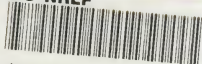


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IV

THE DIALECT OF THE
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IN HAMPSHIRE

(AS SPOKEN IN THE VILLAGE OF BURLEY)

BY

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

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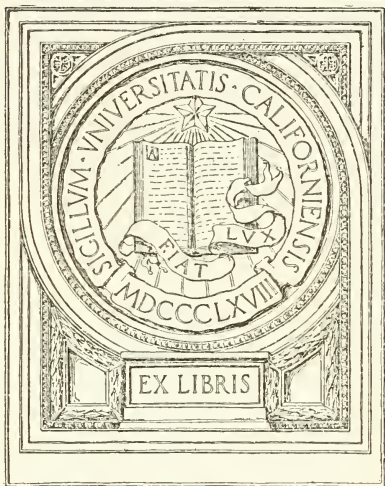
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INTRODUCTION

DURING two short visits to Burley, a quiet country village in the New Forest in Hampshire, I made some notes of the dialect, as spoken by the older residents, who had spent all their lives in the village. I have now put them together, in order to give some idea of the differences between that dialect and standard spoken English, in pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, and idiom. They are by no means exhaustive, but, so far as they go, I have tried to make them accurately represent the actual language still used by the present generation, the words and phrases having been noted down from the mouths of the people, not taken from books. In giving illustrative sentences (printed in bold type) I have written every word of the sentence as I understand an old resident of Burley would pronounce it, if he were speaking unthinkingly in his own mother-tongue.

I presume that the dialect of Burley may be taken as fairly typical of the speech of the New Forest, and as representing what remains of the language of the West Saxons. It has been interesting to me to compare it with my own native dialect, that of Perthshire, on the farthest-north boundary of English speech, where it has for centuries bordered on the Gaelic-speaking country north-west of the Grampians. That is a pure English dialect, descended no doubt from the language of our Angle ancestors. I hope soon to publish a more complete account of the Perthshire dialect, which will show that, where it differs from standard spoken English, the differences are often in an opposite direction from those noticeable in the dialect of the New Forest.

J. WILSON.

59 CADOGAN SQUARE, LONDON.

20 November, 1913.



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ABBREVIATIONS

<i>a.</i>	adjective.
<i>adv.</i>	adverb.
<i>aux.</i>	auxiliary.
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction.
<i>dem.</i>	demonstrative.
<i>E.</i>	Standard English.
<i>i.</i>	intransitive.
<i>interj.</i>	interjection.
<i>n.</i>	noun.
<i>N.F.</i>	New Forest.
<i>num.</i>	numeral.
<i>p.</i>	past.
<i>p.p.</i>	past participle.
<i>pl.</i>	plural.
<i>prep.</i>	preposition.
<i>pres.</i>	present.
<i>pron.</i>	pronoun.
<i>sing.</i>	singular.
<i>t.</i>	transitive.
<i>v.</i>	verb.

DIALECT OF THE NEW FOREST

SPELLING

THE system of spelling the sounds which I have adopted is based on two principles: (1) that the same sound should always be represented by the same letter or letters, and (2) that the letters employed should be those which will most readily suggest the different sounds to the reader of ordinary English.

CONSONANTS

The consonants have all the same sound as they most commonly have in English, but I have distinguished the two sounds which are both written *th* in English, by using *th* for the voiceless sound, as in *thin, thick, month, breath*, and *dh* for the voiced sound, as in *this, they, breathe, father* (*dhis, dhay, breedh, faadhur*). As in English, a doubled consonant has the same sound as a single consonant.

VOWELS

In representing vowel-sounds, I have thought it, on the whole, less confusing to the ordinary English reader to adopt the somewhat clumsy expedient of using combinations of vowels to represent different vowel-sounds, instead of using diacritical marks. In such cases it must be remembered that, as in English, two or more letters often represent a single simple vowel-sound. The spelling employed is as follows:

Spelling

Sound as in the E. word

a	man, hat
aa	far (<i>faar</i>), last (<i>laast</i>), father (<i>faadhur</i>)
ae	A lengthened sound of e below.
ai or ay	maid, sail, day, may
au or aw	haul, awe (<i>aw</i>), paw
e	hen, pet, best

<i>Spelling</i>	<i>Sound as in the E. word</i>
ee	feet, deed, see, me (<i>mee</i>)
ei	Not found in English: like the Dutch <i>ei</i> or <i>ij</i> . Common in the pronunciation by a Scotchman of such English words as mine, night, tile (<i>mein</i> , <i>neit</i> , <i>teil</i>).
i	pin, mist, mill
ii	I (<i>ii</i>), eye (<i>ii</i>), my (<i>mii</i>), die (<i>dii</i>), mine (<i>miin</i>)
o	hot, fond, lost
oa	road, go (<i>goa</i>), roll (<i>roal</i>)
oi or oy	oil, boy, moist
oo	food, cool, would (<i>wood</i>)
ou or ow	our, house, how, cow
u	sun, but, must
ui	Not found in English: similar to the French <i>eu</i> , or German <i>ö</i> .

NOTE. In order to show more clearly the sounds indicated by the spelling, and the difference between the New Forest dialect and standard English as spoken, I have in many cases given, along with the written word, the standard pronunciation spelled in italics according to the system I have adopted.

PRONUNCIATION

NOTE. For convenience sake, I sometimes use such expressions as that the English vowel is 'changed into' some other, or that a consonant is 'added to' or 'dropped from' an English word. I do not, of course, mean to imply that the New Forest dialect is derived from standard English, but merely that it differs from it in these respects.

CONSONANTS

CHANGE OF CONSONANTAL SOUNDS.

As compared with standard English, one of the most marked characteristics of the New Forest dialect is its tendency to substitute voiced consonants for voiceless ones, especially at the beginning of a word, as *z* for *s*, *zh* for *sh*, *v* for *f*, *dh* for *th*, *b* for *p*, *g* for *k*, *d* for *t*.

Examples—z for s :

English		New Forest	English		New Forest
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
sea	<i>see</i>	zay	salt	<i>sault</i>	zault
say	<i>say</i>	zay	sell	<i>sell</i>	zell
see	<i>see</i>	zee	same	<i>saim</i>	zaaeem
so	<i>soa</i>	zoo	side	<i>siid</i>	zoid
sun	<i>sun</i>	zun	slow	<i>sloa</i>	zloo
sit	<i>sit</i>	zit	scythe	<i>siith</i>	zoiv
set	<i>set</i>	zet	seek	<i>seek</i>	zaik
sow, n.	<i>sow</i>	zow	sold	<i>sould</i>	zooud
sow, v.	<i>soa</i>	zoa	certain	<i>sertin</i>	zertin
six	<i>six</i>	zix	silver	<i>silver</i>	zilvur
seven	<i>sevn</i>	zevn	saucer	<i>sauser</i>	zaasur
south	<i>south</i>	zouth	cider	<i>siider</i>	zoidur
sing	<i>sing</i>	zing	see-saw	<i>see-saw</i>	zee-zaw
said	<i>sed</i>	zed	summer	<i>summer</i>	zummur
such	<i>such</i>	zich	scissors	<i>sizurz</i>	zizurz
sight	<i>siit</i>	zeit	spider	<i>spiider</i>	zbeidur
some	<i>sum</i>	zum	Sunday	<i>Sunday</i>	Zunday
something	<i>sumthing</i>	zummit	Saturday	<i>Saturday</i>	Zaturday
		buskin buskin	buzgin (gaiter)		

v for f :

E.		N. F.	E.		N. F.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
fire	<i>fir</i>	veier	fat	<i>fat</i>	vat
four	<i>foar</i>	vouer	fly	<i>flii</i>	vloi
five	<i>fiiv</i>	veiv	fall	<i>faul</i>	vaul
furze	<i>furz</i>	vuz	fell	<i>fell</i>	vell
fern	<i>fern</i>	vuirn	find	<i>fiind</i>	veind
few	<i>fyoo</i>	vyoo	found	<i>found</i>	vound
fine	<i>fin</i>	vein	feast	<i>feest</i>	vaist
far	<i>faar</i>	ver	frog	<i>frog</i>	vrog
field	<i>feeld</i>	veeld	full	<i>fool</i>	vool
foal	<i>foal</i>	voal	fox	<i>fox</i>	vox
fir	<i>fir</i>	vur	Friday	<i>Friiday</i>	Vreiday
foot	<i>foot</i>	voot	fourteen	<i>foarteen</i>	voarteen
feet	<i>fect</i>	veet	forty	<i>forti</i>	vaartay
from	<i>from</i>	vrom	fifteen	<i>fifteen</i>	vifteen
first	<i>furst</i>	vust	fifty	<i>fifti</i>	viftay
for	<i>for</i>	vur	faggot	<i>faggot</i>	vaagit
fork	<i>fork</i>	vaark	father	<i>faadher</i>	vaidhur
folk	<i>foak</i>	voag	fortnight	<i>fortniit</i>	vaartneit
fish	<i>fish</i>	veesh	farthing	<i>fuardhing</i>	vaardin
fog	<i>fog</i>	vog			
		sofa soafa	zoavur		

dh for th :

E.		N. F.	E.		N. F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
think	<i>think</i>	dthink	thousand	<i>thouzand</i>	dhouzun
thatch	<i>thach</i>	dhetzh	thirteen	<i>thirteen</i>	dhirteen
thing	<i>thing</i>	dhing	Thursday	<i>Thurzday</i>	Dhurzday
thumb	<i>thum</i>	dhum	thirty	<i>thirti</i>	dhirtay ^{kind}
thick	<i>thik</i>	dhik	thimble	<i>thimbul</i>	dhimbul
thin	<i>thin</i>	dheen	thief	<i>theef</i>	dhaiuf
thought	<i>thaut</i>	dhaut			
		without	<i>without</i>	idhout	
		with thee	<i>with dhee</i>	widhee	

When followed by r, th becomes d :

E.		N. F.	E.		N. F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
three	<i>thre</i>	dree	throw	<i>throa</i>	droa
throat	<i>throat</i>	droat	thresh	<i>thrash</i>	draash
through	<i>throo</i>	droo	thrush	<i>thrush</i>	drush

Other instances of a voiced consonant taking the place of a voiceless one. _ Examples :

E.		N. F.	Change of Consonant
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		
kettle	<i>kettul</i>	kiddil	d for t
might	<i>miit</i>	mid	d for t
spider	<i>spiider</i>	zbeidur	b for p
buskin	<i>buskin</i>	buzgin (gaiter)	g for k
scythe	<i>siith</i>	zoiv	v for th
athwart	<i>athwort</i>	{ adhurt (across)	dh for th
		{ avert (across)	v for th
cuckoo	<i>cookoo</i>	gookoo	g for k

Other instances of change of consonantal sounds :

One of the commonest changes is that the nasalized guttural sound at the end of words, represented in English by the spelling **ng**, is, except in the case of monosyllables, changed in the New Forest into a simple **n**. A similar change takes place in Lowland Scotch and in most English dialects. Thus all present participles, which in English end in *ing*, end in **in** both in the New Forest and in most Scotch dialects. Examples :

E.		N. F.	Scotch
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		
thinking	<i>thinking</i>	dhinkin	thinkin
saying	<i>saying</i>	zayin	sayin
blessing	<i>blessing</i>	blessin	blessin
living	<i>living</i>	livin	livin
hiding	<i>hiding</i>	heidin	heidin

Examples of non-participles :

E.		N. F.	Scotch
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		
shilling	<i>shilling</i>	shillin	shullin
gelding	<i>gelding</i>	geldin	geldin
morning	<i>morning</i>	maarnin	moarnin
starling	<i>staarling</i>	staarlin	sturlin
pudding	<i>pooding</i>	poodin	puddin
stocking	<i>stocking</i>	stockin	stoakin
nothing	<i>nuthing</i>	nudhin	naithing

Other changes of consonantal sounds :

E.		N. F.	Change of Consonant
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		
chimney	<i>chimnay</i>	{ chimlay chimblay	l for n l for n
tremendous	<i>tremendus</i>	tremenjus	j for d

DROPPING OF CONSONANTAL SOUNDS.

