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IV

# THE DIALECT OF THE NEW FOREST

IN HAMPSHIRE

(AS SPOKEN IN THE VILLAGE OF BURLEY)

BY

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

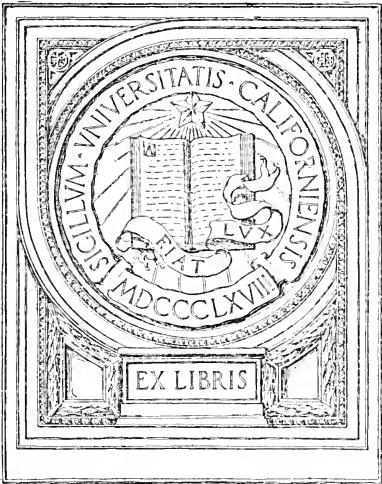
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LONDON EDINBURGH GLASGOW NEW YORK  
TORONTO MELBOURNE BOMBAY  
HUMPHREY MILFORD M.A.  
PUBLISHER TO THE UNIVERSITY



## 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.
<b>E.</b>	Standard English.
<i>i.</i>	intransitive.
<i>interj.</i>	interjection.
<i>n.</i>	noun.
<b>N.F.</b>	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:

<i>Spelling</i>	<i>Sound as in the E. word</i>
<b>a</b>	man, hat
<b>aa</b>	far ( <b>faar</b> ), last ( <b>laast</b> ), father ( <b>faadhur</b> )
<b>ae</b>	A lengthened sound of e below.
<b>ai or ay</b>	maid, sail, day, may
<b>au or aw</b>	haul, awe ( <b>aw</b> ), paw
<b>e</b>	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> o <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>	<b>zay</b>	salt	<i>sault</i>	<b>zault</b>
say	<i>say</i>	<b>zay</b>	sell	<i>sell</i>	<b>zell</b>
see	<i>see</i>	<b>zee</b>	same	<i>saim</i>	<b>zaaeem</b>
so	<i>soa</i>	<b>zoo</b>	side	<i>siid</i>	<b>zoid</b>
sun	<i>sun</i>	<b>zun</b>	slow	<i>sloa</i>	<b>zl̄oo</b>
sit	<i>sit</i>	<b>zit</b>	scythe	<i>siith</i>	<b>zoiv</b>
set	<i>set</i>	<b>zet</b>	seek	<i>seck</i>	<b>zaik</b>
sow, n.	<i>sow</i>	<b>zow</b>	sold	<i>sould</i>	<b>zooud</b>
sow, v.	<i>soa</i>	<b>zoa</b>	certain	<i>sertin</i>	<b>zertin</b>
six	<i>six</i>	<b>zix</b>	silver	<i>silver</i>	<b>zilvur</b>
seven	<i>sevn</i>	<b>zevn</b>	saucer	<i>sauser</i>	<b>zaasur</b>
south	<i>south</i>	<b>zouth</b>	cider	<i>siider</i>	<b>zoidur</b>
sing	<i>sing</i>	<b>zing</b>	see-saw	<i>see-saw</i>	<b>zee-zaw</b>
said	<i>sed</i>	<b>zed</b>	summer	<i>summer</i>	<b>zummur</b>
such	<i>such</i>	<b>zich</b>	scissors	<i>sizurz</i>	<b>zizurz</b>
sight	<i>siit</i>	<b>zeit</b>	spider	<i>spiider</i>	<b>zbeidur</b>
some	<i>sum</i>	<b>zum</b>	Sunday	<i>Sunday</i>	<b>Zunday</b>
something	<i>sumthing</i>	<b>zummit</b>	Saturday	<i>Saturday</i>	<b>Zaturday</b>
		<b>buskin buskin</b>		<b>buzgin (gaiter)</b>	

v for f :

