t.* hinder, prevent.
 Hundurwekht, *n.* hundredweight (*hundredwait*).
 Hung-ray, *a.* hungry.
 Hung-ur, *n.* hunger (*hungger*).
 Hunkurz, *n. pl.* hams.
 Hunnay, *n.* honey (*hunnay*).
 Hunt, *v.t.* hunt.
 Hup, *n.* hip.
 Hup-pooch, *n.* hip-pocket.
 Hur, *pron. poss. and obj.* of shee, her.
 Hurdee, *n.* buttock.
 Hurl, *n.* drive in a wheeled vehicle; *v.t.* wheel.
 Hurlay, *n.* toy barrow.
 Hurl-baaray, *n.* wheelbarrow.
 Hurpul, *v.i.* limp.
 Hurray, *n.* scolding.
 Hursul, *v.i.* move along in a sitting, crouching, or lying posture, move gently along; hursul yont, move along.
 Hursul, *n.* flock of sheep.
 Hurt, *v.t.* hurt.
 Hurz, *pron. poss.* hers (*herz*).
 Hustray, *n.* history.
 Hut, *pron. neut.* it.
 Huz, *pron.* we, us.
 Huzzee, *n.* a girl (used contemptuously), a romp.
 Hw; see separate letter.
 Hyookh, *n.* hollow with steep sides, pit.
 Hyookh, *v.t.* trench (turnips, &c.).
 Hyuk, *n.* sickle.

Hw (both h and w distinctly pronounced).

Hwaal, *n.* whale (*wail*).
 Hwaal-eil, *n.* whale-oil.
 Hwaan, *int. and rel. adv.* when (*wen*).
 Hwaang, *n.* chunk, big piece.
 Hwaat, *int. and rel. pron.* what (*wot*); *adv.* how.

Hwaat fur, *int. and rel. adv.* why (*wii*).
 Hwaatnay, *int. and rel. a.* what, which, what sort of.
 Hwaat wei, *int. and rel. adv.* why (*wii*).
 Hwaup, *n.* curlew.
 Hwaur, *int. and rel. adv.* where (*wair*).
 Hwauzul, *v.i.* wheeze (*weez*).
 Hwaw, *int. and rel. pron.* who (*hoo*).
 Hwaw'z, *int. and rel. pron.* whose (*hooz*).
 Hweel, *n.* wheel (*weel*).
 Hween, *a.* few.
 Hwei, *conj.* why.
 Hweil, *n.* while (*weil*), time.
 Hweilz, *adv.* sometimes.
 Hweit, *a.* white (*weil*).
 Hweit, *n.* wheat (*weel*).
 Hweit eirun, *n.* tin.
 Hweit-ersay, *n.* a kind of humble-bee.
 Hweitnin, *n.* whitening, white lime.
 Hweit-puddin, *n.* oatmeal sausage.
 Hwii, *n.* whey (*way*).
 Hwii-bird, *n.* a wood-wren.
 Hwin, *conj.* when (*wen*).
 Hwug, *n.* Whig (*wig*).
 Hwulp, *n.* whelp (*welp*), pup.
 Hwummul, *v.t.* turn upside down, overturn, capsize.
 Hwun, *n.* whin, gorse, furze.
 Hwunstain, *n.* whinstone, trap-rock.
 Hwup, *n.* whip (*wip*).
 Hwup-dhe-caat, *n.* itinerant tailor; *v.i.* to go on rounds, as an itinerant tailor.
 Hwuskay, *n.* whisky (*wiski*).
 Hwuskur, *n.* whisker (*wisker*).
 Hwussul, *n. and v.i.* whistle (*wissel*).
 Hwut, *rel. pron. and adv.* what (*wot*).
 Hwutrik, *n.* weasel.
 Hwuttsunday, *n.* Whit-Sunday term, 15th May.
 Hwuttul bailin, *n.* whitlow.

I (as in E. *in, pit, dish*).
 Ii (as in E. *I, eye, my*).

I', *prep.* in.
 Idhur, *a.* other (*udher*).

If, *conj.* if.
 Igg, *n.* egg.
 Ii, *pron.* I.
 Ii, *interj.* yes.
 Iiday, *n.* idea (*iideea*).
 Iivay, *n.* ivy (*iivi*).
 Impidunt, *a.* impudent.
 In, *adv.* and *prep.* in.
 Incrainz, *v.t.* boil to nothing.
 Incumin, *a.* coming-in, future.
 Infuiz, *v.t.* infuse (make) tea.
 Infurmuray, *n.* infirmary.
 Ing-in, *n.* onion (*unyun*).
 Ing-lish, *a.* English (*Ingglish*).
 Ing-lund, *n.* England (*Ingländ*).
 Ing-ul, *n.* fireplace.
 Ing-ul-nyuk, *n.* corner by the fire-
 place.
 Ing-ul-seid, *n.* fireside.
 Ink, *n.* ink.
 Insh, *n.* inch (*insh*).
 Intaak, *a.* intact.
 Intay, *prep.* into (*intoo*).
 Inteitult, *a.* entitled, deserving of.
 Intul, *prep.* into (*intoo*).
 Invintur, *n.* inventory.
 Inyukh, *adv.* enough (*enuff*).
 It, *pron.* it.
 Its, *pron. poss.* its.
 Ivvur, *adv.* ever.
 Ixcuiz, *v.t.* excuse (*exkyooz*).
 Iz, *v. aux.* 3rd pers. sing. is (*iz*).

J (as in E. *jam*, *judge*).

Jaag, *v.t.* prick.
 Jaam, *n.* jam.
 Jaanwur, *n.* January.
 Jaikut, *n.* jacket.
 Jalooz, *v.i.* suspect.
 Jaud, *n.f.* jade.
 Jaup, *v.t.* splash, bespatter; *n.*
 splash.
 Jaw, *n.* splash.
 Jaw-boax, *n.* sink.
 Jaw-hoal, *n.* cess-pool.
 Jeel, *v.i.* set in a jelly.
 Jeelee, *n.* jelly.
 Jeelee-pan, *n.* preserving-pan.
 Jeenee, *n.f. dim.* of Jane.
 Jeil, *n.* jail.
 Jein, *v.t.* join.
 Jeint, *n.* joint.
 Jeinur, *n.* joiner, carpenter.
 Jeis, *n.* juice (*joos*).

Jekk, *n.* Jack, the knave in cards,
 the mark at bowls.
 Jennay, Jessay, *n.f. dim.* of Janet.
 Jennaylaanglegz, *n.* daddy-long-
 legs.
 Jeroboam, *n.* whisky-decanter.
 Jesp, *n.* a gap in the woof, flaw.
 Jigot, *n.* hindquarter of mutton.
 Jimp, *a.* slender, scanty, short.
 Jimmay, *n. m. dim.* of James.
 Jink, *v.t.* dodge, elude.
 Joa, *n.* sweetheart, dear.
 Joab, *n.* job, difficulty.
 Joak, *n.* and *v.i.* joke (*joak*).
 Joakay, *n. dim.* of John.
 Joardee, *n. dim.* of George.
 Joarum, *n.* a large vessel for hold-
 ing whisky.
 Joog, *n.* jug.
 Jook, *v.i.* duck, bend the head or
 body.
 Jookuray-paukuray, *n.* trickery,
 juggling.
 Joolay, *n.* July (*Joolii*).
 Juggz, *n. pl.* pillory.
 Juin, *n.* June (*Joon*).
 Juist, *adv.* just, only.
 Juitray, *a.* odd, miscellaneous.
 Juitul, *v.i.* run over (of a pot).
 Juitur, *v.i.* idle, waste time.
 Jull, *n.* gill, a measure of liquid.
 Jull-stoup, *n.* a vessel containing
 a gill.
 Jummul, *v.t.* muddy.
 Jummul, *v.t.* jumble.
 Jundee, *v.t.* jostle, jog,
 Junt, *n.* a large piece, chunk.
 Jupsay, *n.* gipsy.

K (as in E. *kick*). See also C.

Kail, *n.* curly-headed cabbage,
 broth.
 Kail-laidul, *n.* tadpole.
 Kail-runt, *n.* stump of cabbage or
 kail.
 Kail-yaird, *n.* cottage garden.
 Kaim, *n.* comb (*koam*).
 Kebbuk, *n.* cheese.
 Kee, *n.* key (*kee*).
 Keek, *n.* peep, glimpse, glance; *v.i.*
 peep, glance.
 Keekh, *interj.* an exclamation of
 disgust.
 Keel, *n.* red ochre.

Keeng, *n.* king.
 Keep, *v.t.* keep; *pa.* and *pa.p.* keepit.
 Keep fay, *v.* resist, avoid.
 Keepit, *v. pa.* and *pa.p.* of keep, kept.
 Keepur, *n.* gamekeeper.
 Kein, *n.* coin.
 Keind, *n.* and *a.* kind (*kiind*).
 Keind oa, kein oa, *adv.* half, as it were, somewhat, rather.
 Keit, *n.* (1) quoit (*koit*); (2) protruding belly.
 Kej, *n.* cage (*caij*).
 Kelt, *n.* a foul fish.
 Ken, *v.t.* know (*noa*); *pa.* and *pa.p.* kent.
 Kennin, *n.* knowledge.
 Kennul, *v.t.* kindle.
 Kenspekul, *a.* easily recognizable.
 Kent, *v. pa.* and *pa.p.* of ken, knew (*nyoo*), known (*noan*).
 Kep, *v.t.* catch, intercept.
 Kep, *n.* cap.
 Kerb, *n.* kerb.
 Kerd, *n.* card (*caard*).
 Kerraid, *a.* unhinged, obsessed, preoccupied, full of, above oneself.
 Kerrairur, *n.* carrier.
 Kerray, *v.t.* carry.
 Kerray oan, *v.i.* go on (scolding).
 Kerruj, *n.* carriage (*carrij*).
 Kert, *n.* cart.
 Kettul, *n.* kettle.
 Kichin, *n.* seasoning, any tasty addition to plain food.
 Kichin-fee, *n.* dripping.
 Kii, *n. pl.* of coo, cow.
 Kikk, *n.* kick; git dhe kikk, be dismissed.
 Kilmaarnuk, *n.* nightcap.
 Kilt, *n.* kilt.
 Kin, *n.* kin.
 Kink-hoast, *n.* whooping-cough.
 Kippur, *v.t.* cure fish by drying.
 Kippurz, *n. pl.* dried herring.
 Kirk, *n.* church.
 Kirk-greedee, *a.* fond of going to church.
 Kirk-yaird, *n.* churchyard.
 Kirn, *n.* churn, harvest-home; *v.* churn.
 Kirmulk, *n.* buttermilk.
 Kist, *n.* chest.

Kith, *n.* kindred.
 Kittlin, *n.* (1) kitten; (2) tickling.
 Kittul, *v.t.* tickle.
 Kittul, *a.* ticklish, difficult, not easily managed.
 Knee, *n.* knee (*nee*).
 Kneif, *n.* knife (*niif*).
 Knoab, *n.* knob (*nob*).
 Knoak, *n.* clock, knock (*nok*).
 Knot, *n.* knot (*not*).
 Koa, *v.t.* quoth.
 Krustul, *n.* crystal.
 Kull, *n.* kiln.
 Kull, *v.t.* kill.
 Kummur, *n.f.* woman.
 Kuppay, *a.* left-handed.
 Kuz, *conj.* because.
 Kwaal, *num.* twelve (*twelv*).
 Kwaw, *num.* two (*too*).
 Kwintee, *num.* twenty (*twenti*).
 Kyuk, *n.* cloak.

L (as in E. love, lily, ill).

Laaft, *n.* loft, gallery.
 Laakh, *n.* and *v.i.* laugh (at); *pa.* luikh; *pa.p.* luikhun.
 Laam, *n.* lamb (*lam*).
 Laamay, *n.* little lamb (term of endearment).
 Laamus, *n.* Lammas, 1st August.
 Laang, *v.i.* long (also pron. loang).
 Laang-ij, *n.* language (*langg wij*).
 Laap, loupit, *v. pa.* of loup, leaped.
 Laash, *n.* and *v.t.* lash.
 Laashin, *a.* pouring (of rain).
 Laasikay, *n.* little girl.
 Laast, *a.* last.
 Laat, *v.t.* let; *pa.* luit; *pa.p.* luitun.
 Laat oan, *v.i.* show, admit, reveal, notice, betray.
 Laid, *n.* (1) lead (*led*); (2) load; (3) mill-race.
 Laid, *v. pa.* and *pa.p.* of lay, laid (ascribed).
 Laid, *v.t.* (1) lead, cart crops from the field; *pa.p.* led; (2) load.
 Laidul, *n.* a kind of collecting-box with a long handle.
 Laidund, *a.* laden.
 Laif, *n.* (1) leaf (*leef*); (2) loaf, *pl.* laifs.
 Laikh, *a.* low (*loa*).
 Lail, *a.* leal (*leel*).