H.

In Perthshire Scotch the pronunciation or non-pronunciation of an aspirate *h* at the beginning of a word is, with hardly a single exception, the same as in standard English. Words spelled with *wh* are pronounced with a distinct aspirate *before* the *w* sound, and should be written *hw*. In the New Forest dialect the *h* sound in such words is omitted. Examples :

E.		N. F.	Perthshire Scotch
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		
when	<i>wen</i>	wen	hwaan
what	<i>wot</i>	wot	hwaat
where	<i>wair</i>	wair	hwaur

The New Forest does not, like the Cockney dialect, put an *h* before a word which begins with a vowel-sound in English, and does not drop the *h* of English nearly so often as in the Cockney

dialect, though there is some tendency in that direction. I have noticed the following instances :

E.		N. F.	E.		N. F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
have	<i>hav</i>	av	head	<i>hed</i>	id
had	<i>had</i>	ad	horse	<i>hors</i>	oss
home	<i>hoam</i>	oam	he	<i>hee</i>	ee
half	<i>haaf</i>	aaf	hardly	<i>haardli</i>	aardlay
hope	<i>hoap</i>	oap	hound	<i>hound</i>	oun
house	<i>hous</i>	ous	health	<i>helth</i>	elth
hear	<i>heer</i>	eer	higher	<i>hiier</i>	eier
heard	<i>herd</i>	eerd	perhaps	<i>perhaps</i>	praps
holly	<i>holli</i>	ollay			

Examples :

N. F.

Ee'z not at oam.

Wee zez 'a dhetzhd ous'.

E.

He 's not at home.

We say 'a thatched house'.

In some of these words, however, the *h* is often heard. Examples :

Oi'm az hungri 'z a haas.

Oi'm az hungri 'z a houn.

I'm as hungry as a horse.

I'm as hungry as a hound.

T.

There is a tendency to drop *t* where it comes after another consonant at the end of a word. Examples :

E.		N. F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
kept	<i>kept</i>	kep
must	<i>must</i>	muss
art (thou)	<i>aart</i>	s (for ist)
insect	<i>insekt</i>	insek

and all auxiliary verbs in the second person singular followed by *not* :

E.		N. F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
wast not	<i>wost not</i>	woz'n
canst not	<i>canst not</i>	caas'n
wouldst not	<i>woodst not</i>	woos'n
dost not	<i>dust not</i>	dus'n
couldst not	<i>coodst not</i>	coos'n
hast not	<i>huast not</i>	haas'n
art not	<i>aart not</i>	bis'n (for bist not)
shalt not	<i>shaalt not</i>	shaat'n
didst not	<i>didst not</i>	dis'n

Also when the word *not* follows other persons of the auxiliary verb. Examples :

E.		N. F.	E.		N. F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
isn't	<i>iznt</i>	id'n	mightn't	<i>miitnt</i>	mid'n
hadn't	<i>hadnt</i>	ad'n	wouldn't	<i>woodnt</i>	wood'n
mustn't	<i>musnt</i>	muss'n	shouldn't	<i>shoodnt</i>	shood'n

D.

d is sometimes dropped, especially when it follows an n at the end of a word. Examples :

E.		N. F.	E.		N. F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
and	<i>and</i>	an	wouldst	<i>woodst</i>	woots
hound	<i>hound</i>	oun	Wednesday	<i>Wednzday</i>	Wenzday
ground	<i>ground</i>	groun	thousand	<i>thouzand</i>	dhouzun
husband	<i>huzbund</i>	huzbun			

R.

r is often dropped, especially before s or z. Examples :

E.		N. F.	E.		N. F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
burst	<i>burst</i>	bust	horse	<i>hors</i>	haas
first	<i>furst</i>	vust	furze	<i>furz</i>	vuz
purse	<i>purs</i>	puss	worth	<i>wurth</i>	wuth
worse	<i>wurs</i>	wuss	girl	<i>girl</i>	gel
worst	<i>wurst</i>	wust	February	<i>Febroowri</i>	Feboouray
nurse	<i>nurs</i>	nuss			

W.

There is a tendency to drop an initial w, especially when followed by oo. Examples :

E.		N. F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
wood	<i>wood</i>	ood
wool	<i>wool</i>	ool : compare <i>Sc.</i> oo.
woollen	<i>woolen</i>	oolen
woman	<i>woomun</i>	oomun
one	<i>wun</i>	un
without	<i>widhout</i>	idhout

Other consonants are sometimes dropped. Examples :

E.		N. F.	E.		N. F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
L			L		
cold	<i>coald</i>	cooud	old	<i>oald</i>	wooud
told	<i>toald</i>	tooud	shalt	<i>shalt</i>	shaat
sold	<i>soald</i>	zooud	wilt	<i>wilt</i>	wit

E.		N. F.	E.		N. F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
K			N		
ask	<i>aask</i>	aess	acorn	<i>aicorn</i>	yaeker
Dh			V		
them	<i>dhem</i>	em	of	<i>ov</i>	oa
with	<i>widh</i>	wi	give	<i>giv</i>	gi
			haven't	<i>havnt</i>	haant

ADDITION OF CONSONANTAL SOUNDS.

w is sometimes prefixed to a word beginning in English with oa, and y to a word beginning with ai or ee. Examples :

E.		N. F.	E.		N. F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
oak	<i>oak</i>	woak	apron	<i>aiprun</i>	yaiprun
old	<i>oald</i>	{woald	acorn	<i>aicorn</i>	yaeker
		{wooud	ear	<i>eer</i>	yeer
oats	<i>oats</i>	wuts	here	<i>heer</i>	yeer
April	<i>Aipril</i>	Yaipril			

r is generally added at the end of a word ending in the vowel-sound a, oa, or u ; and sometimes inside a word. Examples :

E.		N. F.	E.		N. F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
sofa	<i>soafa</i>	zoavur	pillow	<i>pilloa</i>	pillur
umbrella	<i>umbrella</i>	umbrellur	hollow	<i>holloa</i>	haalur
value	<i>valyoo</i>	vaalur	furrow	<i>furroa</i>	vurrur
awkward	<i>awkward</i>	aarkurd	barrow	<i>baaroa</i>	baarur
daughter	<i>dautur</i>	daartur	meadow	<i>meddoa</i>	meddur
fellow	<i>felloa</i>	vellur	bellow	<i>belloa</i>	bellur
yellow	<i>yelloa</i>	yaalur	to-morrow	<i>toomorroa</i>	toomorrur
window	<i>windoa</i>	windur			

Examples of other consonants added are :

E.		N. F.	Consonant added
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		
cud	<i>cud</i>	qwid (quid)	w
notch	<i>noch</i>	snoch	s

TRANSPOSITION OF CONSONANTS.

In a few words the consonants are transposed. Examples :

	E.		N. F.
<i>Written</i>		<i>Spoken</i>	
great		<i>grait</i>	girt
wasp		<i>wosp</i>	wops
children		<i>children</i>	{ childern
			{ chillern
hundred		<i>hundred</i>	hunderd

VOWELS

CHANGE OF VOWEL SOUNDS.

A short.

The short a sound, so common in standard English, is generally lengthened into a sound like that of the a in *far*, *father*, *fast* (not quite so long as the long aa in Scotch). Examples :

	E.		N. F.
<i>Written</i>		<i>Spoken</i>	
man		<i>man</i>	maan
back		<i>bak</i>	baak
hand		<i>hand</i>	haand
rabbit		<i>rabbit</i>	raabit

English short a sometimes becomes short e. Examples :

	E.		N. F.
<i>Written</i>		<i>Spoken</i>	
thatch		<i>thach</i>	dhetzh
thank		<i>thank</i>	dhenk
sat		<i>sat</i>	zet

Sometimes it becomes ai. Examples :

	E.		N. F.
<i>Written</i>		<i>Spoken</i>	
bad		<i>bad</i>	baid
glad		<i>glad</i>	glaid
bladder		<i>bladder</i>	blaidur
extra		<i>extra</i>	extray
contrary		<i>contrary</i>	contrairay

Aa long.

Long aa in standard English often becomes e. Examples :

E.		N. F.	E.		N. F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
half	<i>haaf</i>	hef	hard	<i>haard</i>	herd
can't	<i>caant</i>	ken't	far	<i>faar</i>	ver
ass	<i>aas</i>	ess	hearth	<i>haarth</i>	herth
glass	<i>glaas</i>	gless	larch	<i>laarch</i>	lerch
grass	<i>graas</i>	gress	martin	<i>maartin</i>	mertin
ask	<i>aask</i>	aess	smart	<i>smaart</i>	smert
basket	<i>baaskit</i>	beskit	Charlie	<i>chaarly</i>	cherlay
nasty	<i>naasty</i>	nestay	harvest	<i>haarvist</i>	hervist
arm	<i>aarm</i>	erm			

Sometimes long aa becomes ai. Examples :

E.		N. F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
master	<i>maaster</i>	maistur
father	<i>faadher</i>	vaidhur

Ai.

ai in English generally becomes a long diphthong, like a drawn-out ii (as in eye), best represented by aa-ee. It resembles the Cockney ii in similar words, but is longer and more of a diphthong. Examples :

E.		N. F.	E.		N. F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
may	<i>may</i>	maaee	cake	<i>caik</i>	caaeeek
hay	<i>hay</i>	haaee	same	<i>saim</i>	zaaeem
maid	<i>maid</i>	maaeeed	hail	<i>hail</i>	haaeel
make	<i>maik</i>	maaeeek	snail	<i>snail</i>	snaaeel
eight	<i>ait</i>	aaeeet	lady	<i>laidy</i>	laaeedee
rain	<i>rain</i>	raaeen	away	<i>away</i>	awaee
train	<i>train</i>	traaeen	ale	<i>aïl</i>	aaeel
rake	<i>raik</i>	raaeek	take	<i>taik</i>	taaeeek
air	<i>air</i>	aaeer	gate	<i>gait</i>	gaaeeet
pair	<i>pair</i>	paaeer	weight	<i>wait</i>	waaeeet
way	<i>way</i>	waaee	tail	<i>tail</i>	taaeeel
drain	<i>drain</i>	draaeen	afraid	<i>afraid</i>	afraaeed
paint	<i>paint</i>	paaeeent	nation	<i>naiashun</i>	naaeeshun
play	<i>play</i>	plaaee	station	<i>staiashun</i>	staaeeeshun

Sometimes the English ai becomes e, short or long, or a sound between the English e and ii, which I spell ae. Examples:—

E.		N. F.	E.		N. F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
place	<i>plais</i>	plaes	table	<i>taibul</i>	taebul
gape	<i>gaip</i>	gaep	bacon	<i>baicun</i>	baecun
paper	<i>paiper</i>	paepur	shade	<i>shaid</i>	shaed
face	<i>fais</i>	vaes or vaaees	lane	<i>lain</i>	laeun
			acorn	<i>aicorn</i>	yaeker

leai?

NOTE. *Plague* (*plaign*) is pronounced **plag**.

E.