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

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>	<b>dhink</b>	thousand	<i>thouzand</i>	<b>dhouzun</b>
thatch	<i>thach</i>	<b>dhetzh</b>	thirteen	<i>thirteen</i>	<b>dhirteen</b>
thing	<i>thing</i>	<b>dhing</b>	Thursday	<i>Thurzday</i>	<b>Dhurzday</b>
thumb	<i>thum</i>	<b>dhum</b>	thirty	<i>thirti</i>	<b>dhirtay</b> <small>تس</small>
thick	<i>thik</i>	<b>dhik</b>	thimble	<i>thimbul</i>	<b>dhimbul</b>
thin	<i>thin</i>	<b>dheen</b>	thief	<i>theef</i>	<b>dhaiuf</b>
thought	<i>thaut</i>	<b>dhaut</b>			
		without	<i>without</i>	<b>idhout</b>	
		with thee	<i>with dhee</i>	<b>widhee</b>	

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>three</i>	<b>dree</b>	throw	<i>throa</i>	<b>droa</b>
throat	<i>throat</i>	<b>droat</b>	thresh	<i>thrash</i>	<b>draash</b>
through	<i>throo</i>	<b>droo</b>	thrush	<i>thrush</i>	<b>drush</b>

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>	<b>kiddil</b>	d for t
might	<i>miit</i>	<b>mid</b>	d for t
spider	<i>spiider</i>	<b>zbeidur</b>	b for p
buskin	<i>buskin</i>	<b>buzgin</b> (gaiter)	g for k
scythe	<i>siith</i>	<b>zoiv</b>	v for th
athwart	<i>athwort</i>	{ <b>adhurt</b> (across)	dh for th
		{ <b>avert</b> (across)	v for th
cuckoo	<i>cookoo</i>	<b>gookoo</b>	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>starling</i>	staarlin	sturlin
pudding	<i>pudding</i>	poodin	puddin
stocking	<i>stocking</i>	stockin	stoakin
nothing	<i>nothing</i>	nudhin	naithing

Other changes of consonantal sounds :

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

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>	<b>kep</b>
must	<i>must</i>	<b>muss</b>
art (thou)	<i>aart</i>	<b>s (for ist)</b>
insect	<i>insekt</i>	<b>insek</b>

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>	<b>woz'n</b>
canst not	<i>canst not</i>	<b>caas'n</b>
wouldst not	<i>woodst not</i>	<b>woos'n</b>
dost not	<i>dust not</i>	<b>dus'n</b>
couldst not	<i>coodst not</i>	<b>coos'n</b>
hast not	<i>haast not</i>	<b>haas'n</b>
art not	<i>aart not</i>	<b>bis'n (for bist not)</b>
shalt not	<i>shaalt not</i>	<b>shaat'n</b>
didst not	<i>didst not</i>	<b>dis'n</b>

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>müitnt</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>Febroouri</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>	
<b>L</b>			<b>L</b>		
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>	
<b>K</b>			<b>N</b>		
ask	<i>aask</i>	aess	acorn	<i>aicorn</i>	yaeker
<b>Dh</b>			<b>V</b>		
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>baarooa</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>	<b>girt</b>
wasp		<i>wosp</i>	<b>wops</b>
children		<i>children</i>	<b>childern</b>
hundred		<i>hundred</i>	<b>hunderd</b>

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>	<b>maan</b>
back		<i>bak</i>	<b>baak</b>
hand		<i>hand</i>	<b>haand</b>
rabbit		<i>rabbit</i>	<b>raabit</b>

English short **a** sometimes becomes short **e**. Examples :

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

Sometimes it becomes **ai**. Examples :