- Lain, *n.* *a.* and *v.* (1) being by oneself; (2) lean (*leen*).
- Lain, *v.* *pa. p.* of lii, lain.
- Laingth, *n.* length.
- Laird, *n.* owner, landowner, squire, landlord.
- Lairn, *v.* (1) learn; (2) teach; *pa.* and *pa. p.* lairnt.
- Laiſt, *a.* least (*leest*).
- Lait, *a.* late (*lait*).
- Laith, *a.* loath.
- Laiun, *v.* *pa. p.* of lii, laid (*lade*).
- Laiv, *v. t.* leave (*leev*); *pa.* and *pa. p.* left.
- Laiv, *n.* the rest, the remainder.
- Laizee, *a.* lazy (*laizi*).
- Laivrur, *n.* lark.
- Lattern, *n.* precentor's desk below the pulpit.
- Laud, *n.* lad, boy.
- Laudee, *n.* boy; *dim. of* laud.
- Lauin, *n.* reckoning, score.
- Laund, *n.* land.
- Laung, *a.* long.
- Laus, *n.* lass.
- Laussay, *n.* lassie, girl.
- Law, *n.* law; law-plee, law-suit.
- Law, *n.* a round-topped hill.
- Lawwur, *n.* lawyer.
- Lay, *v. t.* leave (*leev*).
- Lay, *v. t.* lay, ascribe; *pa.* and *pa. p.* laid.
- Lay, *v. i. pa.* of lii, lay.
- Led, *v. t. pa.* and *pa. p.* of laid, led.
- Leddee, *n. f.* lady (*laidi*).
- Ledhur, *n.* (1) leather (*ledher*); (2) ladder.
- Lee, *n.* and *v. i.* lie (*lii*).
- Leef, *adv.* willingly.
- Leek, *n.* leek.
- Leeshuns, *n.* licence (*liisens*).
- Leestur, *n.* salmon-spear.
- Leet, *n.* list of selected candidates.
- Leet, *v. i.* (let on), mention, betray.
- Left, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of laiv, left.
- Leggin, *n.* legging.
- Lei, *n.* lea (*lee*), old grass-land.
- Leif, *n.* life (*liif*).
- Leik, *n.* and *a.* like (*liik*); *adv.* likely, as it were.
- Leik, *v. t.* like (*liik*).
- Leim, *n.* lime (*liim*).
- Lein, *n.* line (*liin*), eord.
- Leinz, *n. pl.* (1) reins; (2) certificate.
- Lend, *v. t.* lend; *pa.* and *pa. p.* lent.
- Lerch, *n.* larch.
- Lerj, *a.* large (*laary*).
- Lerruk, *n. obs.* larch.
- Levin, *n.* dough.
- Lig, *n.* leg.
- Lii, *v. i.* lie (*lii*); *pa.* lay; *pa. p.* laiun.
- Lik, *n.* lick, blow; *v. t.* lick, beat.
- Likhnin, *n.* lightning (*liitning*).
- Likht, *n.* and *a.* light (*liit*), match.
- Likht, *v. t.* light (*liit*); *v. i.* alight; *pa.* and *pa. p.* likhtit.
- Likhts, *n. pl.* lungs.
- Likhtsum, *a.* merry, light-hearted, pleasant.
- Lilt, *n.* melody, cadence, swing of a tune, happy rhythm; *v.* sing cheerfully.
- Ling-un, *n.* shoemaker's thread.
- Link, *n.* pot-hook.
- Linn, *n.* rocky pool.
- Lint, *n.* lint.
- Lintee, *n.* linnet.
- Lintul, *n.* lintel, door-post.
- Linzay-woolzay, *n.* linen and wool.
- Liv, *v. i.* live (*liv*).
- Livvur, *n.* liver.
- Loaf-braid, *n.* bread.
- Loak, *n.* and *v. t.* lock.
- Loakh, *n.* lake (*laik*).
- Loan, *n.* lane (*lain*).
- Loang, *a.* long.
- Loard, *n.* lord.
- Loas, *v. t.* lose (*looz*); *pa.* and *pa. p.* loast.
- Loast, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of loas, lost.
- Loat, *n.* lot.
- Loazun, *n.* lozenge, pane of glass.
- Loo, *v. t.* love (*luv*).
- Look, *v. i.* look.
- Lookin-gless, *n.* looking-glass.
- Loon, *n.* boy, lad, fellow.
- Loondurin, *n.* a severe beating.
- Loos, *n.* louse (*lous*).
- Loosay aarnut, *n.* earth-nut.
- Loot, *v. i.* stoop, curtsy.
- Loowaarm, *a.* lukewarm.
- Loup, *n.* and *v. i.* leap, jump, spring; *pa.* loupit, laap; *pa. p.* loupit.
- Loupin-ill, *n.* a disease of sheep.
- Loupit, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of loup, leaped.

Lous, *n.* loose (*loos*).
Louz, *v.t.* loosen, unfasten, unyoke.
Low, *n.* flame.
Lud, *n.* lid.
Lud ee tnee, *n.* knee-cap.
Luft, *n.* sky.
Luft, *n.* and *v.t.* lift, take away, pick up, steal, collect (rents); *pa.* and *pa.p.* luftit.
Lug, *n.* ear.
Luggee, *n.* a wooden cup with one handle, wooden milk-pail.
Luif, *n.* palm of the hand.
Luikh, *v. pa.* of laakh, laughed.
Luim, *n.* loom.
Luit, *v. pa.* of laat, let.
Luittun, *v. pa.p.* of laat, let.
Luj, *n.* lodge (*loj*).
Lukkay, *n.* woman, especially an elderly woman.
Lullay-aik, *n.* lilac.
Lum, *n.* chimney.
Lum-haat, *n.* chimney-pot hat.
Lum-haid, *n.* mantelpiece.
Lummur, *n.f.* wild bad woman.
Lunnin, *n.* linen.
Lup, *n.* lip.
Luppay, *n.* a small measure of grain = $\frac{1}{4}$ peck.
Luppun, *v.i.* trust (with oan or tull).
Lush, *v.i.* listen (*lisen*).
Lust, *v.i.* enlist.
Luth, *v.t.* wring a hen's neck, break one's neck.
Luttul, *a.* little.
Luttul-bookit, *a.* thin, of little bulk, shrunken.
Luv, *n.* love (*luw*).
Luv-daarg, *n.* a day's work given without payment.

M (as in E. *men, ham, maim*).

'M, *slurred for aam*, am.
Maa, *pron. poss.* my (*mii*).
Maad, *a.* mad, furiously angry.
Maagee, *dim.* of Margaret.
Maagutay, *a.* capricious.
Maak, *v.t.* make (*maik*); *pa.* and *pa.p.* maid.
Maamay, *n.* mother.
Maan, *n.* man, husband.
Maan, *v. aux.* must; *pa.* buid.
Maangulz, *n.* mangel-wurzels.

Maans, *n.* manse (*mans*), minister's house.
Maant, *v.* and *n.* stutter.
Maapay, *n.* tame rabbit; *interj.* call to rabbit.
Maaray, *n.* match, equal, like.
Maarkut, *n.* market.
Maarld, *a.* mottled, variegated in colour.
Magazeen, *n.* magazine.
Maid, *v. pa. p.* of maik, made (*maid*).
Maidun, *n.* medicine.
Maidun, *n.* the last corn cut on a farm.
Maik, *n.* a halfpenny (*haipnay*).
Mail, *v.* meal (*meel*), especially oatmeal or flour.
Mailay, *a.* mixed or covered with oatmeal.
Mailay drink, *n.* oatmeal and water.
Mailay puddin, *n.* oatmeal sausage.
Maimray, *n.* memory.
Main, *n.* (1) mane (*main*); (2) moan.
Main, *v.i.* moan.
Mainz, *n. pl.* home farm.
Mair, *n.* mare (*mair*).
Mair, *a.* more (*moar*).
Mairaygoald, *n.* marigold.
Maist, *a.* most (*moast*).
Maisun, *n.* mason (*maisun*).
Mait, *n.* meat (*meet*), food in general; *v.t.* provide food for.
Maittur, *n.* and *v.* matter.
Maivee, *n.* thrush.
Maivis, *n.* thrush.
Masáacur, *n.* massacre.
Masel, *ref. pron.* myself.
Matrés, *n.* mattress.
Maukh, *n.* maggot.
Maukhay, *a.* maggoty, muggy, close.
Maukhlus, *a.* incapable of moving.
Maukin, *n.* hare, rabbit.
Maut, *n.* malt (*mault*).
Maw, *n.* (1) mother; (2) gull.
Mebbee, *adv.* may be, perhaps.
Mee, *pron.* me, I.
Meedee, *n.* meadow (*medoa*).
Meeluks, *n.* crumbs.
Meen, *v.t.* mean (*meen*); *pa.* and *pa.p.* meent.
Meenee, *n.* dim. of Williamina.
Meenut, *n.* minute (*minit*).

- Meeshmaash**, *n.* medley.
Meet, *v.t.* meet; *pa.* and *pa. p.* met.
Meggistay mee, *interj.* exclamation of surprise.
Mei, *n.* May.
Meil, *n.* mile (*miil*).
Mein, *a.* mine (*miin*).
Meind, *v.t.* mind (*miind*); *v.i.* remember (with *oa*).
Meinz, *a.* mine (*miin*).
Meis, *n. pl.* of moos, mice (*miis*).
Meldur, *n.* the quantity of meal ground at one time; a milling.
Mell, *n.* mallet.
Men, *n. pl.* of maan, men.
Mend, *v.t.* mend; *pa.* and *pa. p.* ment.
Mennurz, *n. pl.* manners.
Mens, *n.* reputation for hospitality.
Merch, *n.* (1) March; (2) boundary, border.
Merch, *v.i.* (1) march; (2) adjoin.
Merraid, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of merray, married.
Merray, *v.t.* marry; *pa.* and *pa. p.* merraid; merray oan, marry to.
Mert, *n.* a cow or bullock to be killed at Martinmas for winter use.
Mertimus, *n.* Martinmas: 11th of November in banking; 28th of November for removals.
Mertin, *n.* martin.
Mestur, *n.* master, Mr. (*mistur*).
Mestur-tree, *n.* bar combining action of swingle-trees.
Met, *v.*, *pa.* and *pa. p.* of meet, met.
Mettul, *n.* metal, broken stones for making a road.
Mettur, *a.* matter.
Middul, *n.* middle; *v.t.* meddle with.
Middun, *n.* dung-heap, rubbish-heap.
Midhur, *n. f.* mother (*mudher*); -tung, mother-tongue.
Mii, *a.* my (*mi*).
Mikht, *n.* and *v.* might (*miit*).
Mikhtay, *a.* and *adv.* mighty (*miiti*).
Mikhulmus, *n.* Michaelmas, 29th September.
Ministur, *n.* minister, clergyman.
Minnin, *n.* minnow (*minnoa*).
Mins coalups, *n.* minced (fresh) meat.
Miscaw, *v.t.* slander, abuse.
Misheen, *n.* machine (*masheen*), trap, conveyance.
Misluppun, *v.t.* neglect.
Mittun, mitt, *n.* glove with thumb but no fingers.
Mix, *v.t.* mix.
Mixtay-maaxtay, *n.* a confused mixture.
Mixtur, *n.* mixture (*mixtyoor*).
Mizulz, *n.* measles.
Moadurn, *a.* modern.
Moal, *n.* mole (*moal*).
Moalaygraant, *v.i.* whine, complain.
Moanay, *a.* many (*menni*).
Moanay-pliiz, *n. pl.* intestines.
Moarn, *n.* morrow (*morroa*).
Moar-claith, *n.* funeral pall.
Moarnin, *n.* morning.
Moas, *n.* bog, marsh, marshy pool.
Moath, *n.* moth.
Mooch, *v.t.* pilfer, steal.
Moochur, *n.* loafer, pilferer.
Moos, *n.* mouse (*mous*); *pl.* meis.
Mooswub, *n.* cobweb, spider's web, gossamer.
Mootaash, *n.* moustache (*moostash*).
Mooth, *n.* mouth; *pl.* mooths.
Moudeewurt, *n.* mole (*moal*).
Much, *n.* a woman's cap.
Muchkin, *n.* a measure of capacity = 4 gills.
Mud, *n.* small nail in heel of shoe.
Mug, *n.* mouth, face.
Muin, *n.* moon.
Muir, *n.* moor.
Muirland, *a.* belonging to the moors.
Muizik, *n.* music (*myoozik*).
Muj, *n.* midge (*mij*).
Mukk, *n.* mire, liquid dung.
Mukkul, *a.* big, large, much; *adv.* much.
Mulk, *n.* and *v.t.* milk.
Mulk-bouay, *n.* wooden pail for milk (*mij*).
Mull, *n.* mill.
Mull-daam, *n.* mill-dam.
Muld poartur, *n.* mulled porter.
Mullsay, *n.* milk-strainer.
Mullur, *n.* miller.
Mumpin, *verbal n.* mumbling.

Mun, *interj.* slurred for maan.
 Mungo-weezul, *n.* mangel-wurzel.
 Munnunday, *n.* Monday (*Munday*).
 Munth, *n.* month (*munth*).
 Muntin, *n.* mounting, trimming, bride's trousseau.
 Murkay, *a.* dark.
 Murl, *v.t.* crumble.
 Murlinz, murlikinz, *n. pl.* crumbs.
 Murn, *v.i.* mourn (*moarn*).
 Murninz, *n. pl.* mourning.
 Murray, *a.* merry, slightly intoxicated.
 Murraymun, *n.* clown at a circus.
 Muscheef, *n.* mischief (*misschif*).
 Musdoot, *v.t.* doubt (*dout*).
 Mushaantur, *n.* accident.
 Muss, *n.* and *v.t.* miss.
 Must, *n.* mist, fog.
 Mustaak, *n.* and *v.* mistake.
 Mustris, *n.f.* mistress, Mrs. (*missiz*).
 Muttun, *n.* mutton.

N (as in E. none, not, pen).