For the short e in English a number of words have i. Examples:

E.		N. F.	E.		N. F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
hen	<i>hen</i>	hin	hemp	<i>hemp</i>	himp
head	<i>hed</i>	hid	kettle	<i>kettul</i>	kiddil
then	<i>dhen</i>	dhin	bellows	<i>belloaz</i>	billis
hedge	<i>hej</i>	hij	cellar	<i>sellur</i>	sillir
get	<i>get</i>	git	engine	<i>enjin</i>	injin
lead	<i>led</i>	lid	memory	<i>memory</i>	mimray
went	<i>went</i>	wint			

Other words have a or aa for English short e. Examples:

E.		N. F.	E.		N. F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
egg	<i>eg</i>	agg	web	<i>web</i>	wab
beg	<i>beg</i>	bagg	twelve	<i>twelv</i>	twaalv
beggar	<i>begur</i>	baggur	well	<i>well</i>	waal
peg	<i>peg</i>	pag	yes	<i>yes</i>	yaas
vetch	<i>vech</i>	vaach	yellow	<i>yelloa</i>	yaalur
stretch	<i>streich</i>	straach	terrible	<i>terribil</i>	taarbul

Sometimes it becomes ai. Examples:

E.		N. F.	E.		N. F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
bed	<i>bed</i>	baid	bread	<i>bred</i>	braid
dead	<i>ded</i>	daid	leg	<i>leg</i>	laig
edge	<i>ej</i>	aij	chestnut	<i>chesnut</i>	chaisnut
nest	<i>nest</i>	naist			

NOTE. *Very* is pronounced **vurray**.

Ee.

In a large number of common words, ee of standard English becomes ai. Examples :

E.		N. F.	E.		N. F.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
tea	<i>tee</i>	tay	cheek	<i>cheek</i>	chaik
eat	<i>eet</i>	ait	feast	<i>feest</i>	vaist
east	<i>eest</i>	aist	beast	<i>beest</i>	baist
seat	<i>seet</i>	sait	key	<i>kee</i>	kay
meat	<i>meet</i>	mait	beard	<i>beerl</i>	baird
wheat	<i>weet</i>	wait	teach	<i>teech</i>	taich
pea	<i>pee</i>	pai	cream	<i>creem</i>	craim
sea	<i>see</i>	zay	swede	<i>sweed</i>	swaid
seek	<i>seek</i>	zaik	leaf	<i>leef</i>	laif
reap	<i>reep</i>	raip	sweet	<i>sweet</i>	swait
beer	<i>beer</i>	bair	speak	<i>speek</i>	spaik
beat	<i>beet</i>	bait	bean	<i>been</i>	bain
beef	<i>beef</i>	baif	seem	<i>seem</i>	zaim
leave	<i>leev</i>	laiv	beetle	<i>beetul</i>	baitul
believe	<i>belceev</i>	belaiiv	queer	<i>queer</i>	quair
please	<i>pleez</i>	plaiz	creature	<i>creetyur</i>	craitur
peat	<i>peet</i>	pait	sheet	<i>sheet</i>	shait
beech	<i>beeck</i>	baich	piece	<i>pees</i>	pais
kneel	<i>neel</i>	nail			

NOTE. A similar change of vowel from ee to ai is common in Scotch, but not always in the same words as in the New Forest dialect.

In a few words ee becomes e or i. Examples :

E.		N. F.
Written	Spoken	
heath	<i>heeth</i>	heth
heat	<i>heet</i>	het
been	<i>been</i>	bin
week	<i>week</i>	wik

I.

In a few words some other vowel takes the place of short i in standard English. Examples :

E.		N. F. Vowel substituted for i	
Written	Spoken		
hitch	<i>hich</i>	haach	aa
if	<i>if</i>	eef	ee
fish	<i>fish</i>	feesh	ee
kiss	<i>kiss</i>	kees	ee
birch	<i>birch</i>	burch	u
ditch	<i>dich</i>	deich	ei

Ii.

The ii sound, common in standard English, and still more common in Cockney English, is, in many words in the New Forest (as well as in Scotch), pronounced more like the Dutch ei or ij.

Examples :

E.		N. F.	E.		N. F.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
I	<i>Ii</i>	Ei	time	<i>tiim</i>	teim
five	<i>fiiv</i>	veiv	right	<i>riit</i>	reit
fire	<i>fiir</i>	veier	wire	<i>wiir</i>	weir
try	<i>triü</i>	trei	iron	<i>iirun</i>	eirun
dry	<i>drii</i>	drei	squire	<i>squüir</i>	sqeür
tight	<i>tiit</i>	teit	spire	<i>spiir</i>	speiur
nine	<i>niin</i>	nein	quiet	<i>quüet</i>	queiut
knife	<i>niif</i>	neif	alive	<i>aliiv</i>	aleiv
mile	<i>miil</i>	meil	Friday	<i>Friiday</i>	Vreiday
high	<i>hiü</i>	hei	sight	<i>süit</i>	zeit

There is a tendency for this sound to become oi. Examples :

E.		N. F.	E.		N. F.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
I	<i>Ii</i>	Oi	kite	<i>kiit</i>	koit
fly	<i>flii</i>	vloi	shine	<i>shiin</i>	zhoin
cider	<i>siidur</i>	zoidur	scythe	<i>siith</i>	zoiv
ay (yes)	<i>ii</i>	oi	side	<i>siid</i>	zoid

NOTE. The preposition *by* (*biü*) becomes **bee**, *climb* (*cliim*) becomes **clim**.

O (short) or au (long).

One of the commonest changes of vowel-sounds is the substitution of a long aa for the English o or au, especially when followed by an r. In Perthshire Scotch the corresponding vowel-sound before an r is generally a long oa. Examples :

E.		N. F.	E.		N. F.
Written	Spoken		Written	Spoken	
dog	<i>dog</i>	daag	sauce	<i>sans</i>	zaas
off	<i>off</i>	aaf	yonder	<i>yonder</i>	yaandur
lot	<i>lot</i>	laat	saucer	<i>sansur</i>	zaasur
talk	<i>tauk</i>	taak	hollow	<i>holloa</i>	haalur
walk	<i>wauk</i>	waak	drop	<i>drop</i>	draap
across	<i>across</i>	acraas	awkward	<i>aukwurd</i>	aarkurd
pocket	<i>pokit</i>	paakit	watch	<i>woch</i>	waach
Scotch	<i>Scoch</i>	Scaach	long	<i>long</i>	laang
caught	<i>caut</i>	caat	daughter	<i>dautur</i>	daartur
clock	<i>clock</i>	claak	corn	<i>corn</i>	caarn

E.		N. F.	E.		N. F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
north	<i>north</i>	naarth	born	<i>born</i>	baarn
thorn	<i>thorn</i>	dhaarn	George	<i>Jorj</i>	Jaarj
short	<i>short</i>	shaart	fork	<i>fork</i>	vaark
sort	<i>sort</i>	saart	order	<i>order</i>	aardur
according	<i>according</i>	accaardin	storm	<i>storm</i>	staarm
orchard	<i>orchard</i>	aarchurd	horn	<i>horn</i>	haarn
ordinary	<i>ordinuray</i>	aardinuray	forest	<i>forest</i>	vaarist
horse	<i>hors</i>	haars, haas	torment	<i>torment</i>	taarmint
morning	<i>morning</i>	maarnin	forty	<i>forty</i>	vaartay
cork	<i>cork</i>	caark	war	<i>waur</i>	waar
Dorset	<i>Dorset</i>	Daarset	fortnight	<i>fortniit</i>	vaartneit

In a few words a different vowel is substituted. Examples :

E.		N. F.	Vowel substituted for
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		o or au.
straw	<i>straw</i>	stray	ay
donkey	<i>donkay</i>	dunkee	u

Oa.

The English *oa* is sometimes changed into *oo*. Examples :

E.		N. F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
go	<i>goa</i>	goo
toe	<i>toa</i>	too
so	<i>soa</i>	zoo
ago	<i>agoa</i>	agoo
slow	<i>sloa</i>	zloo

The English *oa* is often lengthened into a double vowel-sound, which is more like *oou* than *oau*. Examples :

E.		N. F.	E.		N. F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
door	<i>doar</i>	doour	sold	<i>soald</i>	zooud
more	<i>moar</i>	moour	cold	<i>coald</i>	cooud
both	<i>boath</i>	boouth	home	<i>hoam</i>	hooum
load	<i>load</i>	looud	coat	<i>coat</i>	coout
toad	<i>toad</i>	tooud	stone	<i>stoan</i>	stooun
most	<i>moast</i>	mooust	board	<i>board</i>	boourd
old	<i>oald</i>	wooud			

NOTE. *Four* (*foar*) is pronounced *vouer*, and *oats*, *wuts*.

Oi.

Boy (*boi*) is lengthened into *boa-ay*, and *noise* (*noiz*) is pronounced *naaez*.

Oo.

In some words the English oo undergoes a change. Examples :

	E.	N. F.	Vowel substituted for oo.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		
ewe	<i>yoo</i>	yoa	oa
boot	<i>boot</i>	but	u
put	<i>poot</i>	put	u
roof	<i>roof</i>	ruff	u
could	<i>cood</i>	cud	u

U.

In some words the English u is changed. Examples :

	E.	N. F.	Vowel substituted for u.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		
just	<i>just</i>	jist	i
such	<i>such</i>	zich	i
cover	<i>curver</i>	kivvur	i
cousin	<i>cuzn</i>	cozn	o
undo	<i>undoo</i>	ondoo	o
once	<i>wuns</i>	woons	oo

NOTE. Before an r, followed by another consonant, a short vowel is often given a long sound like a modified oo, approaching the sound of eu in French. I write it ui. Examples :

	E.	N. F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
word	<i>wurd</i>	wuird
work	<i>wurk</i>	wuirk
earth	<i>erth</i>	uirth
bird	<i>bird</i>	buird
fern	<i>fern</i>	vuirn

GRAMMAR

NOUNS

The following plurals are peculiar :

E.	<i>Singular</i>	N. F.	<i>Plural</i>
house	hous	houzin or houzinz	
furze	vuz	vuzin	
deer	deer	deerz	
child	cheild	childern or chillern	
foot	veet	veet or veets	

After a numeral nouns of time do not take the s or z of the plural. Examples :

E.	N. F.
six months	zix munth
twenty years	twenty yeer

NUMERALS

The numerals are as follows :

E.		N. F.	E.		N. F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
one	<i>wun</i>	wun	sixteen	<i>sixteen</i>	zixteen
two	<i>too</i>	too	seventeen	<i>sevnteen</i>	zevnteen
three	<i>three</i>	dree	eighteen	<i>aiteen</i>	aaeteen
four	<i>foar</i>	vouer	nineteen	<i>niinteen</i>	neinteen
five	<i>fiiv</i>	veiv	twenty	<i>twenti</i>	twentay
six	<i>six</i>	zix	thirty	<i>thirti</i>	dhirtay
seven	<i>sevn</i>	zevn	forty	<i>forti</i>	vaartay
eight	<i>ait</i>	aaet	fifty	<i>fliti</i>	viftay
nine	<i>niin</i>	nein	sixty	<i>sixti</i>	zixtay
ten	<i>ten</i>	ten	seventy	<i>sevnti</i>	zevntay
eleven	<i>elevn</i>	levn	eighty	<i>aiti</i>	aaetay
twelve	<i>twelv</i>	twalv	ninety	<i>niinti</i>	neintay
thirteen	<i>thirteen</i>	dhirteen	hundred	<i>hundred</i>	hunderd
fourteen	<i>foarteen</i>	voarteen	thousand	<i>thousand</i>	dhouzun
fifteen	<i>fifteen</i>	vifteen			

NOTE. Reckoning by scores is more common than in English ; e. g. 65 is dree scoar veiv.

Wun (*one*) is slurred into in or un ; e. g. good in, yung in, little in, for *good one*, &c.