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

## 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>	maae	cake	<i>caik</i>	caaeek
hay	<i>hay</i>	haae	same	<i>saim</i>	zaaeem
maid	<i>maid</i>	maaeed	hail	<i>hail</i>	haaeel
make	<i>maik</i>	maaeek	snail	<i>snail</i>	snaaeel
eight	<i>ait</i>	aaet	lady	<i>laidy</i>	laaeedee
rain	<i>rain</i>	raaeen	away	<i>away</i>	awaae
train	<i>train</i>	traaeen	ale	<i>ail</i>	aaeel
rake	<i>raik</i>	raaeek	take	<i>taik</i>	taaeek
air	<i>air</i>	aaeer	gate	<i>gait</i>	gaaeet
pair	<i>pair</i>	paaeer	weight	<i>wait</i>	waaeet
way	<i>way</i>	waaee	tail	<i>tail</i>	taaeel
drain	<i>drain</i>	draaeen	afraid	<i>afraid</i>	afraaeed
paint	<i>paint</i>	paaeent	nation	<i>naishun</i>	naaeeshun
play	<i>play</i>	plaaee	station	<i>staishun</i>	staaeeshun

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>	<b>plaes</b>	table	<i>taibul</i>	<b>taebul</b>
gape	<i>gaip</i>	<b>gaep</b>	bacon	<i>baicun</i>	<b>baecun</b>
paper	<i>paiper</i>	<b>paepur</b>	shade	<i>shaid</i>	<b>shaed</b>
face	<i>fais</i>	<b>vaes or vaaees</b>	lane	<i>lain</i>	<b>laeun</b>
			acorn	<i>aicorn</i>	<b>yaeker</b>

*leai?*

NOTE. *Plague* (*plaig*) 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>	<b>hin</b>	hemp	<i>hemp</i>	<b>himp</b>
head	<i>hed</i>	<b>hid</b>	kettle	<i>kettul</i>	<b>kiddil</b>
then	<i>dhen</i>	<b>dhin</b>	bellows	<i>belloaz</i>	<b>billis</b>
hedge	<i>hej</i>	<b>hij</b>	cellar	<i>sellur</i>	<b>sillir</b>
get	<i>get</i>	<b>git</b>	engine	<i>enjin</i>	<b>injin</b>
lead	<i>led</i>	<b>lid</b>	memory	<i>memory</i>	<b>mimray</b>
went	<i>went</i>	<b>wint</b>			

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>	<b>agg</b>	web	<i>web</i>	<b>wab</b>
beg	<i>beg</i>	<b>bagg</b>	twelve	<i>twelv</i>	<b>twaalv</b>
beggar	<i>begur</i>	<b>baggur</b>	well	<i>well</i>	<b>waal</b>
peg	<i>peg</i>	<b>pag</b>	yes	<i>yes</i>	<b>yaas</b>
vetch	<i>vech</i>	<b>vaach</b>	yellow	<i>yelloa</i>	<b>yaalur</b>
stretch	<i>streich</i>	<b>straach</b>	terrible	<i>terribil</i>	<b>taarbil</b>

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>	<b>baid</b>	bread	<i>bred</i>	<b>braid</b>
dead	<i>ded</i>	<b>daid</b>	leg	<i>leg</i>	<b>laig</b>
edge	<i>ej</i>	<b>aig</b>	chestnut	<i>chesnut</i>	<b>chaisnut</b>
nest	<i>nest</i>	<b>naist</b>			

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.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
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>leaf</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>becn</i>	bain
beef	<i>beef</i>	baif	seem	<i>seem</i>	zaim
leave	<i>leev</i>	laiv	beetle	<i>bectul</i>	baitul
believe	<i>beleev</i>	belaiiv	queer	<i>queer</i>	quair
please	<i>pleez</i>	plaiz	creature	<i>crectyur</i>	craitur
peat	<i>peet</i>	pait	sheet	<i>sheet</i>	shait
beech	<i>becch</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.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
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
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		
hitch	<i>hieh</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>	<b>Ei</b>	time	<i>tiim</i>	<b>teim</b>
five	<i>fiiv</i>	<b>veiv</b>	right	<i>riit</i>	<b>reit</b>
fire	<i>fiir</i>	<b>veier</b>	wire	<i>wiir</i>	<b>weir</b>
try	<i>trii</i>	<b>trei</b>	iron	<i>iirun</i>	<b>eirun</b>
dry	<i>drii</i>	<b>drei</b>	squire	<i>squiiir</i>	<b>sqeieur</b>
tight	<i>tiit</i>	<b>teit</b>	spire	<i>spiir</i>	<b>speieur</b>
nine	<i>niin</i>	<b>nein</b>	quiet	<i>quiiet</i>	<b>queiut</b>
knife	<i>niif</i>	<b>neif</b>	alive	<i>aliiv</i>	<b>aleiv</b>
mile	<i>miil</i>	<b>meil</b>	Friday	<i>Friiday</i>	<b>Vreiday</b>
high	<i>hi</i>	<b>hei</b>	sight	<i>siit</i>	<b>zeit</b>