Naa, *interj.* no (*noa*).
 Naap-bain, bone of the knee.
 Naibuddee, *n.* nobody (*noabuddi*).
 Naidhur, *conj.* neither (*needher*).
 Naig, *n.* nag, pony.
 Naigur, *n.* nigger, negro.
 Nail, *n.* nail (*nail*).
 Naim, *n.* name (*naim*).
 Nain, *pron.* none (*nun*), neither.
 Naipray, *n.* household linen.
 Naipyin, *n.* small woven cloth with fringe, used as a shawl.
 Nair, *adv.* never.
 Nair-dui-weel, *n.* ne'er-do-well, a hopeless character.
 Nairzday, *n.* New Year's Day
 Nait, *a.* neat (*neet*).
 Naithing, *n.* nothing (*nuthing*).
 Naitrul, *a.* natural (*nattyooral*).
 Naitul, *n.* nettle.
 Naitur, *n.* nature (*naityoor*).
 Nay, *a.* no (*noa*).
 Nay, *adv.* (*after aux. verbs*), not.
 Neb, *n.* nose, beak, bill.
 Ned, *v.t.* knead (*need*).
 Neebur, *n.* neighbour (*naibor*).
 Need, *n., v.i.* and *t.* need, want.
 Needcessitay, *n.* necessity.
 Needul, *n.* needle.

Neefur, *v.t.* barter, swop, exchange.
 Neel, *v.i.* kneel (*neel*); *pa.* and *pa.p.* nelt.
 Neep, *n.* turnip.
 Neepkin, *n.* pocket-handkerchief.
 Neer, *adv.* and *prep.* near (*neer*).
 Neerhaund, *a.* and *adv.* near (*neer*).
 Nees, *n.f.* niece (*nees*).
 Neest, *a.* next, nearest.
 Neez, *v.* and *n.* sneeze.
 Neffay, *n.* nephew (*nevyoo*).
 Nein, *num.* nine (*niin*).
 Neint, *num.* a. ninth (*niinth*).
 Neintay, *num.* ninety (*niintay*).
 Neinteen, *num.* nineteen (*niinteen*).
 Neis, *a.* particular.
 Nelt, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of neel, knelt (*nelt*).
 Nerray, *a.* narrow (*narroa*).
 Nest, *n.* nest.
 Nestay, *a.* nasty (*naastay*).
 Netturcup, *n.* spider.
 Nev, *n.* fist.
 Nevfay, *n.* fist-full.
 Nik, *v.t.* nab.
 Nik, *n.* police-cells.
 Nikht, *n.* night (*niit*).
 Nikhtkep, *n.* night-cap.
 Nikhur, *n.* neigh (*nay*).
 Nikkurz, *n.pl.* knickerbockers.
 Nivvur, *adv.* never.
 Nixt, *adv.* and *prep.* next.
 Noa, *adv.* not.
 Noab, *n.* knob (*nob*).
 Noad, *v.i.* nod.
 Noak, *n.* clock.
 Noakht, *n.* nought (*naut*).
 Noakhtay, *a.* unreliable.
 Noarth, *a.* north.
 Noat, *n.* note (*noat*), a pound-note.
 Noaz, *n.* nose (*noaz*).
 Noazbaand, *n.* nose-band.
 Noo, *adv.* now (*now*).
 Nooz un dhaanz, *adv.* now and then.
 Nor, *conj.* nor, than.
 Not, *n.* knot (*not*).
 Nout, *n.* bullock; *pl.* nout.
 Novembur, *n.* November.
 Now, *n.* knoll (*noal*), hillock.
 Nukkul, *n.* knuckle (*nukkel*).
 Nup, *v.t.* nip, pinch.
 Nuppay, *a.* keen.
 Nuppurz, *n. pl.* pincers.

Nut, *n.* nut.
 Nuttin, *n.* tape (knitting).
 Nyoo, *a.* new (*nyoo*).
 Nyoo-cawd, *a.* newly churned (butter).
 Nyoo-faanguld, *a.* novel, new-fashioned.
 Nyuk, *n.* corner, nook.

O (as in E. *on, hot, shop*).
 Oa (as in E. *road, owe, go*).
 Oo (as in E. *moon, fool, food*).
 Ou (as in E. *our, out, how*).

Oa, *interj.* oh! (*oa*).
 Oa, *prep.* of (*ov*).
 Oa, *n. obs.* grandchild.
 Oabjik, *n.* object.
 Oa'd, *slurred for oa hut, of it (ov it),* used for 'some'.
 Oadz, *n. pl.* odds (*oddz*), difference.
 Oafis, *n.* office (*offis*).
 Oafun, *adv.* often (*offen*).
 Oafur, *n.* and *v.t.* offer.
 Oakht, *n.* aught (*aut*), anything.
 Oakur, *n.* ochre.
 Oan, *prep.* on.
 Oanay, *a.* any (*eni*); oanaybuddee, anybody; oanaything, anything; oanaygait, oanaywei, any way, at any rate, anyhow.
 Oancaanay, *a.* unnatural, supernatural.
 Oan-ding, *n.* beating rain or snow.
 Oangaunz, *n. pl.* on-goings, goings on.
 Oapeenyun, *n.* opinion.
 Oapun, *a.* and *v.t.* open (*oapen*).
 Oar, *n.* oar.
 Oaray, *a.* odd; oaraymun, *n.* odd man.
 Oarchurd, *n.* orchard.
 Oardnur, *a.* ordinary; *n.* usual state of body or mind, or of things.
 Oareejnul, *a.* original (*orijimul*).
 Oarnamints, *n. pl.* ornaments.
 Oarunj, *n.* orange (*oranj*).
 Oarunj-coatun, *n.* orange-peel.
 Oatur, *n.* otter.
 Oavun, *n.* oven (*uven*).
 Oax, *n.* ox; *pl.* oaxun.
 Oaxee, *n.* ox-eye, titmouse.

Oaxtur, *n.* arm-pit; *v.t.* take under the arm.
 Oaxtur-pooch, *n.* breast-pocket, pocket under the arm.
 Obleej, *v.t.* oblige (*oblij*).
 Octoabur, *n.* October.
 On, *prep.* on.
 Oo, *n.* wool.
 Oo, *v.t.* woo.
 Oor, *n.* hour (*our*).
 Oor, *poss. pron.* our.
 Oorselz, *pron.* ourselves.
 Oorz, *poss. pron.* ours (*ourz*).
 Oos, *pron.* us.
 Oot, *prep.* and *adv.* out.
 Ootbii, *adv.* outside, out of doors.
 Ootcum, *n.* outcome, issue, result, out-turn.
 Ootgaang, *n.* outgo, expenditure.
 Oour, *n.* wooer.
 Or, *conj.* (1) or; (2) until, before, ere (*air*); (3) *prep.* till.
 Our, *prep.* and *adv.* over (*oaver*), too.
 Ourcum, *n.* chorus of song, refrain.
 Ow, *interj.* oh! (*oa*).

P (as in E. *pup, pen, cap*).

Paand, *n.* valance for a bed.
 Paar, *n.* young salmon.
 Paarich, *n. pl.* porridge, breakfast.
 Paark, *n.* park.
 Paarlay, *n.* cake of gingerbread.
 Paartun, *n.* crab.
 Paat, *n.* pot.
 Paat, *v. pa.* of putt, put (*poot*).
 Paat-broad, wooden pot-lid.
 Paiks, *n. pl.* licking.
 Pail, *n.* pail.
 Pailin, *n.* paling, wooden fence.
 Pain, *n.* (1) pane (*pain*); (2) pain.
 Pair, *n.* (1) pear (*pair*); (2) pair.
 Pairl, *n.* pearl (*perl*).
 Pais, *n.* peace (*pees*).
 Pait, *n.* peat (*peet*).
 Pait, *n. dim.* of Peter.
 Paith, *n.* path, pass between hills.
 Paitrik, *n.* partridge.
 Paukay, *a.* sly, tricky, shrewd.
 Paulay, *n.* deformed.
 Paumay, *n.* a stroke on the palm.

- Paw**, *n.* father.
Peddur, *n.* pedlar, packman, hawkker.
Pee, *n.* pea (*pee*).
Peeaanay, *n.* piano (*pyanao*).
Peenee, *n.* pinafore.
Peeree, *n.* (1) spinning top; (2) treacle beer.
Pees, *n.* piece (*pees*), bread, &c., snack; jeelee pees, bread and jelly.
Peetee, *n.* pity.
Peeweeep, *peezweep*, *n.* lapwing.
Peez-baanuk, *n.* thick cake of peasemeal.
Peez-stray, *n.* pease-straw.
Pei, *v.t.* pay; *pa.* and *pa. p.* peid.
Peid, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of pei, paid.
Peik, *n.* pike (*piik*).
Peik, *v.t.* peck, lick.
Peikin, *n.* licking.
Peint, *n.* and *v.i.* (1) point; (2) pint (*piint*).
Peintit, *a.* exact (*pointed*).
Peip, *n.* pipe (*piip*); *peips*, bag-pipes.
Peip-up, *v.t.* goffer.
Pekh, *n.* and *v.i.* pant.
Pekk, *n.* peck, a measure of grain.
Pen, *n.* dung of fowls.
Pendikul, *n.* small piece of ground, appendage.
Pennay, *n.* penny; *pl.* puns.
Pent, *n.* and *v.t.* paint.
Pentur, *n.* painter.
Peppur, *n.* pepper.
Perch, *n.* perch.
Perish, *n.* parish.
Pertay, *n.* party.
Pestur, *n.* pastern.
Peticcoat, *n.* petticoat.
Phiss, *interj.* sound used to drive a cat away.
Pich un toas, *n.* pitch and toss.
Pig, *n.* pig; *a.* earthenware.
Pigmun, *n.* seller of crockery.
Pigz, *n. pl.* crockery.
Pii, *n.* pie (*pii*).
Piiut, *n.* magpie.
Pik, *n.* and *v.* pick.
Pik, *n.* pitch.
Piktur, *n.* picture (*pictyoor*).
Pitaarnay, *n.* seagull.
Piz, *n. sing.* and *pl.* pea, peas, pease, e. g. *piz-baanuk*, *piz-broaz*, *piz-coad*, *piz-mail*, *piz-wusp*.
Plaantin, *n.* plantation.
Plaash, *n.* splash, heavy fall of rain.
Plaid, *n.* plaid (*plad*).
Plais, *n.* place (*plais*).
Plait, *n.* plate (*plait*).
Plait, *v.t.* plait (*plat*).
Plait-raak, *n.* plate-rack.
Plaiz, *v.t.* please.
Play, *v.t.* play.
Plen, *a.* plain.
Plenishin, *n.* furniture, equipment.
Plenstainz, *n. pl.* pavement.
Plestur, *n.* plaster, botch.
Plii, *n.* fold (*foald*), twist.
Pliiurz, *n.* pincers.
Ploi, *n.* frolic, expedition for amusement, outing, bit of fun.
Ploo, *n.* plough (*plow*).
Ploomun, *n.* ploughman.
Ploom, *n.* plum.
Plooroa, *n.* pleuro-pneumonia.
Plout, *n.* heavy fall of rain, especially when accompanied by thunder.
Pluitur, *v.i.* dawdle, waste time, potter about.
Plunk, *n., v.t.,* and *adv.* plump.
Pluskay, *n.* trick.
Pluvur, *n.* plover (*pluver*).
Poach, *n.* pound, stamp, trample muddy ground (like cattle).
Poachur, *n.* stick for pounding blankets.
Poak, *n.* bag, sack; *poakmun*, bagman.
Poak-maarkit, *a.* marked with smallpox.
Poakur, *n.* poker.
Poalisayz, *n. pl.* land attached to a mansion-house, generally encircled by a wall; private demesne.
Poalismun, *n.* policeman (*polesman*).
Poalkay, *n.* loose jacket.
Poand, *n.* pond.
Poapay, *n.* poppy.
Poark, *n.* pork.
Poartur, *n.* porter.
Poast-oafis, *n.* post-office.

Poasubul, *a.* possible.
 Poax, *n. pl.* smallpox.
 Point, *n.* poet (*poet*).
 Poiutray, *n.* poetry.
 Poo, *v. t.* pull (*pool*); *pa.* and *pa. p.* pood.
 Pooch, *n.* pocket.
 Pood, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of poo, pulled (*poold*).
 Poodhur, *n.* powder (*poudur*).
 Poopit, *n.* pulpit (*poolpit*).
 Poor, *n.* power; *v.* pour (*poar*).
 Pooree, *n.* a jug with a spout.
 Poossay, *n.* pussy, cat.
 Pootray, *n.* poultry (*poaltri*).
 Poozhun, *n.* poison (*poizon*).
 Pound, *n.* pound in money.
 Pounee, *n.* pony (*poani*).
 Pow, *n.* poll (*poal*), the hair of the head.
 Pozeeshun, *n.* position (*pozishun*).
 Praishus, *n.* precious (*preshus*).
 Praizunt, *n.* present (*prezent*).
 Pree, *v. t.* taste.
 Preech, *v. i.* and *t.* preach (*preech*).
 Preen, *n.* pin.
 Preen-coad, *n.* pin-cushion: a bood preen, a bent pin.
 Press, *n.* press, cupboard.
 Prig, *v. i.* haggle, importune, insist.
 Prizentur, *n.* precentor, who leads the singing in church.
 Proamus, *n.* and *v. t.* promise (*promis*).
 Proapurtay, *n.* property.
 Proavust, *n.* provost, chief magistrate of a town.
 Proveidin, *n.* clothes, &c., provided by a girl in view of her possible marriage.
 Pruif, *n.* proof.
 Pruiv, *v. t.* prove (*proof*).
 Puddee, *n.* pigeon.
 Puddee-doo, *n.* tame pigeon.
 Puddin, *n.* pudding (*pooding*), sausage.
 Pudduk, *n.* frog.
 Pudduk-pounee, *n.* tadpole.
 Pudduk-stuil, *n.* toadstool.
 Puggee, *n.* monkey.
 Puifus, *a.* without pith or strength.
 Puir, *a.* poor.
 Puir buddee, *n.* a poor person (a common interjection).
 Puirzhoos, *n.* workhouse.