PRONOUNS

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

	<i>First Person</i>		<i>Second Person</i>	
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Nom.	Ei, Oi	wee	dhee, ee	yoo, yee, ee
Poss.	mei, mē	our	dhee, ee	yoor
Obj.	mee	us	dhee, ee	yoo, yee, ee

Third Person

	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All genders.
Nom.	hee	shee	it, 't	dhay
Poss.	hiz	hur	its	dhur
Obj.	him, un, en, in, 'n	hur, ur	it, 't	dhem, dhum, 'em, 'um

NOTE. The pronunciation **Ei** for **I** is more common than **Oi**. **Mei** (*my*) is slurred into **mē**; e. g. **Ei'v hurt mēzelf** (I've hurt myself).

Us, slurred into **'s** or **'z**, is often used in short phrases for **mee**.
Examples :

Gi'ss wun.	Give me one.
Gi'z (or gee uz) dree on em.	Give me three of them.
Let's av mei speks.	Let me have my spectacles.
Laiv us aloan.	Leave me alone.
Bist gwein wee uz ?	Are you going with me ?

In the second person singular **dhee** is used in all cases (**dhou** and **dhy** are not used), and is often slurred into **ee**. Examples :

Ei tell ee.	I tell you (thee).
Bist dhee cooud ?	Are you cold ?
Bist dhee gwein too see un ?	Are you going to see him ?
How'z dhee mudhur ?	How's your mother ?
Doant dhee goo.	Don't go.
Dhee mus'n goo.	You mustn't go.
Caas'n dhee goo ?	Can't you go ?
Dhee woald zow.	Your old sow.
Ei tell dhee.	I tell you.
Good maarnin too ee.	Good morning to you (thee).
Ei'll gi dhee a clout 'n dhe yeer.	I'll give you a cuff on the ear.
Wen shaal Ei zee dhee agen ?	When shall I see you again ?

The second personal pronoun *dhee* is often omitted when the termination of the verb shows that the second person singular is meant. Examples :

N. F.	E.
How bist ?	How are you (art thou) ?
Caas'n goo ?	Can't you go ? (Canst thou not go ?)
Dust meind ?	Do you (dost thou) remember ?
'Snoa ?	Do you (dost thou) know ?
Dist eer oi ?	Did you (didst thou) hear me ?

See other examples under the verbs.

Sometimes other pronouns are omitted. Examples :

Doan dhink much oa dhay, nun oa um.	I don't think much of any of them.
Baint much good, not wair hee iz.	He isn't much good, where he is.

In the third person singular the slurred forms, *un*, *en*, *in* or *'n* for *him*, *ur* for *hur*, and *em* or *um* for *dhem* are very common.

Examples :

Ei aess un hiz naaeem.	I asked him his name.
Ei zin in yesterday.	I saw him yesterday.
Ei het 'n on dhe laig.	I hit him on the leg.
Get hoald on un.	Get hold of him.
Ei doant dhink much oa un.	I don't think much of him.
Hee'z got too on um (or oa um).	He has two of them.
Hee laivz dhum yeer.	He leaves them here.
Yoo cood heer em a-draashin.	You could hear them thrash- ing.
Nun oa um (or on em).	None of them.
Wee em.	With them.

The neuter third personal pronoun *it* is often slurred into *'t* before a vowel or *w*. Examples :

'Tiz—'twoz—'tiddin.	It is—it was—it isn't.
Ei spoaz 'tiz.	I suppose it is.
Ei dhaut 'twoz.	I thought it was.
'Tiddin fair.	It isn't fair.

It is much more common than in ordinary English to personify an inanimate object and, when speaking of such an object, to use the masculine or feminine personal pronoun instead of the neuter. I have noticed the masculine *hee*, *hiz*, *un* used of the sun, the

moon, a tree, house, waggon, spade, knife, cigar, book, and poem ; and the feminine shee, hur, ur of a ship, train, motor-car, bicycle, kite, and ditch. Examples :

Hee nivvur feilz.
Haast zin un yet ?

Hee'll wair yoo out, spaid
wull.

Ei jumpt oavur ur.
Teim shee woz claind out.

He (the moon) never fails.
Have you seen him (the moon)
yet ?

He'll wear you out, the spade
will.

I jumped over her (a ditch).
It's time she (a ditch) was
cleaned out.

The nominative form of a pronoun is often used for the objective, and (except at the beginning of a sentence) the objective form is used for the nominative. Examples :

Hee het oi.
Dist eer oi ?
Avoar hee—on shee.
Hee swairz at shee, un shée
swairz at hee.
Ei woz gwein too lend hee
wun.

Wee woz dher, woz'n us ?
Wee'll goo, shaant us ?
Wee doo, doant us ?
Wair did ur cum vrom ?
Dhay'll goo too, woant um ?
Wair wood um doo it now ?
Diddin um ?

He hit me.
Did you hear me ?
Before him—on her.
He swears at her, and she
swears at him.
I was going to lend him one.

We were there, weren't we ?
We'll go, shan't we ?
We do, don't we ?
Where did she come from ?
They'll go too, won't they ?
Where would they do it now ?
Didn't they ?

Still more curious mixtures of pronouns are sometimes heard. Examples :

Yoo'll aul bee yeer too-mor-
rur, woant dhee ?
Hee zung verray well, diddin
ur ?

You'll all be here to-morrow,
won't you ?
He sang very well, didn't he ?

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

The demonstrative pronoun is in the singular *dhik*, which stands for either *this (dhis)* or *that (dhat)*, and in the plural *dhay* or *dhem*, which stand for either *these (dheez)* or *those (dhoaz)*. If it is necessary to distinguish between a near and a distant object,

this is done by inserting the adverb *yeer* (*here*) or *dhair* (*there*), generally slurred into air. Examples :

N. F.	<i>Singular</i>	E.
Dhik un.		This one.
Dhik air haas.		That horse.
Look at dhik dhing dhair.		Look at that thing.
Ei doant noa dhik fellur.		I don't know that fellow.
Dhik wooud baich.		That old beech.
Dhik's hard wuirk.		This is hard work.
Dhik air mair can goo.		That mare can go.

N. F.	<i>Plural</i>	E.
Dhay books.		These books.
Ei doant want nun oa dhay.		I don't want any of those.
Wee doant yooz dhay.		We don't use those.
Look at dhay daagz out dhair.		Look at those dogs.
Yeer'z moar oa dhay cowz.		Here are more of those cows.
Ei cood'n ait dhay.		I couldn't eat those.
In dhem baugz.		In those bogs.
Dher woz a big veier oa dhem ricks.		There was a big fire of those stacks.
Dhem air drei zummurz dreiz up dhe daid hoalz.		Those dry summers dry up the pools.
Dhem'z stroyd.		Those are killed off (destroyed).

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

As in English, the interrogative pronoun is in the masculine and feminine *hoo* (*who*) and in the neuter *wot* (*what*). Examples :

Hoo'z caul hee ?	Who dost thou call him? What do you call him?
Hoo'z caul dhair vellur gooin long ?	Who dost thou call (what do you call) that fellow going past ?

RELATIVE PRONOUN.

The relative pronoun, both singular and plural, masculine and feminine, is *wot*, which stands for *who*, *which*, or *that*. Examples :

A man wot wuirks in vaarist.	A man who works in the forest.
Voag wot caamps in vaarist.	People who camp in the forest.
A buird wot bildz in dhe treez.	A bird that builds in the trees.
Dhe haas wot yoost too wuirk.	The horse that used to work.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

In the reflexive pronoun the possessive form of the pronoun is used throughout. Examples :

N. F.	E.
mezelf	myself (<i>miiself</i>)
dheezelf	thyself (<i>dhiiself</i>)
hizzelf	himself
hurzelf	herself
ourzelvz	ourselves
yoorzelvz	yourselves
dhurzelvz	themselves

VERBS

As in standard English, the imperative consists simply of the root of the verb, and the infinitive is expressed by the root preceded by the preposition *to* (*too*); most other verbal meanings are expressed by means of auxiliary verbs followed either by the root of the verb or by its present or past participle. The only exceptions are the indefinite present and past of the indicative.

PRESENT INDICATIVE.

The present indicative adds *s* or *z*, or (after a sibilant) *iz*, to the root of the verb in both numbers and in all persons except the second person singular, in which the termination is *st*. Examples :

Pers.	Singular		Plural	
	N. F.	E.	N. F.	E.
1.	Ei caulz	I call (<i>caul</i>)	We caulz	We call
2.	Dhee caulst	Thou callest	Yoo caulz	You call
3.	Hee caulz	He calls (<i>caulz</i>)	Dhay caulz	They call

N. F.	E.
Ei leiks too eer em.	I like to hear them.
Ei vorgits.—Ei trots out.	I forget.—I trot out.
Ei nivvur eerz dhat.	I never hear that.
Ei yooziz dhem now.	I use them now.
Ei zaimz a bit leeray.	I seem a little empty (hungry).
Oa how leeray Ei feelz.	Oh how empty I feel!
Caanst goo?	Canst thou go?
Wee moastly caulz it 'Maaee'.	We usually call it 'May'.
Wee caulz im 'haarts'.	We call them 'hearts'.
Yoo cuts dhis turf.	You cut this turf.
Dhe vust doour yoo cumz too.	The first door you come to.

N. F.

Zum caulz dhem—
 Wot dhay caulz 'turfin'.
 Dhay treiz haard.
 Dhay maaeeks wein.
 Dhay gits about aul reit.
 Dhay lets dhem out.
 Dhay tellz mee.
 Dhay noaz too well.
 Vyoo peepul burnz it nou.
 A vyoo dthingz cumz acraas
 mee.
 Dhay keeps dhem too.
 Ei dunnoa wair dhay gooz
 too.

E.

Some call them.
 What they call 'turfin'.
 They try hard.
 They make wine.
 They get about all right.
 They let them out.
 They tell me.
 They know too well.
 Few people burn it now.
 A few things come across me
 (occur to me).
 They keep them too.
 I don't know where they go to.

PAST INDICATIVE.

As in English, the past tense is generally formed by adding *ed*, *d*, or *t* to the root, and the only inflection it takes is the addition of *st* or *ist* in the second person singular. Some peculiar pasts are :

N. F.

E.

		<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	
<i>Root</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Root</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Root</i>	<i>Past</i>
eer	eerd	heer	herd	hear	heard
noa	noad	noa	nyoo	know	knew
goo	wint	goa	went	go	went
cum	cum	cum	caim	come	came
keep	kep	keep	kept	keep	kept
gi	gev	giv	gaiv	give	gave
bee	woz	bee	woz	be	was
heid	haad	hiid	hid	hide	hid
aess	aess	aask	aaskt	ask	asked
hit	het	hit	hit	hit	hit
beid	bid			stay	stayed
zit	zet	sit	sat	sit	sat
bust	bust	burst	burst	burst	burst

Some verbs use a past participle form for the past indicative :

doo	dun	doo	did	do	did
zee	zeen, zin	see	saw	see	saw

But zee has also in the past indicative zeed or zid, or simply zee. Examples :

N. F.	E.
Ei zeen in.—Ei zid en.	I saw him.
Dhik's dhe zaaem poanay Ei zeed laast yeer.	That's the same pony I saw last year.
Ei aess in hiz naaem.	I asked him his name.
Ei zeen wun oa yoor winshiz.	I saw one of your girls.
Dhik man cum th' our plaes.	That man came to our house.
Hee kep on taakin.	He kept on talking.

NOTE. In narration the present of the verb *zay* (*say*) is used for the past. Examples :

N. F.	E.
Ei zez—hee zez.	Said I—said he.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

The present participle is formed by adding *in* to the root, as *zay* (*say*), *zayin* ; *dii* (*die*), *dii-in* ; *taak* (*talk*), *taakin*. The present participle of *goo*, English *go* (*goa*), is *gwein*, English *going* (*goaing*). Example :

N. F.	E.
Wair bist gwein?	Where art thou going?

NOTE. The syllable *a* is often prefixed to the present participle. Examples :

N. F.	E.
Ei woz jist a-zayin.	I was just saying.
Win French woz a-cumin.	When the French were coming.
Dhay keeps a-shiftin.	They keep changing.
Bist a-gwein too shoa?	Are you going to the show?
Hee woz a-waakin awaaee.	He was walking away.
Yoo cood heer em a-draashin.	You could hear them thrashing.