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>	<b>Oi</b>	kite	<i>kiit</i>	<b>koit</b>
fly	<i>flii</i>	<b>vloi</b>	shine	<i>shiin</i>	<b>zhoin</b>
cider	<i>siidur</i>	<b>zoidur</b>	scythe	<i>siith</i>	<b>zoiv</b>
ay (yes)	<i>ii</i>	<b>oi</b>	side	<i>siid</i>	<b>zoid</b>

NOTE. The preposition *by* (*bi*) becomes **bee**, *climb* (*clim*) 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>	<b>daag</b>	sauce	<i>saus</i>	<b>zaas</b>
off	<i>off</i>	<b>aaf</b>	yonder	<i>yonder</i>	<b>yaandur</b>
lot	<i>lot</i>	<b>laat</b>	saucer	<i>sausur</i>	<b>zaasur</b>
talk	<i>tauk</i>	<b>taak</b>	hollow	<i>holloa</i>	<b>haalur</b>
walk	<i>wauk</i>	<b>waak</b>	drop	<i>drop</i>	<b>draap</b>
across	<i>across</i>	<b>acraas</b>	awkward	<i>aukwurd</i>	<b>aarkurd</b>
pocket	<i>pokit</i>	<b>paakit</b>	watch	<i>woch</i>	<b>waach</b>
Scotch	<i>Scotch</i>	<b>Scaach</b>	long	<i>long</i>	<b>laang</b>
caught	<i>caut</i>	<b>caat</b>	daughter	<i>dautur</i>	<b>daartur</b>
clock	<i>clock</i>	<b>claak</b>	corn	<i>corn</i>	<b>caarn</b>

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.



O*i*.

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

O*o*.

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>	eud	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>ewver</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 month
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	wun	sixteen	zixteen
two	too	seventeen	zevnteen
three	dree	eighteen	aaeteen
four	vouer	nineteen	neinteen
five	veiv	twenty	twentay
six	zix	thirty	dhirtay
seven	zevn	forty	vaartay
eight	aaet	fifty	viftay
nine	nein	sixty	zixtay
ten	ten	seventy	zevntay
eleven	levn	eighty	aaetay
twelve	twalv	ninety	neintay
thirteen	dhirteen	hundred	hunderd
fourteen	voarteen	thousand	dhouzun
fifteen	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.	<b>Ei, Oi</b>	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 :

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

<b>Ei tell ee.</b>	I tell you (thee).
<b>Bist dhee cooud ?</b>	Are you cold ?
<b>Bist dhee gwein too see un ?</b>	Are you going to see him ?
<b>How'z dhee mudhur ?</b>	How's your mother ?
<b>Doant dhee goo.</b>	Don't go.
<b>Dhee mus'n goo.</b>	You mustn't go.
<b>Caas'n dhee goo ?</b>	Can't you go ?
<b>Dhee woald zow.</b>	Your old sow.
<b>Ei tell dhee.</b>	I tell you.
<b>Good maarnin too ee.</b>	Good morning to you (thee).
<b>Ei'll gi dhee a clout 'n dhe yeer.</b>	I'll give you a cuff on the ear.
<b>Wen shaal Ei zee dhee agen ?</b>	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.
 <i>Plural</i> 		
N. F.		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.	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
	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	That's the same pony I saw
Ei zeed laast yeer.	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
taaek	took, tuk	taik	taikn	take	taken
braaek	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	becn	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 yeez.