Puittun, *v. pa. p.* of putt, put (*poot*).
 Pukkul, *n.* little, a small quantity or number.
 Pullay, *n.* (1) pulley (*poolay*); (2) pillow (*pilloa*).
 Pullyunz, *n. pl.* old clothes, rags.
 Pump, *n.* pump.
 Pun, *n.* pin.
 Pund, *n.* a pound in weight.
 Puns, *n. pl.* of pennay after a numeral.
 Pup, *n.* pup.
 Purfaishun, *n.* profession.
 Purjink, *a.* precise, particular.
 Purl, *n.* dung of sheep, rabbit, or mouse.
 Purn, *n.* reel.
 Purnay, *n.* a filler of purnz.
 Purnikitay, *a.* fussy about trifles, niggling.
 Purteeklur, *a.* particular.
 Purtent, *v. i.* pretend.
 Pustul, *n.* pistol.
 Puth, *n.* pith.
 Putt, *n.* pit.
 Putt, *v. t.* put (*poot*); *pa.* paat; *pa. p.* puittun; putt awaw, *v. t.* send, dismiss; putt dhe stain, throw the puttin-stain.
 Puttin-stain, *n.* the heavy stone used for puttin, a competition as to who can throw a heavy weight farthest.
 Pyoo, *n.* pew (*pyoo*).
 Pyookit, *a.* peaked, pinched, thin-faced.

Qu (= kw), as in E. *queen*.

Quaak, *v.* (1) quake (*quaik*)
 (2) quack (*quak*).
 Quaantitay, *n.* quantity (*quontiti*).
 Quaarray, *n.* quarry.
 Quaarul, *v.* find fault with, challenge.
 Quaat oa, *a.* rid of.
 Quaat, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of quit, rid.
 Quaw, *num.* two (*too*).
 Queen, *n. f.* queen.
 Queer, *a.* queer.
 Quei, *n. f.* heifer.
 Quein, *n. f.* girl.

Queit, *a.* quiet.
 Quel, *num.* twelve.
 Quikkunz, *n.* a grass with long roots.
 Quit, *v.i.* rid; *pa.* and *pa.p.* quaat.
 Quuntee, *num.* twenty.

R (as in E. rise, run;
 pronounced with a distinct trill).

'R, *slurred for ur*, are (*aar*).
 Raaftur, *n.* rafter.
 Raak, *n.* wreck, wreckage; *v.* wreck, tie a latch so that the door will not open.
 Raakul, *a.* sturdy.
 Raam-staam, *a.* hasty, clumsy, rash.
 Raan, *n.* wren (*ren*).
 Raan, *v. pa.* of rin, ran.
 Raandee, *n.f.* scolding woman.
 Raang, *a.* wrong (*rong*).
 Raang, *v. pa.* of ring, rang.
 Raant, *v.i.* make noisy mirth; raantin kirn, *n.* harvest-home.
 Raap, *v.i.* rap; *pa.* and *pa.p.* raapit.
 Raash, *n.* rush.
 Raashay, *a.* made of rushes.
 Raashay week, *n.* rush wick.
 Raasp, *n.* raspberry (*razberrri*).
 Raat, *n.* wart.
 Raax, *v.t.* stretch, overstrain, reach (*reech*).
 Raid, *v.t.* and *i.*, *pa.* of reid, rode.
 Rajmunt, *n.* regiment.
 Raik, *n.* (1) rake (*raik*); (2) roamer; (3) a turn.
 Raik, *v.i.* roam about.
 Rail, *a.* real (*reéal*); *adv.* really, very, quite.
 Raim, *n.* cream (*creem*); *v.t.* skim milk.
 Raim croudee, *n.* half-fermented cream or buttermilk with oatmeal added.
 Rain, *n.* harping on a grievance.
 Raip, *n.* rope (*roap*).
 Rais, *n.* a turn in going for something.
 Raith, *n.* ghost.
 Raiz, *v. pa.* of reiz, rose (*roaz*).
 Raiz, *v.i.* turn excitedly (on any one).
 Raizun, *n.* reason (*vezon*).

Raukhun, *n.* shepherd's plaid.
 Raun, *n.* roe of a fish.
 Rauzur, *n.* razor (*raizor*).
 Raw, *n.* row (*roa*).
 Raw, *a.* raw.
 Red, *v. pa.* of read, read (*red*).
 Red-ersay, *n.* a kind of humble-bee.
 Red laund, *n.* ploughed land.
 Redd, *n.* refuse, rubbish, spawn.
 Redd, redd up, *v.t.* sort, arrange, put in order, tidy, clear up; *pa.* and *pa.p.* redd up.
 Reddee, *a.* ready.
 Reddin-caim, *n.* comb.
 Reed, *n.* enclosed court for cattle.
 Reed, *v.t.* read (*reed*); *pa.* red; *pa.p.* riddun.
 Reek, *n.* and *v.i.* smoke.
 Reekee, *a.* smoky.
 Reel, *n.* (1) reel; (2) a dance, dance-tune.
 Reeshul, *v.i.* rustle, scrape, rummage; *n.* resounding blow.
 Reeth, *n.* snowdrift.
 Reevin, *a.* high, strong (of wind).
 Reglur, *a.* regular (*regyoolar*).
 Reid, *v.i.* and *t.* ride (*riid*); *pa.* raid; *pa.p.* riddun.
 Reif, *a.* plentiful.
 Reim, *n.* hoar-frost.
 Reip, *a.* ripe (*riip*).
 Reip, *v.t.* rifle (a pocket), clear out.
 Reis, *n.* twig, brushwood.
 Reit, *v.t.* write (*riit*); *pa.* raat; *pa.p.* ruttun.
 Reiz, *v.i.* rise (*riiz*); *pa.* raiz; *pa.p.* rizun.
 Ren, *n.* (1) rain; (2) rein (*rain*); *v.i.* rain.
 Rennay, *a.* rainy.
 Rennay, *n.* wren (*ren*).
 Rid, *a.* red.
 Riddlinz, *n. pl.* siftings.
 Riddul, *n.* sieve (*siv*).
 Riddul, *v.* sift.
 Riddun, *v. pa. p.* of reed, read (*red*).
 Rifaar, *v.t.* and *i.* defer.
 Rifuz, *v.t.* refuse (*refyooz*).
 Rig, *n.* (1) ridge in a field (*rij*); (2) row, disturbance, rough joke, ragging.
 Rig, *v.t.* chaff, rag, joke, make fun of.
 Riggin, *n.* ridge of a building.

- Rigwuddee**, *n.* the rope or chain over the saddle of a horse that bears the weight of the cart on its back.
Rii, *n.* rye (*rii*).
Rii-gress, *n.* rye-grass
Riiv, *v.t.* burst, split, tear; *pa. raiv*; *pa.p. rivvun*.
Rikht, *a.* right (*riit*), real.
Rikht, *n.* wright (*riit*).
Rikht, *adv.* quite (*kwiit*).
Rikkul, *n.* loose heap.
Rin, *v.i.* run; *pa. raan*; *pa. p. run*.
Ring, *n.* (1) ring; (2) blow.
Ring, *v.t.* ring; *pa. raang*; *pa.p. rung*.
Ring, *v.t.* wring (*ring*).
Ringur, *n.* wringer (*ringer*), mangle.
Rink, *n.* a set of four a side at curling; the length of ice on which a game is played.
Rizun, *v. pa.p.* of reiz, risen (*rizen*).
Rizun, *a.* (of clothes), half dried in the open air.
Rizzur, *n.* currant.
Roa, *n.* roe-deer.
Roabin, *n.* robin.
Road, *n.* road, way.
Roadun, *n.* rowan, mountain-ash.
Roak, *n.* rock.
Roakht, *v. pa.* and *pa.p.* of wurk, wrought (*raut*).
Roalin-pin, *n.* rolling-pin.
Roan, *n.* gutter under eaves.
Roar, *n.* roar, a shout in passing.
Roat, *v.i.* rot; *pa. roatit*; *pa.p. roatun*.
Roat, *v. pa.* of reit, wrote (*roat*).
Roatit, *v. pa.* of roat, rotted.
Roatun, *v. pa.p.* of roat, rotted.
Roatun, *n.* rat.
Roaz, *n.* (1) rose; (2) erysipelas.
Roazut, *n.* resin.
Roid, *a.* wild, mischievous.
Roo, *v.t.* rue (*roo*).
Rooburt, *n.* rhubarb (*roobarb*).
Rookay, *a.* misty.
Room, *n.* room.
Roomatizm, *n.* rheumatism (*roomatizm*).
Roond, *a., adv.* and *prep.* round.
Rooshyun, *n.* Russian (*Rushyan*).
Roost, *n.* rust.
Roostay, *a.* rusty.
Roulay-poulay, *n.* roly-poly (*roalay-poualay*).
Roulinz, *n. pl.* ravelled worsted, waste ends of web.
Roup, *n.* and *v.t.* auction.
Rout, *v.i.* bellow.
Row, *n.* and *v.t.* roll (*roal*); row (*roa*), wind.
Rowl, *v.t.* ravel.
Rub, *n.* rib, bar of a grate.
Rubbun, *n.* ribbon.
Ruch, *a.* rich.
Ruft, *v.i.* belch.
Rug, *v.i.* pull roughly, tug; *n.* tug, good bargain.
Ruid, *n.* rood.
Ruif, *n.* roof.
Ruil, *n.* rule (*rool*).
Ruit, *n.* root.
Rukh, *a.* rough (*ruff*).
Rukk, *n.* rick, large stack.
Rulyun, *n.* wretch, rascal.
Rummul, *v.i.* rumble; *v.t.* turn about.
Rummuld igg, *n.* scrambled egg.
Rummul-tay-thump, *n.* potatoes and cabbage mixed.
Rummur, *n.* toddy tumbler, shaped like a large wine-glass.
Rump, *n.* end of the back-bone.
Run, *v.i., pa.p.* of rin, run.
Rung, *n.* thick stick, cudgel.
Rung, *v. pa.p.* of ring, rung.
Runkul, *n.* and *v.t.* wrinkle, crease.
Runnur oa beef, *n.* thin cut over lower ribs.
Runt, *n.* stump of a cabbage, kail, or cauliflower, stump of a tree.
Rush-fivvur, *n.* scarlet fever.
Ruttun, *pa.p.* of reit, written (*ritten*).

S (as in E. *sit*, *sister*, *miss*).

*S slurred for iz after a hard consonant.

*S slurred for us, meaning mee.

Saab, *n.* and *v.* sob.

Saافت, *a.* soft, wet.

Saافتay, *n.* soft-headed person, noodle.

Saand-mertin, *n.* sand-martin.

- Saand-peipur, *n.* sand-piper.
 Saang, *n.* song.
 Saang, *interj.* faith (blood), e.g. Mii saang! (my faith!).
 Saang, *v. pa.* of sing, sang.
 Saap, *n.* sap.
 Saaps, *n. pl.* breadberry, bread steeped in water.
 Saark, *n.* shirt.
 Saat, *v. pa.* of sut, sat.
 Saattul, *v.t.* settle.
 Saax, (*obs.*), *num.* six.
 Saaxpins, *n.* sixpence (*sixpins*).
 Saidlur, *n.* saddler.
 Saidul, *n.* saddle.
 Saikrimint, *n.* Sacrament, Communion.
 Saikrut, *n.* and *a.* secret (*seekret*).
 Saikund, *num. a.* second.
 Sail, *n.* (1) sale (*sail*); (2) sail.
 Sail, *v.i.* sail.
 Saim, *n.* (1) hog's lard; (2) seam (*seem*), parting of hair.
 Saim, *a.* same (*saim*).
 Saimpul, *n.* sample.
 Sain, *n.* scene (*seen*), sight, business.
 Saip, *n.* soap.
 Saipay-sudz, *n. pl.* soapsuds.
 Sair, *a.* sore (*soar*), painful, difficult; *sair haid*, headache; *sair teeth*, toothache; *sair weim*, stomach-ache.
 Sair, *adv.* sorely, badly, very.
 Sair, *v.t.* serve (*serv*).
 Sairaius, *a.* serious (*seerius*).
 Saishun, *n.* session (*seeshun*).
 Sait, *n.* seat (*seet*).
 Saivun (*obs.*), *num.* seven.
 Saivunt, *num.* seventh.
 Saivuntay, *num.* seventy.
 Saivunteen, *num.* seventeen.
 Saizun, *n.* season (*seezun*).
 Saubuth-day, *n.* Sunday.
 Saukh, *n.* willow.
 Saul, *n.* soul (*soal*).
 Saum, *n.* psalm (*saam*).
 Saumun, *n.* salmon (*saamun*).
 Saumun'z loup, *n.* a kind of leap-frog.
 Saund, *n.* sand.
 Saundee, *n.* dim. of Alexander.
 Sausur, *n.* saucer (*sauser*).
 Saut, *n.* salt (*sault*).
 Saut-baakit, *n.* salt-box.
 Saw, *n.* saw.
 Saw, *v.t.* saw (wood); *pa.* sawd; *pa. p.* sawn.
 Saw, *v.t.* sow (*soa*); *pa.* sawd; *pa. p.* sawd.
 Saw, *v. pa.* of see, saw.
 Sawn, *v. pa. p.* of saw (wood), sawn.
 Say, *adv.* so (*soa*).
 Say, *v.t.* say; *pa.* and *pa. p.* sed; *3rd pers. sing.* sez.
 Sayin, *n.* saying, proverb.
 Scaabit, *a.* poor, mean, shabby.
 Scaart, *n.* and *v.t.* scratch.
 Scairs, *a.* scarce.
 Scaith, *n.* scathe (*scaidh*), harm, hurt.
 Scaud, *v.t.* scald (*scauld*).
 Scaum, *v.t.* burn, scorch, singe (e.g. so far as to take colour out of cloth).
 Sclaaf, *n.* slap, an old slipper.
 Sclaaf, *v.* and *n.* shuffle.
 Sclait, *n.* slate (*slait*).
 Sclaitur, *n.* slater.
 Seluttur, *n.* hurry-scurry, confusion, muddle.
 Scoab, *v.i.* miss threads in weaving.
 Scoab, *n.* splint; *v.t.* put in splints.
 Scoach, *a.* Scotch.
 Scoach-un-Frensh, *n.* name of a game (French and English).
 Scoan, *n.* scone (*scon*).
 Scoar, *v.t.* score.
 Scoatlund, *n.* Scotland.
 Scoog, *n.* and *v.t.* shelter, screen, take shelter from.
 Scoonur, *n.* draught of beer.
 Scoop, *v.t.* scoop.
 Scoor, *v.t.* scour, clean.
 Scoot, *n.* and *v.t.* squirt.
 Scoudhur, *v.t.* scorch.
 Scraft, *n.* letter.
 Screed, *n.* a rent, a torn strip, a long story, a harangue; *v.t.* tear, rend.
 Screekh, *n.* (1) screech; *screekh oa day*, break of day; (2) the swift.
 Screev, *v.i.* talk at length.
 Screev, *n.* a long story.
 Screevur, *n.* great talker.
 Scrimp, *v.* skimp, stint.
 Scuff, *v.t.* graze, tarnish in wear, make shabby.
 Scuffay, *a.* shabby, mean.