PAST PARTICIPLE.

The past participle is generally formed, as in English, by adding *ed*, *d*, or *t* to the root. There are many exceptions to this rule. Some verbs, which in English have an irregular past participle, form it regularly in the New Forest dialect, and there is a tendency to use the past as a past participle where in English the latter has a form of its own. Examples :

N. F.		Spoken		E.	
<i>Root</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Root</i>	<i>P.p.</i>	<i>Root</i>	<i>P.p.</i>
noa	noad	noa	noan	know	known
zee	zeed	see	seen	see	seen
gi	gev	giv	givn	give	given
heid	haad	hiid	hiidn	hide	hidden
reit	ritt	riit	riitn	write	written
droa	droad	throa	throan	throw	thrown
taaEEK	took, tuk	taik	taikn	take	taken
braaEEK	broak	braik	broakn	break	broken
wair	woar	wair	woarn	wear	worn
keep	kep	keep	kept	keep	kept
goo	gon	goa	gon	go	gone
bee	bin, ben	bee	been	be	been
aess	aess	aask	aaskt	ask	asked

N. F.

E.

Ei'v nivvur noad un.

I've never known him.

Ei'v noad dhee vor yeerz.

I've known you for years.

Haant a-zeed dhee vor dhis
yeer.

I haven't seen you for a year.

AUXILIARY VERBS.

Bee.

Present

Pers.	Singular		Plural	
	N. F.	E.	N. F.	E.
1.	Ei bee	I am	Wee bee	We are
2.	Dhee bist, best, 's, 'z	Thou art	Yoo bee	You are
3.	Hee iz, 'z, 's Shee'z Tiz	He is (iz) She's It's	Dhay bee	They are

Present Negative

Pers.	Singular		Plural	
	N. F.	E.	N. F.	E.
1.	Ei baint	I'm not	Wee baint	We aren't
2.	Dhee bis'n	Thou'rt not	Yoo baint	You aren't
3.	Hee idd'n Shee idd'n Tidd'n	He isn't She isn't It isn't	Dhay baint	They aren't

N. F.

Ei bee cooud.
 Ei bee plaizd.
 Ei bee reit shramd wee dhe
 cooud.

How bist or best ?
 Bist dhee cooud ?
 Bist dhee gwein too ?
 Yaas, tiz.
 Hou'z gettin on, yoo ?

Wair bist gwein ?
 Hoo bist taakin too ?

Wee bee gwein too.
 Wot bist aitin ?

Bee yoo gwein ?
 Bee yoo cooud ?
 Bee ee cumin ooom ?
 Wot haas bee yee gwein too
 reid ?

Dhay bee gon.
 Bee dhay good poanayz ?
 Dher bee laats moar braan-
 shiz.

Ei baint gwein.
 Tidd'n wuth it.
 Ei noa tidd'n.
 Shee idd'n at ooom.

E.

I'm cold.
 I'm glad (pleased).
 I'm quite benumbed with the
 cold.

How are you (art thou) ?
 Are you (art thou) cold ?
 Are you going too ?
 Yes, it is.
 How are you (art thou) getting
 on ?

Where are you (art thou) going ?
 Who are you (art thou) talking
 to ?

We are going too.
 What are you eating ?

Are you going ?
 Are you cold ?
 Are you coming home ?
 What horse are you going to
 ride ?

They've gone.
 Are these good ponies ?
 There are plenty more branches.

I'm not going.
 It isn't worth it.
 I know it isn't.
 She's not at home.

NOTE. Sometimes the *iz* of the third person singular is used in the third person plural. Examples :

N. F.

Mei veet *iz* cooud
 Dher'z *renz* about eer.
 Dhat's *zum* fein poanayz
 dher.

E.

My feet are cold.
 There are wrens about here.
 Those are fine ponies.

Past

Both *woz* and *wer* are used indiscriminately for both numbers and all persons except the second person singular, which is *wost*. The negative form is *woz'n* (*wasn't*). Examples :

N. F.	E.
Ei wer dher.	I was there.
Ee wer.	He was.
Dhik vuz wer aul burnt.	That furze was all burnt.
Wee woz at Ringood.	We were at Ringwood.
Yoo woz reit.	You were right.
Hiz iiz woz baid.	His eyes were bad.
Dhay woz ill.	They were ill.
Dhay woz dhair, woz'n dhum?	They were there, weren't they?
Dhee wost dher, woz'n?	You were (thou wast) there, weren't you?
Yoo boyz woz dher, woz'n dhee?	You boys were there, weren't you?
Dher woz a good mennay.	There were a good many.
Boouth yeez woz cut off.	Both ears were cut off.

Future

The future present is formed by the use of *shaal* and *will* (sometimes slurred into 'll) in much the same way as in English. The negative form is *shaant* and *woant*, as in English. The second person singular is as follows:

N. F.		E.	
<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Shaat	Shaat'n	Shalt	Shan't
Wit	Wit'n	Wilt	Won't

Examples:

N. F.	E.
Wit dhee goo laang oa mee?	Will you go along with me?
Oi, Ei'll goo.	Yes, I'll go.
Noa, Ei shaant goo.	No, I shan't go.
Shaal Ei goo widhee?	Shall I go with you?
Shaat dhee bee at ooum too- morrur?	Shall you be at home to-mor- row?
Ei, Ei shaal.	Yes, I shall.

OTHER AUXILIARY VERBS.

	N. F.		E.	
	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
<i>Person</i>	shood	shood'n	should (<i>shood</i>)	shouldn't (<i>shoodnt</i>)
	wood, 'd	wood'n	would (<i>wood</i>)	wouldn't (<i>woodnt</i>)
<i>2nd sing.</i>	woots	woos'n	wouldst	wouldst not
	caan	caint	can	can't
<i>2nd sing.</i>	caanst	caas'n	canst	canst not
	cood, cud	cood'n	could (<i>cood</i>)	couldn't
<i>2nd sing.</i>	coodst	coos'n	couldst	couldst not
	mid	mid'n	might (<i>miit</i>)	mightn't
	muss	muss'n	must	must not
	hev, aav, 'v, a	haant, aant	have (<i>har</i>)	haven't
<i>2nd sing.</i>	haast, 'st, 's	haas'n	hast	hast not
	haad, 'd	haad'n	had	hadn't
	doo	doant, doan	do (<i>doo</i>)	don't (<i>doant</i>)
<i>2nd sing.</i>	dust, 's, 'z	dus'n	dost (<i>dust</i>)	dost not
<i>3rd sing.</i>	dooz		does (<i>duz</i>)	
	did	did'n	did	didn't
<i>2nd sing.</i>	dist	dis'n	didst	didst not

Examples

N. F.	E.
Hoo'd a dhaut it ?	Who would have thought it ?
Wee'd better.	We had better.
Hev yee found ur ?	Have you found her ?
Caanst cum wee us ?	Canst thou come with me ?
Caas'n goo too-morrur ?	Canst thou not go to-morrow ?
Dhee'z mid goo.	Thou mightest go.
Ei dunnoa.—Ei doan noa.	I don't know.
Ei doan noa wot it doo meen.	I don't know what it means.
Dhay doan doo zich a dthing nou.	They don't do such a thing now.
Dist eer oi ?	Didst thou hear me ?
Doaunt dhee goo.	Don't go.
Doaunt dheemaæek a naaæez.	Don't make a noise.
Hoo'z caul hee ?	What do you call him ?
Wot's dthink on it ?	What do you think of it ?
Wair'st bin too ?	Where have you (hast thou) been ?
Dust meind ?	Do you remember ?
'Snoa ?	Do you (dost thou) know ?

N. F.

Haast got a neif?
 Wot's caat dhair?
 Woots goo eef dhee coodst?
 Haas'n dhee got it?
 Woos'n goo?
 Haas'n dhee sin mei woald
 cow bout?

E.

Have you (hast thou) a knife?
 What have you (hast thou)
 caught there?
 Would you go if you could?
 Haven't you got it?
 Wouldn't you go?
 Haven't you seen my old cow
 about?

NOTE. The auxiliary verb *hev* (have) is sometimes omitted.
 Examples:

N. F.

Ei bin too staaeeshn.
 Ei got cleen up dhaat air
 deich.
 Hee bin taarbul baid.
 Dhay got doo it.

E.

I've been to the station.
 I've got to clean up that ditch.
 He has been very ill.
 They've got to do it.

NOTE. With an intransitive verb *bee* is sometimes used instead
 of *have* in English. Examples:

N. F.

Aul dhe squirrlz bee gon.
 Gookooz bee got taarbul
 scairs.
 Ee'z bin gon awaaee.

E.

All the squirrels have gone.
 Cuckoos have become very
 scarce.
 He has gone away.

ADVERBS

N. F.	E.	N. F.	E.
yeer, eer	here	to-morrur	to-morrow
reit	very, quite, thoroughly	wun day'z	formerly (one day's time)
ver	far	teim	a little
mooust	quite, very	a bit	a little
jist	just	vurray	very
zaaem	just	neer haand	near
teit	all right	zooner	rather
zumwair }	somewhere	a-baid	abed
zumwayz }		bee hef	by half
ennay wair	anywhere	a veier	on fire
enny wen	at any time	yaandur	yonder
praps	perhaps	agen	again
long, laang	along, past	un dhaat	and so on
at ooum	at home	out-oa-door	out of doors
		zoo	so

N. F.	E.	N. F.	E.
agoo	ago (<i>agoa</i>)	nivvur	never
woons	once (<i>wuns</i>)	er	ever
awaaee	away	ner	never
dhin	then	coors	of course
avoarhaand	before the event	offin teimz	often
neer	nearly	teimz un agen	often

mooustly *adv.* generally

Examples :

N. F.	E.
Ei bee reit shramd. } Ei bee mooust shramd. }	I am quite benumbed.
Zaaem az dhay doo now.	Just as they do now.
Ei zaimz a bit leeray.	I feel a little hungry.
Dhay'd zoonur bee up in vaarist.	They'd rather be up in the forest.
Ei got wun teit.	I have one all right.
Our chimblay got a-veier.	Our chimney caught on fire.
Dhe kiddil'z on dhe veier- plaes un dhe pot out-oa- doour.	The kettle's on the fire-place and the pot out-of-doors.
Hoo'z hee gwein long ?	Who's that going past ?
Ei tooud ee zoo.	I told you so.
Ei cud wair out neer ennay maan aitin un drinkin.	I could wear out nearly any man in eating and drinking.
Cum eer—look eer—look yeer.	Come here—look here.
Ee beidz zumwayz up eer.	He lives somewhere up here.

An adjective is often used as an adverb without the termination *ly* usually added in English.

Taarbul (terribly) is often heard where 'awfully' would be used in English. Examples :

N. F.	E.
Ei bee taarbul teird.	I'm awfully tired.
Taak proper.	Speak properly.
It burnz byootiful.	It burns beautifully.
Mei veet swellz tremenjus.	My feet swell prodigiously.
Hee bin taarbul baid.	He has been dreadfully ill (bad).

Er (slurred for ivvur), and ner (slurred for nivvur) are used with the article *a* in the sense of 'any at all', 'none at all'.
Examples :

N. F.

Haast got er a neif bout
dhee?
Hassin got ner a neif bout
dhee?

E.

Have you got any knife at all
on you (any sort of a knife)?
Haven't you got any knife at
all on you? (Have you no
sort of a knife?)

Perhaps in the following sentences *ar* stands for *er a* and *nar* for *ner a*.