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.

Ei wer dher.  
 Ee wer.  
 Dhik vuz wer aul burnt.  
 Wee woz at Ringood.  
 Yoo woz reit.  
 Hiz iiz woz baid.  
 Dhay woz ill.  
 Dhay woz dhair, woz'n  
 dhum?  
 Dhee wost dher, woz'n?  
 Yoo boyz woz dher, woz'n  
 dhee?  
 Dher woz a good mennay.  
 Boouth yeez woz cut off.

E.

I was there.  
 He was.  
 That furze was all burnt.  
 We were at Ringwood.  
 You were right.  
 His eyes were bad.  
 They were ill.  
 They were there, weren't they?  
 You were (thou wast) there,  
 weren't you?  
 You boys were there, weren't  
 you?  
 There were a good many.  
 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.

<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Shaant	Shaant'n
Wit	Wit'n

E.

<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Shalt	Shan't
Wilt	Won't

Examples:

N. F.

Wit dhee goo laang oa mee?  
 Oi, Ei'll goo.  
 Noa, Ei shaant goo.  
 Shaal Ei goo widhee?  
 Shaant dhee bee at ooum too-  
 morrur?  
 Ei, Ei shaal.

E.

Will you go along with me?  
 Yes, I'll go.  
 No, I shan't go.  
 Shall I go with you?  
 Shall you be at home to-mor-  
 row?  
 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>hav</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>dount</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 dheemaeeek a naaez.	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
zaaeem	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 zunwayz 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	bee	by
oa }	of	acraass	across
on }		avert, adhirt	(athwart), across
agin	against		
bout	about	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, **woaee, woaee**; ponies by **kip, kip**.

Commands to a horse :

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

afraaeed, *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 (*aliv*).

an, *conj.* and.

aul, *a.* all.

av, *v.* have (*hav*).

avert, *prep.* (athwart) across.

avoarhaand, *adv.* before the event.

awaae, *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.

buzgin, *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.

childern, } *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*).

daïd, *a.* dead (*ded*).

deerz, *n. pl.* of deer.

deich, *n.* ditch.

dhaarn, *n.* thorn.

dhaier, *adv.* there (*dhair*).

dhaiuf, *n.* thief (*theef*).

dhaut, *v.i., p.* of dthink, thought (*thaut*).

dhay, *pron.* they, those, these.

dhee, *pron.* thou, thy, thee (*dhee*).

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.

dhing, *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, }

diddeecay, } *n.* gipsy.

did'n, *v.* didn't.

dishwosher, *n.* wagtail.

dis'n, *v.* didst not.

dist, *v. aux.* didst.

doant, doan, *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

dhee, 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-peek (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.  
 hooom, *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 (*caant*).  
 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 (*mil*).  
 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.  
 naaeeshun, *n.* nation (*naishun*).  
 naaeez, *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.

paacent, *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, mc.  
 saart, *n.* sort.  
 saas, *n.* sauce.  
 saasur, *n.* saucer.  
 sais, *v.i.* cease (*sees*).  
 sait, *n.* seat (*seet*).  
 saium, *a.* same.  
 Scaach, *n.* Scotch.  
 sraith, *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.

taablich, *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 (*fiiir*).  
 veilit, *n.* violet.  
 vein, *a.* fine.  
 veind, *v.* find (*fiiind*); *p.* vound,  
   found.  
 veiv, *num.* five.  
 vellur, *n.* fellow.  
 ver, *a.* and *adv.* far (*faar*).  
 verray, *a.* very.  
 viftay, *num.* fifty.  
 vifteen, *num.* fifteen.  
 vinggur, *n.* finger.  
 vlooi, *n.* fly (*flii*).  
 voag, *n.* folk (*foak*).  
 voal, *n.* foal.  
 voar, *adv.* afore, before.  
 voarteen, *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 (*wurm*).  
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.* one (*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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