- Scuil, *n.* school (*scool*).
 Sculin, *n.* schooling, education.
 Scuilmestur, *n.* schoolmaster (*scool-master*).
 Scullur, *n.* scholar (*scoller*).
 Scum, *v.t.* skim.
 Scum-mulk, *n.* skim-milk.
 Scunj, *n.* sponger, one who abuses hospitality; *v.i.* sponge on.
 Scunnur, *n.* repugnance, unreasoning dislike; *v.t.* disgust.
 Scunnurd, *a.* disgusted.
 Sed, *v. pa. and pa. p.* of say, said (*sed*).
 Seddlur, *n.* saddler.
 Seddul, *n.* saddle.
 See, *n.* sea (*see*).
 See, *v.t.* see, take care; *pa. saw*; *pa. p. seen*.
 Secund, *a.* second.
 Seed, *n.* seed.
 Seek, *a.* sick.
 Seek, *v.t.* seek, ask for, want, wish, try.
 Seelun, *n.* ceiling (*seeling*).
 Seemaw, *n.* seagull.
 Seemlur, *a.* similar.
 Seen, *v. pa. p.* of see, seen.
 Seevul, *a.* civil.
 Seg, *v.i.* sag, sink, shrink.
 Seg, *n.* sedge (*sej*).
 Seid, *n.* side (*siid*).
 Seidur, *a. comp.* of seid, awkward.
 Sein, *adv.* then, ago.
 Seind, *v.t.* (1) rinse; (2) sign (*siin*).
 Seip, *v.i.* ooze, percolate.
 Sekh, *n.* and *v.i.* sigh (*si*).
 Sekk, *n.* sack.
 Sel, *n.* self.
 Sell, *v.t.* sell; *pa. and pa. p. sellt*.
 Selluray, *n.* salary.
 Sellz, *n. pl.* police cells.
 Sempul, *a.* simple.
 Send, *v.t.* send.
 Sendz, *n.* messenger at wedding.
 Septembur, *n.* September.
 Sermun, *n.* sermon.
 Servur, *n.* tray.
 Set, *v.t.* (1) set, grant in lease, become, suit (*soot*); (2) jib.
 Settur, *n.* a jibbing horse.
 Setturday, *n.* Saturday.
 Sez, *v. pres.* of say, says (*sez*).
 Sh; see separate letter.
 Sib, *a.* akin, related by blood.
 Sidairunt, *n.* sederunt, sitting.
 Sii, *v.t.* strain, filter.
 Siith, *n.* scythe (*siidh*).
 Siivur, *n.* grating over drain.
 Sikht, *n.* sight (*siit*).
 Sikk, *n.* sikkun, *a.* such, such-and-such.
 Sin, *prep.* since; *adv.* ago.
 Sindur, *n.* cinder: a little whisky in tea.
 Sindur, *v.t.* sunder, separate.
 Sing, *v.* sing; *pa. saang*; *pa. p. sung*.
 Sing, *v.* singe (*sinj*); *pa. p. singd* or *singit*.
 Singit-haid, *n.* singed head.
 Sing-ul, *a.* single; *v.t.* thin (turnips).
 Sink, *v.i.* sink.
 Sink, *n.* sink for dirty water.
 Sinkur, *n.* weight to make a rope or line sink.
 Siskin, *n.* a kind of finch.
 Six, *num.* six.
 Sixt, *num. a.* sixth.
 Skeekh, *a.* shy, skittish.
 Skeelee, *n.* slate pencil.
 Skeeree, *a.* queer, not all there, excitable.
 Skeeree ma linkee, *a.* skittish, frolicsome.
 Skeit, *n.* (1) blow; (2) objectionable person.
 Skeit, *v.i.* slip, rebound in a slanting direction, glance, ricochet.
 Skelb, *n.* splinter, thin slice.
 Skell, *v.i.* and *t.* spill, empty, disperse; *pa. and pa. p. skelt*.
 Skellay, *a.* squinting.
 Skellay, *n.* wild mustard.
 Skellukh, *n.* wild mustard, field mustard, charlock.
 Skelp, *n.* and *v.i.* smack, slap.
 Skelp, *v.i.* walk smartly, move quickly.
 Skelt, *v. pa. and pa. p.* of skell, spilled, emptied.
 Skep, *n.* hive of domesticated bees.
 Skin, *n.* skin.
 Skirl, *n.* and *v.i.* scream, frizzle.
 Skreen, *n.* screen.
 Skum, *v.t.* skim.
 Skum-mulk, *n.* skim-milk.
 Skup, *n.* captain of a rink at curling or bowls.
 Skwaajee, *n.* drudge.

- Skyould, *a.* crooked, off the straight.
- Slaap, *n.* gap in a wall, fence, or hedge.
- Slaivur, *n.* slaver.
- Slay, *n.* sloe (*sloa*).
- Sled, *v. pa.* of sleid, slid.
- Sleekit, *a.* sly, deceitful.
- Sleep, *n.* and *v. i.* sleep; sleep in, *v. i.* oversleep.
- Sleesh, *n.* slush.
- Sleev, *n.* sleeve (*sleev*).
- Sleid, *n.* and *v. i.* slide (*sliid*); *pa.* sled; *pa. p.* sliddun.
- Sleidur, *n.* catch of rigwuddee.
- Slekhur, *v. t.* make muddy.
- Slestur, *n.* mess.
- Sliddun, *v. pa. p.* of sleid, slid.
- Slii, *a.* sly (*slii*).
- Sloa, *a.* slow (*sloa*).
- Sloakhun, *v. t.* slake thirst.
- Sloap-pail, *n.* slop-pail.
- Slup, *n.* and *v. i.* slip; slup uwaw, die.
- Sluppay, *a.* slippery.
- Slut, *v. t.* slit; *pa.* and *pa. p.* slut.
- Smaw, *a.* small (*smaul*).
- Smaw beer, *n.* small beer.
- Smaw braid, *n.* little cakes.
- Smeddum, *n.* mettle, energy, pith.
- SmEEK, *v. t.* smoke (*smoak*).
- Smell, *n.*, *v. t.* and *i.* smell.
- Smert, *a.* smart.
- Smout, *n.* smolt (*smoalt*), a small insignificant person.
- Smuddee, *n.* smithy (*smidhi*); *v. i.* work as a blacksmith.
- Smuidh, *a.* smooth (*smooh*).
- Smuir, *v. t.* smother (*smudher*).
- Smut, *v. t.* infect.
- Smuth, *n.* smith, blacksmith.
- Smuttin, *a.* catching, infectious.
- Snail, *n.* snail.
- Snaw, *n.* snow (*snoa*).
- Snaw-brui, *n.* melting snow.
- Sneeshin-mull, *n.* snuff-box of horn.
- Sneevul, *v. i.* snivel.
- Snek, *n.* latch.
- Snell, *a.* sharp, keen.
- Snib, *n.* small catch of a door.
- Snoad, *a.* neat, trim, tidy; *v. t.* tidy.
- Snoar, *n.* and *v. i.* snore.
- Snoatur, *n.* nasal mucus.
- Snuff, *n.* and *v. i.* snuff.
- Soabur, *a.* poorly, not well.
- Soadee, *n.* soda.
- Soajur, *n.* (1) soldier (*soaljer*); (2) small red insect.
- Soak, *n.* ploughshare.
- Soakht, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of seek, sought (*saut*).
- Soalid, *a.* solid.
- Soansay, *a.* buxom, well-conditioned, pleasant-looking.
- Soarée, *n.* soirée (*swauray*).
- Soarn, *v. i.* sponge, abuse or trespass on hospitality.
- Soarnur, *n.* a self-invited guest, abuser of hospitality.
- Soart, *n.* and *v. t.* sort.
- Soas, *n.* wet mess, liquid mixture of foods.
- Soaunz, *n. pl.* a dish made from the husks of oats.
- Soavrun, *n.* sovereign (*sovrin*).
- Soo, *n.* sow (*sow*), pig; *pl.* swein; hei-soo, an oblong stack of hay.
- Soobaak much, *n.* a woman's cap.
- Soodhurn, *a.* southern (*sudhurn*).
- Sook, *n.* and *v. t.* suck.
- Sookh, *n.* deep breath, sigh, whiff, sound of wind.
- Sookur, *n.* sucker.
- Soom, *n.* and *v. i.* swim; *pa.* and *pa. p.* soomd.
- Soond, *n.* sound, noise.
- Soop, *n.* and *v. t.* sweep; *pa.* soopit, swept.
- Soopul, *a.* supple, flexible, swift.
- Soopur, *n.* sweeper.
- Soor, *a.* sour.
- Soor-dook, *n.* buttermilk.
- Sooruk, *n.* sorrel.
- Sooth, *n.* south.
- Sootur, *n.* shoemaker, cobbler.
- Soo'z crui, *n.* pigsty.
- Soo'z troakh, *n.* pig's trough.
- Sottur, *v. i.* simmer, boil slowly, be slightly scorched, maunder, potter.
- Soudhur, *n.* solder.
- Soul, *n.* soul (*soal*).
- Soup, *n.* sup.
- Spaak, *v. pa.* of speak, spoke (*speak*).
- Spaan, *v. pa.* of spin, span.
- Spaark, *n.* spark.
- Spaat, *v. pa.* of spit, spat.
- Spaats, *n. pl.* spats.