N. F.

Haast got ar looud oa dung
too sell mee?
Haas'n dhee got nar littul
woald mair?

E.

Do you happen to have a load
of dung to sell me?
Haven't you got any little old
mare?

NOTE. A double negative is common. Examples:

N. F.

Ei nivvur aits noa braid.
Tidd'n herdly fair.
Yoo doant eer nun oa dhe
yung unz zay zoo.
Ei doant dthink ivvur ee ad'n
enny moar.
Ei doant taik noa noatis on't.
Dhay doant waant a platform
oanly for the auctioneer.
Ei wood'n gee naut vur un.
Ei nivvur killd noa voxiz.

E.

I never eat bread.
It's hardly fair.
You don't hear any of the young
people say so.
I don't think he ever had any
more.
I take no notice of it.
They want a platform only for
the auctioneer.
I wouldn't give anything for
him.
I never killed any foxes.

NOTE. To the New Forester, as well as to most educated Englishmen, the adverbs 'seldom', 'only', and 'hardly' are negatives. To the Scotchman, educated or uneducated, they are affirmatives. If you say a sentence containing one of those three adverbs, an Englishman, meaning to agree with you, will begin his answer with 'No'—a Scotchman will begin his with 'Yes'.

PREPOSITIONS

a	<i>slurred for</i> at, on
oa }	of
on }	
agin	against
bout	about

bee	by
acraass	across
avert, adhirt	(athwart),
	across
afoar, avoar	before

addur	after	vrom	from
long oa	along with	vur too	to, in order
too	till		to
toordz	towards	wee, wi	with
droo	through	weeout	without
vur	for	in	into

Examples :

N. F.

Keep dhe daag a heel.
 A cuppul oa bob.
 A bit oa mait.
 A good lot oa appulz.
 Too on um.
 Git hoald on um.
 Ei bee glad on it.
 Zum on em laarnz too much.
 Yoo may stop too Maarch.
 Wee un—wee um.
 Bist gwein wee uz.
 Dhat iddin vur dhee.
 Zummit vur too maik wingz.
 Ei bee gwein in zillur.
 T'woz maaeed a purpus.

Ei lookt a un.
 Out oa England.
 Wot's dhink on it ?

E.

Keep the dog at heel.
 A couple of shillings.
 A bit of meat.
 A good lot of apples.
 Two of them.
 Get hold of them.
 I am glad of it.
 Some of them learn too much.
 You may stay till March.
 With him—with them.
 Are you going with me ?
 That's not for you.
 Something to make wings.
 I'm going into the cellar.
 It was made for the purpose
 (on purpose).
 I looked at him (i. e. a spade).
 Out of England.
 What dost thou think of it ?

CONJUNCTIONS

N. F.	E.	N. F.	E.
an, un	and	leik	such as
ur	or	widhout	unless
'n	than	eef's bee	if (if so be)
coz	because		

Examples :

N. F.

Him an Ei woz dhair.
 Shee zung better 'n t'odher
 wun did.
 Moar'n zevntay.
 Widhout yoo meet.
 Eef's bee yoo woz gwein.

E.

He and I were there.
 She sang better than the other
 one did.
 More than seventy.
 Unless you meet.
 If you were going.

INTERJECTIONS

N. F.	E.	N. F.	E.
Oi, yaas, ees.	Yes.	Dus noa?	Dost thou
Noo.	No (<i>noa</i>).	'snoa?	know?
See, see yee.	D'ye see.	Beid still.	Stand still—
Loo see.	Look ye.		be quiet.
Look yeer.	Look here.	Haih?	Eh?—what?
Cum eer.	Come here.	Thankee.	Thank you.
Cum on yeer.	Come on here.	Good maarnin.	Good morning.
Ei sez.	Said I.	Good eevnin.	Good evening.
Ei tell ee.	I tell you.	I 'low.	I allow — I
Blood mee, Ei	Blow me, I		dare say.
zay.	say.	Oa maaee!	O my!
Mee deer.	My dear.	Ei tell ee wot	I'll tell you
Mum.	Maam.	tiz.	what it is.
Yaas'm.	Yes, maam.	Ei dunnoa.	I don't know.
Waal.	Well.	Luk (used as an expletive at	
Dee noa?	Do you know?	the end of a sentence).	

Example :

'Snoa wair Ei woz yester-
day?

Dost thou know where I was
yesterday?

Yoo is often used as a vocative, even to a single person, who is addressed in the singular of the verb. Examples :

N. F.	E.
Well, yoo, how bist?	Well, you, how art (thou)? (How are you?)
How bist, you?	How are you (art thou)?
How'z getting on, yoo?	How are you (art thou) getting on?
Yoo! noa.—Noa, yoo.	No.
How'z dhee faivur, yoo?	How 's your fever?
Wii, yoo?	Why?
Well, yoo?	Well?
'Snoa, yoo?	(Dost thou know?) Do you know?
I'll goo vur dhee, yoo.	I'll go for you.
I dunnoa, yoo.	I don't know.
Got dhee taitayz up eet, yoo?	Have you got your potatoes up yet?
Lissin, yoo.	Listen.

CALLS TO ANIMALS

Pigs are summoned by the call, choog, choog; cows, woae, woae; ponies by kip, kip.

Commands to a horse :

<i>Cry.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>
Kum idhur.	Go to the left.
Woag, woag ee, woag aaf.	Go to the right.
Steddee now.	Steady.
Git baak sti.	Go back.
Jee, jee-up.	Go faster.
Way, way dher.	Stop.

CHILDREN'S RHYME

Henray oaray itturay aan,
 Stoar dhe vinegar in dhe paan;
 Oarum stoarum poopshee loarum,
 O-u-t spellz 'out'.

OMISSION OF WORDS AND SLURRING OF
PRONUNCIATION

There is a stronger tendency than in standard spoken English to omit short words and to slur their pronunciation.

The definite article dhe is often omitted. Examples :

N. F.	E.
In winter teim.	In the winter time.
Dhay wot wuirks in vaarist.	Those who work in the forest.
Out in groun.	Out in the fields.
Tell in haat.	Count into the hat.
Bist gwein too staaeeshn?	Are you going to the station?
In neit.	In the night.
Hee'll wair you out, spaid will.	The spade will wear you out.
Win French woz a-cumin.	When the French were coming.
In French waar.	In the French war.

The preposition *too* is sometimes omitted before an infinitive.
Examples:

N. F.	E.
Hee yoozd cum offin teimz.	He used to come often.
Ei yoozd kill taarbul lot oa deerz.	I used to kill a great many deer.
Hee'z got help kich dhe udherz.	He's got to help to catch the others.

SLURRED WORDS.

N. F.	E.	N. F.	E.
bout	about	spek	expect
voar	afore	stroy	destroy
t'day	to-day	praps	perhaps
on't	on it	spoaz	suppose
haant	haven't		

SOME IDIOMS

N. F.	E.
A neis girt maaeed.	A fine big girl.
A aaf a duzn.	Half a dozen.
Eer'z taakin.	Here's talking.
Ei'v aird taak.	I've heard say.
Ei nivvur woz laarnd dhat.	I was never taught that.
Dhay'd keep sukkin doun.	They'd go on being sucked down.
Oi, Ei gottun wun, 'z wantin'?	Yes, I've got one, art wanting it?
In dhe vurdher paart oa Burlay.	At the other side of Burley.
Dhik's woald-faashn taak.	That's old-world speech.
Dhe weif.	My wife.
Dhis twintay yeer.	These twenty years.
Dhay did'n yooz too goo.	They used not to go.
Ei got a job too doo it.	I had some difficulty in doing it.
Dhay bee keind oa leik ovenz.	They're something like ovens.
Ei doan noa dhat ivvur Ei heerd on un.	I don't know that I ever heard of him.
Bist gwein on too baid?	Are you going to bed?

VOCABULARY

a, *slurred for at before a gerund.*

a, *slurred for on.*

aaeel, *n. ale (ail).*

aaeer, *n. air.*

aaeet, *num. eight (ait).*

aaeetay, *num. eighty.*

aaeeteen, *num. eighteen.*

aaf, *prep. off.*

aan't, *v. aux. haven't.*

aarchurd, *n. orchard.*

aardinury, *adj. ordinary.*

aardlay, *adv. hardly.*

aardur, *n. order.*

aarkurd, *adj. awkward.*

abaid, *adv. abed.*

accardin, *prep. according.*

acraass, *prep. across.*

ad, *v. had.*

addur, *adv. and prep. after.*

adhurt, *prep. across.*

ad'n, *v. had not.*

aess, *v.t. ask; p. aess, asked.*

afoar, *prep. before; seldom avoar.*

afraeed, *a. afraid.*

agen, *adv. again.*

agg, *n. egg.*

agin, *prep. against.*

agoo, *adv. ago (agoa).*

aij, *n. edge (ej).*

aist, *n. east (eest).*

ait, *v.t. eat (eet).*

aleiv, *a. alive (aliiv).*

an, *conj. and.*

aul, *a. all.*

av, *v. have (hav).*

avert, *prep. (athwart) across.*

avoarhaand, *adv. before the event.*

awaaee, *adv. away.*

baak, *n. and adv. back.*

baakay, *n. tobacco.*

baarn, *v.p.p. born.*

baarur, *n. barrow.*

baavin, *n. bundle of small boughs, larger than a faggot.*

baecun, *n. bacon (baicon).*

bagg, *v.i. beg.*

baggur, *n. beggar.*

baich, *n. beech.*

baid, *adj. bad.*

baid, *n. bed.*

baif, *n. beef.*

bain, *n. bean (been).*

baint, *v. be not, am not, aren't, isn't.*

bair, *n. beer.*

baird, *n. beard (beerd).*

baist, *n. beast (beest).*

bait, *v.t. beat (beet).*

baitul, *n. beetle.*

barrow-pig, *n. castrated pig.*

baug, *n. bog.*

bêbee, bibee, *n. baby (baiby).*

bee, *v. am, are, be.*

bee, *prep. by.*

beid, *v.t. stay; p. bid.*

belaiiv, *v.t. believe (beleev).*

bellur, *v.i. bellow.*

beskit, *n. basket.*

bettermost, *a. best.*

bid, *v., p. of beid, stayed.*

billis, *n. bellows.*

bin, *v. p.p. been.*

bisn, or bissint, *v. aux. be-est not, art not.*

bist, *v. 2nd pers. sing. art, art thou.*

blaakay, *n. blackbird.*

blaid, *n. shaft of a cart.*

blaidur, *n. bladder.*

blair, *v.i. bellow.*

blakdhaarn, *n. sloe bush.*

blessin, *p.p. blessing.*

bload me, *interj. blow me.*

bob, *n. shilling.*

bobbeen, *robin.*

bond, *n. band.*

booy, *n. boy.*

boourd, *n. board.*

boouth, *a. both.*

bottom, *n. hollow, low-lying land.*

bout, *prep. about.*

braaeek, *v. break.*

braid, *n. bread (bred).*

brichin, *n. strap round horse's quarters.*

broak, *p.p. of braaeek, broken.*

buid, *n. bird.*

burch, *n. birch.*

bust, *v.i.* and *t.* burst; *p.* and *p.p.*
 bust.
 but, *n.* boot.
 buttur, *n.* butter.
 butturvloï, *n.* butterfly.
 buzzgin, *n.* buskin, gaiter.

 caaeek, *n.* cake.
 caan, *v.* can.
 caanst, *v.* canst.
 caark, *n.* cork.
 caarn, *n.* corn, wheat.
 caarner, *n.* corner.
 caas'n, or caasint, *v.* canst not?
 caat, *v., p.* of kech, caught (*caut*).
 caint, *v.* can't.
 chaik, *n.* cheek.
 chaisnut, *n.* chestnut.
 Cherlay, *n.* Charley.
 chiffay, *n.* chaffinch.
 childaag, *n.* chilblain.
 children, } *n. pl.* children.
 chillern, }
 chimblay, chimlay, *n.* chimney.
 chinkay, *n.* chaffinch.
 chock, *n.* block of wood.
 chukkul, *v.i.* cluck (of a hen).
 claak, *n.* clock.
 clain, *v.t.* clean (*cleen*).
 clim, *v.i.* climb (*clim*).
 clot, *n.* a turf.
 clout, *n.* a cuff, a bang.
 clum, *v.t.* handle clumsily.
 contrairay, *a.* contrary.
 cooud, *a.* cold (*coald*).
 coors, *adv.* of course.
 coos'n, or coosint, *v.* couldst not.
 coout, *n.* coat.
 corral, *n.* to hang a kettle on.
 cowshed, } *n.* byre.
 cowpen, }
 coz, *conj.* because.
 cozn, *n.* cousin (*cuzn*).
 craim, *n.* cream (*creem*).
 craip, *v.* creep.
 craitur, *n.* creature (*creetyoor*).
 cud, *v.* could (*cood*).
 cum, *v., pres.* and *p.* of come.
 cuttay, *n.* wren.

 daag, *n.* dog.
 Daarset, *n.* Dorset.
 daartur, *n.* daughter (*dauter*).
 daid, *a.* dead (*ded*).
 deerz, *n. pl.* of deer.
 deich, *n.* ditch.

dhaarn, *n.* thorn.
 dhaiër, *adv.* there (*dhair*).
 dhaiuf, *n.* thief (*theef*).
 dhaut, *v.i., p.* of dthink, thought
 (*thaut*).
 dhay, *pron.* they, those, these.
 dheë, *pron.* thou, thy, thee (*dheë*).
 dheen, *a.* thin.
 dheezelf, *pron.* thyself.
 dhem, *pron.* them, those.
 dhenk, *v.i.* think.
 dhetzh, *n.* thatch.
 dhik, *a.* thick.
 dhik, *dem.* this, that.
 dhill-haars, *n.* the horse in the
 shafts.
 dhimbul, *n.* thimble.
 dhin, *adv.* then.
 dthing, *n.* thing.
 dthink, *v.i.* think; *p.* dhaut.
 dthinkin, *p.p.* thinking.
 dhirteen, *num.* thirteen.
 dhirtay, *num.* thirty.
 dhouzun, *num.* thousand.
 dhum, *n.* thumb (*thum*).
 Dhurzday, *n.* Thursday.
 dhurzelvz, *pron.* themselves.
 diddee, } *n.* gipsy.
 diddeecay, }
 did'n, *v.* didn't.
 dishwosher, *n.* wagtail.
 dis'n, *v.* didst not.
 dist, *v. aux.* didst.
 dooant, doaan, *v.* don't (*doant*).
 doour, *n.* door (*doar*).
 draen, *n.* drain.
 draap, *n.* drop.
 draash, *v.* thrash, thresh.
 draashul, *n.* flail.
 dree, *num.* three.
 drei, *a.* dry.
 driin, *v.* drain.
 droa, *v.t.* throw; *p.* droad.
 droat, *n.* throat.
 droo, *prep.* through (*throo*).
 drov, *p.p.* driven.
 drush, or trush, *n.* thrush.
 dunkee, *n.* donkey.
 dunnoa, *v.* don't know.
 dus'n or dussint, *v.* dost not
 (*dustnt*).

 ee, *pron.* (1) he (*hee*), (2) slurred for
 dheë, thee.
 eef, *conj.* if.
 eef's bee, *conj.* (if so be) if.

- eer, *v.* hear (*heer*); *p.* eerd, also heerd.
 eerd, *v.* heard (*herd*), also heerd.
 ees, *interj.* yes.
 eet, *adv.* yet.
 eevnin, *n.* evening.
 Ei, *pron.* I.
 eier, *a.* higher (*hiier*).
 eirun, *n.* iron.
 elth, *n.* health (*helth*).
 em, *pron.* them.
 emmet, *n.* ant.
 en, *pron.* him.
 enny wen, *adv.* (any when) at any time.
 er, *adv.* ever.
 erm, *n.* arm.
 ess, *n.* ass.
 extray, *a.* extra.
 faarist, *n.* forest.
 faivur, *n.* fever (*feerur*).
 Feboouray, *n.* February.
 feesh, *n.* fish.
 feil, *v.i.* fail.
 foar, *prep.* before.
 foar-haars, *n.* leading horse in a team.
 foaray, *n.* pinafore.
 fousty, *a.* fusty.
 fust, *a.* first.
 gaaet, *n.* gate.
 gaalay-baagur, *n.* scarecrow.
 gaep, *v.i.* gape, look.
 gaffer, *n.* grandfather.
 gaun, *n.* frock, gown (*goun*).
 gee, *gi*, *v.t.* give; *p.* and *p.p.* gev.
 gel, *n.* girl.
 geldin, *n.* gelding.
 gerdin, *n.* garden.
 gev, *p.p.* given.
 gi, *v.t.* give (*giv*).
 girt, *a.* great, big, large.
 git, *v.t.* get.
 glaid, *a.* glad.
 gless, *n.* glass.
 goo, *v.i.* go (*goa*).
 gookoo, *n.* cuckoo.
 grammer, *n.* grandmother.
 granfer, *n.* grandfather.
 gress, *n.* grass.
 groun, *n.* the fields.
 grudeirn, *n.* gridiron.
 grunt, *v.i.* grumble.
 guvnur, *n.* husband.
 gwein, *pres. part.* going (*goaing*).
 haach, *v.t.* hitch.
 haaee, *n.* hay.
 haaeel, *n.* hail.
 haalur, *n.* hollow.
 haand, *n.* hand.
 haankee, *n.* handkerchief.
 haant, *v.* haven't.
 haarn, *n.* horn.
 haars, haas, *n.* horse, pony.
 haas'n, or haassint, *v. aux.* hast not.
 haast, *v.a.* hast.
 haat, *n.* hat.
 haih! eh! what!
 haud, *v., p.* of heid, hid.
 heer, *v.t.* hear (*heer*); *p.* heerd.
 heerd, *v., p.p.* of heer, heard (*herd*).
 hef, *a.* half (*haaf*).
 hei, *a.* high (*hi*).
 heid, *v.t.* hide (*hiid*); *p.* haad, hid.
 heidee-hoop, *n.* hide-and-seeek (hide-and-whoop).
 heidin, *n.* hiding, thrashing.
 heidin, *p.p.* hiding.
 heil, *n.* shock of wheat.
 herd, *a.* hard (*haard*).
 herdly, *adv.* hardly.
 herth, *n.* hearth (*haarth*).
 hervist, *n.* harvest.
 het, *n.* heat (*heet*).
 het, *v.t., p.* hit.
 heth, *n.* heath (*heeth*).
 hid, *n.* head (*hed*).
 hij, *n.* hedge (*hej*).
 himp, *n.* hemp.
 hin, *n.* hen.
 hizzelf, *pron.* himself.
 hob, *n.* potato-pit.
 hooum, *n.* home.
 hoss, haas, *n.* horse.
 hous, *n.* house.
 houzinz, *pl.* houses (*houzi:z*).
 hunderd, *num.* hundred.
 huzbun, *n.* husband.
 id, *n.* head.
 idhout, *prep.* without.
 idhur, *adv.* hither (*hidher*).
 id'n, *v.* isn't.
 in, *pron.* him.
 in, *slurred* for one.
 injin, *n.* engine.
 insek, *n.* insect.
 Jaarj, *n.* George.
 jigger, *interj.*

jillay staak, *n.* gilly flower.
 jist, *adv.* just.
 joaay, *n.* a threepenny-bit.
 job, *n.* difficulty.

kay, *n.* key.
 kees, *n.* kiss.
 kent, *v.* can't (*cuant*).
 kep, *v. p.p.* kept.
 kich, *v.t.* catch; *p.* caat.
 kid, *n.* child (*child*).
 kiddil, *n.* kettle.
 kit candulstiks, *n.* will o' the
 wisp.
 kivvur, *v.t.* cover (*cuver*).
 koit, *n.* kite (*kiit*).
 kwaaits, *n.* quoits (*koits*).

laaeedee, *n.* lady.
 laaf, *v.* and *n.* laugh.
 laang, *a.* long.
 laarn, *v.* teach, learn.
 laat, *n.* lot.
 laeun, *n.* lane (*lain*).
 laif, *v.* and *n.* laugh.
 laif, *n.* leaf.
 laig, *n.* leg.
 laiv, *v.t.* leave.
 leeray, *a.* empty.
 leik, *conj.* such as.
 lerch-vur, *n.* larch.
 levn, *num.* eleven.
 lid, *n.* lead (*led*).
 livin, *n.* living.
 livin, *p.p.* living.
 long, *adv.* along.
 long, *prep.* along with.
 loo see, *interj.* look ye.
 looud, *n.* load.
 low, *v.t.* allow, think, dare say.
 lug, *n.* pole or perch (*measure of
 area*).

Maace, *n.* May.
 maaeed, *n.* girl.
 maaeek, *v.* make.
 maan, *n.* man.
 maarnin, *n.* morning.
 maast, *n.* beech-nuts and acorns.
 maistur, *n.* master.
 mait, *n.* meat (*meet*).
 mauz, *n.* heap of corn in the straw.
 me, *slurred for* my.
 meddur, *n.* meadow.
 meedlinish, *a.* middling.

mei, *pron.* my (*mi*).
 meil, *n.* mile (*miil*).
 meind, *v.* remember.
 mertin, *n.* martin.
 mezelf, *pron.* myself.
 mid, *v.* might.
 mid'n, *v.* might not.
 mimray, *n.* memory.
 moak, *n.* donkey.
 moast, *adv.* very.
 moour, *a.* more.
 mooust, *a.* most.
 mooustly, *adv.* generally.
 mum, *n.* ma'am.
 mump, *v.i.* stroll, wander.
 muss, *v. aux.* must.
 muss'n, *v.* must not.

n. slurred for in, him.
n. slurred for dhan.
 naaeel, *n.* nail.
 naaeem, *n.* name.
 naaeshun, *n.* nation (*naishun*).
 naaez, *n.* noise.
 naamit, *n.* snack of food, luncheon.
 naarth, *n.* north.
 nail, *v.i.* kneel.
 naist, *n.* nest.
 naut, *n.* nought, nothing.
 neerhaand, *adv.* near.
 neif, *n.* knife (*niif*).
 nein, *num.* nine (*niin*).
 ner, *adv.* never.
 nestay, *adj.* nasty.
 nivvur, *adv.* never.
 noad, *p.* and *p.p.* of noa, knew,
 known.
 nog, *n.* chunk of wood.
 noo, *a.* and *interj.* no.
 noobody, *pron.* nobody.
 nudhin, *n.* nothing.
 numshon, *n.* luncheon.
 nus, *n.* nurse.

oa, *prep.* of.
 oam, *n.* home.
 oap, *n.* and *v.* hope.
 offin, *adv.* often.
 Oi, *pron.* I (*Ii*).
 oi, *interj.* yes.
 ollay, *n.* holly.
 ondoo, *v.t.* undo (*undoo*).
 ood, *n.* wood.
 ool, *n.* wool.
 oolln, *a.* woollen.

oomun, *n.* woman.
 oss, *n.* horse.
 oun, *n.* hound.
 ourn, *a.* ours.
 ous, *n.* house.