- Spaid**, *n.* spade (*spaid*).
Spaik, *n.* bar of wood, especially one of those on which a coffin is carried.
Spaikit, *a.* made of bars of wood.
Spail, *n.* splinter, chip.
Spain, *v.t.* wean lambs.
Spait, *n.* flood.
Spay-weif, *n. f.* fortune-teller.
Speek, *v.i.* speak (*speek*); *pa.* spaak; *pa. p.* spoakun.
Speel, *n.* climb (*clim*).
Speer at, *v.i.* ask.
Speerut, *n.* spirit; *n. pl.* speeruts, whisky.
Speidur, *n.* spider.
Speks, *n. pl.* spectacles.
Spiggut, *n.* cock, tap.
Spin, *v.t.* spin; *pa.* spaan; *pa. p.* spun.
Spinnin-maagee, *n.* daddy-long-legs.
Spit, *v.i.* spit; *pa.* spaat; *pa. p.* sputtun.
Sploar, *n.* frolic, generally associated with drinking.
Splut, *v.i.* and *t.* split; *pa.* and *pa. p.* splut.
Spoakun, *v. pa. p.* of speak, spoken (*spoaken*).
Spoat, *n.* spot.
Spoot, *n.* and *v.* spout.
Spree, *n.* frolic, drinking bout.
Sproosh, *n.* spruce (*sproos*).
Sproosh beer, *n.* spruce beer.
Sprug, *n.* sparrow (*sparroa*).
Sprung, *n.* spring, dance-music, tune.
Spud, *n.* potato.
Spuil, *n.* and *v.* spool.
Spuin, *n.* spoon.
Spull, *v.t.* spoil.
Spun, *v. pa. p.* of spin, spun.
Spunk, *n.* lucifer match, spirit, splinter.
Spunnul, *n.* spindle.
Spurtul, *n.* stick for stirring porridge, broth, &c.
Sput, *v.i.* spit; *pa.* spaat; *pa. p.* sputtun.
Sputtun, *v. pa. p.* of spit, spat.
Spyug, *n.* sparrow.
Squair, *a.* square (*squair*).
Squrrul, *n.* squirrel.
Staaaf, *n.* staff.
- Staaak**, *n.* stack; **staakyaird**, stackyard.
Staamp, *n.* stamp.
Staaamuk, *n.* stomach (*stumak*).
Staaang, *n.* and *v.t.* sting.
Staaank, *n.* pool or pond of dirty water, street gutter.
Staaans, *n.* site, standing-place, station.
Staaap, *n.* and *v.i.* step.
Staaap, *v.t.* stuff.
Staar, *n.* star.
Staarney, *a.* starry.
Staaart, *v.i.* start, begin to scold; *v.t.* startle.
Staaig, *n.* stallion.
Staail, *v.t.* steal (*steel*); *pa.* and *pa. p.* stailt.
Staaain, *n.* stone (*stoan*).
Staaair, *n.* stair.
Staaairch, *n.* starch.
Staaiv, *n.* and *v.t.* sprain.
Staaivur, *v.i.* saunter, totter.
Staauk, *n.* stalk (*stauk*).
Staaund, *v.i.* stand; *pa.* stuid; *pa. p.* stuidun.
Staaund yur haund, *v.* (stand your hand), pay for a dram.
Staaaw, *n.* stall (*staul*).
Staaaw, *v.t.* surfeit; *pa.* and *pa. p.* stawd, fed up.
Staaek, *n.* stitch.
Staaek, *v.t.* stitch, shut.
Staaeel, *n.* steel.
Staaeenee, *n.* a little coloured marble.
Staaeep, *a.* steep.
Staaeepul, *n.* (1) steeple, church-tower; (2) staple.
Staaeepul ruit, *n.* foot of church-tower.
Staaeer, *n.* and *v.t.* stir, bustle.
Staaei, *a.* steep.
Staaei, *v.i.* stay.
Staaeibaand, *n.* bar across inside of door to fasten it from inside.
Staaeil, *n.* style (*stiil*).
Staaeim, *n.* the least thing (in seëing).
Staaeiz, *n. pl.* stays, corset.
Staaekhay, *a.* stiff, slow, sturdy.
Staaell, *n.* still.
Staaensh, *a.* staunch (*staunsh*).
Staaerv, *v.* starve.
Staaethul, *n.* foundation of a stack.
Staaibbul, *n.* stable (*staiibul*).
Staaob, *n.* stake (*staiik*).

Stoakin, *n.* stocking.
 Stoap, *n.* and *v.i.* stop, stay (live).
 Stoaray, *n.* story (*stoari*).
 Stoarm, *n.* storm.
 Stoat, *n.* (1) bullock; (2) rebound, bounce.
 Stoat, *v.i.* rebound, bounce.
 Stook, *n.* shock of corn = 12 sheaves of wheat, or 14 of oats.
 Stookee, *n.* stucco, plaster-of-Paris.
 Stoond, *n.* pang, intermittent pain.
 Stoor, *n.* dust, excitement.
 Stoorree, *a.* dusty.
 Stoorree drink, *n.* oatmeal and water.
 Stoot, *a.* stout, strong, well.
 Stoun, *pa.p.* of stail, stolen.
 Stoup, *n.* vessel for holding liquids, narrower at the top than at the bottom.
 Straak, *v. pa.p.* of strikk, struck.
 Straath, *n.* a wide valley.
 Straavaig, *n.* wander idly, roam, gad about.
 Straich, *v.t.* stretch.
 Straik, *v.t.* lay out a corpse.
 Straukht, *a.* straight (*strait*).
 Stray, *n.* straw.
 Street, *n.* street.
 Streip, *n.* gutter, open drain in a street.
 Strenj, *a.* strange (*strainj*).
 Strenjur, *n.* stranger (*strainjur*).
 Strikk, *v.t.* strike (*striik*); *pa.* *straak*; *pa.p.* *strukkun*.
 Stroang, *a.* strong, healthy.
 Stroop, *n.* curved spout, e.g. of kettle or teapot.
 Strukkun, *v. pa.p.* of *strikk*, struck.
 Strumush, *n.* fuss, to-do.
 Strung, *n.* string.
 Strup, *v.t.* strip, *pa.p.* *struppit*.
 Struppit, *a.* striped.
 Stubbul, *n.* stubble.
 Stuid, *v. pa.* of *staund*, stood.
 Stuiddun, *v. pa.p.* of *staund*, stood.
 Stuil, *n.* stool.
 Stuk, *n.* and *v.t.* stick.
 Stukkee, *n.* starling.
 Stull, *a.* still.
 Stult, *n.* handle of a plough, stilt.
 Stunk, *n.* and *v.i.* stink.

Sturk, *n.* bullock or heifer yearling.
 Sturlin, *n.* starling.
 Styoo, *n.* stew.
 Sug, *n.* an easy-going person.
 Suggee, *a.* easy-going.
 Suid, *v. aux.* should (*shood*).
 Suin, *adv.* soon.
 Suinur, *adv.* sooner, rather.
 Suit, *n.* soot.
 Suit, *v.t.* suit (*syoot*).
 Sulk, *n.* silk.
 Sullay, *a.* thin in body, lean, weak.
 Sullur, *n.* silver, money.
 Sum, *a.* some (*sum*).
 Sumf, *n.* stupid blockhead.
 Sumgait, *adv.* somewhere.
 Summur, *n.* summer.
 Sumwei, *adv.* somehow, somewhere.
 Sun, *n.* sun; (2) son (*sun*).
 Sundurz, *a.* and *adv.* asunder.
 Sundur, *v.t.* sunder, separate.
 Sung, *v. pa.p.* of sing, sung.
 Sup, *v.t.* sup.
 Suppur, *n.* supper.
 Sustur, *n.* sister.
 Sut, *v.i.* sit; *pa.* *saat*; *pa.p.* *suttun*.
 Suttun, *v. pa.p.* of *sut*, sat.
 Swaach, *n.* pattern, sample.
 Swaal, *v.i.* swell; *pa.* and *pa.p.* *swaald*.
 Swaallay, *n.* swallow (*swauloa*).
 Swaallay, *v.t.* swallow (*swauloa*).
 Swaam, *v. pa.* of swim, swam.
 Swaan, *n.* swan (*swon*).
 Swaank, *a.* smart, well set up.
 Swaat, *v. pa.* of sweat, sweated.
 Swair, *v.i.* swear (*swair*); *pa.* *swoar*; *pa.p.* *swoarn*.
 Sweer, *a.* reluctant, lazy, backward.
 Sweesh, *n.* and *v.t.* swish.
 Sweet, *a.* sweet, fresh (of butter or milk).
 Sweetee, *n.* sweetmeat.
 Swei, *n.* (1) swinging rod at fire for carrying pots; (2) a path cut through corn, swath.
 Swein, *n. pl.* of soo, swine (*swiin*).
 Sweit, *n.* and *v.i.* sweat (*swet*); *pa.* *swaat*; *pa.p.* *swuttun*.
 Swidhur, *v. i.* hesitate, be in doubt.
 Swoar, *v. pa.* of *swair*, swore (*swoar*).

Swoarn, *v. pa. p.* of swair, sworn (*swoarn*).

Swift, *a.* and *n.* swift.

Swungul-tree, *n.* swinging bar to which the traces are attached.

Swum, *v.i.* swim; *pa.* swaam.

Swurd, *n.* sword (*soard*).

Swurl, *n.* swirl.

Sh (as in *E. shake, shoe (shoo), fish*).

Shaak, *n.* and *v.t.* shake (*shaik*); *pa.* shuik; *pa. p.* shuikun.

Shaakul, *n.* wrist.

Shaakul-bain, *n.* wrist-bone.

Shaakurz, *n. pl.* staggers.

Shaal, *n.* shawl.

Shaanikul, *n.* fire of refuse or weeds, bonfire.

Shaank, *n.* leg, stem, stalk.

Shaanksiz mair, *n.* } walking on
Shanksiz naiggee, *n.* } foot.

Shaid, *n.* shed.

Shaif, *n.* sheaf (*sheef*), slice; *pl.* shaifs.

Shaim, *n.* shame (*shaim*); think shaim, *v.* be ashamed.

Shaip, *n.* shape (*shaip*), mould.

Shair, *n.* (1) ridge (*rij*); (2) share (*shair*).

Shair, *v.t.* cut corn with a sickle, reap; *pa.* shoar; *pa. p.* shoarn.

Shairin, *n.* cutting the corn, reaping, harvest.

Shairn, *n.* cow-dung.

Shairur, *n.* reaper.

Shaiv, *v.t.* shave (*shaiv*); *pa.* and *pa. p.* shaivd.

Shaikhlay, *a.* shuffling, unsteady.

Shaikhul, *v.i.* shuffle, walk unsteadily.

Shaikhuld, *a.* mis-shapen.

Shaw, *n.* haulm of a potato, turnip, thistle, &c.

Shaw, *v.t.* cut off the leaves of turnips, &c.

Shay, *n.* shoe (*shoo*); *pl.* shuin.

Shaymaakur, *n.* shoe-maker.

Shed, *n.* (1) shed; (2) shade (*shaid*); (3) division.

Shedday, *n.* shadow (*shadoa*).

Sheddur, *n.* an instrument for parting.

Shee, *pron.* she.

Sheep, *n.* sheep; *pl.* sheep.

Sheeps' purlz, *n.* sheep-dung.

Sheerz, *n. pl.* shears (*sheerz*), scissors (*sizurz*).

Shein, *v.i.* shine (*shiin*).

Sheir, *n.* shire (*shair*).

Shelf, *n.* shelf; *pl.* shelves.

Shellmun, shellmunt, *n.* movable boards put on sides of a cart to increase its capacity.

Sheltay, *n.* a small pony.

Sherp, *a.* sharp; *v.t.* sharpen; *pa.* and *pa. p.* sherpit.

Shin, *n.* shin.

Shintay, *n.* hockey.

Shoa, *n.* show (*shoa*).

Shoad, *v. pa. p.* of shui, shod.

Shoag, *n.* and *v.t.* push, swing, jog.

Shoagee, *n.* swing.

Shoap, *n.* shop.

Shoar, *v. pa.* of shair, reaped.

Shoart, *a.* short.

Shoart-braid, *n.* a sweet cake, readily crumbling.

Shoart-goon, *n.* a long blouse.

Shoart leet, *n.* list of selected candidates.

Shoat, *n.* shot, turn; *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of shuit, shot.

Shoatun, *v. pa. p.* of shuit, shot.

Shoo, *v.t.* sew (*soa*); *pa.* and *pa. p.* shood.

Shoo, *v.t.* drive away birds.

Shoodhur, *n.* shoulder.

Shooglee, *a.* shaky.

Shoogul, *v.t.* shake.

Shoogur, *n.* sugar (*shoogar*).

Shooh, *interj.* sound made to drive away birds.

Shook, *v.t., pa.* of shaak, shook.

Shoor, *n.* shower.

Shooster, *n. f.* sempstress.

Shoul, *n.* and *v.i.* scowl, make faces, screw the face.

Shufful, *n.* shovel (*shuvl*).

Shuft, *n.* change, shift, chemise.

Shuft, *v.t.* shift, change, remove.

Shui, *n.* and *v.t.* shoe (*shoo*); *pa.* shuid; *pa. p.* shoad.

Shuid, *v. aux.* should (*shood*), ought to.

Shuik, *v. pa.* of shaak, shook.

Shuikun, *v. pa. p.* of shaak, shaken.

Shuil, *v.t.* shovel, scrape.

Shuil dhe broad, *n.* a game like draughts, won by the player who gets rid of all the men first.
 Shuin, *n. pl.* shoes (*shooz*).
 Shuin, *adv.* soon.
 Shuir, *a.* sure (*shoor*).
 Shuit, *v.t.* shoot; *pa. shoat*; *pa. p. shoatun*.
 Shulfay, *n.* chaffinch.
 Shullun, *n.* shilling.
 Shulpit, *a.* shrivelled, unnaturally thin, pinched-looking.
 Shup, *n.* ship.
 Shurray, *n.* sheriff.
 Shuttul, *n.* shuttle.
 Shutturz, *n. pl.* shutters.
 Shyukh, *v.t.* cover plants with earth, trench.

T (as in E. *ten, met, tent*).

'T, *slurred for hut, it*.
 Taaful, *v.t.* ruffle, disarrange.
 Taak, *n.* lease.
 Taak, *v.t.* take (*taik*); *pa. tuik*; *pa. p. tain*; *taak ull*, fall ill.
 Taak, *v.i.* talk (*tauk*).
 Taakht, *v. pa. and pa. p.* of teech, taught.
 Taakut, *n.* hob-nail.
 Taalay, *n.* tallow (*taltoa*).
 Taalyun eirun, *n.* Italian iron.
 Taam, *n.* dim. of Thomas.
 Taamay-roond, *n.* small loaf.
 Taanaree, *n.* tannery.
 Taap, *n.* top.
 Taapit hen, *n.* crested hen, a muchkin of whisky.
 Taapsul teeree, *a.* upside down, topsy-turvy.
 Taar, *n.* tar.
 Taaray-fingurd, *a.* light-fingered, pilfering.
 Taash, *v.t.* soil, make shabby, batter, bruise.
 Taid, *n.* toad.
 Taigul, *v.t.* hinder, delay.
 Tail, *n.* (1) tail; (2) account.
 Tain, *v. pa. p.* of taak, taken (*taiken*).
 T'ain, *n.* the one.
 Taingz, *n. pl.* tongs.
 Tainunt, *n.* tenant.
 Taip, *v.t.* economize, make a thing last longer, use sparingly.

Tair, *v.t.* tear (*tair*); *pa. toar*; *pa. p. toarn*.
 Tair, *n.* tear (*teer*).
 Tairubul, *a.* terrible, awful; *adv.* terribly, awfully.
 Tairz, *n.* tares.
 Taist, *n.* a little liquid, a dram of whisky; *v.i.* take whisky.
 Tait, *n.* a little bit.
 Taiz, *v.t.* tease (*teez*).
 Taupay, *n. f.* a stupid, clumsy woman or girl.
 Tautay, *n.* potato (*potaitoa*).
 Tautayz un dup, *n.* potatoes and gravy.
 Tautay-beetul, *n.* potato-masher.
 Tautay-boagul, *n.* scarecrow.
 Taw, *n.* the line played from at marbles.
 Tawz, *n. pl.* a strip of leather with thongs, used for whipping school-boys.
 Tay, *n.* toe (*toa*).
 T'ay, *a.* the one.
 Tedhur, *n.* and *v.t.* tether (*tedher*).
 Tee, *n.* (1) tea (*tee*); (2) the mark played for in curling or bowls; (3) at golf, the little heap of sand on which the ball is placed in playing off; *v.t.* place a ball on the tee.
 Tee, *slurred for tay dhe, to the*.
 Teech, *v.t.* and *i.* teach (*teech*); *pa. and pa. p.* taakht.
 Teend, *v.t.* vex, make jealous.
 Teet, *v.i.* peep.
 Teet-boa, *n.* bo-peep, children's game.
 Teeth, *n.* tooth; *pl.* teeth.
 Tee un tull'd, *n.* high tea.
 Teik, *n.* dog.
 Teikin, *n.* ticking (used to cover mattresses).
 Teil, *n.* tile (*tiil*).
 Teilyur, *n.* tailor.
 Teim, *n.* time (*tiim*).
 Tein, *v.t.* lose; *pa. and pa. p.* tint; *v.i.* be lost.
 Tell, *v.t.* tell; *pa. and pa. p.* tellt, tauld.
 Tellin, *n.* warning, advice.
 Ten, *num.* ten.
 Tent, *num. a.* tenth.
 Tent, *n.* care, heed.
 Terrum, *n.* term.

- Tert, *n.* tart.
 Th; see separate letter.
 Tibbul, *n.* table.
 T'idhur, *a.* the other.
 Tig, *n.* touch, a game.
 Tig, *v.t.* touch in the game of
 tig.
 Tii, *v.t.* tie (*tii*).
 Tiizday, *n.* Tuesday (*Tyoozday*).
 Tikht, *a.* tight (*tiit*).
 Tikk, *n.* a morsel, a small quantity.
 Timmur, *n.* timber.
 Tindur-boax, *n.* tinder-box.
 Tinklur, *n.* tinker.
 Tint, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of tein,
 lost.
 Tnee, *n.* knee (*nee*).
 Tneif, *n.* knife (*niif*).
 Tnoak, *n.* clock.
 Tnoat, *n.* knot (*not*).
 Tnow, *n.* knoll, hillock.
 Toad, *n.* fox.
 Toadee, *n.* toddy, made with
 whisky, sugar, and hot water.
 Toakhur, *n.* dowry.
 Toakun, *n.* metal ticket of ad-
 mission to Communion.
 Toal, *n.* toll (*toal*).
 Toar, *v. pa.* of tair, tore (*toar*).
 Toarn, *v. pa. p.* of tair, torn.
 Toaray, *n.* Tory.
 Toash, toashay, *a.* tidy, cosy, com-
 fortable.
 Tool, *n.* towel.
 Toon, *n.* town (*toun*), village, farm-
 stead, house and appurtenances.
 Toozee, *a.* dishevelled, shaggy,
 rough.
 Toozee tee, *n.* high tea.
 Tossul, *n.* tassel.
 Tow, *n.* tow (*toa*).
 Traakhul, *n.* a tiring exertion,
 trudge, drudgery, a worrying
 worker, drudge.
 Traakhul, *v.i.* over-exert oneself,
 trudge, drudge, work needlessly.
 Traamp, *n.* and *v.t.* trample, tread.
 Traamp-coal, *n.* hayrick.
 Traap, *n.* trap-door, stairs leading
 to trap-door.
 Traikul, *n.* treacle (*treakil*).
 Traikul peeree, *n.* treacle beer.
 Traikul row, *n.* treacle roll.
 Trail, *v.i.* gad about.
 Tred, *n.* trade (*traid*).
 Tree, *n.* tree.
 Treip, *n.* tripe (*tripp*).
 Treist, *n.* assignation, agreement
 to meet, cattle fair.
 Treist, *v.i.* to agree to meet.
 Tren, *n.* train.
 Trevul, *v.i.* go on foot, walk.
 Trig, *a.* neat, trim.
 Trii, *v.* try (*trii*).
 Troak, *n.* job, coming and going,
 intercourse, dealings.
 Troakh, *n.* trough (*troff*).
 Troo, *a.* true (*troo*).
 Troot, *n.* trout.
 Trootay, *n.* little trout (term of
 endearment).
 Troozurz, *n.* trousers (*trouzerz*).
 Trouin, *n.* trowel.
 Trow, *n.* open drain.
 Trowz, *n. pl.* wooden mill-lead.
 Truth, *n.* truth (*trouth*).
 Trumf, *n. pl.* trump (at cards).
 Trummul, *v.i.* tremble.
 Trump, *n.* Jew's harp.
 Trup, *n.* trip.
 Tubaukay, *n.* tobacco.
 Tuch, *v.t.* touch (*tuch*).
 Tui, *adv.* too.
 Tuib, *n.* tub.
 Tuik, *v. pa.* of taak, took.
 Tuim, *a.* and *v.t.* empty.
 Tuip, *n.* ram.
 Tuithik, *n.* toothache.
 Tumlur, *n.* tumbler.
 Tummul, *n.* and *v.i.* tumble.
 Tummur, *n.* and *a.* timber,
 wooden.
 Tun, *n.* ton.
 Tung, *n.* tongue (*tung*).
 Tuppins, *n.* twopence (*tuppens*).
 Tuppnay nuppnay, *n.* a kind of
 leap-frog.
 Turkey, *n.* turkey.
 Turl, *v. n.* and *interj.* whirl, rattle.
 Turravee, *n.* temper, passion.
 Turwur, *v.i.* wrangle.
 Tuttay, *n.* sister.
 Twaal, *num.* twelve.
 Twaw, *num.* two (*too*).
 Twaw-three, twaw-hree, *a.* two
 or three, some, several, a few.
 Tweis, *adv.* twice (*twiis*).
 Twel, *num.* twelve.
 Twelt, *num. a.* twelfth.
 Twirz, *n. pl.* twins (*twinz*).

Twuntee, *num.* twenty.
 Tyug, *n.* and *v.t.* tug.
 Tyuin, *n.* tune (*tyoon*).
 Tyukh, *a.* tough (*tuff*).
 Tyukhut, *n.* lapwing.

Th (as in E. *thick, thin, three*).

Thaak, *n.* thatch (*thach*); *a.* thatched.
 Thait, *n.* trace by which a horse draws.
 Thait-hoars, } *n.* front horse in a
 Thaitur, } cart or plough.
 Thaivlus, *a.* lacking energy, strength, or purpose.
 Thee, *n.* thigh (*thii*).
 Theef, *n.* thief (*theef*); *pl.* theefs.
 Theel, theevul, *n.* stick for stirring porridge, broth, &c.
 Thek, *v.t.* thatch (*thach*).
 Thenk, *v.t.* think; *pa.* and *pa. p.* thoakht.
 Thenk, *n.* and *v.t.* thank.
 Therteen, *num.* thirteen.
 Therty, *num.* thirty.
 Thik, *a.* thick, plentiful.
 Thing, *n.* thing.
 Third, (of stock) accustomed to stay in a particular place.
 Thoa, *adv.* though (*dhoo*), indeed, all the same.
 Thoakht, *n.* thought (*thaut*), a very little, the least bit.
 Thoakht, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of thenk, thought (*thaut*).
 Thoal, *v.t.* endure.
 Thoarn, *n.* thorn.
 Thoom, *n.* thumb (*thum*); *v.t.* spread with the thumb.
 Thoozunt, *num.* thousand (*thousand*).
 Thraang, *a.* busy.
 Thraangitay, *n.* press of work.
 Thraapul, *n.* gullet, windpipe.
 Thraapul, *v.* throttle.
 Thraip, *v.i.* insist, maintain a statement, argument, or opinion.
 Thraitun, *v.t.* threaten (*thretten*).
 Thraiv, *n.* two stooks of grain.
 Thraiv, *v.i. pa.* of threiv, throve (*throav*).
 Thraun, *pa. p.* of thraw, twisted; *a.* ill-natured, crusty, cross-grained.

Thraw, *v.t.* twist; *pa. p.* thraun.
 Thraw-cruk, *n.* large hook for twisting straw ropes.
 Three, *num.* three.
 Threed, *n.* thread (*thred*).
 Threis, *adv.* thrice (*thriis*).
 Threiv, *v.* thrive (*thriiv*); *pa.* thraiv; *pa. p.* thrivun.
 Thresh, *v.t.* thresh; *pa.* thruish; *pa. p.* thruishun.
 Thrivun, *v. pa. p.* of threiv, thriven.
 Throa up, *v.t.* vomit.
 Throo, *prep.* through (*throo*); *adv.* over, finished.
 Throo-put, *n.* out-turn.
 Throoidhur, *a.* anyhow, confused, untidy, unmethodical.
 Thrud, thurd, *a.* third.
 Thruish, *v. pa.* of thresh, threshed.
 Thruishun, *v. pa. p.* of thresh, threshed.
 Thrum, *n.* loose end of a web.
 Thrussul, *n.* thistle (*thissil*).
 Thummul, *n.* thimble.
 Thun, *a.* thin, small, narrow.
 Thunnur, *n.* thunder.
 Thurd, *num.* third.

U (as in E. *us, sun, cut, rub*).

Ubee, *adv.* alone, as it is.
 Ubloa, *prep.* below.
 Uboot, *adv.* and *prep.* about, around, near, nearly, in the neighbourhood of.
 Ubuin, *adv.* and *prep.* above (*abuv*).
 Ubuiz, *v.t.* abuse, destroy.
 Ucroas, *prep.* and *adv.* across.
 Uday, *n.* ado (*adoo*).
 Uffront, *v.t.* offend.
 Ufoar, *adv., prep.,* and *conj.* before (*befoar*).
 Ugen, *adv.* again.
 Uglei, *adv.* squinting, awry, off the straight.
 Uhint, *adv., prep.,* and *conj.* behind.
 Uilee, *n.* oil.
 Uilee cruizay, *n.* oil-lamp.
 Uis, *n.* use (*yoos*).
 Uit (or ett), *pa.* of ait, ate.
 Uiz, *v.i.* and *t.* use (*yooz*); *pa.* before a vowel uizd, before the *prep.* to, uist.

Ujee, *adv.* to one side, off the straight.
 Ulaang, *adv.* and *prep.* along.
 Ulain, *adv.* alone (*aloan*).
 Ulaivun, *num.* eleven.
 Ulaivunt, *a.* eleventh.
 Ulkay, *a.* each, every.
 Ull, *v.* slurred for wull, will.
 Ull, *a.* ill, bad, hard, difficult, angry; *adv.* ill, badly.
 Ull-faurd, *a.* ugly.
 Ulow, *adv.* in flame.
 Um, *slurred* for hum, him.
 Umburellay, *n.* umbrella.
 Umooan, *prep.* among (*amung*).
 Umviz, *v.t.* amuse (*amyooz*).
 Un, *conj.* and, if, than.
 Unaw, *adv.* as well.
 Uncay, *a.* unusual, strange; *adv.* unusually, very.
 Uncul, *n.* uncle (*uncul*).
 Uneth, *prep.* beneath, below.
 Ungshuneer, *n.* auctioneer (*ank-shuneer*).
 Unidhur, *a.* another (*anudher*).
 Unoalyum, *n.* linoleum.
 Unour, *adv.* inside.
 Uns, *n.* ounce (*ouns*).
 Unyoo, *n.* enough (*inuff*).
 Unyukh, *n., adj.,* and *adv.* enough (*inuff*).
 Up, *prep.* up.
 Upmust, *a.* topmost.
 Upréil, *n.* April (*Aiprîl*).
 Uproach, *n.* avenue.
 Uptaak, *n.* understanding (*uptake*).
 Uquent, *a.* acquainted.
 Ur, *v. aux.* are (*aar*).
 Us, *pron.* us, we.
 Useid, *prep.* beside.
 Ut, *rel.* and *conj.* that.
 Uthoot, *prep.* without.
 Utour, *adv.* and *prep.* farther off, out, away, back.
 Uttemp, *n.* and *v.* attempt.
 Utween, *adv.* between.
 Uvaw, *adv.* at all.
 Uwaw, *adv.* away.
 Uyont, *prep.* beyond.

V (as in E. *vast, ever, live*).

Vaaray, *adv.* very.
 Vairs, *n.* verse.

Vaiz, *n.* vase (*vaaz*).
 Veis, *n.* voice (*vois*).
 Vent, *n.* chimney.
 Voagee, *a.* vain.
 Vullaij, *n.* village (*villaij*).
 Vuttul, *n.* white crops, just before or after cutting.