paaeent, *n.* and *v.* paint.
 paaeer, *n.* pear.
 paakit, *n.* pocket.
 paepur, *n.* paper (*paiper*).
 pag, *n.* peg.
 paipul, *n.* people (*peepul*).
 pais, *n.* piece (*pees*).
 pait, *n.* peat (*peet*).
 pay, *n.* pea (*pee*).
 perch, *n.* pole, a measure of area.
 pillur, *n.* pillow.
 pinnee, *n.* pinafore.
 plaaee, *n.* and *v.* play.
 plaen, *a.* plain.
 plaes, *n.* place (*plais*).
 plaet, *n.* plate.
 plag, *n.* plague.
 plaiz, *v.t.* please (*pleez*).
 poodin, *n.* pudding.
 pook, *n.* heap of hay.
 praps, *adv.* perhaps.
 pus, *n.* purse.
 putt, *v.t.* put (*poot*); *p.p.* putt, put
 down, cultivate.
 pyooit, *n.* lapwing.

qwair, *a.* queer.
 qweiut, *a.* quiet.
 qwid, *n.* cud.

raabit, *n.* rabbit.
 raaeek, *n.* rake (*raik*).
 raaeel, *n.* rail.
 raaeen, *n.* rain.
 rail, *a.* real (*raial*).
 raip, *v.t.* reap (*reep*).
 raiv, *n.* horizontal projection on
 side of waggon.
 reit, *a.* right (*riit*); *adv.* (right)
 thoroughly, quite.
 reit, *v.t.* write (*riit*); *p.p.* ritt.
 rick, *n.* stack.
 roaup, *n.* rope.
 rooster, *n.* cock.
 ruchtee, *n.* saddle-chain for a
 cart.
 ruff, *n.* roof.
 run, *v., p.* of run, ran.

s, *slurred for* ist, art.
 s, *slurred for* us, me.
 saart, *n.* sort.
 saas, *n.* sauce.
 saasur, *n.* saucer.
 sais, *v.i.* cease (*sees*).
 sait, *n.* seat (*seet*).
 saium, *a.* same.
 Scaach, *n.* Scotch.
 sraich, *n.* and *v.* screech.
 scuggee mugginz, *n.* squirrel.
 seed, *v., p.p.* seen.
 shaart, *n.* short.
 shaat, *v.* shalt.
 shaat'n, *v.* shalt not.
 shaed, *n.* shade (*shaid*).
 shait, *n.* sheet.
 shillin, *n.* shilling.
 shood'n, *v.* should not.
 shramd, *a.* benumbed.
 sillir, *n.* cellar.
 smert, *a.* smart.
 smuvreenz, *n. pl.* smithereens
 (*smidhereenz*).
 snaaeel, *n.* snail.
 snag, *n.* sloe.
 'snoa, *slurred for* dost know, do you
 know.
 snoch, *n.* notch.
 soavur, *n.* sofa.
 souf, *n.* south; more often zouth.
 spaid, *n.* spade.
 spaik, *v.* speak (*speek*).
 spay, *v.t.* castrate a sow-pig.
 speiur, *n.* spire.
 spek, *v.i.* expect.
 spoaz, *v.i.* suppose.
 spud, *n.* potato.
 squeiur, *n.* squire.
 staaeeshun, *n.* station (*staishun*).
 staarlin, *n.* starling.
 staarm, *n.* storm.
 stag, *n.* entire animal, e.g. boar
 stag.
 stockin, *n.* stocking.
 stooun, *n.* stone.
 straach, *v.* stretch.
 stray, *n.* straw.
 stroy, *v.t.* destroy, kill off.
 swaid, *n.* swede (*sweed*).
 swait, *a.* sweet.
 sucker, *n.* young colt.

taablish, *a.* fairly well.
 taaeek, *v.* take.

taaeel, *n.* tail.
 taak, *v.i.* talk (*tauk*).
 taanur, *n.* a sixpence.
 taarbul, *adv.* terribly.
 taarmint, *n.* torment.
 taebul, *n.* table (*taibul*).
 taich, *v.t.* teach.
 taichur, *n.* teacher.
 taitay, *n.* potato.
 tay, *n.* tea.
 teim, *n.* time.
 teird, *a.* tired.
 teit, *a.* tight (*tiit*).
 tell, *v.t.* count.
 thaarn, *n.* thorn.
 tiddee, *n.* potato.
 'tiddin, 'tiddn't, *slurred for it isn't*
 (*it iznt*).
 'tiz, *slurred for it is (it iz)*.
 toad, *v.p.* told (*toald*).
 t'odher, *pron.* the other.
 too, *n.* toe (*toa*).
 too, *prep.* to (*too*), till.
 too-morrur, *adv.* to-morrow.
 toordz, *prep.* towards (*toaurdz*).
 tooud, *n.* toad.
 tooud, *v.p.* told (*toald*).
 traaeen, *n.* train.
 trait, *n.* treat (*treet*).
 trei, *v.i.* try (*trii*).
 tremenjus, *a.* tremendous.
 trevet, *v.* tripod of iron for
 holding cooking vessels by the
 fire.
 trush, *n.* thrush.
 tuffish, *a.* tough (*tuff*).
 tugz, *n.pl.* hames, on horses'
 collars.
 turmit, *n.* turnip.
 twaal, twaalv, *num.* twelve.
 twinty, *num.* twenty.
 twoald, *p.p.* of tell, told (*toald*).

 uirth, *n.* earth (*erth*).
 umbrellur, }
 umberginum, } *n.* umbrella.
 un, *num.* one (*wun*).
 un, *pron.* him.
 ur, *pron.* her, them.
 ur, *conj.* or.

 vaach, *n.* vetch.
 vaagit, *n.* faggot.

vaalur, *n.* value.
 vaardin, *n.* farthing.
 vaarist, *n.* forest.
 vaark, *n.* fork.
 vaarm, *a.* warm.
 vaarmur, *a. comp.* warmer.
 vaartneit, *n.* fortnight.
 vaartay, *num.* forty.
 vaes, vaaees, *n.* face (*fais*).
 vaidhur, *n.* father.
 vaist, *n.* feast.
 van, *n.* fan.
 vat, *a.* fat.
 vaul, *v.i.* fall (*faul*); *p.* vell,
 fell.
 veeld, *n.* field.
 veeco, *a.* few.
 veesh, *a.* fish.
 veet, }
 veets, } *n. pl.* feet.
 veier, *n.* fire (*fii*).
 veilit, *n.* violet.
 vein, *a.* fine.
 veind, *v.* find (*find*); *p.* vound,
 found.
 veiv, *num.* five.
 vellur, *n.* fellow.
 ver, *a. and adv.* far (*far*).
 verray, *a.* very.
 viftay, *num.* fifty.
 vifteen, *num.* fifteen.
 vinggur, *n.* finger.
 vlooi, *n.* fly (*fli*).
 voag, *n.* folk (*foak*).
 voal, *n.* foal.
 voar, *adv.* afore, before.
 voarten, *num.* fourteen.
 vog, *n.* fog.
 vool, *a.* full (*fool*).
 voot, *n.* foot; *pl.* veet.
 vorgit, *v.* forget.
 vouer, *n.* four,
 voul, *n.* fowl.
 vound, *v., p.* found.
 vox, *n.* fox.
 Vreiday, *n.* Friday.
 vrog, *n.* frog.
 vrom, *prep.* from.
 vuirn, *n.* fern.
 vur, *prep.* for.
 vur, *n.* fir.
 vurdher, *a.* farther off.
 vurdhist, *a.* farthest.
 vurray, *adv.* very.
 vurrur, *n.* furrow.
 vust, *a.* first.

vuz, *n.* furze; *pl.* vuzin.
vyoo, *a.* few.

waach, *v.t.* watch (*woch*).
waaee, *n.* way.
waaeet, *n.* weight (*wait*).
waak, *v.* walk (*wauk*).
waal, *interj.* well.
waar, *n.* war (*waur*).
waark, *n.* work (*wurk*).
waarm, *n.* worm (*worm*).
wab, *n.* web.
wair, *a.* where.
wait, *n.* wheat (*weet*).
wedher, *n.* castrated ram.
weeout, *prep.* without.
weid, *a.* wide.
weir, *n.* wire (*wiir*).
wen, *a.* when.
Wenzday, *n.* Wednesday.
wer, *v., p.* was, were.
wet, *n.* weight (*wait*).
wi, wee, *prep.* with.
widhee, *n.* willow.
wii, *conj.* why.
wik, *n.* week.
wikkur, *v.* neigh.
windur, *n.* window.
winker, *n.* the boy who seeks in
 heidee-hoop.
winsh, *n.* wench, girl.
wint, *v.* went.
wippin, *n.* swingle-tree of plough.
wippul-tree, *n.* master-tree of
 plough.
wit, *v.* wilt.
wit'n, *v.* wilt not.
woak, *n.* oak.
woald, *a.* old (*oald*).
woald-faashun, *a.* old-fashioned.
woar, *p.p.* worn.
wood'n, *v.* would not.
woons, *adv.* once (*wuns*).
woos'n, or woosint, wouldst not.
woots, *v.* wouldst (*woodst*).
wooud, *a.* old (*oald*).
wops, *n.* wasp (*wosp*).
wot, *rel. pron.* who, which, what,
 that.
woz'n, or wozzint, *v.* wast not.
wuid, *n.* word (*wurd*).
wuirk, *n.* and *v.* work.
wun, *num.* (ne (*wun*)).
wus, *a.* worse (*wurs*).
wust, *a.* worst (*wurst*).

wuth, *a.* worth (*wurth*).
wuts, *n. pl.* oats.

yaalur, *a.* yellow.
yaandur, *adv.* yonder.
yaaprun, *n.* apron.
yaas, *interj.* yes.
yaeker, *n.* acorn.
Yaipril, *n.* (*Aipril*).
yeer, *adv.* here (*heer*).
yeer, *n.* ear (*eer*).
yoo, *n.* ewe (*yoo*).
yoo, *interj.* you (*yoo*).
yoorn, *a.* yours.
yungin, *n.* young one, youngster.

zaaeem, *a.* same.
zaasur, *n.* saucer.
zaik, *v.t.* seek.
zaim, *v.i.* seem.
Zaturday, *n.* Saturday.
zault, *n.* salt (*sault*).
zay, *n.* sea (*see*).
zay, *v.t.* say.
zayin, *p.p.* saying.
zbeidur, *n.* spider.
zed, *v.t., pres.* and *p.p.* said.
zee, *v.t.* see; *p.* and *p.p.* zeen, zin,
 zid, zeed, saw, seen.
zee-zaw, *n.* see-saw.
zeid, *n.* side (*siid*).
zeit, *n.* sight (*siit*).
zelf, *pron.* self.
zell, *v.t.* sell.
zertin, *a.* certain.
zet, *v.i.* sat, *p.* of sit.
zet, *v.t.* set.
zevn, *num.* seven.
zevnteen, *num.* seventeen.
zeventy, *num.* seventy.
zhoin, *v.* shine (*shiin*).
zich, *a.* such.
zillur, *n.* cellar.
zilvur, *n.* silver.
zing, *v.i.* sing.
zit, *v.i.* sit; *p.* zet.
zix, *num.* six.
zixteen, *num.* sixteen.
zixty, *num.* sixty.
zizurz, *n. pl.* scissors (*sizzurs*).
zloo, *a.* slow (*sloa*).
zoa, *v.* sow (*soa*).
zoavur, *n.* sofa.
zoid, *n.* side (*siid*).
zoidur, *n.* cider (*siidur*).

zoiv, *n.* scythe (*siith*).

zoo, *adv.* so (*soa*).

zooner, *adv.* rather.

zooud, *v.p.* of zell, sold (*soald*).

zouth, *n.* south.

zow, *n.* sow (*sou*).

zum, *a.* some (*sum*).

zummit, *n.* something.

zummur, *n.* summer.

zumwayz, } *adv.* somewhere.

zumwair, }

zun, *n.* sun.

Zunday, *n.* Sunday.

zwaalur, *n.* and *v.* swallow (*swolloa*).

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