W (as in E. *west, wife, with*).

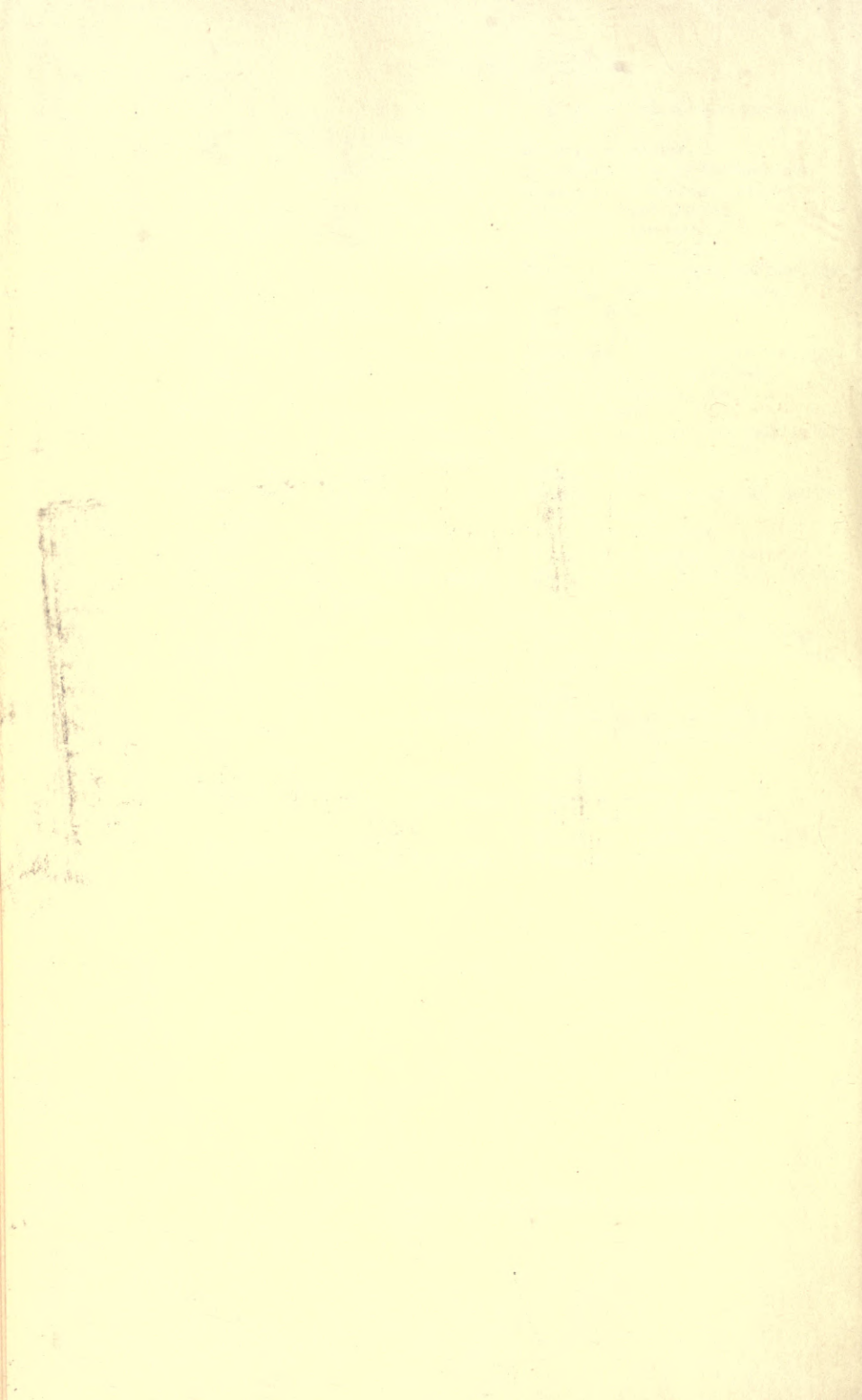
Waad, *v.t.* wed.
 Waadin, *n.* wedding.
 Waafay, *a.* shabby, disreputable.
 Waaft, *n.* weft.
 Waag, *v.t.* and *i.* wag.
 Waag-at-dhe-waw, *n.* kitchen clock.
 Waagtail, *n.* wagtail.
 Waakht, *n.* swig, big draught.
 Waal, *n.* well, pump.
 Waalup, *v.i.* flop.
 Waalut, *n.* wallet, a large hanging pocket.
 Waamul, *v.i.* totter, shake, rumble.
 Waan, *num.* one.
 Waan, *v. pa.* of win, won (*wun*), got.
 Waans, *adv.* once (*wuns*).
 Waant, *v.t.* want (*wauant*), be short of, be without.
 Waantin, *a.* short of; *prep.* without.
 Waantur, *n.* unmarried man or woman.
 Waar, *n.* war (*waur*).
 Waark, *n.* work (*wurk*).
 Waarp, *n.* warp (*worp*).
 Waarpur, *n.* maker of warp.
 Waarrum, *a.* warm (*waurm*).
 Waarst, *a.* worst (*wurst*).
 Waarsul, *v.i.* struggle, wrestle (*ressul*).
 Waarund, *v.t.* warrant (*warrant*).
 Waash, *v.t.* wash; *pa.* wuish; *pa.p.* wuishun.
 Waashin-buird, *n.* scrubbing-board.
 Waasp, *n.* wasp (*wosp*).
 Waast, *n.* west.
 Waat, *a.* wet.
 Waat, *v.t.* wot, know; *pa.* and *pa.p.* wust.
 Waat, *v. pa.* of weet, wet.
 Waatur, *n.* water (*wautur*), river.

- Waatur-coot, *n.* water-hen.
 Waatur-craw, *n.* water-hen.
 Waatur-hen, *n.* water-hen.
 Waik, *a.* weak (*week*).
 Waiklay, *a.* poorly.
 Wair, *v.t.* and *i.* wear (*wair*); *pa.*
 woar; *pa. p.* woarn.
 Waiscoat, *n.* waistcoat.
 Waistray, *n.* wastefulness.
 Waistur, *n.* waster.
 Wait, *v.i.* wait, stay.
 Wauch, *n.* watch (*wauch*).
 Wauk in, *v.i.* shrink (of cloth).
 Waukin, *a.* awake.
 Waukin, *v.t.* awake.
 Waukrif, *n.* wakeful, sleepless.
 Waulay, *interj.* alas!
 Waur, *a.* worse (*waur*): *v.t.* worsen,
 beat, defeat.
 Waur, *v.t.* spend.
 Waurld, *n.* world.
 Waurluk, *n.* male witch, wizard.
 Waux, *n.* wax.
 Waw, *n.* wall (*waul*).
 Waw, *adv.* slurred for uwaw,
 away.
 Way, *n.* woe (*woa*); *a.* sad.
 Wayfay, *a.* woeful, sorrowful.
 Waysum, *a.* woeful.
 Way'z mee, *interj.* woe's me (*woa'z*
 mee).
 Wedhur, *n.* castrated male sheep.
 Wee, *a.* little.
 Wee, *pron.* we (*wee*).
 Wee, *prep.* with, by, owing to.
 Weebee, *n.* ragwort.
 Weedee, *n.* widow (*widdoa*).
 Weeduk, *n.* tool for killing weeds.
 Week, *n.* (1) week; (2) wick.
 Weel, *a., adv.,* and *interj.* well.
 Weel-duiin, *a.* well-doing.
 Weel-faurd, *a.* good-looking.
 Weemin, *n. pl.* of wummun, wo-
 men (*weimmin*).
 Weeree, *a.* weary (*weeri*).
 Weesht, *n.* and *interj.* silence.
 Weet, *v.t.* wet; *pa.* waat; *pa. p.*
 wuttun.
 Weev, *v.t.* weave (*weer*).
 Weevur, *n.* weaver (*weerer*).
 Wei, *n.* way.
 Wei, *v.t.* weigh (*way*).
 Weid, *n.* and *v.t.* weed.
 Weid, *a.* wide (*wiid*), broad.
 Weid, *v.i.* wade (*waid*).
 Weif, *n.f.* wife (*wiif*), woman; *pl.*
 weifs.
 Weil, *v.t.* choose, pick out; *n.* choice,
 pick.
 Weild, *a.* wild (*wiild*).
 Weim, *n.* stomach.
 Wein, *n.* wine (*wiin*).
 Weind, *n.* curving alley.
 Weir, *n.* wire (*wiir*).
 Weis, *a.* wise (*wiiz*), sensible,
 sane.
 Weisleik, *a.* good-looking, sen-
 sible, nice-looking, befitting.
 Weit, *n.* blame.
 Wei-wekht, *n.* weight.
 Wejiz, *n. pl.* wages (*waijiz*).
 Wekht, *n.* (1) weight (*wait*); (2)
 a round vessel for holding corn,
 like a sieve, but with a bottom
 of skin.
 Wekhts, *n.* balance.
 Wersh, *a.* insipid, tasteless, salt-
 less.
 Wiir, *n.* wire (*wiir*), knitting-
 needle.
 Wing, *n.* wing.
 Winkur, *n.* eyelid.
 Winshay, *n.* wincey (*winsi*).
 Woar, *v. pa.* of wair, wore
 (*woar*).
 Woarn, *v. pa. p.* of wair, worn.
 Wub, *n.* web.
 Wubbit, *a.* tired out.
 Wubstur, *n.* weaver.
 Wuch, *n.f.* witch.
 Wud, *n.* wood.
 Wud, *a.* mad.
 Wud, *v. aux.* would (*wiud*); *pa.*
 of wull.
 Wuddee, *n.* hangman's rope.
 Wuddunzday, *n.* Wednesday
 (*Weddenzday*).
 Wuish, *v. pa.* of waash, washed.
 Wuishun, *v. pa. p.* of waash,
 washed.
 Welcum, *a.* welcome (*welcum*).
 Wuld, *a.* wild (*wiild*).
 Wuldfir, *n.* lightning.
 Wull, *n.* and *v. aux.* will.
 Wullay, *dim.* of William.
 Wullay waagee, *n.* wagtail.
 Wummun, *n.f.* woman (*wooman*);
 pl. weemin.
 Wumpul, *v.* and *n.* ripple.
 Wun, *v.t.* win, earn; *v.i.* (1) get,

reach ; (2) dry in the wind (as grain) ; *pa.* waan ; *pa. p.* wun.
Wund, *n.* wind.
Wundee, *n.* window (*windoa*) ; *a.* windy.
Wuduk, *n.* window (*windoa*).
Wunnin, *n.* winnings, earnings.
Wunnulstray, *n.* withered stalk of grass.
Wunnur, *n.* wonder.
Wunsum, *a.* winning, comely, charming.
Wunt, *v. pa.* used.
Wuntur, *n.* winter.
Wur, *a.* our.
Wurd, *n.* word, news, notice.
Wurk, *v.i.* work (*wurk*), knit a stocking ; *pa.* and *pa. p.* roakht.
Wurr, *v.i.* growl, snarl.
Wurraikou, *n.* bugbear.
Wurrun, *n.* worm (*wurm*).
Wursut, *n.* worsted (*woosted*).
Wurth, *a.* worth (*wurth*).
Wush or **wuss**, *n.* and *v.i.* wish ; *pa.* and *pa. p.* wusst.
Wusp, *n.* wisp.
Wuss, *v.i.* wish ; *pa.* and *pa. p.* wusst.
Wusst, *v.* *pa.* and *pa. p.* of wush, wuss, wished.
Wust, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of waat, knew (*nyoo*).
Wut, *n.* wit.
Wuttun, *v. pa. p.* of weet, wet.
Wuttur, *v.i.* be keen, eager, long for.
Wuz, *v. aux.* was (*woz*).
Wuzzund, *a.* wrinkled, shrivelled.

Y (as in English *you, yet, yes*).

Yaalay, *a.* yellow.
Yaalay-yeit, *n.* yellow-hammer.
Yaamur, *v.i.* whimper, whine.
Yaird, *n.* yard, garden.
Yee, *pron.* you (*yoo*).
Yeer, *n.* year (*yeer*).
Yeld, *a.* (applied to a cow) neither in calf nor in milk, barren.
Yell, *n.* yell.
Yern, *n.* yarn.
Yestreen, *adv.* yesterday evening.
Yesturday, *adv.* yesterday.
Yet, *adv.* and *conj.* yet.
Yett, *n.* gate.
Yoak, *n.* and *v.t.* yoke (*yoak*) ; *v.t.* yoak tay, set to, put to.
Yoan, *a.* that.
Yoant, *adv.* farther off, farther along, along.
Yoo, *pron.* you (*yoo*).
Yoomur, *n.* humour (*hyoomur*).
Yoo Pay, *a.* U. P. (United Presbyterian).
Yoor, *pron. a.* your (*yoor*).
Yoor, *n.* ewer (*yoor*), water-jug.
Yoorz, *pron.* and *a.* yours (*yoorz*).
Youl, *v.i.* howl.
Yow, *n. f.* ewe (*yoo*).
Yow-bukhts, *n.* ewe-folds.
Yuil, *n.* Christmas-time.
Yukk, *v.i.* itch.
Yukkay, *a.* itchy.
Yung, *a.* young (*yung*).
Yur, *slurred for* your (*yoor*).
Yurd, *n.* earth (*erth*) ; *v.t.* bury.
Yut, *adv.* and *conj.* yet.



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Wilson, (Sir) James
Lowland Scotch as spoken
in the lower Strathearn
district of Perthshire

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